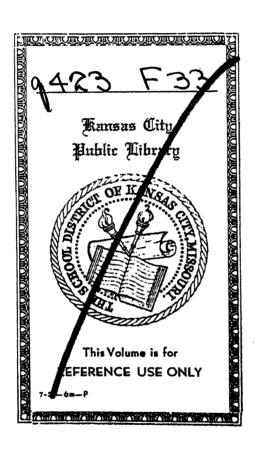
OLD AND BROWN BOOK

DAMAGE BOOK



THE

STANFORD DICTIONARY

OF

ANGLICISED WORDS AND PHRASES.

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THE

STANFORD DICTIONARY

OF

ANGLICISED WORDS AND PHRASES

EDITED FOR THE SYNDICS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BY

C. A. M. FENNELL, D. LITT.

LATE FÉLLOW OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, EDITOR OF PINDAR.

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INTRODUCTION.

HE main objects of this work are—first, to enable the 'English reader' to find out the meaning and history of the foreign words and phrases which occur so frequently in English literature; secondly, to register the increase of the English vocabulary directly due to the adoption and naturalisation of foreign words since the introduction of printing; thirdly, to record all English words of foreign origin which have retained or reverted to their native form. The smallness of the staff and the small number of contributors have made it inevitable that these objects should not be fully attained and that the work should be uneven, but it is hoped that the attempts may be found to have met with a satisfactory measure of success. More than 50 per cent. (i.e. more than 6400) of the articles of the Dictionary and Supplement are devoted to the first object, which is popular; while the general public cannot fail to find very many of the remaining articles both useful and interesting even if the second and third objects above mentioned be not widely appreciated.

The term "Anglicised" has been taken to mean (a) 'borrowed and wholly or partly naturalised', as amity, bagatelle, calibre, calico, elegant, flummery, potato; (b) 'used in English literature without naturalisation' (often, however, with more or less mispronunciation), as amour (Mod.), café, embonpoint, enfant terrible, flotilla, genius, non compos mentis, onus probandi; (c) 'familiarised by frequent quotation', such as revenous à nos moutons, littera scripta manet, omne ignotum pro magnifico est, ora pro nobis, which are not Anglicised at all in the strict application of the term, but which it is convenient to include with such phrases as a tort et à travers, amende honorable, enfant terrible, non compos mentis, onus probandi.

Several hundred carefully selected books have been read for the purpose of collecting the literary materials upon which the best part of the work is based.

When the University of Cambridge, in 1882, accepted the bequest of £5000 left by the late Mr J. F. Stanford to be employed in the production of a dictionary of "Anglicised Words and Phrases", the notes and collections made by Mr Stanford himself with a view to such a work were carefully examined. Mr Stanford's interpretation of the term "Anglicised" was found to be very free, in fact equivalent to that given above.

The following Scheme, which fairly represents Mr Stanford's views of the scope of the work which he desired to found, was drawn up by a committee appointed by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, the editor being responsible only for the examples. The Rev. Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, the Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat, Prof. R. L. Bensly, Mr Aldis Wright, and Dr J. P. Postgate took part in the preparation of the Scheme.

SCHEME.

It is proposed that this Dictionary, while not professedly including technical terms, embrace:—

- I. All words and phrases of non-European origin¹ found in English literature, if borrowed *directly* (with or without change of sound or form) from non-European languages:
- e.g. Words: bulbul, bungalow, coffee, fellah, gobang, guinea, khaki, kismet, mahogany, pasha, ratan, proa, sago, selictar, seraph, shwanpan, sofa, tatty, toddy, tomahawk, tom-tom, ukase, umiack, vizier, waddie, wigwam, zenana.
- ¹ Under "words and phrases", throughout this Scheme, are included (a) such foreign proper names as are frequently used as common words, and words formed from foreign proper names, and (b) frequently cited foreign proverbs and short epigrammatic sentiments:
- e.g. (a) Names, &c.: Alexander, Bordeaux, cicerone, Hector, Machiavellian, Mentor, pasquinade, philippie, shaloon, Sybarite, tontine, Vandal, vestal, volt, Zolaism.
- (b) Phrases: ce n'est que le premier pas qui coste, cosa fatta capo ha, ohne Hast ohne Rast, omne ignotum pro magnifico est.
- 2. All Latin and Greek words which retain their original form², and all Latin and Greek phrases, in use in English literature:
- e.g. Words: animal, anemone, antennae, aroma, augur, cpitome, genius, habitat, index, medium, omnibus, pallor, paraphernalia, phalanx, premium, radius, ratio, scoria, sinciput, siren, thesis, toga, tribunal, vertigo, zeugma.

Phrases: ad amussim, deus ex machina, flagrante delicto, hoc age, particeps criminis, per annum, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, vade mecum, viva voce, ariston men hudor, hoi polloi, hysteron proteron, παθήματα μαθήματα, τὸ πᾶν.

- ² That is in general their original spelling:
- e.g. Aloe, conclave, &c., keep their old spelling but have lost their last syllable. We pronounce query and quaere, ether and aether, sulphur and sulfur identically, so that query, ether, sulphur keep their form with altered spelling. Such cases are rare. In most cases words which retain the original spelling of the Latin or Greek termination will be included. Words borrowed directly from Greek, as anaesthesia, hydrophobia, are regarded as unaltered in spite of the Latin method of transliteration.
- 3. All words and phrases borrowed directly from modern European⁸ languages excepting French:
- e.g. Words: antic, barouche, droitzschka, Ewigkeit, floe, fresco, frowe, geyser, guerilla, palaver, passado, polka, poodle, quass, ranche, regatta, roster, schnapps, senhora, veneer, waltz, yacht, Zeitgeist.
 - N.B. Turkish is regarded as non-European.

Phrases: alla moderna, che sara sara, ragione del stato, rosso antico, se non è vero è ben trovato, volti subito, auf wiedersehen, Sturm und Drang.

- ³ Including modern importations from the Celtic dialects which still survive in Great Britain:
- e.g. acushla, cairn, capercailzie, cromlech, dolmen, eric, gillie, kerne, loch, shebeen, shillelagh, skean, teague, Tory.
- 4. All words and phrases borrowed from the French which retain the French pronunciation⁴:
- e.g. Words: chignon, coup, ennui, espièglerie, gendarme, jardinière, lorgnette, naïveté, penchant, razzia, soupçon, viveur, vol-au-vent.

Phrases: à outrance, cul de sac, de rigueur, enfant terrible, je ne sais quoi, noblesse oblige, revenons à nos moutons, sauve qui peut, tableau vivant, tour de force.

- ⁴ Words which approximately retain a definite characteristic French pronunciation of one prominent syllable or more will be included:
 - e.g. aigrette, bagatelle, chagrin, chevron, envelope, guitar, hotel, ormolu, prestige, terreen.
- 5. All words borrowed from French, Latin, and Greek, since the introduction of printing, whether now altered or but imperfectly naturalised and now obsolete.
- ⁵ That is, (a) all words borrowed from the French, which, having apparently come into use after A.D. 1470 (for 1471), are found in French form before A.D. 1612 (chosen so as to include Cotgrave's French-English Dictionary), or afterwards in French form in italics, &c., though their form or pronunciation or both be now altered; (b) all changed Latin and Greek words whose original form is found not earlier than 1470.
 - e.g. (a) cab, kickshaws, passport, scene, sequel, synod, toupee, vivify; (b) centaur, pyramid, syntax, tetrastich.

The work shall not professedly include dialectic forms.

An asterisk is to be prefixed to every article for which materials were found in Mr Stanford's collections, which materials in many cases consist of a number of extracts from periodical literature and newspapers. An asterisk is also to be prefixed to all quotations taken from Mr Stanford's collections.

Articles which deal with the fifth section of the Scheme have presented most serious difficulties, the words in question having been let alone by nearly all the few voluntary contributors, so that illustrative quotations have fallen seriously short just where they were in many respects most important. In very many cases there has been danger of including words which ought to be excluded because they prove to be, or will eventually prove to be, Middle English; as there is—with the notable exception of the New English Dictionary (A—Consigner and E—Every) edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray and Mr Henry Bradley—no full register of Middle English words derived from Latin and French. Consequently, as the Stanford E was worked off before the Part E—Every of the New English Dictionary came out, five words which have been included prove to have been found in Middle English, namely, emblem, evacuation, evacue, evagation, evaporation. However, only two instances of evacue (from the same author) are given in the Middle English

period, and only one instance of the four other words*. It is therefore possible that about 30 words would have been wrongly inserted up to Casse but for the information supplied by the New English Dictionary. It appears also that elope should have been excluded as a case of adaptation from Anglo-French instead of being included according to the previously current derivation from Dutch. On the other hand, efforce (sb.), efforce (vb.), elegance, epilogation, equipare, erode, erosion, and esquadron ought all probably to have been added under the fifth section of the Stanford Scheme to the 72 items of the kind which have been treated in the Stanford Dictionary between E-Every. The nouns ending in -or which have become or are becoming identical in spelling with Latin nominative forms in -or-such as actor, administrator, contributor, error, honor, minor, posterior, sponsor-have proved particularly troublesome, as many of them were Middle English derivatives from Anglo-French or French, and it seemed only fair to the public to take such merely English derivatives as abrogator, alliterator, commiserator, which, as to form, range with the words which come directly from Latin nominatives in -or or ultimately from accusatives in -orem. The indebtedness of the Stanford Dictionary to the New English Dictionary (up to Cassa) and to other dictionaries is especially heavy with regard to these words and those treated under the fifth section of the Scheme, both as to illustrative quotations and items of vocabulary (possibly 10 per cent. of the latter being due to the New English Dictionary up to Cassa). This portion of the work has been the least satisfactory, but still in many of the articles in question there has been compensatory success in supplementing previous researches, as for instance under abarre, +abatement, +abbreviator, abdicator, +abettor, +abstersive, +acceptance, accorage, accrue, +accumulator, +adage, +adhere, adjournment, +adulterator, +aggregator, ample, amplitude, amity, amusement, anatomist, animator, annotator, anomal, anterior, antiphonal, aper(i)tive, apostrophe (Gram.), appetitive, architector, architector, artifice, artist, atheism, attentive, attractive, ball, cannonade, cataplasm, catarrh, cavalry, caveson, censor, cerote, citadel, citron, cornice, director, emigrator, epithem, coode, equipage, escalade, csmotion, csplanade, cstafette, estimator, etiquette, exiture, expulse, facility, falsify, fruition, gallery, &c.

In cases of doubt whether a word is of French or Latin origin, it has been assumed that ecclesiastical words and words which occur first (so far as the incomplete evidence suggests) in translations from the Latin are rather adapted from Latin than adopted from French, and such words have accordingly been excluded. Words which are adapted from Latin, Greek, and French, are regarded as English coinages, following English models, the original adapter or adapters being no doubt in many cases quite unconscious that a fresh item was being added to the English vocabulary. Such adapted forms which made their first appearance in English dress are not included in this work, which professes to deal only with words and phrases which have appeared in foreign garb in English literature.

With regard to exotic words‡—such rare specimens as are explained when used have been, as a rule, excluded; except in the case of names of vehicles, vessels, implements, coins, and commodities, which have no English names and seemed likely to be imported. For instance, *jinrikisha* was admitted long before the correspondence in the daily papers on the feasibility of introducing jinrikishas into London.

The editor and those who have given help in the revision have in very many cases

 emblem
 1589, 1598 St.
 c. 1430, 160r N.E.D.

 evacuation
 1533 St.
 c. 1400, 1532 N.E.D.

 evacue
 1541 St.
 c. 1400, c. 1400, 1541 N.E.D.

 evagation
 1502 St.
 c. 1425, 1502 N.E.D.

 evaporation
 1533 St.
 1338, 1533 N.E.D.

^{*} The following table shows the dates of the one or two earliest 'Stanford' quotations for these words and of Mr Bradley's two or three earliest quotations:

[†] For these words see also the Supplement.

[†] That is to say, words which have been neither wholly nor partially naturalised; such as names of foreign institutions, of articles which are unknown in Great Britain, or only seen in museums and collections, of foreign offices and dignities, &c., and foreign words which are sekdom or never used except by writers addicted to interlarding their pages with foreign words and phrases.

had to trust to their memory to decide whether an exotic word or a phrase for which no quotation or only one had been found was sufficiently common in literature to be taken, and again they have often had to divine whether a word or phrase seemed likely to become more common than it was, so far as they knew, at the time it was under consideration. It would have been an endless and useless task to record all the words by which modern travellers and novelists have sought to give 'local coloring' to their narratives, such as numerous native words meaning 'milk', 'meat', 'rice', 'grass', 'horse', 'father', 'priest', &c., which have not been and are never likely to be Anglicised or to become familiar in English speech or literature. It has been thought well to omit geographical names applied only or mainly in trade to exports or in finance to stocks and shares; such as Demerara (sugar).

Many of the words which have been treated have severally developed in English a group of derivatives. No notice has been taken of such derivatives; e.g. echo and naive have been treated, but not echo, vb., echoic, echoless, echoy, naïvely, naïvely.

A great many technical terms, which are employed in the fine arts, architecture, the drama, history, music, and rhetoric, appear with comparative frequency in general literature. Such terms therefore have been more freely admitted than terms relating to other arts and sciences.

The Syndics of the University Press, who settled the form and method of the Stanford Dictionary, decided to confine the etymology in the main to the indication of the language from which a word or phrase has been borrowed and of its native form and meaning, unless there was some fresh light to be thrown upon a derivation. Accordingly there are not very many full etymological paragraphs, but several of those which have been given will be found interesting, vis. those under Abdalli, abdat, Abracadabra, Alchochoden, alerce, aliquot, almuten, avast, burgoo, chemist, complot, elixir, fanal, hubbub, sentinel, stockade, tornado, while the assignment of a word to its native tongue supported by the illustrative quotations often corrects current derivations. For instance, many words hitherto derived from French have been assigned to Italian or Spanish; e.g. comrade, crimson, scimetar.

With regard to forms in -ado, it is in many cases difficult to determine whether a noun is borrowed from a Spanish form in -ada or an Italian form in -ada (Mod. It. -ata). Mr R. Seymour Conway has supplied a reference to Gröber's Grundr. d. Roman. Philologie, Bd. 1. p. 530, § 69. These earlier Italian -ada's have hitherto been ignored by English etymologists, though Florio gives several, e.g. panada, pomada, scalada (as well as panata, pomata, scalata), frisada, rodomontada. It is therefore almost certain that there were once in Italian the forms gambada, stoccada, strappada, and possibly passada, &c. In the 15th and 16th, and even the 17th and 18th centuries, unaccented Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian a's were often turned into o's in English loan-words, as in the forms bagatello, bardello, barrico, berlino, bonano, borasco, botargo, chopine, comrade, grotto, hollock, junto, montero, potato, primero, salvo (artillery), stockade, tobacco, tobardillo, umbrello, visto.

The accentuation of naturalised words has been approximately indicated by using – to represent an unaccented syllable, 'to represent an accented syllable, "to represent a comparatively strongly accented syllable. If the mark 'or " be repeated with regard to the pronunciation of one word, it is not implied that the two stresses are quite equal, nor is it implied that all syllables marked as unaccented have precisely the same stresslessness.

About 100,000 illustrative quotations with dates and references have been collected, over 30,000 having been supplied by voluntary contributors, and of the total amount some 40,000 have been used. The date of composition or first publication is placed

before a quotation. The date of the edition used (if not the first) is placed in brackets after the reference; in the case of reprints the date of the edition reprinted (if not the first) is placed before the reference.

Quotations from general literature which have been taken from other dictionaries have been specially acknowledged except in a few awkward cases (e.g. when a correction has been made upon verification) and perhaps in two or three instances (one has been discovered) through oversight. Indebtedness to dictionaries in respect of quotations from other dictionaries, cyclopaedias, glossaries, and works for which full indexes or concordances are available has not been specially acknowledged. A few such quotations or references are due to the New English Dictionary and to Prof. Skeat's Etymological Dictionary. Up to Cassz a very large number of literary quotations has been borrowed from the New English Dictionary, most of which have been specially acknowledged; and the editor is also indebted to that colossal and admirable work for several Old French forms, for the suggestion of some books, and for the names and addresses of persons likely to help. The high standard of excellence set by this work must influence all succeeding dictionaries relating to the English language, in sundry ways which it is not easy to specify in a short compass. The late Col. Yule's Hobson-Jobson has been a great help in the treatment of Anglo-Indian words. In the etymological treatment of Persian and Semitic words Prof. W. Robertson Smith has supplied almost everything of value; while the Rev. G. W. Collins gave useful assistance in this branch at the outset of the work. Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary and the 'Century' Dictionary have continually been consulted with advantage.

For careful revision and very many valuable suggestions the editor is under great obligations to Dr Henry Jackson (Trinity College, Cambridge); Prof. W. Robertson Smith (Christ's College, Cambridge); Mr R. J. Whitwell (Kendal); and to the Readers of the University Press.

Illustrative quotations from the following contributors are gratefully acknowledged:--From the Rev. J. Pierson, D.D. (Librarian of Alma College, Michigan, U.S.A.), about 12,000; from the Rev. W. H. Beckett (Chelmsford), over 4000; from Miss R. H. Busk. over 3000; from Mr J. Randall, over 2000; from the Rev. Dr A. Smythe Palmer (Woodford) and the Rev. Benjamin Talbot (Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.), over 1000 each; from the Rev. H. Thurston, S.J. (St Asaph), Mr F. G. F. Hutt, Mr R. J. Whitwell, Mr R. F. Sketchley (West Kensington), Miss Foxall (Edgbaston, Birmingham), Miss Gunning (Cambridge), several hundred each; from Dr J. A. H. Murray, Dr F. J. Furnivall, Dr Henry Phillips, Junr. (Philadelphia, U.S.A.), Miss Haig (Stirling), Mrs Stuart (Edinburgh), Miss Wilkinson (Cambridge), over 100 each; from the Rev. J. Smallpeice (St Bees. Carnforth), about 100; together with smaller quantities from Mr G. L. Apperson (Wimbledon), Mr J. Dykes Campbell (Kensington Gore), Dr R. S. Charnock (New Thornton Heath, Surrey), Mrs Damant (Cowes), Mr H. Johnson (Cambridge), Mr J. Y. Johnson (Funchal, Madeira), the Rev. W. J. Löwenberg (Bury, Lancs.), the Rev. A. L. Mayhew (Oxford), Mr M. Pearson (Frisby-on-the-Wreke, Leicester), Miss Margaret Westmacott, Mr R. I. Whitely (Plymouth), the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson (Dollar).

Prof. J. E. B. Mayor (St John's College, Cambridge) has kindly permitted the editor to use two richly annotated editions of Johnson's Dictionary.

Information on special points has been kindly furnished by Mr E. G. Browne, the Rev. Prof. G. F. Browne, Miss R. H. Busk, Prof. E. B. Cowell, the Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick, Prof. T. McKenny Hughes, Dr A. H. Mann, the Rev. A. L. Mayhew (Irish etymologies), Prof. J. H. Middleton, Prof. A. Newton, Mrs Salmon, the Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat, Prof. Sir T. F. Wade, K.C.B., Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P. (the Attorney-General), Prof. C. E. Wilson, Sir H. T. Wood, K.C.B., Mr W. Aldis Wright, and others.

The editor's assistant, Mr F. G. F. Hutt, has displayed quite a genius for the kind of work, and his able and enthusiastic help has proved throughout of the highest value.

The Dictionary, including the Supplement, contains 12,798 articles (which treat of 13,018 words and phrases) and 2708 cross-references. The 12,798 articles are concerned with 10,927 words, 1813 phrases, and 278 quotations, proverbs, or maxims. The distinction between 'word' and 'phrase' has been in many cases arbitrary, as also, in fewer instances, has been that between 'phrase' and 'quotation'.

The 13,018 words and phrases comprise:—

French*	2617	Turkish, &c	147
Latin*	3797	Aramaic, Ethiopic, Hebrew	133
Greek*	495	Dravidian	31
Italian	1199	Malay	47
Spanish	716	Russian	48
Portuguese	153	Chinese	25
Dutch	155	Japanese	27
German	205	African	31
Scandinavian	33	American Indian, &c	81
Celtic	113	Various languages from which	
Hindoo	336	only a few words are taken	134
Sanskrit	32	(from French 1380)	
Persian	162	English* (from Latin 653)	2076
Arabic	225	(from Greek 43)	

Y The French words which have not been naturalised, and the Latin and Greek words which have kept or reverted to their native form, are here classed separately from words derived from French or Latin, which have been altered or naturalised; as very many words of the class in question

are homologous with words which have been introduced too early or too late to be included in this work (see p. vii.). Words borrowed from other languages, whether adopted or adapted, are all counted together.

SOME ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

A. D = Anno Domini.	Chin = Chinese.
A. V = Authorised Version.	Class. — Classical.
abl., abl = ablative.	
·	collect = collectively.
abs., abs = absolute.	colloq = colloquially.
absol., absol = absolutely.	combin = combination.
abstr = abstract.	compar., compar = comparative.
abt = about.	concr = concretely.
acc., acc = accusative.	conj = conjunction.
act., act = active.	Cotgr = Cotgrave, French and English Dictionary
<i>adj.</i> , adj = adjective.	(1611).
adv., adv = adverb.	
Afr = African.	d = died.
aft = after.	Dan = Danish.
<i>Alch.</i> = Alchemy.	dat = dative.
Amer = American.	Davies = Davies, Supplemental English Glossary
Anat = Anatomy.	(1881).
Antiq = Antiquities.	def., def = definite.
App = Appendix.	demonstr., demonstr. = demonstrative.
Arab = Arabic.	deriv = derivative.
Aram = Aramaic.	Dict = Dictionary.
Archaol = Archaeology.	dim = diminutive.
Archit = Architecture.	Du = Dutch.
art = article.	
Astrol = Astrology.	E = East, Eastern.
Astron = Astronomy.	e.g., e.g = exempli gratia ('for example').
attrib., attrib = attributively.	Eccl., Eccles., Eccles. = Ecclesiastical.
	Ed = Edition.
B. C = Before Christ.	Egypt = Egyptian.
Beau, and Fl = Beaumont and Fletcher.	Electr = Electric, Electrical.
bef = before.	Eng = English.
Beng = Bengali.	Entom. = Entomology.
Bibliogr Bibliography.	 -
Bk = Book.	esp., esp = especially.
	Eth = Ethiopic.
Rot = Botany.	etym = etymology.
Bot Botanical.	The late of the la
Braz = Brazilian.	Fairholt = Fairholt, Costume in England (1846).
	Fam = Family.
C = Century Dictionary, edited by Prof. V. D.	<i>fem.</i> = feminine.
Whitney.	fl = flourished.
c = century.	Florio = Florio, World of Words (1598).
C. E. D = Cussell's Encyclopadic Dictionary.	fol = folio.
Camd. Soc = Camden Society.	Fortif = Fortification.
Cant = Canto.	Fr = French.
Carib = Caribbean.	fr = from.
cc = centuries.	
cf = compare (confer).	Gael = Gaelic.
ch = chapter.	gen., gen = genitive.
Chem = Chemistry.	Geol = Geology.
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xiv SOME ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

	Nat. Order = Natural Order.
Ger = German.	neut., neut = neuter.
gerund = gerundive.	No = number (numero).
Gk = Greek.	Norm = Norman.
<i>Gram.</i> = Grammar.	Numismat = Numismatics.
Halliwell = Halliwell, Edition of Nares' Glossary (1876).	
Heb = Hebrew.	<i>Obs.</i> , obs = obsolete.
Hind = Hindoo.	orig = originally.
Hist = History.	Ornith = Ornithology.
Hortic = Horticulture.	G/
1107111 — 110111cattaire.	Palsgr = Palsgrave, Lesclarcissement de la Langue
<i>i.e.</i> , i. e = id est ('that is').	Francoyse (1530).
ib = ibidem ('in the same place', in the same	<i>part.</i> = participle.
work).	pass = passive.
imperat = imperative.	<i>perf.</i> = perfect.
Ind = Indian.	Pers = Persian.
<i>ind.</i> = indicative.	<i>pers.</i> = person.
indef = indefinite.	Peru = Peruvian.
inf = infinitive.	Pharm = Pharmacopoeia.
interj = interjection.	Philol = Philology.
intr = intransitive.	Philos = Philosophy.
Introd = Introduction.	<i>phr.</i> = phrase.
Ir = Irish.	Physic. Geog = Physical Geography.
It = Italian.	Physiol = Physiology.
	<i>pl.</i> , pl = plural.
J = Johnson, Dictionary of the English Language	<i>Poet.</i> = Poetical.
(1755).	Port = Portuguese.
Jap = Japanese.	pr = printed.
Jodrell = Jodrell, Philology of the English Language	Pref = Preface.
(1820).	<i>prep.</i> = preposition.
	<i>pres.</i> = present.
L = Latham, Edition of Todd's Johnson's	prob = probably.
Dictionary (1866).	<i>pron.</i> = pronoun.
l. c = locus citatus ('the passage quoted'), loco	pronom = pronominal.
citato ('in the passage quoted').	<i>Pros.</i> = Prosody.
Lat = Latin.	Prov = Provençal.
Leg = Legal.	Pt = Part.
Lib = Liber ('book').	
Lit = Literature.	q. v., q. v = quod vide ('which see').
<i>lit.</i> = literally.	qq.v., qq.v = quae vide ('which see', of more than one
<i>Log.</i> = Logic.	reference).
LXX = Septuagint.	quot = quotation.
M.L.	quott = quotations.
Mahr = Mahratta.	The Thirth and a second of the
Malay = Malayalam. marg = margin.	R = Richardson, English Dictionary (1836 - 7). R. V = Revised Version.
masc. = masculine.	reflea. = reflexive.
Math = Mathematics.	Rhet = Rhetoric.
Med = Medieval.	7° = recto.
<i>Med.</i> = Medicine.	<i>Rom.</i> = Roman.
Metall = Metallurgy.	Russ = Russian.
metaph = metaphorically.	Zunde Zunder Zunderten
Mid = Middle.	S = South, Southern.
Mil = Military.	s. v = sub verbo ('under the word').
Mod = Modern.	<i>sb.</i> , sb = substantive.
Mongol = Mongolian.	Sc = Scotch.
Mus = Music.	sc = scilicet ('supply').
Mythol Mythology.	Scand = Scandinavian.
	Sci Science.
N = North, Northern.	Sclav Sclavonic.
N. & Q = Notes and Querres.	Shaks = Shakspeare.
N. E. D = New English Dictionary, edited by Dr J.	1
	sig = signature.
A. H. Murray and H. Bradley, Esq., M.A.	sig = signature. sing., sing = singular.
A. H. Murray and H. Bradley, Esq., M.A. Nares = Nares, Glossary (1822).	sig. = signature. sing. = singular. Skt. = Sanskrit.
A. H. Murray and H. Bradley, Esq., M.Ā. Nares = Nares, Glossary (1822).	sing., sing = singular.

Soc = Society.	v° = verso.
Sp = Spanish.	Vol = Volume.
spec = special, specially.	vv. U = variae lectiones ('variant readings').
specif = specifically.	• ,
Spens = Spenser.	W = Webster, English Dictionary (1880, 1890).
St = Stanford.	W
<i>subj.</i> = subjunctive.	Wks., IVks., = Works.
superl = superlative.	
Swed = Swedish.	Yule = Yule-Burnell, Hobson-Jobson (1886).
Syr = Syrian.	2 445 2 445 2 445 2 445 2 445 2 455 4 5 5 5 5
531,	ZDMG = Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen
T = Todd, Edition of Johnson's Dictionary	Gesellschaft.
(1818).	Zool = Zoology.
techn = technical, -ally.	2000gj.
Test. — Testament.	
Teut = Teutonic.	* (2) (1) for a suital on sustation) some
Theatr = Theatrical.	* implies (before an article or quotation) com-
Theol = Theology.	mented upon or illustrated by the late
Tr = Translation of.	Mr J. F. Stanford.
tr = translation.	= (before a quotation) same date and book as
frans = transitive.	the previous quotation.
Turk = Turkish.	= (after a quotation) by the same author as
	the previous quotation.
U. S = United States.	=denotes 'equivalent to' or 'meaning'.
	* implies (before or on both sides of a word in an
v. L = varia lectio ('variant reading').	article) that the form is unrecorded.
vb., vb = verb.	' = Semitic ain, when not used as an ordinary
vbl = verbal.	inverted comma.

ERRATA.

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à la mode 3, quot. 1727 :-- For 'Purient' read 'Prurient'; and for 'III.' read 'ch. Nii.
      § 3'.
accedence :- Insert '[N. E. D.]' after last quot.
adaulet: - For last word of article read "adālat".
Alfurcan, quot. 1665: - For 'ib.' read 'SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav.'
beegah, 4th and 5th lines of article:-Transpose 'former' and 'latter'.
ben trovato:-For 'si' read 'se'.
camisado :- For 'Oudin' read 'Minsheu'.
capias:-For quot. under date 1608 read 'Do bût send out your Iterum Summoneas | Or
      capias vt legatum to attach | And bring him vina voce, tongue to tongue'.
caste, 5th line of article :- For 'Kshetriyas' read 'Kshatriyas'.
certi finis:-For 'finis' read 'fines', and delete bracket.
chetvert, and line of article :- For '3' read '6'.
chicane, last line but one of article :- For 'changan' read 'changan'.
cioppino:-For 'Lat.' read 'It.'
cremona :- For 'Krumhorn' read 'Krummhorn'.
disembogue, I. 2:-Delete quot. 1658.
Eden :- For 'Eden' read ''eden'.
estacade2:-Delete article.
eta2, 5th line of article: -For 'open' read 'close'.
frowe :- For 'vriiow' read 'vrouw'.
galère, 3rd line of article :- For 'has' read 'had'.
hadjee:-Transfer quott. dated 1623, 1684, 1717 to khodja.
hanoum :- For 'khanum' read 'khanam'.
P. 443/2:—For last line read 'hoja: Turk. or Pers. See khodja or khoja'.
inferior, I. 2:-Transfer quot. dated 1596 to I. 1.
la spåda:-For 'Sp.' read 'It.'
modéré :-- After 'sb.:' add 'Fr.:'.
ouvrier: -- After 'adj.:' add 'Fr.:'.
rus in urbe :- For 'Late Lat.' read 'Lat.'; and add to definition 'a country-house in
      a city. See Martial, 12, 57, 21'.
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THE STANFORD DICTIONARY

OF

ANGLICISED WORDS AND PHRASES.

a, prep.: It.: 'to, according to, on, in, for, with'. See It. phrases beginning with a (not à or ā), al, alla (a la).

a, prep.: Sp.: 'to, according to, on, in, with'. See Sp. phrases beginning with a (not à or ā), al, alla (a la).

à, prep.: Fr.: 'to, according to, for, on, at, in, with'. See à la, à l', au, aux, and phrases beginning with à, à la, &c.

ā, prep.: Lat.: 'from, by'. See ab.

à bas, phr.: Fr.: 'down with'; usually in angry exclamations, as—'à bas Robespierre!'.

1835 he was silenced with cites of 'A bas le tyran': J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., vi. p. 416 (1857). 1845 the populace...was not very ready to devolve the sovereign power, of which it had—to the tune of 'h bas les Bourbous'—posseved itself: ib., I. p. 23 1884 In Paris the latest cry of the Proletarnate has been A bas la bourgeoisie! A. Jessopp, in XIX Century, Mar., p. 397.

[Composed of \hat{a} , prep.,='to'; bas,='low', 'short'.]

à bâtons rompus, phr.: Fr.: by fits and starts; lit. 'with sticks broken'.

1883 The conversation having been of a friendly character, and conducted perhaps somewhat à bâtons rompus, will explain the reason why a general summary of it is preferable: Standard, Nov. 9, p. 5/4. 1886 answering absently and à bâtons rompus: R. Broughton, Dr. Cupid, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 163.

a battuta: It. See battuta.

a bene placito, phr.: It.: Mus.: 'at pleasure', written to indicate that something is left to the performer's discretion.

1724 BENE PLACITO, if you please, or if you will: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1740 J. Grassineau, Mus. Dict.

a beneficio, phr.: Lat. See ab officio.

1580 he may be suspended...a beneficio, if he be a clerk: GRINDAL, Remains, p. 454 (Parker Soc., 1843).

*a Bengala, phr.: It.: (lit up) with Bengal (lights); lit. 'in Bengal fashion'.

*1874 in preparation for the Colosseo and Foro a Bengala: Echo, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.]

à bis et à blanc, phr.: Fr.: by hook or crook, in every possible way; lit. 'to brown and to white'.

[As Macdonnel and Webster give a wrong meaning, see these quott. from Littré s.v. bis:—1732 À bis, à blanc, de toute façon...tout ce qu'en ce temps, À bis, à blanc, on veut qu'on croie, //arangue des gens de Sarulle à M. de Vintimille contre l'anigmitue...faire service à la noble assemblée, à bis ou à blanc, à tort et à droit, Sat. Mén., p. 97.]

à bras ouverts, phr.: Fr.: 'with open arms'. MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot. (1803).

1830 who received me à bras ouverts: Greville Memoirs, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 359 (1875).

a buena guerra, phr.: Sp.: on fair terms; lit. 'according to honourable warfare'.

1593—1622 The Spaniards...parled and invited us to surrender ourselves a buena querra [sic]: R. HAWKINS, Voy. into South Sea, § 61, p. 294 (1878).

[The phrase is repeated, as if it was familiar about 1600. En buena guerra, = by fair and lawful means?.]

A. C.: Lat. See anno Christi.

à cheval, phr.: Fr.: 'on horse' (-back), astride. Mil.: crossing at right angles, of the position of troops or fortifications in reference to a road or river.

1876 Cheval—A body of troops is said to be "h cheval" on a road when it stretches perpendicularly across it: Voyle, Mil. Dict (3rd Ed). 1884 A cheval as it was on the line of communications between Taitsan and Soochow, Quinsan was obviously a place of immense strategical significance: Arch. Forbes, Chinese Gordon, ch. ii. p. 42 (N. York)

ā congruo: Lat. See ab.

ă consequenti, phr.: Lat. See a parte ante.

1565 it is an ill argument A consequenti, when, in two propositions, things utterly unlike shall be compared together; and the one, by no mean, can inter the other: Calfilli, Ans. to Mart., p 73 (Parker Soc., 1846).

ā consiliis, phr.: Lat.: 'counsellor'.

1573-80 if he were not before and be not now a consillis, yea and a secretis too: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk, p. 28 (1884).

à contrecœur, phr.: Fr.: 'reluctantly'.

1832 laughing rather à contrecour: Edin. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 153.

à corps perdu, phr.: Fr.: desperate, desperately; lit. 'at all hazards'.

1824 the renegade à corps perdu, had a particular aversion to the subject: Edin. Rev., Vol. 40, p. 166. 1851 Some of her family...threw themselves à corps perdu into republicanism: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., II. p. 75 (1857).

*à coup de vent, phr.: Fr.: 'as if in a gale'.

1874 flounces plaited à coup de vent : Echo, Dec. 30. [St.]

A. D.: Lat. See anno Domini.

ā dēliciis, phr.: Lat.: a favorite; lit. 'belonging to pleasures'.

1611 He hath...bene à *Deliciis* to the Courte: CORYAT, *Crudities*, Paneg. by B. Jonson, sig. b 4 v^{μ} (1776).

à deux, phr.: Fr.: of (or between) two.

1886 some keen happiness à deux; some two happy souls together blent: R. Broughton, Dr. Cupid, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 85.

ā dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter, Lat.: Log.: the name of a fallacy. See quotation from Mill.

1646 The second is, A dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter, when from that which is but true in a qualified sense, an inconditional and absolute verity is inferred: Six Th. Brown, Psoud. E.B., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 11 (1686), ib., Bk. III. ch. i. p. 85. 1843 one of the obscurer forms of it [the fallacy of changing the premises], recognised by the schoolmen as the fallacy à dicto, Sec. This is committed when, in the premises, a proposition is asserted with a qualification, and the qualification lost sight of in the conclusion; or oftener, when a limitation or condition, though not ascerted, is necessary to the truth of the proposition, but is forgotten when that proposition comes to be employed as a premise; J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 372 (1856).

a Dio, phr.: It.

I. 'to God'.

1577 And sweetly thus, good Gaskoigne went a Dio: G. GASKOIGNE, Life, p. 27 (1868).

2. also addio, = 'adieu', q.v.

1828 Addio φεγγομενα ροδα my talking roses: Harrovian, p. 97.

*a discretion, phr.: Fr.: 'at discretion', as much as one

1837 We...made our camels kneel down, unloaded, and then let them go free to browse à discretion: LORD LINDSAY, Letters on Egypt (1866). 1875 two large decanters of cold water with tumblers à discretion: LD. LYTTON, Ken. Chill, Bk. II. p. 63. 1886 they feed daily à discretion at so much a meal: Blackwood's Mag., July, p. 114/1.

ā disparātis: Lat. See disparata.

à droite et à gauche, phr.: Fr.: right and left; lit. 'to right and to left (hand)'.

1847 The Queen amuses herself à droite et à gauche, is good-looking, and has graceful manners: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 205.

à fleur d'âme, phr.: Fr.: 'on a level with the soul', from a sympathetic point of view.

1883 The emotions of the characters seem to be felt by them, or at least are drawn by the author somewhat à fleur d'âme: Acad., No. 600, p. 296/2.

à fleur d'eau, phr.: Fr.: 'at the level of (the) water'.

1882 there was, at the very least, sixty feet of the animal à fieur d'eau: BUCKLAND, Notes and Fottings, p. 397. 1883 Strong fortifications...placed à fleur d'eau, were powerless against the tremendous artillery: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 347[.

à fond, phr.: Fr.: 'to the bottom', thoroughly; strengthened by adding perdu, = 'lost'.

1809 That which ought to be done is to examine a subject of this kind à fond: Wellington, Disp., Vol. x. p. 366 (1838). 1886 Not only has every government the right, but it is also its duty, to make researches à fond perdu where the natural richness of the ground proclaims itself on the surface by clear and certain proofs: G. Schweinfurth, in Athenaum, Dec. 25, p. 865/1.

*ā fortiōri, -e, phr: Lat.: 'with stronger (reason)'; equivalent to the 'much more' of English Euclids. Thus "if A is greater than B, and B is proved greater than X, a fortiori (or 'much more') is A greater than X".

(or 'much more') is A greater than A''.

1588 his accommodation of this a fortiori to the chair of Peter, in this fashion, If those were to be heard who sat in the chair of Moses, much more those who sit in the chair of Peter: Whitaker, Disput, p. 427 (Parker Soc., 1849).

1606 Yet cannot hee either tacite or à fortiore by vertue of this Maxime [sic] take unto him all the power which the said President has: R. Parsons, Answer to Coke, ch. 3, p. 52.

1789 A fortiori, what is to be expected from a grain of a much weaker stimulus? Pettigrew, Mem. of Dr. Lettsom, Vol. III. p. 250 (1817).

1847—9 pus contains more water than healthy, and a fortiori than hyperinotic blood: Todd, Cyc. Anat. and Phys, Vol. IV. p. 113/2

1849—52 if this be not proved by subsequent inquiry, or a fortiori, if it be shown to be unlikely, then the argument arising from their co-development ceases to have much force: ib., p. 1100/2.

- a fresco: It. See afresco.
- *a futura memoria, phr.: It.: 'for future evidence'. Of witnesses in the Antonelli suit.
- *a gala, phr.: It.: in gala fashion; lit. 'according-to holiday'. See gala.

1886 The Strada Constantinopoli was illuminated a gala with gas: A thenæum, Aug. 14, p. 218/3.

*a giorno, phr.: It.: 'like (lit. according-to) daylight'.

1882 The lights were softened by judicious shades, and set off the whole scene a giorno, as giorno should be, clear but not obtrusive: Herm. Merivale, Faucit of Balliol, 1. p. 191. 1883 Viewed [Stafford House] when lighted a giorno: LD. R. Gower, Reminisc., 1. 5.

*à huis clos, phr.: Fr.: 'with closed doors'.

à jamais, phr.: Fr.: 'for ever'.

1761 Adieu, I am, à jamais, yours [Gray]: GRAY and MASON, Corresp., p. 252 (1853).

à l': Fr. See à la, au.

à l'agonie, phr.: Fr.: in the death-struggle. Sec à la 3.

1848 no one has the least faith in the duration of the present form of government, and many believe it to be already à l'agonie: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 276.

à l'aimable: Fr. See à la 2.

à l'Allemande: Fr. See allemande.

*à l'Anglaise, phr.: Fr.: in the English style, fashion, mode. See à la 2.

1739 We supped à l'Anglaise. Imprimis, we had buttock of beef: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1857). 1837 these narrow limits, which are planted à l'Anglaise: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 126.

à l'antique, phr.: Fr.: in antique style. See à la 2.

1644 [the roof] carved with foliage and roses overlaid with gold, in nature of a deep basso-rilievo, à l'antique: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 126 (1872). 1651
The music was twenty-nine violins, vested à l'antique: ib., p. 277. 1684
adom'd within with very fair Painting A l'antique: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav.,
Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 21. 1818 She always wears her very long black hair, simply dressed, à l'antique: Mrs. Opie, New Tales, Vol. 1. p. 281.

- à l'arme blanche, phr.: Fr.: at close quarters, with cutting and thrusting weapons; see armes blanches.
- 1884 The Bagarras , who like their Saracen ancestors, invariably attack à l'arme blanche—even though it be certain death to them. J. Colborne, in Cornhill Mag., No. 293, p. 449
 - à l'assassin: Fr. See à la 2.
 - à l'encan, phr.: Fr.: 'by auction'.
- 1672 I suppose I may sell it à Pen(an [sic]: Savule Correst., p. 30 (Camd. Soc., 1858).
 - à l'Espagnole, phr.: Fr.: in Spanish fashion. See à la 2.
- 1814 the insult offered him in sending away from Paris his Charge d'Affaires, thus à l'Espagnole, taking no notice of all that was written on the subject from thence: Wellington, Disp, Vol. XII. p. 223 (1838).
- à l'intention (de), phr.: Fr.: Theol.: for the intention of (i.e. for the object or person intended by) another; hence on behalf of, for the benefit of another.
- 1756 Pray have masses said...à l'intention of your poor country: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. III p. 17 (1857). [Fanc des puères, donner des aumônes, dire la messe, etc. à l'intention de quelqu'un, faire ces choses dans le descein qu'elles lui servent devant Dieu. Je m'en vais dire la messe à son intention, Boss., Lett. Abb., 107. Litté.]
 - à l'orientale: Fr. Sce à la 2.
 - a la: It. or Sp. See alla.
 - *à la, à l' before vowels and h mute, part of phr.: Fr.
- 1. 'after the, according to the'; as a la carte, 'according to the bill of fare', à la mise en scène, 'according to the arrangement of the drama' (lit. 'setting in scene'), à la mode (q, v.), 'after the fashion, style'.
- 2. equivalent to à la mode with a fem, adjective, esp. of a proper name (as à la Gothique, Greeque, Parisienne, militaire), or à la mode de (du, de la, d'un, d'une) with nouns, esp. proper names. Very common in terms of dress and cookery. Most of the à-la-terms familiar in England are later than 1650, being from the names or titles of ministers, generals, or favourites of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.; e.g., à la Béchamel (see Béchamel), à la Maintenan.

a la Bechamel (see Bechamel), d la Maintenia.

1589 the breech à la Françoise [in French fashion]: Pri (vintam, Eng. Paes., III p. 355 (1569). 1681 ye difference, will be reher'd to comb rences, in order to compose things à Vaniable [in annuable tathon]: Sande the resp. p. 182 (Camd. Soc., 1858). bef. 1733 all in a Fury, that Vinterpae [in the trage style], he rants it: R. Norri, Examin, III. vii. 19. p. 44 (179). mounted allo Caparisonée [with rich trappings]: 16., 98, p. 38. 1766 Stomacher and Paranets [Ear-rings, necklaces, aigrets.] Fringer, blonds, and magnonets. Fine vermillion for the cheek, [Velvet patches a la Greegne [in Greek tachong]: Availts, New Bath Guide, Let. III. 1837 then came the disherdnessed other largen, which we partook of à l'Anglaise: Lord Lindsay, Letterson kappt (1991). 1845 you are enjoying society à l'orientale [in Eastern la bion]: With Fires, Lord (1992). 1848 Von are enjoying society à l'orientale [in Eastern la bion]: With Fires, Lord (1992). 1878 Hair fastened back at la Chimera [in Chimera fashion]: G. Ellor, Dan. Dermala, Els, ii. ch. 18, p. 147.

fashion]: G. Ellor, Dan. Derenda, Ek. ii. ch. 18, p. 147.

1660 they [monkeys and apes] were gallantly clad a ha monde in the style of the (fashionable) world]: Everys, Diney, Vol. 1. p. (cf. 177) 1663 her hair dressed à la negligence, mighty pretty: Prevs. Procy, in Fanholt, teat. Eng., p. 317 (1846). 1710 a neck of mutton dressed à a Manutene: Swit 1, Journ. Stella, Let. v. Wks., p. 236/1 (1864). 1721 that image at the end of his copy, à la malade [like a sick person]: Attribut v., in Pope's Letters, p. 246 (1737). 1777 I suppose since the attempt on the King all their tashions will be à Passassin: Hor. Walvette, Letters, Vol. it. p. 63/164,71. 1844 the whim struck them to play à la guillatine: Edin Rec., Vol. 1, p. 85 (1845). 1816 his chimid blashing school-girl of a primers, with her complexion à la Proche it, Vol. 25, p. 167, 1818 beef à la Psyche: T. Monor, Funder Family, p. 38. 1826 three drivers ride à la foutilion: Subsidier, ch. 18, p. 27/(1834). 1822 a ragout à la founcière: Lo. I veron, Pelham, th. 19, p. 17/(1834). 1822 a ragout à la Soubise: Barrian, Impolds, Leg., 440 (1865). 1877 hitle maxims à la Rochefoucauld: C. READE, Woman-Hater, th. 19, p. 44 (1866).

3. d la also forms phrases with the prep. d (q. v.) in other senses than the above; as d la hanteur (q. v.), d la mort (q. v.), d la volée (q. v.), d la braise (q. v.).

1620 they will proceed à la pereille [to the same treatment] with them: Relig. Wotton., p. 501 (1685). 1818 treat him with l'unch à la glace [with see]: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 121.

à la bonne heure, phr.: Fr.: in good time (iii. 'at the good hour'), well and good.

1762 If curing old errors could prevent new ones, à la bonne henre; Hon. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 19 (1887). 1750 If you can amove vourself with that low play till supper, à la bonne heure; Louis Chrysenehell, Letters, Vol. Il. No. 2, p. 5 (2774). 1855 Royal children all weeping when the solidisine august pair took themselves away again: à la bonne heure; Carlyle, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol. II, p. 175 (1884). 1884 there must be bread for all, equality of rights, and mutual good-will, à la bonne heure; these things are necessary; Tablet, Vol. 63, No. 2008, p. 700/1.

à la braise, phr.: Fr.: braised, half-baked and half-stewed, esp. in a braising-pan, i.e. a stew-pan, the lid of which will hold braise, = 'live coals'.

- 1818 French dishes...A la braise: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 6.—beef à la Psyche and curls à la braise: ιb , p. 38.
- à la brochette, phr.: Fr.: (roasted) on a (lit. the) skewer. 1853 He made me this morning an idea of white bear's liver, à la brochette: E. K. KANE, ist Grunn. Exped, ch. xxxiv. p. 309.
 - à la caparisonée: Fr. See à la 2.
- *à la carte, phr.: Fr.: 'according to the bill of fare': a meal is à la carte when each person is charged for the separate items (priced on the bill of fare) which he may select. See à la 1, and carte.
- 1826 He will find comfortable apartments, civil attendance, excellent fare, à la carte, at any hour Reft on a Ramble to Germany, p. 252. 1883 The dishes to be served when you dine or sup à la carte: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p 242/2.
- à la chaude, phr.: Fr.: in the (first) heat (of passion), in hot blood. See à la 3.
- 1670 they were taken and beheaded à la chaude least some prince should have interceded for them: R LASSELS, Voy. Ital, Pt. 1. p. 48.
 - *à la Chinoise: Fr. See à la 2
 - à la dérobée, phr.: Fr.: by stealth, privately.
- 1605 there, à la dérobée, affianced himself to his gentlewoman: Sir Edw. Hoby, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1. p 38 (1848) 1818 she may find some moment, à la derobée, for being more explicit: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 129.
 - a la dozena: It. See alla dozzina.
 - à la file, phr.: Fr.: in file, one behind another. See file.
- 1586 The Leaders. shall cause a halberd to be sett up in the plain, whereby every shot may pass in that order which the French call a la file, or as we term it, in rank like wild geese: F WALSINGHAM, State Paper, in Lodge, Illustr. Eng. Hist., Vol. II. p. 284 (1838).
 - à la financière: Fr. See à la 2.
 - à la fleur, phr.: Fr.: to the prime or flower (of).
- 1765 I hope your pilgrimages have brought Mrs. Garrick and yourself back à la fleur de jeunesse [of youth]: STERNE, Letters, Wks., p 769/1 (Bohn, 1853).
 - à la fourchette: Fr. See déjeuner à la fourchette.
- *à la Française, phr.: Fr.: in the French style, fashion, mode. See à la 2.
- 1589 [See à la 2]. 1805 We are treated with an animated account of the process of world-making à la Française: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 132. 1818 induced the whole party to rise, and adjount to coffee and the drawing room à la française: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 111. ch. iii. p. 107 (1819).
 - à la glace: Fr. See à la 3.
- à la Gothique, phr.: Fr.: in the Gothic style. See à la 2. 1644 St Stephen's church is the cathedral, well-built a la Gothique: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 80 (1872).
- a la Greca, alla G., phr.: It.: in the Greek (style, = $m\delta da$). 1645 The church, a la Greca, consists of five handsome cupolas, leaded: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 206 (1850). 1670 the back is richly adorned with divers rowes of little enamelled pictures a la Greca, set in gold: R. LASSELS,
- Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 283. à la Grecque, phr.: Fr.: in the Greek style. See à la 2.
- 1747 I have done speaking à la Grecque: Grav, Letters, No. Ixiii. Vol. 1. p. 140 (1819). 1764 they begin to see beauties in the antique—everything must be à la Grecque: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol 1v. p. 219 (1857). 1766 Fine vermillion for the check, | Velvet patches a la Grecque: Anstey, New Bath Guide, Let III. 1870 her rough hair pushing its way resolutely from under the blue ribbons which make a vain show of confining it à la Grecque: R. Broughton, Red as a Rose, Vol. 1. p. 260.
- Variant, 1873, aligreck, = the Greek border or meander, quoted in N. E. D. from BURTON, Hist. of Scot., I. iv. 156. Anstey's rhyme suggests this pronunciation.
- a la grottesca, alla g., phr.: It.: in the grotesque (style, $=m\delta da$).
- 1665 in vacant places betwirt the Images the Wall is damasked à la grotesco or adorned with Trees and Landskips: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 141 (1677).
 - à la guillotine: Fr. See à la 2.
- à la hauteur, phr.: Fr.: on a level (with), keeping pace with; lit. 'at the altitude'.
- 1852 à la hauteur of every current scandal of the day: C. Leven, Daltons, p. 164 (1878).
- à la lanterne, phr.: Fr.: 'to (or at) the lamp (-chain)'; of the early executions perpetrated by the mob in the French Revolution, when the victims were hanged on the chains which went across the street to hold a lamp in the middle. See à la 1.
- 1845 We wish we had been told whether this mock execution was à la lanterne, and a precedent of the real murders so soon perpetrated there: J. W.

- CROKER, Essays Fr Rev, 1. p. 50 (1857). 1886 speech about revolution and hanging à la lanterne: J. McCarthy & Mrs. Campbell-Praed, Rt. Hon., Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 83.
- à la main, phr.: Fr.: in hand, at hand, ready, lit. 'at the hand'. See à la 3.
- bef. 1715 From Paris gazette a-la-main, | This day's arriv'd, without his train, | Mordanto in a week from Spain: Swift, Wks., p. 580/1 (1869).
 - à la Maintenon: Fr. See à la 2.
 - à la malade: Fr. See à la 2.
 - a la mi re, a lamire. See alamire.
- *à la militaire, phr.: Fr.: in military style. See à la 2. Also name of a military cocked-hat worn in 18 c. FAIRHOLT, Costume, p. 366 (1846).
- 1803 Mr. Quarell, 'dressed a la militaire', walked a minuet with the Marquisa: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 378 1817 every thing is à la militaire in Germany: ib., Vol. 28, p. 98. 1828 New South Wales has been governed as yet wholly à la militaire: ib., Vol. 47, p. 97.
 - à la mise en scène: Fr. See à la 1.
- *à la mode, alamode, phr.: Fr.: in the fashion (of). See à la 1.
 - I. adv.:
- I. adv.:

 1594 my hands without gloves, all a mode French: Nashe, Unfort. Trav., Wks, Vol v. p. 40 (Grosart, 1884). 1656 only they [the shoes] will serve to burn by the fireside, and save my shins, rather than walk abroad a la mode according to the times: The Hearnes, Surfeit, Lubr. of Old Authors, Vol. III. p 249 (1869) 1665 knocking their foreheads à la mode against the ground: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 133 (1677) 1689 open and avowed luxury and profaneness à la mode de France: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 302 (1872) 1693 there was an Abbat, but a Gentleman that held his Abbacy alla mode de France: an alay Capacity: J. Hacker, Aby Williams, I 216, p. 210. 1712 my appearing à la mode de Paris on the next Birth-Night: Speciator, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 the Faction, a-la-mode the old Palatinate wrought...with it to destroy the King: R. North, Examen, III. vl. 84, p. 485.—doing business a-la-mode de Ravilliac: ib., II. v. 125, p. 392.
 - 2. adj.: fashionable.
- 2. adj.: fashionable.

 bef. 1658 Factions A-la-mode in Treason's Fashion, | Now we have Heresie by Complication: J. Claveland, Wks., II. p. 28 (1687). 1664 In man or beast, they [tails] are so comely, | So Gentee, Allamode, and handson: S. Butler, Hudwras, Pt II Cant. i. p. 54. 1665 feet, which from...infancy are strained; so as to make them a la mode: Sir Th. Herebert, Traw, p. 376 (1677). 1670 I found narrow britches with long-wasted doublets and hanging sleeves to be à la mode: R. Lassells, Voy. Ital., Pt. i. p. 96 1675 give me leave here to set you down such A-la-mode instructions as may perfectly inform you in [the]...art of Cookery: H. Woolley, Genthewoman's Companion, p. 113. 1713 In state opinions à la mode; | He hated Wharton like a toad: Swift, Poems, Wks., Vol. x. p. 391 (1814). 1747 the toy-woman à la mode: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. ii. p. 86 (1837).
 - 2 a. esp. alamode beef (see 3 a), alamode silk (see 3 b).
- 1675 A-la-mode Beef: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 121. 1686 A-la-mode (or Lurded) Beef: J. Collins, Salt, p. 132. 1883 the famous alamode beef house: Daily News, Sept. 29, p. 3/6. 1686 Very good black narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks: Lond. Gaz., mnicxvi/4. [N. E. D.]
 - sb.: fashion, caprice.
- 1654 Her alamodes are suitable shapings of her mind to all changes of occurrences: WHITLOCK, Mann. Engl., 354. [T.] 1727 The principal branch of the alamode is the Purient: Pore, Bathos, III.
- 3 α . alamode beef, beef larded with pork or bacon, stewed with condiments and served with the thick soup produced.
- 1753 Writers on cookery give the preparation Alamode, or larded beef: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1883 There was then and is now the famous alamode beef house where the savoury alamode is 4d. and 6d. per plate: Daily News, Sept. 29, p. 3/6.
- 3 b. alamode silk, a light glossy black silk. Mentioned as imported and manufactured in Act 4 Will. and Mary, ch. v. Fairholt's Philip and Mary seems a wrong reference.
- · 1698 importing alamodes and lustrings contrary to law: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol 1. p. 372/1 (1751). 1861 Regular exchange of the fleeces of Cotswold for the alamodes of Lyons: Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v. 53.
 - Variants, 16 c. all a mode, 17 c. al a mode, alla mode.
- a la moderna, alla m., phr.: It.: in the modern (style, $= m \delta da$
- 1644 On the other side is the...Court of Justice well built a la moderna, of brick: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 100 (1872).
 - à la monde: Fr. See à la 2.
- a la Moresca, alla M., phr.: It.: in the Moorish (style, $= m \delta da$).
- 1593 crisps and scarfs, worn à la Morisco: GREENE, Poems, p. 316/1, l. 19 (1861).
- à la Moresque, phr.: Fr.: in the Moorish style. See à la 2. 1684 the Duomo is cover'd with varnish'd Brick-work, and Flowers embors'd A la Moresque: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Ilk. i. p. 22. 1724 I

supposed their music would not play à la Moresque: DE FOE, Roxana, p. 153 (1875).

à la mort, Fr., and Eng. fr. Fr. $(\angle = \angle)$: 'to the death'.

I. adv.: to the death.

1592 I drooping passe as one stroke alemort: Wyrley, Armoric. 155. [N. E. D.] 1883 The combat à la mort was of their own beginning: Gen. P. Thompson, Exerc., II. 479 (1842). [N. E. D.]

2. adj.: at death's door, utterly sad, in despair.

1591 Now where's the Bastard's braves. What, all amort? SHAKS., I. Hen VI., iii. 2, 124. 1891 And so restinge there a while, a la morte, the marshall came upp: CONINGSBY, Siege of Rouen, Camd. Miscell, Vol 1. p. 27 (1847). 1594 Shall he thus all amort live malcontent? GREENE, Friar Bacon, p. 153/1, l. 22 (1867) 1596 What, sweeting, all amort?. Pluck up thy spirits: SHAKS., Tam. Skr., iv. 3, 36. 1624 Jovial doctor; No, I am all amort, as if I had lain! Thee days in my grave already: MASSINGER, Parl. Love, iv. 5, Wks., p. 137/1 (1839). bet. 1666 Whose soft and royal treatment may suffice | To heal the sick, to cheer the alamort: FANSHAWE, Lusiad, v. 85. 1693 that Bishop's Hopes would be all amort: J. HAKKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 174, p. 168. bef. 1733 Buyers, who, as to this Edition are a-la-mort: R. NORTH, Examen, II. v. 93, p. 373 bef. 1782 'Tis wrong to bring into a mix'd resort, | What makes some sick, and others &-la-mort, | An argument of cogence: Cowper, Convers, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 163 (1868)

Variants, a la morte, a-la mort, alamort, alemort, all amort, amort (q. v.).

a la Mosaica, alla M., phr.: It.: in Mosaic fashion, with inlaid work.

1617 Vpon the ground neere the great doore, is a stone, painted as if it were engrauen: which painting is vulgarly called A la Mosaica: F. Morvson, Itm., Pt. I. p. 78.—the Image of the Virgin Mary, painted a la Mosaica, that is as if it were engrauen: ib., p. 79.

[Composed of α , prep.,='to, with, according to'; la, fem. art.,='the'; Mosaica,='Mosaic', 'inlaid' (fr. Low Lat. mūsaicus, adj. fr. Gk. $\mu ov \sigma \epsilon \hat{l}ov$,='inlaid work' fr. $Mo\hat{v}\sigma a$,='Muse', a goddess of art); $m\hat{o}da$,='style', or opera,='work', being suppressed.]

a la mutesca: It. See alla mutesca.

à la Palatine, phr.: Fr.: in the fashion of the Palatinate. See à la 2, and quotation.

1754 The thing [women working rather than men] is very common, à la Palatine, among the middling sort of people...it is not in their harvest work alone they are something in the Palatine way with respect to women: E. BURT, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. D. 45 (1818).

à la pareille: Fr. See à la 3.

à la Parisienne, phr.: Fr.: in Parisian style. See à la 2.

1845 a pleasant boulevarde affords shade for the varied population to saunter under, à la Parisienne: Warburton, Cresc. and Cross, Vol. II. p. 232 (1848).

à la picorée, phr.: Fr.: a (=on) plundering, a (=on) marauding. See à la 3. But perhaps alla picoree below is Sp.,=alla pecorea. See picoree.

1590 and instead of pay [the officers] have suffered them [the soldiers] to goe alla picoree, that was to robbe and spoyle the Boores their friends: SIR JOHN SMYTHE, Certaine Discourses, pp. 49—56 (1843).

à la pigeon, phr.: Fr.: in the style of a pigeon. See à la 2.

1762 he wore upon his head a bag-wig à la pigeon: Smollett, Launc. Greaves, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 240 (1817).

à la postillon: Fr. See à la 2.

à la Psyche: Fr. See à la 2.

à la républicaine, phr.: Fr.: in republican style. See à la 2.

1844 General Bonaparte and the fair widow. had been married in the former way. à la Republicaine: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, Pict. Hist. Eng., Vol. IV. p. 138/2.

à la Rochefoucauld: Fr. See à la 2.

à la Romaine, phr.: Fr.: in Roman style. See à la 2.

1745 I am laying in scraps of Cato against it may be necessary to take leave of one's correspondents à la Romaine: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 381 (1857). 1862 forget whether it was a cold dagger au natural or a dish of hot coals à la Romaine, of which they partook: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. I. p. 290 (1887).

*a la Russe, phr.: Fr.: in Russian fashion. See à la 2; esp. of dinners, of which the courses are served from other tables or another room, the dining table being dressed with flowers and dessert. Such dinners were considered a novelty abt. 1840, and are not noticed in the treatises of Soyer, Francatelli, and Acton.

1867 a table set out à La Russe for a party of eighteen: Walsh, Dom. Econ., 2662, p. 701/1 (1874). 1860 Certainly the diner à La Russe might be introduced with great advantage: W. H. Russell, Diary, Vol. I. p. 7.

à la Soubise: Fr. See à la 2.

a la Tedesca: It. See alla Tedesca.

à la tragique: Fr. Sec à la 2.

a la Turchesca, alla T., phr.: It.: in the Turkish (fashion, = $m\delta da$).

1591 But this behaviour altogether was | .111a Turchesca, much the more admyr'd; SPENS, Prosop, 677.

*à la Turque, phr.: Fr.: in Turkish style. See à la 2.

1837 [See à l'Anglaise]. 1845 a pleasant boulevarde affords shade for the varied population, to sit and smoke under, à la Tarque: Warm rox, Crese and Cross, Vol II. p. 232 (1848).—Here is a lady of some hare cm, mounted à la Turque [s.e, astride like a man] on her donkey: ib., Vol. I. p. 57.

à la Turquesque, phr.: Fr.: in Turkish style; of art. See à la 2.

1684 the furniture, consisting of embroidery on the saddle, housing a quiver, bow, arows. a la Turcisq: Evilin, Diary, Vol. n. p. 212 (1872).

Also as sb., = a robe in Turkish style.

1589 a loose alo Turquesque: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., 111, p. 304 (1860).

a la ventura, alla v., phr.: It.: at a (lit. the) venture.

bef. 1682 Some pieces A la ventura, or Rare Chance Pieces, either drawn at random, and happening to be like some person, or drawn for some, and happening to be more like another: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, NH. p. 101 (1970).

*à la victime, phr.: Fr.: in the fashion of a victim. See à la 2.

1827 their hair being plaited and turned up a Li victime, as prepared for the guillotine: W. Scott, Napoleon, Vol. 1, ch. avii, p. 1830.

à la volée, phr.: Fr.: 'on the flight', of a ball or missile which strikes or is struck before the first bound, Lit. probably an old phrase in rackets or tennis. Metaph. of lively return, or hasty action. Sometimes partly Anglicised.

hively return, or hasty action. Sometimes partly Anglicised. 1625 P. Tishke a ball at tennis. Alm. It is indeed an, [When we do peak at volley all the ill] We can of one another: B. Jorsen, Marke of News, i. i., Wks., p. 395(1865). 1630 You must not give credit [To all that hade epablicly profess] Or talk of the volde, into their servants: New Ira, i. i. p. 411. 1642 The one fibe Frenchman | takes the hall before the record, I have the volde, the other (the Spaniard) stageth for the hall: Howelt, Instr. For. Irac, v. p. 32 (1869). 1642 certain mystical figures in our Hands, which I due not call meer dashes, stokes, a la volce [S. Wilkin's note (1), 1086 all Moss but edd 1642 read a lavelet or at random: Six Til. Brown, Rev. Med., i. u. Whs., Vol. II. p. 48 (1852). 1647 sails were held then a uncount, as it our hould attempt to make himself wings to mount up to heaven a kinter in Howelt, Fri. 2. Howlet, Vol. II. p. 10 (1078). 1693 So the Archbolog book the Ball fairly, not at the Volly, but at the first rebound: J. H. v. i. 125 H. Fritten, Pt. II. 202, p. 217 1762 I received your letter this morning, and return you the ball a la vollet Lord Christpriffen, Letters, Vol. ii. No. 141, p. 97 (1774).

[Composed of \(d\), prep., 'to, at, on'; \(\lambda t\), fem. art., 'the'; \(\tau_t \), \(\lambda t\), whence Eng. 'volley' in the sense which survives in the terms 'half-volley' in cricket, and 'volley' in terms.]

*ā latere, ab latere, phr.: Lat.: 'from the side', in intimate association with, confidential: of legates and ministers sent (missi) by the Pope; properly, the higher of the two grades of Cardinal ambassadors or legates possessing plenipotentiary powers, the lower being legates de latere. The title legatus a latere appears first in 860 (Hetele, Can illengeschichte). Also used metaphorically.

geschichte). Also used metaphorically,
abt. 1522 We passe bymin degre, [As legator a lateret] J. Skritter, [We, Vol. II. p. 02 (1843). 1621 The third tegon is the lower belly, in which the liver resides as a Legat a lateret R. Heurot, Amel Met, p. 1, (1904). 1642 our archibishop,—now cardinal, legate a lateret, and boul chancellor T. Fullers, Holy and Prif. Nate, p. 291 (1944). 1647 The peop's muse os legates a lateret, site up the spirits of princes to embrod the world with wars: John Trader, Comm. on New Tree, p. 771 (1953). Let 1733 he Ladding went down into the Country as, from the King, Legation Lateret R. Nou in, Examen, III. viii, 55, p. 500 (1740).

1793 The government is under a legate a latere, who is always a cardinal: J. Mouse, Am University, Vol it p. 437 (1796).

1885 accept him as a legate a latere holding other for life; W. Hine, Diet. Nat. Biog., iv. 42/2.

A. M.: Lat. See anno mundi, ante meridiem.

ā mājōri, -e [ad minus], phr.: Lat.: 'from the greater' (to the less), of an argument to the effect that what applies to the greater of any persons or things applies with stronger reason to the less; opposite to a minori ad majus 'from the less to the greater'.

1580 What shall we say to such a Chrysippus, as alloweth not the argument a majoribus [pl.]: FULKE, Anatures, p. 204 (1848). 1614 The Apostle proved soundly by an argument a majori and minus that the Church might ordaying & dispose of secular indigments: T. FULKERER, T. Rep. to Widdensyton, ch. 10, p. 2. 1618. God doth it for most first ends, and thus a redition might be framed, saith he, a majori ad minus: P. BANKE, Com. Ephes., Nichol's Ed., p. 41.2 (1824). 1656 The argument by which he contuted them is drawn a majori ad minus, from the greater to the less: N. HARIN, at the F. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 41.2 (1895). 1682 yet it is an argument fetched a majori, not a lare opposition only: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand, Divines, Vul, vii. p. 60 (1664).

ā malo in pējus, phr.: Lat.: 'from bad to worse'.

1617 by conversing with bad company hee grew a malo in peius. Greene, Groats-worth of Wit, Wks, p. 20 (1861). 1665 poor Man' he fell a malo in peius: Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p. 177 (1677).

*ā mensa et toro, phr.: Lat.: 'from board and bed'.

-9 When the husband and wife are divorced à vinculo matrimonii, as 1628—9 When the husband and wife are divorced à vinculo matrimonii, as in case of precontract, consanguanty, affinity, &c. and not à mensa et thoro only, as for adultery: Coke, Littleton, 32 (1832) 1641 Papists generally think there should be a divorce a thoro, non a vinculo, a divorce unknown to the Scriptures' R. STOCK, Comm. Malachi, in Puritan Comm, p. 1641; (1865) 1721 This divorce 'ia mensa et thoro' only is no true divorce, but a mere fiction of a divorce: J. Owen, Wiks. Vol. XXI p. 539 (Russell, 1826) 1857 Where a decree for a divorce à mensa et thoro might now be pronounced the court may pronounce a decree for a judicial separation. Stat 20 and 21 Vu, ch. 85, § 7. 1860 it is the universal custom amongst the Akkals that whenever the wife has had two sons a divorce à thorô takes place: Once a Week, July 28, p. 122/1.

à merveille, phr.: Fr.: wonderfully, admirably, perfectly.

1762 French-speaking, in which she does à merveille: STERNE, Letters, Wks., p. 753/2 (1839) 1830 the horses seemed to proceed, à merveille, never missing the road E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 302 (2nd Ed.). 1841 Count de Maussion did the honours of the dinner à merveille, and it passed off very gaily: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 194. 1853 He prepares thus [as a fillet] a sea-gull à merveille: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinn. Exped., ch. XXXIV. p. 309

ā minori, -e [ad mājus], phr.: Lat.: 'from the less to the greater'. See quotations and a majori.

1549 We have a manner of reasoning in the Schools, and it is called a minore ad manus, "from the less to the more": LATIMER, Sermons, p. 166 (Parker Soc, 1844). ?1550 For me thought thou was framyng an argument à minori ad manus, or to be bettei understoode à delegato ad ordinarium: W. P., Tr. Curio's Pass, in a Tranuce, p. 3 v. 1572 it may be an argument a parious, but not a minori; as you seem to make it: Whittelft, Wks., Vol. II p. 96 (1852), 1580 This is a notable and sententious comparison, 'A minore ad majus': E. Kirke, in Spens. Shep Cal., Nov. Glosse, Wks., p. 483 (1869). 1652 And thus the Apostle tacitely insinuates an argument, à minore ad majus. N. Culterweil, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 5. 1696 An argument a minori ad majus is strong with God: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 190 (1864). bef 1733 the Argument a minori. R. North, Examp, 111. vi 77, p. 480. 1882 Here again we find the argumentum a minori ad majus: Farrar, Early Days Chr., Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 313 (1882).

à mort: Eng. fr. Fr. See à la mort, amort.

ā nātūra rei, phr.: Lat.: 'from the nature of the case (matter)'.

1659 In cases where they are sure it is lawful to follow their Agreements, though they be not satisfied of the necessity of it à natura ni, they ought to follow them on the account of unity: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, Pt. II ch iv. p 445

ā nihilo nil fit: 'nothing is made out of nothing'. See de nihilo (nilo).

1758 I seem to have told you all I know, which you will think very little, but a nihilo nil fit [Gray]: GRAY and MASON, Correst., p. 156 (1853).

ā non causa pro causa, phr.: Lat.: from a cause which is not (a non-cause) instead of a cause.

1565 Still you do reason, A non causa pro causa; attributing that unto the outward sign, which is indeed the virtue of Christ, and belief in His passion: Calffill, Aus. to Mart., p. 92 (Parker Soc., 1840). 1572 This argument is a non causa: Whitteiff, Wks., Vol II. p. 455 (1852). 1646 The third is, A non causa pro causa, when that is pretended for a cause which is not, or not in that sense which is inferred: Sir Th. Brown, Pscud. Ep., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 12

a non esse: Late Lat. See esse.

*à outrance, phr.: Fr.: to (the) utmost, to the bitter end; rendered 'utterance' by accommodation to the totally un-connected Eng. 'utter' in Caxton (1485), Charles the Grete, p. 142 (Ed. 1881), 'pylers of marble & other stones bygonnen to brenne & make fyre at vtteraunce'; cf. Holland (1600), Tr. Livy, Bk. XXI. p. 417, 'fight at the utterance'; id. (1601), Tr. Plin. Nat. Hist., Bk. v. ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 428, 'they will drinke to the utterance'; and Shaks. (1605), Mach., iii. I. 72, 'champion me to the utterance'.

1606 He exhibited one sworde fight performed by fencers to the outrance: HOLLAND, Tr. Suct., p. 91. 1804 truly we have no pleasure in seeing his contemporaries spur their hobby horses headlong against each other, and fight at outrance: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 161. 1837 there was a famous quarrel, a Poutrance, about it: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol. 1, p. 310. 1860 Francis II. will be called upon to make his choice between casting in his lot with the defenders a Poutrance of Gueta, or making his escape by sea: Once a Week, Oct. 20, p. 476/2. 1883 Every duellist à outrance binds himself to commit suicide or murder: Standard, Oct. 24, p. 5/2.

Variant, often wrongly written à l'outrance.

[Composed of à, prep., = 'to'; outrance, Old Fr. oultrance, fr. Lat. ultrā, = 'beyond'.]

ā paribus, phr.: Lat.: from equals; see par.

1572 it may be an argument a paribus, but not a minori; as you seem to make it: WhitGift, Wks, Vol II. p 96 (1852) 1580 as though an argument a paribus were not good, except the conclusion were expressed in Scripture, Doctor, or Council: Fulke, Auswers, p. 193 (1848)

ā parte ante, phr: Lat.: lit. 'on the side before', opposed to \bar{a} parte post (Lat.),='on the side after'. See quotations.

1652 And yet it can far better behold the back-parts of Eternity, then the face of it; Eternity à parte pòst, then Eternity à parte antè N CULVERWEL, Light of Nat, Treat, p 168 1656 this life [i.e. of Christ] is most properly said to be eternal, because it is so both a parte ante and a parte post, from everlasting to everlasting: N HARDY, 1st Ep John, Nichol's Ed, p 20/1 (1865). 1674 Why could not God as well make the world everlasting a parte ante, on the behalf of formerness, as he did the soul of man a parte post, on the behalf of latterness: N. FAIRFAX, Bulk and Selv, p 164. 1682 The reasons for this... are drawn a consequent, or a parte post; that is, from the good consequence or fruit of them Th. Goodwin, Wiks., in Nichol's Ser Stand Divines, Vol. IX. p. 400 (1864) 1759 The eternity of the Godhead a parte post is proved thus: Goldsmith, Rev of Hawkins' Misc., Wks, Vol IV. p 249 (1854).

a parte post: Lat. See a parte ante.

ā parte rei, phr.: Lat.: on the side of reality, as opposed to imaginary existence.

1606 He maketh it Ens Rationis, or a meere Chymera that (as logitians hold) hath no essence or being at all à parte rei: R PARSONS, Answer to Coke, ch. 13, p. 320.—There is no one substantiall reason a parte rei. 10, ch. 16, p. 379.

a per se, A per se A, A per C, phr.: Late Lat.: the letter A by itself; Metaph., the prime, flower, that which is unique or peerless.

bef. 1422 London! thowe are of townes a per se, | Soveragne of cities: in Reliquite Antique, Vol. 1. p. 205 (1841). 1554 my good lord, you are A per se A with us, to our comfort and joy unspeakable: John Bradford, in Letters and Treatises, p. 139 (Parket Soc., 1853). 1559 Rehold me, Baldwine, A per se of my age. Baldwin and Ferrers, Mirror for Mag., 371. [Nares] 1578—80 Every on A per se A: Gas Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 98 (1884).—Hese A per se A, a ladd for the nonse: ib., p. 120.

Variants. apersie, apersey, A per C.

[Perhaps originally for '& per se &',='and per se and', or 'ampersand', placed at the end of the alphabet.]

a piacére, phr.: It.: Mus.: 'at pleasure', ad libitum.

1848 A PIACERE. At pleasure: RIMBAULT, Pranoforte, p 90.

à pieds joints, phr.: Fr.: 'with feet joined'; to jump (sauter) à p. j. means to take a big jump.

1845 he jumps à pieds joints over the Three Great Days: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., 1 p 21 (1857).

à plaisir, phr.: Fr.: at pleasure.

1818 She is to have free ingress and egress, a plaisir, at Dunoie Castle: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 158 (1819).

ā poena et culpa, phr.: Lat.: 'from punishment and sin'.

1480 for to bring this thying to an ende he assoilled hym & his companie a pena et culpa: Cakton, Cron. Eng., ch. cexxi. 1547 the bishop of Rome.. taketh upon him to sanctify all other men of the earth as God's vicar and heutemant, to absolve a poome et culpa: Br. Hoovers, Early Writings, p. 73 (Patker Soc., 1843). 1560 hys free pardon a pena et culpa: James Pilkingron, Aggeus, sig. O iii r. 1641 Hence he is said to be "Jesus" Mat. 1. 21, because he saves his from their sins; not a culpa only, and a pava, but a contagione: R. STOCK, Comm. Malachi, in Puritan Comm., p. 2041 (1865).

à pois d'or: Fr. See au poids de l'or.

à portée, phr.: Fr.: within reach, capacity, lit. 'range'.

1748 When you are in company, bring the conversation to some useful subject, but d portle of that company: Lord Chesterfeld, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 125, p. 286 (1774). 1783 I am in the country, and not d portle to see the royal physicians: Hor. Walfold, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 278 (1858).

ā posteriori, -e, phr.: Lat.: 'from what is later' in physical or logical order, opposed in Logic to a priori; used of reasoning from consequences or effects to principles or causes; equivalent to 'inductive, inductively'. For the facetious use see posterior.

I. adv.:

1. auv..

1758 Is it à posteriori from experiments that he deduces this proposition?... If he argues à posteriori from experiments, he can pretend only to probability: J. ADAMS, Diary, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 38 (1850). 1758 I will allow lord Bolingbroke, that the moral, as well as physical, attributes of 'tod must be known to us only a posteriori' Grany, Letters, No. cii. Vol. 11. p. 34 (1819). 1830 reasoning à posteriori from final causes, or the intelligent adaptation of means to ends: Edin. Rev., Vol. 52, p. 113. 1843 Such familiar maxims, when collected à posteriors from observation of life, occupy among the truths of the science the place of what, in our analysis of Induction, have so often been spoken of under the Title of Empirical Laws: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 436 (1856).

II. *adj*.:

1588 We confess that the scriptures may be demonstrated by an argument a posteriori: WHITAKER, Disput., p. 351 (Parker Soc., 1849). 1630 the cause may be proved by the effect, which is a posteriori: J. S., Triall of the Protestant

Private Spirit, II ch. viii. p. 199. 1656 though science is a priori, from the cause to the effect, yet our knowledge for the most part ..is a posteriori from the effect to the cause: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed, p. 73/1 (1865).

ā prīmo ad ultimum, phr.: Lat.: 'from the first to the last'. See quotation.

1549 the old schole argument A primo ad ultimum: LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI, 11 p. 68 (1869). 1630 and so à primo ad ultimum, all the elect must have true fayth: J S., Triall of the Protestant Private Spirit, II ch. viii. p. 205.

- *ā priōri, -e, phr.: Lat.: 'from what is earlier, prior' in physical or logical order, opposed to a posteriori.
- A. LOGIC. Of reasoning from principles, definitions, or causes to consequences, special cases, or effects; equivalent to 'deductive, deductively'. Also, loosely, of presumptive opinion.

I. adv:

1. adv.:

1618 he that may know he hath true faith, may know, a priori, that he hath love also: P. Bayne, Comment. Ephes., Nichol's Ed., p. 83/2 (1866).

1790 The science of constructing a commonwealth [15] .not to be taught à priori: Burke, Refl. on Rev. in France, p. 90 (3rd Ed.). 1803 Des Cartes arrived at a complete system of physics, deduced a priori from the abstract suggestions of his own reason: Stewart, Life in T. Reid's Wks., p. 20/2 (1840).

1804 A priori, such a work seemed particularly calculated to engage the public attention: Edin Rev., Vol. 4, p. 214 1835—6 a portion of the nervous system ... might à priori be expected to bear a corresponding ratio of developement: Toddo, Cyc. Anat. and Phys., Vol. 1. p. 69/1. 1843 deductively, or à priori:

J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. I. p. 399 (1856).

II. adj.:

- 1652 a demonstration à priori, is esteemed most certain and scientifical:

 N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat., ch xi. p. 117—demonstration of him à priore:
 ib., ch. xviii. p. 212. 1674 The reason a priori of my assertion and all hitheto
 said is thus: E. Worsley, Infall of Cath. Ch., 1. p. 73. 1798? I think that
 Butler's Analogy...would answer...all the objections to Christianity founded on
 a priori reasonings: S. T. COLERIDGE, Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin
 (H. A. Bright, 1884). 1843 an obstinate à priori prejudice: J. S. MILL,
 System of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 190 (1856).—It is hardly necessary again to repeat,
 that, as in every other deductive science, verification à posteriori must proceed
 pari passu with deduction à priori: ib., p. 451.

 1876 he should not in
 future take the trouble to discuss that doctrine on a priori grounds: Times,
 Dec. 7. [St.]
- B. METAPHYSICS. Of knowledge, conceptions, and forms of thought either acknowledged to be acquired prior to any conscious recognition thereof, or assumed to be prior to all individual experience; equivalent to 'intuitive, intuitively'.

1838 You must, therefore...confess, that it [the conception of substance] has its seat in your faculty of cognition a priori: HAYWOOD, Tr. Kant's Critick of Pure Reason, p. 7.

- 1838 a cognition independent of Experience...Such cognitions we term a priori, and we distinguish them from the empirical, which have their sources, a posteriori, that is to say, in experience: HAYWOOD, Tr. Kant's Critick of Pure Reason, p. 4. 1843 the cases which lay the strongest claims to be examples of knowledge à pruori: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II p. 303 (1856). 1867 Shall we then take refuge in the Kantian doctrine? shall we say that Space and Time are forms of the intellect,—"à priori laws or conditions of the conscious mind"? H. Spencer, First Princ., Vol. I. p. 49 (2nd Ed.).
- à propos, apropos, phr.: Fr.: 'to the purpose', relating to the subject propounded, fit(ly), opportune(ly); sometimes with to, of.
- I. adv.: opportunely, in respect (of), with reference (to); also absol. in the nick of time! to the point!
- 1669 A propos! I have been retrieving an old Song of a Lover that was ever quarrelling with his Mistress: Dryden, Mock-Astrol., v. Wk., Vol. I. p. 324 (1701). 1738 your two last most agreeable letters. They could not have come more a-propos: West, in Gray's Letters, No. xviii. Vol. I. p. 33 (1830). 1746 A propos of negligence; I must say something upon that subject: Lord Chesterield, Letters, Vol. I. No. 81, p. 179 (1774). 1772 And I'm deputed from our company! Ambassador of peace to the old man—| And, apropos! he's here—Health to Theuropides: R. Warner, Tr. Plautus, Vol. III. p. 274 (1772).

II. adj.:

11. (al.).

1691 It is certainly...a propos what he had said before in that Page: T. H[ALE], New Invent., 44. [N. E. D.] 1709 Thought it extremely à propos, | To ward against the coming blow: M. PRIOR, Paulo-Purg., Poems, Vol. 1. p. 135 (1870). bef. 1733 the Wit of Man could not have found out a Conduct more à propos in that Conjuncture, than what the King used: R. NORTH, Examen, I. iii. 163, p. 292. 1750 tell you a story apropos of two noble instances of fidelity and generosity: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 189 (1871). 1838 the remark was particularly apropos to the large wisdom of the stranger's tone and air: HAWTHORNE, Amer. Note-Biss., Vol. 1. p. 136 (1871). 1847 A something smart and apropos, | For my new Album: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 506 (1865).

III. sb.: propriety, seasonableness.

1668 they often use them with better judgment and more a propos than the English do: DRYDEN, Ess. on Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. I. p. 23 (1701). 1859 Well...he commenced, without any a propos: Once a Week, Dec. 24, p. 538/2.

1878 He remarked without being careful of the à propes: G. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk vi ch. 48, p. 440.

Variants, 18 c. 19 c. a propos, apropos.

à propos de bottes, phr.: Fr.: 'touching the subject of boots', i.e. irrelevantly.

1757 [After a sentence abt. note-books] A propos de bettes, for I am told he always wears his; was his Royal Highness very gracious to you, or not? LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 385 (1774). 1845 J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 14 (1857).

*a quatr' occhi, phr.: It.: lit. 'to four eyes', face to face. or tête à tête, of two people by themselves.

1816 one word, a quatrocchi, is worth whole reams of correspondence; Byron, in T. Moore's Life, Vol. 111 p. 198 (1832).

à quatre, phr.: Fr.: of (or between) four.

1883 He had convoked them [the Assembly] to examine and ratify the Convention signed by the Conference à quatre: Standard, Sept. 17, p. 5/5-

à quatre épingles, phr.: Fr.: with scrupulous neatness, lit. 'with four pins': also used attrib. in English.

1870 his brown throat is bared in a négligé, as becoming to most men, as the à quatre épingles exactitude of their park get-up is unbecoming: R. Browen ton, Red as a Rose, Vol. 1. p. 235.

à quatre mains, phr.: Fr.: for four hands.

1862 The pretty little duet à quatre mains: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 350 (1887).

à ravir, phr.: Fr.: in ravishing style, most charmingly. Sometimes written incorrectly au ravir.

1820 could not perform the heroine, because she did it à minir: Min. Optie, Tales, Vol. III. p. 208. 1858 Charley...waltzed au minir: A. Trontoria, Three Clerks, II. i. p. 12.

a re, the name of the lowest note but one of the full musical scale of Guido Aretino, and also of the second lowest note of his fourth and seventh hexachords; but the two higher A's coinciding also with he of another hexachord and mi of a third, were named in the collective scale A hami re. See gamut.

abt. 1450 Every clarke...seythe that are gothe befor berny: Furleyne, in Rel. Ant., i. 83. [N. E. I)] 1596 [See gamut]. 1597 there be no re in tham vt, nor mi in A re: Th. Morley, Mus, p. 7 (1771).

a rivedérci, phr.: It.: a form of farewell, cf. au revoir; lit. 'to the seeing (each other) here again'.

1670 Hence the Romans takeing leave of a stranger departing from Romessay jestingly to him a Rivedinei that is, Farewell till I we you againet R. L.vesells, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 316.

a sangue freddo, plir.: It.: 'in cold blood'.

1594 I do read...that, a Sangue freedo, as the Italian earth, that is to say in time of peace and by execution of justice...these noblemen following were put to death: [R. Parsons?], Confer. ab. Success., Pt. II. ch. ix, p. 213.

[Of this phrase the Fr. de sang froid and the Eng. in cold blood seem to be translations. Cf. frigidus, 'in cold blood', HOR., A. P., 465.]

ā secrētis, phr.: Lat.: secretary, confidential attendant.

1573-80 [See a consiliis]. 1621 If he bend his forces to some other studies, with an intent to be a secretis to some nobleman, or in such a place with an ambassador: R. Burron, Anat. Met., Pt. 1. Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 15, p. 204 (1867).

à seul jet, phr.: Fr.: at one effort, at one stroke lit. throw); more usually d'un seul jet.

1884 Salisbury is our one medizeval cathedral built a sent jet. Church Times, Feb. 1, p. 86/1.

ā simili, phr.: Lat.: 'from the like', similarly, on similar rounds. The pl. form a similibus is also found in almost the same sense as a paribus, q. v.

1586 this is ever the argument his Majesty's self uses; but they ground themselves a simili, having Majesty's good favour: Master of Gray, Lett., in Lodge, Illust. Eng. Illist., Vol. II. p. 288 (1818).

ā spe ad speciem, phr.: Lat.: 'from hope to sight'.

1647 We no sooner believe, but we would fain see, and he brought a spe ad specient: John Trapp, Comm. on New Test., p. 356 (1868).

ā tanto, phr.: Lat.: from so much; a tali, from such a kind, ā tōto, from all; cibo, 'food', being suppressed in the quotations.

1652 he that cannot be excused a toto, may be excused, a tanto: MARBURY, Com. Habakkuk, Nichol's Ed., p. 134/1 (1865). 1664 5 I have always esteemed abstinence à tanto beyond the fulfilling of periods and quadragesdmay; EVELYN, Corresp. Vol. 111, p. 151 (1872). 1659 that we long time as Christ fasted a toto wholly from food, we should a tall et a tanto, from some kind of food: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 157/2 (1865).

- a tempo [giusto], phr.: It.: Mus.: in regular time. 1740 I. GRASSINEAU, Mus. Dict.
- a thoro, a toro: Lat. See a mensa et toro.
- à tort et à travers, phr.: Fr.: at random, lit. 'at wrong

1749 pray speak it [Italian] in company, right or wrong, a tort ou a travers: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 1, No. 167, p. 447 (1774). 1843 He was in truth a nobody, who made himself a busybody—and by meddling with everything, à tort et à travers, was at once mischievous and ridiculous: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr Rev., VIII p. 524 (1857).

à travers, phr.: Fr.: across, athwart, through.

1843 The view. such a one as should be seen à travers a good dinner: Thackeray, Irish Sk. Bk., p 27 (1887).

[Composed of à, prep.,='to, on'; travers,='breadth', 'transverse way'. Occurs early as adv.,='cross-wise'.

1430 And goth to him attrauerse: Lyda, Chron. Troy, III. xxiii. [N.E.D.]
bef. 1629 theyr eyen beholdinge a trauers: J. Skelton, Wks., Vol. I. p. 203

(1843).]

A. U.C.: Lat. See ab urbe condita.

- *ā verbis ad verbera, phr.: Lat.: from words to blows. 1885 Daily News, Nov. 16, p. 5/2.
- *ā vinculo [mātrimōnii], phr.: Late Lat.: from the tie (chain, bond) of matrimony.

1628-9 [See a mensa et toro]. 1721 For those of the Roman church, who assert it, do grant that divorces by the law of nature were 'a vinculo': J. Owen, Wks., Vol. xxi. p. 539 (Russell, 1826).

[Heading] Once a Week, Feb. 25, p. 184.

aam: Du. See ohm.

Aaron: name of the first high-priest of the Jews.

Corrupt spelling of arum or aron.

Aaron's-beard, name of several plants, esp. Rose of Sharon

or Great St John's wort (Hypericum Calycinum).

Aaron's Rod, name of several plants with tall flowering stems, esp. Great Mullein (Verbasium Thapsus) and Golden Rod (Solidago Virgaurea). Also Arch.: an ornament consisting of a rod entwined by a serpent.

Aaronic, Aaronical, pontifical.

Advante, Haronteal, Pontineal.

1607 Aaronteal, Pontineal.

1607 Aarons, and such as sit at the Helme of the Church, or are worthily advanced for their knowledge in Learning and State, I mean both Bishops and Doctors: Top-ELL, Four-footed Beasts, Ep. Dedic. [N.E.D.] 1611 Jarrus; Wake-robin...Aaron, Calues-foot, Cuckoe-Pint: Cotur. 1878 rose of Sharon or Aaron's beard: R. Thomsson, Gardener's Assist, 656/2. [N.E.D.] 1834 Jacob's Ladder, Aaron's Rod, | And the Peacock Gentianella: Mary Howitt, The Garden (Sketches of Nat. Hist., 1851), 108. [N.E.D.] 1628 Our archishops and bishops have wanted some Aaronicall accountements,—gloucs, sings, sandals, miters and pall, and such other trash: Br. Hall, Maried Clergie, I. xviii. 759. [N.E.D.]

aasvogel, sb.: Ger.: 'carrion-bird'.

1887 Nobody would be likely to find the bodies of the two men and horses under the lonely bank there. Certainly they would not be found till the aasvögels had picked them clean: H. R. HAGGARD, Jess, xxvi, in Cornhill Mag., Jan.,

ab, abs, ā, prep.: Lat.: 'from, off, of, by, on the part of' (as prefix 'away from, away, wrongfully'), forming part of Lat. phrases and of words of Lat. origin. See quotations and phrases beginning with a, ab.

1660 The second [argument] hath been drawn a congruo, from congruity; NEWTON, on John 17, in Nichol's Coms., p. 109/1 (1867) bef. 1733 reasoning ab improbabili...impossibili ['from the improbable...the impossible']: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ill. 129, p. 206.

ab absurdo, phr.: Lat.: from absurdity. See absurdum.

1655 Their folly and madness herein Christ disproves with an argument ab absurdo: J. Owen, Vindic. Evang., Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 272 (Russell, 1826). 1682 as if the apostle meant to argue, ab absurdo, from an apparent absurdity that would follow upon the contrary: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IX. p. 452 (1864). 1714 most of them [arguments] are rather drawn ab absurdo, than from any clear light about the nature of the object known: HALYBURTON, Nat. Relig. Insuf., Wks., p. 304 (1835).

ab aeterno, phr.: Lat.: from eternity, without beginning.

1652 As for the minde of the Platonists and the Stoicks we have before acquainted you with it, one looks so high, as if a Creation would scarce content them, unlesse they may have it ab eterno: N. Culverwell, Light of Nat., ch. xi. p. 109. 1669 they added that the world might be created ab atterno: Annot. upon Rel. Med., p. 212. 1887 Quarterly Rev., Jan., p. 196.

ab ante, phr.: Late Lat.: from before, before.

1831 there may have been an infinity of causes ab ante: Edin. Rev., Vol. 54, D. 140.

ab effectu, phr.: Lat.: from the effect, operation, function. 1600 the tree of life is called the tree of life ab effectu: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 37. 1682 It is an attribute ab effectu...from what he doth: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1x. p. 251 (1864). 1693 It is a most strange demonstration, ab effectu reciproco [alternating]; he called those he hath elected; he elected those he called: Comm. 1 Ep. Peter,

ab eventu, phr.: Lat.: from the result, event.

1600 is called The tree of knowledge of good and entil: not because it glueth such knowledge of itselfe, but it is called ab eventu: R. CAWDRAY, Treas, of Similies, p. 37.

ab externo, phr., ab extrinseco, phr.: Late Lat.: from outside.

1610 So that if our nature were of it selfe, wee should know our owne wisedome, and never go about to know it by learning, ab externo: J. Healey, St Augustine, p 429—Indede a wise man is to endure death with patience, but that must come ab externo, from another mans hand, and not from his owne: 2b, p 759.
1650 Of our bodies infirmities, though our knowledge be partly ab extrinseco, from the opinion of the Physitian: J. Donne, Poems, p 284 (2669). 1698 what virtue they have is ab extruseco, from divine assistance and co-operation: D Clarkson, Pract. Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol II. p. 112 (1865).

ab extra, phr.: Low Lat.: 'from outside, outside', opposed to ad extra, q. v.

1650 There are many demonstrations of his will herein that may be taken ab extra from his [i.e. God's] oath: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. iv p 210 [1852] 1659 As for the Presbyterians. both in France and Scotland they [the Papists] have cunningly wrought upon them ab extra: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, ch. xlv. p. 326.

2. adj.:

1652 the divine understanding never receives the least tincture from an object, no species ab extra, but views all things in the pure Crystal of his own essence: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat., ch x1, p. 115. 1672 when it [L.c. sm] is committed with little opposition ab intra, and in spite of all opposition ab extra, as user you then it hath a great power: T. JACOMB, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 118/1 (1868). 1696 It is inconsistent with his divine perfections to be moved by anything ab extra, without: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed. Vol. 11. p. 66 (1865). Ed., Vol. 11. p. 66 (1865).

ab extrinseco: Late Lat. See ab externo.

ab inconvenienti, -e, phr.: Lat.: from inconvenience.

1606 A third reason is taken ab inconveniente: R. Parsons, Answer to Coke, ch. iv. p. 86 1803 Macdonnel, Dict. Quot.

*ab initio, phr.: Lat.: 'from the beginning', originally.

1599 If those laws had been delivered vs, ab initio, and in their present vertue and perfection: B Jonson, Ev. Man out of his IIum. (Prol.), Wks., p. 87 (1616). 1767 it ought to have been declared null ab initio: How. WALFOLK, Letters, Vol. v. p. 50 (1857). 1788 specific sums out of that fund, void in event by the subsequent death of the devisees in the testator's life-time, but not those which are void ab initio: J. Powell, Devises, Vol. 1, p. 93 (1827). 1828 the Scotch courts...declare null and void ab initio, a marriage contracted through fraud: Edin Rev., Vol. 47, p. 101.

ab intestato, phr.: Lat.: from one who has not left a will.

1785 There is neither a conveyance to him, nor a succession ab intestato devolving on him: The Jefferson, Explan., Diplom Corresp., 1783-1789, Vol. II. p. 473 (1833).—the 11th article of the treaty provides that the subjects or citizens of either party shall succeed ab intestato to the lands of their ancestors, within the dominions of the other: ib., p. 472. 1818 the English courts receive their regulations for successions ab intestato: Edin. Rev., Vol. 31,

ab intra, phr.: Low Lat.: 'from within, within'. See ab

ab īrāto, phr.: Lat.: in angry mood, in the first heat of anger; lit. 'from an angry (man)'.

1885 If a violent article appeared against him, I fancy Victor Hugo, who used to read everything, used to answer it ab irato for himself: Athenaum, Aug. 8, p. 177/2.

ab officio et beneficio, phr.: Late Lat.: Eccles. from office and benefice, of a clergyman suspended from the exercise of ministerial functions and from the receipt of the benefits of an Ecclesiastical living or dignity.

1686 the Bishop might have suspended the Doctor ab officio et beneficio:
Sir J. Bramston, Autobiogra, p. 248 (1845).—Neither did the precept say whether the Doctor should be suspended ab officio, or beneficio, or both: ib., p. 244. 1686 He was only suspended ab officio, and that was soon after taken off: Evri.nn, Diarry, Vol. ii. p. 268 (1872). 1693 And that such as transgress any one of these Directions, be suspended by the Lord Bishop of the Directs...Ab officio & beneficio; for a Year and a Day: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1.

ab origine, phr.: Lat.: 'from the beginning'.

1537 as I can affirm unto you with certain and sure arguments, as you shall hereafter know all together ab origine: LATIMER, Remains, p. 382 (l'arker Suc., 1845). 1654 The chapel is reformed, ab origine: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 319 (1872). 1681 he called it so...chiefly because it is ab origine in man, from the time that the foundation of man's nature is laid: Th. (knowlin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 11, p. 121 (1861). bef. 1733 a proper Mover or Informer of the Matter ab origine: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 167, p. 117. 1847—9 chemical differences exist ab origine in blastemata themselves: Todd, Cyc. Anat. and Phys., Vol. IV. p. 102/1.

ab ōvo, phr.: Lat.: 'from the egg'. Metaph., from the beginning.

1595 if they [dramatic poets] wil represent an history, they must not (as Horace saith) beginne Abouo: but they must come to the principall poynt of that one action, which they wil represent: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 64 (1863). 1708—9 he [Statius] asks his Muse where to begin his Thebaid, and seems to doubt whether it should not be abovo Ledaeo: Pope, Letters, p. 44 (1737). 1804. In this historical review of Ireland, our author has commenced abovo: Edin: Rev., Vol. 5, p. 155. 1862. Shall we begin abovo, sir? Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. 1. p. 113 (1887).

[The origin of the phrase, at any rate as used by Sidney, is HORACE, A. P., 147, Nec gemino bellum Troianum orditur ab ouo, the twin egg from which Helen of Troy was born; but cf. next article.]

*ab ōvo usque ad māla, phr.: Lat.: from the beginning to the end, i.e. of a Roman banquet, which usually began with an antepast or whet of eggs and salt fish called promulsis. See HOR., Sat., i. 3. 6, si collibuisset, ab our Vsque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche!

1593 Rather than he will lose his wenche | He will fight ab ono vsque ad mala: Peels, Edward I., p. 384/1 note (4to., 1861). 1655 Muffett, Health's Improv., p. 295.

ab uno disce omnes: Lat. See ex uno disce omnes.

ab urbe condita, phr.: Lat.: from the building of the city (of Rome). The epoch was fixed by most chronologers of ancient Rome at B.C. 753, the above phrase or the initials A.U. C. being appended to the dates of their era just as the initials A.D. are to our dates.

1761 STERNE, Trist. Shand., iii. 36. 1803 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot

ab utero ad urnam, phr.: Lat. See quotation.

1647 So have the saints of God here [a terrible tempestuous time of it] for most part ab utero ad urnam, from the womb to the tomb: John Trapp, Comm. on New Test., p. 484 (1868).

abaciscus, sb.: Lat.: Arch.

1. apparently the only correct use, as shown under 2. 'A square compartment enclosing a part or the entire pattern or design of a Mosaic pavement': R. STUART (1830).

1753 ABACUS, (Cycl.)—or ABACISCUS, in the antient architecture, is used to denote certain compartiments in the incrustation or lining of the walls of staterooms, Mosaic pavements, and the like: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1829 ABACISCUS, in ancient architecture, the square compartments of Mosaic pavements: Lond. Encyc.

2. 'sometimes used as synonymous with abacus': R. STUART (whom Gwilt copies). He seems to follow Nicholson in misunderstanding Chambers who makes abaciscus synonymous with abacus in the meaning I only.

1801 Encyc. Brit., Suppl. 1819 ABACUS, or ABACISCUS: P. NICHOLSON, Archit. Dict.

[From åβακίσκος, dim. of åβαξ,='a slab'. See abacus.]

aback: Eng. fr. Lat., or Fr. abaque. See abacus 3 a.

abactor $(= \angle =)$, sh: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: a driver off, a cattle-lifter on a large scale, one who steals and drives off herds or numbers of cattle.

1657 The safety of their herds, not only from straying, but in time of warr, from invaders and abactors, whose breaking in...is attended with the cattels passing through or going out: Hammond, On Psalms, cxiiv. 14, 696. [N. E. D.] 1696 PHILLIFS, World of Words. 1738 ABACTOR, in some law-writers of the middle age, denotes a thief who drives off cattle by open force; more usually called abigeus: Chambers. Cycl. 1829 The Abactor or Abactor's wife (vide Ainsworth) would suppose she had heard something: Lamb, Lett., 11. 66 (1841). [N. E. D.]

[Late Lat. noun of agent to abigere, = 'to drive off', fr. ab, prep., = 'from, off', and agere, = 'to drive'.]

abaculus, sb.: Lat.

I. a frame for calculating, in pl. abaculi.

1601 counting rundles...which some call Abaculos: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. W. H., Bk. 36, ch. 26, Vol. II. p. 598.

- 2. Arch. a tile for paving, &c.: FAIRHOLT, Dict. Art Terms (18...).
 - 3. a small table or desk: J. BRITTON (1838).
 - *abacus, pl. abaci, sb.: Lat.: also obs. aback (= 1).
 - 1. a board for tracing diagrams &c. in sand or dust.

1387 Abacus is a table wip be whiche schappes beb portrayed and ipeynt in powdre, and abacus is a craft of geometrie: [Not in the original Higden.] Trevisa, Higden's Polychr., vii. 69 (Rolls Ser.). [N. E. D.]

2. a calculating board, table, or frame.

1686 Their Abacus or counting Board, for performing the Operations of Arthmetick, which I find pretty near to agree with that of the antient Romans; Obs. conc. Chinese Char, in Miss. Cur, III 216 [N. E. D.] 1886 The fact is, an abacus, which is at bottom merely a form of score, or tally, was absolutely indispensable for arriving at anything like a high authmetical result before the mineral of the Arabic numerals: Cornhill Mag., Scores and Vallies, Apr., p. 144.

3. Arch, the flat plate between the capital of a pillar and the architrave.

1598 if vnder the abacus you diminish a fourth part of the thickenesse of Voluta: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lonatius, Bk I. ch. NNI, p. 93. 1680 the Abacus or plinth of the Capital: EVILVN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit, p. 16. 1886 The Carving has the Corinthian abacus and volutes clearly indicated: Athenæum, Oct. 23, p. 538/3.

3 a. aback (Eng. fr. Lat., or Fr. abaque), only found in this sense: a panel, or square tablet. Obs.

1608 Vnder-neath these, in an Aback thrust out before the rest lay TAMESIS: B. JONSON, Pt. of Kings Entertainm., Wks., p. 845 (1016).—In the centre, or midst of the Pegme was an Aback or Square, wherein this Flogie was written: ib., p. 848 See abaciscus.

3 b. a bufet, cupboard, side-board, dresser: FOSDROKE, Encyc. Ant., p. 219 (1825).

1797 ABACUS, among the antients, was a kind of cuplicard or buffet: Encyc. Brit.

[Masc. sb. fr. ἄβαξ, gen. ἄβακος, of unknown origin.]

abada, sb.: Port. (cf. Sp. abáda): an old name of the rhinoceros.

1588 there are elephants...and abadas, which is a kind of beaut so bay at two great bals, and hath vppon his snowt a little horne; R. Parker, Tr. Memic a's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 312 (1884). 1598 The Abada or Rhims row is not in India, but onely in Bengala, and Patane; Tr. J. Van Lins, between Volage, v. B. 164, 47, p. 88/1. 1599 homes of Abath...this Abath is a beaut which hath one horne onely in her forchead, and is thought to be the tended Vancourie; R. Hakeluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. p. 79, 1622. A China brought me a present of a cup of abada for black unecoms homel; R. Cocks, Phiny, Vol. II. p. 39, 1662 the Abada or Rhimocenote: Purches, Prigrims, Vol. II. p. 39, 1662. The Rhimocenot, by the Indians called Abada; J. Davies, Tr. Okarius, Bk. ii. p. 18 (1669).

Variants, 16 c. abath, 17 c. abda, abado, abadu.

[Port. abada also bada, perhaps fr. Malay, badak (Macassar bada),='rhinoceros': again Arab. abid, 'a wild beast' in general; abida,='something monstrous'.]

Abaddon: Heb.: Apollyon, destroyer, 'the angel of the bottomless pit'; iii. destruction, depth of hell (so MILTON, P. R., IV. 624, Bible (R.V.), Prov., axvii. 20).

1382 The amgel of depresse, to whom the name be filter Labradon J. et Ab-badon, Laabadon, Abadon, forsothe bi tircke Appalion, and be Latter houring the name Destrier: Wyche, Rev., ix. 11.

1550 The name of this their captain in the Hebrew tongue is Ab-ablon, and in the Greek tongue Apollyon: Br. Balis, Scheek Was, p. 477, 1330.

1611 Rich, Rev. tongue Apollyon: Br. Balis, Scheek Was, p. 477, 1330.

1612 But Antehrist hath endeavoured to be the Abadon and the Apollyon of all sacred antiquities: N. Culverweit, Lighter Nat., th. vi. p. 101

[Gk. 'Aβαδδών, fr. Heb. allad, 'to go astray, to perish'.]

*abandon, sh.: Fr.: 'a giving up' of oneself to any feeling or impulse; absence of all self-restraint, natural freedom of attitude, movement or expression.

1834 with her intimate friends there is an abundar and universelved communion of thoughts: Greville Momoirs, Vol. 111 ch. Nam. p. 5.7 (174).
1839 I lack words to express the full extent, or the camest abundar of his persuasion: E. A. Pore, Why., Vol. 1, p. 128 (12b).
1851 there is in Beaumont and Fletcher's style, a certain openness and abundar, and every varying elasticity: Grad. Darkey, Branne, and I bether, Introd. p. 1860 such abundar of red uper W. H. Ressett, Pharp., Vol. 1 p. 128, 1862 The evening's feating had only imparted annuation b. Mr. Hunt, and cocasioned an agreeable abundar in his talk: That stream, Philip., Vol. 1 p. 128, 1879 (1887).
1863 "danced it with such at 180." On mean bach an abandon?" C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 173.
1874 sing length, with operatic abandon, as she dusted her books? B. W. How with, Car. Summer, Ch. N. 19, 137 (1883).

[From Old Fr. à bandon, = 'in control', i.e. of some one else; hence the above meaning implying 'without self control'.]

abandonné, ppl.: Fr. See quotation.

1822 We know of no English met who is so abandound, as the french term it, who so wholly gives himself up to his present testings had Herrick!: Retrospective Rev., Vol. v. p. 158.

[Past part. of s'abandonner, -'to give one's self up', fr. abandon, q. v.]

abarre (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

I. Leg. 'to plead in bar' of a suit or plea. ()hs.

1489 Therfore the kyng...hath ordeyned stablished and enasted that if ony persone or persones hereafter sue with good feight only action popular | and the defiendaunt or defendauntes in the same action piede only maner of recovere of action popular in barre of the sayd action | or elles that the same defendaunt or

defendauntes plede that he or they before that tyme barred ony suche pleyntif or defendauntes plede that he or they before that tyme barred ony suche pleyntifes in pleyntifes in ony such action populer | that thenne the playntyf or pleyntifes in the action taken wyth good feyth may abarre that the said recovere in the sayd action populer was had by covyn | or elles to abarre that the sayd playntif or playntifes was or were barred in the sayd action populer by covyn | that than yf afterwarde the sayd collusion or covyn soo abarred be lawfully founden | the pleyntif or pleyntifes in that action sued with good feyth shall have recovere accordyng to the nature of the action and execucion upon the same: Caxton, Statutes 4 Henry VII , ch 20, sig e v r (1869).

2. debar, keep from. Obs.

1492 he is a bought to remeve the prysoner by a pryvy seall to abarre me from myn mony. Paston Letters, Vol. III. No 931, p 379 (1874)

[From Anglo-Fr. vb. abarrer, fr. Fr. λ , prep., = 'to, at', and barre, sb. (Celtic), = 'bar'. Perhaps abar = 'debar' is fr. Old Fr. esbarrer.

abas, sb.: Pers.: a weight used for pearls. '3'66 diamond Grains English, or 2.25 Troy Grains': KELLY, Orient. Metr. (1832).

1684 the Emir of Vodana shew'd me a Pearl ...that weigh'd seventeen Abas, or fourteen Carats and seven Eights; for in all the Pearl Fisheries of the East they use no other weights but Abas, which make seven Eights of a Carat: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 95.

abassi¹, abas, sb.: Pers.: a Persian silver coin worth from 16d. to 19d. For the later and higher value see L. LANGLÈS, Fr. Tr. of Sir J. Chardin's Voyages, Vol. IV. pp. 183-185 (1811).

1625 Their moneyes in Persia of Siluer, are the Abacee, the Mahomedee: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol I. Bk iv p. 524. 1662 The Abas.. so called from Schach-Abas, by whose command they were first made, being in Value about the third part of a Ruxdollar; so that they are about 18d. sterl. J. DAVIES, Tr. Olcarius, vi. p. 223 (1669). 1665 Coins at this day used, are the Abbassee, in our Money sixteen pence: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 314 (167). 1684 You must pay ten Abass's for every Camel's Loading: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk i. p. 18. 1744 ABAGI. See ABASSI: POSTLE-THURLY Diet Trade. THWAYT, Dict. Trade.

[Pers. 'abbāsī, fr. name of Shah Abbas I. (A.D. 1587—1629) who first had them struck.]

Abassi², a title of the Dalai-Lama of Thibet.

1599 In the foresayd city their Abass, that is to say, their Pope is resident; R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 64

[The quot. is transl. fr. Odoric whose reading is doubtful (v.l. Alsabi, or Alfabi). Yule (Cathay, Vol. 1. p. 149) suggests that Abassi—by confusion with the Abassi Khaliffs, or Saracen Popes—is either for Pers. and Arab. bakshi,=a member of a Buddhist religious order, or for Mongol ubashi, = a class of Lamas.]

abasso: It. See abbasso.

abatement (= = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. Leg. act of putting down, removing, cancelling, quashing; or state of being put down, removed, cancelled, quashed: now esp. of writs, plaints and pleas.

1621 a plea which goeth meerely in abatement of the writ: Perkins, Prof. Booke, ch. v. § 385, p. 167 (1642).

1660 Nor shall the same be Cause of Error, Abatement, or Discontinuance: Stat. 12 Car. II., ch. 3, § 3, 4 (Ruffhead).

2. act of lowering, lessening, removal; subsidence; lowering of value, dignity, or power.

1485 as well in abatement of their custome which they shold bere yf they were noo deynizeyns: Caxton, Statutes i Henry VII., ii. sig. a ii v (1869). 1601. Nought enters there...But falls into abatement, and low price: Shaks, Tw. Nt., i., i., 1792 to what a state of abatement, of abasement, of aunihilation, have these entertainers of the public been depressed: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. 1. p. 219.

losing, suffering loss or diminution.

1629 though it were not quencht, yet it had some abatement: BRENT, Tr. Soan's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xxxiii. (1676). 1646 For possible it is that bedies may emit vertue and operation without abatement of weight: SIR Til. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. v. p. 64 (1686).

4. the amount by which anything is lowered, or lessened, or depreciated; decrease, deduction, loss.

1624 The third abatement of the honor and continuance of this Scenicall company is, that they make their spectators pay to deare for their Income: J. GEE, in Shaks. Cent. Pr., 160. [N.E.D.] 1665 Notwithstanding these abatements [losses] Mustapha continued his march as far as the City: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 280 (1677). 1693 The Lord Treasurer...complain'd against him to the King, how Delinquents by his Abatements were so slightly punish'd in their Purse: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 96, p. 83.

[CAXTON, Book of Good Manners, sig. h v v, has esbatement, = 'relaxation'.

abath. See abada.

abatis, abbatis, sb.: Fr.: Mil.: a defence of felled trees, laid with their branches pointed towards the enemy; also (American) a kind of fence or hedge.

1766 Not far from Pilsnitz. the enemy had a great abatis: LlovD, War in Germany, Vol 1 p 117 1780 T. Simes, Dict, after Milt. Guide (1781). 1826 roads covered with abattis and other encumbrances: Subaltern, ch. 21, p 313 (1828) 1844 took the precaution of having this road blocked up by an abatts in the wood through which it led: W. Siborne, Waterloo, Vol. 1.

an abouts in the wood chrough which it led; W. Sisorks, Water200, Vol. 1. ch. iv p 64.

1808 there was a kind of abbatis or brush fence, between this land and the land of the Northwest Company Min of Detroit Land Off Commiss, Amer. State Papers, Vol. 1. p 385 (1832)

[Fr. abatis, abattis, = 'anything thrown down', 'garbage'.]

abat-jour, sb.: Fr.: sky-light, reflector.

1838 J. Britton, Dict. Archit. and Archae. 1853 one window, closely barred and blinded by an abat-jour, which admitted only a small degree of oblique light J W Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., v. p. 276 (1857).

abattage, sb.: Fr. See quotation.

1833 The abattage...was a tax on the slaughter of cattle: Edin. Rev., Vol. 56, D 418.

*abattoir, sb.: Fr.: public slaughter-house. Introduced into Paris by Napoleon, 1810.

1837 These abattoirs are slaughter-houses, that Napoleon caused to be built near the walls: J F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11 p. 146. 1842 Sect. XIII. ABATTOIRS OR PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSES: GWILT, p. 797 Not in Nicholson (1819) 1855 As I passed through the abattoir I met a flock of sheep driven out of their pens into the place of execution: Glance behind the Grilles, ch iv p. 117.

abattu, fem. abattue, adj.: Fr.: dejected, depressed, broken-hearted.

1745 Is she extremely abbatue with her devotion? HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 403 (1857) 1811 'sameness of days'; 'want of stimulus'; 'twediume vitwe'; 'being quite let down';--'fit for nothing'--'fin want of an object''abbatu': L. M. HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 338 (2nd Ed.).

[Past part. pass. of abattre, = 'to knock down'.]

abature, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: traces of 'beating down' of underwood by deer. Obs.

1575 Of the indgement of the Abatures and beating downe of the lowe twigges and the foyles. G. Turberville, Booke of Venerie, 68 [N.E.D.] 1630 what Neciomanticke spells, are Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entryes, Abatures, and Foyles, Frayenstockes, Frith and Fell, Layres, Dewclawes, and Dowlcets: John Taylor, Wks., sig. I 5 1/1.

[From Fr. abature, abatture.]

abat-voix, sb.: Fr.: a board over a pulpit to keep the sound of the voice from ascending. J. BRITTON (1838).

*Abba (4 =): Gk. fr. Aram.: the father. See Bible, Rom., viii. 15.

1382 Abba, fadir: Wyclif, l.c. 1611 Abba, father: Bible, I c.

[In the Gk. Test. 'A $\beta\beta\bar{a}$, δ $\pi\alpha\tau\eta\rho$ is the transliteration and translation of the Aram. abba, = 'father'.]

abbai, abba, sb.: Arab. See quotations.

abbai, abba, sb.: Arab. See quotations.

1830 A coarser and heavier kind [of mantle], striped white and brown, (worn over the mesoumy,) is called abba. The Baghdad abbas are most esteemed: J. L. Burckhardt, Bedouins, Vol. 1, p. 47. 1836 In cold or cool weather a kind of black woollen cloak, called 'abba'ysh, is commonly worn: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1, p. 35 note. 1845 The cloak is called an abba. It is made of wool and hair, and of various degrees of fineness: J. Kitto, Bibl. Cycl., Vol. 1, p. 703/2 (1862). 1855 His dress externally consisting of the striped abelia and gay keftych bound with its rope of camel's hair: J. L. PORTER, Five Years in Damuscus, p. 40 (1870).—over this [coat] when seated on the impatient animal, I threw the ample folds of an abelh: 2b., p. 55. 1884 He wore a large white turban and a white cashmere abbai, or long robe, from the throat to the ankles: Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, ch. iii. p. 36. 1886 Europeans of every nationality and in every variety of costume, from the Scottish kilt to the flowing abbas: Cities of the World, Pt. 1, p. 18.

[Arab. 'abā or 'abāya.]

*abbasso, abasso, adv.: It.: down!

1549 on eyther side of hym [the Pope] went his garde makinge Rome [room and crying abasso: W. Thomas, Hist. of Italye, p. 38 v° (1561).

abbate, pl. abbati, sb.: It.: an Italian ecclesiastic: the same as a French abbé, q. v.

1750 A man's address and manner, weighs much more with them than his beauty; and, without them, the Abbati and the Monsignori will get the better of you: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No. 183, p. 556 (1774). 1765 She mitroduced me to an abbate, a man of letters: Smollett, France & Italy, xxvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 449 (1817).

abbatis: Fr. See abatis.

abbatu(e): Fr. See abattu.

*abbé, sô.: Fr.: lit. 'abbot'; then the holder of a benefice, though only in minor orders, or even a layman (abbé séculier); hence in 17 and 18 cc. adopted, with a clerical dress, by nominal students of Theology, to give dignity to such positions as that of tutor, lecturer, secretary, maître d'hôtel.

positions as that of thiol, secture, sectically, matter a moter.

1711 Our friend the Abbe is not of that sort: Pope, Letters, p. 77 (1737).

1754 the abbes are a set of people that bear a strong analogy to the templars in London. Smollett, Ferdin. Ct. Fathom, ch. XXII. Wks, Vol. IV p. 105 (1817) bef 1782 Ere long some bowing, smitking, smart abbé! Remarks two lout rers, that have lost their way: Couper, Progr. Err., Poems, Vol. I p. 43 (1808) 1830 the Abbé who wrote Voltaire. E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 185 (and Ed.). 1877 That indefinable being who is neither churchman nor laymanin one word, an abbé: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xi. p. 22.

[From Old Fr. abe, abet, fr. Lat. abbātem (whence also It. abbāte), acc. of abbās, fr. Gk. ἀββάς, fr. Aram. abbā,='father'.]

abbellimento, sb.: It.: embellishment.

1670 noble roomes adorned with all the Abellinenti of Italian Palaces: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 88.

abbreviator (= # = 1 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Low Lat.

 a compiler of abridgments, epitomes, summaries, as Justinus who abridged the histories of Trogus Pompeius.

1615 Ornbasius, the great abreviater of antiquity: H. CROOKE, Body of Man, 206. [N.E.D.] 1681 Abbreviator (Latin) one that abridges, or makes a brief draught of a thing. BLOUNT, Glassogr. 1779 The opinion which attribute the last-mentioned passage to the abbreviator, rather than to the original historian: Gibbon, Misc. Wiss., IV. 565 (1814). [N.E.D.]

2. officers of the Vice-Chancellor's Court in the Vatican who draw up briefs, writs, bulls, &c.

1532 The writers, abbreviators, and registers of the letters, minutes, and bulls: Addr from Convoc., in STRYPE, Mem. Ref., v. 481. [N. E. D.]

3. a physician of a school so called. Obs. See quotation. 1605 Among Physicians there are Empericks, Dogmaticks, Methodici or Abbreviators, and Paracelsians: TIMME, Quersitanus, Pref. v. [N. E. D.]

Variant, 15 c. abreviater, fr. Eng. abbreviate.

[From Low Lat. abbreviātor, = 'one who abridges'.]

abcaree: Anglo-Ind. See abkari.

abda: Port. See abada.

Abdal(li), sb.: Arab.: religious fanatics of Persia.

1634 The Abdall a voluntary Monke amongst them, is reputed by the wiser sort a Wolfe in a Sheeps skin: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 156. 1662 These are called Abdalla's, and are a kind of Monks or Friers: J. Davies, Tr. Okarius, v. p. 281 (1669). 1665 The Calenderi, Abdall, and Dervislari be Pæderasts, and dangerous to meet in solitary places: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 331 (1677).

[From Pers. abdāl, sing. sb., or abdālī, adj., formed from Arab. abdāl, pl. of badīl, one of 70 spiritual beings. See J. F. Brown's Dervishes, p. 83; Zenker's Turk. Dict., p. 182; D'Ohsson's Tableau de l' Emp. Othom., Vol. IV. p. 315 (Fol. Ed.).]

abdat, sb.: an Egyptian linear measure, one-fourth of a dirah (q.v.).

1880 The derah...is divided into...the abdut: Lib. Univ. Know., Vol. IV. p. 751 (N. York).

[From abda (construct case abdat), Mod. Egypt. pronunciation of Arab. qabda,='the breadth of the hand across the four fingers', now 'the measure of a man's fist with the thumb outstretched', about 6½ in. See LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. II. Append. ii.]

Abderite $(\bot = \bot)$, of Abdēra, anciently a town in Thrace, celebrated as the home of the Laughing Philosopher Democritus, and for the general stupidity of the citizens.

1621 Had those Abdentes been conversant with us, and but seen what fleering and grinning there is in this age, they would certainly have concluded we had been all out of our wits: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., p. 41 (1867).

abdest, sh.: Pers.: the minor ablution (Turk. wasn) of Mohammedans; the ceremonial washing of face, hands, &c., before prayer or any religious exercise.

1680 he first directs us to the Fountains, there to take Abdes; which being done, he brings us to the temple: J. PITTS, quoted in Burton's El Medinch & Meccak, Vol. 11. p. 380 (1855). 1786 a small spring supplies us with Abdest: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 74 (1883).

[Pers. ābdast, fr. āb, = 'water', and dast, = 'hand'.]

abdicator $(\angle = \angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: one who abdicates; spec. one who approved of the abdication of James II.

1691 Monarchy haters, | With Abdicators, | Did swell into a league of Dutchmen, Whigs, and traitors: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. 11. p. 28 (1860).

[Coined fr. Eng. abdicate as if noun of agent to Lat. abdicate, = 'to abdicate'.]

*abdomen (/ "=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.

I. the fleshy parts of the belly or paunch, including the teats of lower animals; in man esp. the parts below the navel: or in man the front, in mammals the lower wall (or its exterior surface) of the belly (=abdomen 2).

1601 In old time they called this morcell [the paps and teats (vumen) of a sow newly farrowed] in Latine Abdomen: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. II, Bk. 11, ch. 37, Vol. 1. p 344

2. the belly, the nether cavity of the body containing all the vital organs except the brain, heart and lungs (the pelvic cavity also is not always included).

1615 There bee tenne Muscles which coner the neather Belly, on either side fine called the Muscles of the Abdomen H. Crooke, Body of Man, p. 796 (164). 1771 when you are tapped the water that comes out of your abdomen: Smollerry, Humph Cl, p. 96 (188c). 1835 An increase in the abdomen had been evidently made after death: Sir J. Ross, and Venny, ch. Six, p. 295, *1878 shots in his right aim and abdomen: Lloyd's Wkly, News, May 15, p. 7/3.

3. Entom, the whole nether division of an insect's body, see thorax, or more generally and technically—the third nether division of the body in the Articulata (q. 7.) family of animals.

1797 Encyc. Brit., Entomology.

[Lat. abdomen, neut. sb., - 'lower part of the belly'; etym. uncertain, perhaps fr. stem of abdo, 'I stow away', 'put out of sight', or for amb-dosmen, 'the part girdled round', akin to Gk. $d\mu\phi$ l, = 'around'; and $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu$ a, 'band'.]

abductor (2 " =), sh.: Eng. fr. Late Lat.

1. Anat. a muscle which abduces, or draws a part of the body from its normal position, or from a line regarded as an axis, opposed to adductor; also attrib., abducent.

1615 For every Muscle almost both set vato him another, whose action is contrary to his, as to an adductor is set an adductor. If Crood, P. Refront Man, p. 743 (1631) 1738 CHAMBERS, Cy. J. 1847 9 In the Quadrum musthere is a proper adductor of the thumb, adductor as it would be called by the Anthropotomist: Todd, Cyc. Anat. and Phys., Vol. 19, 744.

2. one who abducts or leads away wrongfully.

1850 his ponderous-footed ellin abductor, who had leaped down after him: Household Words, Apr. (1), p. 63/4.

[Noun of agent to Lat. abducere, 'to lead away, aside'. In sense 2 the word ought to be abduct-or, Legal English for abduct-er, but has probably been confused with, or taken from, abduc-tor.]

abdula, sb.: Arab.: lit. 'servant of God'; csp. a monotheist who is not a moslem, e.g. a Christian; used in place of the father's proper name in the style of a proselyte to Moham medanism to distinguish him from a moslem by birth. Thus Rejeb if a proselyte is Rejeb ben Abdullah, if his father, Omar, were a moslem, he is Rejeb ben Omar. MENISSKI, Lex., Vol. III. p. 678.

1615 No Ten can turn Turk until he first turn Christian, they foroug han to cat Hogs-flesh, and calling him Abdula, which agratient the Son of a Christian, G. Sakhys, Trut., Bk. (p. 42 (167)). 1635 no Ten or aphile to be a Turk but he must be first an ABIULA, a Christian, he must rate logs flesh, and do other things: Howeld, Epist Hocket, Vol. 11, x, p. poc. 1522.

[For 'Abdullah; fr. 'abd, 'servant'; and allah, 'God'.]

abecedārium, sh.: Low Lat.: an alphabet, a primer.

1776 A-B-C-dario: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 496 (1742) 1888 Etrurian abecedaria: Nat. Rev., Aug. 18, p. 211/2

[Neut sb. coined from a, b, c, d. Found 1440 Prompt. Parv., s. v. "apece"; 1552 [Title] "Abecedarium Anglo-Littnum...Huloeto Exscriptore &c." The English abecedarie is found abt. 1450 (N. E. D.).]

abeih: Arab. See abbai.

abele (= \mu), sb.: Eng. fr. Du.: the white popular tree, l'opulus alba.

1597 It is called in low Dutch abrel, in English, abrell, after the Dutch name: Gerard, Herball, in Britten & Holland's Eng. Plant Names. (Davies) 1664 The best use of the Poplar, and Abele...is for Walks, and Armson's about Grounds which are stituated low, and near the water Evelow, Aylos, ch. xviii. p 80 (1699). 1699 along one of the United Walls were planted Abel Trees: M. Listre, Journ to Paris, p 10) 1797 ABELISTER, or Abelistreme Encyc. Brit. 1857 broad silver Whit slides...through bright water-meadows, and stately groves of poplar, and abele, and pine: (*Kingeley, Two Years Ago, p. v. (1877).

[From Du. abeel, fr. Old Fr. abel, earlier aubel, fr. Late Lat. albellus, = 'white poplar'.]

abeston: Gk. See asbestos.

abettor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

I. one who abets, advises, tempts, persuades, urges to any action, esp. an offence.

1487 sholde inquire of hym or theym that had doon that deth or murdre of their abettours and consentours: CAXTON, Statutes 3 Henry VII, ch. 1 sig bii v⁰ (1869).—the slayers, murderers, abettors, maintainers and consorters of the same: ib., sig b iii v⁰. From DIBDIN, Typ Ant, 1. p. 355 (1870) 1594 Thou foul abettor! thou notorious bawd! Shaks, Lucreee, 886 1600 they began also to endite all those. of a capitall crime, who were his abetters, and the movers and stirrers of a sedition and commotion of the people: Holland, Tr Luvy, Bk 25, 548 1646 an abettor of the fact prohibited: Six Th. Brown, Pseud Ep, Bk. 1. ch. ii p 4 (1686) 1886 The vastness of large cities affords concealment, and is often the abettor of vice: J. T Davidson, Cited in Literary World, Jan 7, 1887, D. 14/2.

2. a supporter, backer, advocate of a person, principle, opinion, or system.

1580 foes, which by thy well doing thou mayst cause to be earnest abettors of thee: J. Lyly, Euphnes & his Engl., p. 270 (1868) 1629 the General with his abettors, who wanted not his seconds, being like quicksilver, and never failing to publish all occurrents: BERNT, Tr Saw's Hist, Counc Trent, p. xxx. (1676). 1653 Abettors and Printers of this Petition: Several Proc. of Parl., Aug. 2— Aug 8, No. 3, p. 26.

Variants, 15 c. abettour, 17 c.—19 c. abetter, as if fr. abet. [From Anglo-Fr. abettour, fr. Old Fr. abetere, abetiere.]

abeyance $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

I. Leg. expectation; the condition of a title, dignity, property or emolument which is not for the time being vested in any person.

1621 the freehold is not to be put in abeyance: PERKINS, Prof Booke, ch xi. § 708, p. 308 (1642). 1628—9 If tenant pur terme d'auter vie dieth, the freehold is said to be in abeyance untill the occupant entreth: COKE, Littleton, 1765 Sometimes the fee may be in abeyance, that is (as the word signifies), in expectation, remembrance and contemplation in law: Blackstone, Commentaries, II. 7. [R.] 1839 During the abeyance of a barony descendible to heirs of the body, one of the co-heirs was attainted for treason: SIR N. C. Tindale, in Bingham's New Cases, v. 754.

temporary suspension, inactivity, disuse.

1660 And this monarchy not a thing in abeiance, an aiery title, but an absolute free and independent monarchy: R. Coke, Elem. Power and Subj, 61. [N.E. D]

[Anglo-Fr. abeiance, abeyance, abiaunce, fr. * abeier, Old Fr. abeer, = 'to gape out, aspire to'; fr. à, prep., = 'to, at', and Low Lat. badāre, = 'to gape', perhaps fr. a Teut. noun *bada, akin to Lat. fat-iscere, = 'to gape', 'come open'.]

abi in malam crucem, phr.: Lat.: Off to an evil cross! *i.e.* go and be hanged!

1665 The old *Roman* execration *Abi in malam Crucem* and manner of execution is here in use: Sir Til. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 373 (1677).

Abib: Heb.: name of the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, our April, the seventh month of the civil year, called Nisan after the Captivity.

1535 This daye are ye gone out, even in yo moneth of Abib: COVERDALE, xod., xiii. 4. 1611 in the month Abib: Bible, ib. Exod., xiii. 4.

[Heb. ābīb,='an ear of corn'. It was the month in which harvest began.]

*Abigail ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Heb.: a waiting gentlewoman, a lady's maid.

1671 every gentleman that keeps a chaplain, has not a cousin Abigal to wait upon his lady: J. Eachard, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 135 (1773). 1693 thou art some forsaken Abigal, we have dallied with heretofore: Congress, Old Bachelor, III. vi. Whs., Vol. 1. p. 52 (1710). 1711 I myself hive seen one of these male Abigails [ladies' valets] tripping about the Room with a Looking-glass in his hand: Spectator, No. 45, Apr. 21, p. 75/2 (Morley). 1766 Juno... | Rung fur her Abigail; and you know, | Iris is chambermaid to Juno: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 508 (1857). 1771 serving-men, and abigails, disguised like their better: Smollett, Humph Cl., p. 34/1 (1882). 1815 I have prepared, however, another carriage for the abigails, and all the trumpery which our wives drag along with them: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 155 (1832).

[See I Sam., xxv. 24-31. The representative use comes from the name of the waiting gentlewoman in Beaumont and Fletcher's Scornful Lady, bef. 1616.]

abiliment, abillement $(\pm \angle \pm \pm)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.: Special use in 16 c. an ornament of goldsmith's work for the head or the front of the dress.

abt. 1815 Take now upon you this abylyment: Skelton, Magnif., Wks., Vol. II. p. 116 (Buston, 1864). 1541 velvet and satin for billyments: Qu. CATH. HOWARD, in Burnet's Hist. Ref., vl. 250 (Pocock). 1542—8 an neyther Abillement set w' xxxiij. great perles: Princ. Mary's Pr. Purse Exp., Invent. Few., p. 181 (F. Madden, 1831).—oon upper Abillement set: w' xi. great perles. oon other upper Billiment set w'...perles of a meane sorte: ib. bef. 1556 thene beganne alle the gentylwomen of yagland to were Frenche whoodes with bellementtes of golde: Chron. Grey Priure, 43 (Camd. Soc., 1852). [N. & Q.]

1580 Billementes: the attire or ornamentes of a womans head or necke: as a bonet: a frenche hoode. a paste, or such like: BARRI, Alvearie 1599 she found, far from her expectation, a billiment of peaze [instead of pearls]: CHR. WORDSWORTH, Eccles Biogr., Vol. II. Bk. i. p. 109 (1839).

Also attrib. in the combination biliment-lace.

1573 my sherte gown laid with Billement's lace: Wardrobe of a Country Gentl., in Brayley's Graph Illust., p. 13 (1834). 1588 one velvett jerkin laid one with billim' lace: Will and Inventory of William Glassour, Chetham Soc., Vol. Liv—one paire of round hose panes of blacke rashe laid one with a billym' lace: ib [N. & Q]

Variants, 16 c. biliment, billement, habilement.

[From Fr. habillement, = 'dress', 'article of dress'. The fact that the lopped form billement is only found in the above special sense seems to show that the Fr. habillement in this special sense was once more borrowed with an attempt to pronounce the new importation differently from the old.]

abiogenesis, sb.: badly coined fr. Gk.: generation of living organisms from dead matter.

1883 Here, in short, is the categorical denial of Abiogenesis and the establishment in this high field of the classical formula *Omne vivum ex vivo*: H. Drum-MOND, *Natural Law*, 74.

[Coined by Prof. Huxley in 1870 fr. åβιος, = 'without life', and γένεσις, = 'generation', 'birth'. It ought to be abiogenesia. Cf. parthenogenesis, which was probably Huxley's model.]

abiston, abistos: Gk. See asbestos.

abjure $(\angle \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. trans. and absol. to forswear, recant, retract (an engagement, principle, article of faith previously held sacred).

1501 Alle the wyllys abieured and revokyd byfor thys day mad: Will of John Bawde, in Bury Wills, 83 (1850) [N E D.] 1530 I abiowre, I forsake myne errours as an heretyke dothe, or forswere the kynges landes, ie abiure: PALSGR., 415. 1662 the solemn League and Covenant to be abjured by all the incuments of England: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 380 (1872). 1884 We find that some of them abjured, but that others went joyfully to the dungeon and the stake: A. R. PENNINGTON, Wiclif, ix. 296.

1 a. causal. to make to forswear, recant. Obs.

1480 Reynold Pecoke byshop of Chestre was founde an herytyke, and the thyrde daye of Decembie was abjured at Lambeth: Caxton, Chron Eng., vii. 150b/2 (1520). [N. E. D.] 1528 Considering that they might, as in conclusion they did, abiure him otherwise: More, Dial. Heres., iii. Wks., p. 216/2 (1557). [N. E. D.]

2. to swear to renounce, abandon, repudiate, leave for ever (esp. the realm, or the commonwealth); rarely absol.

1530 [See x] 1576 If he take Sanctuarie, and do abiture the Realme: Lambarde, Perand. Kent, 497 (1826). 1590 Either to die the death or to abjure | For ever the society of men: Shaks., Muds. Nt. Dr., i. x, 65. 1610 But this rough magic | I here abjure:—Temp., v. x, 51. 1671 Say and unsay, feign, flatter, and abjure: Milton, P. K. 1. 473 [N.E.D.] 1736 Whoever was not capable of this Sanctuary, could not have the Benefit of Abjuration: and therefore, he that committed Sacrilege could not abjure: Ayliffe, Parergon, 74. (N.E. 1) 14. [N.E.D.]

2 a. causal. to make to forswear the realm. Obs.

1603 T' abjure those false Lords from the troubled Land: Drayton, Barens Warres, 1. xv [N E, D.]

[From Fr. abjurer, = 'to forswear'.]

abkāri, abkāree, sb.: Hind.: the excise on preparing or selling intoxicating liquor in India. The Abkari system is the farming the sale of spirits to contractors through whom the retail shop-keepers are supplied.

1790 Abkarry or Tax on Spirituous Liquors: Letter from Board of Rev. (Bengal) to Govt., July 12. [Yule] 1797 The stamps are to have the words 'Abcaree licenses' inscribed in the Persian and Hindee languages and characters: Bengal Regulations, x. 33. [Yule]

[From Pers. āb-kārē, = 'water-business'.]

ablaut, sb.: Ger.: Gram.: variation of the vowel sound of the principal syllable of a word in inflection or derivation for which there is no obvious phonetic cause, so that the variation of sound has been supposed to be dynamic, i.e. originally used to indicate variation of sense: e.g. sing, sang, sung; ride, rode, ridden; choose, chose; band, bond, bind, bound. See guna, vriddhi.

1870 Under 'Ablaut' Teutonic grammarians understand a modification of the radical which takes place in the perfect tense and the perfect participle: J. Helfenstein, Comp. Gram. Tent. Lang., p. 408. 1871 But it was in the verbal conjugation that the Ablaut found its peculiar home, and there it took formal and methodical possession: Earle, Philol. Eng. Tong., § 124 (1880). [N. E. D.] 1886 The Gothic word differs in ablaut-grade from its Teutonic cognates: Athenaum, Sept. 4, p. 302/3.

[From ab, adv.,='off, away'; Laut,='sound'.]

abnegator ($\angle = \angle = \bot$), sô.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who denies

1637 abnegators and dispensers against the Lawes of God: Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig, p. 96. [N E.D.]

[From Lat. abnegātor, noun of agent to abnegāre, = 'to deny'.]

abnormis sapiens, phr.: Lat.: 'a wise man without rule', i.e. a sage independent of any sect or party.

1803 MACDONNEL, Dict Quot. 1806 Edin. Rev , Vol. 9, p. 18 [HORACE, Sat., ii. 2. 3.]

abolla, sb.: Lat.: a coarse woollen cloak worn by soldiers and the lower orders of ancient Rome, and so affected by austere philosophers. As the mark of such a philosopher it is made familiar by Juvenal's phrase, Sat. 3. 115, facinus majoris abollae, 'the crime of a deep philosopher'.

1797 ABOLA: Encyc. Brit. 1820 one of a set in Athens who affect philosophy and wear the abolla: T. S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. x. p 293.

abominator $(-\cancel{\cancel{-}}\cancel{\cancel{-}}\cancel{\cancel{-}})$, sb.: Eng.: one who abominates or detests, an abhorrer.

1816 the greatest abominator of Episcopacy: Scott, Old Mort., i. [N.E.D.] [Coined fr. Eng. abominate as if Lat. noun of agent to abomināri, = 'to detest', 'abhor'.]

abord1, sb.: Fr.: approach, manner of advancing to accost. 1749 whose first abord and address displease me: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 164, p. 439 (1774). 1826 I saw few beggars...their abord was rather a coax than a craving: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 6.

[Fr. à, prep., = 'to'; bord, = 'shore', 'border', akin to Eng. board, A.-S. and Icelandic bord, which through the sense of 'side of a ship' comes to mean 'boundary' sometimes.]

abord², aboard $(= \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. abord¹ (q, v). Obs.

1. act of approaching, advancing towards, manner of approach.

1611 Arrivée, an arrivall, accesse, abboord, or comming to: Cotgr. 1752 that air, that abord, and those graces, which all conspire to make that first advantageous impression: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, No. 75, Misc Wks., Vol. 11. p. 388 (1777).

2. way up to.

1670 I never saw a more stately abord to any Citty then to this [Genoa]: LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt 1. p. 82. [N.E.D.]

abord $(= \bot)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Obs. or Arch.

1. to get on board of, to sheer up to, to gain a footing in, or upon, to have a common frontier.

1509 And the royall shyppe, yelipped Perfitenes, They dyd aborde: Hawes, Past. Pleas., xxxvi. 20 [N.E.D.] 1530 I aborde: as one shyppe doth another, Yaborde. I aborde a shyppe, Ye aborde: PALSGR., 415. 1589 That an enemie may bee the more troubled to abourd the Fort: Ive. Fortif., 5.—Approched, aborded, and surprised: ib., 38. [N.E.D.] 1595 VVas not a Spanyard durst abord him: G. MARKHAM, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 75 (1871). 1611 Confiner, to abboord, adioyn, Ive neere vnto: Cotgr. 1691 The first Spaniards, that aborded America: RAY, Wisd. God., 206 (1701).

2. to accost.

1611 Aborder, to approach, accoast, abboord: Cotgr. bef. 1628 To abbord, either with question, familianty, or scorn: F. Greville, Life of Sidney, 74 (1652) [N.E.D.] 1841 He...aborded the two ladies with easy elegance and irresistible good humour: Thackeray, Prof., ii. Misc. Essays, &c., p 298 (1885).

[From Fr. aborder,='to come to the side of'. See abord 1, sb.]

abordage $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: the act of boarding a ship.

abt. 1550 The master farther gettis of the ship takin be him and the companie, the best cabill and anchor for his abordage: SIR J. BALFOUR, *Practicks*, 640 (1754) [N.E.D.]

*aborigines (== 2 = 2), sb. pl., coined sing. aborigen, -gin $(= \angle = =)$, -gine $(= = \angle = =)$: Lat.

the original inhabitants of a place, or metaph. of any abode, as opposed to the more modern inhabitants or (esp. in modern times) to colonists or foreigners generally; used of animals and even plants.

of animals and even plants.

[1533 King Latine of Laurence assemblit the auld inhabitantis of his realme, namit Aborigines, armit in their maist werelie ordinance: J. Bellendeme, Tr. Livy, Bk. r. p. 5 (1822).

1547 The old latins...callyng themselfes Aborigines, that is to saic: a people from the beginnyng: J. Harrison, Exhort. to Scottes (1873), ar4 (N. E. D.).]

1593 The first [Britons] as some dreame were Aborigines such people as the earth it selfe, without humaine propagation brought foorth: J. NORTH, Spec. Brit., p. 4. 1600 King Latinus with the Aborigines. HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. r. p. 3. 1609 the people first seene in these regions were Aborigines, called Celte: — Tr. Marc., Bk. r.5, ch. iz. p. 46. 1642 a remnant of the very Aborigines, of her first Inhabitants: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 50 (1869). 1646 the Inland inhabitants were Aborigines, that is,

such as reported that they had their beginning in the Island: Sir Tir Brown, Pseud Ep, Bk vi ch vi p. 249 (1886). 1655 The Aborigines and the Advenace FULLER, Ch. Hist, ii. 119 [N.E. D.] 1665 another sort of people that non vescontro carne, who being the aborigines of these parts, swarm throughout the Orient: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 115 (1677) 1826 Wherever foreign troops swarm the aborigines necessarily appear in false colours. Subattern, ch. 17, p. 259 (1828) 1832 He is then aborigin of all spheres of thought, and finds himself at home and at ease in every region: I. Tavron, Sat. Even., 449 (1834) [N.E. D.] 1845 the black aborigines: Darwin, Vey. of Nat., xix.

2. see quotation.

1742 in accounting for their descent, we must conclude them to be aborigines, without any beginning of their generation, propagating their rare from all eternity: Hume, Essays, Vol. II. p. 402 (1825).

[From Lat. aborīginēs, pl. fr. ab orīgine, - 'from the beginning'. In the earlier Lat. writers the term meant the earliest settlers in Latium, the beginners of the Roman race, who drove out the alien Siculi, but Pliny regards it as autochthones. The form aborigen is perhaps from Fr. aborigene.

Abracadabra $(\angle = = \# =)$, sb.: a mystic word formerly worn as an amulet, being written in a triangle so as to be read in different ways, thus:--

A B R A C A D A B R A A B R A C A D A B R A B R A C A D A B ABRACADA ABRACAD ABRACA ABRAC ABRA ABR A B

often now meaning a spell, a conjurer's pretended charm, mere nonsense.

mere nonsense.

1565 some piece of secret operation, (as Serenus Salmonicus doth write,) in the word of Abracadabra, to heal one of the fever: Calbilla, Jan to Hart, p. 285 (Parker Soc., 1846).

1584 This word, Abra cadabra written on a paper, with a certein figure ioined therewith, and hanged about ones necke, helpeth the ague: R. Scott, Phs. Wickel, lik, Mr. ch. vviii p. 272

1667 I will teach you for that kind of Feaver a receipt a hundred time, easer. Incords as charte quad diction abracadabra. Septim 58 substreption, meratic datable seascharte quad diction radigatur littern comm. That is to say, bust Abra adabra, and under that Abracadabr, and in the third line (Abra, Mah, &c. 1 I), Ir. Letters of Voiture, No. 104, Vol. 11, p. 65, 1684 That in against and woul Abrocadara, is by [Quintus Serenus] Salmonolius [bef. & 1 279] mentioned as a magical spell: I. MATHER, Remark. Drovid, in I. th. of third Abstre, p. 134 (1856) 1711 the word Abracadabra [of Annulet 4]: Spectator, No. 221, Nov. 23, p. 327/2 (Morley). 1840 The words of power! and what be they [To which e'en Broomsticks bow and obey? - [Why, —'twere uncommonly hard to say, As the prelate I named has recorded none of them, [What they may be, But I know they are three, [And ABRACADABRA, I take u, wo no of them [Urotaw, Ingolds, Leg., p. 247 (1864). 1883 We can no more frame a conception of a disembodied intelligence than we can of a disembodied Abracadabra: AVA Cont., Aug., p. 275. Aug., p. 275.

Variant, 17 c. *Abrocadara*,

[For first known mention, see quot. fr. Mather, 'Severus' in N. E. D. should be 'Serenus'. According to C. W. KING, Talism. and Amul., in Early Christ. Numism., p. 200, corrupted from Heb. ha-b'rakah dabberah, 'pronounce the blessing' (i.e. the sacred name).

Abraham, Abram: Heb.: name of a Hebrew patriarch. Used for auburn and in various combinations and derivatives. Abr(ah)am-man, a kind of vagabond of 16 c. who shammed to be mad (1575 AWDELAY, Frat. Vig.); hence the sea phrase sham Abr(ah)am, to pretend to be ill.

Abraham's balm (? baum), old name of agnus custus. Abramide, Abramite, a Jew.

1608 Alas! how many a guit-les Abramide (her in Three dayes, through thy too-curious Pride: J Sylventre, Problett, p. 46 (1618). () Jacob's Lanthorn, Load-star pure, which lights (in these rough Seas the rest of Abramites:—Copiaines, p. 523 (1608). 1608 (17 all the most results) that are of this wing) the Abraham-man is the most phantastick: The kens, Helman of London, sig. D 2. 1638 Are they pudders, or abram men that are your consorts? Massinger, New Way to Pay, ii. 1. Wks., p. 296/8 (1832)

abrasa tabula: Lat. See tabula rasa.

abrasax. See abraxas.

abrashos: Port. See abrolhos.

abrawan, sb.: Hind. See quotations.

1744 ABROHANI, or MALLEMOLE, the name of a certain muslin, or clear, white, fine cutton cloth, brought from the East Indies: Portiernways, Diel. Trade. 1797 ABROKANI, or MALLEMOLL, a kind of muslin, or clear white

fine cotton cloth, brought.. particularly from Bengal: Encyc. Brit. 1886 Among piece goods the first place is given to Dacca muslin, abravian or "running water;" bafthova, "woven air," subhanam, "evening dew," all plain white webs: Offic. Catal of Ind Exhib., p 16.

abraxas, oftener **abrasax**, sb.: a mystic word, or a gem so inscribed, used as a charm.

1738 These gems called Abraxas: Warburton, Div. Legat, Vol 11. p. 153. [N. E. D.] 1797 Encyc Brit. 1828 The word abraxax, sometimes spelled abraxas, was the great mystery of the Gnostics: Rev. R. Walsh, Anc Coins and Gens, p. 39 (and Ed.)

[Said to express 365 in Gk. letters $a \beta \rho a \xi a s$ used as numerals 1+2+100+1+60+1+200. It is ascribed to the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides. According to C. W. KING, from Heb. $ha-b'r\bar{a}k\bar{a}h$, ='the blessing', or 'sacred name', used as the title of a Gnostic deity representing the 365 emanations of the Plēroma.

abrégé, sb.: Fr.: abridgment, compendium.

[Past part. (used as sb.) of abréger, fr. Old Fr. abregier; see abrevye.]

abreuvoir, sb.: Fr.: a watering place for animals. A technical term in Masonry, see quotations.

1696 Abreuvoirs, in Masonry, signifies the spaces between the stones in laying 'em, to put the Mortar in: Phillips, World of Words 1738 Chambers, Cycl. 1819 ABREUVOIR or Abrevoir (from the French) in masonry, the interstice, or joint, between two stones, to be filled up with mortar or cement: P. Nicholson, Archit Dict. 1829 ABREUVOIR, in military affairs, a tank to receive water in the case of encampment: Lond. Encyc.

abrevye, abbrevye, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: abridge, abbreviate. Obs.

1483 which hystorye Saint Justyn abreuyed or shorted: Caxton, G. Leg., p. 424/4. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. abrévier (earlier abregier whence 'abridge'),='to shorten'.]

Abrocadara. See Abracadabra.

abrogator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: one who abrogates, cancels or abolishes.

1599 Abrogators and dispensers against the Lawes of God: SANDYS, Europæ Spec., 96 (1632). [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Eng. abrogate, as if noun of agent to Lat. abrogāre, = 'to cancel', 'abolish'.]

abrolhos, abrollios, sb. pl.: Port. See quotations.

1598 on the south side lieth [great flakes (sic) or] shallowes, which the Portingales call Abrashos (sic): Tr % Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i Vol. 1. p. 15 (1885).— shun the Flats of Bracillia that are called Abrollios: iô., p. 23. 1593—1622 she had bin upon the great sholes of Abreoios: R. HAWKINS, Voyages South Sea, § xxvi. p. 171 (1878).

[Port. Abrolhos, a geographical term connected with abrollar; Fr. brouiller, It. brogliare.]

abscissa, pl. abscissae, abscissas, sb.: Late Lat.: Geometry: the segment of a right line measured between a given point therein and its point of intersection with another right line. Of a curve: "The ABSCISS, ABSCISSE, or ABSCISSA, is a part or segment cut off a line terminated at some certain point by an ordinate to a curve. So that the absciss may either commence at the vertex of the curve, or at any other fixed point. And it may be taken either upon the axis or diameter of the curve or upon any other line given in position." HUTTON, Math. Dict. Also later in Rectilinear Coordinates the portion of a right line intercepted between its points of intersection with a given right line and with any line parallel to that given line. Anglicised as abscisse, absciss in 17 and 18 cc.

1694 though the Area answering to the Abscissa be that which is commonly sought: Phil. Trans., Vol. xviii. No. 200, p. 114. 1738 ABSCISSA: Chambers, Cycl. 1777 The spaces described with velocities which are as the ordinates DB EC in times proportional to the abscissas AD AE: R. Thorpe, Tr. Newton's Princ., Lemma x. p. 64 (1802). 1797 ABSCISSE: Encyc. Brit. 1853 a line PNR perpendicular to this axis major is called an ordinate, and the lines AN, NM, abscissa, of the axis: H. Goodwin, Elem. Course Math., 172 (1853).

[Lat. abscissa fem. part. (with linea,='line' understood), fr. abscindere,='to cut off'.]

abscissor (= \(\perp =\), sb.: quasi-Lat.: a cutter off, destroyer.

1647 We may justly call him Strong, Hurtfull, Destroyer, Abscissor, because he onely destroys and perverts the nature of the Question: Lilly, Chr. Astr., xxviii. 184. [N. E. D.]

[Coined as if noun of agent to abscindere. See abscissa, scissors.]

absinth $(\angle \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: the plant wormwood or **absinthium**, g.v.; also the essence thereof, and *metaph*. essence of bitterness.

1612 Absinth and poyson be my sustenaunce: Benvenuto, Passenger's Dialogues. [Nares] 1865 What a drop of concentrated absinth follows next: Carlyle, Fredk. Gt., III. ix. iv. 115. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. absinthe, q. v.]

*absinthe, sb: Fr.: an alcoholic liqueur, flavoured with wormwood (Fr. absinthe), or drugs of similar nature. Sometimes Anglicised as absinth ($\angle \triangle$).

1854 He drank great quantities of absinthe of a morning: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol I. ch. XXXIV. p. 390 (1879) 1864 His insatiable thirst for absinthe made him one of those rare monstrosities—a drunken Frenchman: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. XI. p. 182.

absinthium, sb.: Lat.: the plant wormwood, a species of Artemisia, which has a bitter aromatic principle.

1738 A conserve of the Roman absynthium: Chambers, Cycl [From Gk. ἀψίνθιον, = 'wormwood'.]

absis: Lat. See apsis.

absit, part of vb., used as sb.: Lat.: lit. 'let him be absent', leave for a person in statu pupillari to pass one night away from college or university.

[Third pers. sing. subj. (for imper.) of abesse, = 'to be absent']

absit dicto invidia, abs. inv. verbo, phr.: Lat.: 'to be said without boasting' or offence; lit. 'may ill-will beaway-from the saying'. Livy, 9, 19, 15.

1611 That booke reporteth not halfe so many remarkable matters as mine doth (absit dicto invidua): T. CORYAT, Crudities, Paneg., sig. b 8 v (1776). 1625 absit inuida verbo: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 2.

*absit omen, phr.: Lat.: may (evil) omen be absent.

1594 that this letter remaine a pledge of my faith heirin, als well for tymes to com as by-past, aye and quhill (as Godd forbidd) I discharge my self honestlie unto you, quhich shall neuer be, except ye constraine me unto it, but absit onen: Letters of Eliz. and Jas. VI., p. 107 (Camd. Soc., 1849). 1886 He says that if the Queen herself were to shoot Mr. Gladstone through the head (absit onen!) no court in England could take cognizance of the act: Athenarum, Feb. 20, p. 260/1. 1886 association with an Erne is rather suggestive of dragging the Institution (absit onen!) into hot water: Punch, Dec. 11, p. 288/2.

absolvi (or liberavi) animam meam, phr.: Lat.: 'I have relieved my mind', I have made my protest and say no more.

absque hoc, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg. See quot.

1756 Absque hoc, Are Words made use of in a Traverse: G. Jacobs, Law Dict. (7th Ed.) 1835 There is still another species of traverse, which differs from the common form, and which will require distinct notice. It is known by the denomination of a special traverse. It is also called a formal traverse, or a traverse with an absque hoc. The affirmative part of the special traverse is called its inducement; the negative part is called the absque hoc; those being the Latin words formerly used, and from which the modern expression, without this, is translated: Sir Thos. E. Tomlins, Law Dict, Vol. II. (4th Ed.).

abstersion $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: the property or act of cleansing, purging, purifying; the state of being cleansed, purged, purified.

1543 Incarne [the place] wyth thys incarnative, whych dothe bothe incarne and mundifye with some abstertion: Traheron, Vigo's Chirurg., 11. xvii. 28. [N. E. D.] bef. 1626 Abstersion is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours: BACON, Nat. Hist, 42. 1658 And contemplating the calicular shafts, and uncous disposure of their extremities, so accommodable unto the office of abstersion, not condemn as wholly improbable the conceit of those who accost it, for the herb Borith: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. iii. [R.] 1814 The task of ablution and abstersion being performed. by a smokedried skinny old Highland woman: Scott, Wav., xx. 153 (1829). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. abstersion.]

abstersive $(= \angle =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

adj.: having the property of cleansing, purging, purifying; also detersive.

1533 White betes are also abstersive, and lowseth the bealye: Elyot, Castel of Helth, 27 (1541). [N. E. D.] 1601 Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 30, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 377. bef. 1682 Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, I. p. 3 (1686). 1725 And let th' abstersive sponge the board renew: Pope, Odyss., xx. 189, Vol. IV. p. 182 (1806).

2. sb.: a purifying or purging medicine, or a detersive agent.

1568 Such medicines as do mundifie, and clense wounds or filthy vicers, are called abstersives: T. Gale, Antid., 1. iii. 3. [N. E. D.] 1702 Abstersives are Fuller's earth, Soap, Linseed-oyl, and Oxgall: Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. Soc., 295.

[From Fr. abstersif, fem. -ive.]

abstraction (= \(\preceq = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. the act of taking away, withdrawal, removal, separation.

1553 Of Abstraction from the first, thus. As I romed all alone, I gan to thinke of matters great In which sentence (gan) is vsed, for began: TH. WILSON, Art of Rhetor., p. 780 (7535) 1648 If each abstraction draws A curse upon the abstractor from those laws. How can your Councels scape this judgment then? QUARLES. Sheph. Or., ix. [N. E. D.]

2. the process of considering an object of thought apart from its associations, or of considering qualities apart from things qualified, attributes apart from things to which they are attributed, or even the imaginary process of considering substance apart from its properties and qualities.

bef. 1658 Men love by a strange Abstraction to separate Facts from their Crimes: J. CLEVELAND, Rustick Ramp., Wks., p. 433 (1687). 1797 Abstractions, in metaphysics, the operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas: Engyle Brit. 1867 the abstraction of the conditions and limits: H. Spencer, First Princ., Vol. 1. p. 91.

2 a. an abstract idea.

1823 while the warm fancies of the Southerns have given their idolatry to the ideal forms of noble art—let us Northerns beware we give not our idolatry to the cold and coarse abstractions of human intellect: E. IRVING, Orations, p. 13 1834. This remote abstraction, which has been well termed "the something-nothing", they regard as the supreme God: H. CAUNTER, Scenes in Ind., 239. 1867 the negative is only an abstraction of the other: H. Spencer, First Princ., Vol. 1 p. 89.

a state of separation or seclusion from worldly things or objects of sense.

1649 Lifted up by the abstractions of this first degree of mortification: JER. TAYLOR, Great Exemp., 124 (1653). [N. E. D.] bef, 1744 A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction: POPE, Lett. [J.]

4. a withdrawal of the attention from present circumstances.

1790 he was wrapped up in grave abstraction: Boswell, Johnson, xxiv. 215 (Rtldg.). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. abstraction.]

abstracto: Lat. See in abstracto.

abstractor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who removes, one who makes abstracts, an abstracter (which is the form now in use).

1646 [See abstraction 1].

[From Lat. abstractor, noun of agent to abstrahere,='to

abstractum, pl. abstracta, sb.: Late Lat.: something

1869 the infinite etc., may stand for the infinitude, the unconditionedness, the absoluteness of some being—i.e. as an abstractum or property of a being: Dr. N. Porter, Hum. Intell., p. 650 (4th Ed., N. York).— If they [i.e. the terms] are used only in the sense of abstracta, then the question to be answered is, Can they be conceived by the mind? ib., p. 651.

[Neut. of Lat. abstractus, past part. of abstrahere, = 'to draw away '.]

absurd $(= \angle)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. unreasonable, improper; of persons, senseless, foolish; hence ridiculous, silly.

1607 8-12 [=-4] is an Absurde nomber. For it betokeneth lesse than nought by 4: Records, Whetst., sig Bb iij b. [N. E. D.] 1591 This proffer is absurd and reasonless: SHAKS., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 137. 1625 Vse also, such Persons, as affect the Businesse, wherin they are Employed... Froward and Absurd Mem for Businesse that doth not well beare out it Selfe: BACON, Ess., Negotiating, p. 80/4(1871). 1629 esteeming their Opinions not so absurd as before they did: Emert, Tr. Souve's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. I. p. 52 (1676).

I a. used as so.: an absurdity. Obs.

1610 Our heavouly poesic, That sacred off-spring from the braine of Jove Thus to be mangled with prophane absurds: Histrio-mastix, II. 264. [N.E. D.]

2. Mus. inharmonious, jarring.

1617 A harpe maketh not an absurd sound: Yanua Ling., 773. [N.E.D:] [From Fr. absurds, fx. Lat. absurdus, = off-sounding 'dissonant', more commonly metaph. 'irrational', 'silly'. N. E. D. is wrong in connecting it immediately with surdus, absurdity (= \(\sigma = \sigma), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

the characteristic or condition of being absurd;

1538 Which argument hath, much recombining about the following thermon! Moker, Herroger, H. Was, 1842 (1959). [N. E. D.] 1584 The like about life and error is in them that greats those diminations: R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk. xi. ch. xx p. 209. 17098 he that would transfer the laws

of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens should find a greate absurditye and inconvenience: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 613/2 (1869). 1629 all absurdity of opinions: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 45 (1676).

2. anything absurd.

1528 All whiche absurdities and vnreasonable folyes appeareth as well in the worshippe of our ymages, as in the Painims ydolles: More, Heresyes, I. Wks., 138/2 (1557). [N. E. D.] 1563 whyche were a greate absurdite to graunt. James Pilkington, Confut., sig. B viii v 1879 to proue one absurdite by an other: J Lvily, Euphness, p. 166 (1868). 1589 They shall not easily be attached of any absurditie: Nashe, Auat. Absurd., 36. 1598 when they are fallen into any absurditye: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 609/2 (1869) 1601 abuses and absurdities: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 26, ch. 4, Vol. II p. 244 1671 absurdities so illogical and destructive: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 234 (1872).

Mus. inharmoniousness, discord, tunelessness. Obs.

1674 In the last disallowance, which is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth, many have been deceived, their ears not finding the absurdity of it: PLAYFORD, Musick, III. 37. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. absurdité.]

absurdum, sb.: Late Lat.: an absurd conclusion, showing that the premises are false, a reductio ad absurdum, q.v.

bef. 1834 Setting up an absurdum on purpose to hunt it down: Lamb, Spec. fr. Fuller, 537 note. [N.E.D.] 1877 Reducing the theory of Representative Government to the absurdum: Kinglake, Crimea, I. xv. 342 (6th Ed.).

[Neut. of Lat. absurdus; see absurd.]

absurdum, ad: Lat. See reductio ad abs.

absurdum per absurdius, phr.: Lat.: 'an absurd thing (proved or explained) by a more absurd thing'; cf. ignotum per ignotius.

1579 This is in my opinion absurdum per absurdius, to proue one absurditie by an other: J. Lyly, Euphues, p. 166 (1868).

Abuna, the primate of the Abyssinian church, sometimes improperly called patriarch (see Gibbon's note, L. c.); also a Nestorian priest.

Nestorian priest.

1600 The Patriarke or arche-prelate of all Abassia is called Abuna, that is to say, Father: neither is there any in all the whole empire which ordaineth ministers, but onely hee: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 21. 1625 they have a Patriarke of their owne, whom they call in their owne language Abuna. (our Father): Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 137. — I went to visit the Abuna: ib., Vol. 11. Bk. vii. p. 1086. — the Abuna said a Masse: ib., p. 1087. — 1778 the episcopal office has been gradually confined to the abuna, the head and author of the Abyssinian priesthood: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. VIII. p. 369 (1813). bef. 1862 the Coptic Christians, who had recently lost their Aboona, or the archbishop of the nation: Dr. Wolff, Trav., N. & Q., 7th S. III. June 25, 1887. 1870 A hierarchical body of priests, known to the people (Nestorians) under the names of Kieshishes and Abunas, is at the head of the tribes and villages, entrusted with both spiritual and temporal powers: MILLINGEN, Wild Life among the Koords, 270. [Yule, s. v. Casis]

abusive (= "=), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. and Lat.

I. wrongly-used, improper, catachrestic, = Lat. abūstvus.

1588 You are driven to seek a silly shadow for it [sacrificial power] in the abusive acception and sounding of the English word 'priest': Fulke, Def., vi. 253. [N. E. D.] 1859 The Reproductive Imagination (or Conception, in the abusive language of the Scottish philosophers) is not a simple faculty: Sir W. Hamilton, Lect. Metaph., II. xxxiii. 262. [N. E. D.]

2. full of abuses, corrupt. Archaic.

1589 the abusine enormities of these our times: NASHE, Anat. Absurd., Wks., i. 12 (Grosart). 1640 By boys off bearded, which I deem the meed | ()f my abusive youth: H. More, Phil. Po., ii. 125, p. 46 (1647).

deceptive, illusive. Obs.

1624 gained by an abusive treaty: BACON, War with Spain, Wks., III. 515 (x740) [N. E. D.] 1667 He dazles their eyes with the glorious, but abusive proposal of becoming like Gods: Decay of Chr. Piety, iv. § 3, 222. [N. E. D.] 1718 Ed. of Daniel, Civ. Wars, iv. 85 [not in earlier Edd.].

given to misusing, ill-treating, perversion, violation.

1652 Most are abusive in their desires after, and use of the creature: J. Burnoughes, Exp. Hosea, vii. 276. [N.E.D.]

4 a. with of. Obs.

bef. 1733 abusive of Truth and good Manners: R. NORTH, Examen, p. ii.

5. using or given to bad language, of persons; conveying or containing offensive language, of speech or writings.

1621 Some years since, there was a very abusive satire in verse brought to our King: Howell, Lett., 1. 62 (1630). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. abusif, fem. -ive, fr. Lat. abustvus, = misapplied'.]

abutilon, so: Late Lat: name of a genus of plants of the order Malvaceae, with yellow or white flowers often veined with red. Some species are garden or green-house plants in Britain.

1578 The seconde kind [of Mallow] is called... Abutilon: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. v. p. 583.

[Cf. Arab. awbūtīlūn, Avicenna (arbūtilōn, 1556; arbūtīnon, 1608), = a plant like a gourd, useful for ulcers.]

abwab, sb.: Arab.: an illegal cess.

1801 ABOAB, cesses levied, in India, under different denominations, beyond the standard rent: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. 1883 taxes or *abwabs* (illegal cesses): XIX Cent., Sept., p. 426.

[Pers. fr. Arab. $abw\bar{a}b$ (pl. of $b\bar{a}b$,='door', 'chapter'), quasi items in the tax-book.]

abysmus, sb.: Late Lat.: abysm. Rare.

1611 Abysme: An Abysmus; a bottomlesse hole or pit: Corgr.

ac etiam, phr. used as sb.: Lat.: Leg.: name of a King's Bench writ, so called from the above words introducing a clause containing a plea of debt added to keep jurisdiction as to latitats from passing to the Court of Common Pleas.

1742 the ac etiams should not take place, but in such cases only where a latitat would serve: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 206 (1826). 1803

Ac etiam. Law Lat.—"And also"—A clause added by recent custom, to a complaint of trespass in the Court of King's Bench, which adds "and also" a pleas of debt. The plea of trespass, by fiction, gives cognizance to the court, and the plea of debt authorizes the arrest: MACDONNEL, Duct. Quot.

acaba: Arab. See ackabah.

*acācia, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.

1. name of a genus of shrubs or trees belonging to the Mimosa division of the Leguminous order, found in hot countries. Pliny mentions white, black, and green varieties of "the Aegyptian thorne Acacia" (HOLLAND, Tr. Bk. 13, ch. 9, Vol. I. p. 390). The ornamental acacia of modern English literature is the Acacia Arabica, the gum-Arabic tree, or else the locust-tree (see 2).

1578 There be two sortes of Acatia, the one growing in Egypt...The first kind of Acacia is a little thornie tree or bushe: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. I. p. 684. 1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H. (quoted above). 1664 [Plants] to be...set into the Conservatory, or other ways defended. Acacia Acyptiaca, Aloe American, Amaranthus tricolor: EVELYN, Kal. Hort. (1720). 1816 I enclose you a sprig of Gibbon's acacia and some rose-leaves from his garden: BYRON, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 246 (1832). 1817 In her own sweet acacia bower: Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 58 (1860). 1883 the grove of dark green acacias in Egypt]: W. BLACK, Polande, I. 13, p. 253.

2. the N. American Locust-tree (Robinia pseudo-Acacia) of the order Papilionaceae.

1664 The Acacia...deserves a place among our Avenue Trees: EVELYN, Sylva, II. iv 358 (1776). [N. E. D.] 1755 six acacias, the genteelest tree of all: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 482 (1857). *1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on "Fashions". [St.]

3. gum-Arabic. Pliny, loc. cit. (1) says that gum is got from the "barke of the Aegyptian thorne Acacia", also Holland's note says that this gum is thought to be Acacia (4).

[1578 The gumme coming out of this tree [Acacia] is called in Shoppes Gummi Arabicum, and is wel knowen: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk vi. p. 685.]

juice of the unripe fruit of Egyptian Acacia dried into cakes. [German Acacia is evaporated sloe-juice.]

1382 Byndyng medycynes...as...Acacia: TREVISA, Barth. De P. R., VII. kix. 289 (1495). 1578 the liquor or inyce of Acatia, whiche is called Acatia, is viknowen: for in steede of Acatia, they vse in shoppes the inyce of Sloos, or Snagges, which is the fruite of blacke thornes (called in base Almaigne, Sleen) and wrongly Acatia: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. vi. p. 685. 1601 a kind of Thorne, whereof commeth Acacia...the juice thereof. It is found in Aegypt (Dried into "trochischs". trosches]: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 24, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 194.

[From Gk. ἀκᾶκία perhaps akin to ἄκανθος, = 'acanthus' (Theophrastus and Virgil use acanthus for acacia), ἄκανθα, ='thorn'.]

academe ($\angle = \underline{\mathscr{U}}$): Eng. fr. Lat.

- 1. =academy, q.v., perhaps by confusion with 2.
- Academus, see academy 1, 3a. Milton seems to translate silvas Academi (Horace, Epp., II. ii. 45).

1671 See there the olive grove of Academe, Plato's retirement: Milton, P. R., iv. 244. 1850 not the least snugly sheltered arbour amongst the groves of Academe: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1, ch. xvii. p. 180 (1879).

*academy $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat. The accent used to be on the e.

1. the gymnasium, garden, or grove Acadēmīa, 'Ακαδήμεια (named after the hero Academus, 'Ακάδημος) at Athens, where Plato taught.

1474 Plato...chose his mansion and dwellyng in achadomye; CAXTON, The Chasse, p. 86. [N. E. D.] 1487 [Jerome says that] Plato chass for to dwelle m a yylage in the feldes named Achademe ("un' prob. was draften "un'] whych was firste [sto] fro Athenes:—Book of Good Mansiers, sig. cfo". 1679 the trees

of the Academia, [it] being better stored and furnished, then any other parke of pleasure in all the suburbes of the citie: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p 472 (1612).

— wher thou [Plato] art among thy friends and companions in the Academie: — where thou plato] art among thy friends and companions in the Academia: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. 31, p 787. 1609 the same Demosthenes followed, leaving the Academie together with Plato:—Tr. Marc., Liv 30, ch. v. p. 384. 1768

The fine forest of olives...in the middle of which was Plato's renowned academy: Gent. Mag., p. 155/1.

2. Plato's school, Plato's system; the schools or systems of his successors.

1549 And therfore I suppose theyr Academie was fyrst ordeyned: W. Thomas, Hist. of Italye, p. 139 pt (1561). 1579 neither the Grecians nor the Romaines have cause to complaine of the Academie [since Dion knew Plato well and Brutus was] brought up in Platoes doctrine: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 967 (1612). — he loued Platoes sect best, and did not much give himselfe to the new or meane Academie (as they call it) but altogether to the old Academie: to, p. 992. 1797 cool and deliberate principles recommended by the academy: Encyc. Brit., s v. ACADEMICS.

a place or institution for higher education; wrongly applied to inferior private schools.

applied to inferior private schools.

abt. 1870 an Achademy in London for educacion of her Maiestes Wardes, and others the youth of nobility and gentlemen: Str H. Gilbert, Q. Eliz. Achad., p. 1 (1869). 1588 Our court shall be a little Academe, | Still and contemplative in living art: Shaks., L. L. L., i. 7, 13. 1594 joying that our academy yields | A man suppos'd the wonder of the world: Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 155/2, I. 17 (1861). 1617 Colosses, triumphall Arkes, Pyramides, Academies, Gardens: Fries Morxon, Itin, Pt. III. p. 108. 1629 the house of Vicerzo Pinelli...was...an Academy of all the vertues in those times: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xxix. (1676). — Bishoprick Schools and Academies: ib., Bk. vi. p. 493. 1694 His house is an academy of itself-Evelun, Diary, Vol. II. p. 431 (1872). 1792 Were tutors half as solicitous, throughout their academies, to make men of worth, as to make men of letters, there are a hundred pretty artifices, very obvious to be contrived and practised for the purpose: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. I. p. 215. 1849 I, A. B. educated at Dr. Hicks' Academy, St John's Wood, shall find myself the astomushed centre of a party of public school men: Sketches of Cantabs, p. 170. 1885 Or tread instead that "primrose path" to knowledge, | That milder Academe—the Girton College: A. Dosson, At the Sign of The Lyre, p. 144.

3 a. university.

1616 Loth am I to rip vp my nurces shame, | Or to accuse for this those schooles of fame, | The Academies: R. C., Times' Whistle, IV. 1407, p. 47 (1871).

3 b. any comprehensive system of learning, or a treatise embodying such a system.

1588 They are the books, the arts, the academes, | That show, contain, and nourish all the world: Shaks, L. L. L., iv. 3, 352. 1636 Whatsoever belongeth to the womens Academie, as paintings, preservings, needle-workes, and such-like: Healey, Tr. Theophrastus' Char., 10. [N. E. D.] 1754 That living academy of love-lore, my Lady Vane: Hor. Walfole, Lett. to H. Mann, 257, III. 74 (1834). [N. E. D.]

a place or institution for some special training.

1659 the academy of valour, Newly erected for the institution Of elder brothers: Massinger, City Madam, i. 2, Wks., p. 317/2 (1839). 1797 ACADEMY is likewise a name given to a riding-school: Encyc. Brit.

5. a society for the promotion of literature or arts or sciences; esp. the French Academy of Literature (founded by Richelieu, 1635) and the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

1673 In most of the Cities and Towns of Italy there are Academies or Societies of Virtuosi, who have at set times their meetings and exercises, which are for the most part prolusions of wit and Rhetoric: J. RAN, Journ. Low Countr., p. 397. bef 1849 unfinished designs by men celebrated in their day, whose very names the perspicacity of the academies has left to silence and to me: E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. I. p. 260 (1884).

5 a. attrib. in reference to the Royal Academy.

1738 ACADEMY, or ACADEMY-Figure, in painting, is a drawing, or design made after a model, with a crayon, or pencil.—Or the copy of such a draught: CHAMBERS, Cycl.

5 b. an Academy-Figure.

1738 [See 5 a].

Variants, 15 c. achadomye, 16 c. achademy (-ya), 16 c. -19 c. Academe.

[Fr. académie. 1579 NORTH, Plut., p. 535 (1612), used Academic,='belonging to Plato's school', and ib.,='a philosopher of the Academy'. CHAUCER, Tr. Boethius (abt. 1374), Bk. i. p. 7 (1868), gives "studies or scoles of Eleaticis and of achademicis in grees". and of achademicis in grece".]

*acajou, acajou, sb.: Fr. (in Fr.='cashew', 'mahogany').

I. cashew-nut, cashew-nut tree (Anacardium Occiden-See cashew. tale).

1598 There is an other tree in bignesse like a Sorben, the fruit wherof is by them called Aca-iou, of forme and greatness like a hennes egge, which being ripe is of a golde yellow colour like a quince very good and savory to eate, having a certayne sharpe taste, and in it a juice that cooleth heate: Tr. y. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. II, p. 251/1. 1668 Whether the Wood of the Acajou Tree, being red, light, and well scented, never rots in Water, nor breeds any Worms, &c.: Phil. Trans., Vol. III. No. 33, p. 635.

2. a gummy substance derived from the cashew-nut tree. 1744 POSTLETHWAYT, Dict. Trade.

3. a medicinal gum derived from the mahogany tree.

Acangi, sb.: Turk. See quotations.

1615 the Grand Signior hath other forces whom they call Achingi: G. SANDYS, Trav. p. 50 (1632). 1696 Acanzii, certain Turkish light Horse-men, who are as it were the Avant Courtiers [sic] of the Grand Signior's Army: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1797 ACANGIS, that is, Rougers or Adventurers; a name which the Turks give their hussars or light-troops, who are generally sent out in detachments to procure intelligence, harass the enemy, or ravage the country: Encyc. Brit.

[Turk. aqanjī, aqinjī, = 'a pillaging soldier'.]

acanthis, sb.: Lat.: name of a species of birds of the finch family (Fringilla carduelis) which frequent thorn

1594 Like two sweet birds, surnam'd th' Ancanthides, Which we call Thistlewarps, that near no seas Dare ever come: Marlowe, Hero and Leander, p. 309/1 (Dyce, 1858) — repeated only with 'Acanthides' 1606 G Chapman, Contin. of Her. and Leand., ib. (note).

[Lat. acanthis, fr. Gk. ἀκανθίς, 'thorn'.]

*acanthus, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.

I. Bot. name of a genus of herbaceous plants, esp. Acanthus Spinosus or brank-ursine.

thus Spinosus or brank-ursine.

1855 it is noo tree, but an herbe much like unto an artichoke or Acantho:
R EDEN, Tr. Anglerius' Decades, 11.9, p. 82r. 1578 The tame Acanthus hath great large leaves: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. IV. p. 52r. 1582 the roabe pretiouse colored lyke saufred Achantus: R Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Am., Bk. I. p. 38 (1880). — roabs of saffrod Acanthus: th., p. 40. 1601 Acanthus or Brankursine: Holland, Tr. Plun. N. H., Bk. 22, ch. 22, Vol. II. p. 129. 1667 on either side | Acanthus and each odorous bushy shrub | Fenc'd up the verdant wall: MILTON, P. L., IV. 696. 1693 Nor would I pass the soft Acanthus o'er, | Ivy nor myrtle-trees that love the shore: Addison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 13 (Bohn, 1854). 1767 Perennal and Biennial Flower Plants Acanthus, or bear's breech, soft or smooth leaved, Thorny leaved: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 691/1 (1803).

2. the ornamentation of capitals of the Corinthian order of Architecture, which is a conventional representation of leaves of Acanthus Spinosus (1).

[1651 cut into the beautifullest leaf, that Nature doth yield; which surely, next the Aconitum Pardalianches (rejected perchance as an ominous Plant) is the Acanthus: Reliq. Wotton., p. 213 (1654).] 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

Variants, 16 c. acantho, achantus.

[From Gk. åkavθos.]

Acaron. See Accaron.

*acarus, sô.: Low Lat.: a mite, i.e. a minute animal of the spider-family (Arachnidae) of which there are many species, e.g. red-spider, cheese-mite.

1658 gnat-worms, Acari, Hair-worms: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 4, p 46 (1686) 1797 The acarus has eight legs...and two jointed tentacula: Encyc. Brit.

[Zool. Lat. acarus, fr. Gk. ἄκαρι,= 'a wax-mite', cf. ἀκαρής, = minute', ἀσκαρίς, = 'intestinal worm', 'larva of εμπίς'.]

acatalepsia, ἀκαταληψία, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk.: technical term of the philosophy of the New Academy or sceptical school which held that the mind could not comprehend anything, so that 'incomprehensibility', or acatalepsia, was a common attribute of everything. Also Anglicised.

1605 Those very schooles of Philosophers, who downe-right maintained Acatalepsie or Incomprehensibility: BaCon, Adv. of Learning, Pref. 37 (1640). [N. E. D.] 1652 these Academicks by their dearahηψία meant no more then this: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat., ch. xiv. p. 143. 1884. To the eye of Faith all things are henceforth dearahηψία, as Cicero calls it: F. HARRISON, in XIX Century, No. 85, p. 501.

acatastasis, sb.: quasi-Gk.: an unsettling, a confusing.

1683. O the Meterapsychosis of our Souls! It is not a mere Acatastasis of our mixes that marreth all the Beutie and Glorie of our Religion: Dr. E. HOOKER, Prof. Pordage's Myst. Div., 89. [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Gk. a-, ='un-', and κατάστασις,='settled state'. The compound ought to be acatastasia.]

accable $(= \angle =)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to crush, overwhelm. bef. 1626 thankfulness, which doth rather raise men's spirits, than accable them or press them down: BACON, vi. 272 (Ord. MS.). [L.]

[From Fr. accabler,='to crush'.]

accable, part.: Fr.: depressed, overwhelmed.

1828 he is quite accable with his bonnes fortunes: LD. LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859).

[Past part. of accabler,="to crush!, whence Eng. cabbling, crushing ore'.]

*Accademia della Crusca: It.: an Academy of literature and science in Florence, founded 1598, celebrated for its comprehensive dictionary of the Italian language. It aimed at registering the purest Tuscan; hence della Crusca (lit. 'of the bran') represents purism in language.

1755 To furnish the academicans della Crusca with words of this kind, a series of comedies called la Fiera was...written by Buonaroti: JOHNSON, Dict, Pref. p. 10 (1824). 1818 give us no more of that fadaise,...that gone-by trash, which is worthy of the Della Cruscan school: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11 ch. ii. p 96 (1819).

Accadian, belonging to Accad (see Gen., x. 10), a language used by inhabitants of Babylonia earlier than the Assyrians, and found on early cuneiform inscriptions.

1874 the Accadian, in which the brick-legends of the earliest kings are inscribed: A. H. SAYCE, in Trans. Brit. Archae. Soc., Vol. III. Pt. ii. p. 465. [C. E. D.]

Accaron, Acaron, the Ekron of Scripture, hence the god of Ekron, Beelzebub, q.v.; see 2 Kings, i. 2.

bef. 1667 Accaron, the Airy Prince: Cowley, Wks., Vol. I. p 266 (1707). accēdas ad cūriam, phr.: Law Lat.: 'thou mayest go

into the [King's] court'.

1607 Accedas ad C., is a Writ that lieth for him, who hath received false iudgement in a court Baron, being directed to the Sheriffe: Cowell, Interpr.

accedence (= \(\sigma \); sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: the act or process of acceding or agreeing to.

1595 Thus were they entred in the first degree (and accedence) of action: DANIEL, Civile Wares, IV. 69 (1623). 1859 You are to waive the accedence to a junction till you are enabled to satisfy the theories and calculations of your uncles: D. of Buckingham, Mem. Crt. George IV., I. iv. 169.

[From Fr. accédence, = 'acceding', sb. The spelling accedence is used by Milton and others for accidence.

accedit qui credit, phr.: Lat. See quotation.

1656 Accedit qui credit, he cometh to who believeth on Christ: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. Yohn, Nichol's Ed., p. 135/1 (1865).

accelerando, pres. part.: It.: Mus.: hastening.

1848 ACCELLERANDO. With gradually increasing velocity of movement: RIMBAULT, Pranoforte, p. 90.

accelerator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.

1. a hastener, advancer, stimulator.

1611 Avanceur: a forwarder, aduancer, hastener, accelerater: Cotgr. 1681 Accelerators (Latin) a hastener. Bac.: Blount, Glossogr. 1841 Steam... that stupendous power which has since become the great accelerator of mind and matter: Hor. Smith, Moneyed Man, III. xi. 325. [N. E. D.]

2. Spec. a nerve or muscle which hastens the performance of the function of an organ; also a light mail-cart.

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1861 Our red-coated postmen drop out of the accelerators: G. M. Musgrave, By-roads, 124. [N. E. D.] 1875 The accelerators of the heart...are of course paralyzed by spinal section: Wood, Therap., 115 (1879). [N. E. D.]

[From Eng. accelerate for accelerater (Cotgr.), as if Lat. noun of agent to accelerare, = 'to hasten'.]

accent ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: prominent or expressive intonation.

1. melodic intonation of the syllables of each word according to fixed general laws and fixed customs as to individual words.

individual words.

The old Greek and old Latin had three varieties of accent produced by two varieties of pitch, differing in Greek, according to Dionysius Halicarnassius, by about a fifth. The laws and habits of melodic intonation differ in different languages and even in different dialects. The syllable in old Greek which was uttered on the high pitch was said to have the acute accent (\$\delta_{\text{log}} \text{ approx} \delta_{\text{log}} \text{ and ended on the low pitch, marked by "over the vowel of the accented syllable. The syllables of a word which were pronounced without either of these accents were uttered on the low pitch, the grave accent (\$\delta_{\text{log}} \delta_{\text{log}} \text{ approx} \delta_{\text{log}} \text{ with were pronounced without either of these accents user uttered on the low pitch, the grave accent (\$\delta_{\text{log}} \delta_{\text{log}} \delta_{\text{log}} \text{ with were pronounced without either of these accents user uttered on the low pitch, the grave accent (\$\delta_{\text{log}} \delta_{\text{log}} \delta_{\text{log}} \text{ with when the acute accent of a final syllable was changed to a grave accent in connected speech. The high pitch in Greek and Latin never came earlier than the last syllable but two, the antepenultimate, and never occurred more than once in a single word. The high pitch may have been accompanied by some stress. About A.D. 300 melodic accent in Latin and Greek gave place to stress accent, which has l

1589 that other which seemed in part to lift vp and in parts to fall downe, they called the circumflex, or compast accent: Puttenham, Eng. Poss., II. vi. 65 (1811).

1 a. variable modulation of pitch in speaking.

bef. 1887 All our vowels are sounded doubtfully. In quantity (which is time) long or short. Or, in accent (which is tune) sharp or flat: B. Jossow, Eng. Gr. (1860). Accent is a kind of chanting; all men have accent edited own,—though they only notice that of others: CARTILE, Heree, 447 (1888).

2. stress accent, a comparatively forcible utterance of one or more syllables in a word, fixed for each word by national custom according to sundry laws.

English exhibits two, if not three, varieties of strength of stress, as in anti-christianity ($^{\prime\prime}$ $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$ $^{\prime}$), the strongest accent in a word being called primary, the rest secondary.

1530 when e is in the last syllable the worde not hauyng his accent vpon hym: PALSGR., sig B i e^{o} . — the latin tong. whiche...neuer grue theyr accent on the last syllable: ib., sig. B i v^{o} 1577 we have [in common English pronunciation] three maner of accents, granis, lenis, et circumflexa...the long accent, the short accent, and that which is indifferent: G. Gaskoigne, Steel Glas, &c., p. 33 (1868). 1581 The French hath not one word that hath his accent in the last syllable sauing two, called Antepenultura: SIDNEY, Def. Possie, 529 (1622). 1589 whether ye suffer your sillable to receive his quantitie by his accent or his ortography: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., II. xni. p. 143 (1869).

3 α . marks used from about 200 B.C. to indicate the three varieties of Greek melodic accent, see 1. The acute accent (\angle) is now used to mark a syllable which has a stress accent.

1609 certaine remaines of the old prickes or accentes over the letters: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Lib. 15, ch. iv. p. 37. 1878 Then there was his Greek composition. Barring the accents he managed that pretty well. The laws of Greek accents he found to be extremely arbitrary: An Eton Boy, About some Fellows, ch. xii, p. 91.

3 b. marks used in Semitic writing as vowel points, stops, &c. Metaph. a minute point, tittle.

1584 the pricks ouer the letters, the lines, the points, and the accents doe all signifie verie profound things and great secrets: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. xi. ch. xi. p. 199. 1898 the which some also say doe much resemble the old Phoenician character, being likewise distinguished with pricke and accent, as theyrs aunciently: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 626/2 (1869). 1610 That we, who sift every pricke and accent of the law, may see the upright simplicity of that age: Holland, Camden's Brit., 1. 443. [N. E. D.]

3 c. diacritical marks used in modern writing to distinguish the qualities of different vowel sounds indicated by one letter, as the French ℓ , ℓ , ℓ ; or to distinguish meaning, when two words are spelt identically, as Fr. α , α .

1611 Accento: an accent or point ouer anie letter to giue it a due sound: FLORIO.

4. the stress on certain syllables in verse, the systematic recurrence of which produces modern rhythm, often called metrical accent.

1577 sillables of lighter accentes: G. Gaskoigne, Steel Glas, &c., p. 34 (1868).

5. Metaph. distinctive force, special force, distinguishing mark.

1639 Now these are the several accents of honour in the German Service: Fuller, Holy War, v. xxi. 278 (1840). [N. E. D.]

pronunciation, utterance, mode of utterance, sound, expressive modulation of voice.

1590 Make periods in the midst of sentences, | Throttle their practised accent in their fears | And in conclusion dumbly have broke off: SHAKS., Mids. Nt's. Dr., v. 1, 97. 1584 midst the sentence so her accent breaks, | That twice she doth begin ere once she speaks:—Lorece, 566. 1596 And with her dolefull accent beare with him a part: SPENS., F. Q., IV. viii. 3. 1599 caves and womby vaultages of France | Shall chide your trespass and return your mock | In second accent of his ordnance: SHAKS., Hen. V., ii. 4, 126.

6 a. Poet. a tone, a word.

1593 The heavy accent of thy moving tongue: Shaks., Rich. II., v. r., 47.
1594 these accents, weepingly exprest in humble lynes of reverentest zeale: Constable, Samuets, 7th Decad., No. 7 (1818). 1801 Read thyself dear Virgil; let not me Profane one accent with an untuned tongue: B. Jonson, Poetast., v. r., Wks., p. 127 (1865). 1642 long breathed Accents: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 33 (1869).

7. individual or dialectical peculiarity of utterance.

1591 these new tuners of accents: Shaks., Rom., ii. 4, 30. 1595 He hath a trick of Cœur-de-lion's face; | The accent of his tongue affecteth him:—
K. Yohn, i. 86. 1600 Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling:—As Y. L. It, iii. 2, 35, 1601 states unborn and accents yet unknown:—Yul. Cass., iii. 1, 113. 1642 the prime Italian dialect, take Accent and Elegance together: Howell, Instr. For. Tran., p. 53 (1860).
1665 The parts affected with it [i.s. corruption] we find to be the accent. tropes:
EVELVN, Corrusp., Vol. III. p. 159 (1872). 1855 His accent was foreign:
MACAULAY, Hist. Eng., Vol. III. p. 51 (1861).

8. Mus. stress on a note which generally recurs at regular intervals, the first note to the right of a bar carrying the accent or the primary accent.

In ancient Music accents were marks placed over words answering the same purpose as modern notes in the vocal part of a piece of music.

1809 Accent (as it belonged to Church-men) is a melody, principle regularly the syllables of any words, according as the naturall accent of them requires:

J. DOULAND, Tr. Ornithop. Microl., 69. [N. E. D.] 1744 ACCENT in Missic...

Every Bar or Measure is divided into accented and unaccented Parts; the accented are the Principal: HARRIS, Duct. Art, Suppl.

[From Fr. accent, fr. Old Fr. acent.]

acceptance (_ _ _ _ _), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. acceptance.

I. 1. taking what is offered.

1599 Ety. How did this offer seem received, my lord? | Cant. With good acceptance of his majesty: SHAKS., Hen. U., i. 1, 83. 1559 if yet there remain any thing worthy your acceptance amongst my unpolished collections: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 116 (1872). 1716 she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with...the enjoyment of her religion: Addison, Wes., Vol. IV. p. 475 (1856).

I. 1 a. accepting or approving anything presented to the mind.

1598 Then by that acceptance of his sovereynty they also accepted of his lawes: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 611/1 (1883). 1666 if this paper find acceptance, I would be bold to add some farther hints: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 191 (1872).

I. 2. favorable reception, receiving into favor.

1596 Duke. This letter from Bellario doth commend | A young and learned door to our court ...Clerk. [Read]...I leave him to your gracious acceptance, whose trial shall better publish his commendation. SHAKS., Merch. of Ven., iv. 1, 165. 1667 Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used Permissive, and acceptance found: MILTON, P. L., VIII. 435. bef 1782 No works shall find acceptance in that day: COWPER, Charity, Poems, Vol. I. p. 151 (1808)

I. 2 a. used with the words "of persons" for acception, as a verbal sb. to 'accept the persons of' (Ps., lxxxii. 2, Prov., xviii. 5).

1855 A Sovereign who had sworn that he...would do justice, without acceptance of persons: Macaulay, Hist. Eng., Vol. IV. p. 582.

I. 3. Leg. the undertaking of obligation or responsibility in respect of the act or contract of another.

1574 A man shal have none advantage by suche release that shalbe againste his owne propre acceptance: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, 99. [N. E. D.] 1607 Acceptance, is a receiuing of a rent, whereby the receiuer bindeth himselfe for euer to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in it selfe good or not: COWELL, Interpr.

I. 3 a. esp. commerc. the agreement (by endorsement) to pay a bill of exchange when due, thus incurring an obligation in respect to the act of the drawer of the bill: also the bill itself when accepted by the drawee is the drawee's acceptance.

1698 after Presentation and Acceptance of the said Bill or Bills of Exchange (which Acceptance shall be by the underwriting the same under the Party's Hand so accepting); Stat. 9 & 10 Will. III., ch. 17, 8 x (Ruffhead). 1774 POSTLE-THWAYT, Dict. Trade. 1882 An acceptance to pay at a particular place is a general acceptance, unless it expressly states that the bill is to be paid there only and not elsewhere: Stat. 45 & 46 Vic., ch. 61, § 19/2.

II. 1. the state or condition of being accepted.

1594 The warrant I have of your honourable disposition, not the worth of my untuored lines, makes it [this pamphler] assured of acceptance: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, Ded. 3.

II. 1 a. the accepted sense of a word.

bef. 1716 an assertion most certainly true, though, under the common acceptance of it, not only false but odious: SOUTH.

II. 2. qualification for being accepted.

1609 Shall will in others seem right gracious, | And in my will no fair acceptance shine? Shaks., Son., 135, 8.

acceptor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. or Lat.

1. one who accepts, in Mod. Eng. usually accepter.

1382 For god is not acceptour of persones: Wyclif, Acts, x. 34.

2. of a bill of exchange, the person who undertakes to pay it when due.

1704 any Remedy, that any Person may have against the Drawer, Acceptor or Indorser of such Bill: Stat. 3 & 4 Ann., ch. 9, \$ 8 (Ruffhead).

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1774 ACCEPTER: POSTLETHWAYT, Dict. Trade.

1789 The bill, as well as the signature of the drawers and acceptor, was the hand-writing of the defendant: Term Reports, III. 174 (1797).

1877 So long as I'm the holder, not the drawer nor the acceptor: C. READE, Woman-Hater, ch. v. p. 57 (1883).

1882 No person is liable as drawer, indorser, or acceptor of a bill who has not signed it as such: Stat. 45 & 46 Vic., ch. 61, § 23.

[From Anglo-Fr. acceptour, fr. Lat. acceptor-em, acc. noun of agent to accepere, = 'to accept'.]

accessible (\(\pm \psi = \pm \)), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. accessible.

affording access or passage.

1610 Accessible is none but Milford way: SHAKS., Cymb., iii. 2, 84.

2. easy of access, capable of being approached, reached or entered; attainable.

1645 all places being there accessible and free to enter: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 223 (1872). 1646 to reduce that indigestible substance into such a form as may, enter the cavities, and less accessible parts of the body, without corrosion: Sir Tu. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxii. p. 250 (1688).

2 a. ready to listen, affable.

1619 He is very accessible to any that hath busines with him: Howell, Lett., I. iv. p. 151(1045). bef. 1782 May she and, if offended Heav'n be still | Accessible, and pray'r prevail, one will Cowper, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 15 (rācā).

2 b. accessible to, = open to the influence of.

1818 He had shown himself in a certain degree accessible to touches of humanity: Scott, Hrt. of Midl., 185. [N. E. D.]

accession (= ==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. accession.

I. r. a coming to, approach, admission: technical in Astron. arrival, advance.

1646 not varying at all by the accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from its surface. Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 43 (1686). 1648 All our talk now is of my Lord of Norwich, his march and accession in Essex: EVELYN. *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 14 (1872). 1762 A safe accession to that barren shore: FALCONER, *Shipwreck*

I. I a. arrival at a position of dignity, esp. the throne.

1716 King William's accession to the throne: ADDISON, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 479 (1836). 1855 by the death of a careless and goodnatured prince, and by the accession of a prince obstinate in all things: MACAULAY, Hist. Eng., Vol. I. p. 534 (1861).

I. 2. a coming to as an addition, adjunct, adherent, accessary; assent.

1603—5 The King repented himself of his Accession to that affair: Sir J. Mel.vil., Nem., 130 (1735). [N. E. D.] 1625 The great Accessions and Vnions of Kingdomes, doe likewise stirre vp Warres: Bacox, Ess., lvin p. 574 (1871) 1679 with the accession of his partner he grew excessively rich: Evelvin, Diarry, Vol. II. p. 144 (1872). 1693 Yet a man need not say his Life is under great Adversity for want of such Accessions; which are but Notes of good direction in the Margent of the Book. J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 193, p. 207. 1707 since the accession of the Spanish monarchy: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 344 (1856). 1776 Many prisoners of consequence became a valuable accession to the spoil: Gibbon, Decl. and Fall, Vol. I. p. 399 (1813).

I. 2 a. Leg. an addition to property by natural growth or transfer, or by artificial improvements, e.g. planting or building.

1768 The doctrine of property arising from accession is also grounded on the right of occupancy: BLACKSTONE, Comm., II 404. [N. E. D.] 1876 By occupation, what belongs to nobody is acquired; by accession what belongs to somebody is given to a new owner: W. A. HUNTER, Roman Law, Bk. I. ii. (£, A. II. (A. I.), p. 128

I. 2 b. Med. a coming on of disease, an attack, paroxysm; also metaph. of mental visitations.

1655 Pills that change Thy sick Accessions into setled health: H. Vaughan, Silex Scint., I. 105. [N. E. D.]

II. that which comes as an addition, increment, aid.

1588 The forme of this Commission hath varied with the time, and received sundrie accessions: Lambarde, Eirenarcha, I. ix. 47. [N. E. D.] 1673 I am much better pleased to send him so just a tribute, than I can be to receive any additional accessions to my gardens: Eveluy, Correst, Vol. III. p. 243 (1872), 1689 Your library being by this accession made suitable to your generous mind: ib., p. 304. 1715 A large accession of dominion fell to him, by his succeeding to the dukedom of Zell: Addison, Wes., Vol. IV. p. 402 (1856).

accessor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: "a comer to": BLOUNT, Glossogr. (1681).

[Noun of agent to Lat. accēdere, = 'to come to'.]

accessory $(\angle \angle = =)$, sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

I. sb.: 1. one who, without actually taking part in the committal of an offence, either has a guilty knowledge of the matter before the fact, or aids the offender or offenders to escape punishment after the fact (1607 Cowell).

1487 the same slayers and murderers and all other accessories of the same: Caxton, Statutes 3 Henry VII., ch. i. sig. biii r. — may take and haue theyr appele. ayenste the sayd persones so arrayned and acquyte, and all other their accessories: ib., sig. biii r. (1859). 1898 the tryall of accessoryes to fellony: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 619/2 (1883). 1628—9 in the lowest and highest offences there are no accessaries, but all are principalls: Core, Littleton, 57. 1867 The appellants, as accessories to what was done on their premises, would have been guilty of the misdemeanour: Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Law Reports, 2 Queen's Bench, 133.

I. 2. a secondary adjunct, anything which comes as an aid or addition.

1603 All plesures else, I Accessories call: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., 70. [N. E. D.] 1664 Other Accessories and Ornaments are also used in Buildings: J. Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., p. 141. 1876 That for whose sake another exists, is the principal to which the other is the accessory: W. A. Hunter, Roman Law, 128.

II. adj.: answering to the sb. The earliest spelling is accessary, fr. the Lat., and therefore the adj. does not come within the scope of this work.

Variants, 15 c. accessorie, accersorie, 16 c.—19 c. accessary.

[Apparently adopted from Legal Anglo-Fr. accessorie, sb., accessori, adj. (found by Skeat in Year-books of Ed. I.'s reign, yrs. xx. xxi. Horwood, Record Ser., 1866, p. 161; yrs. xxxii. xxxiii. ib., 1864, p. 385). The form accessary, as if fr. Lat. with the more usual termination of words of this class (namely -ārius), seems to be rarer bef. 1600. The Anglo-Fr. accessorie, Fr. accessoire, may be due to confusion between quasi-Lat. accessārius and Late Lat. accessōrius as if fr. accessor noun of agent to accedere, = 'to come to'. The word was very likely in use in English before Caxton used it and accessarye {1480 Chron. Eng., vii. 157 b/1 (1520). N. E. D.}. In sense 2 probably direct fr. Lat., cf. 1614 T. FITZHERBERT, Rep. to Widdrington, ch. 2, p. 33; that axiome of the law accessorium sequitur principale, = 'the accessory follows the principal'.]

acciaccatura, sb.: It.: the striking an auxiliary note (or two at an interval not greater than a minor third), only just before a main note in music, the grace note or the first of the two being a semitone below the main note; also the note (or the two notes) so struck. The second quot. makes the two notes the proper acciaccatura, and goes beyond the above definition in calling the 'twitch' a short acciaccatura.

1819 Rees, Cycl. 1873 Auxiliary notes are notes one degree above or below essential or unessential notes, preceding such notes, either with or before the accompanying harmony...The Appogratura, Acciacatura, &c., are examples of such notes: Banister, Music, § 225—6 (1882). 1876 The beat is a short acciaccatura, consisting of its first note only, a semitone below any note to which it gives special force The twitch is a short acciaccatura consisting of its latter note only: Trouts. & Dale, Music Primer, 47. [N. E. D.]

[From acciaccare,='to crush', 'batter'.]

accidens, per: Lat. See per accidens.

accidia: Late Lat. See acedia.

accismus, sb.: Late Lat.: Rhet.: affectation of unwillingness to accept a tempting offer.

1753 Cromwell's refusal of the crown...may be brought as an instance of an Accismus: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl., s. v.

[From Gk. ἀκκισμός,='affectation', 'pretended indiffer-

acclamator $(\angle = \angle = \bot)$, sb.: Eng. fr. quasi-Lat.: one who acclaims, applauds.

1651 saluting the ladies and acclamators: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 269

[As if noun of agent to Lat. acclāmāre, = 'to shout at'.]

accoglienza, sb.: It.: a welcome, a kind reception.

1612 with much courtesie gaue him an Accoglienza speaking only in the Latine Tongue: Corvat, in Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. 11. lks. x. p. 1827 (1625). 1612—3 every one having a particular accoglienza from him [the king]: J. CHAMBERLAIN, Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. 1. p. 229 (1848).

accolade (Fr. -ade $\angle = \underline{u}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. accolade (partly naturalised).

1. an embrace; hence the ceremonial act (embrace, kiss, light blow), on making a knight, now dubbing, i.e. giving a light blow with the flat of a sword on either shoulder.

1623 Giuing him also the Accollade, that is to say, Kissing him: FAVINE, Theat. Honour, I. vi. 52. [N. E. D.] 1681 ACCOLLADE (Fr.) a ceremony of embracing, or clipping about the neck, used in antient time at the dubbing Knights: BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1814 the hardness of his gripe, and the quantity of Scotch souff which his accolade communicated, called corresponding drops of moisture to the eyes of the guest: SCOTT, Waverley, p. 103 (1886). 1839 my sword's forgot. However, take my verbal accolade: P. J. BALEY, Fretus, p. 242 (1866). 1884 An esquire praying before his armour, asking that he might do nothing in his life to sully his knightly spurs, with prayerful fear awaiting his accolade: Tablet, Vol. 63, No. 2300, p. 804/2.

2. Mus. a thick line joining the staves of a score. GROVE, Mus. Dict.

1829 Lond, Encycl.

[The rare Mid. Eng. doublet acolee is fr. Old Fr. acolee, ='embrace', 'hug'.]

accommodation $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

adaptation, adjustment.

1629 he alone gave Form to that whole part which treated of Judgements in accommodation to the Claustral state: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent,

conciliation, complaisance, act tending to conciliation, settlement (of differences).

1642-3 sendinge an Ambassr. into England to treat of an accommodation: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 338 (1872). 1663 mediation Of Treaty and accommodation: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 55.

the supplying of requisites; any requisite or comfort supplied; entertainment, lodgings; a loan.

1603 For all the accommodations that thou [life] bear'st | Are nursed by baseness: SHAKS., Meas. for Meas., iii. 1, 14 (1864). 1604 such accommodation and besort | As levels with her breeding:—Oth., 1, 3, 239. 1641 an Hospital ..., where the accommodations are very great: Evelin, Diary, Vol. I p. 25 (1872). 1644 there is a noble cascade and pretty baths, with all accommodations: ib., p. 63. 1646 finding little accommodation in the house ib., p. 245.

3 a. often attributive in technical uses, as accommodation-bill, -ladder, -land, -note, -road, -works.

accommodator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Low Lat.: one who adapts, conciliates, supplies needs.

abt. 1630 At the most he is but the accommodator, (an easy trifle,) not the inventor: W. Robinson, in *Lett. to Sci. Men*, 1. 11 (1841). [N. E. D.] 1762 Mahomet wanted the refinement of our modern accommodators: Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, 11. 331. [T.]

[Late Lat. accommodator, noun of agent to Lat. accommodare,='to accommodate'.]

accompagnamento, sb.: It.: a (musical) accompaniment. 1739 a little sort of musical accompagnamento for your entertainment: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1857). 1879 Cassell's Encyc. Dict.

accomplice: Eng. fr. Fr. See complice.

accomplissement, sb.: Fr.: completion, finishing touch.

1828 a straw hat, somewhat similar to the umbrellas worn by the monks at Jerusalem, encircled by a green ribbon; and as the accomplissement, a bat of L— manufacture, reclining on the right shoulder: Harrovian, p. 128.

accorage, vb.: Old Fr.: encourage.

1545 Aftir two yeres Philometer obtayned helpe of the Romans to recouer his lost cities, and thus accouraged of the Romans, he expelled his auuncles syriake hoste and armye: Geo. Jove, Exp. Dan., 198 p. . 1590 But that same froward twaine would accorage: Spens., F. Q., II. ii. 38.

[From Old Fr. acorager,='to encourage'. Spenser subsequently, F. Q. III. viii. 34, uses the Anglicised form accourage $(= \angle =)$. Both forms are poetic for encourage, q.v.

*accordion $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: a portable musical instrument with keys admitting wind to metal reeds, the middle of the instrument being a bellows worked by drawing apart and bringing together the ends. Invented in Vienna 1829 (Grove).

1842 I have bought another accordion: DICKENS, in Forster's Life, III. iv. 105. [N. E. D.] 1867 A young lady, very tempestuous on the piano.. does me no ill almost; nor does your friend with the accordion: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol. II. p. 195 (1884).

[Coined fr. It. accordare, = 'to attune'.]

accort, adj.: Fr. See quotation.

1681 Accort (Fr.) discreet, advised, circumspect, foreseeing; also subtile and cunning: BLOUNT, Glossogr.

[Fr. accort, = 'pliant', 'supple', 'cunning'.]

accost $(= \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. to coast, border, adjoin; with direct obj. or 'to'. 1596 all the shores, which to the sea accoste: Spens., F. Q., v. xi. 42.

2. to keep by the side of, sail along.

1598 did not the famous Pilots Stephen Burrough, Arthur Pet and Charles Iackman accoast Nova Zembla? R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. sig. 147°.

2 a. reflex. Obs.

bef. 1631 Those that custome and acost themselves with men wise and prudent ...change from good to better: Donne, Tr. Aristeas, 92 (1633). [N. E. D.]

3. to go to the side of, approach, with direct obj. and 'to'.

1578 the countrey, for the quantitie of ditches and impediment of waters, so vnapt to the service of horsmen; that to go seeke them directly, and not to account them step by step. and (as the saying is) to winne vpon them by litle and litle, is no other thing then to tempt fortune: Fenton, Tr. Gucardini's Wars of Italy, Lib. 2, p. 94 (1618). 1704 Accost the hole of another kennel: Swift, Tale Tub, Wks., p. 86/2 (1869).

3 a. to approach with hostile intent, to assail, to face boldly.

1578 there issued out of the port of Senes a nauy...who...tooke the borough of Rapalle,...and then accoasting the French nauy...after a long fight, they remained victors: Fenton, Tr. Guicardini's Wars of Italy, Lib. 2, p. 83 (1618). 1601 'accost' is front her, board her, woo her, assail her: Shaks., Tw. Nt., 1. 3 b. to go up to and speak to, to address, salute.

1601 You should then have accosted her SHAKS., Tw. Nt., iii. 2, 23.

Variants, 16 c. 17 c. accoast (acoast).

[From accoster, = 'to come to the side of', fr. Old Fr. acoster.

accouche, vb.: Fr.: to act as midwife.

1867 A Gentleman, aged 26, long accustomed to Visit, Accouche, Dispense, and having good references: Lancet, March 23 (Advt.). [N. E. D.]

[Fr. accoucher,='to lie down', 'to lie in' (for child-birth), 'to deliver'.]

*accouchement, sb.: Fr.: 'bringing to bed' for childbirth, delivery of a woman with child.

1815 my Accouchement: LADY BYRON to Mrs. Leigh, Aug., 1815 (Athenaum, Aug. 18, 1833, p. 207/1). 1829 the sage and serious business of some nineteen or twenty accouchemens: JEFFREYS, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 467 (1844). 1841. They are en route from Germany—where they have been sojourning since their marriage—for England, where her accouchement is to take place: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 182.

*accoucheur, sb.: Fr.: a man-midwife, a practitioner who assists women in child-birth; also catachrest, used for the recently introduced accoucheuse,='midwife'.

1759 nothing will serve you but to carry off the man-midwife. Accoucheur,—if you please, quoth Dr. Slop: Sterne, Trist. Shandy, ii. p. 80 (1839) 1781 Dr. Hunter was sent to Versailles to make a new treaty of Paris with the Queen's accoucheur (who you say, Madam, is made free of the theatre): HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 131 (1858). 1787 This paper is peculiarly interesting to accoucheurs: Cent. Mag., ii. p. 612/2. 1826 that is the political philosopher's stone, which is yet in the womb of time, to be brought forth by some modern Accoucheur-reformer: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. 1 p. 393.

[Fr. noun of agent to accoucher, = 'to accouche' (q. v.).]

accoucheuse, sb.: Fr.: a midwife.

1819 REES. 1887 The same accoucheuse, Madame Siebold, assisted at the birth of Prince Albert: R. F. GARDINER, in N. & Q., 7th S. III. p. 337/2.

[Fem. of accoucheur, q. v.]

accouple $(= \angle =)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to join, couple.

1486 Ye be acopled as brether and sisters: Plumpton Corr., 50. [N. E. D.] 1608 That application which he accoupleth it withal: Bacon, Adv. Learn., II. [N. E. D.]

Variant, 15 c. acople.

[From Old Fr. acopler, acoupler, Fr. accoupler,='to join in a couple'.

1562 all the English men accoupled themselues with the French men louingly togather: GRAFTON, Chron, II. 296 (1809).

accouplement $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: the action of coupling or process of being coupled, union, marriage. Obs. Also in carpentry a tie or brace, or a piece of work tied or braced.

1483 thaccouplement of mariage: Caxton, Gold. Leg., 347/4. [N. E. D.] 1576 The lawe of God maketh the accouplement honorable amongst all men: Lambarde, Peramb. Kent, 339 (1826). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. accouplement; see accouple.]

accourage: Eng. fr. Fr. See accorage.

accountre, accountre (Fr. ou = # =), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to dress, equip, attire, generally with the idea of some special dress.

1596 we are both accoutred like young men: SHAKS., Merch. of Ven., iii. 4, 63. 1600 although hee were acowtred in his gilt leather buskins, and his Toledo rapier: R. HAKLUYT. Voyages, Vol. III. p. 595. 1619 Noses, which they adorne with Rungs of Iet and Amber, that cause them to ouer-hang their Mouth...and esteeme themselues Gallants, thus accoultred: PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch xxv. p.256. 1632 they were both of them meanely accoutred in apparell: Forrame Avisses, No. 19, Apr. 24, p. 3. 1663 Thus was he gifted and accouter'd | We mean on th' inside, not the outward: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 18. 1693 he converted a wast Room. into a goodly Librarary [sic] ...accoutred it with all Utensils, and stored it with a vast Number of Learned Volumes: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 56, p. 47.

Variants, 17 c. accoustre, accouter, accoultre.

[Etymology doubtful. The Prov. acotrar makes it possible that the Mid. Fr. accoustrer got its s from a supposed connection with costume or cousturier or the Lat. constratum (cf. Palsgr., Beddyng—accoustrement delict) and throws doubt on the derivation fr. Old Fr. coustre (cousteur), = 'a sacristan' (fr. *custor Late Lat. fr. custos, = 'a guardian'). Acotrar suggests Late Lat. *acquadrāre, = 'to fit on to'. The true past part. is found about as early as the vb.; 1595 Right richly mounted and appointed all, In shining arms accoutred for the war: PEELE, Anglorum Feriæ, Wks., p. 596/2 (1861).]

accountrement (Fr. ou = (==), sb.: Fr. (partly natural-

1. outfit, equipment, esp. in plur. trappings, equipments, fittings, apparel.

fittings, apparel.

1591 he was clad in strange accoustrements. Spens., Prasop., 672. 1593
For. lo, I saw in strange accoustrements, Like to King Edward's: Peele, Ord. of Garm. p 357; l. 12 (1251). 1595 not alone in habit and device, Exterior form, outward accoustrement: SHAKS., K. John, i. 211. 1615 this within doores is their summer accoustrement: G. Sandys, Trace, p. 63 (1632). 1616 these were their accoustrements: B. JONSON, Massues, Wiss., p. 926. 1621 cleaks, graves, costly stomachers, guarded and losse garments, and all these other controlleris: R. Burton, Auat. Med., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p 42 (1827). 1628 He is trickt out in all the accoustrements of Learning. J. Earle, Mi. rocosm., p. 52 (1868). 1632 Lay by These accoustrements for the chase Massinger, Emperor East, iv. 5, Wks., p. 257/2 (1839). 1696 Accousterments, (new two d) raiment, habitments, attrie. Phillips, World of Worls. 1714 fifty Chaplins, all in their proper Accoustrements: Spectator, No 609, Oct. 20, p. 356/1 (Morley). 1762 putting on his squire-like attire and accoustrements: Smollett, Laune. Greaves, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 226 (187). 1820 he was obliged to make use of those poor accoustrements which the country afforded: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Suily, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 327.

I a. specially, of military dress and personal furniture,

1 a. specially, of military dress and personal furniture, more often the latter, a soldier's equipment being classified as dress, arms, and accoutrements.

1748 ordered me to be accommodated with clothes, arms. and accourrements: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xhii. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 280 (1817). 1797 ACCOUTREMENT, an old term, applied to the furniture of a soldier, knight, or gentleman Encyc. Brit. 1826 we had laid down in our clothes with all our accourrements on: Subaltern, ch. 9, p. 139 (1828).

2. the provision of accoutrements as above defined.

1598 not only,.. in the simple office of love, but in all the accoutrement [v. l. accustrement], complement and ceremony of it: Shuks., Merry Wives, iv. 2, 5. bef 1617 Accoutrement (a word vsed among Poets). a dressing, attırıng Also habiliment, garments: Minsheu, Guide into Tongues.

Variants, accoustrament, accoustrement, accustrement, coutrement, accouterment.

[From Fr. accoustrement (later accoutrement) noun of action to accourre, = 'to accourre' (q. v.).]

accrescimento, sb.: It.: Mus.: augmentation, lengthening a note by one half, the sign being a dot placed after the note, It. punto d' accrescimento.

1740 ACCRESSIMENTO, signifies augmentation, as punto d'accresimento point of augmentation: J. Grassineau, Mus. Dict.

[Vbl. noun to accrescere, = 'to augment', 'increase', fr. Lat. accrescere, = 'to grow', 'increase'.]

accrue, accrewe (=\mu), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. an addition, accession, reinforcement.

1568 The forts thereabouts were not supplied by any new accrues of soldiers: G. FERRERS, Winning of Calais, in Arber's English Garner, Vol. IV p. 174

an additional advantage or growth.

1625 Witnesse the very phrase, the termes of Art, excluding all hope of crue to Lay-conceited opinions: Sir H. Finch, Law, To Reader (1636). IN.E.D.

a stitch added to a range in net-work.

1725 As you work, cast some Accrues from six Meshes to six Meshes, even to the second Range from the Lever, and make the third without Accrues; then cast the Accrues again to the fourth Range, and work the fifth without Accrues, and do so by all the rest, until the Net is eight or nine foot Heighth: Bradley, Fam. Dict., s.v. Casting-net. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. accrue, Old Fr. acrue, acrewe,='growth', 'increase'. The Fr. sb. was first used in English as a verb.]

accueil, sb.: Fr.: reception, welcome.

1854 Nothing could be more gracious than the accueil of this lady: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxxv. p. 377 (1879).

accumulator (= \(- \(\tilde{-} \) \(\tilde{-} \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.

one who heaps up, collects.

1667 the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries: Decay of Piety. [J.]
1748 To go on heaping up, till Death, as greedy an accumulator as themselves, gathers them into his garner: Richardson, Clarissa, 1. 62 (1811). [N. E. D.]
bef. 1824 A bibliomane is an indiscriminate accumulator: D'Israell, Cur. Lit., p. 503/1 (1866).

2. one who takes University degrees by accumulation.

1691 Batchelors of Divinity...x608, July 13...Nich. Simpson of C. C. coll. was one, and Rich. Colfe of Ch. Ch. another; both accumulators: Wood, Fasti Oxon., Vol. 11 p. 179 (1721), Wks, Vol v. p. 326/2 (Bliss, 1815). 1758 ACCUMULATORS, persons who...took degrees by Accumulation at Oxford: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

3. an apparatus for collecting, esp. for collecting and storing electricity first described by Planté, 1859.

1873 A system consisting of two conductors, whose opposed surfaces are separated from each other by a thin stratum of an insulating medium, is called an electric accumulator: MAXWELL, *Electr. & Mag.*, Vol 1. § 50. 1881 The Faure, Planté, and Meriten's accumulators...are assuredly among the great

factors of the future: Standard, Dec. 30, p. 5/3 [N. E. D.] 1886 Within the last few years a method of storage of electricity in accumulators has been brought before the public: Hazell's Ann. Cycl, s.v. Electricity, p. 155/1.

[Lat. accumulator, noun of agent to accumulare,='to heap

accusant (- · -): Eng. fr. Fr. accusant: accusing; an accuser. Obs. or Archaic.

1611 Accusant (partie) accusant, accusing ... Accusant, An accusant, or accuser: Cotgr.

accusator: Lat. See accusatrix.

accūsātrix, sb.: Lat.: a female accuser.

1655 Isabel, the accusatrix, is in full liberty: J. Jennings, Elise, 149. [N.E.D.]

[Fem. of accūsātor,='accuser' (Mid. Eng. accusatour, fr. Anglo-Fr., = Fr. accusateur).]

acēdia, sb.: Low Lat.: listlessness, sloth, indifference.

1623 a dangerous spiritual acedy: Br. Hall, Serm., v. 140 [Davies] 1696 Aversation to ... spiritual and divine things is another capital crime ... which is called acedia: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. III p. 788 (1860). 1862 a peculiar form of vice which the writers of this time call Acidia or Acedia, and which we may render apathy or melancholy, languor indifference: W. Whewell, Addit. Lect. Mor. Phil., XII. p. 99.

Variant, 17 c. *acedy* (Anglicised).

[From Gk. ἀκηδία, = 'torpor'. A pedantic correction of the Late Lat. corrupt form accidia, which with the Anglicised accidie was a common Theol. techn. term 13 c.-16 c. denoting one of the mortal sins; see Chaucer, Persones Tale, \$ De Accidia.

acegue: Eth. See Negus.

Aceldama (= "-1), sb.: Gk. fr. Aram.: 'the field of blood'; orig. the name given to the potter's field bought by Judas Iscariot with the blood-money he received for his betrayal of Jesus, Acts, i. 19.

betrayal of Jesus, Acts, i. 19.

1882 Thilke feeld was clepid Achidemak [1888 Acheldemak] in the langage of hem, that is the feeld of blood: Wyclif, Acts, i. 19.

abt. 1806 From thems we came to Acheldemak, otherwyse called Terra Sancta, that was bought with ye xxx peces of sylver: Sir R. Guylfordie, Pyfgymag, p. 34 (1851).

1649 Anglia hath been made an Akeldama: Affectal to Rational Men, p. 5.

bef. 1668 I trace thee [content] not in this dark way Of Death, this Scarlet-streak'd Accidama: J. Cleveland, Wes, p. 248 (1687).

1742 lifts us on the Seraph's flaming Wing, From Earth's Accidama, this field of blood: Young, Night Thoughts, v. p. 114 (1773).

1844 the expulsion of the Girondins left Cambacces and his party masters of the Aceldama—the field of blood: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., vit. p. 46 (1857).

1866

Then the procession hurried on to the Aceldama of Paris. There the offender expated his crimes: E. B. Hamilton, in Eng. Hist. Rev., Apr., p. 267.

[From Cl. Arch Mand. — Aram Mand. Almin = field of

[From Gk. 'Ακελδαμά, = Aram. haqal-d'ma, = 'field of blood'.]

acētābulum, sb.: Lat.: a vase for holding vinegar (acētum) at table; a measure containing about 1 pint; also used technically in physiology.

1398 The vessel in the whyche was soure wyne and corrupte was called Acetabulum: Trevisa, Barth. De P. R., XIX. CXXIII. 033 (1495). [N. E. D.] 1551 An acetable holdeth two vnces and an half: TURNER, Iterbal, II. 78. 1601 the measure of one Acetable [of a decoction]: HOLLAND, I'r. Plin. N. II., Bk. 20, ch. 17, Vol. II. p 64. — Acetabulum, or Acetable, a measure among the Romans of liquor especially, but yet of drie things also: the same that Oxybaphon in Greeke: ib., Catal., sig. Alij r.

acētum, sb.: Lat.: vinegar, acid.

1656 There is an acetum made of antimony, of an acidity as other acetums are: B. Valentine, Rep. Former Writ., p. 11

achaque, sb.: Port. and Sp.: ailment, habitual disorder.

1646 I am sorry to hear of your achaques, and so often indisposition there: Howell, Epist. Ho.El., Vol. II. p. 389 (1678).

achar (///), sb.: Anglo-Ind.: pickles, any acid or salt sauce or condiment: achiar, an Oriental condiment made of the young shoots of the Bambusa arundinacea, the bamboo-cane (which are pickled also in the W. Indies), seems to be a modern use of the general term in a special sense.

1598 When they [the fruit 'Anacardi'] are greene, they make Achar thereof, that is to say, they salt them and lay them in Vineger: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. I. ch. 83, p. 129/1. 1622 a small jarr of achar for a present: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 135 (1883). 1684 they was Sallady Acharrs and rosted Egges: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 149. 1689 the Atschia, which is a certain Composition made of Ginger, Mangas, Citrons: J. Davies, Tr. Manetsio, Bk. I. p. 56. abt. 1705 a little bit of salt Fish or Atchair, which is pickled Fruits or Roots: A. Hamilton, New Account, &r., Vol. I. p. 252 (1744). 1774 ACHIA, ACHIA, achiar, a kind of cane pickled: Postlethwayt, Dict. Trade.

[From Pers. āchār,='pickles', adopted in many Indian languages.

acharnement, sb.: Fr.: 'blood-thirsty fury'.

acharmement, so.: fr.: blood-thirsty tury.

1756 eight Prussian squadrons sustained the acharmement, which is said to have been extreme, of thirty-two squadrons of Austrians. Hor. Wallfole, Letters, Vol. III p. 37 (1857). 1779 Acharmement is left only to us zb. Vol. VII p. 231 (1858). 1841 the Wilkes war was recommenced with more acharmement than ever Craik and Macfarlane, Puct. Hist Eng., Vol. I. p. 66/1. 1851 we think that it shows even more conclusively that the acharmement against the Queen with which the Jacobins originally infected Lord Holland had fermented in his head to a virulence which surpassed that of the Jacob is themselves. J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., II. p. 100 (1857). 1855 On my return home I observed my concluse and party playing at cards with the same acharmement as on week days: Glance behind the Grilles, ch. vi. p. 214

*Achātēs: Lat.: the faithful (fīdus) friend of Aeneas the Trojan hero of Virgil's epic, the Aeneid. See also fidus Achates.

1582 he was a subtil Visses. In learning Socrates, in faythful freendship Achates: R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Am, &c, p 155 (1880) 1601 this gent man, and his Achates: B JONSON, Poetaster, v 3, Wks., p. 336 (1616). 1667 Holmes. the Achates of the Gen'rals fight: DRYDEN, Ann. Ilirab., 173, p. 44. 1844 It is said that this Irish Achates intended to hurl the poor peace-officer into the area below. CRAIK and MAGFARLANE, Pict. Hist. Eng, Vol. IV. p. 431/2. 1877 "I have no fears now", said she, to her Achates, firmly: C. READE, Woman-Hater, ch. ii. p. 33 (1883)

Acheron ((2-1), sb.: Gk.: a mythical river of the Infernal regions; hence death, hell. Hence Acherontic, adj., = 'deadly', 'moribund'.

'moribund'.

1508 Phylyppes soule to kepe | From the marees deepe | Of Acherontes well, |
That is a flode of hell: J. Skelton, Phyl. Sparowe, 70, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 53
(1843). 1588 I'll dive into the burning lake below, | And pull her out of Acheron by the heels: Shaks, Tit. And., 1v 3. 44 (1864). 1590 fog as black as Acheron:—Mud. M's. Dr., iii. 2, 357 1592 Rowe backe the streame of Acheron and come | Againe, and see how furnous rage impels | Our brainsick Citties frantikely to pull | Thy most victorious flowers from their Towers: E. A., Tr. Present Estate of France, p. 35 v'. 1616 But he displeaved with such ambition, | Struck them with lightning downe to Acheron: R. C., Times' Whistle, 111. 890, p. 31 (1871). 1621 an old Acheronticke dizard, that hath on foote in his grave: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 470 (1827). 1625 Some of them dreame of Elysian fields, to which their soules must passe ouer a Styx or Acheron, and there take new bodies: Purchas, Pilgrams, Vol. II. Bk ix. p. 1478. 1649 You shortly unto Acharon (drunk with your crimes) shall reel: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. I. p. 82 (1860). 1812 Peace waits us on the shores of Acheron: Byron, Childe Harold, II. vii. Wks., Vol. vIII. p 60 (1832).

[From 'Axépov, through Lat. Acherôn, perhaps akin to aχλύς, = 'mist', Lat. aquillus, = 'dark', akin to aqua, = 'water'.]

water'.]

Acheronta movēb(o), phr.: Lat.: (I) will stir up Hell; see Acheron. From Virg., Aen., VII. 312 (speech of Juno), flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta mouebo (q.v.).

1665 what the Witches (acheronta movebunt) urge them to do: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 9 (1677).

achiar: Anglo-Ind. See achar.

Achilles (= "/"): Gk.: name of the principal Greek hero of the poems on the Trojan war, representative of valor and speed and also of resentful retirement; he was invulnerable except in the heel. Hence Achillean, adj.; Achillize, vb.,='to chase', 'rout'; Achillis tendo(n), the great tendon connecting the bone of the heel with muscles of the calf, commonly called in 17 c. 'the great chord'.

the calf, commonly called in 17 c. 'the great chord'.

1677 But what aualies Achilles hart to haue, King Cressus welth, the sway of all the world: G. GASKOIGNE, Life, p. 23 (1868).

1694 hadst thou. Achilles' heart. I tell thee, sir, thou lest: GREENE, Orlando Fur, p. 109/1, l. 17 (1861).

1695 See. valure in Achilles: SIDNEY, Apol Poes, p. 34 (1868).

1612 they would haue drowned all the Hectors, Achilleses and Rollands in oblinion:

T. SHELTON, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. IV. ch. v. p. 359.

1649 our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' Achillesses, Ulysses, Apaxes, and Herrulesses did with their weapons, and clubs. Moderate, No. 213, p. 1995.

1670 I found him, like Achilles on the Shore: DRYDEN, Cong of Granada, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 435 (1702).

1703 the Tendon of Achillies: J. DRAKE, Anatomy, Bk IV. ch. viii, p. 738.

1738 Tendon of Achillies, Chorda Achillis: Chambers, Cycl. 1820 his Achillean swiftness of foot: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 145.— In the eagerness of pursuit this young Achilles far outstrapped his companions: ib., ch. vii. p. 154.

1836—6 rupture of the tendo Achillis has occurred even below the upper edge of the os calcis: Tourb, Cyc. Anat. and Phys., Vol. I. p. 150/1.

Achingi: Turk. See Acangi

achiote, sh.: Sp.: a drug used for dyeing a bright red color, also called annatto or roucou, made from the seeds of the Bixa Orellana, a South American tree

1673 Acchiote, which they mingle with the other ingredients [of chocolate] to give a colour is made of a kind of red earth brought from New Spain, wrought up into cakes it is sold for a Real di plato the ounce: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 485. 1753 ACHIOTL, in botany... Uraca, or Arnetto, called... Orellana... ACHIOTTE, a red drug from America, used in dying, and in the preparation of chocolate. The word is Brasilian [=the tree]: CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1774 ACHIOTL, a name given by the Brazilians to a drug used in dying, more commonly called Rocou: POSTLETHWAYT, Dict. Trade. 1797

ACHIOTTE, or ACHIOTL, a foreign drug, used in dying, and in the preparation of chocolate: Encyc. Brit.

Achitophel (= \(\sigma = \sigma \): Heb.: of Giloh, David's chief counsellor, the infamous abettor of Absalom's rebellion; his advice being neglected, he hanged himself, and the rebellion failed: type of a sagacious but unprincipled counsellor: in Dryden's Satire Achitophel represents Lord Shaftesbury.

1597 A whoreson Achitophel: SHARS, II Hen. IV., i. 2, 41. 1652 this consideration would sweep down many cobweb-lawes, that argue only the venome and subtility of them that spin them; this would sweep down many an Achitophels we hand many an Hamans web, many an Herods web: N. CULVERWELL, Light of Nat., ch iv. p. 26. 1679 More Yew then Rabbi Achitophel: S. BUILER, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 106.

Achīvī, pl.: Lat.: lit. 'Achaeans', meaning 'the commonalty'-in allusion to the verse quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achini, = 'whatever madness possesses the chiefs it is (the common soldiers or people of) the Achaeans who suffer': HORACE, Epp., I. 2, 14.

1778 We, the Achivi, are to be the sufferers, and particularly we the Achivi of these islands: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 84 (1858).

acies (#=#1), sb.: Lat.: Roman line of battle; also keen vision, range of vision, attentive look; transf. attentive

1621 Our Christian tactics are all out as necessary as the Roman acies or Grecian phalans: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 30 (1867). 1646 a Frog., seems to behold a large part of the Heavens, and the acies of his Eye to ascend as high as the Tropick. Str. Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. Iv. ch. i. p. 151 (1686). 1658 blue and green, above and below the Sight, moderately terminating the Acues of the Eye:—Garden of Cyr., ch. iv. p. 46. 1682 fixing the acies of his eye on such a man: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. Ix. p. 410 (1864).

[Lat. acies, = 'edge', 'keen sight', 'line of battle'.]

ackabah, pl. ackab, sb.: Arab. See quotations.

1686 all the Acabas ranked in order Acaba, they call great Barges or Barks, in the stern whereof they make a Hall or Divan of Timber: Tr. Thevenor's Voy. de Levant, Pt. 1 ch. kwi. p. 233. 1836 Among these is a very large boat, called the 'Ack' abai; one of the largest of those which navigate the Nile, and which are called 'ack' abs: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 262. [Arab. 'aqaba, pl. 'aqab.]

*acmē, ἀκμή, sb.: Gk.: edge, highest point.

I. the extreme point of development, the maximum; less frequently, the crisis of a disorder (Techn.), the extreme of a detrimental state or characteristic.

detrimental state or characteristic.

bef. 1568 the vnspotted proprietie of the Latin tong, even whan it was, as the Grecuans say, in åknin, that is, at the hiest pitch of all perfitenesse: Ascham, Scholemaster, Bk. vi. p. 144 (1884). 1620 They have not attained vnto the Acme, or full height of their growing: Venner, Via Recta, viii. 174. bef. 1637 hee [Sir Francis Bacon] may...stand as the marke and åknin of our language: B. Jonson, Discov., Wks., Vol. 11. p. 102 (1640). 1652 yet he does not reach the top & åknin of the strength of sni in their åkni; T. Jacome, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 178/2 (1868). 1699 our åknin, our highest pitch, cannot be here [i.e. in this life]: John Howe, Wis., p. 308 (1834). 1762 the inflammation was very great, and going on with violence to its acme: Smollett, Launc Greaves, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 160 (1817). 1779 Success in such hands as we are in, would blow them up to the acmê of insolence: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vII. p. 216 (1858). 1790 the growth of population in France was by no means at its acmé in that year [1780]: Burke, Refl on Rev in France, p. 101 (276 Ed.). 1821 my opium pains might be said to be at their acmê: Confess. of Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. II. p. 148 (1823). 1871 generous and forbearing to the very acme of indiscretion: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. 1. ch. 9, p. 333. 1886 One would have thought the Hötel Dieu the acme of human misery: R. Heath, in Mag. of Art, Dec., p. 51/2.

the time of full development, the prime.

1625 He must be one that can instruct your youth, | And keepe your Acme in the state of truth B. Jonson, Stap of News, Prol., 25 (1631).

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. ἀκμή, 17 c. achme, achma, 18 c. acmé. [Not fully naturalised before the 19 c. The forms with ach- are Low Lat., acmé is the Fr. form.]

aconite (4-4), aconitum, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat.

I. name of a genus of plants yielding a powerful alkaloid poison; esp. the common Wolf's-bane or Blue Monk's-hood (Aconitum Napellus), the root of which is very poisonous.

(Acontum Napetuus), the root of which is very poisonous.

1551 The other kynde of Acontum: Turner, Herbal, sig. Biv. 1578
Aconit that killeth Woolfs: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herba, Bk. 1. p. 426. 1579
Aconitum, Libardbaine or Wolfebaine: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 892 (1612).
1591 The weeping Aconitum, and | The Ixia binding sore: Jas. I., Fures, 300, Poet. Exerc. (Edinb., 1818). 1601 the venomous hearb Aconitum, i. Libardbaine: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 43. — the juice of Aconit, [I. Libard-bane]: ib. Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 170. 1603 the banefull Aconite: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 81 (1608). — these Brooks, thus branching round about, Make heer the Pink, there th' Aconite to sprout: ib. p. 1715. ib., p. 171.

2. the poison, also used as a drug, got from this plant, or any deadly poison.

1555 The juice of this root [Jucca] is a poison as strong as Aconitum: R. Eden, Vergees, p. 3r. 1580 eyther as a Cullise to preserve, or as a sworde to destroy, eyther as Antidetum, or as Auconitum: J. Lyly, Euphnes & his Engl., p. 356 (1868). 1608 Aconite | To hurle vpon this glaring light B. JUNNON, Missy as, Wis, p. 955 (1616). 1646 Aconites and other poysons: Sir Th. Brown, Ps. u.f. Ep. Bk. vii. ch. xvii p. 309 (1686) bef. 1667 All the World's Morall to 'em then, | And Wine is Aconite to Men: A. Cowley, Wike, Vol. 1. p. 62 (1707)

3. popular name of the Eranthis hyemalis or winteraconite.

[1678 The little yellowe seemeth well to be that Acontum, the whiche, is now called of some Acontum hyemale: bycause it is preserved in the gardens of this Countrie, and in the winter it flowreth: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodocu's Herb., Bk. III. p. 429] 1664 Winter Aconte, some Anemonies, Winter Cyclamen: Bk. III. p. 429] 1664 Winter A EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p. 192 (1729).

[Lat. aconītum, whence Fr. aconit, fr. Gk. ἀκόνῖτον.]

aconītia, aconītina, sb.: Late Lat.: Chem.: a powerful alkaloid poison, the essential principle of Aconitum Napellus; see aconite.

1845 Aronitina. Christison, Poisons, p. 870. 1882 The stomach and viscera also contained acontta...Dr. Lamson purchased two grains of acontta: Times, Jan. 14, p. 11/1.

acotyledon, sb.: Late Lat.: Bot.: a plant which has no distinct cotyledon, or seed-lobe, or germinal leaf, as fern, moss, fungus, seaweed.

1797 Acotyledones, plants whose seeds have no lateral bodies or lobes, as the Musci: Encyc. Brit., Vol 111. p. 448. 1813 Pantologia.

[The pl. acotyledones is earlier than the sing., coined fr. Gk. d-,='without'; and κοτυληδών,='cup-shaped hollow'.]

acousmata, sb. pl.: Gk.: Philos.: things heard, heads of Pythagorean doctrine; hence acousmatics, acousmatici (with Lat. termination), hearers, students of such dogmas, prohationers. Rare.

Dationers. Kare.

1655-60 There were many Auditors, called Acousmaticks, whereof he gained...two thousand by one Oration: T STANLEY, Hist Philos, Pt IX. D. 503/t. — of those who came to him, some were called Mathematici, others Acousmatici. The Acousmatici [were] they, who heard only the chief heads of learning, without more exact explication: ib., p. 518/a. — The Philosophy of the Acousmatici consists of Doctrines without demonstrations and reasons, but that, So it must be done, and the like, which they were to observe as so many Divine Doctrines, and they did esteem those amongst them the wivest, who had most of these Acousmata. Now all these Acousmata were divided into three kinds; some tell, what something is; others tell, what is most such a thing: the third sort tell, what is to be done, and what not: ib., p. 519/x. — a Pythagorean of the Acousmatick rank: ib.

[Gk. ἀκούσματα, pl. of ἄκουσμα,=' a thing heard'.]

acousticon, properly sb.: Gk.: (something) having to do with hearing.

1660 There is a creture hears more perfectly then a goat, for he hath not onely ears, but an acousticon organ also in the throat: Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 123. [Davies]

[Gk. ἀκουστικόν, neut. of ἀκουστικός, adj.,='having to do with hearing', whence acoustic comes without passing through Latin, which turns ov into a as in anacrasis, mūsaeum, plūtocracy. Perhaps Howell was thinking of otacousticon.]

acqua Tofania, a. Tofana, sb.: It.: 'water of Tofana'; named from a noted poisoner who invented it abt. 1690. Its main poison was arsenic.

1711 Last week three Neapolitan women...[were] hanged for making and selling a poisonous water called Aqua Tofania: Fleetwood, Letter, in Addison's Wks., Vol v. p. 472 (1856). 1717 The poison is called Acquetta di Tufania from a Greek woman whose name was Tufania. About thirty years ago she came to Sicily and there distributed this poison...This secret is since got to Naples: DAVENANT, Letter, in Addison's Wks., Vol. v. p. 472. 1757 the politer and genteeler poisons of Acqua Tufania, sugar-plumbs, &c.: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No. 100, p. 398 (1774).

acquisitor $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: one who acquires.

[Late Lat. acquisitor, in Orderic. Viterb., Vol. II. p. 166 (Prévost), noun of agent to acquirere, = 'to gain', 'acquire'.]

acquist, vb.: It. or Sp.: acquire.

1598 He shall acquist and gaine the name...of a...vertuous and discret Captaine: BARRET, Theor. Warres, II. i. 28. [N. E. D.]

âcre, adj.: Fr.: sharp, tart, bitter.

1886 The hawthorn comes in dere whiffs to him: R. BROUGHTON, Dr. Cupid, Vol. 111. ch. 1. p. 6.

acrisia, acrisis (wrong form), acrisy (∠--), sb.: Late Lat., or Gk. ἀκρισία: lack of judgment, confusion; also Med. undecided character (of a disease).

1662 being smitten with such a scotoma or acrisis, a giddiness of brain or blindness of judgment, that they knew not their friends from their foes: John Trapp, Com. r. Sam., xiv. 16, Wks., Vol. L. p. 439/2 (1867).

acroama, acroasis, sb.: Gk.: acroame (4-4), Eng. fr. Gk.: Anc. Philos.: oral teaching, a lecture on exoteric doctrine; hence loosely, a rhetorical declaration, anything pleasant to listen to.

pleasant to listen to.

1579 also he heard of him, other more secret, hard, and graue doctine, which Aristotles scholers do properly cal Acroamata, or Epoptica, meaning things speculative, which requireth the masters teaching to viderstand them. North, Tr. Plut., p. 676 (1631)

1606 he would provoke them, if they either sat silent or spake softly to the fellowshippe of discourse and talke: yea and interpose either Acroames and players or else Triviall fellowes out of the Chique. Holland, Suet., p. 72 — he had brought into request and we against even the olde Acroames ((note) Eare delightly) as Players, Musicians, &c.: 10, p. 240.

1665—60 his nocturnal Acroasis, perhaps meaning the Lectures through a Skreen during their Probation: T. Stanley, Hist. Philos, Pt. Ix. p. 503/1 (1687).

[He] gave his admiring poems the appropriate and suggestive name of acroasis—auscultations, things intended to be heard. Mrs. Browning, Gk. Chr. Poets, 64.

[Gk. ἀκρόāμα,='a recitation', 'lecture', ἀκρόāσις,='the hearing', 'a recitation', fr. ἀκροᾶσθαι,='to hear'.]

acrochordon, sb.: Gk.: a long hard hanging wart.

1720 O, sir. I should have fought better, but for . some Acrochordones upon my right shoulder: Shadwell, *Humourists*, II. i 153 [N. E. D.]

[Gk. $\dot{a}\kappa\rho\sigma\chi\sigma\rho\delta\dot{\omega}\nu$,=(lit.) 'the end of a string'.]

*acropolis (- '--), sb.: Gk. ἀκρόπολις, pl. ἀκροπόλεις: a citadel, an elevated portion of an ancient city, esp. the templecrowned rock of Athens.

crowned rock of Attens.

1662 As if Nature kept garnson in this Acropolis of Man's body, the Head: More, Antid. agst Ath., if xii 79 (1712). [N. E. D.]

1682 The Cittadel. . in times of its greatest Prosperity, it was no more then the Castle, or Acropolis, standing in the middle of the City: G. Wheeler, Journ. Greece, p. 346.

1778 strangers visit the vestiges of the Acropols, or may come to dig for capitals among the runs of St. Pauls: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 64 (1858).

1816 yor tower-capp'd Acropolis, Which seems the very clouds to kins. Hyrkon, Siege of Cor. I. Wks., Vol. x. p. 109 (1832).

1820 the hero Zacynthus...gave the name of his native city to the height upon which he built his Acropolis: T. S. Hughes, Franz. in Sirily, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 150.

1886 It is doubtful if these historians themselves in any way realized...the position of the nest of palaces which crowned the acropolis of Constantinople: Atheneum, Sept. 25, p. 407/1.

*acrostic (-u-), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat.

I. sb.: 1. a composition of which the initial letters of the lines or verses taken in order (single acr.) or the initial and end letters (double acr.) or the initial, middle, and end letters (triple acr.) can be read as a word or words, or as an alphabet. "Besides these there are compound Acrosticks, where the principal Letters stand two or three deep": ADDI-SON, Spectator, No. 60, 1711, May 9.

[1830] Palsgrave has an acrostic in French at the end of his Introduction.]

1587 Sybil's Acrosticke, that is to say...verses of hers whose hist letters made the name of the king: Golding, De Morany, Naxii, 508. [N. E. D.] 1648

Poems, Epigrams, Acrostiques, Anagrams, Somets: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 168 bef. 1667 In which who finds out II'it, the same may see [In Angrams and Acrostiques Poetry. A. Cowley, II'ks., Vol. 1; p. 4 (1947).

1712 in Poetry there are laborious Fools who write Anagrams and Acrosticks: Spectator, No. 466, Ang 2s, p. 666/2 (Morley). 1712 St. Austin, De Chvitate Dei, has the famous Acrostick at large said to be one of the Oracles of the Sybilla Erythreæa, the first Letters of the Verses making Ingrove Nature 64.00 vios Zwity. M. Henry, Expos. Old Test., Vol. 1v. p. iii. (1725). 1753 Some pretend to find Acrostics in the psalms, particularly those called Abedarian psalms: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1815 I had an acrostic sent to me on my own name: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. 111 ch. vii. p. 372 (1831). 1818 The acrostics of the Hebrews present a singular phenomenon in the literature of that people: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. 11. p. 376. [1530 Palsgrave has an acrostic in French at the end of his Introduction.]

I. 2. the beginning or end of a verse. () hs.

1614 That Acrostick...Kpŷres det ψεῦσται: Selden, Tit. of Hon., tz. [N. E. D.] 1753 an Acrostic properly signifies the beginning of a verse, yet is sometimes used for the end or close of it: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

I. 3. in recent times wrongly applied to a kind of compound charade, in which the first letters, or the first and ast letters (double acrostic), or the first, middle, and last letters (triple acrostic), of the words to be guessed themselves form a word or words. There was quite a craze for this amusement in 1862.

II. adj.: the sb. in senses 1, 2 used attributively.

1603 An Acrostick Sonnett: R. N., in J. Sylvester's Tr. In Bartus, sig. B 8 v. 1682 Chuse for thy Command | Some peaceful Province in Acrostick Land: DRYDEN, Max Fleckno, 206, in Speciator, 1711, No. 58, May 7, p. 95/2 (Morley). Variants, 17 c. *acrostiche, acrostichis.*

[From Fr. acrostiche or directly fr. Late Lat. acrostichia, fr. Gk. ἀκροστιχίς, fr. ἀκρο-, = 'extremity', στίχος, = 'row', 'verse'. The invention is attributed to Epicharmus.]

acroterion, -um, pl. acroteria, sb.: Gk.: lit. a prominent part, also Anglicised as acroter, acrotere (= '.'.).

I. Classical Antiq. the ornament over the middle or on either corner of a pediment (Plato, Critias, p. 116 D).

1738 ACROTERIA, or Acroters... sometimes also signifies figures, whether of stone or metal, placed as ornaments, or crownings, on the tops of temples, or other buildings. Chanbers, Cycl. 1882 Akroterion composed of akanthos and helix Lower border cut away to fit the ridge of a pediment: C. Fennell, Tr. A. Mickaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit, p. 394

2. Arch. the pedestals or level places for statues on the angles of a pediment, also the statues themselves.

1696 Acroteres Phillips, World of Words. 1753 Acroteria or Acroters: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

2 a. pl. acroteria, statues or pinnacles in ranges on a roof. Found as a collective singular.

1664 Acroteria we may properly name them Pinacles, for so Pinnæ and Battements were made sometimes more sharp. Towring or Spiry: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall Archit, p. 140 1678 Acroteria, in Architecture are those sharp and spiry Battlements or Pinnacles, that stand in ranges, with Rails and Balasters upon flat Buildings: Phillips, World of Words 1738 Chambers, Cycl

Variants, Lat. acrōtērium, acroter, fr. Fr. acrotère.

[Gk. ἀκρωτήριον; fr. ἄκρος,='extreme', 'highest'.]

acta, sb. (pl. of actum): Lat.: transactions.

- I. Rom. Antiq.: acta publica, the register of public acts.
- 2. public acts; register of transactions of a public body or meeting when those transactions are completed, in opposition to agenda, a register of business announced for consideration.

Actaeon: Gk. 'Ακταίων: a mythical hunter who, having surprised Artemis (Diana) bathing, was transformed by her into a stag and so was killed by his own hounds. As having been made to wear horns he became a representative of cuckolds and his name was even used as a verb meaning 'to cuckold'.

abt. 1386 There saw I Atteon an hart ymaked, | For vengeance that he saw Diane all naked: CHALCER, Cant. Taler, 2067 (1856). 1588 Thy temples should be planted presently | With horns, as was Actæon's: SHAKS, Tit. And., if 3, 63. 1598 I will. pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from the so seeming Mistress Page, divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Actæon:—Merry Wives, iii. 2, 44. 1621 the emperours themselves did wear Actæons badge: R. Burton, Anat. Mel. Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. 11. p. 457 (1827) 1647 but doe ye heare my little Acteonites; what, suffer your skins to be pull'd over your embroydered eares to make Winter Jerkins for the Army? Mercurus Melancholicus, No. 11, p. 67. 1748 This young Actæon is. hunter], who inherited his grandfather's antipathy to every thing in distress: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand, ch. ii. Wkv., Vol. 1, p. 9 (1817).

*acte d'accusation, phr.: Fr.: bill of indictment, or impeachment.

1843 The impeachment, or acte d'accusation...was at last drawn up: Craik and Macfarlane, Pict. Hist. Eng., Vol. III p. 352/2.

activity (- / --), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. activité.

I. the act or state of exerting natural power or energy.

1549 the power and actiuitie of al thinges: COVERDALE, Erasm. Paraphr., r. Cor., 33 [N.E.D.] 1599 Doing is activity; and he will still be doing: SHAKS., Hen. V., iii., 7, 107. 1607 That your activity may defeat and quell The source of all erection:—Timon, iv. 3, 163.

quickness of action or movement, ready display of energy.

abt. 1523 So noble a prince as he | In all actyuite | Of hardy merciall actes: J. Skelton, II'ks., Vol II p 79 (1843). 1530 Activity quicknesse activite: PALSGR 1665 This nation is ruined for want of acturity on our parts: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol III, p. 166 (1872). 1787 His horse was drowned, and he saved by the activity of his servants: Gent. Mag., p 1118/2.

2 a. physical strength and agility, the exercise of the same, gymnastics, athletics, display of skill in action.

1552 Master whyche teacheth activitie, Gymnastes: Huloet, Abecedarium. 1612—3 to see no other activity but shooting and putting of guns: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of James I., Vol. 1. p. 225 (1848). 1625 So we see, in Languages the Tongue is more Pliant to all Expressions and sounds, the Joints are more Supple to all Feats of Actuitie, and Motions, in Youth then afterwards: Bacon, Ess, xxxi. p 371 (x871). 1638 of which late activity [i.e. vaulting] one Stokes, the master, did afterwards set forth a pretty book: Evel.vp., Diary, Vol. 1. p. 12 (1872). 1657 he stood on his head... and finally flew down the perpendicular...with divers other activities: ib., p. 339. 1660 I saw...monkeys and apes dance, and other feats of activity: ib., p. 359.

3. active force, operation of the same.

1596 his ymage dead, | That living him in all activity | To thee shall represent: SPENS, F. Q., III. iii 29 1646 Some...have recurred unto the influence of the starres, making their activities Nationall: SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., 307. [IN. E. D.] bef. 1782 Supplies with warm activity and force | A mind wellodg'd, and masculine of course: COWPER, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. I. p. 9 (1808).

- *actor ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.
- I. a manager, steward, overseer (of an estate or a household). Obs.
 - 1382 He is vndir tutouris and actouris: Wyclif, Gal., iv. 2. [N. E. D.]

2. one who initiates an action at law, a plaintiff. In *Ancient* Roman Law also 'an advocate', 'prosecutor'. Not *Obs.* among men of Law.

1413 That the actour be admytted to maken his complevnt: Lydgate, Pylgr, I. vi 6 (1259) [N E D] 1649 The king may not determine Causes wherein himself is actor: SELDEN, Laws of Eng., I. ax (1739). [N. E. D.] 1696 in the Civil Law an Actor signifies an Advocate or Proctor: PHILLIPS, World of World (5th Ed).

3. a doer, one who acts or takes part in any action. Now gen. with allusion to 4, unless in reference to the expressed idea of act or action

1583 all these be honorable purposes, imitating the nature of the munificent God, when with he is well pleased, who will assist such an actour beyond expectation of man: R Haklutt, Toyages, Vol III p 144 (1650) 1594 no outgreeous thing | From vassal actors can be wiped away: Shaks, Lucrece, 608. 1596 And th' actours won the meede meet for their crymes: Spens., F. Q., v. in 42 1629 as by every bad action such a disposition is bred in the mind of the actor: Brent, Tr Soave's Hist Counce Trent, Ble. III p 105 (1676). 1646 Surely many things fall out by the design of the general Motor, and undreamt of contrivance of Nature, which are not imputable unto the intention or knowledge of the particular Actor: Sir Th Brows, Pseud Ep, Bk III. ch x. p. 102 (1686) 1669 for the honour of those very many brave men who were actors in it: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p 214 (1872) 1754 you yourself have been a principal actor in this robbery: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxviii. Wks., Vol. IV. p 212 (1817)

- 3 b. a female doer, which is what actress meant at first (16, 17 cc.).
- 4. a stage-player, one who acts a part (on or off the stage).

1590 The actors are at hand and by their show | You shall know all that you are like to know: Shaks., Mids Nts. Dr., v. 1, 116

1593 as if the tragedy | Were play'd in jest by counterfeiting actors:—III Hen VI, 11, 3, 28. 1600 in the very midst of their solemne Games and sports, he tooke from them the very plaiers and actors: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p 180. 1600 an Actor in a Comedie or Tragedy: R. Cawdray, Trass. of Similies, p. 380. 1603 vain Actors in this Worlds great Play: J Sylvester, Tr Du Bartas, p. 17 (1608). 1640 that stage | Of wicked Actours: H. More, Phil. Po., Oracle, p. 297 (1647). 1876 that talented and popular actor: Evening Echo, Feb. 15. [St.]

4 a. a female stage-player, now gen. replaced by actress.

1666 Knipp [doing] the widow very well and will be an excellent actor:
Pepys, Diary, Dec. 27.

[From early Eng. actour (as if from Anglo-Fr. actour, but the Fr. acteur is later in Littré), fr. Lat. actor (noun of agent to agere, ='to drive', 'to manage', 'to do', 'to act') to which the spelling is accommodated. In Lat. sense 3 is earliest, sense 1 latest.]

actrice, sb.: Fr.: a female stage-player, actress. Perhaps regarded as Eng. in 18 c.

actu, actum, actus, abl., acc., and nom. of actus, sb.: Lat.: 'act', 'deed', 'actuality'; used in various techn. phrases. Thus actus primus or actus signatus in Scholastic Logic is the mere designation of an act (sometimes almost =δύναμις, 'potential operation'), opposed to actus secundus or actus exercitus, the actual practice (sometimes almost = ἐνέργεια, 'actual operation').

or actus exercitus, the actual practice (sometimes almost = ivéppeia, 'actual operation').

1616 But these last are rather potentià than actu: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1. p. 412 (1848). 1674 Gods dare Essence must be forthwith or actu [in actuality] but his everlasting Essence...must be forthwith or actu [in actuality] but his everlasting Essence...must be forth-coming or in potentià: N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selv., p. 17. 1671 If we consider it in actu signato, or in its abstract idea, this is its temperament: John Howe, Wks., p. 263/2 (1834). 1696 Acts are good in themselves in actu signato: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. III. p. 205 (1865). 1684 we are active in actu exercito, but not in actu signato: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. III. p. 205 (1865). 1702 we look upon it [i.e. the covenant] as in actu exercito, viz. as it is now transacted and entered into by the beloved God: John Howe, Wks., p. 10/12 (1834). 1696 but in actu exercito, and as acted by us, they [i.e. acts] cannot be good, without a good principle, a due form, a right end: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 114 (1865). 1681—1703 foundations firmly laid in the soul do implicitly work when they are not in actu exercito, or explicitly thought upon: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. VIII. p. 187 (1864). 1681 There is the actus primus, or the quickening act of this principle: John Owen, Wks., Vol. II. p. 329 (1826). 1681 This power in 'actu primo', or fundamentally, is in the church itself: ib., Vol. X. p. 378. — This power...in 'actu secundo', or its exercise. [is] in them that are especially called thereunto: ib. 1631—1703 and so to create a workmanship to good works, is to endow the heart to good works, as actus primi, as they are called, as should enliven the heart to good works, as actus revinuing, as they are called, as should enliven the heart to good works, as actus primi (to talk Logic) and seldom in actus secundo: S. Charnock,

actus simplex, and purely free from all composition. John Owen, Displ of Irmin, Wks., Vol v. p 63 (Russell, 1826). 1878—80 a certayne solemne venerable grace to my most reverend Regenteshipp when it cumes in actum. Gan. Harrey, Lett. Bb., p 74 (1824). 1852. But in respect of him that is subject to the Law it does consist in actur actions, its required only that he should know it, not in acture, unativits, it does not depend upon his obedience: N. Culverwell, Light of Nat., ch iv p 25. 1699. Though every law proceeds from the will of the lawgiver, and doth formally consist in actu voluntatis, yet it presupposes actum intellectus: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Dizures, Vol. v. p 465 (1266)

*actualité, sb.: Fr.: real existence, reality, opposed to potential or to imaginary existence.

1839 we are not going to praise it: it wants vigour, to our taste, and what you call actualité: W. M. THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 142 (1885). 1884 French dramatists lose little time in the production of actualités: Athenaum, Jan. 5, p. 30 r.

actualiter, adv.: Lat.: actually, κατ' ἐντελέχειαν.

1674 God's being as such is altogether in a readiness or actualiter; N. FAIR-FAX, Bulk and Selv., p. 175.

actum agere, phr.: Lat.: to do what is done, to waste time and labour in vain repetition.

1621 you will infer that this is actum agere, an unnecessary work: R Burton, Anat. Mel, To Reader, Vol 1 p 8 (1827) 1648 these things here I must not prove, lest I should actum agere: John Owen, Wks, App., Vol v. p. 56 (Russell, 1826). 1654 to have tied myself unto a contest with him, had been merely actum agere, without promoting the cause I had undertaken in the least: ib., Vol. vi. p. xxi 1662 lest you otherwise seem actum agere, as the word is: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. III p. 138 (1872)

actum est (de), phr.: Lat.: 'it is all over (with)'

1614 Actum est, of him for a common-wealths-man: if hee goe to't in Rime, once: B. Joyson, Bart. Farr, in 5, Wks, Vol II. p 41 (1631—40) bef. 1733 if he can prove his point upon an Authority, so well accepted as this is, actum est: R. North, Examen, 1 i. 8, p. 19 (1740).

[The 3rd pers. neut. sing. perf. ind. pass. of agere, = 'to do', 'act', in phr. with de, prep., = 'of', 'concerning', and abl.]

*acumen, sb.: Lat.: 'keenness', 'sharpness' (Met. of the mind, as often in Lat.), 'shrewdness'.

1573—80 y° suttle and intricate acumen of Aristotle: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 77 (1884) 1599 nothing...doth sooner abate that which we call acumen ingenit, then your grosse fare B. JONSON, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii. 3, Wks., p. xo6 (1616). 1689 one Scholar may be taught otherwise upon the Stock of his Acumen, but not a whole School: Selden, Table. Table, p. 68 (1868). 1818 Milton's divine poem of the Paradise Lost may have come under your observation, and stood the text of your crucial acumen: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. ii p. xoo (1819). 1842 I...shall still think them two men | Till some Sage proves the fact 'with his usual acumen': Barham, Ingolds Leg., p. 249 (1865)

acupictor, sb.: Late Lat.: embroiderer.

1696 Acupictor, (lat) an Embroiderer in needlework, as it were a Painter with a Needle: Phillips, World of Words (5th Ed.)

acushla, sb.: Ir.: darling; for a cuisle,='O pulse' (of my

1883 Come, acushla! henceforth let us be brothers: H. JAV, Connaught Cousins, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p 138.

acyron, sb.: Gk.: use of a word or phrase in an improper

1884 Curssed or detestable, by the figure Acyron, when a word of an vnproper signification is cast in a clause as it were a cloud: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., xiv. ch. vii. p. 371. 1589 Ye haue another vicious speech which the Greekes call Acyron, we call him the vncouthe, and is when we vse an obscure and darke word, and vtterly repugnant to that we would expresse: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., p. 262 (1869).

[Gk. akupov, neut. sing. adj.]

ad, prep.: Lat.: 'to, for, until, near, according to'. See phrases with ad.

ad absurdum. See reductio ad abs.

ad amussim, phr: Lat.: 'according to the (mason's or carpenter's) level', accurately, exactly.

1640 this agrees ad annussim with Uranors or Psyche...the celestiall Venus: H. More, Phil. Po., sig. cr (1647). 1663 For though the Thesis which thou lay'st Be true ad annussim as thou say'st: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 62. 1698 Is there but one Tree of Knowledge in all the Paradice of the Church of God? Or must all be despised that are not reformed ad annussim? J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 36, p. 34

ad arbitrium, phr.: Lat.: 'at will', arbitrarily.

1774 leave it with the legislature to disfranchise, ad arbitrium, every borough and county in the kingdom: Junius, Letters, Vol. II. p. 91 (1887)

ad articulum mortis: Lat. See in articulo mortis.

ad avisandum: Lat. See avizandum.

ad bene esse: Late Lat. See esse.

, ad calendas Graecas: Lat. See ad kal. Graec.

*ad captandum [vulgus], phr.: Lat.: 'to catch (the vulgar)', of an argument or statement; also ad captum vulgi.

1621 As for those places of scripture which oppugn it [the study of mathematics, &c] they will have spoken ad captum vulgi, and if rightly understood & favourably interpreted not at all against it: R. Burton, Anat Mel, Pt 2, Sec 2, Mem 2, p 327 (1867). 1762 These paltry tricks ad captundum vulgius can have no effect but on ideots: SmolLett, Launc Greaves, ch v Wks, Vol v p 91 (1877) 1780 I said this was a figure of thetoric, employed by his Lordship ad captundum vulgius I believe so still, but I believe he meant it also ad captundum regem. J. ADAMS, Lett, Diplom Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 408 (Boston, 1829) 1811 only to write 'ad captundum vulgius': Byron, in Moore', Life, Vol II p 62 (1832) 1837 such an ad captundum argument, as the offer of half a gunea: C DICKENS, Fukroick, ch x p 95 1838 showy and ad captundum arguments: Standard, Oct 12, p 5/3 1836 The tale has a sort of ad captundum interest: Atheneum, Feb 6, p. 198/3.

ad clērum, phr.: Low Lat.: 'to the clergy'; a discourse to the clergy was called shortly a clerum.

1673-80 there was a sermon ad clerum first. Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 3 (1884) 1642 by sermons ad clerum he caused such a "spring" among divines as was not seen in many years before. Th. Fuller, cleck Red., Vol. II. p. 290 (1867).

ad crumenam, phr.: Lat.: 'to the purse', of an argument or appeal.

1759 Then, added my father, making use of the argument ad crumenam,—I will lay twenty guineas to a single crown-piece: STERNE, Trist. Shandy, Vol. II. ch xii Wks, p. 79 (1839).

ad esse: Late Lat. See esse.

ad eundem [gradum], phr.: Low Lat.: 'to the same (degree)', of the admission of a graduate of one University to the same degree at another without examination; metaph. of admission of a member of any one society into another.

OI AGMISSION OI A MEMDER OI ANY ONE SOCIETY INTO ANOTHER.

1711 you are invited to be admitted ad eundem at CAMBRIDGE: Spectator, No. 78, May 30, p. 126/2 (Morley).

1730 Dr. Middleton was presented ad eundem by the Margaret professor, Dr. Jenner: Thos. Hearne, Remains, in Lib. of Old Authors, Vol. III. p. 58 (1869)

1772 I would instantly scratch my name out of the buttery-book of Almack's; be admitted, ad eundem, among the Muses: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol v p. 404 (1857).

1783 he shall be admitted ad Eundem...into the Church of Rome: th., Vol. vIII. p. 440 (1858).

1869 they are admitted ad eundem among the chosen ones of the city of Exeter: A. Trolloff, He knew He was Right, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 49.

1885 Graduates came... and supplicated for incorporation ad eundem, as a matter of usage so unvarying as to be almost a right: Athenaeum, Aug. 29, p. 267/1.

ad extra, phr.: Late Lat.: 'in an outward direction'; of what has effect beyond the subject of a verb or verbal noun, opposed to ad intra, = 'within' (the said subject) and to ab extra, = 'from without', q. v.

1660 God does then most glorifie and exalt himself in the most triumphant way that may be ad extra or out of himself: J. SMITH, Sel. Pist., p. 137 (1973). 1681 what works all three Persons do towards us ad extra...are attributed more especially to one Person than to another: Th. Goodwin, Wis., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1. p. 503 (1861). 1696 We have all the confirmations and assurances, ad extra, that the most suspicious heart can desire: D. CLARRSON, Pract Wis., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 195 (1864).

2. adi.:

1687 all the works of the Trinity ad extra, are indivisible: J. Owen, Wks., Vol. x p. 330 (Russell, 1826). 1671 all God's acts ad extra are fine: J. Howe, Wks., p. 222/1 (1834). 1681—1703 By God's ways sometimes all his works ad extra are meant: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. vi. p. 519 (1863). 1684 the acts of those [perfections] ad extra are not necessary but upon a condition...the acts of those [perfections] ad intra, or within himself are necessary: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. II. p. 195 (1864).

ad extremum virium, phr.: Lat.: to the utmost of the powers.

1652 how do they act ad extremum virium in all expressions of malice and wickednesse? N. Cullverwell, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 147. 1684 the sun stines. ad extremum virium, unless a cloud interpose: S. Chinnon K. II 'ke, an Nichol's Ser. Stand. Draines, Vol. II. p. 437 (1864). 1691 for the being Infinite in all Perfections, cannot act ad extremum virium, unless he could produce an Infinite Creature, that is, another God, which is a Contradiction: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II p. 378 (1701). 1696 He [Christ] did not act as natural agents ad extremum virium: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 28 (1865).

ad finem, ad fin., phr.: Lat.: 'at the end', 'near the end'; used in references.

1641 So do the Geneva divines in their answer to the eight questions proposed to them, which are inserted among Zanchy's epistles lib. 1, ad finem Epistolae 58. S. TORSHELL, Comm. Mal., Nichol's Ed., p. 281/2 (1805). 1700 Psalin xxii. 27, ad finem. was sweet and seasonable to my soul: T. BOSTON, Mem., Wks., Vol. XII. p. 110 (2854).

*ad hoc, phr.: Lat.: 'for this' (special function or object).

1659 So that ad hoc the Magistrate is the only Judge what is sound doctrine: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, Pt. 11. ch. iv. p. 451. 1809 The conscripts are ... examined... by a special commission, created ad hoc by the prefect: Edin.

Rev., Vol 13, p 433 1835 Robespierre was for the second time chosen President of the Convention ad hoc: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., VI p 391 (1857). 1882 A sum not far off two millions per annum will have to be provided ad hoc by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: GREG, Misc. Essays, ch. vi. p 147.

ad hoc. argumentum: Lat. See arg. ad hoc.

ad hominem, phr.: Lat.: 'to the person'; of an argument (often argumentum ad hom., q. v.) or appeal merely based on the habits, prejudices, or professions of the person addressed, almost equal to the adj. 'personal'. In reference to more persons than one, needlessly if not wrongly, ad homines.

1598 And this is an argument which logicians call ad hominen: R PARSONS, Ward-Word to Hast Watch-Word, Pt vi. p 79 1630 we prove to divers persons who suppose & believe the one, & so (ad hominem) by that we prove the other: J. S., Triall of the Protestant Private Spirit, II ch viii p 204. 1680 What I can find in his sermon hath any aspect or design that way, is either ad rem, or ad hominem: J. Howe, Wks., p. 173/1 (1834). 1765 There was great wit ad hominem in the latter reply: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. Iv p 339 (1857) 1883 The foregoing remarks.. are in no sense directed ad homines: XIX Cent., Aug., p 255.

ad hunc locum, phr.: Lat.: on this passage.

1641 yet of the enigmatical use of it, see him, ad hunc locum, and in his Proem to the Minor Prophets: S. Torshell, Comm. Mal., Nichol's Ed., p. 300/2 (1865).

ad idem, phr.: Lat.: 'to the same', on the same (point), in agreement.

1572 Hitherto you have proved nothing in question, neither have you reasoned ad idem. WHITGIFT, Wks, Vol I. p. 404 (Parker Soc, 1851). 1674 The opposition is not ad idem: J OWEN, Wks., Vol II. p. 372 (Russell, 1826) 1885 The letters show that the parties were never ad idem: Law Times, May 30, Vol.

ad infinitum, phr.: Lat.: 'to infinity', without limit.

1. adv. (often with ellipse):

1. adv. (often with ellipse):

1610 Nay, to a thousand, so ad infinitum: B. Jonson, Alch., ii. 1, Wks., 619 (1616)

1625 successively from one to another of the same kinde, ad infinitum: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol II. Bk. ix. p. 1479

bef. 1628 [fear] having no object to bound it, it runs on ad infinitum, and cannot be checked by any condition of life: FELTHAM, Resolves, Pt. 1. p. 135 (1806).

1665 some have turmerack and saffron, other-some none, some onions and garlick, some none; some having almonds and raisins, some none and so ad infinitum. Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p. 110 (1677).

1733 And these have smaller still to bite 'em, | And so proceed ad infinitum. Swift, Wks, p. 604/2 (1869)

1749 and so ad infinitum: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 159, p. 412 (1774)

1804 Lord Lauderdale ridicules the dea of money increasing ad infinitum by compound interest: Edin Rev., Vol. 4, p. 374

1818 their less durable portraits by Lilly and Kneller have been copied ad infinitum in Ireland: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 215 (1819).

1839 apparently endless avenues of arches, multiplied ad infinitum, on the right and left: Miss Pardor, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 105.

1866 the rule of art is that a colonnade is more beautiful the longer it is, and that ad infinitum: Emerson, English Traits, xvi Wks., Vol. II. p. 127 (Bohn, 1866)

2. adj.:

1678 Nay then, thought I, if that you breed so fast, | I'll put you by yourselves, lest you at last | Should prove ad infinitum, and eat out | The book that I already am about: Bunyan, Pugrum's Progress, Author's Apology, p. 10. 1878 maps and guides ad infinitum: Gerardine Macpherson, Life of Anna Jameson, p. 49.

ad inquirendum, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'for making inquiry'; name of a writ.

1607 Ad inquirendum, is a writ iudiciall, commanding inquirie to be made of any thing touching a cause depending in the Kings court, for the better execution of sustice: COWELL, Interpr. 1762 A judicial writ ad inquirendum being executed, the prisons of his inquisition were laid open: SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. v p 234 (1817).

*ad interim, phr.: Low Lat.: 'for the mean-time'; see interim.

1. adv.: provisionally, temporarily.

1787 He will be succeeded in the place of Governor General of the Low Countries ad interim by Count Trautmansdorff Gent. Mag, p torg/s. 1812 The Earl of Liverpool, while he held the office of his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ad interim, was commanded to make known the case of William Bowman...forcibly detained on board the United States' Ship the Hornet: A. J. Foster, Lett. to Sec. of State, in Amer. State Papers, Vol. III. p. 459 (1832). 1871 taking the precaution ad interim of returning his purse to his pocket: J. C. Young, Men. of C. M. Young, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 13.

2. adj.: provisional, temporary.

1818 a fruitless attempt at reconciliation, made by the director ad interim Colonel Alvares: C. A Rodney, Lett., in Amer. State Papers, Vol. IV. p. 221 (1832). 1835 makes it highly probable that they look upon the present settlement of Europe as one only ad interim: Greville Memoirs, Vol. III. ch. xxvii. p. 212 (1874). 1839 Our minister, who was only ad interim...assisting in promoting a settlement: MISS PARDOE, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 158.

ad intra, phr.: Late Lat.: 'in an inward direction', 'within'. See ad extra.

1642 Providence, is a word which may seem to comprehend...all his works that are not ad intra essentially belonging unto the Deity: J. OWEN, Wks., Vol v. p. 77 (Russell, 1826). 1674 these actings [of the persons] are of two sorts; I. Ad intra, which are those internal acts in one person whereof another person is the object: ib, Vol. II. p. 64.

ad invidiam, phr.: Lat.: to (excite) odium.

1845 the confidence which the King, and particularly—as it was said ad inviduom—the Queen placed in him: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 60

ad Kalendas Graecas, phr.: Lat.: 'at, to the Greek Kalends'; i.e. at, to a time which will never arrive; as the Roman term Kalendae, = 'the first day of the month', was not in the Greek Calendar. The Emperor Augustus used the phrase, Sueton., Aug., 87. See Kalends.

1606 ever and anon, when hee meant some that would never pay their debts, He said, They would pay ad Calendas Græcas. Holland, Tr. Suet, p. 77. 1622 the keys, which are promised to be delivered him again, but I think ad Græcas Calendas: Howell, Lett, III v, p. 55 (1645). 1628 stay the seisure for the 60th, till there come a charge demonstratinge the particulars, which they thinke will be ad Græcas calendas: Hutton Correy, p. 317 (1843) 1641 (Speaker) a Flie | Who... | Makes bold to borrow, and paies too (Pro.) But when? (Speaker) Why ad Kalendas Gracas; never then John Day, Parlament of Becs, t. p. 14 (Bullen) 1888 Their publication has been deferred "from political reasons," possibly ad calendas Gracas: Athenæum, Feb. 11, 1842.

ad libitum, ad lib., phr.: Low Lat.: to choice, at pleasure, as much (many) as may be desired; in Music (1724 Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.) at the performer's pleasure, generally of notes or passages which are not essential to the theme.

1621 a great man in office may securely rob whole provinces ..pill and poll, oppress ad libitum, flea grind, tyrranise: R Burton, Anat Miel, To Reader, p. 31 (1867) 1621 The Howse to be adjourned ad libitum: Notes of Debates in Honse of Lords, p 62 (Camde Soc., 1870) 1684 Yet it [the Lord's Supper] was not left ad libitum: you may do this, but do it: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand Dievnes, Vol IV. p. 412 (1865) 1818 distributed the money ad libitum: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II p 37 (1812) 1821 you shall send me soda powders, tooth powder, tooth brushes. 'ad libitum': Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. V. p. 240 (1832). 1848 AD LIBITUM. At the performer's pleasure; abbreviated ad lib: RIMBAULT, Pianoforte, p. 90 1848 to marry wives ad libitum: LD. LYTTON, Harold, Bk. I. ch. ii p. 12/1 (3rd Ed.).

1769 many neat buildings of white stone, but a little disorderly, and, "ad little ur": GRAY, Letters, No. caliv. Vol 11. p. 157 (1819). 1805 In fevers from bile, cold drunks ad libitum: Edin. Rev., Vol 7, p. 47. 1821 armed with an ad libitum reserve of fool-hardiness: 1b., Vol. 35, p. 343

*ad litem, phr.: Lat.: Leg.: for a suit, action.

1765 The court of exchequer can only appoint a guardian ad litem, to manage the defence of the infant if a suit be commenced against him: BLACKSTONE, Comm, Bk. III. ch. xxvii Vol. III. p. 427 (1809). 1877 It shall be lawful for the charman...to appoint a next friend or guardian ad litem to act for or on behalf of such infant: Stat 40 & 41 Ve., ch 55, \$ 66. 1883 Guardians ad litem are relieved from the duty of answering interrogatives: LORD COLERIDGE, Law Reports, XI. Q. B. D., 253.

ad luctam, phr.: Lat.: as far as a struggle.

1660 but yet ad luctam he may be resisted, though he cannot ad victoriam: NEWTON, on John 17, in Nichol's Coms., p. 191/1 (1867).

ad majorem Dei gloriam, phr.: Late Lat.: to the greater glory of God. Motto of the Society of Jesus.

1659 it hath pleased God to restore my health, I hope ad majorem Dei gloriam: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol III. p. 127 (1872).

ad manum, phr.: Lat.: 'at hand', ready.

1547-50 the light rash eloquence, which is ever ad manum, to mock and improve that which is established: RIDLEY, Wks., p 504 (Parker Soc., 1841). 1681-1703 for that is not ad manum at every turn when a man is to act, but a practical skill is needful: The Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol VII. p. 141 (1863).

ad melius esse, phr.: Late Lat.: 'for better-being', for greater well-being; see melius esse.

1598 two instruments, the one which will barely serue their turne, and the other, that besides the meere sufficiency, hath moreouer the perfection ad melius esse joyned thereunto: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lonatius, Bk. v. p. 180.

1659 R BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, Pt. 11. ch. iii. p. 405.

*ad misericordiam, phr.: Lat.: 'to pity', qualifying appeal, plea, argument, &c.; sometimes used as if an adj.

1824 the fallacy of those arguments ad misericordiam on which the agriculturists now principally rest their claims to protection: Edin. Rev., Vol. 41, p. 55. bef. 1863 No day passes but that argument ad misericordiam is used: THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p. 43 (1879). 1886 Not that any plae "ad misericordiam" is necessary in his case: Athenaum, Aug. 22, p. 235/2. 1885 He now made an ad misericordiam appeal for an extension of that time on the ground of his ignorance of the practice: Manchester Exam., Feb. 27, p. 5/2.

*ad nauseam, usque ad n., phr.: Lat.: lit. 'to seasickness', to a sickening extent, so much as to cause disgust; usque ad, = 'quite up to'.

1647 Do not iterate or inculcate the same things odiously et ad nauseam:
JOHN TRAPP, Comm. on New Test., p. 90/1 (1868). bef 1683 They are not filled ..with novel and uncouth terms foreign to the things of God, as the manner of some writers is ad nauseam usque: J OWEN, Wis., Vol. 1v, p. 157 (Russell, 1826). 1814 he had already spoken ad nauseam on this very subject: Edin. Rev, Vol. 23, p. 73. 1819 That person has already been exhibited, perhaps

"asque ad na wezm", before the Public. Tom Cril's Memorial, Pref. p xxxi. (ard Ed.) 1879 [Doncaster church has been brought almost ad nauseam before the public. S n G. Schut, Revoll, ch. iii p 172

ad nutum, phr.: Lat.: at the nod, beck.

1777 by paying a ground-rent that the Portuguese acquired the temporary use and profit of Macao ad nutum of the Emperor: in J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. 1, p. 27 (1336).

ad placitum, phr.: Late Lat.: 'at pleasure', quite volun-

1626 These were things ad placitum, and noe claimes allowed for this time: SIMON A EWES, Lett., in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 1st Ser., Vol III. p 216 (1824).

ad pompam, phr.: Lat.: for public show.

1624 everything must be theatricall ad pompam, else the gazing vulgar would not be so easily caught: J. Gee, Foot out Snare, p 83 1652 it must not be worn in our colours ad pompam, but in our armour ad pugnam, to the fight Marrury, Com. Habakkuk, Nichol's Ed., p 93/2 (1865)

*ad populum, phr.: Lat.: 'to the people', opposed to ad clērum.

1647 The divine authority of gospel doctrine is here, in the close of this last sermon ad populum, most gravely asserted by our Saviour: John Trapp, Comm on New Test., p. 390/2 (1868)

ad post, phr.: Late Lat.: in the direction of the after, consequential, consequentially.

1831 from a present cause may arise an infinitude of effects ad post: Edin. Rev , Vol. 54, p 149

*ad quod damnum, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'at what hurt': see quotation from Cowell.

1607 Ad quod damnum, is a writ that lyeth to the escheater to inquire what hurt it will be to the King, or other person, to graunt a Faire or market, or a mortmaine for any lands: Cowpil, Interfor. 1693 For if they be abused in any particular, Mr. Attorney-General can find an ordinary Remedy to repair the same by a Write of Ad quod damnum, without troubling the two Houses of Parliament: J Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 164, p. 174.

ad rāvim usque, phr.: Lat.: even to hoarseness.

1647 So the Papists cry up, ad ravim usque, their lady of Loretto: John Trapp, Comm. on New Test., p. 467/x (1868).

1662 'The Church, the Church', ad ravim usque: ib., p. 420/2.

*ad referendum, phr.: Low Lat.: 'for reference', a term of diplomacy qualifying the acceptance of proposals by representatives subject to the approval of their principals to whom they refer such proposals.

1781 They have not mentioned a treaty with America, the reason of which was, that this subject was already taken ad referendum, and under the consideration of the several branches of the sovereignty: John Adams, Lett., Diplom. Corresp, Vol vi p. 21 (Boston, 1830). 1787 Congress have taken this generous offer of his ad referendum: Gent Mag., p 1075. 1815 the agreement was read to the whole and taken ad referendum by the Russian and Prussian Ministers: Wellingroon, Dispatches, Vol XII, p 287 (1838). 1883 One party making a proposal, the other party accepting it ad referendum, and finally rejecting it: Standard, No. 18,464, p. 5/4.

ad rem, phr: Lat.: to the purpose, applicable to the subject of discussion. See nihil ad rem.

1621 What more ridiculous, as Lactantius urges, than to hear how Xerxes whipped the Hellespont...To speak ad rem, who is free from passion? R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 40 (1867). 1680 What I can find in his sermon hath any aspect or design that way, is either ad rem, or ad hominem: J. Howe, Wks., p. 173/1 (1834).

ad solvendum, phr.: Lat.: to payment.

1625 come, Ad solvendum, boyes: B. Jonson, Stap. of News, i. 3, p. 12 (1631).

ad terrorem: Lat. See in terrorem.

ad ultimum, ad ultimum sui posse, ad ultimam potentiam, phr.: Lat.: to the utmost, to the utmost of one's power.

of one's power.

1674 That he doth not work as a natural agent, ad ultimum virium, to the utmost of his power: J. Owen, Wks., Vol. II. p. 229 (Russell, 1826) 1677 that this power be put forth, not like that of a natural agent, ad ultimum, but gradually: J. Howe, Wks., p. 1361 (1834). 1681 Now nature, if it work as a natural agent, it doth always work ad ultimum potentiam, to the utternost of his power...natural causes work ad ultimum potentiam, as the sun shines to the uttermost: TH. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. II. p. 139 (1861). 1696 If he [Christ] should act infinitely, he should act ad ultimum sut posses, as natural agents do: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 40 (1865). 1705 and which [power] therefore is not exerted ad ultimum, so as to do all that almighty power can do: J. Howe, Wks., p. 297/2 (1834).

ad unguem, phr.: Lat.: to a nail's breadth, perfectly, to a nicety.

1598 Tut, no more of this surquedry; I am thine own ad unguent, upsie freeze, pell mell: B. Jonson, Case is Alt., IV. iii. p. 518 (1865). 1662 his diversion had been to learn by heart the four first books of Vergil's Enids, which he had, as they say, ad unguent: J. DAVIES, Tr. Olearius, i. p. 21 (1669). 1668 I have it all ad unguent: DRYDEN, Mart. Marr-all, V. Wks, Vol. I. p. 220 1701). abt. 1738 You are to be perfectly versed (ad unguent) in Weights and

Measures, viz. twenty hundred weight make a tun. sixteen ounces is one pound. lower than which you need not go: G. SMITH, Compl. Body of Distil., Bk. i. p. 38 (3rd Ed.) 1767 Everything they write, in short, is polished ad unguem: JUNIUS, Letters, Vol. II. p. 124 (1887)

[The phrase is borrowed from sculpture. See HOR., Sat., I. v. 22, ad u. | factus homo.]

*ad valorem, phr.: Low Lat.: Finance: 'according to value', of an impost which varies directly as the market value of the commodity taxed, opposed to specific; also an impost of this kind.

an impost of this kind.

1698 That five pounds per annum, ad valorem, upon all returns from the East Indies, be paid by the importer. Tindal, Contin of Rapin, Vol. 1 p. 369/2 (1751)

1722 the said duties payable ad valorem on all books bound. Stat 9 Geo I., ch. 19, 86 bef 1754 [the charge] was quid pro quo if no ad valorem. FIELDING, Wes., Vol. 1v. p. 375 (1806)

1820 an ad valorem duty upon all the furniture in any man's possession: Edin. Rev., Vol. 33, p. 73

1883 an 8 per cent ad valorem duty on exports: W Black, Folande, 1. 18, p. 351

1884 even the very pins in their garments have not escaped your specifics and ad valorems: Hon S. S. Cox, U. S. Congress. Record, Mar. 21, p. 226/32.

have you not taxed them specifically and advaloremtly from 50 to 100 and more per cent? 16.

ad verbum, phr.: Lat.: to a word, word for word, verbatim, $g.\ v.$

1873-80 translated in a manner ad verbum, thus: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 100 (1884). 1621 My translations are sometimes rather paraphrases than interpretations, non [not] ad verbum, but as an author I use more liberty, and that's only taken which was to my purpose: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 12 (1867).

ad vītam aut (ad) culpam, phr.: Late Lat.: lit. 'to lifetime or fault', of a tenure held for life subject to good conduct.

1818 The lowest clansman felt his own individual importance as well as his chief whom he considered as such only "ad vitam aut ad culpam": E. Burr, Lett N. Stotl., Vol. 1. p lvii.

ad vīvum, phr.: Lat.: 'to the life', like life, adv., also as adj.

1634 Mirrour of New Reformation, wherein Reformers by their own acknowledgment are represented ad Vivum [Title] printed by J. Consturier. 1811 will be content with our drawing ad vivum: L. M. Hawkins, Countries, Vol. 1. xxxix. (and Ed.). 1845 Such is the real picture of the Revolution!—the portrait ad vivum—not as outlined by Mignet or colonued by Thiers, but the living image: J. W. Croker, F. Saays Fr. Rev., 1. p. 6) (1857) 1886 Vertue's rendering of Fathorne's ineffably pathetic ad vivum portrait of Milton was "edited" till the heart and fibre...were half destroyed: Althenwum, Oct. 23, p. 539/3

*adage $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. adage: a saw, an old pithy saying, a proverb.

1548 He forgat the olde adage, saeying in time of peace, prouide for waire: Hall, Chron. Edv. IV, an. 9 [R.] 1684 but eneme Country hath his fashion according to the olde Adage: T. Counan, Haven of Health, p. 150, 1589 one while speaking obscurely and in riddle called Enigona; another while by common prouerbe or Adage called Paremia: Putterniam, Eng. Poes., p. 166 (1869). 1605 Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would', Like the poor cat i' the adage: Shaks, Mach, 1.7, 45 1768 It is an ill wind, said he, catching off the notary's castor, and legitimating the capture with the boatman's adage: STENDE, Sentiment Yourn., p. 124 (1779). 1885 "Populus vult decipi; decipiatur". This adage of Thuanus has never been more strikingly illustrated: Sir J. A. Picton, in N. & Q., 6th S. xii. p. 253/1.

[The forms adag-ie, -y — bef. 1568 ASCHAM, Schalem., p. 128 (1884); 1621 R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 165 (1827); 1693 J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, I. 17—are directly fr. Lat. adagium.]

*adagio, adv. used as adj. and sb.: It.: Mus.

1. adv.: slowly, in slow time. Originally a direction used in music; said to have been first used by Orlando di Lasso; in 1683 used by Purcell.

1724 ADAGIO, or by Way of Abbreviation ADA(3°, or AI)°, by which is signified the slowest Movement in Musick, especially it the Word be repeated twice over as ADAGIO, ADAGIO: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Ilks.

2. adj.: slow, performed in slow time.

1773 A musical bar of four crotchets in an adagio movement: BARRING FON, in *Phil. Trans.*, LXIII. 252. [N. E. D.]

3. sb.: a slow movement in Music, a musical composition in adagio time. Also metaph.

1754 [See allegro 2]. 1784 sells accent, tone, | And emphasis in soure, and gives to pray'r | Th' adagio and andante it demands: Cowner, Trock, lik. 11. p. 44 (1817). 1820 She then played an adagio and a slow waltz: Mrs. (PHR. Tates, Vol. 1p. 306. 1855 an event. promised to play an adagio upon Lord Ipaden's mind: C. Reade, Chr. Johnstone, ch. i. p. 7 (1868). 1885 Mr. Clinton played the adagio from the Clarinet Concerto: Athenaum, Dec. 12, p. 777/3. 1886 A. charming adagio religioso for violin and organ, by Bolt: Leeds Mercury, Dec. 12, p. 8/4.

*Adam: Heb.: the name given in the Bible to the common father of all mankind. Hence, esp. in the phr. the old Adam, = man's corrupt nature.

Adam, metonym. for water, also Adam's ale, wine, beverage.

Adam's Apple, the name of varieties of lime, orange, and shaddock; also, from a popular idea that the fatal apple stuck in Adam's throat, the projection in the throat produced by the shape of the thyroid cartilage.

Adamical, Adamitical, suggesting (Adam's) scanty clothing, nudity, or unregenerate state.

Adamist, an imitator of Adam as a gardener.

Adamite, an affecter of Adam's nudity, a name of sundry sects of fanatics; also a descendant of Adam; hence Adamitic, Adamitical.

itic, Adamitical.

1527 for there abideth and remaineth in us yet of the old Adam, as it were of the stock of the crab-tree: Tyndal, Doctr Treat, p. 113 (Parker Soc., 1848).
1599 Consideration, like an angel, came | And whippid the offending Adam out of him: Shaks, Hen V, i 1, 29 bef 1704 Your claret's too hot Sirrah, drawer, go bing | A cup of cold Adam from the next purling spring. T. Brown, Wiks, IV. II [Davies] bef. 1721 A Rechabite poor Will must live, | And drink of Adam's ale: M Prior, Wandering Pilgrim [Davies] 1599 There came two of their Barkes neere vinto our ship laden with fruite. which wee call Adams apples: Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II p. 227. [N. E. D.] 1738 ADAMI Pomun, Adam's Apple, in anatomy, a little prominence in the cartilago scutiformis: Chambers, Cycl. 1704 Your behaviour del Cabo will not relish in Europe, nor your Adamitical garments fence virtue in London: Gentleman Instructed, p. 169. [Davies] 1630 Fruit trees, so pleasing and raushing to the sense, that he calls it Paradise, in which he playes the part of a true Adamist, continually toyling and tilling: John Tavlor, IVks, sig Cc5vo/t. 1621 one Picardus a Frenchman, that invented a new sect of Adamites, to go naked as Adam did: R. Burton, Anat Mel, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 2, Vol. II p. 465 (1827) 1635 Error therefore entring into the world with sin among us poor Adamites: Howell, Lett, II 9 (1650) [N. E. D.] bef. 1658 What though our Fields present a naked Sight, | A Paradise should be an Adamite.] J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 290 (1687). 1662 I saw him come presently afterward naked as an Adamite. J. Davies, Tr. Okarius, Bk. III p. 62 (1669). 1665 on many Adamites, so many hundreds of Anabaptists and libertines: T. Harding, Conful Yewell's Apol., Pt. 1. ch. iv. p. 147°. 1693 Anabaptists, Familists, Brownists, Antinomians, Socuians, Adamites, any thing but Orthodax Christians: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 157, p. 166. 1713 You know, sir, that in the beginning of the last century, there was a sect of men among us who called themselv IV. p. 253 (1856).

[Heb. $\bar{a}d\bar{a}m$,='man'.]

adamas, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀδάμας: adamant. Rare.

1398 This stone Adamas is dyners and other than an Magnas, for yf an adamas be sette by yren it suffryth not the yren come to the magnas, but drawyth it by a manere of vyolence fro the magnas: TREVISA, Barth. De P. R., XVI. viii. 55 (1495). [N. E. D.] 1684 There is a certaine stone called pantarbe, which draws gold unto it; so does the adamas hairs and twigs. I. MATHER, Remark. Prov., p. 73. [N. E. D.] 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl., s. v. ADAMANT.

adān, sb.: Egypt. fr. Arab. adhān. See quotation.

1836 Having ascended to the gallery of the ma'd'neh, or men'd'ret', he chants the ada'n, or call to prayer: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1. p. 83.

Adar: Heb. adar: name of the twelfth month of the ecclesiastical year, the sixth of the civil year, our March.

1382 The twelfthe moneth went out, that is clepid Adar: WYCLIF, Esther, iii, 7. 1611 the moneth Adar: Bible, ib.

adati, addati, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal, muslin or fine cotton cloth.

ported from defigat, muslin of fine cotton cloth.

1687 The Cargo of the last three Ships arriv'd, is as follows, viz. Atlasses 540 pieces. Addaties 1406, Bettellees 9680: London Gaz., mmccl.xiii. 7 1774 ADATAIS, or ADATYS, a muslin or cotton-cloth, very fine and clear...This anuslin comes from the East Indies: Postlethwayt, Dict Trade. 1797 ADATAIS, ADATSI, or ADATYS, in commerce, a muslin or cotton-cloth, very fine and clear, of which the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters broad. It comes from the East-Indies; and the finest is made at Bengal. Encyc. Brit 1813 [Among Bengal piece-goods] Addaties, Pieces 700 [to the ton]: Milburn, Oriental Commerce, Vol. 11. p. 221. [Yule]

adaulet, adawlut, sb.: Hind. fr. Arab.: a court of justice. See sudder.

1776 Give me back the falsities which I have been obliged to write... 1776 Give me back the faistness which I have been obliged to write...otherwise I will go and lodge a complaint before the Audaulet: Traal of Fourke, p. 3/1 1787 We are poor Zemindars, and cannot contend with the people of the Great Adaulet: Gent. Mag., p. 182/t. 1789 most of the Adaulets are now held by Europeans: Cornwall. Corresp., 11 29. 1826 The adawlut, or court-house was close by: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xxv. p. 271 (1884).

[Hind. adālat.]

*addendum, pl. addenda, sb.: Lat.: somewhat to be added, an addition to be made.

1684 other Addenda: R. BOYLE, Hist. Blood, App., p. 225. 1885 a few addenda we should gladly have found in this catalogue: Athenœum, Aug. 8, p. 1821. 1887 The question...contained an addendum which I stigmatised in terms not too strong: SIR A. PEEL, in Manchester Exammer, Apr. 2, p. 6/3

[From Lat. addendus, gerund. of addere, = 'to add'.]

addio, phr.: It.: 'farewell', 'adieu'; see a Dio 2.

bef 1852 tho' I confess myself somewhat a villain | To've left idol mio without an addio: T. Moone, in Locker's Lyra Elig., p. 281.

adductor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Late Lat.: Anat.: an adducent muscle, a muscle which draws a part of the body to its normal position, or to a line regarded as an axis, opposed to abductor, also attrib., = adducent.

1615 [See abductor] 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1870 The ligament divaricates, when not antagonized by the adductor muscles: ROLLESTON, Anim Life, 56.

Noun of agent to Lat. addacere, = 'to lead to'.]

adelantado, sb.: Sp.: a grandee of high rank, a governor

of a province.

1897 these and other intelligences. .may appear unto your Lordships under the Adelantadoe's hand: RALEGH, Lett., No 80, in E. Edward's Ltfe, Vol. 11. p. 187 (1868)

1598 Adelantado of this conquest: Tr J. Van Linscholen's Voyages, Bk 1. Vol. 1. p. 1699 if the ADALANTADO of Spaine were here, he should not enter: B. Junnon, Ev. Man out of his Himm., v. 6, Wks., p. 167 (1616).

1600 the Galiot of the Adelantado came upon mee: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 111. p. 439.

1632 invincible adelantado over the armado of pimpled. faces: Massinger, V. M., ii. 1, Wks., p. 6/1 (1839).

1630 was Admirall or high Adelantado or Governour of Florida: Howell, Parthenop. Pt. II. p. 10.

1783 The title of adelantado, or governor...with jurisdiction over two hundred leagues of country: W. ROBERTSON, America, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 275 (1824).

1829 He immediately issued orders to all the adelantados and alcaydes of the frontiers to maintain the utmost vigilance: W Irving, Conq. of Granada, ch. v. p. 38 (1850). Granada, ch. v p. 38 (1850).

adelphī, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk.: the brothers; the title of a comedy of Terence. The district in London called 'the Adelphi' was laid out by two brothers named Adam.

1885 We cannot, with the adelphi of criticism [Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle], say that the Van Eycks are as landscapists "beyond all praise": Athenæum, Sept. 19, p 377/2.

[From Gk. $d\delta \epsilon \lambda \phi o i$, = 'brothers'.]

adeps, sb.: Lat.: soft fat, animal grease.

1541 The one [maner of greas] is withoutforth nee to the skynne, and that proprely is called adeps or fatness: R. COPLAND, Guydon's Quest Cyrurg. 1548 The second [kinde of Fatnesse] is Adeppes, and is of the same kinde as is Pinguedo, but it is departed from the flesh besides the skinne, and it is an Oyle heating and moysting the skinne: T VICARV, Engl Treas., p. 9 (1626). 1683 If you desire the Adeps rather than the Spirit: SALMON, Doron Med., I. 271. [N.E. D.]

[Not connected with Gk. ἄλειφα, but probably with Lat. epulum, = 'choice food', ad being the preposition.]

adept (= 1), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Low Lat. First used in the Lat. form adeptus, pl. adepti.

I. sb. (adj. used as masc. sb.): 'one who has attained' (the great secret of Alchemy); hence, one thoroughly versed in any pursuit, a proficient.

1663 In Rosy-Crucian Lore as learned, | As he that Verè adeptus earned: S. BUTLER, Huditbras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. 1703 Claudius...was his son-in-law, a professed adeptus: EVELYN, Correst , Vol. III. p. 391 (1872). 1704
This is what the adepti understand by their anima mundi: Swift, Tale Tub, VIII. Wks, p. 79/2 (1869) 1709 These adepts are known among one another by the name of wine-brewers: ADDISON, Tatler, Feb 9, Wks, Vol. II. p. 92 (1854) 1712 he revealed the most important of his Secrets with the Solemnity and Language of an Adept: Spectator, No. 426, July 9, p. 613/2 (Morley). 1714 it was very amusing to hear this religious Adept descanting on his pretended Discovery: 2b, No. 574, July 30, p. 815/2. 1784 just th' adept that you design'd your son: COWPER, Tirocin., Poems, Vol. II. p. 226 (1808) 1872 He... was an adept in the tilt-yard: J. L. Sanford, Estimates of Eng. Kings, p. 254.

II. adj.: thoroughly versed in, proficient.

bef. 1691 If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstrums: Boyle [J.] bef. 1782 And beaus, adept in evry thing profound, | Die of disdain: Cowper, Hope, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 114 (1808).

[From Low Lat. use as sb. of Lat. adeptus, past part. of adipisci, = 'to attain'.]

adeste daemones, phr.: Lat.: Be present, fiends!

1595 PEELE, Old Wives' Tales, p. 450/2, l. 33 (1861).

adhere $(= \cancel{u})$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. to stick fast, of material attachment.

1651 The stalks do not adhere or cleave to the boughes by any fibra: Raw-leigh's Ghost, 96. [N.E.D] 1725 for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy: WATTS. [J.]

1 a. Metaph.

1611 A shepherd's daughter, | And what to her adheres, which follows after, | Is the argument of Time: SHAKS., Wint. Tale, 1v. 1, 28.

2. to become or be attached (to a person or party) as a friend or follower.

1597—8 Meane men must adheare [1612 adhere], but great men that have strength in themselves were better to maintaine themselves indifferent and neutrall: Bicon, Ess., ix p 75 (1871) 1604. And sure I am two men there are not living! To whom he more adheres: SHAKS, Haml., ii. 2, 21 1646 and all others who doe adheare to me shall be saved from ruine: Ekelyn, Corresp., Vol. iv p 175 (1872) 1686 all the White Staff Officers ...should be dismissed for adhering to their religion: — Diarry, Vol. II. p. 272.

to hold to (a doctrine, opinion, habit, method).

1662 according to the form and usage of the Church of England, to which I always adhered. Evely, Dury, Vol. 1, p. 299 (1872). 1687 He exhorted his audience to adhere to the written Word: 16., Vol. 11, p. 274. 1787 Lord Rodney, in bearing honourable testimony to his services, had not adhered to veracity, and imposed upon the publick: Gent. Mag., p. 1136/1. 1887 However pronounced the success, Mr. Gilbert adheres to his determination: Pall Mall Budget, Jan 27, p. 102

4. to be coherent, consistent. Obs.

1598 they do no more adhere and keep place together than the Hundredth Psalm to the tune of 'Green Sleeves': SHAKS., Merry Wives, n 1, 62. 1601 Why, every thing adheres together: — Tw. Nt., in. 4, 86

[From Fr. adhérer, fr. Lat. adhaerēre, = 'to stick to'; if not formed from the Mid. Eng. adherand, adherent (from Fr.), ppl. and noun to sense 2, which seems as early as the less literal senses. It is still more likely that adherence comes from adherent.

*adhuc sub jūdice lis est, phr.: Lat.: the matter is still under (the cognisance of) the judge, not yet decided. HORACE, A. P., 78.

1803 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot. 1888 Some may feel that it would be better to reserve our judgment on the matter, considering that "adhuc sub judice lis est": Athenæum, Mar. 3, p. 278/3.

*adiantum. sb.: Lat.

I. name of a genus of ferns of the order Polypodiaceae, Maidenhair.

Maidenhair.

1851 Adianthum...Adiantum...it may be named in English Venus heyre or ladyes heyre: Turner, Herb, sig. Bui v. 1878 yo right Adiantum True Maydenheare: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodgeris Herb, Bk. III. p. 408. 1850 the hearbe Adyaton [suc] though it be wet, looketh alwayes drye. J. Lyty, Euphnes & his Engl, p. 425 (1868). 1601 The Maidenhaire called in Greeke Trichomanes is like unto Adiantum, only it is more slender and blacker: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N H., Bk. 27, ch. 13, Vol. II p. 290. 1864 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds, Abrotonium mas. Icem. Winter Aconite, Adianthum Verum: Eyeli'n, Kal. Hort. (1729) 1767 Perennial and Biennauf Flower Plants Adianthum pedatum or foot-leaved, Canada maiden-hair: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 692/1 (1803).

2. Black adiantum, a variety of spleenwort, Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum.

[From Gk. ἀδίαντον, lit.,='unwetted', so called because the surface of the frond throws off water.]

adiaphoron, pl. adiaphora, sb.: Gk.: a thing indifferent. a matter on which the Church has given no authoritative decision. In the Stoic philosophy, something neither sought after nor shunned.

1553—67 The celebration of Easterdaie remained adiaphoron, as a thing indifferent in the church: Foxe, A. & M., 51/1 (1596). [N.E.D.] 1837 refusing to acknowledge that health, safety, plenty, were good things, and dubbing them by the name of ἀδιάφορα ΜαΛΩΙΙΑΝ, Εδεσαγ, p. 404 (1871). 1871 minor questions, the mere ἀδιάφορα of Theology: F. W. FARRAR, Huls. Lett., Witness of Hist. to Christ, p. 6. 1882 The idea of adiaphora, things indifferent to moral laws, originated with the Stoics: SCHAFF-HERZOG, Encyc. Relig. Know., Vol. I. p. 26/2.

[Neut. of adj. ἀδιάφορος, = 'indifferent'.]

*adieu (Fr. pronunc. or $\angle \omega$): Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr.

originally an elliptical phrase, à Dieu (soyez), = be in God's keeping'; commending a person to God at parting; Good-bye!, Farewell!; also quasi-adv. with verb say, bid, &c.

Good-bye!, Farewell!; also quasi-adv. with verb say, bid, &c. 1393 He saide: Adewe my swete may: Gower, Conf., II. 250 [N. E. D.] 1440 Adewe, or farewelle. Vale: Pronnyt. Parv. (Way). 1499 Adwe or far wel. Vale: ib. (Pynson). 1518 Adeu or fare well. Vale: ib. 1528 Well I will departe / adue: W. Rov & J. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 123 (1871) bef. 1529 More coude I saye, but what this is ynowe: | Adewe tyll soone, we shall speke more of this: J. Skelton, Bowge of Court, 492, Wks., Vol. I. p. 48 (1843). 1568 I'll bid adieu: Shaks., L. L. J. v. 2, 241. 1590 Once more adieu! — Two Gent. of Ver., 1. 1, 52. 1599 Adiew, sweet lady: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum, ii 6, Wks., p. 118 (1616) 1600 had bid adieu to their friends: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. Iv. p. 164. 1630 And thou shalt liue when many of the Crue | Shall in a Halter bid the world Adue: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. Kk 6 v/1 1647 Had I thy fresh and blooming cheek, Adieu I'ld say to beasts, and nobler game pursue: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, I. i. p. 8. 1736 but I hear you cry check; adieu! Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 3 (1857). 1787 But it is late and I must go from hence,—Adieu! Gent. Mag., p. 1093/2. 1803 Adien, lady Delacour: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 296 (1832).

- I. 2. an expression of regret or resignation at some separation or loss; also quasi-adv. with verb say, bid, &c.
- 14— Adue my mirth, adue all my solace: Chaucer, L. Marie Mag. [R.] 1440 Adewe and adewe blis: Test Love, II 2921: (1560). [N. E. D.] 1584 Adue vnto the Colledges, and vnto Gunuil Hall Cl. ROBINSON, Pleas Delights, p. 10 (1880) 1777 Adieu to all ideas of nobility, gentry, and family: Hume, Ess & Treat, 1. 377 [N. E. D.]
- II. used as sb.: pl. adieus, adieux, a farewell; also sb. to I. 2.

abt. 1374 And said, he wold in trouthe alwey hym holde, And his adew made: Chaucer, Troyl., 11. 1084 [N E. D.] 1573—80 Nowe, gentle fayer mistrisse, for a thousand A Dieus: Gab. Hanvey, Lett. Bk., p. 136 (1884) 1588 Twenty adieus: Shaks., L. L., v. 2, 265. 1606 He fumbles up fountless farewells] into a loose adieu: — Troil, iv. 4, 48 1642 And therefore at my death I mean to take a total adieu of the World. Sir Th. Brown, Relig Med., § 41, p. 22 (1686). 1658 took a laxing adieu of their interred Friends: — Hydrotaph, Ep Ded, sig Lll 2 1784 Where thou art gone Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown. Cowper, Rec. of Mother's Putture, 33 (1808). bef 1863 The other gentlemen...look on and exchange mute adieux with the departing friends: Thackerany, Roundabout Papers, p. 111 (1879). 1864 Griffin Blunt. wound his way to the door of egress, through a silken labyrinth of polite conversations and bowing adieux: G. A Sala, Quite Alone, Vol I ch iii. p. 41.

Variants, 15 c.—17 c. adew(e), 15 c. adue, 16 c. adeu, 16 c. 17 c. adiew(e).

adigar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. for Cingalese adikār or adikārama: a chief minister of the Candyan kings in Ceylon.

1681 There are two who are the greatest and highest officers in the land. They are called Adigars, I may term them Chief Judges: R. KNOX, Iliat Rel. Ceylon, 48. [Yule] 1803 The highest officers of State are the Adigats or Prime Ministers They are two in number: R. PERCIVAL, Ceylon, 250. [Yule]

[From Skt. adhikārin, = 'having authority'.]

*adjoint, sb.: Mod. Fr.: title of a civil officer who assists a mayor in France; also an assistant professor in a French college.

1844 his adjoint, with a numerous deputation, presented an address to his lordship: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, Pict. Hist Eng., Vol. IV. p. 608/1. 1860 I have had the proud satisfaction of drinking Lyons beer with the mayor's adjoint: Once a Week, May 26, p. 307/2.

adjournment $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

- 1. the act of putting off to another day or sine die, q. v. 1579 he was compelled to revoke against he adiornment of justice: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 438 (1612)
- 2. the interval between the sittings of an adjourned court or assembly.

1670 During one Day's Adjournment made by the House; in Somers' Tracts, I. 28. [N. E. D.] 1709 During the adjournments of that awful court: Tatler, No 142 [R.] 1768 An adjournment is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, as the word itself signifies: Blackstone, Comm, Bk. I. ch. ii. [R.]

3. a sitting (of a court) consequent upon a prior sitting having been adjourned.

1883 At the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims of creditors, or at any adjournment thereof, the judge may, allow any of the claims: Rules of Supreme Court, Lv. 55.

Variant, 16 c. *adiornment*.

[From Fr. adjornement, adjournement, Old Fr. ajornement.

adjudicator, sb.: Eng.: one who adjudges or awards, a person appointed to decide the result of a competition.

1860 [N.E. D.] 1874 The Adjudicators [of the Chancellor's English Medal] are the Vice-Chancellor, &c.: Camb. Univ. Cal., p. 303. 1884 The adjudicators awarded both prizes to our poet: J. H. INGRAM, E. A. Poe's Wks., Vol. 1. p. xxi.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. adjūdicāre, = 'to adjudge'.]

adjust $(= \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. trans. to arrange, settle, compose, dispose suitably, bring into proper or harmonious relations, regulate.

1611 Adjuster, To adjust, place justiness, teganists.

1611 Adjuster, To adjust, place justiness, est aptly, couch evenly, joyne handsomely, match fitty, dispose orderly, severall things together: Corces. 1649
and now think not to sur from this city till I have adjusted mine affairs: EVELVN,
Corresp., Vol. III. p. 43 (1872). 1784 Tadjust the fragrant charge of a short
tible, That fumes beneath his nose: Cowger, Task, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 135
(1808). 1883 the Court has juri-diction to adjust the rights inter se of contributories quat contributories: Lave Reports, xxiii. Chanc. Div., 297.

2. intr. by ellipse: to come to an agreement, to come to

1647 he had a conference with God persuading him to adjust with the holy agitators: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 6 (1872).

adjutator (2 = 2 = 3), sb.: Eng. fr. quasi-Lat.: corruption of agitator 1, by the influence of adjutor and adjutant (corrupted to agitant); a delegate or agent of the common soldiers of the Eng. Parliamentary army, 1647—9.

1647 the Adjutaters: Mercurius Pragmaticus, No. 4, sig D2x°. — the Adjutators of these five Regiments...disputed the matter plainly in the last generall-Councell: ib, No. 7, p. 54. — If the Captaines Case were mine, I would goe and procure an Order from their Masters the Adjutators: ib, p. 55. 1660 the Army...set the Adjutators on Work again to make a Remonstrance to the House of Commons [1648]: Hobbes, Behamath, in Select Tracts rel to the Cive Wars of Eng., Pt. II p. 601 (1815) 1699 they chose to themselves Adjutators in every regiment, and in every troop of horse, by whom they engaged themselves to be absolutely included: Mem of Sir J. Berkley, ib., p. 359.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. adjūtūre, = 'to aid'.]

adjutor (= 2.5), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: a helper; also Mil. an adjutant. Rare.

1597 And the said Spanyards and such others as shall be open adherents, adjutors and abbettors... with force of armes...to overcome, subdue, slaye and kyll: Egerton Papers, p. 242 (Camd. Soc, 1840)

[From Lat. adjūtor, noun of agent to adjuvāre,='to help'.]

1609 Fortune (the adultrice of good purposes): Holland, Tr. Marc., Lib 26, ch. 111. p 286.

adjūtrix, sb.: Lat.: a female helper.

1641 she that then gave me to be adjutrix, she is insidiatrix: R. Stock, Com. Malachi, in Puritan Comm., p. 175/2 (1365).

[Fem. of Lat. adjutor.]

adminiculum, pl. adminicula, sb.: Lat.: support, aid, adminicle; lit. 'to-hand', i.e. hand-rest.

1702 The less sensible *adminicula*, the gentler *aids* and insinuations of grace, lead to what shall overcome: John Howe, Wks., p. 101/1 (1834).

administer, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who ministers to others. Obs.

1502 To make admynysters unto the poore: Ordin. Crysten Men, iv. xxi. 248 (W. de Worde). [N. E. D.] 1607 Administer (administrator) in our common law is properly taken for him, that hath the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, & is accountable for the same, whensoever it shall please the ordinarie to call him thereunto: Cowell, Interpr. 1645 They [letters] serve the dead and living, they becom | Attorneys and Administers: Howell, Lett., To Reader, sig. A 3v.

[Lat. administer,='an attendant'. Its use was probably suggested by the earlier vb. administer, for aministre, from Fr.]

administrant $(= \angle = =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. adj.: administering, managing.

1602 The officers Administrant are to precede; next to them the Vacants: SIR W. SEGAR, *Honor*, *Mil. & Civ.*, IV. xxi. 236. [N. E D]

2. sô.; one who administers, an administrator, a manager.

1602 To begin with Administrants and their order among themselues: SIR
W. SEGAR, Honor, Mtl. & Civ., IV. xxi. 236. [N. E. D.]

[Fr. administrant, pres. part. of administrer,='to administer'.]

*administrator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who administers.

 one who manages or governs an establishment, state, or system.

1629 That the Bishops shall take care of the Hospitals, that they be well governed by the administrators, though exempted, observing a certain form: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 248 (1676). 1632 he received from the Administrator 2000. land soldiers: Contin. of Weekly Newes, May 11. p. 12.

- i a. absol. one who has the faculty of governing or managing affairs.
- 2. one who manages or administers the estate of a deceased person; esp. of an intestate or of a living owner incapable of acting for him or her self.

1529 The Ordinary.. shall cause [the Inventory] to be indented, whereof the One Part shall be by the said Executor or Executors, Administrator or Administrators, upon...Oath [declared] to be good and true: Stat. 21 Hen. VIII., ch. 5, § 4 (Ruffhead) 1566 their heures, executors, administrators and assignes: R HARLUYT, Vorgages, Vol. I. p. 371 [1598]. 1649 their Executors and Administrators [of the Militia Commission]: The Moderate, No. 40, sig. Rr 2 v. 1742 And therein Mr. Keeble's table to his statute-book is faulty; for if one would look for the title Executors, he must go to title Administrators, because the author thought fit to make that the general title for all, or most testamentary matters: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 22 (1826).

3. one who dispenses, applies or gives anything, esp. religious privileges, charity, justice.

1563 We been not makers of sucramentes, but administrators of them: Man, Minscalus' Com Places, 272 [N.E. D.] 1886 The criminal proceeding against Pun. k. is not a piece of business of which the administrators of the law should be proud: Law Times, [NNI. P. 93'2]

[Lat. administrator, noun of agent to administrare,='to administer'.]

administratrice (Fr. pronunc. and $\angle = = \angle \angle$), sb. Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr. administratrice: a female administrator (q, v) in sense 3. Obs as Eng.

abt. 1520 As a busy administratrice mercyful & pytuous she visited the nedy syke men: Myrroure of Our Ladye, 53. [N E. D.]

*administratrix ($\angle = = \angle \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: a female administrator.

- 1. a female manager, acting governor.
- 1790 The princess Sophia was named...as a temporary administratrix: Burke, Fr. Revol , Wks., v. 63 $\,$ [N. E. D]
- 2. a woman who administers the estate of an intestate or of a living person incapable of acting for him or her self.

1642 Eustochium her daughter had little comfort to be executrix or administratrix unto her, leaving her not a penny of money, great debts, and many brothers and sisters to provide for: Th FULLER, Holy and Prof State, p. 30 (1841). abt. 1750 This estate ...must go to the occupant, which the statute of frauds appoints to be the executor or administrator; and, in the present case the mother is administratix (Rep of case a.D 1701) PERRE WILLIAMS, Reports, I. 40. *1877 the President of the Paraguayan Republic, whose administratrix the defendant is: Times, Jan 18. [St] 1888 The vendor having died.. the suit was revived against his administratrix: Law Times, Mar 24, p 370/2.

3. a female who dispenses, applies, or bestows anything, esp. religious privileges, charity, justice.

1859 Medicine as an administratrix of substances, which in one sense are food, &c.: G WILSON, Life of Forbes, IV. p. 126. [N E D]

[Fem. of Lat. administrator, q. v.]

administress $(= \angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: a female administrator (q, v), in sense 3. Obs.

1483 Marye moder of Jhesu crist admynystresse and seruaunt: CAXTON, Gold. Leg., 255/4 [N. E D.]

[From Fr. administresse, fr. aministeresse, fem. of aministrere, fr. Lat. administrator.]

admirable ($\angle = = =$), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. admirable: worthy to be admired.

1590 For he that made the same was knowne right well | To have done much more admirable deedes: Spens., F Q, 1. vii. 36. 1598 these slender ones, which he represented with an admirable dexteritie: R HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1. p 41. 1698 you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse: Shaks., Merry Wives, ii. 2, 234 1608 what may be more admirable found, | Then Fault's Effects J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Urania, 68 (1608). 1691 Admirable it 1s, that the Waters should be gathered together into such great Conceptacula, and the dry Land appear: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 211 (1703)

admirance $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. admirance: admiration. Obs.

1596 [she] With great admiraunce inwardly was moved, | And honourd him: Spens., $F.\ Q.$, v x. 39.

1. wonder, wondering, astonishment.

1502 Then these accursyd shall saye by admyracyon: Ordinarye of Christen Men, sig. P 170. 1540 I wyll by remembringe your maiesty of &c. resolve the importance of your admiration and study: ELVOI, Im. Governance, p. 9270. 1584 What wondering and admiration was there at Brandon the inggler: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. XIII. ch. xiii. p. 308. 1599 Working so grossly in a natural cause, | That admiration did not whoop at them: Shaks., Hen. V., ii. 2, 108. 1611 When I saw her, I wondred with great admiration: Bible, Rev., xvii. 6.

2. wonder mingled with pleasure, lively esteem, emotion excited by the perception or contemplation of excellence or preeminence.

1540 had them in great admiration and reuerence: ELYOT, Im. Governaunce, sig. N iii v³. 1546 King Lewys had already the earle of Warwyke in so great admiration for the fame of his noble actes: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist. Vol. II. p. 129 (1846) — in the admiration of the common people theye seme to be in heaven: ±0., Vol. I. p. 33. 1579 a state most blessed, and worthy of admiration: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 1029 (1612). 1644 I ascended to the very top of it [the chapel] with wonderful admiration: Evelyn, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 122 (1872). 1782 Admiration, feeding at the eye, | And still unsated, dwelt upon the scene: COWPER, Task, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 7 (1808). 1854 Clive felt a tender admiration for his father's goodness: THACKERRY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 164 (1879). 1874 His admiration is enhanced by contemplating the myriads of organisms in active life: H. Lonsdale, John Dalton, ix. 163.

2 a. the expression of such feelings.

1596 breake out into admiration thereat: Estate of Engl Fugitives, p. 3-1611 Let vs bury him, And not protract with admiration what | Is now due cebt: Sn 185, Cjmb. iv 2, 232 1855 then came a burst of confused, but hatst admiration: C. Kinestey, Glauciu, p. 8

3. the fact or capability of causing persons to admire.

1540 long continuance in any thing that is good addeth an admiration, but no prayse to the thyng. Elvet, Im Governaunce, p. 76 ro 1577 it is a thyng of admiration: Favy too, Joyfull Newes, fol. 1 ro 1610 Admired Miranda! Indeed the top of admiration. Shaks., Temp, ui. 1, 38 1662 the mimic Lucy, acted the Irish footman to admiration: Evelve, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 393 (1872).

4. concrete. an object of admiration or wonder.

1490 the harde & sotowfull admyracions that thenne made palmyerus that was maistre of eneas shippe ben declared: Caxton, Encydos, xxvii 97 [N E D.] 1601 Bring in the admiration; that we with thee | May spend our wonder too: SHAKS, Adv's Well, ii 1, 91. 1645 and indeed the admiration of the whole world, is the Pantheon: Elelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 175 (1872) 1782 Stand there, | And be our admiration and our praise: Cowper, Task, v. Poems, Vol. 11.

5. note of admiration, now called note of exclamation, marked thus! in punctuation.

1611 the changes I perceived in the king and Camillo were very notes of admiration: SHAKS, Wint. Tale, v 2, 12. 1611 [See admirative].

admirative (= " = =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr.: expressing admiration, prone to wonder.

1611 Admiratif, Th' Admirative point, or point of admiration (and of detestation) marked, or made thus!: Cotgr.

[From Fr. admiratif, fem. -ive.]

admīrātor, sb.: Lat.: an admirer. Rare.

1603 When we have instructed their Admirator in the secret causes...we shal ease him of his labour and cause his wonderment to cease: HARSNET, Declar. Pop. Impost., 110. [N.E.D]

[Noun of agent to Lat. admīrāri, = 'to admire',]

admire (= 4), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

- I. to wonder, marvel, be astonished, be surprised.
- 1. intr. simply, or with at, of, to (with verb), or subordi-

1590 He may it [faery lond] fynd; ne let him then admyre: Spens., F. Q., II Prol. 4. 1590 admiring of his qualities: Shaks, Mids Nt's Dr, i. I, 231. 1610 these lords | At this encounter do so much admire: — Temp., v 154. 1630 we did admire how it was possible such wise men could so torment themselves: Capt. J Smith, Wks., p. 928 (1884). 1666 I admire that there is not a rationale to regulate such trifling accidents: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 21 (1872). 1827 You make me admire indeed! How can a spirit like yours be under obligation to a body of flesh and blood? Blackwood's Mag, Vol. XXII. p. 686. 1839 Admiring what could have wound his friend up to such a pitch of mystery: Dickens, Nich. Nick., ch. li. p. 511

2. trans. to wonder at, marvel at.

abt. 1590 England and Europe shall admire thy fame: Greene, Fr. Bacon, II. 40. [N. E. D.] 1693 to admire and celebrate the Wisdom of their Creator: J. Ray, Three Discourses, I. p. 36 (1713) 1874 Man looks upon the earth... and admires its meres, its meadows, and its mountains: H. Lonsdale, John Delbau in 162 Dalton, ix. 163.

3. causal. to make to wonder.

1650 A Tent...with so many gallant Devices, that it admired every beholder: Don Bellianis, 204. [N. E. D.]

II. to approve highly, to feel delight (properly mixed with wonder) at the perception or contemplation of a person or thing. Only to be distinguished from I. when it is obvious that the idea of pleasure or agreeable emotion is involved.

1590 That mortall men her glory should admyre: SPENS, F. Q., III. v. 52. 1596 all men much admyrde her change: ib., iv. ix. 16. 1603 All would admire your Rines, and doo you honour: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Urania, Alvii. p. 158 (1608). 1641 But none did I so much admire, as an Hospital for their...decrepit soldiers: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 25 (1872). bef. 1782 The deeds, that men admire as half divine: COWPER, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 1 (1868).

[From Fr. admirer,='to be full of pleasurable wonder', 'to gaze passionately at'.]

admissible (= \(\(\t - \) = \(- \)), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. admissible: capable of being admitted.

1611 Admissible, admittable, admissible, fit to be admitted, received, allowed of: COTGR. 1755 JOHNSON. 1777 m a small place like Turin, where there is a very politic court...he will insensibly wear off his rust...and afterwards, when he is more admissible [presentable], Paris...will put the finishing hand: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk 1. No. xxvi. Misc. Wks, Vol. II. p. 1842 all persons admitted or admissible to practise as attornies: Stat. 5 & 6 6

admonitor $(- \angle - =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: an admonisher. one who gives advice, a monitor (q. v.).

1547 He [Judas] departed out of Christ's company, and with all diligence sought how to have his admonitor slam: HOOPER, Answ to Bp. of Winch., Wks., 177 (1852). [N. E. D]

[Lat. admonitor, noun of agent to admonere, = 'to admonish'.]

admonitrix, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: a female admonitor. Rare. 1860 Our admonstrix, who spoke in no measured terms, was her Serene Highness herself: L. Hunt, Autobiogr., IV. 105. [N. E. D.]

[Fem. of Lat. admonitor (q, v).]

admonitus locorum, phr.: Lat.: suggestions of places. local associations.

1813 and the admonitus locorum can impart no gladness to the soul, while the traveller treads upon classic ground: Edin. Rev., Vol. 21, p. 131.

[Cf. CIC, de Fin., v. 2, 4, assentior usu hoc euenire, ut acrius aliquanto et attentius de claris uiris locorum admonitu cogitemus.]

adobe, adobi, sb.: Sp. adobe; sun-dried bricks. In America called dobies.

1844 we gave a shout at the appearance on a little bluff of a neatly built adobe house with glass windows: Fremont, Exp. to Origon, p. 245 (1845). 1847 The slopes are revetted with adobes: Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth, p. 454 (1848). 1884 Towns...bult of adobe: F. A. Oner, Trav. in Mexico, p. 583. 1886 The ranche itself is built of 'adobe', after the manner of the Mexicans, the 'adobe' consisting of layers of prairie sod: Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 39, p. 300.

[From Arab. al-tub, = 'the brick'.]

adolescent (== \(\perceq \)), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. adolescent.

I. sb.: a youth passing from childhood to manhood or womanhood.

1482 A certen adolescente a yonge man: Monk of Evesham, 103 (1869). [N. E. D.] 1877 Not in children alone, but adolescents and elderly persons: Tilbury Fox, Atlas of Skin Disease, p. 9.

2. adj.: growing towards maturity, becoming adult.

1784 Schools...Detain their adolescent charge too long; | The management of threes of eighteen | Is difficult: Cowper, Tirotin, Poems, Vol. II. p. 225 (1808).

2 a. pertaining to adolescence.

1834 Even in their adolescent years...they have still only the sad prospect of wretchedness before them: H. CAUNTER, Scenes in India, 197.

Adon: Eng. fr. Fr. See Adonis.

*Adonai, Adonay: Heb.: The Lord: lit. 'my lords'; name given in Old Test. to God, pronounced by the Jews in place of the ineffable name Jahveh or Jehovah.

of the ineffable name Jahvek or Jehovah.

abt. 1450 Adonay, thou God veray, | Thou here us when we to the calle: Towneley Mysteries, p. 35 (Suitees Soc., 1840). bef. 1530 the High Judge Adonai: Everyman, in Dodsley-Hazhit', Old Plays, Vol. 1. p. 109 (1874).

1550 The Jewes read for that worde Jehovah, Adonai, not that it cannot be expressed in their tongue, but for a reverence to God's name: R. Hutchinson, Sermons, p. 70° (1560). 1584 these holie names of God, Tetragrammaton: + Adonay + Algramay + Saday + Sabaoth + Plandoth: R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk. xv. ch. viii. p. 402. 1594 The wresting of the holy name of God, As...Adonai: Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 1761, 1. 3 (1861). 1599 The waters shrunk at great Adona's voice, | And sandy bottom of the sea appear'd: Preele, David and Bethabe, p. 474/r. 1. 18 (1861). 1609 And my name Adonai I did not shew them: Doway Bible, Exodus, vi. 3. 1625 they cannot passe it, vntill the time appointed by Adonai (God Almightic.): Purchas, Pitgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1636. 1633 they sing many Tunes, and Adonai, they make the ordinary name of God: Howell. Lett., vi. xiv. p. 27 (1645). 1884 Hence when they [the Jew] meet with it [Jehovah] in the text they read Adonai, or My Lord: Lord Brave, Pres. St. of Church, vi. p. 20. 1886 the Samaritans used the words Hash-Shem ('the name') in reading (just as the Jews. use the name Adonai, or 'lord') wherever the sacred name of Jehovah occur, in their Pentateuch: C. R. Conder, Syrian Stone-Lore, iv. p. 16.

[Addonāi, pl. with suff. of &ddon, = 'lord', cf. Addonis. In

[Adōnāi, pl. with suff. of ādōn,='lord', cf. Adōnis. In allusion to the mourning for Adonis, Shelley called Keats 'Adonais' ($\angle = \angle =$) by an apparent confusion.]

adonic $(= \angle =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Low Lat. or Fr.

I. adj.: relating to Adonis, of the metre called versus Adonius, a choreic dipody made up of a cyclic dactyl ~~~ and a trochee --, e.g. the verse which ends a sapphic stanza.

1678 Adonick Verse...so called from Adonis, for the bewailing of whose death it was first composed: PhilLips, World of Words.

II. sb.: the metre described above, I., = Low Lat. adonium, adōnidium.

1573-80 hexameters, adonickes, and iambicks: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 100 (1884).

[From Low Lat. adonicus, adj. fr. Adonis (q. v.).]

*Adonis: Gk.; Adon (", in Chaucer = "): Eng. fr. Fr. :

I. Gk. Mythol. a beautiful youth loved in vain by Aphrodītē (Lat. Venus).

ditë (Lat. Venus).

1386 Thou glader of the mount of Citheron, | For thilke love thou haddest to Adon Have pitee on my bitter teres smert: Chuuer, Cant T. 2226 (1856). abt 1509 Adonis of freshe colour, | Of youthe the godely flour, | Our prince of high honour. J. Skelton, Wks. Vol. 1.p x (1843) 1591 Thy promises are like Adonis gardens | That one day bloom d and fruitful were the next: Shaks, I Hen. VI, 1.6, 6 (1864). 1699 the fair queen of love, | Paler for sorrow than her milk-white dove, | For Adon's sake: — Pass. PH, IX 120. 1603 Both grac't a-like; so like, that whoso haue | Not neer obsern'd their heads vn-likenesses, | Think them two Adons or two Venusses: J. Sylvester, Tr. Dr. Bartas, Magnif., p. 64 (1608). — As a rare Painter draws (for pleasure) heer | A sweet Adonis, a foul Satyre there: 16., p. 121. 1655 suppose he were | Coy as Adonis, or Hippolytis: Massinger, Guardian, 11.2, Wks. p. 346/2 (1839). 1667 Spot more delicious than those gardens feign'd, Or of reviv'd Adonis: Millton, P. L., IX. 440 (1770).

2. hence, a beautiful youth, a beau, a dandy; pl. Adonises.

1623 an Adonis: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, II. p 21 (1630) [Oliphant] 1624 A leper, with a clap-dish (to give notice | He is infectious,) in respect of thee, | Appears a young Adonis. Massinger, Parl Love, II. 2, Wks., p. 127/1 (1839). 1749 he was as little like an Adonis as could be: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 181 (1837). 1864 His eyes, too, were very colourless and sunken, and there were brownish rings beneath them. But for these the dandy would have been an Adonis: G. A Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. ii. p 30 1878 that old Adonis in the George the Fourth wig: G. Eliot, Dan Deronda, Bk I. ch. 1 p. 6.

3. a kind of fashionable wig of 18 c.

1760 He had a dark brown adonis, and a cloak of black cloth: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 362 (1857). 1774 he has given you an Adonis-wig, which we should not think adapted to your age: ib, Vol. VI p. 102.

4. Bot. name of a genus of plants of the natural order Ranunculaceae, esp. the bright scarlet-flowered Pheasant's-

?1594 the cristall of hir morne more clerly spredes then doth the dew upon Adons flower: MS. Alleyn, quoted in Greene's Orlando Fur, p. 110/1, l. 17 note (1861). 1621 that fair flower Adons, which we call an anemony: R. Burron, Anat. Mel, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs 3, Vol. II. p. 373 (1827). 1625 Tulips, and Adonis flower, | Faire Oxecye, &c.: B Jonson, Masques, Wks., Vol. II p. 119 (1640). 1767 Sow the seed of hardy annual flowers [such as]. lupines, sweet-sultan, and flos-Adonis: J ABERCROMBIE, Ev Man own

[Lat. Adonis, fr. Gk. "Αδωνις, "Αδων, fr. Phoen. adoni, = 'my lord', fr. ādon, = 'lord'; title of the Phoenician deity Tammuz. See Adonai.

adonise $(\angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to make an Adonis of, to beautify. A playful word.

1611 Adoniser, to adonize it, to resemble Adonis; to imitate, or counterfeit the graces, or beautie of Adonis: COTGR. 1749 I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and adonizing myself: SMOLLETT, Gil Blas, vi. [R] 1818 I must go and adonise a little myself: Mrss Ferrier, Marriage, ch ix. [Davies]

[From Fr. s'adoniser,='to make oneself an Adonis'.]

adopt (= \(\perp)\), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to choose (anything) for oneself, to make one's own, esp. to receive another's child as one's own child, to take into or onto one's self, to take up. As to foreign words, to 'adopt' means technically to take into use as English without avoidable change of form, opposed to 'adapt', = to borrow with change in conformity with English analogies.

1548 He did adopt to his heyre of all his realmes and dominions, Lewes the XI.: HALL, Hen. VII., an. 7 [R.] 1593 Richard. Adopts thee heir: SHAKS., Rich. II., iv 1, 109. 1604 I had rather to adopt a child than get it: — Oth., i. 3, 191. 1607 which, for your best ends, | You adopt your policy: — Cornol., in. 2, 48 1664—5 my gratitude to him...is even adopted into my religion: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. III p. 153 (1872). 1695 she never introduces foreign or adopted words: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. IV p. 6 (1872). bef. 1782 See the sage hermit, by mankind admir'd, | With all that bygotry adopts inspir'd: COWPER, Truth, Poems, Vol. I. p. 55 (1808). 1826 I have long been inclined to adopt the former notion, as most consistent with the phenomena: JOHN DALTON, in Phil. Trans. Pt. II. D. 174. in Phil. Trans., Pt. II. p. 174.

[From Fr. adopter, fr. Lat. adoptare, = 'to choose for one's self' (esp. as a child or heir).]

ador, sb.: Lat.: a kind of grain, spelt.

abt. 1420 In mene lande of ador or of whete, An acre lande to strikes IIII is mete: Palladius on Husbandry, x. 41. [N.E.D.] 1708 KERSEY.

[Perhaps akin to Gk. $d\theta \hat{\eta} \rho$,='ear of corn', $d\theta \hat{a} \rho \eta$,='porridge'.]

adorable (= # = =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. adorable.

1. worthy to be adored, worshipped.

1611 Adorable, adorable, worthy, or fit to be adored: Cotgr. bef. 1742 On these two, the love of God and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the adorable author of Christianity: Chevne. [R] 1884 Faithful unto death to their divine and adorable Redeemer: A. R. Pennington, Wiclif, 1X. 296.

2. hyperbol. worthy of intense love or admiration.

1710 A way to make very adorable Places of these Silvan Habitations: SHARTESBURY, Charact, III I. (1737) II 349. [N E. D.]

adoration $(\angle = \underline{\#} =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. adoration.

1. the act of worshipping, addressing prayer to; intense devotional reverence.

1528 these y doles faulcely lauded! With sacrifice and adoracion: W Roy & JER BARLINE, Rede me, &t., p 106 (1371). 1545 And miche more exceerable is it to serue or worship them [images] with any reuerent behaviour ether by adoracion prostracion knelyng or kissing GEO. JONE, Exp Dan, ch iii. [R.] 1600 entred into the church with great adoration and reverence: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p. 195 1600 spirituall adoration, or worshipping: R CAWDEAY, Treus of Similies, p 167 bef 1658 Should we love Darkness, and abhor the Sun, 1 Cause Persians gave it Adoration: J CLEVELAND, Wks, p. 319 (1687) 1671 whether there be anything in it [i.e. the doctrine of the Eucharst] signifying to adoration: Evelyn, Corresp, vol III p. 231 (1872).

I a. special. a mode of electing a pope, in which two-thirds of the Cardinals in Conclave make a low reverence to a Cardinal who is thereby created Pope.

1693 if Nellino might have been created Pope by Adoration (as formerly the Custom would have done it, but was crost by a new Bull): J. HACKET, Aby Williams, Pt 1. 110, p. 99.

2. a manifestation of intense devotion for anything which is not an object of religious worship or reverence.

1600 [to love is to be] All adoration, duty, and observance Shaks, .4s Y. L. It, v. 2, 102 (1864). 1634 noble grace that dash'd brute violence | With sudden adoration, and blank awe: Millon, Comus, 452. 1709 makes his submission to him with an humility next to adoration: Addison, Tatler, Feb. 14, Wks, Vol. II p. 97 (1854).

adornment $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. the act of adorning; the process or result of being adorned.

1480 He. made to her many fayre aornaments: Canton, Ovid's Metam, x vi. [N. E. D] 1611 such | The adornment of her bed Shaks, Cymb., ii. 2, 26 1659 such as cannot hope to contribute anything of value to the adornment of it: Evelyn, Diary, Vol III. p. 111 (1872).

that which serves to adorn

1485 adournements of precyous clothes: Caxton, Chas Grete, p 208 (1881) 1638 Wants the adornments of the workman's cunning | To set the lichness of the piece at view: Forp, Fancies Chaste & Noble, i r [R.] 1645 in a grove of trees. fountains...two Colosses...all of exquisite marble.. and other suitable adornments: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. I. p 187 (1872).

[From Old Fr. aornement, adournement.]

Adrastia: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Αδράστεια: Gk. Mythol.: a name of **Nemesis** (q, v), the divine punisher of pride and wickedness.

1609 [of Eusebius] Adrastia, that beholdeth mens doings, plucking him first by the eare (as they say) and admonishing him to live more reformed, when he strived againe and made resistance, threw headlong down as it were from a certaine high and steepe rocke: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Lib 22, ch. ii. p. 191. 1611 But the Lady Adrastia (I meane the just vengeance of God) pursued these impious blood-suckers: T. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol II. p. 249 (1776).

Adrastus: Lat. fr. Gk. "Αδραστος: Gk. Mythol.: King of Argos, leader of the expedition of the Seven against Thebes.

abt. 1509 In whome dothe wele acorde | Alexis yonge of age, | Adrastus wise and sage: J. Skelton, Wks., Vol. 1 p. ix. (1843).

*adroit (= "). adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. adroit: dexterous, ready, capable of quick and varied movement, clever, crafty, shifty.

1652 the best e-teemed and most adroit cavalry in Europe: EVELYN, France [R.] 1679 He held his Talent most Adroit | For any Mystical Explort: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt III. Cant. i. p. 20. 1685 this quondam Duke, being extremely handsome and adroit: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. II. p. 238 (1872). 1751 you will do well...to be adroit at it [fencing]: LORD CHESTER-FIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 38, p. 166 (1774) 1872 The adioit firmness of Charles rescued his brother from the impending blow of the Exclusion Bill: I. SANDRED Extragles of Europe Research J. L SANDFORD, Estimates of Eng. Kings, p. 413.

adrop $(\angle =)$, sb.: coined by alchemists: a name either of the philosopher's stone, or of the matter in which it was sought, as lead.

1610 Your moone, your firmament, your adrop: B. Jonson, Alch., 11. iii. 627 (1616).

*adscriptus (pl.-ti) glēbae, ascripticius (pl.-ti) glebae, adstrictus (pl.-ti) glebae, phr.: Late Lat.: assigned, bound to the soil, a serf.

1824 The astructio gleba [bondage to the soil] still exists in Hungary: Edin. Rev., Vol. 40, p. 307. 1841 Such tenants of the king's demesnes have the privilege that they cannot be removed from the land while they do the service due; and these villein-soomen are properly called gleba ascriptus. They perform villein services, but such as are certain and determined: Stephen, Tr. Bracton, in New Comm. on Laws of Engl., Bk. 11. Pt. i. ch. 2, p. 183 (1841.) 1843 the labouring classes were...reduced to the condition of adscripti gleba: Craik and Macfarlank, Pict. Hist. Eng., Vol. 111. p. 726/2. 1850 These paupers were, in fact, or claimed to be, the original asscripti gleba; and to have as much claim to parish support as the landed proprietor had to his land: Household Words, Aug. 10, p. 468/2. 1876 the coloni inquilini, and

adscriptitii or censiti.. were serfs enjoying a certain amount of personal freedom, but fived to the soil, compelled to cultivate it, and inseparable from it: W. A. HUNTER. Remay Law, p. 17.

adsum, vb.: Lat.: 'I am present', used at many schools as the answer when the names are called over.

the answer when the names are called over.

1598 [After an invocation] Spirit. Adsum: Shaks., II Hen VI, i. 4, 26.
1854 At the usual evening hour the chapel bell began to toll, and Thomas Newcome's hands outside the bed feebly beat time. And just as the last bell struck, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little, and quickly sad, "Adsum" and fell back. It was the word we used at school, when names were calle lover, and lo, he, whose heart was as that of a little child, had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of The Master: Thackeray, Newcome, Vol II. of whi. p. 445 (1879). 1887 "The graves of the household" have more than their counterpart in the graves of the school, and at Cal Fergueson's muster-roll the voices that should call "Adsum" are often still: Alberarum, Dec 10, p. 781/2. Athenaum, Dec 10, p. 781/2.

[First pers. sing. pres. indic. of Lat. adesse, = 'to be present'.]

*adulator ('="="), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: a flatterer, a fawner, one who cringes or offers grovelling reverence.

IAWNET, ONE WHO CTINGES OF OHERS GROVEHING REVERENCE.

[bef 1529 marster Adulator, | And doctour Assentator: J Skelton, Col. Clout, 681, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 337 (1843).] 1696 Adulator, a Flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Claw-back: PHILLIPS, World of Words bef 1704 An adulator pleases and prepossesses them with his dawbing: T. BROWN, Wks., IV. 305. [Davies] 1794 A Court adulator, when he found his credit on the decline, often displayed an inventive ingenuity to attract the variable dispositions of his idol: Domest Anecd of French Nat, p. 157. 18. a Grand Monarque walking encureled with scarlet women and adulators there: CARLYLE, Misc., IV. 75. [Davies] 1887 The adulators who swarmed round Mr Balfour at Evesham Station corroborated. the truth of this distinction: Manchester Exam., Dec. 6, p. 5/3 Dec. 6, p. 5/3

[Lat. adūlātor, noun of agent to adūlārī,='to flatter'.]

*Adullam: Heb.: name of a place in the land of Judah noted for its cave; cf. I Sam., xxii. Hence Adullamite (see quotations fr. J. Bright's Speeches and Dixon's Spirit. Il'ives), Adullamy.

1814 he could not but have an excellent opinion of them, since they resembled precisely the followers who attached themselves to the good King David at the cave of Adullam; vadelicet, every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented: SCOTT, Waw, ch. Ivii p. 376 (188-). 1866 The right hon, gentleman is the first of the new party who has expressed his great grief, who has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, and he has called about him 'every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented': J. BROHT, Speeches, p. 349 (1876). 1868 Prince. hired a place... which he called Adullam Chapel, and began to gather... a congregation who were quickly known in all the dowager tea-rooms as the Adullamites: W. H. DIXON, Spirit Wiess, Vol. I. p. 293. 1872 Whigs may again commit Adullamy against Gladstone: J. A. Partridge, From Feudal to Federal.

adulter (= \(\sigma \), masc. sb.: Lat.: an adulterer.

1587 When he first took shipping to Lacedæmon, That adulter I mean: Lyrics, &c., in Eng Garner, II. 84 [N E.D.] 1645 It would be strange that he .hould become an adulter by marrying one who is now no other man's wife: Milton, Tetrack., 244 (1851). [N. E. D.]

[A refashioning in Lat. form of the early avoutre, avouter (Fr. fr. Lat.) through the middle forms advouter, advoulter.]

adulterator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat.

1. an adulterer.

1632 The adulterator of his Soueraignes bed: Heywood, Iron Age, II iv. i. 411. [N. E. D.]

2. one who adulterates or falsifies by mixing, adding, or substituting any inferior imitation.

1678 the grand *Depravers* and *Adulterators* of the *Pagan Theology*: Cupworth, *Intell Syst.*, Bk 1 ch. iv. p. 355.

1887 The recent Adulterators of Beer were real specimens of "Publicans and Sinners": *Punch*, Feb. 26, p. 108/2.

[Noun of agent to Lat. adulterare, = 'to adulterate', 'coun-

adustible $(= \angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. adustible: capable of being burnt or dried by fire, liable to be disintegrated or desiccated by dry heat.

1611 Adustible, adustible, burnable, wasteable, parchable: Cotgr.

advena, sb.: Lat.: 'one who comes to', a foreigner, stranger, alien.

1655 The Aborigines and the Advence, the old Stock of Students, and the new Store brought in by St. Grimball: Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. 119.

advenement, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. advenement for Fr. avènement: a coming, event.

1490 The advenuementes and adversitees of warre ben doubtous and vnder the honde of fortune: CAXTON, Encydos, i. 12. [N. E. D.]

adversaria, sb. pl.: Lat.: in Eng. form adversaries (used by Holland): jottings, miscellaneous notes, contents of a common place book; commentaries.

1670 I set myself to search my father's Adversaria and papers: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 224 (1850). bef. 1682 The rest may be seen at large in

the adversaria of Barthius: SIR TH. BROWN, Tracts, VII. p. 42 (1686). 1797
ADVERSARIA, ..particularly used for a kind of common-place-book: Encyc,
Brit 1885 His commentary. embodies many excellent adversaria which
should properly pertain to a complete edition of Xenophon's works: Athenaum, Aug. 8, p 175/1.

[Lat. adversāria (sc. scripta), = matters written on the side facing one (see album), 'day-book', 'journal', fr. adversus, prep.,='towards'.]

adviron, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to environ, surround.

1475 Jason felte hym self so aduironned on alle sydes by hys enemyes: CANTON, Fason, 17 [N E D]

[From Fr. advironner for Fr. avironner,='to environ'.]

adviso (= # =), sb.: Sp.

I. information, dispatch.

1591 false and slandrous Pamphlets, aduisoes and Letters: W. RALEIGH, Last Fight of Revenge, p. 15 (1871). 1599 for all the rest they take of seraphins of silver, per aduiso: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 274.

advice, suggestion.

1642 the honest Advisoes of Faith: SIR TH BROWN, Rel Med., i. 19, p. 11 (1686) 1646 Whereof at present we have endeavoured a long and serious Adviso: — Pseud. Ep., sig. A 2 v. 1691 Philosophical Essays, with brief Advisos: WOOD, Athen. Oxon., 1v. 560 (Bliss, 1820).

dispatch-boat, advice-boat.

1600 The Viceroy sent a carauel of aduiso into the Indies: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 583 1624 the aduenterers sent them an aduiso with thirtie Passengers and good prouisions: Capt. J. Smith, Wks, p. 645 (1884).

[From Sp. aviso (q. v.) assimilated to advice.]

advocacier, vb. pres. inf.: Fr.: to practise as an advocate.

1502 Suche people the whiche misbere them for to aduocacyer synneth gretly.. The Iuge may not aduocacyer in the cause that he ought to Iuge: Ordin Crysten Men, 1v. xxi. 262 (W. de Worde). [N. E. D.]

advocation $(\angle = \angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. advocation for Fr. avocation: a summoning to a council, a summoning to one's assistance. In other senses adapted fr. the Lat. advocatio.

1474 hyt apperteyneth not to hem to be of counceyllys ne at the aduocacions: Caxton, Chesse, iv. i. p. 63. 1598 True Religion doth direct us & our prayers and advocations to one God: BARCKLEY, Prelict. Man., 685 (1631). [N. E. D] 1763 ADVOCATION, in the civil law, the act of calling another to our aid, relief, or defence: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

advocator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. or Late Lat.: Eccl.: an intercessor, one who calls for (grace or help for another), a patron (saint).

1482 My moste meke and dere aduocatour seynt Nicholas to whome y called: Revel. Monk of Evesham, 52 (1869).

[Late Lat. advocātor, noun of agent to Lat. advocāre, = 'to summon'.]

advocator² ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng.: one who argues for, speaks in favor of.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. advocāre,='to summon'. A false formation for advocater, or advocate (= Lat. advocatus).]

advocātrix, sb.: quasi-Lat.: a female who pleads for, intercedes for.

1631 His successe in bringing me such an Advocatrix: Celestina, i. 11. [N.E D.]

[Coined by analogy of Lat. form as fem. of advocator1,

*advocātus diaboli, phr.: Lat.: 'devil's advocate'; a person appointed to contest before the papal court the claims of a candidate for canonisation; hence, generally, an adverse critic, a fault-finder.

1883 The mere advocatus diaboli who is content to damage an opponent: Guardian, Mar. 21. p 412. 1887 Possibly the function of advocatus diaboli has carried the historian too far in depreciation of the admiral: A. R. ROPES, in Lib. Mag., Apr., p. 538/r (N. York).

advotrix, sb.: quasi-Lat.: a mistake for advocatrix, q. v. Rare.

1611 Loue is my great Aduotrix, at thy shrine Loue pleads for me: Chester, Cantoes, L. ii. 145 (1878). [N. E. D.]

adytum, pl. adyta, sb.: Lat.: innermost shrine of a temple or oracle; hence, generally, a sanctuary, a sanctum (q. v.). Anglicised by Greene (1594), Looking Glass, as adyt.

1611 A little without their Adytum or secret chappell: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. I. p. 293 (1776). 1657 The Holy of holies, the Oracle...the Adytum, or inaccessible place, whether none might come but the high priest only: John Trapp. Com. Old Test. 1740 a dreadful voice had been heard out of the adytum; Gray, Letters, No. xxxix. Vol. 1 p. 84 (1819) 1797 The Sanctum Sanctorum of the temple of Solomon was of the nature of the pagan adytum: Encyc. Brit.

1820 the adytum was adorned with a miracle of art: T S Hughes, Trav. in Swily, &-c, Vol 1 ch i p. 17. 1883 [Odet de Coligny's tomb lies] in the innermost adytum of England's noblest Cathedral: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 599't. 1883 They have to remember these awe-inspiring oracles from the very adytum of Nature: Macmillan's Mag, Dec, p. 92/2. 1885 As for the temple or sacred adytum itself, it may be described as a hall about 55 mètres square: J. Hirst, in Athenaum, Aug 22, p 247/3.

[From Gk. ἄδυτον, sb., properly neut. of adj. ἄδυτος,='not to be entered'.]

*ædile (∠∠), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: public officers of ancient Rome who had the charge of public buildings (aedēs), games, markets, police, etc.

I. Rom. Hist.

1540 He knew every yere ones by the officers ...whiche were called *Ediles*, howe many householdes there were of every crafte: Elvot, *Im Governaunce*, p. 377. 1579 The first office of honor he sued for was the office of Ædiles: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 240 (for2). — chosen Ædilis...his office of Ædile: ib, p. 307. 1600 The Ædiles of the Commons went the round, and had the charge to see all well & in good order: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. III. p. 92. 1601 M. Pomponius an Aedile of the Commons: — Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 48, Vol. 1 p. 181.

I a. attrib.

1658 sella curulis or Aedile chairs: SIR TH. BROWN, Garden of Cyr., ch. 2, p. 29 (1686).

2. applied jocularly to modern officials, such as the President of the Board of Works.

1873 Mr. Ayrton It is clear that the Ædile had been thinking over these matters: Punch, Apr. 19, p 158/1.

[Lat. Aedīlis, adj. fr. aedis (aedēs), = 'a shrine', 'dwelling'. N. E. D. gives ædileship, 1541; ædility, 1540. The Encyc. Brit., 1797, gives ædilate.]

*aeger, adj. used as sb.: Lat.: 'sick, ailing', =aegrōtat, q. v. 1861 "I can't cut my two lectures." "Bother your lectures! Put on an æger, then" "No! that doesn't suit my book, you know": T. HUGHES, Tom Brown at Oxford, Vol. 1. ch. vi p. 91.

Aegeria: Lat. See Egeria.

aegide (" 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ægide: aegis, q. v.

1591 Then to her selfe she gives her Aegide shield, | And steelhed speare [of Pallas]: Spens., Muiopot., 32x.

*aegis ("=), sb.: Lat.

I. Gk. Mythol. and Art. Lit. 'a goat-skin', used as a belt to support his shield by Zeus, with the Gorgon's head attached and a fringe of golden tassels or of snakes; hence, the shield of Zeus. This skin was used by Apollo and Athene (Minerva), the latter being represented with it worn as a garment over the breast and shoulders.

1611 protect them with your favourable and gracious Patronage, as it were with the seven-fold shield of Ajax or the agrs of Pallas against envious cavillations: T. Corvat, Crudities, Verses on, sig. b72 (1776). 1712 the Description of Minerva's Ægis: Speciator, No. 339, Mar. 29, p. 40412 (Morley) bef. 1771 Oh say, successful dost thou [Ignorance] still oppose | Thy leaden Ægis 'gainst our ancient foes? Grav, Ignorance, x2. 1812 Where was thine Ægis, Pallas! that appall'd | Stern Alarıc and Havoc on their way? Byron, Childe Harold, II. xiv Wks, Vol. VIII. p. 72 (1832).

- 1 a. attrib. shield-like, and in compounds. See aegide. 1793 The broadening sun appears; A long blue bar its ægis orb divides: Wordsworth, Even. Walk, 69 [N. E. D.]
 - metaph. sure defence, sure protection.

1793 Feeling is the ægis of enthusiasts and fools: Holdroft, Lavater's Physiog., xxix. 137. [N. E. D.] 1820 it was at this moment protected, together with the kingdom of which it forms a part, by the Ægis of Great Britain: T. S. Hughes, Traw. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 85. 1883 experienced under the ægis of this artificial patronage: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 252.

[From Gk. alyis, lit.='goat-skin', fr. als, acc. alya,='goat'; perhaps confused with a word meaning 'flashing' akin to κατaιγίς, = 'a sudden storm', ἐπαιγίζω, = 'to rush upon' (of wind).]

aegri somnia, phr.: Lat.: sick man's dreams. HOR., A. P., 7.

1860 memory...would, when peremptorily called upon, yield up little but dis-jointed fragments, recurring again and again like the agri somnia: Once a Week, Nov. 24, p. 589/1.

*aegrōtat. vb. used as sb.: Lat.: lit. 'he is ill', a medical certificate of inability from illness to attend lectures, &c. at a University. Under such a certificate Candidates for Honour Examinations at Cambridge are allowed a degree upon satisfying the Examiners that they could have passed if well. See aeger.

1794 they [at Cambridge] sported an agrotat, and they sported a new coat!

Gent. Mag., p. 1085. 1864 I sent my servant to the apothecary for a thing

called an agrotat, which I understood ..meant a certificate that I was indisposed: Bablage, Life of Philosoph., 37. [Davies]

[Third sing. pres. ind. of Lat. aegrōtāre,='to be ill', fr. aegro-, stem of aeger, adj.,='sick, ill, weak'.]

Aenēas, the hero of Virgil's epic, the Æneid, q. v., representative of filial piety, virtue, and constancy.

1595 what Philosophers counsell can so redily direct.. a vertuous man in all fortunes, as Aeneas in Virgilli Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 34 (1868).

1663 For as Æneas bore his Sire | Upon his shoulders through the fire: S. Butler, Huditare Petro Cont. bras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 22.

Æneïd, the national epic of the Romans, by Virgil, which relates the wanderings and final settlement in Italy of the mythical Trojan ancestors of the Romans. So called from the name of the hero Aenēas.

1386 Pirrus with his strette swerd | Whan he had hent king Priam by the berd, | And slain him (as saith us Eneidos): Chaucer, Cant. T., 15363 (1856). 1490 CANTON, Eneydos 1548 Phaēr, Eneidos 1601 I doubt not he [Virgil] hath finish'd all his Æneids: B. Jonson, Poetast., v. 1, Wks., p 126/2 (1860). 1818 And for their Æneids; Iliads, and Odysseys, | Were forced to make an odd sort of apology: Byron, Don Juan, I. xh.

[From the Lat. Aenēis (adj. to Aenēas used as fem. sb.), on the analogy of Fr. formation (Énéide). The form Aeneidos (Eneidos) is the genitive transliterated fr. Gk.]

aenigma: Lat. See enigma.

Æolian, Eolian (/ // = =), adj.: Eng.

I. adj to Aeolus (q, v): borne by the wind.

1603 Th' Æolian Crowd obays his [God's] mighty call: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Arke, p 323(1608) 1646 Whether there be Æolian Nutmegs: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. II. ch. iii p 58 (1686).

Eolian harp, a rude stringed instrument intended to produce musical sounds when wind blows on the strings; hence Æolian sometimes is used as adj. to Æolian harp.

1754 Some years ago, a twelve-stringed instrument was contrived by a very ingenious musician, by whom it was apily entitled the harp of Æolus, because being properly applied to a stream of air, it produces a wild irregular variety of harmonious sounds: SMOLLETT, Ferd Ct Fathom, ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 190 (1817) 1776 Kircher [d. 1680] mentions a contrivance of his own, an instrument, which a few years ago was obtruded on the public as a new invention, and called the harp of Aeolus Str J. HAWKINS, Hist. Mus., Vol. IV. Bk II. ch. vi. p 218. 1832 Like an Æolian harp that wakes | No certain air: Tennyson, Two Voices, Wks., Vol. I. p. 136 (1886)

2. adj. to Aeolis, the North-west coast of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands, in which region the early lyric poetry of the Greeks flourished; hence, lyric.

1671 Æolian charms and Dorian lyric odes: Milton, P. R., iv 257. 1767 Awake, Æolian lyre, awake, | And give to rapture all thy trembling strings: GRAY, Progr. of Poesy, ir. 1776 [ancient modes] The graver Lydian, called also the Æolian: Sin J. Hawkins, Hist. Mus., Vol. I. Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 131.

[From Lat. adj. Aeolius.]

Æolic $(\angle \angle \bot)$, adj. to Aeolis. See **Æolian** 2.

1674 The Æolick Mood, was that which was of a more Airy and soft pleasing sound: PLAYFORD, Skill of Mus., I. 59 [N. E. D.] 1738 The Æolic Dialect generally throws out the aspirate or sharp spirit: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1885 All the work in this cup's filled in with leaves of acanthus; | Tis an Æolic thing—and sooth, of a wonderful fancy. EDWIN ARNOLD, Tr. Theorr., in Secret of Death, &c., p. 368 (3rd Ed.).

*Aeolus, Eolus: Lat.: the god of the winds in Greek and Latin Mythology, in Gk. Alohos, whose home was Aeolie, a floating island near Sicily (according to the Odyssey), which Latin writers identified with Strongyle, one of the Lipari Islands. Used as the name of a ventilator; see Encyc. Brit., Suppl. (1801).

Suppl. (1801).

1589 Aeolus in poope gaue her wether at will: Puttenham, Eng Poes., 1. xvii.

1590 That nether Phoebus beams could through them throng, | Nor Aeolus sharp blast could worke them any wrong: Spens., F. Q., III. vi. 44. 1590 Neptune leagu'd with Æol, marr'd the seaman's glee: Greene, Poems, p. 300/1, l. 24 (1863).

1594 thou...like the mustering breath of Æolus | That ouerturns the pines of Lebanon, | Hast scatter'd Jewry: — Looking Glass, p. 118/1, l. 5. 1630 Or bellowes helps for Eol's breath to blow: John Taylor, Wis., sig. A 5 vl/2.

1639 Do, do rage on! rend open, Æolus, | Thy brazen prison, and let loose at once | Thy stormy issue: Massinger, Unnat. Combat, v. 2, Wks., p. 4/1 (1830).

1646 Whosoever was the Author, the Æolus that blew it about was Fam. Strada: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. iii., p. 58 (1686).

1648 They [trees] can abide the blasts of Æolus: W. Lawson, Orchard & Garden, ch. ix., p. 24 (1688).

1784 but since Boreas and Æolus, and all the demons of the air, are let loose, I shall keep myself as warm as I can: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. viii. p. 532 (1858).

1819 And Eld-n beg a favouring gale | From Eolus, that older Bags, To speed thee on thy destind way: Tom Crib's Mem., p. 67 (3rd Ed.).

1888 Instead of offering up propitiatory sacrifices to the Æolus and Neptune of these stormy waters they ship on each big junk a crew of over one hundred men: Athenzum, Mar. 24, p. 366/2.

Variants, 16 C. Æol (fr. Fr. Aeole, Éole), 17 C. Eol(e),

Variants, 16 c. Eol (fr. Fr. Aeole, Éole), 17 c. Eol(e), 17 c.—19 c. Eolus.

aeon, aion, eon $(-2 \pm)$, sb.: Gk.

I. an immense period of time, an age, eternity.

1. an immense period of time, an age, eterfity.

1765 He shall endure, not simply to the aion, that is, 'for ever', but to the aion of aions: Ticker, Lt. of Nat., 1, 650. [N.E.D.]

1851 birth of a planet in the spring of the æons: Carller, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol. II. p. 77 (1884).

1855 Æons and æons ago, those marks were there: C. Kingsley, Clawers, p. 14.

1865 For long æons the world had been a theatre "of conflict and carnage": Firm, Fall of Man, II. p. 27 (1877)

1866 Justice, venerable with the undertronable majesty of countless æons. J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. 5 (Halifax).

1877 The cleansed soul, Renewed by the slow wear and waste of time, Soared after æons of days: L. Morris, Epic of Hades, 5 (1880).

1882 This æon is but an imperfect realisation of the future æon: Farrar, Early Days Cir., Vol. 1, ch. Ayl. p. 316. Days Cir., Vol. 1. ch. Avi. p. 316.

2. a personification of a divine emanation among the Gnostics and Neo-Platonists.

1678 The next considerable appearance of a Multitude of Self-existent Detities, seems to be in the Valentinian Thirty Gods and Æons: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 212. 1834—47 But I must describe the man,—calling him by that name at present, the power, æon or intelligence which had incorporated itself with that ligneous resemblance of humanity not having at that time been suspected: R. Southey, Doctor, p. 688/z (1853).

[Lat. aeon, fr. Gk. alw, = 'life-time', 'age'. H. MORE (1647) uses Aeon as a personification of Eternity and a name of the Supreme Being.]

aequilibrium: Lat. See equilibrium.

aequitas sequitur lēgem, phr.: Lat.: equity follows law.

1821 in some things the maxim of aquitas sequitur legem prevails: Edin. Rev., Vol 35, p. 209.

*aera: Lat. See era.

aerārium, sb.: Lat.: the public treasury of Rome in the temple of Saturn under the charge of officers called aerārii.

1600 the ancient writings and records of the old Erarium & of the citie debts: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. III. ch. xvi), p 1368 1693 took up all Moneys by their own power, which the Questors had gathered for the ærarium: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 191, p. 205. bef 1860 The treasury of the senate retained the old republican name of ærarium: C. Merivale, Hist Romans, Vol. III. ch. xxxii. p. 546 (1862).

aeration $(\angle = \angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. aération.

1. exposure to the open air. Obs. Rare.

1578 The weariness of a wandering life and irksomeness of continual aeration: TYMME, Calvin on Genesis, 313. [N. E. D.]

2. Mod. science. exposure to the action of air, oxygenation.

aerator: Mod. Eng. fr. Fr.: false form for aerater.

aerugo, sb.: Lat.: verdigris, rust of metal; also mildew.

1563 Then put to your Erugo, and Squamma eris, let them a lytle boyle: T. Gale, Antidot., Bk. II. fol. 619. bef. 1626 Copper is turned into green, named arugo, as viride: Bacon, Physiol. Rem. [C.E. D.] 1708 Aerugo, (L.) the Rust or Canker of Metal, Verdegreese: Also Mildew, or the Blasting of Corn, &c.: Kersey. 1842 The offensive mould which gathers on cheese may easily be distinguished from "the blue",—the genuine arugo, which stamps its value: Meg Dods, Cook & Housew. Man., IV. in. 422.

aes aliënum, phr.: Lat.: debt; lit. copper-money belonging-to-another, regularly used in Lat. to express 'debt'.

1843 I see now in my mind's eye a whole army on the plains of Pennsylvania in battle array, immense corps of insolvent light infantry, regiments of heavy horse debtors, battalions of repudiators, brigades of bankrupts, with Vivre sans payer, on mourir, on their banners, and aere alieno [abl.] on their trumpets: Synney Smith, Let. on Amer. debts. 1863 He burrows darkling into as alienum: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 234.

aes grave, phr.: Lat.: Numismat.: copper coins of the weight of an as, signatum, 'stamped', opposed to aes rude, uncoined copper used as money.

1819 REES, Cycl. 1885 We may notice many pieces of as rude and of as grave signatum: RODOLFO LANCIANI, in Athenaeum, Oct. 10, p. 478/1. — The chronology of the temple...begins with the age of bronze and with the as rude: 1b.

Æsculapian (/= "= =), adj.: Eng. fr. Lat.: pertaining to Aesculapius (q. v.), or to medicine.

Aesculāpius, Esculāpius: Lat.: the god of the healing art in Lat. and Gk. Mythology, representative of physicians.

1598 What says my Esculapius? my Galen? Shaks, Merry Wives, ii. 3, 29 (1864). 1616 When men a dangerous disease did scape, 10 fold, they gaue a cock to Aesculape: B. Jonson, Epigr., 12, Wks., p. 772. bef. 1628 He [Money] is the sick man's Æsculapius: Feitham, Resolves, Pt. 1. p. 175 (1806). 1634 and when I most hoped for recouery, Morod their famous Æsculapius seeing no more money, limited my life to fine dayes more existence: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 169. 1819 Having early in life served an Esculapius of his own nation, with whom he learnt a few terms of medicine: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. v. p. 99 (1820). 1605 the Aesculapiua arte: B. Jonson, Volp., ii.

[From Gk. 'Ασκλήπιος, Doric and Æolic 'Ασκλάπιος.]

AFFABLE

aesthēsis, sb.: Gk. αἴσθησις: sensual perception, feeling. sensibility, artistic taste.

1708 Aisthesis, (G.) Sense: Also the Act of Feeling: Kersey.

aestuārium, sb.: Lat.: an estuary; also Med. a vapourbath. Often Anglicised as æstuary, estuary, -ie.

1577 From hence we double the Boulnesse, and come to an estuarie: Holinshed, Descr. Brit., ch. xiv. [R] 1665 we see also Thomback, Gudgeon, and other Sea-fish, which sometime are taken in the Æstuarium of the fresh water: Sir Th. Herrery, Travels, p. 16 (1677).—eight degrees North towards the æstuarium of Ganges: 1b, p 343.

[Lat. aestuārium, = a sea-marsh flooded at high tide, a channel running inland filled by the sea at high tide, an airhole in a mine.

*aestus, sb.: Lat.: efflux, passionate glow, lit. 'wavy motion' (of fire and water).

1681—1703 when there is an *estus*, a reciprocation of love from him to us, and so from us again to him: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Staud. Divines*, Vol. vii. p 201 (1863). 1761 But the true frantic Æstus resides at present with Mr. Hogarth: Hor. Walfole, *Letters*, Vol. 111. p. 399 (1857).

aetāt., aetātis, sb. used as adj.: Lat.: 'of age' (gen. of aetās, = 'age'), aged. Also with suac, = 'his' or 'her'.

1632 Cleanthe, daughter to the king of Epire, Atlatis sua the fourteenth: MASSINGER, Emperor East, ii. 1, Wks, p. 248/1 (1839) 1885 [He was] entirely engrossed in the happiness of Lewis, his only son, then atlat. twenty-one: Atheneum, Aug. 22, p. 235/3.

aether: Lat. See ether.

Æthiop-. See Ethiop-.

āetītēs, sb.: Gk.: any hollow pebble or nodule with a loose nucleus. Such stones were believed to possess certain virtues and got their name, = 'eagle's stone', because eagles were said to carry them to their nests to make them able to hatch their young.

1579 the precious stone Actites which is founde in the filthy neastes of the Eagle: J. Lylly, Euphnes, p. 124 (1868). 1584 Aitites, if it be shaken, soundeth as if there were a little stone in the bellie thereof: R. Stott, Dis., Witch., Bk xIII. ch. vi p 294 1601 The Aegle stones called Actites., Ifour kinds, three with soft kernel] the male, Arabian, a hard kennel: Holland, Tr. Plin N H, Bk. 36, ch. 21, Vol 11 p. 590. 1646 Attites, or the Eagle-stone: Sir Th Brown, Pend. Ep. Bk. 11. ch. iii. p. 51 (1980). 1654 the stone Ætites, by us called the stone Aguilina: S Lannard, Parthenop, Pt. I. p. 48. bf. 1682 A small Vol of Water taken out of the Stones therefore called Enhydri, which naturally include a little Water in them, in like manner as the Attics or Aega Stone doth another Stone: Sir Th. Brown, Practs, siii, p. 102 (1686).

[Gk. masc. adj. deritys (\lambdaithos),=(stone) 'of the eagle', in Lat. āetītēs, fem. sb. fr. derós, alerós, = 'cagle'.]

Aetna: Lat. See Etna

aevum, sb.: Lat.: aeon (g. v.).

1655-60 his soul ascends to the pure Æther, and lives in the happy Ævum of the blessed: T. STANLEY, Hist. Philos., Pt. IX. p. 575/1 (1687).

Afer: Lat.: the South-West wind, lit. 'the African'.

1667 With adverse blast upturns them from the south | Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds | From Serraliona: MILTON, P. L., x. 702.

affability $(\angle = \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. affabilité: the quality of being affable, q. v.

quality of being affable, q. v.

1483 Drawe and enclyne hym to loue and affabylite; Carton, Cato, a iiij b.
[N.E.D.] abt. 1523 His lyberalite, His affabilite, His humanyte: J. Sk.K.Ton,
Wks., Vol. 11 p. 81 (1843).

1589 The father Costodio sceing his affabilitie,
and as it seemed by outwarde showe that he did very much pitte them, he requested to helpe and fauour him with the viceroy: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's
Hist. Chin., Vol. 11. p. 173 (1854).

1596 Her affability and bashful modesty:
SHAKS., Tam. Skr., ii. 1, 49.

1598 a perfect use man, ought not to make the
least shewe of affabilitie and remisnesse: R. Havynorky, Tr. Lonatius, Bk. II.
p. 30.

1609 presuming confidently upon such Romane courteous affabilite
HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Lib. 14, ch. v. p. 11.

1686 her outward affability much
changed to stateliness: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 267 (1872).

1787 His Excellency...has conducted affairs with so much judgment and affability, as to gain
the approbation of all ranks: Gent. Mag., p. 1013/1.

affable $(\angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. affable: easy and pleasant in manner, ready to listen or converse, courteous, gracious.

gracious.

1545 He was prudent, comely, princely, affable, ientle, and amiable, he loued instice and punisshed the malefactors: (jeo. Jone, K.p. Dan., ch. xi. [R.] 1546 it beseemed all menn, the greater and mightier thei weare, to be so much the mor humble and affable: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 140 (1846). bef. 1579 ye shall find me a gracious Frincesse and as affable, as Albernis was vnto you greuous and vneasie: T. HACKET, Tr. Amadis of France, Bk. viii. p. 168. 1598 knewe him to be most gentell, affable, loving, and temperate: Spens., State Iral., Wks., p. 65,12 (1883). bef. 1608 bilitiades was a very gentle person, wonderfull affable: NORTH (Lives of Epamin., &c. added to) Plat., p. 1230 (1612). 1607 Entice the affable young wigge: Havwood, Fayre Mayde, p. 66,130. 1607 Most smiling, smooth, detested parasites, Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears: SHAKE, Timon, iii. 6, 105.

bef. 1616 your affable Virtue will be mov'd to perswade her: Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, 1 r., Wks., Vol 1. p. 240 (1711) 1696 for indeed he was affable and civil rather to excess: Evelux, Diary, Vol III. p. 350 (1872). 1703 He is a very handsome person, well-spoken and affable: — Vol II p. 382 (1872) 1784 With a smile | Gentle, and affable, and full of grace: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol II. p. 187 (1808)

*affaire d'honneur, phr.: Fr.: an affair of honor, a duel.

*affaire de cœur, phr.: Fr.: an affair of the heart, a love

1819 The only thing he could have liked—had he not been too busy learning the romeika—was an affaire de cœur with the favourite Sultana: T. Hopp, Anast, Vol. 1 ch. viii. p. 162 (1820). 1850 the young gentleman, who was engaged in an affaire de cœur with a Scotch clergyman's daughter: THACKER 1Y, Pendennis, Vol. 1 ch. viii. p. 87 (1879).—he had been engaged in what are called affaires de cœur all his life: 1b, ch. xvi. p. 180.

affect $(= \bot)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. to aim at, aspire to, lit. 'make for'; with object or inf.

1483 Roch affectyng no mortal glorye hyd his lignage: CAXTON, Gold Leg, 263/x. [N E.D.] 1546 eche manne [did] moste vehementile affect the kingdom: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 37 (1846). — it is naturallie grafted in the disposition of all men [to] affecte honors and lordeshipp: ib, p. 110 1656—7 you should affect to live a retired life hereafter: EVELVN, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 84 (1872).

to feel or show liking for; with object (person or thing) or inf. or absolute.

1588 He surely affected her for her wit: Shaks, L. L., i. 2, 92.

2 a. to like to use, practise, frequent, or do.

1546 the moste parte of the inhabitantes, do not so greatlie affecte citties: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol. I. p. 4 (1846). — bie cause that to their power they affected the Romanne eloquence hee gave them lawes: 10. p. 77. 1611 thou a sceptre's heir, | That thus affect'st a sheep-hook' Shaks. Wint. Tale, iv. 4, 431. 1640 Affecting still wilde contrarieties: H. More, Phil. Po., Tale, iv. 4, 431. ii. 117, p. 44 (1647).

2 b. to have or show a natural tendency or bent towards.

1612 Their tongues did naturallie affect .the British Dialect: Drayton, Poly-olbion, v. Notes 80. [N. E. D.]

to take upon one for effect or in pretence, to assume, profess, pretend, to be affected.

1595 the accent of his tongue affecteth him: Shaks., K. John, i. 86. 1598 I never heard such a drawling affecting rogue: — Merry Wives, ii 1, 145 1601 I do affect a sorrow indeed, but I have it too: — All's Well, i. 1, 62. 1606 Thy soldier, servant; making peace or war! As thou affect's: — Ant and Cleop, i 3, 71. 1645 They greatly affect the Spanish gravity in their habit: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 168 (1872). 1665 such as have lived long in Universities do greatly affect words and expressions no where in use besides: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 161 (1872).

[From Fr. affecter, ='to strive after, aspire to, feign'. To affect, ='to attack', 'influence' is from the stem of the past part. of Lat. afficere.]

affectator, sb.: Lat.: an affecter, one who affects, or professes a liking for. Obs. Rare.

1610 Hee was an affectator of glory: HEALEY, Tr. Vives on St. Aug. City of God, 318. [N. E. D]

[Perhaps noun of agent to Eng. affectate, assimilated to Lat. affectātor, noun of agent to affectāre, = 'to affect'.]

affectual, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. affectuel: passionate, emotional, existing only in the mind or in the emotions. Obs.

1483 God hath beholden your affectuel deuocyon fro heuen: CAXTON, Gold. Leg., 389/2. [N.E.D.] 1604 Reasonable persuasions resemble words, affectuall passions are compared to deeds: T. WRIGHT, Passions of Mind, v. § 3, 175. [N.E.D.] bef. 1665 Lust not only affectual, but actual is dispensed with: T ADAMS, Whs., I. 205 (1862). [Davies]

Affenthaler, a kind of hock, named from its native district in Germany.

1854 This little Affenthaler wine of this country has a little smack which is most agreeable: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

affectuoso, adj.: It.: Mus.: affectuous, emotional, affecting, with feeling. Also as sb. and metaph.

1724 AFFETTO, or CON AFFETTO, or AFFETTUOSO, by which Words is signified, that the Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender, or affecting Manner, and therefore not too fast, but rather slow: Short Explic. of For. Was. in Mus. Bks. 1796 The tender, soothing strains, in the affections of humanity: BURKE, Regic. Peace, i. Wks., viii. 132. [N.E.D.] 1797 AFFETUOSO, or Con AFFETTO, in the Italian music, intimates that the part to which it is added ought to be played in a tender moving way, and consequently rather slow than fast: Encyc. Brit. 1848 AFFETTUOSO. In a tender and affecting style: RIMBAULT, Pianoforte, p. 90.

*affiche, sb.: Fr.: something fixed on; esp. notice, placard, bill posted up, advertisement. Anglicised in 14, 15 cc.

1774 POSTLETHWAYT, Dict. Trade. 1818 Then we s read the evening's affiches: T. Moore, Fuage Family, p. 87. 1818 Then we stare into 1820 If this affiche succeeded, there was a chance of Juan's hearing something. Mrs. Opie, Tales, Vol III. p 3c5. 1836 the injurious affiches annually put up by the Government, accusing the foreigners of horrible crimes: J F Davis, Chinese, Vol I. ch ii p. 52 1844 the 'affiches' which she was in the habit of issuing assumed a tone of moderation which under this new reign of Liberty, could not be tolerated: J W Chones, Essays Fr. Rev., VII. p 464 (1857). 1863 an affiche on the walls of Albion Villa announced that..., auctioneer would sell &c: C Reade, Hard Cassi, Vol II. p. 249. 1883 Scepticism was with him [Sainte-Beuve] an affiche: Sat Rev., Vol. 55, p. 452. 1884 Suspended over the club chimney-piece was the usual notice-board covered with a trellis-work of crimson tape for the purpose of retaining the various affiches: J. Sharman, Cursory Hist. of Swearing, ch. i. p. 6. 1884 pasting affiches to post-cards: Echo, Mar. 25, p. 1/6. p. 1/6.

*afficher, vb.: Fr.: to post up, publish; s'afficher,='to expose one's self'; affiché, = 'posted up', 'published', 'advertised'

1841 I doubt whether the general mass of the upper class would afficher their piety as much as they now do if their regular attendance at divine worship was less likely to be known at the Tuillenes. LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol I. p. 319 1837 I have never, in any other part of the world, seen loose sentiments affichés, with more effrontery: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol. II. p. 210. 1845 it is certain that he had very early 'affiché' his enmity to the Restoration: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 9 (1857).

*affidavit (4 = 22 =), vb. used as sb.: Low Lat.: Law: lit. 'he (she) has affirmed on oath'; a written affirmation which the affirmer swears to be true before a judge, magistrate, or other person authorised to take such sworn affirmations; but popularly the affirmer is said to take instead of make or swear an affidavit.

1598 S. I protest— W You are a foole: It needs no affidavit: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iii. 5, Wks., p. 41 (1616) 1609 they have made their affidavit against her: — Sil. Wom, v. 2, Wks., p. 590. 1648 Consider likewise. how they are seconded by your Common-counsell in all their designes, particularly in their Refusing to take the affidavits that were offered to be made unto them: Mercurius Elevaticus, No. 28, p. 270. 1652 his house had been burnt, yet not by the people, but by some malevolent and emulous spirits, as Seignior Fulio Genovino could make affidavit. Howell, Pt. II. Massaniello Chist. Rev. Napl.), p. 60. bef. 1658 I begin with his Head, which is ever in Clouts, as if the Night-cap should make Affidavit, that the Brain was pregnant: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 81 (1687). 1688 payd to Mary Knight for going to Thorley to make affidavy for the souldier that dyed heere...s: Glascock's Records of St Michaels, p. 83 (1683). 1693 But I will make Affidavit, that some Parishes among us have been interdicted from the Lord's Supper: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II 104, p 107. — upon Affidavit of Sickness: ib., 143, p. 151. bef. 1733 it must be fixed by Oates's Affidavit: R. NORTH, Examen, iii. 65, p. 172 (1740). 1756 a most virulent pamphlet, but containing affi-wick, ch. xxxix. p. 432.

Attrib. or in combinations.

1679 Held up his Affidavit hand, | As if h' had been to be arraign'd: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant i. p. 26. — Where Vouchers, Forgers, Common-bayl, | And Affidavit-nuen, ne'r fail: ib., Cant. iii. p. 214. — Or letting out to hire, their Ears, | To Affidavit-Customers: ib., p. 212. — Some for the Gospel, and Massacres | Of Spiritual Affidavit-makers: ib., Cant. ii. p. 99

Variants, corrupted in vulgar speech to davy, David. [3rd pers. sing. perf. act. of Low Lat. affidare, = Lat. fidem dare, 'to give faith'.]

affine $(= \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to refine (metals). Rare. 1601 Very proper it [quicksilver] is therefore to affine gold: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., II. 473 (x634). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. affiner,='to refine'.]

affirmance $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. affirmance.

1. a confirming.

1531 To the affirmaunce whereof they adde to others: ELYOT, Governor, IL xiv. 139 (1557). [N. E. D.]

1 a. ratification (of laws and judgments).

bef. 1626 This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in affirmance of the common law: BACON. [J.]

a solemn assertion.

1494 shewed vnto them w affirmaunce of great othes, that his entent was conly for the wele of the childe: Fabyan, ch. 186. [R.] 1612 Of whom Bale dares offer affirmance, that hee first taught the Britons to make Beere: DrayTon, Poly-obins, Notes, ii. 34. [N. E. D.] bef. 1782 They swear it, till affirmance breeds a doubt: Cowper, Convers., Poems, Vol. II. p. 155 (1808).

affirmation (4 = " =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. affirmation.

1. the action of making firm or ratifying; the action of establishing, sanctioning.

bef. 1533 For a more vehement affyrmacyon he doubleth his owne wordes: J. FRITH, Answ. Bp. Rochester, k2. [R.]

2. the action of solemnly asserting or of giving force to an assertion; esp. the action of making a positive assertion, or laying down a positive proposition as opposed to a negative

1530 adding of syllabicall adjections in affirmation and negation: PALSGR. Bk II. fol. xlvi. 1535 This shameless lye and sclaunderouse affirmation: G JOVE, A pol. to W. Tindale, p. 24 (1883). 1602 the additions & subtractions, affirmations, & negations: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig & State, p. 168. 1611 this gentleman at that time vouching—upon warrant of bloody affirmation—his [lady] to be more fair: SHAKS, Cymb., i. 4, 63.

2 a. Leg. a solemn declaration made instead of taking an oath by persons who decline to swear on conscientious grounds.

1696 The solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers, shall be accepted instead of an Oath in the usual Form: Stat. 7 & 8 Wm. III, c. 34, Title. 1828 Every Quaker [shall] be permitted to make his or her solemn affirmation or declaration: Stat. 9 Geo. IV, c. 29, § 13.

2 b. concrete. the words used in affirming, a positive proposition.

bef. 1593 Paul's affirmation, who saith, 'Such as the root is, such are the branches': H. SMITH, IV/ss, II. 63 (1867) [N. E. D.] bef. 1755 That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon his despair is founded: HAMMOND, Fundamentals. [J.]

*afflatus, sb.: Lat.: lit. 'a blowing upon'; divine or poetic inspiration, a sudden rush of prophetic or poetic inspiration.

inspiration, a sudden rush of prophetic of poetic inspiration.

1660 yet while they heard others prophesie there was sometime an afflatus upon them also: J Smith, Select Discourses, p. 245 (1673). 1674 For he [Saul] had also an extraordinary afflatus of the Spirit, expressing itself in a visible rapture: John Owen, IVks., Vol. 11, p. 163 (Russell, 1826) 1820 The adytum contained that deep oracular chasm whence the mephitic afflatus issued: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1 ch. xii p. 383. 1834—47 My Public would not have me stifle the afflatus when I am labouring with it: Southery, Doctor, p. 25/x (1849). 1840 all betokened that the divine afflatus was come: Barnam, Ingolds. Leg., p. 1x (1879). 1849 'Tisa pity...to sully or interrupt that easy and lovely cheerfulness of youth, (which may you long preserve) with an afflatus from darker and sourer minds: Gamboll, p. 229, in Southey's Comm. pl. Bk., and Ser., p. 10/2. 1850 spouting his own poems, and filled with quite a Byrome afflatus as he thought: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. iii, p. 28 (1879).

[From Lat. afflare,='to blow', 'breathe upon'.

1659 The good Spurit doth afflare, breathe grace into us, but it is the evil spirit which doth inflare, puff men up with the wind of pride: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. Fohn, Nichol's Ed., p. 374/1 (1865).]

afflictive $(= \pm =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr.: causing or involving affliction, painful, troublesome, distressing.

1611 Afflictif, Afflictive, grieving, molesting, tormenting: Cotgr. 1648 though his dyet be not ascettck, and afflictive: Jer. Taylor, Gt. Exemp., Pt. 11. § 11. [R.] 1659 I am sorry the evil circumstances of the times make it any way afflictive or inconvenient: Evellyn, Corresp., Vol 111. pt. 127 (1872). bef. 1716 They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and afflictive to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty: SOUTH. [J.] 1720 All this from Jove's afflictive hand we bear: Pope, Tr. Iliad, Bk. XIV. 75 (1805).

[From Fr. afflictif, fem. -ive.]

afflue, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. affluer: to flow towards, flock towards. Obs. Rare.

1483 So grete nombre of freres affluyng or coming to parys oute fro alle londes: Caxton, Gold. Leg., 431/2. [N. E. D.]

afform, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. aformer, afformer: to fashion, model according to.

abt. 1500 To hym that is most honourable, Afforme your maners and your entent: $Doctr.\ good\ Servauntes,\ 8\ (1842).\ [N. E.\ D\]$

affrap $(= \bot)$, vb.: Eng. fr. It.: to strike, strike against (with a sharp weapon).

1590 They bene ymett, both ready to affrap, | When suddeinly that warriour gan abace | His threatned speare: Spens., F. Q., II. i. 26.—To tossen speare and shield, and to affrap | The warlike ryder to his most mishap: ib., III. ii. 6.

[From It. affrappare, = 'to cut', 'slice'.]

affresco: It. See afresco.

affreux, fem. -se, adj.: Fr. 'frightful', 'ghastly'.

1854 The affreux catastrophe of July arrived: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 355.

Afreet, Afrit(e): Arab. 'ifrīt, vulgarly pronounced 'afrīt: a demon or evil jinnee (q.v.) of Arabian superstition.

1786 have the relentless Afrits...fixed in this place their abode? Tr. Beckford's Vatkek, p. 73 (1883). 1813 Then stalking to thy sullen grave, [Go—and with Gouls and Afrits rave: Byron, Giaoser, Wks, Vol. IX. p. 179 (1832). 1820 bringing the treasures of the abyss to the summit of the earth—giving the feeble arm of man the momentum of an Afrite: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. p. 404/z (1867). 1836 The evil ginnees are commonly termed 'Efretis: E. W. Lang, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 285. 1839 Come down and fear not this 'Efreet: — Tr Arab. Nts., Vol. I. Intr., p. 8. 1849 You must have heard us raging like a thousand Afrites: Ld. Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 293 (1881).

afresco, afresca, affresca, adv.: It.: in fresco, 'on fresh' (plaster); see al fresco.

1644 We went through the long gallery...richly fretted, and painted à fresco [afresca. N E. D.]: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 54 (1872). Cf. pp. 95, 133— the suffering of St. Laurence painted a fresco on the wall: ib., p. 120.

Africo, sb.: Sp.: a negro slave.

1682 Here we met with ye Barbadoes Merchant James Cock, Master, laden with Salt, Mules, and Africos W Heddes, Diary, Feb. 27 [Yule]

*Afrikander, Africander: Mod. Du.: a Dutch person or Boer born in South Africa.

1887 Here [at Stellenbosch] for some three years he lived the life of an Afrikander: Athenæum, Aug. 20, p. 240/r.

*agā, aghā $(\angle \angle)$, sō: Turk. āghā: lit. 'master, lord', a title commonly borne by court dignitaries, esp. the commander of the Janissaries; also a courtesy title of civilians, formerly of any respectable person.

of any respectable person.

1524 Armek Bassha was in the trenches of Anuergne and Spaine with the Aga of the Ianisaires and the Baglarby of Romany with him: In R Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 81 (1599).

1599 there is another castle...kept by an Aga with fourtie men or thereabout: ib., p. 200.

1600 neither can they be iudged by any but the Agassi John Port, Tr. Lev's Hist. Afr., p. 386

1615 the Aga and his Ianizaris: Geo Sandys, Traw., p. 37 (1632).

1617 It was now kept by a Turkish Agha and Garrison...this Agha sent a souldier to vs. Fynes Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 220.

1630 the aga of the janizaris: Massinger, Renegado, II. i. Wis, p. 1041(1839).

1632 hanged on the tree before the gate of the Palace of the Viscer where the Ianizary Aga was hinged: Contin. of our Weekly Newes, Mar. 28, p. 5.

1648 the Aga (which commands within Scutari.): Moderate Intelligencer, No. 159, p. 1247.

1665 the Cawns, Begler-begs, Sultans Agaes, Soldagars, and Coosel-bashes bear no Coat Atmour: Sir Th. Herner, Traw, p. 301 (1677).

1654 the Capir-Iga, or Grand Master of the Seraglio: Tr. Tawernier's Grd Seignor's Seraglio, p. 2.

1704

There came a vast body of dragoons, of different nations, under the leading of Harvey, their great aga. Swift, Bat. of Bks, Wks., p. 1041 (1869).

1768

Meening with two Agas of the last city [Sparta]...he made an acquaintance with them: Gent. Mag., p. 155/2.

1813 the Aga's house [in Athens]...the governor's house: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 190 (1832).

1820 a Turkish Aga:

1. S. Hughes, Traw. in Scily, &c., Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 183.

1836 The Zabit, or Agha of the police: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 141.

agaçant, fem. -ante, adj.: Fr.: provoking, alluring, with a suggestion of coquetry or archness.

1818 the girl Adrienne is very pretty and very agazante: Mrs. (1) ru, New Tales, Vol. III. p. 95. 1843 One, a regular rustic beauty, whose face and figure would have made the fortune of a frontispiece, seemed particularly amused and agazante: Thackeray, Irish Sk. Bk, p. 224 (1887).

agacer, vb.: Fr.: to provoke, incite, set one's cap at, allure. See agaçant.

1783 I only write this to thank you, not to agazer you again: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 419 (1858). 1818 Still, however, she conjucted with religion, as she had done with the bar, to agazer many a sturdy polemic, as she had done many a promising lawyer: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 67 (1879).

agacerie, sb.: Fr.: allurement, attractive air, bewitching grace. See agaçant.

1818 till her mother gave her...a very significant frown, her agreeries were addressed to me: Mrs. Opie, New Tales, Vol. III. p. 95.

agala [wood]: Malay. See aguila-wood.

agalloch (= \(\percept{L} = \)), agallochum, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. and Lat.: agal-wood, agila-wood, eagle-wood, alocs-wood, lign(-um) aloes; the result of disease in a tree of the Natural order Leguminosae, the Aloexylon agallochum, or the aromatic, resinous, heart of Aquilaria ovata and Aqu. agallochum, used as a medicine and as incense. The best used to come from Cochin-China.

1598 Lignum Aloss, Agallochum, Xylo, alias Paradise-woode by the Arabians called Agalugen and Haud, by the inhabitantes of Gusurate and Decan, Ud in Malacca, Garro, and the best Calamba: Tr. 7. I'an Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1. ch. 77, p. 1291. 1625 Gulbanum, Laser, Agolochum, Gunme Arabike: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43.

[From Gk. ἀγάλλοχου, adopted fr. an Eastern name. See aguila-wood.]

Agamemnon: Gk. ('Αγαμέμνων).

I. Mythol. in allusion to the Trojan war, the leader of the Greeks, king of Mycenae, who sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia before they started for Troy, and was murdered on his return by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Aegisthus.

1590 one sole daughter, whom I hold as dear | As Agamemnon did his Iphigen (Ed. of 1633) MARLOWE, Yew of Malta, I. p. 147/1 (Dyce). 1606 the magnanimous and most illustrious six-or-seven-times honoured captaingeneral of the Grecian army, Agamemnon, et cetera: Shaks., Troil., iii. 3, 280 (1864)

2. representative of kingship, kingliness.

1778 Agamemnon himself will be no great gainer, nor be gathered to the Atridæ with quite so many crowns on his head as they bequeathed to him, and he will wish he had not worn that of Caledonia: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. D. 84 (1858)

Aganippē: Gk.: a fountain on Mt. Helicon sacred to the Muses, supposed to give poetic inspiration; hence, used playfully for poetic genius, in imitation of Persius.

1604 I neuer dranke of Agansppe wel | nor euer did in shade of Tempe sit: D. Digges (quoting Sir Philip Sidney), Foure Parad., III. p 76 1630 I that ne'r dranke of Aggansppes Well: John Taylor, Wks., sig. I vi v'/2. 1647 Such towning ebulinos do not exuberate in my aganippe: Life of Ant. à Wood, p xiv (1813)

agapanthus, sb.: Lat.: Bot.: name of a genus of Lilyworts of the Fam. Hemerocallideae, blue African Lily.

1807 T. MARTYN, Miller's Bot. Dict. 1886 the agapanthus which is so familiar to us in English greenhouses: H. R. HAGGARD, Yess, ch. i., in Cornhill Mag., Vol. VI. No. 35, p. 449

[Coined fr. Gk. $dy d\pi \eta$, = 'love', and $d\nu \theta os$, = 'bloom'.]

agapē, ρl. agapae, ἀγάπη, ρl. ἀγάπαι, sb.: Gk. thro. Lat.: a 'love feast' adopted by the early Christian Church, and frequently held in connection with the Holy Communion.

1566 In those feastes, which the fathers called dyάmas they shewed the fruites of unitie: T. Harding, p. 80 v°. 1611 The ancient Christians had their feasts of charity which they called in Greeke dyáma...These Church ales which we use now in England, are very like to those dyámaι of the ancient Christians: T Corvat, Crudities, Vol III. sig O3 v°. 1630 And lastly they concluded all with an Agape or banquet of charity: J. S. Triall of the Protestant Private Spirit, II. ch. x. p. 382 1711 These wakes says he [Dr. Kennet, Parchial Antiquities] were in Imitation of the ancient dyámaι or Love-Feasts. Spectator, No. 161, Sept 4, p. 236/2 (Morley). 1738 In the primitive days the agapes were held without scandal, or offence: Chambers, Cycl. 1882 Where St. Jude refers to the profanation of the Agapæ St. Peter's allusion is more distant and general: Farrar, Early Days Chr., x. p. 11 (1884).

[From Gk. ἀγάπη, = 'affectionate love'.]

*agapēmonē, sb.: coined fr. Gk. ἀγάπη, 'love'; μονή, 'stopping-place': abode of love; the name given to the settlement of professors of free-love founded by H. J. Prince in 1845, at Charlinch, near Taunton.

1868 on his [Prince's] old glebe, outside the Agapemone: W. H. DIXON, Spiret. Wives, Vol. I. p. 235.

1863 convents and agapemones: James Martineau, in XIX Cent, Feb., p. 209.

agar-agar, sb.: Malay.: an edible sea-weed found in Ceylon and the Malay islands, used in the East for jelly and glue and for dressing silks.

1813 W. MILBURN, Orient. Commerce, &-c., II. 304. [Yule] 1886 Agaragar; this is also called Japanese isinglass: E. M. CRUIKSHANK, Bacteriology, p 23 — Agar-agar has the advantage of remaining solid up to a temperature of about 45°: ib., p. 65. 1886 A description of nutrient gelatine, nutrient agar-agar, and other media, both liquid and solid: Brit. Med. Fourn., No. 1321, Apr. 24, p. 783.

agate $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. agathe, agate.

1. a precious stone, a name given to several variegated kinds of chalcedony. Used also attrib. and in combinations.

1588 His heart, like an agate, with your print impress'd: Shaks., L. L., ii. 236. 1591 In shape no bigger than an agate-stone | On the fore-finger of an alderman: — Rom., i. 4, 55. 1598 VVhite with the rust of tron makes the Aggate colours R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatiue, Bk. III. p. 103. 1644 onyxes, agates, and cornelians... worth 80 or 90,000 crowns: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 115 (1872). 1658 Wherein ... were found an ape of Agath,....an Elephant of Ambre: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph., p. 23. 1665 Agats, Garnats, Crystals, and the Like: Sir Th. Herrich, Trav., p. 38 (1677). 1686 curiosities in amber. crystal, agate, &c.: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 171 (1872) 1691 the Diaphanous Fossils (as Ambers, Crystals, Agates, &c.) preserv'd in the Cabinets of the great Duke of Tuscany: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 11. p. 105 (1707).

a manikin, from the small figures cut on agate seals alluded to in above quot. fr. Shaks., L. L. L.

1597 I was neuer mann'd with an Agot till now: SHAKS., II Hen. IV. i. 2, 19. 1599 if tall, a launce ill headed: | If low, an agot very vildly cut: — Much Ado, iii. 1, 65 (1600).

3. a burnisher fitted with an agate used to burnish gold wire.

1738 The gold wire drawers burnish their gold with an Agat; whence the instrument, made use of on that occasion, is also called an Agat: Chambers, Cycl.

used wrongly for gagates, = 'jet'.

1661 Of Sulphurs, Agath, Gagates. It's...of a black, stony earth, full of bitumen: LOVELL, Hist. Min., 53. [N. E. D.]

[Superseded the Mid. Eng. achate, fr. Old Fr. acate, achate, afterwards corrupted to agathe, agate.]

agathodaemon, sb.: Gk.: a good divinity, a good genius to whom a cup of pure wine was drunk at the end of an Ancient Greek banquet; also a Gnostic divinity.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cyrl, Suppl. 1836 It is believed that each quarter in Cairo has its peculiar guardian-genius, or Agathodæmon, which has the form of a serpent E W Lane, Mod Egypt, Vol. 1 p. 289 1864 The Agathodæmon, or good genius, is depicted as a huge serpent having the head of a lion surrounded by seven or twelve rays: C. W King, Gnostics, p. 73.

[From Gk. ἀγαθοδαίμων,='good-deity'; see demon.]

*agāvē, sb.: Late Lat.: Bot.: name of a genus of plants of the Natural order Amaryllidaceae, of which the chief species is the American aloe; see aloe 3, maguéy. It does not produce its splendid bloom until maturity, which it reaches in from 10 to 70 years.

1797 Encyc Brit. 1842 The moonlight touching o'er a terrace | One tall Agave above the lake: Tennyson, Daisy, xxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 71 (1886). 1845 A few hedges, made of cacti and agave, mark out where some wheat or Indian corn has been planted: C. DARWIN, Journ. Beagle, ch. iii. p 40 1846 We rode for miles through thickets of the centennal plant, agave Americana: Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth, p. 104 (1848).

Agemoglans: Turk. See Zamoglans.

*agenda, sb. pl.: Lat. (also naturalised as agend, pl. agends, Obs.).

I. things to be done, matters of practice (esp. Eccl. moral or ritual), opposed to *credenda*, matters of belief.

or ritual), opposed to credenda, matters of belief.

1629 It is the Agend of the Church, he should have held him to: Br. Andews, Answ. Cal Perron, p. 1 [L.] 1642 For the matter of our worship, our credends, our agends, are all according to the rule: Wilcocks, Eng. Prot. Apol. p. 34. [T.] 1657 What business soever I may have, I place yours amongst the first of my Agenda: J. D. Tr. Vorture's Lett, No. 111. Vol. I p. 186. 1680 is there not the same authority for the agenda, as there is for the credenda, of a Christian? John Howe, Wks. p. 638/2 (1834) 1693 Seek no other reason why they had so many Enemies, but because Christianity was mightly faln among us, both as to the credenda and the agenda: J. HACKET, Aby Williams, Pt. II 158, p. 168. 1695 we speak not of practice. but as it takes in the agenda of religion: John Howe, Wks. p. 172/1 (1834). 1753 AGENDA is...used among ecclesiastical writers for the service, or office of the church...also applied to certain church-books, compiled by public authority, prescribing the manner to be observed by the ministers, and people, in the principal ceremonies, and devotions of the church: CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

2. the items of business to be transacted at a meeting, a register of business announced for consideration.

1883 The damaging effect of this examination is not mended...by a study of the agenda: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 485/r. 1887 The next business stated on the agenda paper was to sign a petition for powers to take land for the Cockshott sewerage scheme: Westmor. Gazette, Dec. 10, p. 2/5.

a memorandum book.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

[From Lat. agendum, neut. gerund. of agere, = 'to lead', 'drive', 'do', 'act'.]

agērasia, -sy, sb: Late Gk. $dynpa\sigma ia$, 'eternal youth': absence of (the usual symptoms of) old age, a hale and hearty old age. The stress ought to be on the e, with the gas gu in 'guess'.

1706 Phillips, World of Words. 1721 Agerasy: Bailey. 1835—6 Vain then...are the hopes of men who look for an agerasia! Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. I. p. 83/1. 1863 Agerasia belongs only to the soul: this alone lives in perpetuity of youth: Grindon, Life, vi. 82 (1873). [N. E. D.]

agēratum, -ton, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀγήρατον, 'not growing old'.

1. some plant not withering readily, mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny.

1567 Ageraton is like Origan or Marigolde: Maflet, Greene Forest, 31. [N. E. D.] 1601 Ageraton, it is an hearbe of the Ferula kind,...the flowers resemble buttons or brooches of gold: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 271. 1708 Kersey.

2. Ageratum Mexicanum, an annual much used for borders, with bluish composite flowers.

1753 AGERATUM, in botany, the name of a genus of plants...the American Ageratum: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

ages. See quotation.

1555 Theyr [the people of Hispaniola's] mete is a certain roote which they call Ages; much like a navew [turnip] roote: R. Eden, Voyages, p. 3 po.

*agger, sb.: Lat.: a mound, esp. a rampart formed out of the earth dug out in making a ditch. Now used of any ancient mound or artificial bank.

1714 Before the west gate, there is at a considerable distance an Agger, or raised work, that was made for the defence of the city: T. Hearne, Fourn. to Reading, in Lives of Eminent Men, &-c., Vol. II. p. 188 (1813). 1724 Before the Gate is an Agger, said to be the Burying-place of Hengist: De For, &c.,

Tour Gt. Prif., III. 114 (1765) [N. E. D.] 1887 There is another ditch—the Agger—having on the south of it two mounds of earth, and on the north a higher and broader mound: Trans Cumb & West Archael Soc., 1X. 131. 1888 the builders came upon the most interesting portion of the Agger of Servius Tullius: St. Janual's Gao., May 10, p. 6/2

aggrate, vb.: It.: Poet. Obs.

1. to please, gratify.

1590 And every of them strove with most delights | Him to aggrate, and greatest pleasures shew: Spens, FQ, II. v. 33. — Pleasure, that doth both gods and men aggrate: \dot{w} , III. vi 50.

2. to show gratitude towards.

1633 The Island King...Aggrates the Knights, who thus his right defended: P. Fletcher, Purple Isl., 11 ix. [N. E. D.]

[From It. aggratare, = 'to please', 'gratify'.]

aggravation $(\angle = \underline{u} =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. aggravation: an adding to weight.

an imposition of burden, oppression.

1481 Nature may not suffre .. the sodeyn agravacions ne griefs, of whiche by their folyes they travaylle nature: Canton, Myrrour, III. x. 153. [N. E. D.]

2. Eccl. imposition of a heavy sentence of spiritual punishment, a formal curse.

bef 1550 Aggravations, | Presentations, | Sequestrations: Quoted in J. Skelton's Wks., Vol. II. p. 427 (1843). 1611 Cotgs. 1738 In the Romish canon law, aggravation is particularly used for an ecclesiastical censure, threatning an excommunication, after three admonitions used in vain: Chambers, Cycl.

a making heavier, more serious.

1615 Thus the aggregation of circumstances is the aggravation of offences: T. ADAMS, White Devill, 4. [N.E.D.] 1680 the axe was turned edgeways... in aggravation of his crime: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 162 (1872). 1693 affecting lofty and tumid Metaphors, and excessive Hyperbola's and Aggravations; J. RAY, Three Discourses, III. p. 317 (1712). 1834 The dragging through the pond... was only matter of aggravation; the gist of the action being the assault and battery: Bingham's New Cases, 1. 72.

3 a. a making to seem heavy, grave (of a crime or charge), a grave accusation; a malevolent exaggeration. Obs.

1628 But, I from aggravations will forbeare: Wither, Brit. Rememb., II. 2173 [N. E. D.] 1671 [my offence] weigh'd | By itself, with aggravations not surcharg'd: Milton, Sams. Agon., 769.

3 b. a being made heavier, more serious.

1801 None of these evils have been diminished...their daily increase and aggravation are notorious: Wellesley, Desp., 203. [N. E. D.]

3 c. that which makes heavier, more serious; a cause of increased gravity or importance

1683 Consider of the several aggravations of the mercy of the Spirit enabling thee thereto: Baxter, Saints' Rest, IV. ix. 745 (1662). [N. E. D.] bef. 1677 the most powerful argument to all manner of good practice, and the mightiest aggravation of sin: Barrow, Vol. III. Ser. 36. [R.] 1712 The Rechabites Observance of their Father's charge to them, is made use of as an Aggravation of the Disobedience of the Yesus to God: Matt. Henry, Expos. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 334/2 (1724).

4. collog. an effort to annoy, irritate, provoke.

Variant, 15 c. agravacion.

aggravator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: one who irritates, exasperates, aggravates. Rare.

1598 Grauatore, an aggrauator, a grieuer, a molester: FLORIO.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. aggravāre, = 'to make heavier', 'make worse', 'oppress', 'annoy'.]

aggrave (?), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to aggrieve. Not in Camb. Univ. Libr. copy of Palsgrave (1530) fol. cxxxix.

1530 I agrudge, I am agraved, je suis greuč: PALSGR., 419/1. [N. E. D.] 1612 when the heart is so aggraved: T. TAYLOR, Titus, i. 12, p. 256 (1619). [N. E. D.]

[If not misprinted for aggreve or assimilated to aggravate, from Fr. aggraver,='to aggrieve', 'aggravate'.]

aggregator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.

one who joins in flocking to, an adherent.

1583 the more part of them which were their aggregatours and followers: ELYOT, Castel of Helth, sig. A iiij r (1541).

2. a collector, compiler.

1621 Jacobus de Dondis, the Aggregator, repeats ambergreese, nutmegs, and all spice amongst the rest: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol II. p. 96 (1827).

[As if noun of agent to Lat. aggregāre,='to add to a flock'.]

aggress (= 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Rare.

I. to approach, move forward.

abt 1575 Behold, I see him now aggress, And enter into place: Cambyses, in Hazl Dodsl., iv. 172 [N E. D.]

2. to set upon, begin a quarrel. With object, on, or absol.

bef 1714 tell aggressing France, | How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight: PRIOR, Ode to Q. Anne [J.] 1775 Aggress, v. t to set upon, to attack, to begin a quarrel: ASH.

[From Fr. aggresser, agresser, = 'to assault', 'set upon'.]

aggression (= / =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. aggression.

I. an assault, attack, inroad.

1611 Aggression, An aggression, assault, incounter, or first setting on: COTGR. 1656 They are by your own confession but Aggressions; and you doe not yourselfe believe them to be exact: Wallis, Corr. of Hobbes, § 12. [R.]

2. aggressiveness, the practice of, or disposition for unprovoked attack.

bef. 1704 There is no resisting of a common enemy without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and aggression: L'ESTRANGE. [J.]

*aggressor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who first makes an offensive movement, an attacker, assailant.

an offensive movement, an attacker, assainant.

1646 This caus'd him to make his King the first aggressor of the war against Spain: Howell, Lewis XIII, p. 150.

1669 Declaie your self the Aggressor then; and I'll take you into Mercy: Dryden, Mock-Astrol., iv. Wks., Vol. 1.

170. 317 (1701).

1713 They show that it stung them, though, at the same time, they had the address to make their aggressors suffer with them: Addison, Guardian, No. 135, Wks., Vol. 1v. p. 254 (1856).

1754 he, therefore, far from being disposed to own himself in the wrong, would not even accept of a public acknowledgement from him. the aggressor, whom he looked upon as an infamous sharper, and was resolved to chastise accordingly: Shollett, Perd. Ct. Pathon, ch. xxxiii Wks., Vol. 1v. p. 182 (1817).

1887 Lady Lytton ..was not the aggressor, but for many years the patient victim of undeserved oppression: Truth, Apr. 21, p. 538.

[Not in Cotgr., s.v. Aggresseur; fr. aggressor, Lat. of Pandects, noun of agent to Lat. adgredi, = 'to approach', 'assail'.]

aggry, aggri, aigris, name of colored beads found in the ground in Ashantee, and applied to glass beads found among Roman remains.

1705 blew Coral, which we call Agric, and the Negroes Accorri: Tr. Bosnan's Gunea, Let. ix p. 119. 1819 The variegated stram of the aggry beads are so firmly united and so imperceptibly blended, that the perfection seems superior to art: Bowdick, Mission to Ashanter, 267. [N. F. D.] 1884 Aggry and Popo beads, jewels on the West Coast, would be despised by English children: F. Bovle, Borderland, p. 214 (1884). 1885 Chevron and aggry beads found in Roman London: Atheneum, July 11, p. 53/3.

aggur, agger: Malay. See aguila-wood.

agha: Turk. See aga.

*aghanee, aghani, sb.: Hind.: the early rice crop in

Agiamoglans: Turk. See Zamoglans.

agila [wood]: Port. See aguila-wood.

agile $(\angle = \text{ or } \angle \angle)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. agile: nimble, active, quick in motion.

1591 His agile arm beats down their fatal points: Shaks., Rom., ii. 1, 171.
1598 his young men agile and slender: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, lik. 1, p. 41. 1640 Your agill heels: H. More, Psych., II. ii. 20, p. 116. 1672
Stones...best fitted to exert their powers by the cupious Effluxions of their more agile and subtle parts: Hon. R. Boyle, Gems, p. 122.

*agio, sb.: It. agio, aggio: 'ease', 'convenience'.

1. the rate of charge made for changing a less valuable currency into a more valuable, the value being variably settled between the money-changer and his customer. Wotton illustrates the origin of the term.

The old Corn...shall...be exchang'd for new of this year...quantity for quantity, but ad agio, because the fresh grain is fallen three Julios in our Market: Reliq. Wotton., p. 675 (1685). 1738 ACIO, in commerce, is a term used, chiefly in Holland, and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and current money: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1753 ACIIO is also used for the profit arising from discounting a note, bill, or the like: - Cycl., Suppl. 1759 The Specie, Banco, Usances, Agio: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, 150, IV. 158. 1888 A commission has been sitting...to consider the means of preventing, or at least minimising as far as possible, the agio between gold and silver: Manchester Exam., Jan. 27, p. 5/1.

2. the business of exchange, money-changing.

1817 The mysteries of agio, tariffs, tare and tret: Scott, Rob Roy, 11 (1855). [N. E. D.] 1837 Chabot, disfrocked Capuchin, skilful in agio: Carlvie, Fr. Rov., Pt. II. Bk. v. ch. ii. [L.] 1861 What a chaos of cash debtor, contra creditor...brokerage, agio, tare and tret, dock warrants, and general commercial be-devilment: G. A. Sala, Tw. round Clock, 87.

See quotation.

1753 AGIO of assurance ... policy of assurance: Chambers, Cycl, Suppl.

agiotage, sb.: Fr.: exchange business; hence, loosely, speculating in shares and stocks, stock-jobbing. Anglicised in 19 c.

1865 adventurers who were bent on making their own fortunes by every sort of infamous agrotage and speculation: GREVILLE, Memoirs, 3rd S. I x 311

agitable ($\angle = = =$), adj: Eng. fr. Fr. agitable: liable to be easily stirred or excited.

1548 A rede wyth enery wind is agitable and flexible: HALL, Edw. IV., an. [R.]

agitato, adv.: It.: Mus.: in an agitated manner, with display of emotion.

1819 AGITATO, in *Music*, a term which implies not only a quick movement, but a character of expression arising from passion and perturbation: REES, *Cycl.* 1848 AGITATO. In an agitated manner: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

agitator $(\underline{\prime\prime} = \underline{\prime} = \underline{\prime})$, sb.: Eng.

1. Hist. a delegate of the private soldiers in the Eng. Parliamentary army 1647—9, also called in error adjutator.

1647 the twelve Horse-Agitators of five Regiments: Mercurius Miclancholicus, No. 9, p. 52. — The King brought forth a Parliament, the Parliament brought forth an Army, the Army brought forth Agitators, Agitators brought forth Propositions: 10, p. 52. 1647 the agitators are for certain reconciled with the army. Evelun, Corresp., Vol. 111. p 6 (1872). bef. 1658 That if it please thee to assist | Our Agitators and their List, | And Hemp them with a gentle twist: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 204 (1687). 1660 My Rump of Agitatours: S. Willes, King's Return, p. 7. 1693 But his [Cromwell's] way was to govern three Kingdoms by his Armies, the Armies by the Agitators, and the Agitators by himself: J. HACKET, Abp Williams, Pt. 11, 207, p. 223.

2. one who stirs up feelings of discontent, esp. as to political affairs.

bef. 1733 the visible Agitators of all the Sedttons and Troubles of King Charles the Second's Reign: R. North, Examen, I. iii 106, p. 195 (1740). 1818 Evil.. is the grand agitator of life, its food and occupation: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III ch. iii p. 146 (1819). 1837 He can exhort his supporters...to continue to fight against the agitators: Leeds Mercury, Feb. 3, p. 4/5.

a shaker in a physical sense.

[As if from Lat. agitātor,='a driver' (of animals), noun of agent to agitāre,='to stir', 'drive'.]

agitātrix, sb.: Lat.: a female who puts in motion or disturbs; questionably used as fem. of the quasi-Lat. agitator (q.v.). Rare.

1881 So the cat and the agitatrix exchanged courtesies and the agitatrix gave food to the hungry cat: Sat. Rev., Mar. 19, p. 361. [N. E. D.]

agla [wood]: Malay. See aguila-wood.

*agnate $(\angle \underline{\omega})$, sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. agnat or Lat. agnātus, pl. agnāti.

I. i. sb.: properly (after the Roman use), a relation (by nature or adoption) the connection with whom is traced exclusively by descent through males.

1534 Thay cannot have ony agnat or kinnisman of the father's side: In Balfour's Practicks, 117 (1754). [N. E. D.] 1738 AGNATI, in the Roman law, the male descendants from the same father: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1797 AGNATE, in law, any male relation by the father's side: Encyc. Brit. 1861 the limitation of relationship to the Agnates was a necessary security against a conflict of laws in the domestic forum: MAINE, Ancient Law, v. p. 150 (1876).

I. 2. sb.: any relation on the father's side.

1860 Agnates, in the law both of England and Scotland, are persons related through the father, as cognates are persons related through the mother...The intervention of females is immaterial, provided the connection be on the male or paternal side of the house: CHAMBERS, Encycl., Vol. 1. p. 76.

II. 1. adj.: related on the father's side; also, having a common forefather.

II. 2. adj.: akin to, of similar kind or nature.

1782 By a fair reciprocal analysis of the agnate words: POWNALL, Study Antiq. [T.]

*agnomen, sh.: Late Lat.: a 'to-name', an additional, or fourth name, assumed as a distinction by individuals in Ancient Rome. It qualified the cognomen or family name; as—Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus.

praenomen, nomen, cognomen, agnomen.
or original or name or name
name of the denoting denoting
individual. his clan. his family.

1665 Amongst these [Persians] the Mythra, (which some make one with the Cydaris...) was not least in esteem with Kings, seeing it gave the agnomen to the Persian King Chedor-Laomer: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 145 (1677). 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

agnus, sô.: Lat.: for agnus Dei, q. v. Also agnus-bell, the bell rung in Rom. Cath. churches during the part of the Mass called Agnus Dei.

abt 1375 he [tho pre-te] saies agnus thryse or he cese, | tho last worde he spekis of pese: Lay-Filks Mass-Book (Brit. Mus. Royal MS 17 B. 1717). 508, Simmons Text B p 46 (t579) 1487 An Agnus with a baleys iij saphires, ij perlys with an image of Saint Antony apon it: Paston Letters, Vol III No. 938, p. 464 (t574) 1563 Platina. affirmes, that Pope Sixtus appoynted the Sanctus to be songe...Sergius the Agnus: JAMES PILKINGTON, Confut, sig. Cvr.

agnus castus: Lat.: name of a tree, Chaste-tree or Abraham's balm, a species of vitex, supposed to preserve chastity.

1398 Agnus castus is an herbe hote & drye, & hath vertue to kepe the & wymmen chaste: Trevisa, Barth De P. R., XVII. XV. sig. N viij v'/2. 14. A braunch of agnus castus eke bearing | In her hand: Flower & Leaf, 142, in Pickering's Chawcer, Vol. VI. p. 249 (1845) 1547 Agnus castus brayed, and made in a playster: Boorder, Brev. ch. 252, p. 100 (1870) 1551 Tutsan... is ye herbe, which is called of oure Potecanes agnus castus: W. TURNER, Herb, sig c v r 1578 Agnus Castus groweth after the maner of a shrubby bush or tree: H Lyte, Tr Dodoen's Herb, Bk vI. p. 690. 1601 HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk 24, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 187. 1700 wreaths of Agnus castus: Dryden, Flower & Loaf, 172. 1701 The sense of His love takes up the whole soul, and He lodging in it is that true Agnus castus that makes it chaste: ABP, LEIGHTON, Ten Commandments, Prec. vii. Wks, Vol. v. p. 351 (1870). 1783 Agnus Castus Seeds: Stat. 27 Goo. 111., ch. 13. Sched A. s.v. Drugs. 1784 ladies in white velvet and green satin with rubies and emeralds, and holding wands of agnus castus: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 459 (1858) 1820 in a deep and shaded valley... whose banks are fringed with the agnus castus, eleaster and willow, we found the stream of the Ilissus: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 291.

[Composed of Lat. agnus (fr. Gk. ἄγνος which was confused with άγνος, = Lat. castus, 'chaste'), and castus. This agnus was further confused with Lat. agnus='lamb'.]

*agnus Dei: Lat.: 'the lamb of God'.

I. a part of the Mass beginning with the words Agnus Dei, during which a bell was rung (see agnus), also the music for this part of the Mass (which is the Latin original of the sentences beginning 'O Lamb of God' in the Litany).

bef. 1380 gret criynge & ioly chauntynge that stireth men & wommen to daunsynge & lettith men fro the sentence of holy writt, as Magnyficat, sanctus & agnus dei, that is so broken bi newe knackynge: Wvclif (?), Ord. Prest., ch. vu, in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks of Wyclif, p 169 (1880) ab. 1440 And as he was afore the Agnus De, the olde frere loked on hym how he brake the oste in the uij parties: Knt. of La Tour-Landry, ch. 32, p 46 (1868) 1528 Fare wele O holy consecracion | With blyssed sanctus and agnus dei. W Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c, p. 36 (1871). 1530 Agnus dei agnus dei: Palsgr. 1884 the yearning anguish and clamorous impetration of the Agnus Dei of Haydn's No. 2: R. Buchanan, Foxglove Manor, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 71.

2. a figure of a lamb with a cross or flag; also, a cake of wax stamped with a lamb bearing a cross and consecrated by the Pope.

1570 which said Agnus Dei is used to be specially hallowed and consecrated, as it is termed, by the said Bishop: Stat. 13 £liz., ch 2, §7 (Ruffhead). 1584 Popish periapts, amulets and charmes, agnus Dei, a wastcote of proofe: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. Kil. ch. ix p. 231. — Balme, virgine wax, and holie water, an Agnus Dei make: 16 1615 the effigies of Saint Paul on the one side, and a viper on the other, Agnus Dei, & the like: GEO. SANDYS, Trazv., p. 230 (1632). 1683 such [angel-gold] he had once to the value of £100 stamped with the agnus dei: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 195 (1872).

agon, pl. agones, sb.: Gk.: a public celebration of games, including horse-races and athletic contests, in Ancient Greece; also metaph. a contest.

1600 a long and spatious Cirque, which they call at this day Agon: Holland, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. vi. ch. vii), p. 1394.— such shewes and disports, called by the Greekes, Agones, were wont there to be exhibited: ib, p. 1395. 1797 poets, musicians, painters, &c. had their agones, as well as the athletæ: Encyc. Brit

[Gk. ἀγών,='an assembly', 'an assembly for public games', 'public games', 'a contest'.]

agonothetes, agonothet (= - = -), sb.: Gk. $d\gamma\omega vo\theta \ell \tau \eta s$: one who instituted or managed public games (see agon) in Ancient Greece.

1657 they have God to stand by them; not only as a spectator, or Agonotheta, but as a Captain of the Lord's hosts John Trapp, Com. Old. Test., Vol. iv p. 438/2 (1868). 1691 [God] the great 'Αγωνοθέτης, and Βραβευτης, the most just Judge and Rewarder: J Ray, Creation, Ep Ded., sig. A 4 το (1701). 1738 AGONOTHETA, AGONOTHETA, in antiquity, a magistrate chose among the Greeks, to preside, and have the superintendency of their sacred games, or combats, to defray the expences thereof, and adjudge the prizes to the conquerors: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1820 those large circular thrones or chairs of marble in which...the agonothetæ or the archons used to recline: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. ix p. 271.

*agora, àyopá, sò.: Gk.: an assembly, a place of assembly, esp. a market-place in Ancient Greece; also any open space surrounded by buildings or habitations.

1598 the Emperor himselfe, who hath no other seat of Empire but an Agora, or towne of wood: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol 1 p. 489 1797 The Grecian Ayopa exactly correspond with the Roman fora, being places where courts and markets were held: Encyc Brit, s.v. Forum. 1860 the moonbeams breaking themselves into mimic lightning on the basin of a fountain in the public square—the azora of other days: Once a Week, June 30, p. 27/2. 1885 He describes the agora and the statue of Elatus: S. P. Lambros, in Athenaeum, July 4,

agouti, sb.: S. Amer.: name of a genus of S. American and W. Indian rodents, the best known being the Long-nosed Cavy (Dasyprocta Agouti), an animal akin to the guinea-pig of the size of a large rabbit.

of the Size of a large raddit.

1625 the Acutis are like the Conies of Spaine, chiefely in their teeth: the colour is dunne: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. IV. Bk vii. p. 1301. 1731 Agouty: BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON. 1790 The Agouti, or Long-nosed Cavy...If taken when young, the Agouti is easily tamed: Bewuck's History of Quadrupleds, p. 331. 1822-33 the different agoutis and coats species: Tr. Malte-Briws's Geogr., p. 544 (Edinb., 1834). 1845 Occasionally a deer, or a Guanaco (wild Llama) may be seen: but the Agouti (Cavia Patagonica) is the commonest quadruped This animal here represents our hares: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. iv. p. 69. — Bad as the country was, ostriches, deers, agoutis, and armadilloes, were abundant: ib. p. 77. 18... it has hair like silk, and four large incisor teeth in front. I believe it is an animal I've read about in my Natural History called an agouti: Mrs H B. Paull, Tr. Swiss Fam Rob., ch. ii. p. 22.

agoyat, sb.: Mod. Gk. ἀγωγιάτης: a muleteer.

1882 And the maiden sat close-guarded, riding midmost of the band, | Listless on the stumbling mule that strained the agoyat's guiding hand: G. F. Armstrong, Garland from Greece, p. 293, l. 1.

agrafe, agraffe, sb.: Fr.: a hook forming with a ring a clasp.

1643 Amongst the treasures is...the agraffe of his [Charlemagne's] royal mantle: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 47 (1872).

Agrāria, fem. adj.: Lat.: used with 'law' for agrarian, which it preceded and gave rise to. See quotations.

1579 the law Agraria passed for the division of lands: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 829 (16x2). 1600 The law Agraria, concerning division of lands among the poore commons, was now first put up and proposed: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk II. p. 43.

agrémens, sb. pl.: Fr.: graceful courtesies, charms, refined pleasures, ornaments.

1711 I had guessed by the little Agrémens upon his sign that he was a Frenchman: Spectator, No. 28, Apr. 2, p. 48/2 (Morley). 1752 all acts of civility are...a conformity to custom, for the quiet and conveniency of society, the agrémens of which are not to be disturbed, by private dislikes and jealousies: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol II No. 70, p. 301 (1774). 1765 I intend to bring it [my cottage] a handful of treillage and agrémens from Paris: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol IV. p. 393 (1857). 1829 the graceful agremens of a saloon: Edin. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 514. 1840 being solely occupied with her agremens: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 5 (1865).

agricultor, sb.: Late Lat.: a tiller of land. Rare, more used about 1800.

1818 Topp.

[From Lat. agri cultor,='tiller of the field'. In English agricultor, agricole (17 c.), and agricolist seem to have yielded to agriculturist (18 c.).]

agrodolce, adj. used as sb.: It.: sour (and) sweet, sharp (and) mild.

1845 In Spain...Love is...an alternation of the agro-dolce: Forp, Handbk. Spain, r. i. 46. [N. E. D]

*aguardiente, sh.: Sp.: burning liquor, coarse spirit made from grain or potato, usually flavored with aniseed.

1826 he was dressed in a dirty poncho—was drinking aquadiente [sic] with the Gauchos: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 241.

1847 the town, known to contain great quantities of wine and aguardiente, was four miles distant: Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth, p. 121 (1848). bef. 1881 the bottle distant: contain aguardiente: Bret Harte, Story of a Mine, ch. 1. Wks., Vol. v. p. 1 (1881).

1883 vendors of cheap and vile "aguardiente": Daily Tel., Jan. 22,

aguila [-wood]: Port.: eagle-wood, lign-aloes, agalloch (q, v.).

1589 they do offer vnto their idolles frankensence, benjamin, wood of aguila, and cayolaque: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. I. p. 58 (1853).

— There is a great stoare of a wood called palo de Aguila: ib., Vol. II. p. 303 (1854). 1634 amongst other Woods both rare and precious, they affect that cald Aquila and the older Calamba, trees of admirable height and euennesse: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 182. 1699 Pepper, Lignum Aloss, and Aguala Wood: DAMPIER, Voyages, Vol. II. Pt. i p. 8 1727 it [the Siam Coast] produces good store of Sapan and Agala-woods: A. HAMILTON, East Indies, Vol. II. p. 194. [Vule, s.v. Sappan-wood] 1854 the Eagle-wood, a tree yielding uggur oil, is also much sought for its fragrant wood: Hooker, Himal, Yourn., Vol. II. p. 318 (1855). [Yule, s.v. Eagle-wood]

Variants, agila, agal(a), agla, uggur.

[From a Malay. corruption of Skt. aguru, whence also gahru in kayū-gahru, = 'garroo-wood, garrow-wood'. The Portuguese used their aguila, = 'eagle', to represent the native name, hence Bot. Aquilaria and eagle-wood.]

Ahitophel, Ahithophel. See **Achitophe**l.

*Ahriman (4 = =), Arimanes, Arimanius, the god or principle of evil and darkness in the Old Persian mythology, ever struggling against the opposite god or principle of good and light called Ormuzd (q. v.) or Oromasdes.

and light called **Ormuzd** (q. v.) or *Oromasdes*.

1646 the speculation of *Pythagoras*, *Empedocles*, and many ancient Philosophers, and was no more than *Oromasdes* and *Arimanius* of *Zoroaster*: Sir The Brown, *Pseud Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 34 (1686) 1678 the ancient *Persians*. their *Two Gods*, the *Good* and the *Evil*, or *Oromasdes* and *Arimanius*: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 213. 1786 I listened to the counsels of Aherman and the daughter of Pharaoh, and adored fire and the hosts of heaven: Tr. *Backford's Vathek*, p. 144 (1883). 1787 Their evil principle, the dæmon Ahriman, might be represented as the rival or as the creature of the God of light: Gibbon, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol Ix. ch. li. p. 422 (1813). 1825 he proceeded to chant verses, very ancient in the language and structure, which some have thought derive their source from the worshippers of Arimanes, the Evil Principle. 'Dark Ahriman, whom Irak still | Holds origin of woe and ill!' Scott, *Talisman*, ch. iii. pp. 18/2, 19/1 (1868). 1831 Dryden was the connecting link between the literature of the age of James the First, and the literature of the age of Anne. Oromasdes and Arimanes fought for him. Arimanes carried him off: MACAULAY, Essays, p. 155 (1877). 1870 the special distinction of the being known to us under the familiar name of Ahriman, was the title of Angrô-Mannyus, or spirit of darkness: G. W. Cox, Aryan Mythol., Vol. II. ch. x. p. 355. 1886 the name 'Stoned One' for Iblis recalls the stoning of Ahriman with Honover, the Word: C. R. Conder, Syrian Stone-Lore, Ix. p. 339

[The Angro-mainyus (='spirit of darkness') of the Zend-Avesta, Pers. Ahirman, was rendered in Gk. Arimanes ('Aριμάνης), in Lat. Arimanes, Arimanius, in Fr. Ahriman, whence Mod. Eng. Ahriman.]

aï, sô.: Braz.: Zool.: the three-toed sloth of tropical S. American forests, named from its cry; Bradypus triductylus, order Edentata.

1693 The American Creature called Ai or Sloth: Phil. Trans., xvII. 85t. [N.E D.] 1790 The one [a Sloth], called the AI, is about the size of a Fox: Bewick's Hist. of Quadrupeds, p. 437. 1822—33 the idle ai: Tr. Malte-Brun's Geogr., p. 544 (and Ed.).

ai -. Occasional transliteration of Gk. al-. Sec ae-.

aid, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to help, assist, succor; trans., rarely absol. (SHAKS., All's Well, iv. 4, 12), and with infin. (SHAKS., Wint. T., v. 2, 77).

1488 To ayde helpe and Susteyne them in theyr necessytees: CAXTON, Cato, a iij b. [N. E. D.] 1546 The Romans...arnestile requiering him that hee wolde aide them: Tr. Polydore Vergu's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 45 (1846). — aydinge oftentimes his cousines and neighbours: 1b., p. 284. 1591 no more my fortune can, But curse the cause I cannot aid the man: SHAKE, I Her. VI., ii. v. 3, 44. 1594 How can we aid you with our kindred tears? — Rich. III., ii. 2, 63.

[From Fr. aider,='to help'.]

aidance (2 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. aidance: help, assistance, means of help. Obs.

1593 Who, in the conflict that it holds with death, | Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy: SHAKS., II Hen. VI., iii. 2, 165,

aidant ("=), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. adj.: helping, helpful, assisting.

1483 Saynt Thomas whos merytes be unto us aydaunte and helpyng: CAXTON, Gold. Leg., 420/1. [N. E. D.] 1605 be aidant and remediate | In the good man's distress: Shaks., K. Lear, iv. 4, 17.

sb.: helper, assistant.

1475 The ayantes and helpers of the quene: CANTON, Juson, 11. [N.E.D.] Variant, 15 c. ayant.

[From Fr. aidant, aiant, pres. part. of aider, aier,='to aid' (q, v).

aide, sb.: Fr.: short for aide de camp, q. v.; used also metaph. for a confidential attendant.

1837 The prefects are no more than so many political aides, whose duty it is to carry into effect the orders that emanate from the great head: f. F. Couper, Europe, Vol. 1. p. 177. 1859 He [a zebra] had three ropes to his head-stall, and three sturdy aides to guide him: Once a Week, Vol. 1. No. 22, Nov. 26, p. 455/2. 1881 The Bishop and his aides are making strenuous efforts for funds to build a permanent stone edifice: Nicholson, From Sturrd to Share, ch. xvii p. 124. 1882 Angela, her two alice Holson, From Sturrd to Share, All Sorts & Conditions of Men, ch. ix. p. 76.

*aid(e) de camp, sb. phr.: Fr.: helper in (of) the field; an officer in attendance on a general; hence metaph. a confidential attendant: correct pl. aides de camp.

dential attendant: correct pl. aides de camp.

1670 The Duke .writ to St. Torse Aide de Camp, who commanded them: COTTON. Espernon, III M. 573 [N. E. D.] 1708 KERSEY 1743—7 He thereupon sent one of his Aid-de-Camps to Marshal de M.: Tindat, Contin. Fapin, Vol. 1 p. 659 1 (1751). 1745 Lord Bury and Mr. Conway are aid-decamps to the Duke: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1 p. 408 (1857). 1746 two of his aides-de-camp ib, Vol. II p. 4 1759 one of your Aids de Camp once or twice made me repeat the Orders: Capt J SMITH, Lord G. Sackville's Vinduation, p. 16. 1787 The remains of the late Duke of Rutland arrived at Belvoir castle from Ireland, attended by four of his aids-de-camp Gent Mag, p. 1123/1. 1808 Captain Campbell, my aide de camp: Wellington, Dispaticles, Vol. 1 v. p. 90 (1838) 1826 one of the aides-de-camp. Swaltern, h. vii. p. 121 (1828) 1853 Flahault was aide-de-camp to Marshal Berthier till the middle of the Russian campaign: Greville, Memoirs, 3rd Ser, I. 11 31. 1854 ushered into the studio with his father and Mr. Smee as his aides-de-camp on his entry: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. xvii. p. 196 (1879) *1875 the Imperial suite, consisting of Aides-de-Camp and Generals: Times, May 29 [St.] 29 [St]

aide des cérémonies, phr.: Fr.: master or steward of the ceremonies; see aide de camp.

1651 Then came the Aide des Ceremonies: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 280 (1872)

*aide-mémoire, sb. phr.: Fr.: a 'help-memory', an assistance to the memory.

1885 Catalogue Illustré du Salon...is more than a very useful aide mémoire of the great collection: Athenœum, Aug. 1, p. 151/1.

albas, sb.: Gk.: shame, modesty, feeling of reverence.

1869 that undefinable feeling of alows, which restrained a man from committing any action disapproved by the generality of mankind: A S Wilkins, Light of World, p. 25

Mr Cotton: Sat Rev, Vol. 56, p. 542/1.

aigre-doux, fem. -douce, adj.: Fr.: sour-sweet, with sweet and sour mixed together, sourish, rather bitter.

1875 the prevailing voice, was soft but strong, with the vigour in it of mature life, just roughened here and there by a touch of age, which gave it an augre-doux of distinct character: Mrs Oliphant, Story of Valentine, Vol. 1. ch i. p. 2. 1883 "La Maréchale" has one of M. Alphonse Daudet's curious aigre-doux recommendations prefixed to it: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 580. 1885 The aigre-douce Miss Bolsover does not play so important a part: Athenæum, Dec. 26, p. 837/3. 1886 The same aigre-doux mentions of B. C.: ib., Aug. 21, 220/1.

Variant, 16 c. agerdows, thus Anglicised by Skelton, 1523, Gard. of Laur., 1250; also Anglicised as eagredulce by Udall, 1548, Erasm. Par. Luke, 3 a. [N. E. D.]

[Composed of Fr. aigre, = 'sour', doux(fem. douce), = 'sweet'.]

aigrette ($\angle \angle$), aigret, egret, egrette, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. a tuft of feathers like that of the egret (see 2), a spray of gems, an ornamental tuft worn on the head.

1630 head 'tyres of flowers, mix'd with silver, and gold, with some sprigs of Ægrets among: B. Jonson, Marques, Vol. II. p. 156. 1766 Ear-rings, necklaces, aigrets Fringes, blonds, and mignionets: Anstey, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 17 (1808) 1839 aigrettes for the caps of the nobles: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of Bosph., p. 31. 1887 In front a high aigrette of white tulle was perched aggressively: Daily News, Jan. 6, p. 3/1.

2. Zool. and Science. a refashioning of ægret, egret the older Anglicised form of Fr. aigrette, = 'the lesser white heron' or its characteristic tuft, applied to sundry tufts or tuft-like appearances.

Variants, 17 c. aegret, egrette, 18 c. aigret. [From Fr. aigrette, dimin. of aigre, = 'heron', from Old H. Germ. hiegro (heigir), = 'heron'.]

aigreur, sb.: Fr.: sourness, tartness.

1824 There is in both [tracts] but especially in the latter, a tone of aigreur, intimating deep dissatisfaction with late ecclesiastical preferments: Scott, Swift's Wks, Vol. VIII. p. 310 (and Ed.).

aigri, ppl.: Fr.: irritated, soured.

1846 with him [Palmerston] the question had become personal; how 'aigri' he had been by the refusal of the Northern Powers to take up the affair: In H Greville's Diary, p 173.

[Past part. of Fr. aigrir,='to sour', 'irritate'.]

aigue-marine, sb.: Fr.: beryl or aquamarine.

1738 AIGUE Marine, in natural history. See AQUA Marina: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1765 The colour will be blueish, and bordering on the colour of the aigue marine: DELAVAL, in Phil. Trans., LV. 21. [N.E. D.]

*aiguille, sb.: Fr.: a tapering peak of a mountain: lit. 'a needle'.

1816 the lake calm and clear; Mont Blanc and the Aiguille of Argentières both very distinct: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 256 (1832). 1826 One peak...much resembled the *aiguilles* of Mont Blanc: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 190.

1877 One of the crags of the aiguille-edge, on the Southern slope, is struck sharply through, as by an awl. into a little eyelet hole. Ruskin, Ethics of the

*aiguillette, so.: Fr.: a tagged braid or cord on a uniform hanging from shoulder to breast.

1854 Some bright ornament, clasp, or aiguillette, on Kate's dress: DE QUINCEN, S. Mu Nun, Wks. 1.1 60. [N E D] 1882 The aiguillette is always to be worn with full dress and on State occasions: Adm. Uniform Reg., in Navy List, July, p. 493 [N. E D.]

[Anglicised in 15 c. as ag(g)let, ag(g)lot, agelette (1480 Wardrobe Acc. Edward IV., pp. 124, 153 [Pickering, 1830]), borrowed again in 16 c. and Anglicised as aiguelet (1530 Palsgrave), aguelette, agguelet (1555 Fardle of Facions), aygulet (1590 Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 26), in 19 c. egellet, agulette. aiglet.

alianthus, -tus, -to, -te, sb.: Bot.: name of a genus of trees native in India, China, and the Malay archipelago, of the order Xanthoxylaceae, with large pinnate leaves, grown as ornamental trees in Europe. The Chinese variety, Ailanthus glandulosa, is grown in Europe as food for a good kind of silkworm.

1807 T. Martyn, Miller's Bot. Dict. 1809 AILANTHUS...There is one species, viz. A. glandulosa, or tall atlanthus, which is a tree with a straight trunk, 40 or 50 feet high, a native of China. It grows fast in our climate, and as it rises to a considerable height it is proper for ornamental plantations. NICHOLSON, Brit. Encycl. 1845 O'er me let a green Ailanthus grow. the Tree of Heaven: Hirst, Poems, 158. [N. E. D.]

[The Bot. Lat. ailantus (often corrupted to ailanthus, as if a compound of Gk. aνθos) is fr. Amboynese ailanto, said to ='tree of gods'.]

ailes de pigeon, phr.: Fr.: pigeon's wings. See quot.

1854 his French master, livid with rage and quivering under his ailes de pigeon: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 28 (1879) bef. 1863 He will recognize the novelist's same characters, though they appear in red-heeled pumps and ailes-de-pigeon, or the garb of the nineteenth century: — Roundabout Papers, p. 5 (1879). 1884 his hair untortured...into the fashionable ailes-de-pigeon: Tr Galdos' Trafalgar, p 99.

*aimée, fem. ppl.: Fr.: female friend, mistress.

[Fem. of Fr. aimé, past part of aimer, = 'to love'.]

*aîné, fem. aînée, adj.: Fr.: elder, senior, eldest, opposed to puiné or cadet,='younger'.

1883 MM Got, Delaunay, Maubant, Coquelin atné, Febvre: Academy, Jan. 20, p 43.

aiones: quasi-Lat. See negones.

air noble, phr.: Fr.: a noble air or mien, a natural air of refinement and distinction.

1882 You have the air noble; you are not a prig: W. Besant, All Sorts & Conditions of Men, Prol. ii. p. 13 (1883).

jax: Lat. fr. Gk. Alas: the hero next in fame after Achilles in the Trojan war, representative of physical strength and courage. In a frenzy caused by chagrin at Ulysses being deemed more worthy of the arms of Achilles, he flogged and killed cattle, and on recovering slew himself.

[Used, by a pun on a jakes, for a privy (1596 SHAKS., L. L. L., v. 2, 581; 1611 COTGRAVE, Retraict, an Aiax, Privie; 1630 JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. D 1 ro such a one will put me off with a scornefull tush, a pish, or a mew, and commit my Booke to the protection of Ajax).

1595 Let but Sophocles bring you Aiax on a stage, killing and whipping Sheepe and Oxen: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 34 (1868). 1646 He would not send an Ajax, where he should employ an Vlysses: HOWELL, Lewis XIII., p. 141. 1649 our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' Achillesses, Ulysses, Ajaxes, and Hecculesses did with their weapons, and clubs: Moderate, No 213, p. 1995. 1769 He'll teaze you with his fooleries, and jabber | Stuff without head or tail.—He only wants | The habit, else he is a perfect Ajax: B. THORNTON, Tr. Plautus, Vol. 1. p. 306.

ajonjoli, jonjoli, sb.: Sp.: sesame, oily Indian corn.

1588 Oyle of Zerzelnie, which they make of a Seede, and is very good to eate and to frye fishe withall: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voyage, fol. 22 ro. 1589 much oyle of algongoli: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist Chin., Vol. II. p. 265 (1854) — a botiia of oile made of algongoli for three rials: ib., p. 265. 1727 The Men...are continually squirting gingerly Oyl at one another: A. HAMILTON, East Indies, Vol. I. p. 128. [Yule] 1807 The oil chiefly used here, both for food and unguent, is that of Sesamum, by the English called Gingeli, or sweet oil: F. Buchanan, Mysore, &c., Vol. I. p. 8. [ib.] 1874 We know not the origin of the word Gingeli, which Roxburgh remarks was (as it is now) in common use among Europeans: Hanburry & Fluckiger, Pharm., p. 426. [ib.] 1875

Oils, Jinjih or Til: Taile of Customs Duties, imposed on imports into B India,

Variants, 16 c. algongoli, seseline, 18 c. gingerly, 19 c. gingeli, jinjili.

[The four last variants are fr. Hind. jinjali, or Port. girgelim, zırzelim. All forms ultimately fr. Arab. (al-)jaljulan.]

ἀκαταληψία. See acatalepsia.

*akhoond, sb.: Pers.: theologian, doctor. See Langlès' note on Chardin's Voyages, Vol. IV. p. 193 (1811).

1738 AKOND, an officer of justice in Persia, who takes cognizance of the causes of orphans, and widows; of contracts, and other civil concerns.—He is the head of the school of law, and gives lectures to all the subaltern officers: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1880 The Akhoond of Swat, a Mohammedan samt. reigning supreme as the guide and director of the hearts of men all over high Asia. the Akhoond generally kept on friendly terms with the English: Libr. Univ. Knowl, Vol 1 p. 192.

Pers. ākhān, = 'a master', 'a theologian'.]

akkabaah, sb.: ? corrupt Arab.: a large caravan.

1809 accumulating there in larger bodies called Akkabaahs, they proceed across...the great desert: Edin. Rev., Vol. 14, p. 318.

akropolis: Gk. See acropolis.

all, part of phr.: It.: 'to the, after the, in the'; used bef. masc. sing. nouns which begin with a consonant (except z, and s followed by another consonant, before which allo is found); also 16, 17 cc. for all? (for alla, allo before a vowel). See It. phrases beginning with al, all', alla, allo.

1589 a straight buskin al inglesse [=all' Inglesse, 'in English fashion']: PUT-TENHAM, Eng. Pecs., III. p. 305 (1868). 1591 His breeches were made after the new cut, | Al Portugese, loose like an emptie gut: SPENS, Prosop., 212. bef. 1682 A fair English Lady drawn Al Negro [='in Negro style']: SIR TH. BROWN, Tracts, XIII. p. 101 (1686).

al², part of phr.: Sp.: 'to the, after the, in the'. Composed of a, prep., and el, masc. art.,='the'.

al's, part of phr.: Arab.: 'the'; Arabic definite article.

al conto, phr.: It.: à la carte (q. v.).

1617 There are in these Italian Innes two ordinarie courses of eating, one al conto that is upon reckoning, the other al pasto that is by the meale at a set rate; F. Morvson, Itin., Pt. III. Bk. ii. ch. 5, p. 117.

al coraggio, phr.: It.: (with the) courage! See al1.

1598 And how is't, man? What allo coragio! B Jonson, Case is Alt., i. 1, p. 506 (1865).

al dispetto di Dio, phr.: It.: 'in contempt (despite) of God'.

1662 Ahaziah sent a third captain to fetch the prophet al despite di Dio, as if he would despitefully spit in the face of Heaven: John Trapp, Com. 1 Sam., iv. 9, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 421/1 (1867).

*al fresco, phr.: It.: lit. 'in (on) the fresh'.

1. adv. and attrib. in the open air.

1. adv. and attrib. in the open air.

1753 It was good for her ladyship's health to be thus alfresco: Mrs. Heywood, F. F. Fissamy, I. v. 53. [N.E.D.] 1770 a small Vauxhall was acted for us at the grotto in the Elysian fields. I did not quite enjoy such an entertainment ai freece so much as I should have done: Hor. Walfold, Letters, Vol. v. p. 246 (1857). 1811 a little lad who had reported an atfresco orchestra as consisting of two horns and a hautboy: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. i. p. 32 (and Ed.). 1815 Mr. Woodhouse was conveyed in his carriage. to partake of this alfresco party: J. Austen, Enma, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 319 (1833). 1825 eating his maccaroni or his water melon alfresco: English in Italy, Vol. I. p. 33. 1845 It was very amusing to watch the town taking its evening meal, "alfresco": Warburton, Cresc and Cross, Vol. II. p. 71 (1848). 1860 taking their rest alfresco in the Regent's Park: Once a Week, July 14, p. 72/I. 1882 The hunting gave place, often and in a moment, to alfresco banquets: Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 6 (and Ed.).

Art. in fresco (see afresco), or as sb.,=fresco; lit. 'on the fresh' (plaster).

1764 It is superior to the alfresco, and the Mosaic work: Harmer, Observ., VII § 40, 304. [N.E.D.] 1806 Fine paintings al fresco are still visible: Edin Rev., Vol. 8, p. 268. 1886 The prehistoric artist worked al fresco, executing patterns or figures: Athenaeum, Mar. 6, p. 333/1.

al pasto: It. See al conto.

al segno, phr.: It.: Mus.: 'to the sign', a direction to the performer to go back to, and repeat from the place marked

1779 AL SEGNO, or DA CAPO, These words written at the end of an air, denote, that the first part must be re-commenced, not entirely at the beginning, but at that place where the return is marked: W. WARING, Tr. Rousseau's Dict.

āla, pl. ālae, sb.: Lat.: a wing. Hence, Physiol. a winglike process, esp. a lateral cartilage of the nose; Bot. a side petal of a papilionaceous corolla, also (Obs.) an axil, the upper angle of the divergence of branch from stem; Rom. Antiq. (Rare) a side apartment or recess branching off from a central chamber or hall.

a Central Champer of Hall.

1788 Ala is also used in anatomy, for several parts of the body, which bear some resemblance to the figure of a wing. The two cartilages of the nose which form the nostrils are also called ale. Ala is also used in botany, for the angle which the leaves, or the stalks or pedicles of the leaves, form with the stem, or branches of a plant from which they arise. Ala is sometimes also applied to the angle formed by the branches themselves, with the stem. Chambers, Cycl. 1753 Alæ is also used to signify those petals, or leaves of the papilionaceous flowers, placed between those others which are called the vaxillim and the carina, which make the top and bottom of the flower: ib., Suppl. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

alabandine. See almandine.

*alabaster $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. or Lat.

I. 1. name of fine, semi-transparent varieties of sulphate of lime or gypsum, used for sculpture, the best known of which is a glistening white.

which is a glistening white.

abt. 1886 Of alabaster whit and reed coralle [n r alabastre]: Chaucer, Knts. T., 1052. 1898 Alabastre is a whyte stone with strakes of divers colours: Trevisa, Barth De P. R., xvi. iii sig. K iii n'l... 1440 Alabaster, a stone, Alabastrum, Parium: Prompt Parv 1604 that whiter skin of her than snow, | And smooth as monumental alablaster: Shaks, Oth., v. 2, 5. 1625 the windowes of Alabaster, white Mai ble, and much other spotted Mai ble [of the Seragho of Hispann]: Purkhas, Pigrima, Vol. II Ik. ix ch. 4, p. 1432. 1667 it was a rock | Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds, | Conspicuous far. Milton, P. L., Iv. 544

I. 2. attrib. made of alabaster (I. 1).

1593 A hly prison'd in a gool of snow, | Or ivory in an alablaster band: Shaks, Ven. and Ad., 363.

1703 part of an alabaster column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico

It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Mara in Campitello, for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall, so that the light passing through it, makes it look, to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amberit, hardson, Italy. [J] 1815 Sculptured on alabaster obelisk: Shelley, Alastor, Poems, p 53 (1864).

I. 2 a. like alabaster (I. 1), smooth and white.

1594 those tender babes...girdling one another | Within their innocent alablaster arms: SHAKS., Rich. III., IV. 3, II. 1671 I intend to present him to her delicate Alablaster hands: SHADWFLL, Humorists, ii. p. 16.

II. 1. Pliny's alabastrites, a glistening stone, stalagmitic carbonate of lime, used by the ancients for alabastra, boxes for unguents. It is almost transparent.

1382 boxe of alabastre: Wyclif, Mark, xiv. 3. 1797 Variegated, yellow, and reddish alabaster. This species is the common alabaster of the ancients, and is so soft that it may be cut with a kmfe: Encyc. Brit.

1526 there cam a woman with an alablaster boxe of oyntement called nade: Tyndale, Mark, xiv. 3 (1836). 1611 an alabaster box: Bible, ib.

II. 2. Antig. Lat. alabaster, Mod. Lat. alabastrum, post-Classical Gk. alabastron; pl. alabastra.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1887 a beautiful vase of red terra-cotta in the shape of an alabastron, about six inches high: Athenwum, July 0, p. 61/1.

II. 3. According to Epiphanius ἀλάβαστρον μύρου, - 'an alabaster box of ointment', was a small glass jar holding a pound of oil, of the capacity of half the sexturius, called αλάβαστρον from its brittleness; see Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. The quotation from Trevisa below is found in a chapter on measures of capacity.

1398 Alabastrum is a vessell for syntment & hath that name of the kinde of the stoon y^b it is made of: Trevisa, Barth. De P. R., XIX. CXXVIII.

Variants, 14 c. alabastre, 16 c.—17 c. generally alablaster. [Old Fr. alabastre is fr. Lat. alabaster, pl. alabastra, - a box for unguents made of alabaster (II. 1), fr. (ik. ἀλάβαστρος (pl. αλάβαστρα, whence New Test. sing. αλάβαστρον) late form of Gk. αλάβαστος (II. 1, II. 2).]

alabouche, sb.: coined fr. Fr. phr. dire tout ce qui vient à la bouche,='to say all that comes to the mouth': a gossip, chatterbox. Rare.

1756 The Twickenham Alabouches say the Legge is to marry the eldest Pelhamine infanta: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 111. p. 36 (1857).

alabraundyne. See almandine.

aladjak, sb.: Turcoman. See quotation.

1884 the erection of an aladjak or ev... [described below as a | dome-shaped wicker hut, with its covering of reed mats and felt: EDM. ()'IJONOVAN, Merv, ch. xvii. p. 181 (New York).

alagarto: Sp. See alligator.

alahal, misread for al-la'l, 'the ruby', Arab. fr. I'ers. See quotations.

1615 The fifth [spheare], of pearles: The sixth, of Alahat: W. Britwell, Moham. Import., 11. 86. 1665 The sixth [orb of heaven] was of Turquoise, The seventh of Alahat; some interpret it Fire; where pure Light or Breath congealed: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 328 (1677).

alalagmos, sb : Gk. ἀλαλαγμός : war-cry, cry of alala (1675 Hobbes, Tr. Odyss., 299;—Tr. Iliad, 214).

1821 the alalagmos of the Roman legions: Confess. of an Eng Opeum-Eater, Pt 11 p. 164 (1023)

alamande: Mod. Fr. See allemande.

alambiqué, ppl.: Fr.: over-refined, over-subtle; lit. 'distilled'. The Eng. alembicated is used, 1819, by LADY MOR-GAN, Fl. Macarthy, I. i. 8, 'theories of alembicated refine-

1795 Lorenzo's [sonnets] are frequently more clear, less alembiques, and not inharmonious. Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol IV p. 549 (1820) 1885 in spite of a style that the French call alambique, in spite of thresome double and treble distillations of phraseology, in spite of fatiguing moralities, gravities, and ponderosities, we have still been in communion with a high and commanding intellect. J Morley, in Macmillan's Mag., p. 243/2.

[Past part. of Fr. alambiquer, = 'to distill as in an alembic'.] alambre, sb.: Port.: 'amber'. Halliwell's alabre, which looks as if it might be for alambre, is a mistake for calabre.

1625 the Alambie [sic] in Cambaia. In Cambaia also is found plentie of the Stone Alambre: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1 Bk. i. p. 38 1708 Kersey.

[Port. alambra, fr. Arab. al,='the', 'anbar,='ambergris'.]

*alameda, sb.: Sp. See quotations.

1826 the row of poplars which shade this Almeida, or public walk: CAPT HEAD, Pannjas, p 131 — As soon as the sun has set, the Almeida is crowded with people: ib., p 69 1832 At the foot of the hill was an alameda, or public walk: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 117 1883 The life was mainly divided between the balconies and the alameda or promenade: Sat Rev, Vol. 55, p. 449

[Lit. a place planted with the alamo, = 'the poplar tree'.]

alamire: It.: Mus.: old name of two notes, namely, A next below, and A next above middle C in Guido Aretino's great scale.

bef. 1529 But tre and venire, | And solfa so alamyre: J. Skelton, Col. Cloute, 107, Wks, Vol. 1. p 315 (1843). 1597 The second tune is from A la nu re to A re: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 251 (1771). 1609 In the first part set A Base; in the third Dsolve; in the fift Alamire: Douland, Tr. Ornith. Microl, p 22. 1634 plate her part so wel, that she run through all the keyes from A-la-nu-re to double Gammut: Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 83. 1705 An Octave, from Are to Alamire: Phil Trans., xxv. 2080.

Variants, 16 c. alamyre, 17 c. A lamire.

[Composed of A used as the name of a note and la, mi, re, for which see gamut. The syllables indicated the position of the A in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th hexachords respectively (or in the 5th, 6th, and 7th) and also later their position in the scales of C, F, G, respectively; see the table of scales, DOULAND, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 8.]

alamort: Eng. fr. Fr. See à la mort.

alapeen: Eng. fr. Syr. See alepine.

alaqueca, sb.: Sp. fr. Arab. al-'aqīqa,='the cornelian'. See quotations.

1625 in Zeilan and in Balagate...they have also the Alaquera [sic] or Quequi, which stayeth the issue of bloud presently: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1 Bk. i. p. 38. 1753 ALAQUECA, a medicinal stone brought from the Indies, in small glossy fragments; much praised by some for its efficacy in stopping hæmorrhages, when applied externally: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

*alastor, sb.: Gk. ἀλάστωρ: an avenger. Rare.

1603 such Dæmons and curst fiends, whom we call Alastoras [Gk. acc pl]... The revengers of such enormities and crimes could not be forgotten: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1330.

ālaternus, alatern $(\angle = \angle)$, sh.: Low Lat.: name of a species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus*).

1607 a tree called Alaternus, which never beareth fruit but only leaves: Topsell, Four-footed Beasts, 189 (1673). [N.E.D.] 1644 I was led to a pretty garden, planted with hedges of alaternus: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 66 (1872) 1664 Sow Alaternus Seeds in Cases, or open Beds: — Kal. Hort., p. 193 (1729) 1673 hedges of Cypress, Alaternus, Laurel, Bay, Phillyreas, I. RAN, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 364. 1767 you may transplant phillyreas, alaternus, yews, ever-green oaks: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener, 186 (1882). p. ro8 (1803).

alaventure: ? fr. Fr. à l'aventure: at adventure, earlier 'at aventure' (printed 'at a venture' I Kings, xxii. 34, SHAKS., II Hen. IV., i. 1, 59), at random, at haphazard. Obs., very Rare, Doubtful.

1489 al dedes of bataylle ben doon at alaventure: Caxton, Fayt of Armes, ch. xxiv. sig. E vi r.

[Caxton's phrase may be for at all aventure,='at all adventure', wrongly put for the simple at aventure.]

alba (comic for albums), used as pl. of album by the pedantic valet in C. Reade's Christie Johnstone.

albacore, sô.: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port.: name of a large species of tunny found in W. Indian seas, and of similar fish.

1579 the fish which is called Albecoras and Dorsimhar fish.

1579 the fish which is called Albecoras and Bonitos: ib., Vol. III.

1579 the fish which is called Albecoras and Bonitos: ib., Vol. III.

1579 the fish which is called Albecoras and Bonitos: ib., Vol. III.

1580 p. 446. bef 1613 The altacore that followeth night and day | The flying fish, and takes them for his prey. Dernic, Aging, 1 166. [Dauces] 1634 Tyrannicke Fishes, Dolphines, Bonetaes, and Albycores Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 26 1665 Dolphines, Bonetaes, Albicores, Cavalloes, Porpice, &c: ib.

1637 [37] 1773 The heaviest and most vigorous fish, such as bonettas and albicores: Cook, 1st Vojagv, 1, 98. abt. 1760 The Albacore is another fish of much the same kind as the Bonito: Grose, Vojage, Vol. 1 p. 5 (1772).

1845 the flying-fish, with their devourers the bonitos and albicores: C. Darwin, Journ Beagie, ch viii p. 162 (and Ed.)

Variants, 16 c. albocore, 17 c.—19 c. albecore, albicore, 19 c. albercore.

[Sp. albacora, = 'early fig' (fr. Arab. al-bākūr, = 'early-ripe'), also 'a large tunny' (fr. Arab. al-bakūra), Port. albacor, Fr.

albāta, sb.: Mod. Lat.: German silver, white metal.

1848 The argentine and the albata did their best to look silvery: Bachel. Albany, 111. [N. E D]

[Fem. of albātus, past part. of Late Lat. albāre,='to make white'. The Classical adj. albātus only='dressed in white' (albus).]

*albatross ("= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port., or Du. fr. Sp. or Port. See alcatras.

I. a frigate-bird, alcatras (2).

1732 While the Albitrosse are setting and hatching their Young, their Heads change from Brown to Scarlet, and become Brown again afterwards: Mortimer, in *Phil. Trans.*, XXXVII. 448. [N. E. D.] 1740 their bills are narrow like those of an Albitross: Anson, *Voyage*, p. 68 (1756)

2. Eng. name of a family of petrels, the largest and bestknown kind being the Diomedea exulans, the greatest of oceanic birds, of white color except the back of the wing, plentiful near the Cape of Good Hope. Grew, 1681, calls it the Man-of-War bird. There is also a dark species Diomedea fuliginosa.

1672 We met with those feathered Harbingers of the Cape ...Albetrosses...they haue great Bodies: Fryer, E. Ind. & Persia, 12 (1698). [Yule] 1697 They [sailors] have several other signes, whereby to know when they are near it, by the sea-fowl they meet at sea, especially the Algatrosses, a very large long-winged Bird Dampier, Voy., an. 1691, Vol 1 p 531 (1599). 1726 We had not had the sight of one fish of any kind, since we were come Southward of the Streights of Le Mair, nor one sea-bird, except a disconsolate black Albitross, who accompanied us for several days: Shelvocke, Voyage, 72. [Yule] 1754 An albatrose, a sea-fowl, was shot off the Cape of Good Hope, which measured ryl feet from wing to wing: Ives, Voyage, 5 (1773). [ib.] 1798 Coleridge, Auc. Mar.

albecore, albercore: Sp. or Port. See albacore.

albēdo, sb.: Lat.: Astron.: 'whiteness', the relative amount of solar light diffused from the surface of a luminous body belonging to the solar system.

1887 a paper on the appearance presented by the satellites of Jupiter during transit, with a photometric determination of their relative albedos: Athenæum, Nov. 26, p. 716/3.

*albergo, alberge, sb.: It.: inn, auberge, q.v. Sometimes Anglicised as alberg(e).

Anglicised as alberg(e).

1615 We omit to speake of the great mens Serraglios... the Alberges of Janizaries, the several Seminaries of Spachies: Sandvs, Trav., p. 33 [Davies]
1617 three houses like Colledges, called Albergi, for those that make long stay in the Citie: F. Morvson, Itin., Pt. I. p. 154. — I being lodged in the Albergo of the golden keyes... these Albergo: ib., p. 155. 1639 They [the Hospitallers] were conveyed to their severall Alberges in Europe: FULLER, Holy War, Bk. v. ch. v. (1871). [Davies] 1673 The Alberghi or Halls of the eight several Nations...of the Order... These Albergs are most of them fair buildings like Colleges: J. Rav., Journ. Low Countr., p. 303. 1836 [30 ta room at the albergy: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 173. 1827 the Italian hotels...a few mongrel albergh of intermediate rank: English Fashionables Abroad, Vol. I. p. 9. 1841 if he has dined at an inn or restaurant, gasthaus, posade, albergo, or what not, invariably inserts into his log-book the bill of fare: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 375 (1885).

albicore: Fr. fr. Sp. or Port. See albacore.

albiness: Eng. See albino.

albino, sb. and attrib.: Port.

1. a human-being born with a deficiency or total lack of superficial coloring matter, having dead-white skin, whitish hair, and pink, weak eyes. Eng. fem. albiness $(\angle = \angle)$.

[1601 (Beton, temp. Alexander the Great,) affirmeth...That in Albanie there bee a sort of people borne with eies like owles whereof the sight is fire red; who from their childhood are grey headed, and can see better by night than day: HOLLAND, Tr. Piën. N. H., Bis. 7, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 154.] 1777 Among the negroes of Africa, as well as the natives of the Indian islands, nature sometimes

produces a small number of individuals, with all the characteristic features and qualities of the white people of Darien. The former are called *Albinos* by the Portuguese, the latter *Kackerlakes* by the Dutch: W. ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk iv. Wks., Vol. vi. p 303 (1824) 1808 Her mother's first child, a girl, is also an albiness...the fifth, a boy, is an albino: T. S. TRAILL, *On Albinoes*, in *Phil. Trans.*, XIX 85.

2. any abnormally white animal or plant.

1829 The elegant albino [antelope] now in the Tower was brought from Bombay by Capt Dalrymple: Tower Menagerie, p. 196 1884 the following albinos and white varieties of birds and animals.. a black and white water rat, and two white and two steel colour moles...a perfectly white leveret: Cambr. Chron.

Albion, old name of Gt. Britain, perhaps derived from the white (Lat. albus) cliffs of Kent and Sussex.

abt 1205 Albion hatte that lond: LAYAMON, Brut, l 1243. 1387 Firste this ilond highte Albion, as it were the white lond, of white rokkes aboute the clyues of the see that were i-seie wide: TREVISA, Tr. Higden's Polychr., Vol. II, P 5 1399 Albioun: CHAUCER, To his Empty Purse. Lenvoy 1602 sole Monarch of all the Albions or great Britaines Isles: W WATSON, Quodithets of Relief & State, p. 92. 1616 For now the Gospell, like the midday sunne, l Displaies his beames over all Albion. R C., Times' Whistle, I. 350, P. 14 (1871). bef 1784 O Queen of Albion, queen of isles! Cowper, Poems, Vol. II. p 294 (1808)

[Lat. Albion, Gk. 'Αλουίων. Pliny, N. H., Bk. IV. ch. xvi. 30, says Britain had this distinctive name when the British Isles were called collectively *Britanniae*.]

albitross, albetross. See albatross.

albo: Lat. See album.

albocore: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. See albacore.

Alborak: Arab. al-burāq: name of the animal on which Mahomet rode up to heaven.

1615 BARAK, Borak, Albarak, or as the Greeks do write it EAumapak, Elmparac, was the beast which Mohammed rode vpon when he received his commission: W Bedwell, Arab. Tridg. 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1819 the Prophet's ascent to the third heaven on the horse Borak, with a peacock's tail and a woman's face (I mean the horse): T. Hope, Anast, Vol I p 197 (1820).

albricias, sb. pl.: Sp.: reward or largesse to the bringer of good news.

1667 Albricias, friend, for the good news I bring you: Elvira, ii. init., in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. xv. p. 25 (1876). 1669 Albricias, Madam, for my good News: DRYDEN, Mock-Astrol., vv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 313 (1701). 1693 he presented it to the Conde, and expected, as the Castilian Phrase is, Las Albricias, a reward for bringing of good News: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 154, p. 147. 1696 Albricias, (Spanish) a word much used by Spanish Merchants, and signifying a reward of good news: PHILLIPS, World of Words.

[Port. alviçaras connects the word with Arab. al-bishāra, same sense.]

*albūgo, sb.: Lat.: a disease of the eye in which a white speck forms on the cornea; also obs. for albumen meaning 'white of egg'.

1633 [Pride] is like the albugo, or white spot in the eye, which dimmeth our understanding: T ADAMS, Com 2 Pet., iii. 18 (1865). 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1797 Encyc. Brit

*album, albo $(\angle =)$, $\not pl.$ albums, sb.: Lat. (the form albo is abl. of album, neut. of albus, adj., = 'white').

1. Rom. Antiq. a white tablet on which the prator's edicts and other public matters were published; hence, any official list

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

2. for album amīcōrum ('of friends'), a blank book for the collection of autographs, original compositions, &c.; see quotations.

quotations.

1612 having at his coming out of Italy written in a German's book or album amicorum: I. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. I. p. 201 (1848). [1642 Some [French people] do use to have a small leger booke fairely bound up wherein when they meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or pension with him any time they desire him to write his name, with some short sentence, which they call The mot of remembrance: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 27 (1869). [1642 It is but a dull Dutch fashion, their albus names": T Fuller, Holy and Prof. State, p. 151 (1841). [1647 the best satisfaction I can give my self is to expunge him quite ex albo amicorum, to raze him but of the catalogue of frends: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. II. Ixxvii. p. 389 (1678). [1651 it slept quietly among other sentences in this Albo: Seliv. Wottom., sig. c ri. v. (1885). — a merry definition of an Ambassadour. Seliv. Wottom, sig. c ri. v. (1885). — a merry definition of an Ambassadour. Seliv. Wottom, sig. c ri. v. (1885). — a merry definition of an Ambassadour. Seliv. Wottom, sig. c ri. v. (1885). — a merry definition of an Ambassadour. Seliv. Wottom, sig. c ri. v. (1885). — a blank pager book, which the Germans call an Album; and there, instead of desiring, as they surery fool they mean with to scribble something, write down all these things: Lord Chesterrield, Letters, Vol. I. No. 109, p. 237 (1744). [1832 stanzas. transcribed by Lord Byron .in an album: Moore, Life of Byron, Vol. III. p. 245.—[1840 his eldest daughter with her album...closed her album: Barram, Ingolds. Leg., p. 7 (1865). [1860]

painted pictures in her album ' Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch i. p 13 (1879) 1887 Mr A. W. Franks ..exhibited an *album amicorum* of Andrew Adam Hochstetter, 1688—91, containing autographs of Selden, Sir Isaac Newton...and other persons of note: *Atheneum*, Jan. 22, p 132/2.

- 3. American for visitors' book.
- 4. a scrap book, a book for photographs, or any collections of card or paper.
 - 5. an inscription of white letters.

1820 We observed this ridiculous album upon the ruins of the theatre [of a surname inscribed in white paint]: T S Hughes, Trav. in Szcily, Vol 1 ch. iii. p. 81.

[In Daheim a German suggests that the album of the Middle ages was the white side of the stout Spanish-Italian parchment used for adversaria; but any blank book is a 'white' book as contrasted with a printed book.]

album Graecum: Late Lat.: dried excrement of dogs, used as a drug for inflammation of the throat; lit. 'Greek white'

1670 That Album Gracum was a Salve of my invention: SHADWELL, Sull. Lovers, ii. p. 16. 1709 that noble remedy which the apothecaries call album Gracum: ADDISON, Tatler, Jan 17, Wks, Vol. 11 p 82 (184). 1738 ALBUM Gracum, dogs white dung, is a medicinal drug, in the present practice, used with honey, to cleanse and deterge, chiefly in inflammations of the thioat, and that principally outwardly, as a plaister: Chambers, Cycl. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

albūmen, sb.: Lat.: white of egg; also a name of the nitrogenous *Chemical* substances albūmins (of which white of egg is the purest form known, and serum another form), constituents of animal and vegetable tissues and fluids; Bot. the nutritive substance about the embryo of many seeds.

1599 Take...the Albumen of 4 Egges: A. M., Tr. Cabelhour's Bk. Physic, 52/z. [N. E D] 1667 the Leaves being formed out of the substance of the Root, as a Chick out of the Albumen: Phil. Trans., Vol. II. No. 25, p. 457. 1753 CHANEERS, Cycl., Suppl 1887 He held that ...lirrogenous bodies, like albumen, were true flesh formers: Athenæum, Sept. 3, p. 300/1.

alburnum, sb.: Lat.: sap-wood, the whiter, softer wood of exogenous trees, between the inner bark and the heart-wood.

[1601 In most trees next to the skin lieth the fat: this is nought else but that white sap, which of the colour [albus] is called in Latin Alburnum; Holland, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. vi. ch. 38, Vol. I. p. 486.] 1791 Sap-wood or alburnum: E. Darwin, Bot. Gard., 1. 96. [N. E. D] 1797 Encyc. Brit. bef. 1852 To..strip off its dark bark in two half cylinders. These...bound firmly together with withes made of the alburnum, formed a rough sort of tubular coffin: Col. Kane, in The Mornions, 191 (3rd Ed.).

Alcaaba: Arab. See Caaba.

alcade: Sp. See alcalde.

alcaic $(= \angle =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Alcaïcus.

I. adj.: pertaining to the Greek poet Alcaeus ('Αλκαίος) or to metres ascribed to or invented by him.

bef. 1637 take th' Alcaick lute: B. Jonson, To Himself: [J.] 1696 Alcaic Verse: Phillips, World of Words. 1738 Nor must I forget thanking you for your little Alcaic fragment: West, in Gray's Letters, Vol. I. p. 20 (1819). 1797 Alcaic Ode: Encyc. Brit. 1886 On the alcaic metre Mr. Roby refers to his School Gr.: Mayor, Eng. Metre, vii. p. 123.

2. sb. (generally pl.): a metre, verse, or strophe named from Alcaeus, an ode in such a metre.

1630 if a Poet should examine thee | Of Numbers, Figures, Trimeters, Alchaicks, | Hexameters. Allegories and Allusions: John Taylor, IVAs, sur. Oo5 %1. 1797 four verses, the two first of which are always Alcaics of the first kind...the fourth verse is an Alcaic of the second kind: Encyc. Brit. 1854 Jolly verses! Haven't I translated them into Alcaics? Thackerary, Neuromes, Vol. 1. ch. xvii p 194 (1879). 1886 This [metre] serves to render alike alcaics sapphies, asclepiads of several kinds: Attenueum, Apr. 10, p. 4871. 1886 I think I have now noticed all the metres which occur in Tennyson except his alcaics: Mayor, Eng. Metre, vii. p. 122.

alcaiceria, sb.: Sp.: market-place for raw silk, bazaar.

1629 [See aleazar]. 1662 a great square arched Building, called Kaiserse, where are sold all the precious Commodities of the Country: J. ITAVIES, Tr. Olearius, v. p. 178 (1669). 1829 its aleayceria or bazar, crowded with silks and cloth of silver and gold, with jewels and precious stones: W. IRVING, Cong. of Granada, ch. ii. p. 26 (1850).

Variants, kaiserie, alcayceria, alcazar (by confusion with that totally distinct word).

[From al-qaiṣārīya,='a bazaar', fr. Gk. καισαρεία,='hall of Caesar', i.e. 'privileged'.]

alcaide: Sp. See alcayde.

*alcalde, alcade (= \(\mu \), sb.: Sp.: chief magistrate of a town.

abt. 1565 the sixteenth [we had sight] of an Island, called Margarita, where
we were entertayned by the Alcalde: J. Sparke, J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage,

p. 25 (1878). 1600 the kings Akalde mayor or chiefe Justice: R. Harlitt, Voyages, Vol. III p 390 — the Akalde v. io, p. 507 1612 There is a Regent, sine Councellors and four Alcaldes. or Provosts, they take knowledge of suites both civill and criminal: E Grinertone, Tr. Turquet's Hist. of Spaine, p. 1339. 1620 The Alcalde or Chief Justice, would have had me along with him to the Town-Jayl: W. Lithgow, Racking at Malaga, p. 196 (Repr. in Phan. Bril., 1732) 1625 In them are the Kings Counsellers, to whom both Ciuill & Criminal Causes are committed, but with appellation in Civill Cases to the Oydors, (certaine Commissioners) and in Criminal to the Akaldes Purchis, Pulgrims, Vol 1 Bk ii p. 83 1673 The chief Officer in each town to determine all civil and criminal causes is the Akalde: J. Ray, Yount. Low Counter, p. 490. 1696 Akalde, (Spain.) the Sheriff or Officer of a town, whose Office is to weigh Bread and other Provisions: Phillips, World of World 1753 ALCAID, (Cycl.) in matters of policy, an officer of justice among the Moors, Spaniards and Portuguese. The word is also written Akade, Akalde and Akayde: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1846 Captain Turner was sent to the village to inform the alcalde that the colonel wished to see him and the head men of the town Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth, p. 26 (1848). *1875 a squadron of Hussars escorted the Akade and civil officers to the scene of action to open the Fair: Times, Murcian Fair, Oct. 4, p. 45. [St.]

[From Arab. $al-q\bar{a}d\bar{i}$,='the judge' (cadi, q.v.). The form alcade is Fr. fr. Sp. alcalde. Chambers, in the above quotation, and 1738, s. v. alcalde, confuses alcalde with alcayde.]

alcali. See alkali.

*alcanna, alcana, sb.: Arab. or It. fr. Arab.: an oriental shrub, the young shoots and leaves of which are used by Eastern nations to dye parts of the body (see henna), the Egyptian privet, Lawsonia inermis, Order Lythraceae.

1615 there is a certaine tree called Alchan, by the Arabs: the leaves thereof being dried and reduced into powder, do die reddish yellow. The women with it doe die their haire and nailes. Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 137. 1646 that Alcanna being green, will suddenly infect the nails and other parts with a durable red: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. vii. ch xviii. p 314 (1686). 1665 They paint their nails and hands with Alcanna or Chaa-powder into a red or tawny colour: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 297 (1677).

[From Arab. al-hinnā,='the henna shrub', or fr. It. alcanna, not fr. Sp. alheña.]

alcarraza, sb.: Sp.: a porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

1801 There is a kind of earthen vessels, called Alcarreses, used in Spain for cooling the water intended to be drunk: Encyc. Brit., Suppl., s.v. Pottery.

1818 The Moors introduced into Spain a sort of unglazed earthen jugs named... alcarrasas: Encyc. Brit., Suppl, 111, 257.

[Arab. al-karrāz, = 'the narrow-mouthed cruise'.]

alcatifa, sb.: Port. or Arab. See quotations. Anglicised as alcatif, perhaps through Du. alcatief, alcatijven (pl.) or Fr. alcatif.

1598 Out of the countrey named Coracone and Dias, and other places, [come] great store of rich Tapestrie & Couerlets which are called Alcatifias: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1. ch. 6, p. 15/1. — They make likewise many carpets called Alcatifias: ib., p. 19/1. 1662 cover'd with the richest Tapistry, or Alcatifs of Persia: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk 1. p. 28 (1669)

[Arab. al,='the', qatīfa,='carpet', or 'coverlet with a long pile'.

alcatras, -z, -sh, -ce, sb.: Sp. or Port.: a sea-bird.

I. a large web-footed bird of Order Steganopodes, as a pelican, or a cormorant (Fam. Pelecanidae), or a gannet (Fam. Sulidae), or even a gull or sea-mew (Fam. Laridae, Order Gaviae).

1555 In these regions there are likewise found certeyn foules or byrdes which the Indians caule Alcatraz. These are much bygger than geese. The greatest parte of theyr fethers are of russet coloure, and in sume partes yelowe. Theyr bylles or beakes are of two spannes in length and verye large neare to the heade and growinge smaule towarde the poynte...lyke a foule called by Flemings Hama: R. Eden, Tr. Oviedo's Summarie, p. 1917. abt. 1565 sea birds as we call them Ganets, but by the Portingals also called Alcatrares: J. Spanke, J. Hawkins' Sec. Voynge, p. 15 (1878). 1600 certaine ships...carrying on their prowes the pictures of certaine birds called Alcatrares: R. Hakluyt, Voynges, Vol. III. p. 16. — They sawe shippes on the sea coast, which alcatrares or Pellicanes of golde and silver in their prows: to., p. 381. 1625 a grey fowle, the Pinions whereof are blacke, which the Portugals call Alcatrasses: Purchas, Pilgruns, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 276

name given by English to the frigate-bird or man-ofwar-bird of the same order as the pelican (Fam. Frigatidae).

War-DITG OI the same order as the pelican (Fam. Frigatidae).

1593—1622 The alcatrace is a sea-fowle different to all that I have seene, either on the land or in the see. His head like to the head of a gull, but his bill like unto a snytes bill, somewhat shorter and in all places alike. He is almost like a heronshaw...He is all blacks of the colour of a crow...He soareth the highest of any fowle I have seene: R. HAWKINS, Voyage into South Sea, & xix. p. 153 (1878). 1604 Most like to that sharpe-sighted Alcatras, That beates the aire above the liquid Glasse: DRAYTON, Out., 549. IN.E. D.] 1625 The other foule called Alcatrarsi is a kind of Hawke that liueth by fishing: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 132. 1665 Pellican, Ostrich, Pintados, Altatraces, Vultures, Eagles, Cranes, and Cormorants: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 16 (1677).

3. the albatross (q. v.).

1598 some birds which they call Alcatraces: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1. Vol. 11. p. 243 (1635).

[Orig. meaning pelican, applied by voyagers to sundry large sea-birds of at least three distinct orders. According to Devic Port. alcatras is a variation of Port. alcatrus, = 'a pelican', sometimes 'a gannet', orig. 'a bucket' of a noria or waterwheel for irrigation, Sp. alcaduz and arcadus, fr. Arab. al-qādūs, which in turn is Gk. κάδος. The Arabs now call the pelican saggā, = 'water carrier', from the idea that it carries water in the pouch of its great beak. Alcatras was changed in Dutch or English to albitros(se) (in Eng. 17 c. algatross), albetross, albatross, and applied to Diomedeae, very large sea-birds allied to petrels (order Tubinares).]

alcavāla, sb.: Sp.: an ad valorem (q. v.) duty of ten per cent. or more formerly charged in Spain and its colonies on all transfers of property.

Transiers of property.

1594 And yet pay they [Naples, Sicily, Milan] no one penny of that ancient great imposition used in Spaine, called the Alcavalla, which is the tenth penny of al that is bought and sold. R. Parsons (*), Conf. abt. Success., Pt. II. ch. ix. p 108 1598 there is in the foresayd kingdomes of Castile an old rent of the crowne, instituted by ancient kinges called Alcavalla conteyning a certayne tribute upon things that are solde and bought: — Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word, Pt. viii. p. 115. 1598 Of all goods, marchandises.. it is the custome in Spaine to pay the tenth pennie to the King. this tenth pennie is called Alcaval: Tr. J Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. iv p. 452/1. 1612 His intent was to demand the subsidie called Alcavala throughout the whole realme: E. GRIME-STONE, Tr Turque's Hist of Spaine, Bk. xiv. p 526. 1846 The alcavals of the grandmasterships of the military orders: PRESCOTT, Ferd. & Isab., III. xvi. 167. [N.E. D.]

Variants, 16 c. alcavalla, alcaval.

[Sp. alcabāla, alcavāla. Low Lat. same forms (see Du Cange, who refers its institution to Alphonso XI., 1342) fr. Arab. al-qabālah,='the impost'. Not connected with A. S. gafol,='tribute', but probably, as Dozy argues, with Eng. gabel, gavel, = 'toll, custom', Fr. gabelle, = 'tax, salt-tax', Sp. gabela, = 'excise'.]

alcayceria: Sp. See alcaiceria.

*alcayde, alcaid, sb.: Sp.: governor of a fortress or prison. governor.

governor.

1599 The alcaide or gouernour: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. ii. p. 189.

an Alcayde: ib., p. 65

1600 a certaine Alchaide in Tigumedet: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 368.

1612 That within certaine dayes after the conclusion of the treaty, King Mahomet the little, or his Alcayde, should deliver up the Fortresse of Albambra: E. Grivestone, Tr. Turquet's Hist. of Spaine, Bk. XXIII. p. 940.

1625 the Alkaide, or gouernour came aboord our ship: Purchas, Pilgrams, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 88.— an Alkeid: ib, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 853.— the Alcayda: ib., Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 247.

1672 And faithful Selin for Alcade I chuse: Dryden, Conq. of Granada, I. vi Wks., Vol. I. p. 490 (1701).

1673 In Castile, Granada, &r. the Graneta, &r. the greater Cities have a Corregidore, and the lesser an Alcayde, who administers justice: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 683.— 1716 several of his Alcaydes, or governors of provinces: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 436 (1856).

1818 a native Indian rives by low arts to petty power, and becomes the alcade, the magistrate, or loyal man of the colonial government: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 136 (1839).

1832 she was the daughter of the alcayde of a frontier fortress: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 273.

[Old SD. alcayde, SD. alcaide, fr. Arab. al-oā'zd. = 'the

[Old Sp. alcayde, Sp. alcaide, fr. Arab. al-qā'id,='the leader'.]

*alcazar, sb.: Sp.: a palace, fortress; also (rarely) a bourse, exchange, bazaar, by confusion with alcaiceria.

1615 ALCASAR, Alkazar, The palace, the kings house: There are diverse places of this name in Africa: W. Bedwell, Arab. Trudg. 1629 Their Alcazar or Burse is walled about: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 873 (1884). 1830 A meeting is held at the Alcasar every Saturday: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 308 (and Ed.) 1832 nor is there a ruined alcazar in a city but has its golden tradition: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 163.

[Arab. al-gaçr, fr. Lat. castrum, = 'fortified camp'.]

alcazava, -aba, sb.: Arab. al-qaçaba: fortress.

1594 I saw the same come into the Alcasana with mine owne eies: R. Hak-LUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. p. 192 (1599). 1829 near the sea, on a high mound, stood the Alcazaba or citadel: W. IRVING, Conq. of Granada, ch. lii. p. 303 (1850).

alcē, alcēs, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄλκη: an elk; also, as in Phillips, Pliny's achlis of Scandinavia said to have no joints in its legs (Holland's 'machlis'), which however may be, as in Phillips (1678), the elk, though Pliny makes it distinct.

1540 he hunted the hart, and the bestes named Alces: ELYOT, Int. Governamice, p. 492°. 1601 a certaine beaste, called the Alce, very like to an horse, but that his eares are longer: HOLLAND, Tr. Pin. N. H., Bk. 8, ch. 15, Vol. 1. p. 200. 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1797 Eucyc. Brit.

alchan: Arab. See alcanna, khan.

*alchemist $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: a student of alchemy, one who experiments on metals, a professed adept at difficult transmutations of substances. See chemist.

at difficult transmutations of substances. See **Chemist.**1527 wayes out of nombre wherof the alkemystes aparte can testyfye:
LANDREW, Tr. Brunswick's Dustill. Bk. 1. ch in sig. ai vol2. 1563 let it remayne in the warme water (the Alchimistes call it Balneum Mariæ) a whole daye: T Gale, Euchiriä, fol 20° 1577 it is not in vain that the Alquimistes doeth saie, that the matter of the Gold, is the Quickesiluer, and the Sulphur that is to saie, the Quickesiluer the matter, and the Sulphur the former, and maker: Frington, Foyfull Newsos, fol 30° v. 1580 a greate Alcumiste: — Poyfull Newsos, 62°, fol. 17° 1595 To solemnize this day the glorious sun | Stays in his course and plays the alchemist, | Turning with splendour of his precious eye | The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold: Stakes, K. Yohn, in 1, 78. 1602 all. right Alchumists, that is, sance peers in all things are the fathers of the society: W. Watson, Quaditiets of Relig & State, p 16. 1667 nor wonder, if by fire | Of sooty coal th' emptyric alchemist | Can turn, or holds it possible to turn, | Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold, | As from the mine: Milton, P. L., v. 440.

[From Old Fr. alkemiste. alouemiste (fr. Late Lat. alchv-

[From Old Fr. alkemiste, alquemiste (fr. Late Lat. alchymista), for alchimister, the earlier adaptation of the same Fr. word. For the etym. of alchemy, see chemist and elixir.]

Alchochoden, Alcohoden, sb.: Arab. fr. Pers.: Astrol.

1615 [See almuten]. 1652 the true Alchochodon, or Giver of Years: E. ASHMOLE, Theat Chem Brit., sig B i vo 1819 ALCOHODEN, an Arabic name for the Hyleg: J. Wilson, Dict. Astrol.

[Alcocoden (Bonatti, Liber Introduct., Basil., 1550: see ZDMG, XVIII. 194)=Pers. kad-khodā,='house-lord', 'lord of the mansion', with Arab. al,='the', prefixed and quasi-Latino-Gk. acc. termination.]

· Alcīdes: Lat. fr. Gk.: patronymic of Hercules, q. v., fr. the name of his mother's husband's father, Alcaeus ('Aλκαῖος).

1589 as if another Alcides (the arme-strong darling of the doubled night) by wrastling with snakes in his swadling cloutes, should prophecie to the world the approaching wonders of his prowesse R. Greene, Menaphon, p. 56 (1880). 1590 Hang up your weapons on Alcides' post(s) [Pillars of Hercules]: MARLOWE, I Tamburl, v. ii. p. 38/1 (1858). 1830 like another Alcides, one of the party throws it [a lion's skin] over his shoulders: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p 133 (2nd Ed)

Alcina, a fairy of Italian romance, in Bojardo's and Ariosto's poems.

1814 The scene, though pleasing, was not quite equal to the gardens of Alcina: Scott, Waverley, p. 97

Alcinous: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Αλκίνοος: king of the Phaeacians, whose gardens are celebrated in Homer's Odyssey.

1667 Spot more delicious than those gardens feign'd | Or of reviv'd Adonis, or renown'd | Alcinous: Milton, P. L., IX. 44x (1770).

alcion. See halcyon.

Alcocoden, Alcohoden: Pers. See Alchochoden.

*alcohol ($\underline{\prime\prime} = \underline{\prime}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat.

I. a mineral powder, used in the East to stain the eyelids, consisting of antimony or trisulphide (sulphuret) of antimony or of galena. See kohl.

1543 brayed fynely, vnto the lykenes of alchoholl: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. hii vo/1. 1615 they put betweene the eyelids and the eye a certane blacke powder with a fine long pensil, made of a minerall brought from the kingdome of Fez, and called Alcohole: Geo. Sandus, Trav., p. 67 (1632). 1665 Their Eye-lids are coloured cole-black with ...that mineral Alcohole which ...the Medes used to paint their Faces with: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 300 (1677).

fine powder produced by trituration or sublimation.

1605 If this glasse be made most thinne in alchool: Timme, *Quersit.*, I. xvi. 83. [N.E.D.] 1738 Alcohol is sometimes also used for a very fine impalpable powder: Chambers, Cycl.

the result of distillation (as if the sublimation of a fluid); esp. of the distillation of wine, i.e. spirits of wine, hence the spirit or intoxicating principle contained in wine and other fermented liquors. In Organic Chemistry the name is extended to compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, similar to anhydrous spirits of wine, C2H6O, called ethyl-alcohol or (absolute) alcohol.

ethyl-alconol of (adsolute) alcohol.

1672 Assisted by the Alcohol of Wine: Phil. Trans., vii. 5059. [N.E.D.]
1678 Alcoholization...in Liquids, is the depriving of Alcohols or Spirits of their
flegm or waterish part: Phillips, World of Words. 1738 ALCOHOL, or
Alkool, in chymistry, an Arabic term, chiefly understood of the purest spirit of
wine, raised, or rectified by repeated distillations to its utmost subtility, and perfection; so that if fire be set thereto, it burns wholly away, without leaving the
least phlegm or faces behind: Chambers, Cycl. 1753 Alcohol is also used,
by modern chemists, for any fine highly rectified spirit: ib., Suppl. 1869 hydrocarbons, alcohols, acids, &c: Watts, Dict. Chem., VI. 193. 1873 Alcohol
can be built up artificially from its elements: Williamson, Chem., § 227.
1883 Bibulants will even buy alcohol, dilute it and drink it: Boston Herald.

- 3 a. Metaph. quintessence, essence, essential spirit.
- 1830 Intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism: ColeRIDGE, Lect. Shaks., II. 117. [N.E.D]
 - 3 b. loosely, strong drink, spirituous liquor.
- 1818 He...bolted the alcohol, to use the learned phrase, and withdrew: Scott, Hrt. Mudl., xxviii.

[Late Lat. alcohol, fr. Arab. al-kohl, = 'the stibium'.]

alconde, sb.: Sp.: for conde, Sp.,='count', 'earl', with al, Arab., = 'the', prefixed. Obs., Rare.

abt. 1486 Prouves of Knighthode done before alcondis in honour of renowne: Bk. St Albans Heraldry (Dallaway, App. 71). [N. E. D.]

*Alcoran¹ ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Arab.: 'the reading', the sacred book of the Mohammedans, the Koran, q.v.; a copy of the said book; also Metaph. Hence, alcoran(n)ish, alcoranist,

said book; also Metaph. Hence, alcoran(n)ish, alcoranist, alcoranic.

abt 1386 The mooder of the Sowdan ...seyde. The hooly lawes of oure Alkaron i Veuen by goddes message [v.l. messager] Makomete · Chauckr, Man of Law's Tale, 332. abt 1400 Now because that I have spoken of Sarazines and of here Contree, now 3if 3ee wil knowe a party of here Law and of here Beleve, I schalle telle 300, aftre that here Book, that is clept Alkaron, tellethe: Tr. Maundevul's Voyage, ch shi p 131 (1839) — the Alkaron seythe also of the day of Doom, how God schal come to deme alle maner of folk: vb., p. 133. 1660 whatever assurance the papists have for their religion, the same has the Turk for the maintenance of the Alcarone: Kirk, in Burnet's Hist. Ref., vi. 532 (Pocock). 1693 The Iewes Thalmud, the next neighbour to the Turkes, Alcoran: G. Hardwey, Pierces Supererog, Wks. II. 148 (Grosart). 1598 the great Turkes ...by their law of Alkaron: R. Haklury. Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 348. 1599 the captaine taking the Alcaron out of the chest: vb., Vol. II. i. p. 212. 1615 Allvykkan, Alphorkan, Furkan, Forchan, the booke of the Law of Mohammed, that is the same that Alkoran is W. Bedwell, Arab. Trudg. 1616 soule-profining Turkish Alcheron R. C., Times Whistle, I. 188, p. 9 (1871). 1626 the Kurawin, that is, the Alcoran, (as wee call it): Puncilas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. 1x p. 1607. 1630 His Alkaron, his Moskyes are whim-whants, False bugbeare bables: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Gg 6 vol2. 1644 that policie wherewith the Turk upholds his Alcoran by the prohibition of Piinting: Million, Arcop., p. 66 (1868) 1646 Mahomet, who us'd to peach this Doctrine That there was a Deville in every berry of the grape, and therefore absolutely interdected the use of wine in his Alchoran: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 129. 1672 Swear on the Alcoran, your Cause is right: Dryden, Cong of Granuada, II. v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 366 (1805). 1780 ancient Alcorans could not foresee modernic contingencies: Hore Walfolke, Lewis of Comments, P. 1742 The Alcoran hath few or no express

p. 233
1665 The Carcasses of some Alchoranish Doctors: Sir Th. Herbert, Tran.,
p. 129 (1677)
1753 The Persians are generally alkoramist, as admitting the alcoran only for their rule of faith: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

alcoran2, sb.: Pers. fr. Arab. See quotations.

alcorall', 50.: Pers. II. Arad. See quotations.

1625 These frames doe the Arabians and Persians in their owne language, call Chilmmara: which is as much as if you should say in Spanish, Quarenta columnas, or Alcoranes: for so they call those high narrow steeples, which the Arabians have in their Mesquites: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1533-1665 one [tower] is square above fifty foot high in the body, ...and above, spiring in two slender but aspiring Alcoranes of wood, being round and coupled at the top, garnished with great art and cost, very near as high as Pauls in London: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav. p. 129 (1677). — the Alcoranes, i.e. high slender Turrets which the Mahometans usually erect for use and ornament near their Mesquits, they term these Minars, i.e. Towers: ib., p. 142. 1696 Phillips, World of Words. 1738 Chambers, Cycl.

[Quite distinct from Alcoran1, perhaps al-qorun, = 'the horns', or al-qiran, = 'the vertices'.

alcornoco, alcornoque, sb.: fr. Sp. alcornoque: 'cork-oak', the young bark of which is used in tanning; also, in commerce, the name of various S. American trees having similar bark. Sometimes used for the bark itself, and once at least (perhaps owing to a false connection of alcorn- with acorn) for the acorn of the cork-oak (Quercus suber).

1625 certaine knops like vnto Alcornoques or Acornes: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1695. 1866 Alcornoco or Alcornoque Bark, the bark of several species of Byrsonima; the Alcornoque of Spain is the bark of the corktree: Treas. Bot., 35. [N.E.D.]

alcorza, sb.: Sp. (Arab. al-qorça): a kind of pastry or

1616 All the deare secrets, to know how to make | Pastillos of the Dutchesse of Braganza, | Coquettas, Almoiavana's, Mantecada's, | Alcoreas, Mustaccioli;

or say it were | The *Peladore* of *Isabella*, or *balls* | Against the 1tch, or aqua nanfa: B. Jonson, Dev. 1s an Ass, 1v. 4, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 150 (1631–40).

alcyon: Gk. See halcyon.

aldea, aldee, dea, sb.: Port. and Sp. fr. Arab. al-dai'a: village, hamlet.

1625 the Gouernour appointed them a more convenient place at a small Aldea two Course off. Neare this Village.. heth a small Aldea on the Rivers banke very pleasant: PURCHAS, Pulgruns, Vol I. Bk. iv p 423. — Candere, a roguish dirtie Aldea. ib., p 429.—lodged neere vnto a Dea called Malgee: b, p. 522.—1780 The Coast between these is filled with Aldees, or villages of the Indians: DUNN, New Directory, 110 (5th Ed.) [Yule] 1864 towards the aldeia or Indian part of the town: H. W. BATES, Nat on Almazons, ch. viii p. 209.— the town and the aldeia or village: b, ch. vi. p. 148.

*Aldus Manutius, a celebrated printer of Venice of the 16 c. (d. 1515) whose editions (Aldine) are highly prized. Hence, owing to Pickering's application of the term Aldine to his own imitations of Aldus' small handy volumes, other publishers have called neat handy volumes Aldine.

1819 at a loss for the verse and chapter whence my epigram is taken. I am sorry I have not my Aldus with me, that I might satisfy your curiosity: Tr. West, in Gray's Letters, Vol. I. p. 26. 1850 In this were displayed black-letter volumes and books in the clear pale types of Aldus and Elzevir: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xxxi p. 349 (1879).

alea belli incerta, phr.: Lat.: the hazard (lit. 'die') of war (is) uncertain.

1659 N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 233/1 (1865).

Alectō, Allectō: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Αληκτώ: 'the ceaseless'; one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erīnyes, the avenging powers of Greek Mythology. Cf. VIRG., Aen., VII. 323 ff.

1584 Such false dissembling men, stoong with Alectos dart: CL. ROBINSON, Pleas. Del, p. 50 (1880) abt 1591 Fiery mind inflam'd with a look, enrag'd as Alecto: Greene, Poems, p 309/2, l. 18 (1861) 1597 Rouse up revenge from ebon den with fell Alecto's snake: SHAKS., II Hen. IV., v. 5, 39.

Alectryon: Gk. ἀλεκτρυών: a cock. Gk. Mythol.: a youth who was changed into a cock.

1873 The crowing cock, The Alectryon of the farmyard and the flock: Long-Fellow, Emma & Eginh., 110. [N E. D.]

alegarto, alegator: Sp. See alligator.

Aleikoum: Arab. See Salaam aleikoum.

alemort: Eng. fr. Fr. See à la mort.

aleph, sb.: Heb. $\bar{a}l\bar{e}f$: the first letter of Semitic alphabets, whence Gk. $\tilde{a}\lambda\phi a$, alpha; the word means 'ox'. In Arabic the corresponding letter is alif.

1665 Rabbi Elias...from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis where the letter Aleph 1s six times found, cabalistically concludes that the World shall endure just six thousand years, Aleph in computation standing for a thousand: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 123 (1677). 1839 a young lady with a figure like the letter Alif: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Nis., Vol. 1 ch. iii, p. 138.

alepine, alapeen, sb.: Eng. fr. Syr.: a mixed stuff of wool and silk or of cotton and mohair, named from Aleppo, whence the adj. Alepine, HAKLUYT, Voy., Vol. II. i. p. 272. For the sb. use cf. Ornuzenes, ib., ix. p. 1432.

1753 To 12 yds white Allapeen, 2s.: Mr. Honner's Ledger, in J. Forster's Life of Goldsmith, Bk. 1. ch iv. p. 38 (1876).

alerce, sh.: Sp.: larch, applied to an American species of pine akin to the European larch. Properly 'cedar', Arab. al-arza.

1845 On the higher parts, brushwood takes the place of larger trees, with here and there a red cedar or an alerce pine: C DARWIN, Fourn. Beagle, ch. xiii, p. 281 (and Ed.)—a troop of fine mules bringing alerce-planks and corn from the southern plains: zb., ch. xiv. p. 298.

alert $(= \angle)$: Eng. fr. It. and Fr.

I. adv.: on the watch.

1598 Alerta, an Italian word, vsed vnto the souldiers, when there is any suspition of the enemy, and signifiest to be watchfull, carefull, and ready: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Table. 1618 The prince finding his rutters alert (as the Italians say): R. WILLIAMS, Act. Low Counter., p. 27. [T.]

2. adj.: active, observant, brisk, ready for action.

1712 I saw an alerte young Fellow: Spectator, No. 403, June 12, p. 584/1 (Morley). bef. 1782 th' alert | And nimble motion of those restless joints: COWPER, Task, Bk. III. Poems, Vol. II. p. 95 (1808).

3. sb.: Mil. a call to look out for an attack, and in adverbial phr. 'on the alert' (= on the 'on the erta').

1796 The troops were...kept constantly on the Alerte; Campaigns, 1793—4, II. vi. 3r. [N. E. D.] 1803 I am glad to find that you have given the Enemy an Alert: Wellington, in Gurwood's Desp., II. 286. [N. E. D.] 1819 with a race like the Mamlukes, whose chiefs, as well as meanest individuals, were always required to be on the alert, and ready alike for attack: T. Hope, Anast.,

Vol. II ch. 1. p 3 (1820). 1874 A mind ever on the alert for novelty of study and treatment: H Londale, John Dalton, IV 71.

[From It. all' erta, = 'on the watch' (-tower), whence Fr. alerte.]

Alexander (' = " =): Eng. fr. Lat. (fr. Gk. 'Αλέξανδρος, = 'defending-men'): Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, E.C. 336—323, who utterly overthrew the Persian Empire E.C. 333—330; representative of conquest and the highest sovereignty. He died aged 32.

abt 1520 With grace endued in freedom as Alexander: Calisto and Melibaea, in Dodsley-Hazhit's Old Plays, Vol. 1 p. 84 (1876). abt 1582 A great Alexander: R STANYHURST, Tr. l'irgil's Aen., &c., p. 154 (1820). 1599 Fathers, that, like so many Alexanders, Have.. fought: Shaks, Hen. V., ii 1, 19. 1621 another Hector, an Alexander, a goodly man, a demi-god: R. Burton, Anat. Mel, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. 11 p. 441 (1827). 1663 The whole world was not half so wide To Alexander, when he cri'd [because no empires were left for him to conquer]: S Buttler, Hualbras, Pt. 1. Cant. iii. p. 240. 1714 the poor Ambition of a Casar or an Alexander: Spectator, No. 609, Oct. 20, p. 856 2 (Morley).

Alexander², $s\phi$.: Eng. fr. Fr.: short for **bord d'Alexandre** (φ, v) , striped silk from Alexandria.

Alexander(s), alysaunder, sb.: fr. Mediaeval Lat. Petroselinum Alexandrinum (or Macedonicum), name of horseparsley, Smyrnium olusatrum, of the order Apiaceae, formerly used instead of celery. Evidently named after Alexander¹.

abi. 1300 With alisaundre thare-to, ache ant anys: In Wright's Lyric P., v. 26. [N.E.D.] 1440 Aly-aunder, herbe, or stanmarche, Macedonia: Prompt. Parw 11540 Take Hilworte, Alysaunder, Persly, Louage, red Fenel: Treas. of poore men, fol 1r. 1578 Hipposelinum agreste, that is wilde Alexander: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoci's Herb, Bk. v. ch. xhx. p. 613. 1664 Sow also... Sellery, Smallage, Alisanders, &c.: EVELYN, Kal. Hort, p. 195 (1720). 1767 Alexanders, a sallad and culinary herb of biennial growth, with stalky trifoliate leaves, not now in much request: J. Abercombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 6491 (1863).

Variants, alexandre, alisaundre, alysaunder, allis-, alys-, ales-, alis-, ander(s).

Alexander's foot, old name of Pellitory of Spain.

1597 In French Pued a Alexandre, that is to saie, Pes Alexandrinus, or Alexanders foote: Gerard, Herball, 619. [N. E. D.] 1678 Alexander's Foot, a Plant, whose root resembles a foot: Phillips.

Alexandrian: Alexandrine (g.v.); also Bot. Alexandrian laurel, unscientific popular name of Ruscus racemosus, a plant of the lily family.

1664 Jacobæa Marina, Alexandrian Laurel, Oleanders: EVELYN, Kal Hort. (1729). 1738 Chapman's translation of Homer consists wholly of Alexandrians: Chambers, Cycl. 1753 He had been deceived in supposing the alexandrian verses to have corresponded to the ancient heroics: ib, Suppl. 1797 ALEXANDRIAN, or Alexandrine, in poetry, a kind of verse consisting of twelve, or of twelve and thirteen syllables alternately: Encyc. Brit.

Alexandrine $(\angle = \angle \angle)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. adj.: applied to verses of six iambics, such as French heroic verses and the last line of the Spenserian stanza.

1589 verses Alexandrins: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., 1. xix. p. 57 (1868).

2. sb.: an Alexandrine line or verse.

1667 they write in Alexandrins or Verses of six feet: DRVDEN, Ann. Mirab., sig. A 6 r. 1709 A needless Alexandrine ends the song, | That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along: Pops, Critu., 356, Wss., Vol. 1. p. 129 (1757). 1738 ALEXANDRIN, or Alexandrina, in poetry, the name of a kind of verse, which consists of twelve, and thrteen syllables, alternately; the rest, or pause being always on the sixth syllable: Chambers, Cycl. 1825 I like these ratting rolling Alexandrines: Scott, Talisman, ch. xxvi. p. 104/2 (1868).

[Either from Alexander the Great on whom several early French poets wrote in this metre, or from one of these poets, Alexandre Paris.]

alexicacon, -kakon, só.: Gk.: warding off evil, a preservative against evil, a panacea.

1657 those wise physicians, who giving αλεξικακα, do not only expel the poison, but strengthen the stomach: Ενείνη, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 98 (1872).

[Gk. alefikakov, neut. of adj. -kakos.]

alexipharmacon, sb.: Gk. ἀλεξιφάρμακον: 'keeping off poison'; an antidote, a counter-poison. Anglicised as alexipharmac, and the corrupted form alexipharmic.

1568 any medicine or alexipharmacon against venome: T. Gale, Troat. Gonneshot, fol 4 vo.— giue the pacient some antidotum or Alexipharmacon, agaynste venome bothe inwardly and outwardly:— Enchirid., fol. 8 vo. 1639 let a good Alexipharmacon or Preservative against poyson bee given the sicke: J. Woodall, Surg. Mate, p. 95. 1654 any medicine or Alexipharmacon against venom: R. T., Descript. of Little-World, p. 56. 1880 A quack doctor Buona fede Vitali, who, after wandering through Asia, had made his fortune in Italy by the alexipharmacon which he sold in the streets: Vernon Lee, 18th Cent. in Hally, ch. v. p. 251.

alexitērium, pl. alexitēria, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀλεξητήριον: a safeguard, protection (against contagion or poison).

1671 Alexipharmaks, called also Alexiteria, are such as resist poison: SALMON, Syn. Med., III. XVI 365. 1684 No Alexiterium for a pestilential poison: Tr. Bonet's Mer.. Compit., VI. 211. [N. E. D.]

*alfalfa, sb.: Sp: name of a kind of lucern; used almost exclusively in, or in reference to, the United States

1845 all below is of as bright a green as verdigris, from the beds of alfarfa, a kind of clover: C. Darwin, *Journ Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 330 (2nd Ed.). abt. 1850 Our mules pricked up their ears, and with visions of infinite alfalfa before them, broke into a lively trot: SQUER, *Trav. in Peru*, p. 475.

[The Sp. variant alfalfez shows that alfalfa is a corruption of Arab. al-faç faç, = 'lucern'.]

alfandica, alfantica, sò.: Arab.: a custom house, and resort for foreign merchants in an oriental port.

TESOTI IOF IOFEIGN INERCHAINTS IN AN OTIENTAL POPT.

1598 the Alsandega [read Alfandega], or Custome house: Tr. J. Van Linschoton's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 273 (1885).

1599 when we came out of prison we went to the Alfandica, where we continued eight weekes with the English marchants: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. ii. p. 203.

1625 Neare to the Castle is the Alphandica, where there is a paire of staires for lading and vallading of goods: within are roomes for keeping goods till they be cleared: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. vi. p. 423.

Merchants: ib., Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 872.

1629 The Alfantica [in Morocco] is also a place of note, because it is invironed with a great wall, wherein lye the goods of all the Merchants securely guarded: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 870 (1884).

1797 ALFANDIGA, the name of the customhouse at Lisbon: Encyc. Brit.

[Arab. al-fondoq,='the inn', fr. Gk. πανδοχείον or πανδοκείον, which is often found on inscriptions of Syria, meaning a hospice to receive pilgrims.]

alfaneque, sb.: Sp.: tent, pavilion.

1829 In the centre rose a stately alfaneque or pavilion, in oriental taste: W. IRVING, Conq. of Granuda, ch acv. p. 505 (1850).

[A corruption of the Berber al-farag or afarag, = 'enclosure', the circuit of cloth surrounding the tent of the sovereign and forming a sort of court to it. Sp. alfaneque ='falcon' is a distinct word.

alfange, sb.: Sp. (Arab. al-hanjar; see handjar): hanger, cutlass

1635 It is the Alfange that ushers in the faith of Mahomet evry wher, nor can it grow in any place, unless it be planted and sown with Gunpowder intermixt: Howell, Epist Ho-El., Vol. II. p. 300 (1678).

alfaqui, sb.: Sp. fr. Arab. al-faqīh: a lawyer.

alfaqui, sb.: Sp. ir. Arab. al-faqīh: a lawyer.

1615 Alfakih, Alfaqui, Fakih, Faqu, or Faquinus, as the learned Viues conceiueth it, is in the Mosquits or temples of the Mohametanes, one, that in the manner of a Priest, doth their diume Seruice, readeth the Law, and doth interpret and expound the same: W. Bedwell, Arab. Trudg. 1616 the Caliph assembled a generall Councell of their Alfahach, or learned men at Damasco: Purchas, Pilgrimage, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 297 (1626). 1621 At Fez in Aftick... both parties, plaintiff and defendant, come to their Alfakins or chief judge, and at once, without any further appeals...the cause is heard and ended: R. Burron, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 73 (1827) 1763 AlfaQUES, among the Spanish Moriscoes, were the clergy, or those who instructed them in the Mahometan faith: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1829 He summoned a council...and the alfaquis or doctors of the faith: W. Irving, Cong of Granada, ch. xcvi. p. 509 (1850).

— these [cattle] he gave in charge to an alfaqui to deliver to Pedro de Varga [with a message of apology]. ib., ch. xi. p. 82. 1830 The men of letters, who are called Alfagui and Talbi: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 251 (2nd Ed.).

[From Arab. al-fanīh. = 'the learned-one']

[From Arab. al-faqth, = 'the learned-one'.]

*alferes, alferez, sb.: Old Sp. and Port.: ensign, standardbearer, cornet.

1591 The office of an Alfierus or ensigne bearer: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 62. 1598 Alferez, is a Spanish word, and signifieth the Ensigne bearer: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Table. 1600 a man meanly borne, who bare no other office then a sergeant or alferez: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 636. 1630 Jug here, his alfarez: An able officer: B. JONSON, New Inn, iii. I, Wks., p. 419 (1860) 1650 Captaines, Alterezes [sic] and Sargeants: Howell, Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 48. 1652 all the Officers of war, beginning with the Alferez or Lieutenants: — Pt. II. Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 74. 1829 In this desperate struggle, the alferez or standard-bearer of the master, with his standard, was lost: W. Irving, Conq. of Granada, ch. xii. D. ca (1850).

Variants, 16 c. alfierus, 17 c. alfeeres, alfara, alfarez, alfaro, pl. alferes.

[Old Sp. and Port. alféres (Mod. Sp. alférez); fr. Arab. al-fāris,='the horseman'.]

alfiere, sb.: It.: ensign, cornet; see alferes.

. 1645 after them [followed]...the two alfieri, or cornets of the Pope's light horse: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 137 (1872).

alforge, sb.: Port.: the same as Sp. alforja (q. v.).

alforja, sb.: Sp. fr. Arab. al-horj, 'the saddle bag'.

1. a leather bag, a saddle bag.

1624 we took down our Alforjas, and som Bottles of Wine: Howell, Letters, III. xxxviii. p. 120 (1645). 1832 his alforjas of coarse cloth hold his scanty stock of provisions: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 15.

1 a. Metaph. paunch.

bef. 1819 They humbly came their Majesties to greet, | Begging their Majesties to come and treat | On every sort of fruit their grand all-forthes: Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 97 (1830). [Davies]

the cheek-pouch of a baboon.

1705 In this he hoards his Food, as the Monkies do in their Alfoaches: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xv p. 267 1748 a great bag of loose skin hanging down on each side in wrinkles like the alforjas of a baboon: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch xviii. Wks, Vol. 1. p. 111 (1817).

alfresco: It. See al fresco.

alfridaria, sb.: an obscure astrological term; see quo-

1615 I'll find the cusp and alfridaria, | And know what planet is in carini: Albumazar, ii 5, in Dodsley-Hazhitt's Old Plays, Vol XI. p. 344 (1875). 1647 Lords of the Septennial yeers, vulgarly called Lords of the Alfridary, are thus: If the Native be borne by day, the O governes the first seven yeers after the Birth, \$\tilde{q}\$ the next seven, \$\tilde{q}\$ the next seven, and so in order: Lilly, Chr. Astrol., clxxi 733. 1708 Alfridary, a temporary Power which the Planets have over the Life of a Person: Kersey.

Alfurcan, sb.: Arab. al-furgan: a title of the Koran as that by which the true and the false are distinguished.

1615 [See Alcoran*]. 1634 to crowne all, his Booke, yet no Alfurcan, of deuotion is laid vpon him as too worthy the vie of sinners: Sir Til. Heripert, Traw, p 55 1657 As Mahomet joined his Alfurta, his service book, a horrible heap of all blasphemies, to the three parts of holy Scripture: John Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. III. p 145/7 (1868). 1665 To crown all, a Book (no Alfurcan of Devotion) was laid upon his Coffin: ib. (31d Ed.), p. 125 (1677).

*alga, pl. algae, sb.: Lat.: sea-weed or kindred fresh-water weed, plants of the Cryptogamic division.

weed, plants of the Cryptogamic division.

1551 Alga whiche is a common name vnto a great parte of see herbes...is [Oceanvs] was gyrlonded with Alga, or sea-grasse: B. Jonson, Jiasyma, Wl.s., p 894 (1676).

1660 With alga who the sacred alter strows: Dryden, Istr. Red., 170, bef 1682 Vegetables (as the several varieties of Alga's, Sea-Lettuce) are found at the bottom of the Sea. Sir Th. Brown, Tracks, 1, p. 17 (1686).

1753 The Alga's are some marine, or growing in the sea; others fluviatile, or produced in rivers, others fontal, growing in springs: Chambers, Cycl, Suppl.

1771 they feed on the alga marina, and other plants that grow on the beach. Snollett, Humph Cl., p. 91/1 (1882).

1843 Such a difference of degree may be traced between the class of Vascular Plants and that of Cellular, which includes lichens, alga, and other substances whose organization is simpler and more rudimentary than that of the higher order of vegetables; J. S. Mill., System of Logic, Vol. 11 p. 282 (1856).

1855 below again, about the neap-tide mark, the region of the corallines and Alga furnishes food for yet other species who graze on its watery meadows: C. Kingsley, Glaucus, p. 109.

algal(1)ia, algaly, sb.: Sp. algalia (fr. Arab. al-ghalia): civet. Frampton seems to translate Sp. gato de algalia, ='civet cat'

1580 such spottes as the Cattes of Algallia haue: Frampton, Joyfull Noves, &c., fol. 122 vo. 1598 From Bengala commeth much Algallia, or Civet: Tr. 9. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 96 (1885). — Algalia or Civet is much found in India: to., Vol. II p. 95. 1662 the Algalia, which are the Creatures from which they get the Musks: J. Davils, Tr. Mandelslo, Ilk. II. p. 134 (1669). 1625 they reape great profit, specially by their Algaly or Muske: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 955.

algarde, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp.: a Spanish wine named from the place where it was produced.

bef 1400 Mount rose, & wyne of Greke, Both algrade, & respice eke: Syr. Low Deg., 756, in Dom. Arch., II. 134. [N E. D] abt. 1440 Osay and algarde, and other ynewe, Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was never: Morte Arth., 202 [N E. D.]

*algarroba, sb.: Sp. fr. Arab. al-harroba, al-harruba, the carob tree': Bot.: the carob tree and bean; also a S. American mimosa with similar pods.

1577 they are alwaies greene, and in taste of muche sharpenesse, as the Berries called Algarrouas be when they are greene the carrieth the least like to Algarroua: FRAMPTON, Joyfull Newes, fol. 106 ro. 1826 The trees are principally the Algarroba; they were about the size and shape of apple-trees: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p 238. 1845 a little vegetation, and even a few algarroba trees: C. DARWIN, Journ. Beagle, ch. xvi. p. 359.

algatross. See albatross, alcatras.

algebra $(\angle = =)$, sb.: It. or Sp. fr. Arab.

surgical treatment of fractures.

1541 The helpes of Algebra & of dislocations are of .vj. fourmes: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. X iij ro.

the mathematical treatment of general symbols according to fixed conventional laws for the determination of the properties and relations of quantities. The science of redintegration and equation.

1551 Also the rule of false position, with dyners examples not onely vulgar, but some appertaying to the rule of Algeber: Recorde, Pathio. Know., 11. Pref. [N. E. D.] 1570 The Science of working Algiebar and Almachabel, that is, the Science of finding an unknown number, by Adding of a Number, & Diussion & aquation: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. *ii vv. 1810 all your alchemy, and your algebra: B. Jonson, Alch., i. 1, Wks., p. 607 (1616). 1629 wits that are apt for any particular Science...Many such and very famous

ones have been in former times. In this of ours Victa in the Algebra, Gilberto in the Speculations of the Magnetick Vertues: BRENT, Tr. Soare's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. x. (1676) 1687 A rare Mathematician, even in the most abstruse parts thereof, as in Algebra and the Theoriques. Reing. Wotton., sig. 13 re (1688) bef. 1658 And as the mystick Hebrew backward lies, | And Algebra's, guest by Absurdities, | So must we spell thee: J Cleveland, Wiss, p. 235 (1687) 1663 And wisely tell what hour o' the day | The Clock does strike, by Algebra's. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. 1. p. 10. bef 1782 if it weigh th' importance of a fly, | The scales are false, or algebra a he: Cowper, Convers, Poems, Vol. 1 p. 154 (1888). 1850 That excellent woman knew no more about Homer than she did about Algebra: THACKERAY, Pendennie, Vol. 1. ch. XXIII. p. 136 (1879). 1875 After advancing so far with arithmetic and algebra, Latin authors engaged them: H. Lonsdale, Worthies of Cumberland, Vol. VI. p. 167.

[It. and Sp. algebra, shortened from Arab. al-jabr w'almoqābala, the Arab. name of the art, lit. 'restoration and equation'. 'Restoration' is explained as meaning either getting rid of fractions, or the removal of negative quantities by adding the same quantity to both sides of the equation. The second part of the Arab. name becomes Late Lat. almacabala, Eng. almachabel.]

algodon, sb.: Sp. fr. Arab. al-goton: cotton.

1555 This cotton the Spaniards call Algodon and the Italians Bombasino: R. EDEN, Voyages, p. 520.

algongoli: Sp. See ajonjoli.

algor, sb.: Lat.: cold, chilliness.

abt. 1420 For over colde doo douves dounge at eve Aboute her roote, algour away to dryve: Pallad. on Husb., M. 55 [N. E. D.] 1753 ALGOR is used, by some medicinal writers, to denote a preternatural coldness or chilness in a part. Muys speaks, in this sense, of an Algor of the arm, attended with an atrophy: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

*alguazil, alguacil, sb.: Sp.: a serjeant of police, a constable.

stable.

bef. 1530 Againe your Grace must have Alguazeles and Aposintadors wiche must bee sent [from] this Contre, to meet with your servaunts that goo afor to make prounsons, and herbegears at their first entree into Spayne...Alguazeles: Edw. Lee, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol. II. No. clix. p. 705 (1846) 1563 until the alguazil or sergeant of the said inquisition might come and apprehend..the said Nicholas Burton: Foxe, A. & M., Bk xii. Vol. VIII. p. 513 (1853). 1600 in the towne of Ihualapa the chiefe Alguazil of the prounce is resident: R Hakluvir, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 495. 1612 the great Provost or Constable of Granado whom they called Alguazil Major...The Alguazil seeing their disloyalty, &c.: E. Grinestone, Tr. Turquet's Hist. of Spaine, Bk. XIII. p. 471. 1620 nine Alguaziles (Sargeants) who inclosing me on both Sides laid violent Hands on me: W. Lithigow, Racking at Malaga, p. 194 (Repr. in Phan. Bril., 1732). 1623 if an Alguazil (a Sargeant) shew him his Vare, that is a little white staffe...my Don will down presently off his horse, and yeeld himself his prisoner: Howell, Lett., III. XXXI p. 109 (1645). 1669 be gone my saucy companion, I'll clap an Alguazile upon thy heels: Dryden, Mack Astrol., 1 x, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 285 (1701). 1673 a Bolser for the treasury: a Medino for the prison, Argozils or Serjeants: J. RAN, Fourn Low Countr., p. 490. 1797 The corregidor...has sent this alguazil to apprehend you: SMOLLETT (f), Tr. Gil Blus [L.] 1832 he summoned to his presence his trustiest alguazil: W. Irvinca, Alhambra, p. 255. 1883 The terrible Alguazils of the Rue de Jérusalem threatened action: Sat Rev., Vol. 55, p. 558 1885 called up at midnight by the "alguacil" and three doctors, who came to... inform me that I was to repair at once to...the "lazareto": Daily News, Aug. 21, p. 5/7.

[From Arab. al-wasīr,='the minister', see vizier, cf. Port. alvasir, alvasil. The meaning has been degraded in the Peninsula first to the governor and judge of a town, then to lower ministers of justice.]

algum, almug, pl. algummim, sb.: Heb. (but probably of foreign origin): perhaps 'sandal wood'.

1578 Send mee also cedar trees, firre trees, and Algummim trees: Bible (Genev.), 2 Chron., u. 8 1611 Algume trees: 1b. 1619 Golden Targets, Almug Trees, precious Stones: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch laxiv, p. 735. 1665 Ebony (which some take for the Algummin wood): Sir Th. Herbert, Trav.,

alhaga, sb.: Arab. alḥāja (lit. 'the thing'): a Moorish garment.

1682 over this [cassock] an alhaga, or white woollen mantle: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 161 (1850).

*Alhambra: Sp.: the fortress and palace of the Moorish kings of Granada. Also (Rare), a place of entertainment like the Alhambra Theatre in Leicester Square, London.

1612 King Mahomet the little, or his Alcaydes, should deliver up the Fortresse of Alhambra: E. Grimestone, Tr. Turquet's Hist. of Spaine, Bk. XXIII. p. 940 — He went into the pallace Court of Alhambra: ib., Bk. XXIII. p. 940 — He went into the pallace Court of Alhambra: ib., Bk. XXIII. p. 472. 1673 Here we saw the Castle called La Lhambra: ib. Bk. XXIII. p. 472. 1673 Here we saw the Castle called La Lhambra: ib. 1854 The Kings of Granada: J. RAY, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 482. 1830 the Alhambra and Zehra: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 251 (2nd Ed.). 1854 The assulejos or coloured tiles, found in the Alhambra: Scoffern, in Orr's Cro. Sc., Chem., 430. 1860 the imagery overwrought, and of a somewhat Eastern and voluptious character. Indeed, there was one contrast between a supposed Alhambra and a foul pothouse: Once a Week, Feb. 25, p. 1887. 1880 There were no Alhambras then...no casinos, no music-halls, no aquaria, no promenade concerts: Lord Beaconsfield, Endym., Vol. 1 ch. xx. p. 178.

[From Arab. alhamvā = 'the red' (fortress).]

[From Arab. al-hamrā,='the red' (fortress).]

alhenna: Arab. See alcanna, henna.

aliafar: Sp. See aljofar.

*alias $(\underline{u} = \underline{x})$, adv. and sb. (pl. aliases): Eng. fr. Lat.: at another time, otherwise.

I. 1. adv.: otherwise (known as).

1. I. AUT.: Otherwise (Known as).

1553 thos shepe we wiche wer in Robert Costerds handds alias Yngram of hautford: Stanford Churchwarden's Accounts, 1552—1602, in Antiquary, Mar, 1888, p. 117 2. 1581 Stuff called Logwood, alias Blockwood: Act 23 Eliz., ix \$1. 1586 George Castroot, alias Scanderberg: Spens, Sonn, in 1601. The black prince, sir; alias, the prince of darkness; alias, the devil: Shaks., All's Well, iv 5, 44. 1593—1622 the sharke, alias tiverince: R. Hawkins, Voyage into South Sea, \$19, p. 142 (1872).

1617 the Lady Pocahontas alias Rececca: Capt. J. Switth, Wks., p. 535.

1622 the Duke of Brunswick, alias Bishop of Halverstadt: Howell, Lett., ii. p. 34 (1645).

1646 A like conceit there passeth of Melisigenes, alias Homer: Sir Th. Brows, Pseud Ep, Bk vii. ch. xiii. p. 300 (1636).

*1875 Smith, alias Marshall: Echo, Jan 8, p. 1. [St.]

I. I a. more loosely, 'that is to say', 'in other words'.

1629 a Dominican Cardinal of S. Sistus, alias of Capua Brent, Tr. Soare's Hist. Counc Trint, Bk 1 p 79 (1676). 1826 I can recommend my host's ale as second to none in Leith, alias in the world: 'Noct. Amb.', in Blackwood's Mag., Vol XXVI. p. 122 1863 smoking Paradise, alias opium: C Reade, Hard Cash, Vol 1. p 197

I. 2. sb.: an assumed name, another name or title.

1605 An Altas or double name cannot prejudice the honest: CANDEN, Rem, 147 (1614) [N.E.D.] 1675 Fools, as well as Knaves, take other Names, and pass by an Altas. DRYDEN, Aurenge-Z., Ep. Ded., Wks., Vol. 11 p. 1 (1701). 1831 he has been assuming various altases: Edin. Rev., Vol. 53, p. 362. 1885 Esther Langton also known under the alias of Esther Lewis: Althenaum, Oct. 31, 2681. p. 568/1

II. the name given to a second writ issued on the first writ, capias, q. v., proving ineffectual, from the phrase therein occurring Sicut alias praecepimus,='as we on another occasion commanded'. If the person to be sued non est inventus (q. v.), a pluries (q. v.) writ followed.

1465 your councell thynketh it were well don that ye gete an allias and a pluries that it myght be sent don to the scheryf: Paston Letters, Vol. 11 No 518, p. 217 (1874) 1762 He practised a much more easy, certain, and effectual method of revenge, by instituting a process against them, which, after writs of capias, alias, et pluries, had been repeated, subjected them to outlawry SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. xxv. Wks, Vol. v. p. 235 (1817).

*alibi ($\angle = \angle$), adv. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: 'elsewhere'.

1. adv.: also attrib. Leg. away from the scene of a crime or offence.

1727 The prisoner...endeavoured to prove himself Alibi: Arbuthnot, Folin Bull, 70 [N.E.D.]

2. sb.: Leg. the plea of having been away from the scene of a crime or offence at the time of its commission.

of a Crime or offence at the time of its commission.

1743 He would secure him witnesses of an albi: Fielding, Jonathan Wild, Wks, Vol iv p 168 1771 The constable observed, that he would have time enough to prepare for his trial, and might prove an albi: Smollett, Himph. Cl., p 54/2 1782 Must you be able to prove an albi: Smollett, Horn, Walder, Delega, 1787 By Sir Thomas's not attending the whole trial, and by strong albi's. he was acquitted, without even a reference to the jury: Gent. Mag., p. 1031/2.

1818 I'll prove an albi, my lord: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarity, Vol. III ch.i p. 20 (1819). 1828 Mr. R. would not go in pursuit of the albis and aliases of the accused: Congress Debates, Vol. IV. p. 1332. 1837 arguments tending to show that the albis was inadmissible: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xxxii. p. 345.

1880 It would not have been difficult ...for him to have established an albi: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. li. p. 334.

alica, sb.: Lat.: spelt, spelt grits.

1563 They call thys with vs in england frumentic potage. And I suppose it to be that which diuers cal Alica: T. GALE, Euchirid, fol. 47 *?. 1584 Of wheate also is made Alica and Amylum mentioned of GALEN, things not vsuall among vs Yet Amylum is taken to be starche, the vse whereof is best knowen to launders And Alica Saccharata is taken for frumentic: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p 26. — they boyle it [rice] as Alica, yet it is more hardly digested and nourisheth lesse: ib, p, 3r. 1753 ALICA, in the antient physic and diet, a kind of food ..some representing it as a sort of grain, and others as an aliment made of grain: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

Alicant, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp.: wine from Alicante in Spain.

Alicalty, 50.: E.ng. fr. Sp.: Wine from Aficante in Spain.

1530 Alegant wyne rosette: Palsgr. 1542 these hote wynes, as malmesye, wyne course, wyne greke...alygaunt...be not good to drynke with meate: Boorde, Dyetary, ch. x. p. 255 (1870) 1601 grosse wine like alegant: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 28, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 392. 1616 Pure Rhenish, Hippocras, white Muskadine, | With the true bloud of Bacchus, Allegant, | That addes new vigour which the backe doth want | Are precious wines: R. C., Times' Whistle, v. 1910, p. 62 (1871). 1634 the best commoditie is the Wine issuing from the tree, which is sweet, pleasant and nourishing as Muskadine or Alligant: Sir Th. Herrer, Traw., p. 210. 1634 those kinds [of wine] that our Merchants carry over are those only that grow upon the Sea-side, as Malagas, Sheries, Tents, and Aligants: Howell, Epist. Ho-EL, Vol. II. Iv. 9, 350 (1678). 1660 Hollock, Bastards, Tents and Allicants, brought into the Port of London, the Butt, or Pype to pay...ij. I v. s.: Stat. 12 Car. II., c. 4. Sched., s. v. Wines.

Variants, 16 c. 17 c. Aliga(u)nt, Aligaune, ale-, alli-, allegant.

alienator $(\angle = = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: one who alienates or transfers to the ownership of another.

1670 With these Immunities and Lands they have entail'd a curse upon the Alienators of them: Walton, Lives, Hooker, III. 191. [N. E. D.] 1772 Many popish bishops were no less alienators of their episcopal endowments: T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, 40. [T.]

[From Eng. alienate, as if Late Lat. alienator, noun of agent to Lat. alienare, = 'to transfer to the ownership of another'.]

aliment $(\angle = =)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to nourish, feed, maintain; also Metaph. to support, sustain. Obs.

1490 She hathe alymented and noryshed her from the owre of hyr birthe: CANTON, Eneydos, xxix. 113. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. alimenter,='to nourish'. The Eng. sb. aliment is adapted from Lat. alimentum.]

aliofar, alioffar, aliofre: Sp. See aljofar.

*aliquando bonus dormītat Homērus, phr.: Lat.: 'sometimes worthy Homer is sleepy'; i.e. the brightest genius is sometimes dull. From Hor., A. P., 359, quandoque b. d. H.

1602 the common speech being most true aliquando dormitat Homerus: W. WATSON, Quadithets of Relig. & State, p. 124 1621 the very best may sometimes err; aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus: it is impossible not in so much to overshoot: R. Burton, Auat. Mel., To Reader, Vol. 1. p. 114 (1827). 1835 [referred to]: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xlix. p. 635. 1886 "Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus". And no one expects infallibility in calendarers of State Papers: Athenæum, May 29, p. 713/3.

aliquid, neut. pronom. adj.: Lat.: 'something', 'some-

1577 aliquid salis [of salt]: G. GASCOIGNE, p. 31 (1868). 1669 they ... would hunt to destruction every one in whom there is aliquid Christi, anything of Christ: J. FLAVEL, Wks., Vol. v. p. 195 (1799). 1689 when the best knowledge hath gone as far as it can, yet there is still aliquid ultra [beyond]: SIR M. HALE, Contemplations, Pt. 1. p. 47.

*aliquid haeret, phr.: Lat.: 'something sticks'; a. haerēbit, 'something will stick'.

bef. 1733 R. North, Examen, I. ii. 91, p. 79 (1740).

aliquot($\angle = \angle$): Eng. fr. Fr. aliquote, or fr. Late Lat. aliquota (pars)='some part': in phr. aliquot part, an exact measure, a quantity contained in another quantity so many times without any remainder; also used for aliquot part.

1570 this kynde of part is called commonly par metiens or mensurens, that is, a measuryng part: some call it pars multiplicatina: and of the barbarous it is called pars alignota, that is an aliquote part: H. BILLINGSLEY, Euclid, Bk. v fol. 126 ** 1696 Alignot parts, are the even numbers that may be had out of any great number, as 6, 4, 3, 2, out of 12: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1809 ALIQUOT part, is such part of a number as will divide and measure it exactly, without any remainder. For instance, 2 is an aliquot part of 4, 3 of 9, and 4 of 16: NICHOLSON, Brit. Encycl.

[Not fr. Lat. aliquot,='so many', but fr. Late Lat. aliquota pars, coined from quota pars, = 'what part?' on the analogy of aliquanta pars, = 'an inexact measure', 'an aliquant part'.]

alisa(u)nder, -dre. See Alexander(s).

alisma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. άλισμα: Bot.: water-plantain; esp. Alisma Plantago, or great water-plantain, which is found in our ponds, ditches, and marshy places.

1578 the stalke of Alisma is single and slender, and the rootes shoulde be also slender: H. LYTE, Tr. Dodoeris Herb., Bk. III. p. 335. 1863 Upshoots, with graceful pyramid of white thick-clustered flowers, the delicate alisma: O. MEREDITH, King of Amasis, I. ii. 2, II2. [N. E. D.]

aliud—aliud, alius—alius: Lat. See quotations.

1647 Christ is alius from his Father, not aliud: John Trapp, Com. on New Test., p. 372/1 (1868). — As in the person of Christ there is aliud et aliud (against Eutyches), not alius et alius (against Nestorius): io. 1656 This, then, is the Catholic faith, the Father and the Son are alius and alius, another and another person, but not aliud and aliud, another and another thing: N. Hardy, on 185 By. Nohn, Nichol's Ed., p. 22/2 (1865). 1672 in Christ there is nature and nature, but not person and person; aliud et aliud, but not alius et alius, for it is but one Christ: T. Jacome, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 24/1 (1868).

aliunde, adv.: Lat.: from another place, from another source.

1659 that it [i.e. Scripture] may reach us, that we may know, and understand, and submit to its authority, it must be testified unto aliunde, from some other person, or thing appointed thereunto: J. Owen, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 403 (Russell, 1826). 1674 they [i.e. moral duties] are in some measure known unto men aliunde from other principles: ib., Vol. II. p. 322. 1851 evidence which happens to be afforded aliunde! J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., II. p. 91 (1857). 1860 it was proved on his side, aliunde, that he was fanatically convinced of the advantages of the Taliacotian operation: Once a Week, Mar. 10, p. 230/1. 1877

In the cases of Florida and Louisiana this Commission by a vote of 8 to 7 refused to receive any evidence alrunde the certificates of the officials of the state: Praceed, of Electoral Commiss, Congress. Record, Pt. IV. Vol. V. p. 218/2. 1884. The reference to the purchaser is not conclusive, for it might have been shewn alrunde that 9. Studds was not the purchaser: SIR FORD NORTH, Law Reports, 28 Chanc. Dzv , 308.

aljoba, sb.: Arab. See quotations.

aljoba, sb.: Arab. See quotations.

1625 they vsed garments of a nuidale size for length, like the Punike vest, vsed by the Turkes and Persians at this day, which they call Aljuba, and these Cauais: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. 1x. p. 1533. 1665 the Aljoba or garment most of them wear reaches scarce to the knee, and is somewhat strait near the waste where 'its girt about: Sir Th. HERBERT, Trau, p. 139 (1677)

— The Asiaticks were no bands; their Aljoba or out-side Vest is usually of Callico sticht with silk, or quilted with Cotten: tb., p 297. 1819 swing his jubbee, like a pendulum, from side to side, and shuffle along in his papooshes: T. Hope, Anast, Vol I. ch. i p 1 (1820) 1830 their robes, called jubbas, are made like tunics: E. BlaQuierre, Tr Sig. Panasti, p. 201 (and Ed.). 1836 The ordinary outer robe is a long cloth coat of any colour (called by the Turks jobb beh but by the Egyptians gib beh), the sleeves of which reach not quite to the wrist: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt, Vol. I. p 34. 1839 He was clad in a jubbeh:—Tr Arab Nis, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 466. 1845 a crimon robe, (joobey) reaching also to her feet: Mem. of Lady H. Stanhope, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 99.

[Arab. aljubba; see first quotation fr. Lane.]

aljofar, sb.: Sp. fr. Arab. al-jauhar, 'the precious stone': seed-pearl, a pearl of irregular form.

1582 Aliofre, or perles of the first sorte or siz: R. HAKLUYT, Divers Voyages, p. 164 (1850). 1589 there is great fishing of pearles and aliafar, and those which are there founde do in many killats exceede them that are brought from Baren: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol II. p. 303 (1854). — there are many pearls and aliofar, al very good, round, and fine: 16., p. 328. 1598 It hath many Pearles and Alioffar: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. I p. 128 (1885).

alkahest, sb.: coined by Paracelsus the alchemist, in a Latin treatise, as the name of his universal solvent.

1668 [Van Helmont] His great Solvent called the Alkahest [margin]: J. H., Elix. Prop., p. 4. 1696 Alcahest, the Chymical Appellation of prepared Mercury: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1748 Paracelsus, a bold Empiric, and wild Cabalst, asserted, that he had discovered it [the Universal Medicine], and called it his Alkahest: LORD CHESTREFIELD, Letters, Vol. i. No. 132, p. 317 (1774). 1762 Now this here elixir, sold for no more than sixpence a-phial, contains the essence of the alkahest, the archæus, the catholicon, the menstruum, the sun, the moon, and, to sum up all in one word, is the true, genuine, un-adulterated, unchangeable, immaculate, and specific chrusson tehuromenon ek puros: SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 93 (1817).

*alkali, alcali (\(\perc = \perc \), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. alcali (fr. Arab.).

I. the saline substance obtained by passing water through the ashes of plants (saltworts) which grow in moist, saline soil, as Salsola and Salicornia.

1386 Sal tartre, alcaly, and salt preparat. CHAUCRR, Chan. Yem. Tale, C. T., 12678, p. 481 (Tyrwh., 1856).

1584 saltartre, alcalie, sal preparat: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk xiv ch i p. 354.

2. Bot. saltwort (Salsola Kali or Salsola Soda).

1578 The herbe named of the Arabians Kali, or Alkali: H. Lyth, Tr. Dodom's Herb Bk 1. p. 115.

1696 Alkali, the Herb Kali, or Salkwort: Phillips, World of Words.

1738 KALI, a plant growing on the sea coasts...
The name Kali, or alkali, was given it by the Arabians: Chiambers, Cycl.

1797 Alkali, or Sal Kali, in botany. See Salicornia: Encyc. Brit.

3. any substance having the characteristics of soda, e.g. forming a soapy emulsion with oil, and neutralising acids; also any alkaline products of commerce, as caustic potash. Alkalis are mineral as soda, vegetable as potash, animal as ammonia. In modern Chemistry the term includes all bases analogous to these three substances.

1696 Alkali is a Term in Chymistry and Physic, and is a hollow, and porous Salt readily dispos'd to joyn it self easily with all Acids: Phillips, World of Words. 1710 Frogs Spawn...abounds with an occult Volatile Alkali: Fullke, Pharmacop., p. 105. 1789 The nedicinal waters [16 Ballstown] contain from, a mineral alkali, common salt and lime:]. Morre, Imer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1, 9498 (1796). 1868 An Act for the more effectual condensation of Muriatic Acid Gas in Alkali Works: Stat. 26 & 27 Vic., ch. 124 title.

alkanet ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp.

1. red dye obtained from a European plant, Anchusa or Alkanna tinctoria, Nat. Order Boraginaceae, also called orcanet, orchanet, fr. Fr. orcanète.

abt. 1440 Take alkenet ii penyworth, and frie hit in faire grese: In Housek. Ord., 256 (1790) [N. E. D.] 1660 Alkanet roots, the pound j. s.: Stat. 12 Car. II., c. 4. Sched., s. v. Drugs.

2. Bot. the aforesaid plant, or a kindred plant.

1499 Alkenet herbe, Alcanea: Prompt. Parv. (Pynson).

[From Sp. alcaneta, arcaneta, dimin. of alcana, see alcanna.]

alkanna: Sp. See alcanna.

alkekengi $(\angle = \angle = \bot)$, sô.: Eng. fr. Low Lat. fr. Pers. through Arab.: red Nightshade, red Winter-cherry (Physical Physical Ph salis Alkekengi, Nat. Order Solanaceae).

1440 Alkenkengy herbe morub, Morella rubea: Prompt. Parv. 1499 Alkynkynge: 1b. (Pynson). 1578 Vesucaria vulgaris. Alcakengie or winter Cherie: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. III. p 445. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

Variants, alken-, alkyn-, alka-, alca-, alche-.

[Low Lat. alkekengi, fr. Arab. alkākeng, fr. Pers. kākunaj. The forms ending in -g, -ge, may be fr. Fr. alkékenge, the forms in alka-, alca-, alche- fr. It. alchakengi.]

alkermes $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: the scarlet grain insect, formerly thought to be a berry, see **kermes**; also a cordial confection of which the kermes was an ingredient.

1547 the confection named Alchermes be good to comforte the soule or the spirites of man: BOORDE, Brev., ch. 22, p. 103 (1870) 1616 Alkermes, Currans, &c [list of fruits of New England] CAPT. J SMITH, W.ks., p. 721 (1884). 1660 Alchernes; Syrrup, the pound vj. s. vij d; Confectio, the ounce iiij. s.: Stat. 12 Car. II., c. 4 Sched., s.v. Drugs bef. 1682 make use of the fresh Pulp for the confection of Alkermes; which still retaineth the Arabick name, from the Kermes-berry: SIR TH BROWN, Tracts, i. p. 19 (1686) 1699 The Arabians were wise, and knowing in the Materia Medica, to have put it in their Alkermes: M. Lister, Fourn to Paris, p. 244 1783 Alkermes Confectio, the ounce 0.0.8, Alkermes Syrup, the pound 0.1.0: Stat. 27 Geo. III., c. 13. Sched. A, s.v. Drugs.

[From Fr. alkernès, ultimately fr. Arab. al-qirmis,='the kermes'.]

Alkoran: Arab. See Alcoran.

all': It. See al, alla.

all amort: Eng. fr. Fr. See à la mort.

alla¹, part of phr.: It. See a and la. With adjectives (and also substantives with the preceding di,='of', suppressed) alla stands for alla moda,='in the style (of)', 'in the fashion (of)', like the French à la (g.v.). From the 16 c.—18 c. English writers often incorrectly put a la for alla: see a la Greca, a la grottesca, a la moderna, a la Moresca, a la Mosaica, a la Turchesca, a la ventura, alla dozzina, alla Tedesca.

alla?, part of phr.: Sp.: for a la. See a and la. With adjectives (and also substantives with the preceding de, = 'of', suppressed) alla stands for a la m oda, = 'in the style (of)', 'in the fashion (of)', like the French à la (q.v.). In the 17 c. Eng. writers incorrectly put alla for a la.

alla3, part of phr .: Fr .: for à la (q. v.). Rare.

alla breve, phr.: It.: Mus. See quotation.

1740 ALLABREVE, the name of a movement, whose bars consist of two semi-breves, or four minims, &-c.: GRASSINEAU, Mus. Dict.

alla caparisonée: Fr. See à la 2.

alla dozzina, a la d., phr.: It.: for a (*lit.* 'the') dozen. See alla¹.

1617 Paduoa where a student may have his table at an Ordinary (vulgarly a la dozena) and his chamber for eight crownes the month: F. MORYSON, Itin., Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. 5, p. 69.

alla Fiorentina, a la F., phr.: It.: in the Florentine style. See alla 1.

1592 The Pope...will pave Rome in all haste, alla Fiorentma: Reliq. Wotton., p. 680 (1685).

alla Franca, phr.: It.: in the French style, fashion. See alla. Hence, as the Turks call any European foreigners Feringhi, i.e. 'Franks', alla Franca='European fashion'.

1876 a long table furnished alla franca (the Turkish expression for European customs): Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 281.

alla moderna, phr.: It.: in modern style. See alla and a la moderna.

1673 The City is indifferently strong, and they have lately been at great expences to fortifie it alla moderna with ramparts and bastions of earth: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 434-

alla Mosaica: It. See a la Mosaica.

alla mutesca, phr.: It.: in the style of a dumb (muto, fem. muta) person. See alla.

1625 the King and others can reason and discourse of any thing as well and as distinctly, alla mutesca, by nods and signes, as they can with words: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1595.

alla picoree, pecorea: Fr. or Sp. See picoree, à la picorée.

alla soldado, phr.: Sp.: in the style of a soldier. See alla².

1625 but in these parts Alla Soldado presented the Prince a white horse: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 556.

alla Spagnuola (Spaniola), a la S., phr.: It.: in the Spanish fashion. See alla 1.

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1589 the cape alla Spiniola: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, III. p. 305 (1868).

alla Tedesca, a la T., phr.: It.: in the Gothic (or German) style. Etymologically *Tedesco*='Dutch' (M. H. G. diutisk).

1670 This Church is built a la Tedesca as they call it: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11 p. 381 1693 For, as the Apostle of the Gentiles says, He was made all things to all Men, so the Proctor manag'd his part before this Prince alla Tudesca: J. HACKET, Aby Williams, Pt. 1. 27, p. 20. — the filthy Italians, guilty of their own Filthness, made Pasquins of the Pope, who meant well alla Todesca: ib., Pt. 11. 38, p. 36.

alla Tragique: Fr. See à la 2.

*Allāh: Arab.: God, 'the true', or in pre-Mohammedan times, 'the supreme'.

times, 'the supreme'.

1584 the Arabaans call him [God] Alla, the Mahometists call him Abdi:
R. Scott, Disc. Witch., &c., p. 553.

1598 they will sweare by God, Mahumet, or Nortus Ali, and sometimes by all at ones: as thus in their owne language, saying, Ollah, Mahumet, Ali: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 399.
1612 The Christian died, and I know shee went not to the fire, but to Ala:
T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. iv. ch. siii. p. 465.

— Alà preserue thee my deere friend: th., p. 469.

1615 At euery enforcing of themselves (as in all their labours) crying Elongh: perswaded that God is neare them when they name him, the duel far off, and all impediments lessened: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 118 (1632)

1632 1632 1632 still crying Allough whoddow, or grete God to helpe him. Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 55.

1657 a people that sweares not by any thing but Ala: J. D., Tr. Letters of Voiture, No. 40, Vol. I. p. 76.

1670 O holy Alha, that I should live to see I The Gravadines assist their Enemy: Dryden, Cong. of Granada, I Wks., Vol. I. p. 387 (1701)

1813 By Alla! I would answer nay: Byron, Giaour, Wks., Vol. Ix. p. 167 (1832)

1825 "I sell not the wisdom with which Allah has endowed me," answered the Arabian physician: Scott, Talisman, ch. xi. p. 51/1 (1868).

1839 I commit my affair unto Allah: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Nis., Vol. II. ch. sii, p. 365

Variants, I6 C. Ollah, I7 C. Ala, Elough, Allough, Alha.

Variants, 16 c. Ollah, 17 c. Ala, Elough, Allough, Alha. [For al-ilāh,='the God', cf. Heb. eloah. Note Dryden's corrupt accentuation, now general.]

Allah il Allah: corrupted fr. Arab. lā ilāh illā allāh, or (with case inflexions) lā ilāha illā 'llāh, 'there is no God but the God': the Moslem war-cry; also the first clause of their confession of faith (see second quot.).

1814 Alla il Alla! Vengeance swells the cry: Byron, Corsair, II vi. Wks., Vol IX. p. 295 (1832). 1819 sufficiently reasonable not to stick at the difference between Kyrie eleison, and Allah, Illah, Allah. T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. p. 59 (1820).

allapeen: Eng. fr. Syr. See alepine.

*allée, sô.: Fr.: a walk between trees or bushes, an avenue, a lane; also with verte, = 'green'.

1759 two French alless of old limes: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. III p 238 (1857) 1826 the alles verte, by which you approach it [Brussels], is broad, green, and pleasant: Reft. on a Ramble to Germany, Introd, p. 18. 1837 The great avenue between the garden of the Tuileries and the Bois de Boulogne, with the alless of the latter, are the places to meet the fast-goers of the French capital: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 159.

[From Fr. aller,=' to go'.]

allegation ($\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. allegation.

1. Leg. the making of a charge on oath before a magistrate or judge; also the making of a plea in defence; the charge or plea made.

1546 the indignitie and false allegation.. doloruslie pricked and tormented Emma: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol. 1. p. 288 (1846). 1593 she had suborned some to swear | False allegations to o'erthrow his state: Shaks, II Hen VI., iii. r., 181. 1628 On Monday, they were before the king, with their accusations and allegations: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. II. p. 390 (1848). 1688 The Queen Dowager...on allegation of a great debt owing her by his Majesty...declares her resolution to stay: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 286 (1872).

2. the making of an assertion not yet proved; an assertion regarded as not formally proved.

1540 These allegations of the wyse emperour was than confyrmed: Elvot, Im. Governausce, p. 45 v. 1652 I cannot but desyre you to examine his allegations: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 245 (1872).

2 a. an assertion without proof, a mere assertion.

1540 How vntrue their allegations be, & on how feble a foundation they are buylded, it shall in this wise appere vnto wise men: ELYOT, Im. Governaunce, Fref., sig. aiv ro. 1584 whie should anie of their interpretations or allegations be trusted: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. xvi. ch. v. p. 479.

3. the making of a citation or quotation; a citation or quotation.

1602 all his allegations and examples out of Saint Paules Epistles, and other places falsly applied by him to the secular Priestes: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 75. 1629 a long series of Allegations of Doctors of the one and the other Law: BRENT, Tr. Sawe's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xlv. (1676)

allegator, sb.: (1) alligator (q.v.); (2) one who makes an allegation. Rare.

allegrement, adv.: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr. allègrement: with alacrity, briskly. Bacon used the adj. allègre, Old Fr. alègre, as aleger which Sir Th. Herbert (1665) copied as alegre.

1604—9 Make therefore to yourself some Mark and go towards it Allegrement. Donne, Let., in Wks., Vol. vi. p. 322 (1839). [N. E. D.]

allegretto, adj.: It.: Mus.: rather lively; not so quick and lively as allegro (q. v.), of which allegretto is the dimin.: used as adv., and as sb. for an allegretto movement or com-

1740 ALLEGRETTO, a diminutive of Allegro, which therefore means pretty quick, but not so quick as Allegro: Grassineau, Mus. Dict 1886 The middle allegretto in F is one of Schumann's most charming inspirations: Atheretical Company of the company o næum, Apr. 10, p. 496/1.

allegro, adj.: It.: brisk, lively, quick; gay, merry, as in Milton's title L'Allegro (1632).

1. Mus. also used as adv.: of the quickest and liveliest grade of movement except presto (q. v.).

1683 [used by Purcell in music then publ]. 1721 BAILEY. 1797 Encyc. Ruit

Mus. as sb.: an allegro movement or composition.

2. Mus. as sb.: an allegro movement or composition.

1754 his adagios, his allegro movement or composition.

1764 his adagios, his allegros...and his jiggs: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No 98. Misc. Wes., Vol. 1. p. 162 (1777).

1809 Allegros move swifter in triple than in common time: Nicholson, Brit. Encycl., s. v. aft 1864. This is the reed the dead musician dropped, | With tuneful magic in its sheath still hidden: | The prompt allegro of its music stopped, | Its melodies unbidden: Bret Harte, On a Pen of Thomas Starr King.

1883 the final spirited allegro forms an effective close to the work: Daily News, Sept. 7, p. 5/4.

1884 The allegro con brio [with spirit] which ends the act with the departure of the pilgrims, forms a spirited conclusion to the work: ib., Apr. 30, p. 6/3.—The opera is preceded by an overture, opening with a...stately introduction in C minor, leading to an allegro molto [very] in the major: ib.

1887 The first allegro opens with a vigorous and bold theme: Athenæum, Mar. 26, p. 425/3.

alleja, sb.: Turk. alāja, alāchah: a striped cloth from Turkestan, of silk or cotton. See also elatches.

Turkestan, of silk or cotton. See also elatches.

1614 Cassedys nill, Alleias, broad Pintados...with such spotted, striped and chequered Stuffes: Purchas, Pulgrins, Vol. 1 Bk. iv. p. 407 (1625). 1622 1 pec. alleias of 15 R. per corg: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 69 (1883). 1625 ten fine Bastas, thirtie Topseeles, and thirtie Allizaes: Purchas, Pulgrins, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 504. — Cannakens...Aleiaes. Quilts, Carpets: ib., p. 530. 1662 Cotton-cloaths...commonly called Dosternals, ...Longis, Allegiens, &c.: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 49 (1669). 1673 Silk, Alajah or Cuttanee breeches: Fxver, East India, 196 (1698). [Vule] 1670 It [Surati] is renownid...for rich Silks, such as Atlasses, Cuttanees...Allajars: Ovington, Voyage, 218 (1696). [ib.] 1712 An Allejah petticoat striped with green and gold and white: Advin Spectator, in Malcolm's Anecdotes, 449. [ib.] 1797 ALLEGEAS: Encyc. Brit. 1813 Allachas (pieces to the ton)...1200: MILBURN, Orient. Commerce, Vol. II. p. 221. [Vule] 1872 Alleja...a silk cloth 5 yards long, which has a sort of wavy line pattern running in the length on either side: Baden Powell, Punyab Handbk., 66 [ib.]

Alleluia(h), Halleluia(h), q. v. Heb.

I. an exclamation, 'Praise ye God'.

1381—8 The title of the hundrid and fourthe salm. Alleluya: Wycliffite 70b, &v. (1881). 1382 alleluya: Wycliff, Rev., xix. 6. 1535 The cv. Psalme. Halleluya...let all people saye: Amen, Amen. Halleluya: COVERDALE, Ps., cv. 1609 Alleluia signifieth more then Laudate Dominum, Praise ye our Lord. For by these two hebrew wordes, Allelu a, the Prophet inniteth al men to praise God, with gladnes, inbulation, with hart, voice, and gesture, with instruments, and howsoeuer we are able: Doway Bible, Ps., civ. — and in the streates theref Alleluia shab be song: — Tobas, xiii. 22. 1611 Alleluia: Bible, Rev., xix. 6 (R. V. Hallelujah). bef. 1617 Alaluiah...Alleluiah...

2. a song in praise of God.

1591 methought I heard the angels sing | An alleluia for to welcome him: GRENKE, Maiden's Dream, p. 282/2, l. 3 (1861). 1595 Sing, ye sweet Angels, Alleluya sing, | That all the woods may answere, and your eccho ring: Spens., Epithal., 240, Wks., p. 589/2 (1850). 1635 lauding their Creator with Allelujahs without defatigation: S. WARD, Sermons, p. 213.

allemande, sb.: Mod. Fr. fem. of adj. allemand, = 'German'.

name of several German dances.

1. Hattle of several Genman dances.

1728 But when you have made several [springs or hops], as in the Allemande, you make your Springs and Hops together without rising on one single Foot: J. Essex, Tr. Rameau's Dancaug-Master, Pt. 1. p. 204. 1809 ALLE-MANDE...The dance known by this name is still used in Germany and Switzerland: Nicholson, Brit. Encycl. 1814 view with jealousy in the country dances, the occasional introduction of an allemande: Edin. Rev., Vol. 22, p. 434.

2. a kind of musical composition in slow time; a movement in a suite (q. v.).

1724 ALLEMANDA, is the Name of a certain Air or Tune, always in common time, and in Two Parts or Strains: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1788 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1740 ALLEMAND, a sort of grave and solemn music, whose measure is full and moving: Grassineau, Mus. Dict. — ALMANDA, a certain air or tune where the measure is in common time, and movement slow: ib. 1809

ALLEMANDE, in music, a slow air or melody in common time of four crotchets in a bar.. It is found in Handel's harpsichord lessons: Nicholson, Brit. Encycl.

Variants, allmand, alamande, al(le)manda.

[Mod. Fr. allemande, = 'German' (dance being suppressed); succeeded Mid. Eng. Almain as a musical term.]

allevement, sb.: Fr., or Eng. fr. Old Fr. alevement: alleviation.

1599 Yet this is some all evement to my sorrow: Soliman & Pers., ii. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's $Old\ Plays$

*alleviator $(- \angle - \angle -)$, sb.: Eng.: lightener, mitigator.

1811 That kindest alleviator of human miseries: LAMB, On being Hanged, Wks., p. 560. [N. E. D.]

[As if Lat. noun of agent to Late Lat. alleviare, = 'to lighten'.]

allice, allis: Eng. See alose.

*alligator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp.: a Cayman; any large Saurian of the Western Hemisphere; now also used loosely for crocodile.

1577 Pimple stones...whiche are founde in greate quantitie in the mawes of Casmanes, y' are called Lagartos: Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol. 73 ro. 1597 aligarta: Shaks., Rom., v. 1, 43 (sts 40.) 1600 a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 489. 1614 Alligarta: B. Jonson, Bart. Fair, ii. 6, Wks., Vol. II p. 28 (1631—40). 1593—1622 In this river...are great abundance of alagartos: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § 1. p. 263 (1878). 1625 George Enans...was shrewdly bitten with an Allegarta: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 191. — suspecting it had been an Aligata, diued vnder water: ib., p. 244. — fastened with Allegators teeth. ib., Vol II. Bk. iv. p. 417. — Alagaters or Crocodiles: ib., p. 436. 1629 Geomes they have, whiche is a little harmlesse beast, like a Crokadell, or Aligator, very fat and good meat: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 904 (1884). 1634 the Riuers abounds [sic] with Crocodiles (whom Seamen improperly call Allegators): Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 199. 1655 The discommodities these Streames engender, are Allegators: I. S., A brief & perfect Journ. of ye late Proceed. of Eng. Army in ye W. Indies, p. 19. 1679 rescued all your Outward Traitors | From hanging up like Allegators: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii., p. 140. 1788 a man who was bitten by an alligator in swimming across a river: Gent Mag., LVIII. i. 33/1

Variants, lagarto, alagarto, alligarta, allegator, &c.

[From Sp. al or el lagarto, = 'the lizard', fr. Lat. lacerta, = 'lizard'.]

alliterator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: one who alliterates or practises alliteration; or one who frequently repeats some particular letter.

1755 The alliterator must be as busily employed to introduce his favourite vowel or consonant, as the Greek poet to shut out the letter he had proscribed: COLMAN & THORNTON, in Connoiss., No. 83. [N. E. D.]

[Apparently formed in relation to alliteration, as if Lat., on the analogy of verbal nouns in -ator, cf. Lat. litterator, - 'teacher of letters', 'grammarian'.]

*allium, sb.: Lat.: Bot.: name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order Liliaceae), to which belong garlic, leek, onion, and ramsons.

 $1866\,$ In the shade, grey periwinkles wind among the snowy drift of allium : Cornhill Mag., Nov., p. 538. [N. E. D.]

allmand: Mod. Fr. See allemande.

allo: It.: 'to the', 'after the'; used bef. mase. sing. nouns which begin with z or s followed by another consonant. See

allobrogic, -ical, adj.: Calvinistic, Presbyterian; in allusion to Geneva having anciently been Genava, a town of the Allobroges, a warlike tribe of Gauls, whence the Fr. allobroge, = 'clown', 'lout'.

1602 to shew it as manifestly as the day light at noonetide, that who and wheusoeuer any, be he Pope or Prince or other Monarch, doth not fauor their lesuincall allobrogickes, although he do no way stirre against them: W. WATSON, Quadhbets of Relig. & State, p. 99.—this Allobrogicall government: ib., p. 20. allödium, alödium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. assumed Old Ger.

al(1)6d,='entire property': estate possessed in absolute ownership, as in the Orkneys and Shetland Islands (see udaller), opposed to feudum or fief, which is estate held of a superior.

1629 in the law of England we have not, properly, allodium, that is, any subjects land that is not as it is holden: Coke, Littleton, Vol. 1. Bk. i. ch. 1, § 1 [r. b.] (1822). 1716 J. Harris, Dict. (3rd Ed.). 1768 The writers on this subject define Allodium to be every man's own land, which he possesseth merely in his own right, without owing any rent or service to any superior: Blackstone, Commentaries, Bk. II. ch. 7. [R,]

alloeostropha, neut. pl. adj.: Gk. άλλοιόστροφα: disposed in irregular strophes.

1671 The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts being divided into stanzas or pauses, they may be called Allœostropha: Milton, Sams Agon., Pref.

allogiament, sb.: Eng. fr. It. allogiamento: lodging, soldiers' quarters, allodgement (formed on the model of the It. word).

1644 The allogiaments of the garrison are uniforme: EVELYN, Diary, Mar. 23.

allonge, sb.: Fr.: a slip of paper fastened to a bill of exchange or promissory note to give space for further endorsements when the back of the bill or note is full.

1882 An indorsement written on an allonge, or on a "copy" of a bill: Stat. 45 & 46 Vic., ch. 61, § 32.

[Fr. allonge, = 'something added to lengthen', 'a stretching out' (used in Eng. in 18 c. in the senses of 'thrust', 'lunge', and 'long rein').]

*allons, 1st pers. pl. imper. vb.: Fr.: 'let us go'.

Tallolis, 1st pers. pl. imper. vo.: Fr.: 'let us go'.

1663 Allons Isabelle! Courage! Dryden, Wild Gallant, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1701) 1693 Come, Gentlemen, allons, here is Company coming: Congreve, Double Dealer, i. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 171 (1710) 1739 courage, allons! Gray, Letters, No. xx. Vol. I. p. 38 (1819) 1757 Allons, Ilonsuseur! 'Twere vain, you know, | To strive with a victorious foe: Cowper, IXth Sat. of 1st Bk of Horace. 1841 so allons for a spectacle militaire, which, I am told, is to be very fine: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 73 1841 Allons done (therefore]! enough sermonising: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 380 (1885). bef. 1863 Allons, Mr. Nameless! Put up your notebook:—Romudabout Papers, p. 53 (1879) 1877 Poverty! the poverty of a company in the city of London! Allons done: C. Reade, Woman-Hater, ch. xv. p. 147 (1883). (1882).

[From aller, = 'to go'.]

allot $(= \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to assign by lot, to apportion (also, intr. to be apportioned, Obs. and Rare), to assign, appoint; to destine (with inf. Obs.); to ascribe (Obs.).

appoint; to destine (with xy). Cos.,; to ascribe (Cos.).

1520 oder lodgynges...to be lotted to suche as may be warned to bring almaner of suche stuff with theym for fournysshing of the same: Rutland Papers, p. 52 (1842). 1546 To this laste [i.e. Constantine] was allotted Brittaine, France, Spaine: Tr. Polydrove Vergit's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 99 (1846). 1591 Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me: Shaks, I Hen VI., v. 3, 55. 1594 undeserved reproach to him allotted: — Lucrece, 824. 1596 favourable stars I allot thee for his lovely bed-fellow: — Tan. Shr., iv. 5, 4r. 1605 Five days we do allot thee, for provision | To shield thee, &c.: — Lear, i. 1, 176. 1665 The rest of the parts... were allotted to the other Commissioners: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 411 (1872). 1701 a due proportion being allotted to each of them: — Corresp., Vol. III. p. 383 (1872).

Variant, 16 c. lotted, alotted.

[From Old Fr. aloter, fr. à, prep.,='to', and lot,='lot'.]

allowes: Eng. See alose.

alluijn, sb. pl.: Du.: bitter aloes. The Du. alluijn or a Japan. or Malayan form thereof was Anglicised by Cocks as allowaies.

1598 spices and fruites of India, Alluijn, Cane Sugar, and other merchandises: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 61 (1885). 1622 He beged a little allowaies of me, which I gave him: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 3 (1883).

allumette, sb.: Fr.: match (for lighting).

1848 Twisting an allumette out of one of you...and relighting my calumet: Lowell, Poet. Wks., 127/2 (1879). [N. E. D.]

allure, sb.: Fr.: gait, walk, air, mien.

1854 He hunted in black during the ensuing season; and, indeed, henceforth d aside his splendid attire and his allures as a young man: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 11. ch. xxxviii. p. 403 (1879).

alluvion (= # = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. alluvion.

1. inundation, overflow, flood of water, esp. carrying matter in suspension, the wash or flow of water on a bank or

1550 Of the whyche alluuyons and ouerflowynges the Earthquakes (as I thynke) were the cause: Nicolls, *Thucidides*, fol. xcii ro. 1644 Or as slow Rivers by insensible alluvions take in and let out the Waters that feed them, yet are they said to have the same beds: Howell, Epsst. Ho-El., Vol. IV. xix. p. 458 (1678). 1681 Alluvion (Alluvio) the still rising and swelling of a River, a deluge or inundation: BLOUNT, Glossogr.

matter deposited by flood or inundation.

1781 Alluvion, an accession or accretion along the sea-shore, or the banks of large rivers by tempests or inundations: BAILEY.

2 a. Geol. alluvium (q. v.).

1779 The matters, so carried off, will be thrown against the opposite bank of the river...and produce a new ground, called an alluvion: MANN, in *Phil. Trans.*, lxix. 602. [N.E.D]

3. Leg. the formation of fresh land by the gradual washing up of sand, earth, &c.

1768 either by alluvion, by the washing up of sand and earth, so as in time to make terra firma: Blackstone, Comm., Bl. 11. ch. xvi. p. 261. [C. E. D.]

*alluvium, sb.: Lat.: earth, sand, &c. deposited by moving water above its present average level under existing local conditions, alluvion, alluvial deposit. Occasional pl. alluvia. Distinguished from diluvium (q. v.), from old river terraces, and from raised beaches.

1665-6 'Tis true, that if there be Seas in the Moon, it can hardly fall out otherwise, than it doth upon our Earth, where Alluvium's are made in some otherwise, than it doth upon our Earth, where Alluvium's are made in some places, and the Sea gains upon the Land in others: Phil. Trans., Vol 1. No. 7, p. 121. 1738 Chambers, Cycl. 1835 a deposit of alluvium which is far from common on these northern shores: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch viii. p. 114. 1836 The most celebrated place for its production is the neighbourhood of Tient-sin, where the soil is a loose, sandy alluvium: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch viii. p. 332. 1845 cliffs composed of matter that may be called stratified alluvium: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. xi. p. 237 (2nd Ed.). 1885 He does not appreciate the difference of age between those older alluvial deposits of the Thames Valley... and the newer alluvium of Tilbury: Athenaum, Aug., 22. p. 244/1. Aug. 22, p. 244/1.

[Neut. of Lat. alluvius, adj., = 'alluvial'.]

alma, so.: It. (poet.): soul, essence, spirit: personified by Prior in his poem entitled 'Alma or the Progress of the Mind', whence Scott takes it in the sense animal spirits.

1717 Alma in verse, in prose the mind: PRIOR, Alma, i. 318 1814 and whom the irresistible influence of Alma would have engaged in field-sports from morning till night: Scott, Waverley, p. 64.

alma: Arab. See **almah**

*alma mater, phr.: Lat.: 'fostering mother', a title given to educational institutions, esp. Universities.

to educational institutions, esp. Universities.

1657 The earth is alma mater, a bountiful mother, to man and beast: John Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 130/1 (1868).

1710 Henceforth alma mater must submit to the city, Let her doctors grow dull and the aldermen witty: T. Hearner, Remains, Vol. I. p. 150 (1869).

1736 I can never condescend to apply to the grosser studies of Alma Mater: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 25 (1858).

1742 a judicious eye instantly rejects any thing outre, any liberty which the painter hath taken with the features of that alma mater: Fielding, 750: Andrews, Pref., Wks., Vol. v. p. 12 (1866).

1754 port is in a manner mother's mulk to me; for it is what my Alma Mater suckles all her numerous progeny with: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 91, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 154 (1777).

1771 some good offices, which you know he has done me since I left alma mater [= Oxford]: SMOLLETT, Humph. C2, p. 131 (1882).

1774 you see I am not a rebel, when alma mater antiquity stands godmother: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 104 (1857).

1778 You might divert yourself, too, with Alma Mater, the Church, employing a gougat to defend the citadel, while the generals repose in their tents: ib., Vol. viii. p. 158 (1858).

1780 to whose care our alma mater (allow me to evince my affection to the University by this expression) can more safely trust her interests and prosperity: H. A. Schultens, in Sir W. Jones' Letters, Vol. 1. No. kiii. p. 149 (1821).

1808 that veneration usually paid by an English scholar to his Alma Mater: Scott, Pryden's Wks., Vol. 1. p. 30.

1808 that veneration usually paid by an English scholar to his Alma Mater: Scott, Pryden's Wks., Vol. 1. p. 30.

1808 that dad day for alma mater Ediin, Rev., Vol. 12, p. 53.

1840 which had drawn Frederick so abruptly from his Alma Mater: Barnam, Hendels. Leg., p. 104 (1865).

1850 He never could be got to frequent the chapel of the college with that regularity of piety which Alma Mater demands from her children: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol.

almacenista, sb.: Sp.: seller of goods in a warehouse.

1888 Large stocks of.. wines are held by the principal shippers and almacenistas in Jerez: Leeds Mercury, June 11, p. 7/5.

[For derivation, see magazine.]

almachabel: Eng. fr. Med. Lat. almacabala, fr. Arab. al-moqābala: see algebra.

almaciga, sb.: Sp. and Port. fr. Gk. μαστίχη, through Arab. al-mastakā: mastich.

1577 the Almaciga: FRAMPTON, Joyfull News, fol. 100. — the Incence, and Almasiga are gathered: ib., fol. 300.

almadia, Port. and Sp.; almadie, Fr.: sb.: an Indian river-boat; an African canoe made out of a tree.

abt. 1565 In this island of Sambula, we found about 50. boates, called Almadyes, or Canoas, which are made of one peece of wood, digged out like a trough, but yet of good proportion, being about 8. yardes long: J. Sparke, F. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage, p. 18 (1598). If 598 there came unto us [at Goa] divers boats called Almadias, which borded us, bringing with them all maner of fresh victualles from the land: Tr. 9. Van Linschoten's Voyages, 1. ch. iv. p. 12/2.—they row [up and downe] the Rivers in boates called Almadias, whereof some of them are hewen out of a péece of wood: ib., Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 262. I599 The 6 day came an Almade & Negros aboord me: R. Hakluut, Voyages, Vol. II. ii. p 4r. I600 They go to sea in certaine small botes which they call almadies: J. Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 55. I684 hiring an Almadier, which is a Barque with Oars: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 71. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

Variant, 17.c. almade.

[Ultimately fr. Arab. al-ma'diya, = 'ferry-boat'.]

almagra, sb.: Sp. fr. Arab. al-maghra: a deep red kind of red ochre found in Spain, called Sil Atticum by the

1598 It hath many hilles of a reddish colour, which shew like a certaine Earth in Spaine called Almagro: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk i. Vol. II. p. 260 (1835). 1753 ALMAGRA: CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1797 Encyc. p. 260 (1885). Brit

almah, alme (= =), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. 'ālmah, pl. 'awālim: an Egyptian dancing girl; or, more correctly, a professional singer, not a common dancing girl (ghāziyah).

professional singer, not a common dancing giff (ghazeful).

1797 ALME, or Alma, singing and dancing girls in Egypt: Encyc. Brit.

1812 Can Egypt's Almas—tantalising group—. With Waltz compare: Byron, Waltz, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 134 (1832)

1819 Here a string of awalis strained their windpipes in tremulous quavers: Thope, Anast., Vol. I. p. 301 (1820).

1830 the alme and dancing girls: E Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 224 (and Ed.).

1836 the inferior 'Awalim sometimes dance in the hhareém. .the singing of a very accomplished 'Al'meh: E W. Lank, Mod. Egypt., Vol. II. p. 62.

1869 The graceful fantastic fancy that had once made her dance like an almah among the scarlet beans of the cottage garden: Ouida, Tricotrin, ch. xivi. p. 467 (1870). p 467 (1870).

*almanac $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Med. Lat. almanac(h): a calendar or table of days and months with astronomical data in 14 c. 15 c.; afterwards combined with the civil and ecclesiastical calendar. The astronomical almanac was greatly improved both in matter and method by Regiomontanus, 1474. Sometimes, as in Zadkiel's and in old almanacs from 16 c., forecasts of the weather and of coming events are included. Modern almanacs provide all sorts of useful and

Interesting information.

1508 Almanacke for xii yere: Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, Title.
1580 Almynack and pronostication, &c. Gaspar Laet (the yonger), Title.
1584 in his Almanacke anno 1280: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 210.
1594 she saved me every year a penny in almanacs: Greens, Looking Glass, p. 121/2,
1. 49 (1261).
1642 I do not...revolve Ephemerides and Almanacks: Sir Th.
Brown, Reing, Med., Pt 11. 8; 1x. Wks, Vol. II p 44 (1852)
1664 [Title] Kalendarium Hortense: or the Gardener's Almanack directing what he is to do monthly throughout the year—by J. Evelyn.
1664 Chaldeans, Learn'd Genetilacks, | And some that have writ Almanacks: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II.
Cant. iii p. 181.
1787 Not selling so many almanacks as formerly, because of the tax laid on them: Gent. Mag., p. 106/2.
1874 John Dalton had at the age of thirteen constructed an almanac for himself: H. Lonsdale, John Dalton, ii. 39.

almandine, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: the Alabandine garnet of Pliny, cut at Alabanda a town of Caria in Asia Minor.

abt. 1325 Alabaunderrynes, & amaraun3: E. E. Allit. Poems, B. 1471. [N. E. D.] 1398 alabandina is a precious stone clere and somdeale red as Cardinis. The vertue thereof excyteth & encreacyth blood: TREVISA, Barth. De P. R., xvi. xiii. sig. Kv v⁰/2. abt. 1400 the red ben of Rubies, and of Grenaz and of Alabraundynes: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xx. p. 219 (1839) 1830 But I would throw to them back in mine | Turkis and agate and almondine: Tennyson, Merman, iii.

Variant, 14 c.—17 c. Alabandine.

Almanzor, name of the hero of Dryden's play The Conquest of Granada, A.D. 1670, meaning 'the defended'.

1711 I could Almanzor-like, drive the British General from the Field: Spectator, No. 167, Sept. 6, p. 244/x (Morley). 1712 I am told that even Almanzor looked like a Mouse: 15., No. 362, Apr. 25, p. 529/z. 1769 Whether he was sent for to guard St. James's gate, or whether he came alone, like Almanzor, to storm it, I cannot tell: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 175 (1857).

[The Sp. Almanzōr is fr. Arab. al-mançūr, = 'the (heaven-) defended', 'the august', 'the invincible'; name of the mayor of the palace of Caliph Hisham II. of Cordova (d. 1002 A.D.). The title almaçur, aumansour, of old Fr. romances, = 'a (Saracen) grandee', is of the same derivation. See almaçour in N. E. D.

alme: Arab. See almah.

almeida. See alameda.

almendron, sb.: Sp.: Brazil-nut tree, augmentative of almendra, = 'almond-tree'.

1852 The almondron, or juvia, one of the most majestic trees of the forests of the New World: T. Ross, Tr. Humboldt's Trav., II. xxiv. 449. [N. E. D.]

almirah, almyra, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. almārī: wardrobe, chest of drawers, armoire.

1878 Sahib, have you looked in Mr. Morrison's almirah? Life in the Mofuszil, Vol. I. p. 34. [Yule]

[The Hind. almārī is fr. Port. almario fr. Lat. armārium whence Fr. and Eng. armoire, Eng. ambry.]

almojabana, sb.: Sp. fr. Arab. al-mojabbana: cheese-andflour cake. Xeres was famed for this dainty, which is named from Arab. jobn, = 'cheese'.

1616 [See alcorza]

almug: Heb. See algum.

almuten, sb.: Arab.: the prevailing planet in the horo-

Scope.

1598 F. Wither, Tr. Dariot's Astrolog., sig. P 3 vo. 1615 Almuten Alchochoden of the stars attend you: Albumazar, ii, 5, in Dodsley-Hazlit's Old Plays, Vol. xi. p. 345. 1621 the Almutens, lords and planets there. R. Burton, Anat Mel, Pt 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs 5, Vol. II. p 407 (1827). 1625 your Almutens, Alma cantarras: B Jonson, Stap. of News, ii. 4, p. 28 (1621) 1659 Yenus, in the west angle, the house of marriage the seventh house, in trine of Mars, in conjunction of Luna; and Mars Almuthen, or lord of the horoscope: MASSINGER, Cety Madam, ii. 2, Wks, p. 322/2 (1839). 1665 a Witch that understood the Almuten of his nativity: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 178 (1677).

[Corruption of almutez. Loth, Morgenländ. Forsch., p. 290f., also gives the form almobtez which proves the word to be for Arab. al-mubtazz, = 'the robber', i.e. the planet strong enough to take away the influence of the others in the horoscope. The termination is accounted for by the forms Almutes, Almutem, Almutam, Almubtem, given by Bonatti (see Alchochoden); a quasi-Lat. acc. in -em, -en being formed

from -es treated as an inflexional ending.]

*Alnaschar: Arab. Al-nashshār, 'the lawyer': a character in one of the Arabian Nights Tales in Galland's version, a poor man who, having nothing but a basket of glass-ware for sale, dreams that by successful trade he rears on this small basis so large a fortune that he marries a princess. In his insolence he kicks the princess of his dream, and wakes to find that he has kicked over and destroyed his glass. He represents any victim of baneful illusions anticipative of unmerited high fortune.

1712 Aluaschar was entirely swallowed up in this Chimerical Vision, and could not forbear acting with his Foot what he had in his Thoughts. Spectator, No. 535, Nov. 13, p. 762/1 (Morley).

1812 Already with maternal Aluascharism she had in her reveries thrown back her head in disdain: M. Edusworfu, Vivian, ch. i. p. 12 (1832).

1845 In Aluaschar-like moods a man fancies himself a noble patron, and munificent rewarder of artists: That Kenay, Miss. Essays, p. 272 (1885).

1850 you won't scorn me as the worthless idler and spendthrift, when you see that I—when I have achieved a—psha! what an Aluaschar I am because I have made five pounds by my poems: — Pendennis, Vol 1. ch. xxxii. p. 365 (1879).

1866 Already had my Aluaschar-fundey...expended...the funds: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. viii (Halifax).

alo: It. See allo.

*aloe (스二), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. aloc.

I. lign-aloes, lignum (Lat.='wood') aloes, aloes-wood; see agalloch(um). This use is due to a wrong translation into Gk. of the Bible Heb. akhālīm (pl.), = agalloch.

into Gk. of the Bible Heb. akhālīm (pl.), = agalloch.

[abt. 950 alwan; abt. 1000 alewan; abt. 1160 aloen; fr. N. E. D.] 1382
A medlynge of myrre and aloes. Wyclif, John, xix. 39. abt. 1400 In that
Ryvere Men fynden many precyouse Stones, and meche also of Lignum Aloes:
Tr. Maundevil's Voyage, ch. v. p., 56 (1830). bef. 1460 That all was brettill of bowis: & blossoms so sweete, | That bawme ne braunche o aloes: bettir was
neutre: Wars of Alexander, 4869 (1886). 1577 a Pomander of it, mingled
with Muske, Lignaloe, it doeth comfort the braines: Frampton, Joyfull Nicues,
610. 8479. 1584 frankincense, mastike, lignum aloes: R. Scottt, Visc. Witch.,
81c. xv. ch. xiv. p. 416. 1599 wood of aloes: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 11.
12 p. 56. — The good Lignum Aloes comme from Cauchinchine: ib., p. 242.
1603 Tipur they take (rich in Rhinocerots) Caichin in Aloes: J. Sylvinstik,
Tr. Du Bartas, Colonies, p. 361 (1668). 1622 a present of halfe a lb. of lignum
allowas (or calemback): R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 286 (1883). 1786 holding
in their hands censers, which dispensed as they passed the grateful perfume of the
wood of aloes: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 98 (1883). 1817 Sweet wood of
aloe or of sandal burns: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 20 (1866). 1839
the aloes-wood, where it groweth, is a kind of fire-wood: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab.
Nts., Vol. 1. ch. iv, p. 261.

[Gk. ἀλόη] name of a genus of plants (Alvinae) with erect spikes of bloom and bitter juice, Nat. Order Liliaceae.

erect spikes of bloom and bitter juice, Nat. Order Lilicacae.

1398 the odour is somdeale stynkynge: as it faryth of Aloes: Wormwood & Brymstoon: Trevisa, Barth. De P. R., xix. xxxxiii. sig. J yi r. 1551 the nature of the herb Aloe is to hele woundes: W. Turner, Herb., sig. B vi r. 1578 we may call it in English Aloe, herbe Aloe, or Sea Aygreene: H. Lyre, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. III. p. 353. 1664 Now you may set your Oranges, Linons, Myrtles...Dates, Aloes...and like tender Trees and Plants in the Portico: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 108 (1790). 1673 we saw many rare Plants, among the rest we especially took notice of the Aloe-trees (for so I may well call them for the Greatness and Highth of their Stalks which shout up in one year: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 108. 1691 From the Root...arise Leaves on every side, after the manner of Leeks or Ananas, whence the name of Wild Pine or Aloes, heing folded or enclosed one within another: — Creation, Pr. II. p. 215 (1701). 1830 the chiffs are embellished by the cactus, aloe, and Atlas pistacchio: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 150 (and Ed.).

2 a. the inspissated bitter juice of plants of the genus Aloe (2), a purgative drug made therefrom. Generally pl. alowes, aloes, alloes. Also used metaph. for trials and troubles.

abt. 1515 And payned you with a purgacyon of odyous pouerte, | Myxed with bytter alowes of herde aduersyte: J. Skelton, Magny, 2382, Wks., Vol. I. p. 303 (1843). 1528 Aloe is made of the luce of an herbe called Aloen...there ben iii maners of Aloen/Cyotryn/Epatyc/and Cabalyn: Grete Herball, ch. i. 1551 the luice which compacted together and dryed into great peces is comonlye called aloe: W. Turner, Herb., sig. B vir. 1589

[Set] alloes with almounde milke. Puttenham, Eng. Poss, I. axaiv. 1595 if one should beginne to tell them [children], the nature of Aloes, or Rubiro they shoulde receive, [they] woulde sooner take their Phisicke at their eares, then at their mouth: Sidney, Apol. Post., p. 40 (1863) 1600 It is frequented by merchants for Cmadre, Sanguis Draconis, and the most evcellent Aloes of the world: J. Porn, Tr. Leo's Hist Afr, Introd, p. 47 1600 a Nurse that weameth her child doth anount her Teate with Alloes, mustard, or some other such bitter thing: R. Cawdray, Treas. of Simules, p. 429—1601 one ounce of Aloe brought into the forme of an ointment: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol II p. 58. 1602 one drachme of Aloes Epatick: Vaughan, in Badees Book, I. p. 251 (Furnivall, 1868) 1625 they make the most Aloes ypon the He, and is onely the iuyce of Semper vinens, put into Goates skins, and so dryed: Purchas, Pigrims, Vol I Bk ii p. 193—1634 an He rich in Alloes, Gummes and Spices: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 25 1646 But Juices concrete, or Gums easily dissolving in Water, draw not at all: as Aloe, Optum, Sanguis Draconis: Sir Th. Brown, Pieral. Ep., Bk. II ch iv p 59 (1865) 1657 the tender father medicines his child for the worms, gives him aloes, or the like: John Trapp, Com Old Test, Append, Vol. II p 708/17 (1865). 1668 Aloes is a bitter Gum, to be bought at the Apothecaries: G. M[Arkham], Way to get Wealth, Table of Hard Words. 1787 The Hepatic or Barbadoes Aloes is said, by the Author, to be common in all the West-India islands: Gent. Mag, p. 996/1. p. 996/r.

2 b. a mineral product like the dry aloes (3).

1601 In Iurie [N of Jerus.] there is a certaine minerall Aloe to be found, growing in manner of a mettall within the ground: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 271.

the American aloe, or agave (q.v.).

1667 Aloe Americana Serrati-folia.. this Aloes weighed 21 Ounces, 6 Drams, 2 Grams: Phil. Trans, Vol. II. No 25, p. 455. 1765 Sir W..., whose fame, like an aloe, did not blow till near an hundred: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 313 (1857). 1880 No aloes in tubs insult the scanty shrubs that adorn these Paradises: J. PAVN, Confident. Agent, ch. i. p. 2.

[The Heb. akhālīm, the Gk. ἀγάλλοχον, both come fr. Skt. agaru.

alopecia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀλωπεκία: fox mange; in humanbeings, a skin-disease which causes hair to fall away.

1398 The thyrde manere lepra cometh of Melancolye Infectynge of blood and hyghte Allopicia & Vulpina. foxishe: Trevisa, Barth. De P. R., Bk. vii. ch. kiv.—In theym that haue that Lepra that hyghte Allopicia at the heere of they liddes & of the browes fall and the eyen swel gretely and ben full redde: ib. 1527 it helpeth sore in Alopicia/that is a skaldnes of the hede that the heres fall out: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. II. ch. ccxcvi sig. U iv vº/2.

alose, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. alose: corrupted to allowes, allice, allis: a kind of shad found in the Severn, and elsewhere.

1600 great store of Aloses, which is a fish somewhat redde like a Salmon: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 241. 1604 shaddes and aloses, which come from the sea into the rivers: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Alosta's Hist. W Indies, Vol. I. Bk. Iii. p. 146 (1880). 1620 The Allowes is taken in the same places that Sammon is: VENNER, Via Recta, iv. 75. [N. E. D]

Alp¹, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Alpes: usually pl. Alps.

pl. the name (Lat. Alpēs) of the mountains which divide Italy from France and Germany and Austria.

1398 Gallia is a prouynce of Europe bytwene the mountayne Alpes pennine and the bryttisshe Occean: Trevisa, Barth. De P. R., Bk. xv. ch. kvi.

1538 Alpinus, a, um, of the mountayns Alpes: T. Eliot, Dictionarium (1559).

Gregorie Neccesariensis in his iornie and waie to passe ouer the Alpes, came to the temple of Apollo: R. Scort, Disc. Witch. Bk. vii ch v. p. 136.

1601 great mountaines such as the alps be: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H, Bk. 25, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 221. — upon the Alpes: ib., ch. 6, p. 220.

2. any mountain or peak, esp. those which always have snow and ice on them; also metaph.

snow and ice on them; also metaph.

abt. 1400 thare men goon by the Alpes of Aryoprynant, and by the Valez of Mallebynez: Tr Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xr. p. 127 (1830). 1573—80 deeper...then the height and altitude of the middle region of the verye English Alpes amountes unto in your shier: GAB. HARVEY, Lett Bk., p. 63 (1884). 1578 the nature of the place is such, that it is subject duersly to divers windes, according to the sundry situation of the great Alps and mountaines there, every mountaine causing a severall blast, and purrie, after the maner of a Levant: R. HARLUTY, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 83 (1600). — sundry mountaines and Alpes of yce: ib., p. 84. 1634 our frayle vessels...Past ore the rugged Alpes of th'angry Sea: (1639) W. HABINGTON, Castara, Pt. II. p. 106(1870). 1645 If the body bring but in a complaint of fragidity, by that cold application only, this adamantine alp of wedlock has leave to dissolve: MILTON, Tetrachordon. [T.] 1662 but true faith, when it is in heart, will eat its way over all alps of opposition: John Trapp, Comm., Vol. 1. p. 576/12 (1867) 1667 O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp: MILTON, P. L., II. 620. 1818 I would follow her from pole to pole, over alps and oceans: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. ii. p 92 (1819) pole to pole, over ch. ii. p 92 (1819)

alp², sb.: Ger.: a pasturage in the Alps.

1857 is this Peissenberg what you call an alp or alm...is it one of those pasture-grounds on the mountains, where you told me the people send their cattle in summer? BARONESS TAUTPHŒUS, Quits, Vol. I. p. 253.

alp3, sb.: Ger.: night-mare, demon.

1836 Those alps and goblins, those nixies and wood-nymphs: Blackwood's Mag., XL. 146. [N. E. D.]

*alpaca, sb.: Sp.: a kind of llama (q. v.), a native of Peru with long hair like wool; the wool thereof; a fabric made from the said wool. The *llama* proper and *alpaca* are the domestic, the vicuña and guanaco the wild species of the genus Llama.

[1604 the sheep of Peru, and those which they call Pacos and Huanacus, E. Grinston, Tr. D'Accesta's Hist. W Indies, Vol. 1. Bk iv. p. 277(1830)] 1811 a beautiful A paca or Paco, having been in England for more than two years [and called Came. gramaco]: W Walton, Peruvian Sheep, Pref.—It is made of woven stripes of worsted, the main stripe being of black Alpaca wool: ib., p. 52. 1838 the Alpaca figure has become a decided trade: Report, quoted in J James' Worsted Manne, p. 478 (1837). 1844 this immense and valuable branch of national industry, alpaca manufactures: J. James, Alpaca, p. 196. 1854 Another article was a plain black alpaca lustre dress, the warp of fine cotton twist, and weft of alpaca: Eng. Cycl (Arts & Sci.), Vol. 1. p. 229. 1857 The pieces chiefly fabricated from Alpaca in the neighbourhood of Bradford weig figures: J James, Worsted Manuf, p. 456.—figured Alpacas and Alpaca linings: ib., p. 457. 1864 the alpaca umbrella: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. i p. 3 (1883). Vol 1. ch. i p 3 ch. vii. p. 63 (1883).

[Sp. alpaca, alpaco, fr. al-, prefix, and paco (q. v.).]

*alparca, alpargate, sb.: Port.: a kind of hempen shoe or sandal. For the probable Basque origin see Dozy-Engelmann, p. 373.

1598 The Moores...leave their Alparcos [which are their] shoes standing at the Church dore before they goe in: Tr J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Vol. 1 p. 287 (1885) — their shooes, which they wear like Antiques with cut toes, and fastned above, upon their naked feete, which they call Alparcas [of the Canaras and Decanins]: ib., p 257. 1662 their Shooes, which they call Alparcas, are of wood, ty'd up over the Instep with straps of Leather [of the inhabitants of Cuncam or Decam]: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelsto, Bk. II. p 74

alpeen, sb.: Ir. See quotation.

bef. 1863 Here are two choice slips from that noble Irish oak, which has more than once supplied alpeens for this meek and unoffending skull: THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p. 44 (1879).

*alpenstock, sb.: Ger.: 'stick for the Alps', a long stick fitted with an iron point, used in climbing mountains and going over glaciers. Tr. L. Simond's Switzerland (1822), Vol. I. p. 296, describes it as a stick show that a point of the stick show that a stick s iron, but calls it a 'stick' or bâton ferré (p. 310), as if Simond did not know the name alpenstock.

1829 Here I made my first experience of the various and important uses of the Alpenstock, the long iron-shod pole, for which I had exchanged my ordinary lowland companion at the town of Thun: C. J. LATROBE, Alpenstock, p. 17.

1833 [Latrobe has] thrown more light upon Alpine history...by the feats of his alpenstock: Eclectic Rev., Aug., p. 149.

1883 It is unstained by moraine, and the alpenstock strikes blue ice, on which there is neither sign or sight of living thing: Standard, Feb. 27, p. 5.

*alpha, sb.: name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet,

For etym. see next article.

bef. 1400 He bad him alpha for to say, | Iesus ansuerd and said, "parfay, | Bot sai thu me first of betha, | And siden i sal the of alpha": Cursor Munds, 2423 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1782 The Alpha, or unit...and the Beta, or binary: BURNEY, Hist. Mus., I. 65.

*Alpha and Omega, phr.: fr. Gk.: the beginning and the end.

**Alpha and Omega, prr.: If. Gr.: the beginning and the end.

1382 I am alpha and oo, the bigynnyng and endyng, seith the Lord God: Wyclf, Rev., i 8. 1398 the nombre of ten...is worthy to presence our lorde Cryste god. that is Alpha & O endyng and beginnyng: Trevisa, Barth. De P. R., xix. xxii. 1584 the excellent name of Jesus Christ, A and O, the first and the last: R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk. xv. ch. xviii. p. 426 1594 The wresting of the holy name of God...Alpha: Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 1561, l. 4 (1861). 1599 But this is most warrantable, the Alpha of all the Yarmouths it was, and not the Omega correspondently: T. NASHE, Lenten Stuffe, p. 13 (1871) 1611 Alpha and Omega: Bible, Rev., i. 8. 1619 God hath no part in their honour, nor they in his; he is neither the Alpha nor Omega of their vertue: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xiiii. p. 412. — and therefore the Lists of his race, from the Alpha to the Omega, are Vanitie: ib., p. 627. 1625 Anselme esteemed the Alpha of his times for learning and sanctitie: — Pilgrims, Vol. II. Ek. viii. p. 122. 1629 it was necessary it should be performed, even from Alpha to Omega: Brent, Tr. Soawe's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. vii. p. 646 (1676). 1635 Hee that should be both Alpha and Omega, it's well if hee be the Omega of their thoughts and cares: S. Ward, Sermons, p. 11. 1659 Being thus the Alpha. he was before any time assignable: Pearson, Creed, 178 (1830). 1814 that Alpha and Omega of beauty: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 86 (1832). 1818 the Lady Lieutenant was the alpha and omega of special reference: Lady Morgan, F. Macarikey, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 71 (1850). 1821 of which church I acknowledge myself to be the only member—the alpha and the omega: Confess. of Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. II. p. 98 (1823). 1834 the Alpha and Omega of our social relations is personal...how they will affect the question of our individual account with God: Greenell, on Parables, Vol. II. p. 476. 1885 Our Saviour Himself—the embodiment, the Alpha and Omega of all religion—was a carpenter: H. Macmillan, Sa

[Alpha is fr. $\tilde{a}\lambda\phi a$, the first letter of the Gk. alphabet, fr. Phoen. aleph (q. v.). Omega is fr. $\omega \mu \epsilon \gamma a$, = 'long O', the last letter of the Gk. alphabet.]

alpieu, sb.: Fr.: at basset, a mark made on a card by a winner to show that he doubles his stake.

1704 What Pity 'tis, those Conq'ring Eyes, | Which all the World subdue, | Shou'd, while the Lover gazing dies | Be only on Alpne: Sir Geo. Etherege, Wks., p. 288. 1709 The Alpiew is much the same thing as the Parolt, and like that Term us'd when a Couch is won by turning up, or crooking the corner of the winning Card: Compl. Gamester, p. 180. 1753 Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

alpine $(\angle \angle)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Lat.: adj. to Alps; also adj. to Alp¹ (2), any mountain or peak characterised by cold.

1845 During the day we saw several guanacos, and the track of the closelyallied species, the Viculia: this latter animal is pre-eminently alpine in its habits:

C. Darwin, *Yourn. Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 359.

*Alsatia: Lat. form of Ger. Elsass (='foreign-settlement'), Fr. Alsace, formerly debateable territory on the West bank of the Middle Rhine; hence, a name for a sanctuary for outlaws, or an asylum for debtors and criminals, esp. Whitefriars in the 17th and 18th centuries. Hence, Alsatian, sb. and adj.

SD. and adj.

1680 Let us go, we'll go to the Temple or Alsacia for refuge till the Business be over: Shadwell, Won Captain, v. p. 62. 1688 Some Inhabitants of White-Fryars; some Bullies of Alsatia:—Squire of Alsatia, i. p. 8 (1699).

— Have a care of a Quarrel, and bringing the Alsatiass about your Ears: 10, ii. p. 28. — But what shall we do for our White-Fryars Chaplain, our Alsatian divine: 10, v. p. 52. 1704 He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he struck up with sharpers, scourers, and Alsatians: Gentleman Instructed, p. 491. [Davies] 1704 Peter's banter (as he [L'Estrange] calls it in his Alsatia phrase) upon transubstantiation: Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Apol., Wks, p. 45/2 (1869) 1822 What! your lordship for a frolic into Alsatia? Scott, Fort Nig., ch. xvi. p. 82/1 (1867). — I became a courtier...a gamester...an Alsatian: 10, ch. xxi. p. 108/2. 1886 degraded and unfortunate persons who resort there as to an Alsatia: Athenæum, May 1, p. 578/1.

Alsirat: Arab.: the bridge leading to the Mohammedan paradise over mid-hell, finer than a hair and sharper than a sword, whence all except the good must fall. See E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1. p. 82 (1871).

1758 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1813 Though on Al-Sirat's arch I stood, Which totters o'er the fiery flood: Byron, Giaour, Wks., Vol. IX p. 167 (1832) 1819 a teacher. who...should put me in the way for passing over the bridge Seerath as speedily as possible: T. HOPE, Anast, Vol. I. p. 192 (1820). 1867 fas yet, to the vulgar eye, many a bridge of theirs may seem but as Al Sirat, they know better things and glide fearlessly on: Shirley Brooks, Sooner or Later, Vol. 11. p. 383.

[Arab. Al-sirāt,='the road', borrowed from Lat. strāta.] alt1, alta: Eng. fr. It., or It. See alto1.

alt2, sb.: Eng. fr. Prov. alt: Mus.: high tone; opposed to

bass, above middle C; also, the octave above the treble stave. *Metaph. in alt*, in an exalted frame of mind.

stave. Metaph. in alt, in an exalted frame of mind.

1597 Phi Be these all the wayes you may have these notes in the whole Gam? Ala. These and their eights: as what is done in Gam vi may also be done in Gan vi, and likewise in g sol re vi in alt. And what in C fa vi, may be also in C sol fa vi, and likewise in g sol re vi in alt. And what in C fa vi, may be also in C sol fa vi, and in C sol fa. And what in F fa vi in Base, may also be done in fa vi in alt. But these be the three principall keyes containing the three natures or properties of singing: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 4. 1670

There's a delicate Note in B Fa Bemi in Alt: SHADWELL, Sullen Lovers, i. p. 9. 1731 For he could reach to B in alt: SWIFT, Apollo, Wks., iv. i 167 (1755). 1748 The fair fugitive was all in alt: RICHARDSON, Cl. Harlowe, v. 145. [Davies] bef. 1794 your ladyship's absolutely in alt...Give me leave to tell your ladyship that you have raised your voice a third octave higher since you came into the room: Colman, Music. Lady, i. [ib.] 1796 Come, prithee be a little less in alt...and answer a man when he speaks to you: Mad. D'Arblav, Camilla, Bk. II. ch. v. [ib.] 1797 The deepest female voice immediately follows the counter tenor, and may be called bass in alt: Encyc. Brit., s. v. Music. 1885 That wondrous 'B' was like part of a baritone scale; begun at G below, and carried up without a break to D in alt—two octaves and a half: W. Glover, Cambridge Chorister, I. iii. 34.

altel, sb.: Fr.: altar.

bef. 1555 If...he come to church, take holy water, hear mass devoutly, and take altel holy bread, he is sure enough, say the Papists: BRADFORD, Wks., II. 314 (Parker Soc). [Davies]

*alter ego, phr.: Lat.: other I, other self, Gk. ετερος αὐτὸς. expressive of an intimate and thoroughly trusted friend.

expressive of an intimate and thoroughly trusted friend.

1623 Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman de Alfarache (1630). [Oliphant]

1682 We use to call a friend Alter ego; but here the âllos èvà is the greatest enemy: N Culverweil, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 10. 1662 one in whom he may see himself, and that may be to him as an alter ego, a second self: John Traff, Comm., Vol. 1. p. 13/2 (1867). — As a pledge, that he [Jonathan] would have David looked upon as his Alter Ego: ib., p. 450/2. [1672 A friend is but erepos auros...another self: T. Jacome, Romaus, Nichol's Ed., p. 40/2 (1868).]

1844 Bonaparte...sent away that marshal from the Grand Army with very extraordinary powers, with a sort of Alter Ego character: Craik & Macfarlane, Pict. Hist Eng., Vol. IV. p. 574/2. 1860 Berlioz, on whose help he had relied, whom he had considered his alter ego, the Wagner of Paris: Once a Week, Sept. 1, p. 276/2. 1872 These people might not take that high view of you which I have always taken, as an alter ego, a right hand: G. Eliot, Midle, march, Bk. v. ch li. p. 377 (1874). 1882 I cannot think of any alter ego likely to do it: T. Mozlev, Reminisc, Vol. II. ch. 114, p. 306. 1886 The contract...shall not be binding on the person whose alter ego or representative he is if he has made any misrepresentation: Lord Esher, Law Times Reports, LIV. p. 856/1. 1886 The man of umagination has to be kept in check by his alter ego, the man of business: Athenaum, Aug. 7, p. 171/2.

alter idem, phr.: Lat.: meant by Cicero (De Amic., 21) to render the Gk. ἔτερος αὐτὸς, another self, the more Lat. phrase being alter ego. The Lat. īdem,=Gk. αὐτὸς, 'the

1597 and if a friend be alter idem, a second self, it is as much as in reason he can look for: King, on Jonah, Nichol's Ed., p. 84/2 (1864). 1782 that friend is indeed an alter idem: J. Newton, Pref. to Cowper's Poems, Vol. 1. p. vi.

alteration $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. alteration.

I. the action of producing a change in or of anything: the process of being changed.

the process of being changed.

bef. 1490 The riches in him thou shalt finde, | After alteration of kinde:

G. RIPLEY, Myst. Alch., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit, p 386 (1652)

1506 Thus can I make, an alterasion | Of worthely honoure, whiche dothe depende | All onely in my dominacion: HAWES, Past. Pleas., sig. O iv vo. 1540 if he be instructed in...the alteration of houres in day and nyght: Elyot, Im Governanuce, p 80 vo. 1546 king Richard was thus occupied in so great trouble of mynde and alteration of devyess for feare of sturre to coone: Tr Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol II. p. 212 (1844) 1563 or elles that throughe alteration in tyme of the shotte, it tourneth to venome: T. Gale, North, Tr Plutarch, p. 842 (1612). 1603 and mortall things ensuing (As subject to thee) thy selfs transmutation, | Feel th' vnfelf force of secret alteration. J. Sylvester, Tr Du Bartas, p. 116 (1608). 1641 This day ye Lo. Mayor was at the upper House to get an alteration of that their Lop's order: Evelyn, Corresp', Vol. Iv. p. 55 (1872). 1652 letters for London importe no new notable effecte of ther alteracon: ib, Vol. Iv. p. 238. — my brother making this alteration: — Diarry, Vol. I. p. 289.

2. the state or condition produced by Change: the Con-

2. the state or condition produced by change; the concrete result of a change.

crete result of a change.

1508 the same facyon | Without alteracyon: J. SKELTON, Phyl. Spar., 543, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 67 (1843).

1546 alteration of my condition and state: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist., Vol. 11. p. 165 (1844).

— And so even at that instant channed great alteration of thenglish affaires: ib., p. 58.

1578 lost by nurffull alteration of mind, he were...the cause to bring himselfe & all Italy into perpetuall seruitude: FENTON, Tr. Guicardini's Wars of Italy, Lib. 1. p. 31 (1658).

1579 to know the cause of your alteracion would boote me lyttle: J. Lyly, Enghues, p. 95 (1868).

1591 doth this churlish superscription | Pretend some alteration in good will? SHAKS., I Hen. VI., iv. 1, 54.

1693 the Andes of Peru, have been, for some hundreds of Leagues in Length, violently shaken, and many Alterations made therein by an Earthquake: J. RAY, Three Discourses, I. ch. iii. p. 13 (172).

1776 the establishment of this Court hath made no alteration in respect to the administration of Criminal Justice: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 31/1: abt. 1784 These creatures [have, lave a singular sagacity in discovering the minutest alteration, that is made in the place to which they are accustomed: Cowper, Wks., Vol. II. p. 316 (1868).

1887 This enables the practitioner to see at a glance exactly what alteration has been made in the law: Law Times, Jan. 8, p. 173/1. in the law: Law Times, Jan. 8, p. 173/1.

2 a. a morbid change, a distemper.

1541 reformacion of the membre in the same selfe substaunce, forme, qualyte, and quantite, and other such accidentes proprely as it was afore the corrupcion and alteracion: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. B iv c. 1582 For the hart, which of long time hath bene rooted in vice, incontinently is subject to some great alteration: T. NORTH, Tr. Guevara's Dial of Princes, p. 96 re.

3. an old term in Music for increasing the duration of a note. Obs.

1596 The pricke of alteration is that which doubleth the value of the second noate following the same prick: Pathroay to Mus., sig. E i vo 1597 if you finde a prick so following a Minyme in this Moode, it doubleth the value thereof...and then is the pricke called a prick of alteration: The Morely, Mus., p. 22. 1609 The Pricke of Alteration, was observed more by the Ancients, than the later Musitians. [It] is the repeating of Notes, which doth accidentally befall them, not as they are perfect, but as their parts neighbouring the perfect:
DOULAND, Tr. Ornith Microl., p. 53.

[In Revel. Monk of Evesham (Arber, 1869), p. 58, 1482 (if not 1196), 'alteracyons of tymes' seems to be a corruption of 'alternacyons of tymes'.]

alternator (4 = 2 =), sb.: Eng.: one who causes alternation. Rare.

1836 O Alternator of the day and night: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 11. D. 256.

[Coined from Eng. alternate, as if Lat. noun of agent to alternare, = 'to do or take by turns'.]

alternis vicibus, phr.: Lat.: "in alternative turns", HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Vol. II. p. 400 (1601); reciprocally, alternately.

1589 the Chauncellor, Maysters, and Schollers, shall make fyrst proclamation this present yeare, and the Mayor, Bayliffe and Burgesses of Cambridge the next yeare, and so alternis vicibus: Egerton Papers, p. 128 (Camden Soc., 1840). 1593 J. Norden, Spec. Brit., Pt. 1. p. 48. 1611 everyone in order alternis vicibus: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 317 (1776). 1625 So we continued, alternis vicibus, shooting at our Aduersary as at a Butte: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1465.

altesse, sb.: Fr.: highness, a title given to members of a royal house; see alteza. Rarely Anglicised as altess (1660 WATERHOUSE, Arms, p. 25; in N. E. D.).

1768 He only takes the title of altesse, an absurd mezzotermine, but act-King exceedingly: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 118 (1857). 1783 How many fools will think themselves sober enough to advise his altesse on whatever he consults them! ib., Vol. viii, p. 395 (1858).

alteza, Sp., altezza, It.; sb.: 'highness', used as a title.

1596 Shee and her husband both alreadie take vppon them in their manner.

stile and vsage, a state and title farre beyond their dignitie, contenient onely vnto Kings, Altezza is the meanest phrase that they will bee spoken in vnto, resusing anne Letters that are not so entituled: Estate of Engl. Fugitives, p. 129.

1599 chaunt and carroll forth the altesa and excelsitude of this monarchal fludy induperator: Nashs, Lenten Stuffe, Harl. Misc., vl. 157. [Davies] 1622

Peter Phillips, Organist to their Altesza's at Bruxels: PEACHAM, Camp. Gent., ch. xi. p. 102. 1670 the Prince of Piedmont who is also treated with the title of Altesza Reale [Royal]: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 72.

althaea, sb.: Lat.: Bot.: mallow, name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order Malvaceae), of which Marsh Mallow and Hollyhock are species.

Althaea frutex is Hibiscus Syriacus, a gay flowering shrub.

1526 sethe the rote of altea with grece: Grete Herball, ch. xl. 1543 rootes of Altea called Holyhocke or marche mallowes. Traherron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol xiv vº/r 1563 the rootes of Althea, Waxe, Colophonie, Fengreke, Chainome: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 3 vº 1785 Althæa with the purple eye, the broom, | Yellow and bright: Cowerr, Task, vi. Wks., Vol II. p. 175 (1008). 1823 in entering the town, I saw a large Althea Frutex in bloom: W. COBBETT, Rural Rides, Vol. I p. 329 (1885)

*Althing, sb.: Norse: the general assembly and supreme court of Iceland, abolished 1800. See thing.

1780 may appeal to the Al-thing, or common court of justice, which is kept every year on the 8th of July at Thingvalla: Tr. Von Troit's Lett. on Iceland, p. 72 (and Ed). 1811 This magistrate chiefly officiated in the great assembly or Althing, which he convoked annually: W. J. Hooker, Iceland, Vol I. p. xxii. 1813 the abolition of the Althing, or National Assembly, in the year 1800: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol II. p. 167. 1856 there was only one supreme magistrate, who decided all disputes, and presided at the allthing, or great general assembly of the nation: Encyc. Brit, s. v. Iceland, Vol. XII. p. 197/2.

althorn, sb.: Ger.: Mus. See quotation.

1879 ALTHORN, an instrument of the SAXHORN family, usually standing in ED or F. .also...the saxhorn in BD ... or BARITONE. GROVE, Mus. Dict. Webster, Suppl.

altine, sb.: Russ.: money of account, the value of three copecks (see copeck).

1598 we sell 24. fishes for 4. altines: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol 1 p 295.— three pence a poods caryage; so that from the Citie of Nonogrod vnto S. Nicholas road you may have wares caried for two altines. The pood commeth vnto 23 altines the tunne: ib., p. 369.— 1617 in the Muscouites money, it is rated at thirtie three altines and two Diagoes. And sixe single or three double diagoes make one altine: F. Moryson, Itm., Pt. 1. p 290.— 1662 in trading, the Muscovites use the words, Altin, Grif, and Rouble, whereof the first is worth three. Copies, yet is there no Coins of that kind: J. Davies, Tr. Oleanus, Bk. III. p. 72 (1669).

altissimo, adj. and adv.: It.: Mus.: very high, applied to the range of ascending notes beginning with G on the fourth ledger-line above the treble stave.

1797 She has been heard to ascend to Bb in altissimo: Encyc. Brit., Vol. XII p. 497/2.

alto, alta, alt, sb.: Sp. or It.: a halt. Obs.

1591 in marching or making Alta: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 76. — where they make alta and stay: ½, p. 125.

1598 but making a stand or Alto, he is bound by dutie to aduance the Ensigne: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. 11.
p. 21. — then how to make their Alto or stand, and how to double their rankes: p 21. — then ho 26., Bk. III. p. 34.

[Sp. and It. alto, fr. Ger. halt whence Eng. halt (Mil.).]

alto², adj. used as sb.: It.: Mus.: 'high'.

1. the high adult male voice, counter-tenor, of which the compass used to be supposed to extend equally above and below the middle C; also the female voice of similar compass, contralto.

1724 ALTO, or ALTUS, the Upper or Counter Tenor, and is commonly met with in Musick of several Parts: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

1 a. music written for an alto voice, an alto part.

1597 But if your Cadence be in the Alto, then may you choose any of these waies following for your end: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 128.

1 b. attrib. pertaining to the alto.

1724 ALTO VIOLA, a small Tenor Viol. ALTO VIOLINO, a small Tenor Violin. ALTO CONCERTANTE, the Tenor of the Little Chorus, or the Tenor that sings or plays throughout. ALTO RIPIENO, the Tenor of the Great Chorus, or the Tenor that sings or plays now and then in some particular Places: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

2. one who has an alto voice.

1818 the alto Miss Crawley, who had never before played out of her musical stocks, went rambling with her emancipated hand over the instrument: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch. 1v. p. 224 (1819) 1885 Opposed to this forty basso power was an 'excelsior' species of male alto, with a voice of very fine and limited proportions: W. GLOVER, Cambridge Chorister, I. xxv. 285.

- 3. alt (q. v.).
- 4. short for alto-viola, Italian name for a small tenor viol.

*alto rilievo, a. relievo, phr.: It.: 'high relief', a style of sculpture projecting from a (comparatively) level ground, more than half the true proportion of the figures or objects represented; also a piece of sculpture in this style.

1664 how parts are to be raised, or depress'd by Alto, or Basso Relievo: J. Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall Archit., p. 152. 1704 it [a figure of Mars] hung off the helmet in alto relievo: Addison, Wes., Vol. 1 p 452 (Bohn, 1854). 1748 over it is an alto-relievo in wood. of the battle of Bosworth Field: Hor.

WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 112 (1857). 1754 It is a Back in Alto Relievo that bears all the Ridicule, though one would think a prominent Belly a more reasonable Object of it; since the last is generally the Effect of Intemperance: W H v., Deformity, p. 35 (and Ed.). 1763 Over the north gate appear two bulls, in alto reuse v. extremely well executed: Smollett, France & Italy, x Wks, Vol. v p. 331 (1817) 1772 They are all in altissimo, nay, in outsissimo reuse v., and yet almost invivible but with a glass: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. v p. 377 (1857) 1819 They are lofty and regular, and the comices of a very bold came work in alto relievo: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1. ch iii p. 57. 1850 a very fat lady...in alto-relievo: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 143 (1873).

altobasso, sb.: It. See quotation.

1599 the silks. .altobassos, that is, counterfeit cloth of gold: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II. ii p. 198.

[Perhaps corruption of Arab. $al-d\bar{\imath}b\bar{a}j$,='the brocade'.]

altra volta, un' a. v., phr.: It.: another turn, again, encore (q. v.).

1712 at their crying out Encore or Altro Volto, the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again: Spectator, No. 314, Feb. 29, p 453/2 (Morley).

altum silentium, phr.: Lat.: deep silence, an Ecclesiastical phr., see quot. fr. Biddulph. Also metaph.

1612 it is their custome to divide their meales into three parts. The first is Altum silentium, that is, Deepe silence; which is not onely whiles they are saying grace, but whiles one of them readeth a Chapter out of their Legend: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 111. 1617 there was altum silentium in that and other things that were expected: J CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Fas I., Vol. 1. p. 458 (1848). 1704 upon recourse to the will, nothing appeared there but altum silentium: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § ii Wks, p. 63/1 (1869) bef. 1733 But, on the contrary, altum silentium: R. NORTH, Examen, p. ii. (1740)

alture, sb.: Eng. fr. It. altura: height, altitude.

bef 1547 From that the sun descends, | Till he his alture win: EARL SURREY, Ps., Iv. 20. [N. E. D.] 1598 Casamats were wont to be made in steede and place, where we now plant our Platformes, but so low that they arrived not vnto the alture of the duch: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. II. p. 16.

altus, adj. used as sb.: Lat.: Mus.: alto.

1597 now must your Altus or Tenor (because sometime the Tenor is aboue 1597 now must your Altus or Tenor (because sometime the Tenor is about the Altus) ascend to the sixth or threteenth: Th. MorLey, Mus., p. 128 1609 If the discantus be in a fourth about the Tenor, the Base requires a fift below, & the Altus a third or sixt about: Douland, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 87. bef. 1658 Bassus and Altus, a Deep Base that must reach as low as Hell to describe the Passion, and thence rebound to a joyful Altus, the high-strain of the Resurrection: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 126 (1687). 1887 The work is written for cantus, altus, and tenor—a rather unusual combination of voices: W. BARCLAV SOURSE in Alterguir, Inne or B. 804/18. SQUIRE, in Athenæum, June 25, p. 842/1.

aludel (= \(\perceq \perce), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. aludel: a pear-shaped utensil of earthenware or glass, open at both ends, so contrived that a set fitting one on another closely, formed a passage for vapor; used by chemists in sublimation.

1610 let your heat, still, lessen by degrees, To the Aludels: B. Jonson, Alch., ii. 3, Wks, p 625 (1616). 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl.

[Arab. al-uthāl (pronounced al-uthēl).]

alum de plume, phr.: Fr.: feather alum, plume alum, alūmen plūmeum, a native mineral substance (Ferroso-aluminic sulphate), not a true alum chemically.

bef. 1534 spake | To a prentice for a penny-worth of euphorbium, | And also for a halfpenny-worth of alum plumb: Hickscorner, in Dodsley-Hazliti's Old Plays, Vol. I. p. 178 (1874). 1887 The same earth doth also yeeld White coprasse, Nitrum, and Alumen plumeum: R. Hakluvr, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 268 (1560). 1601 Alume de Plume [Note, 'Alumine schisto']: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 30, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 385. 1671 Amianthus, Alumen plumosum, and various kinds of Threds, found by me in the fissures of Stones: H. O., Tr. N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids, p. 33.

alumbrado, sb.: Sp.: one of the Spanish sect of Illuminati, which arose towards the end of the 16 c.; hence any one who affects spiritual perfection or illumination.

1671 Alumbradoes in religion: GLANVILLE, Further Discovery of M. Stubbe, 33. 1681 Alumbrado (Span.) an Enthusiast, or Phanatick, that pretends to new light in Religion: BLOUNT, Glossogr.

[Sp. alumbrado, past part. of alumbrar,='to illuminate'.]

aluminium, sb.: coined fr. Lat. alumen, = 'alum': a white metal of which alums are salts. Discovered early in 19 c., and at first called alumium, aluminum. Its oxide alumina is the principal constituent of clays.

Aluminium-bronze is a compound of aluminium and copper, almost of the color of gold, not easily tarnished.

1888 Sir Morell Mackenzie...inserted a new tube. Like the last, this is of aluminium, the use of which has been found very advantageous: Standard, May 10, p. 5/5.

*alumnus, pl. alumni, sb.: Lat.: 'a foster-child', esp. a child of an alma mater (q, v), a pupil of an educational institution.

1644 an Italian comedy acted by their alumni before the Cardinals; EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 142 (1872). — thence to Eton College...and heard a Latin speech of one of the Alumni: ii, Vol II. p. 150. 1693 Four Scholars he added to the 40 Alumni in the College of Westminster: J. HACKET, Abj. Williams, Pt. 1. 107, p. 96. 1856 At the present day, too, it [Cambridge] has the advantage of Oxford, counting in its alumni a greater number of distinguished scholars: EMERSON, English Traits, xii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 88 (Bohn, 1866). 1874 He had no friends in court to secure him a place among the humblest alumni of our Universities: H LONSDALE, John Dalton, i 20. 1886 The school was only opened in 1847, and hardly sufficient time has yet elapsed for many of its alumni to have become very famous in Church or State: Athenæum, Aug. 7, p. 174'2.

alvara, sb.: Port.: charter, prince's letters patent.

1555 And when it is so entered, let the clerke of the Matricola for the certentie therof, wryte on the backe syde of this Aluala or patente, the number of the leafe wherein this owre graunt is entered: R EDEN, Decades, Sect. VII. p. 378 (1885). 1813 the Alvara of 21st October, 1763, from which it appears that, according to the 9th clause, the Portuguese Court Martial is bound to receive as evidence the written testimony: Wellington, Disp., Vol x p 192 (1838).

[Arab. al-barā, = 'receipt', 'contract', 'diploma'; the form alvala is Sp. albalā.]

alysson, -um, sô.: Gk. ἄλυσσον, a plant used to check hiccough. Bot.

 name of a genus of Cruciferae. The best-known species is the garden-flower Gold-dust. The Eng. name used to be Madwort.

1548 Alysson Plinij. Alyscon Plinij.. maye be named in englishe purple goosgrafe: W. Turner, Names of Herbs. 1551 Alysson hath the name in Greke, because it helpeth the bityng of a wod dogge: — Herb., sig. B viii vo. — Dioscorides describeth alysson, thus alyssos is a lytle bushy herbe somthyng sharpe wyth rounde leues: ib, sig. C i ro. 1578 The wilde [madder]..of some learned men is thought to be Alysson: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., p. 538. — Alysson is of a drying nature as Galen writeth: ib., p. 107. 1603 there is an herbe called Alysson, which whosever hold in their hands, or doe but looke upon it, shall presently be ridde of the yexe or painfull hickot: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 684.

2. Sweet Alyssum (Alison), a white-flowered plant (Nat. Order Cruciferae), Alyssum maritimum or Königa maritima.

[Prob. Italian Gk. for *à\v\zov, fr. d-, negative particle and $\lambda\dot{v}\gamma\dot{\xi}$, gen. $\lambda v\gamma\gamma\dot{o}s$,='hiccough'. Formerly derived fr. Gk. $\lambda\dot{v}\sigma\sigma a$,='madness', and supposed to cure madness.]

amābilis insānia, phr.: Lat.: pleasing delusion, delightful madness. Hor., Od., iii. 4, 5.

1621 R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 59 (1827). 1834 The amabilis insania...flatters to the verge of the abyss: Edin. Rev., Vol. 59, p. 439.

amadavat, avadavat, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: name of an Indian singing bird, the Red Wax-Bill of Blyth and Jerdon (Estrelda amandava, one of the Fam. Fringillidae; Willughby-Ray's Avicula Amadavadaea).

Avicula Amadavadaea).

[1673 From Amidavad, small Birds, who, besides that they are spotted with white and Red no bigger than Measles, the principal Chorister beginning, the rest in Consort, Fifty in a Cage, make an admirable Chorus: Frver, East India, &c., 116. (Yule)] 1678 The Anadavad Bird [stc, 'Amadavad Bird' in Index], brought from the East Indies, Naving a Finches Bill and Larke Claus: J. RAY, Tr. Williaghby's Ornithal., Bk. II. ch. xv. p. 266. [1753 ANADA-VADÆA, in zoology, the name of a small bird of the East Indies. CHABERS, Cycl, Suppl.] 1777 A few presents now and them..avadavats, and Indian crackers: Sheridan, Sch. for Scand., v. 1. 1813 amadavats, and other songsters are brought thither [Bombay] from Surat and different countries: J. Forbes, Or. Mem., Vol. 1 p. 47. [Yule] 1863 [Estreddinae] Two forms are found in India, one the Munias with a thick, turnid bill, the other the Amadavads estrelda), with a more slender, conic and waxy red bill: T. C. Jernon, Birds of India, Vol. II. p. 352. — The Munias or Amadavads closely resemble the Weaver-bird in many particulars: 12, p. 351. — "Amaduvade Finch" Edwards: 16, p. 359. — Blyth derives amaduvad: 16, p. 361. 1871 The Bengali Baboos make the pretty little males of the amadavat...fight together: C. Darwin, Desc. of Man, II. xiii. 49. [N.E. D.]

Variants, 18 c. avadavat, 19 c. amaduvad, amaduvade, amadavad.

[European corruption of Ahmadābād (Ahmedabad), a city whence numbers of these birds were imported into Europe. This city is called Amadavad by SIR TH. HERBERT, 1634, Trav., p. 42; and Amadabat by E. EVERARD, 1684, Tr. Tavernier's Japan, &-sc., II. p. 64.]

Amadis (of Gaul): the most famous of several heroes of the name Amadis which gives the title to a cycle of Anglo-Norman romance preserved in a Spanish prose version. See Southey's abridged translation, 1803.

14c. [romance] of amadase (Trin. Coll. Ms. amadas): Cursor Mundi, Prol., 20 (Morris, 1874). 1884 she standeth like a fiend or furie at the elbow of her Amadis to stirre him forward when occasion should serve: R. Parsons (?), Leicester's Commonwealth, p. 110. 1610 you are an Amadis de Gaule: B. Jonson, Alch., iv. 7, Wks., p. 663 (1616). bef. 1616 He was an Ass, but

now is grown an *Amadis*: Beau & Fl., *Eld. Bro.*, v. 2, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 462 (1711) 1657 it will be hard not to conclude you descended from the Race of the *Amad's*: J. D., Tr. *Letters of Voiture*, No 4, Vol. 1. p. 8. 1824 return, my dear Amadis: Scott, *Red Gauntlet*, Let viii sub fin. p. 90 (188-).

amadot, amadetto, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: a kind of pear.

1664 Pears . Sugar-Pear, Lady-Pear, Amadot: Evelyn, Kal Hort, p. 223 (1729) 1706 Amadetto, a sort of Pear: Phillips, World of Words. 1755 Amadetto, Amadot: Johnson.

[Corruption of the name of the French person who first grew the variety.]

*amadou, sh.: Fr.: German tinder, or pyrotechnic sponge, made by soaking species of large fungus in strong lye of saltpetre and drying it; used as a match, and to check hæmorrhage.

1797 AMADOW: Encyc. Brit. 1840 The substance sold in the shops as Amadou, or German tinder, is prepared from both species, by cutting the fungus in slices, beating, and soaking it in a solution of nutre: Pereira, Elements of Mat. Med, Vol. II. p. 574

amafrose, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. amafrose: amaurosis (q. v.).

amah, sò: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. ama: 'wet nurse'; used esp. in Madras and Bombay.

1839 A sort of good-natured house-keeper-like bodies, who talk only of ayahs and amahs, and bad nights, and babies: Letters from Madras, p. 124. [Yule]

amalgam $(= \angle =)$, sô.: Eng. fr. Fr. and Low Lat.

r. a soft alloy formed by combining mercury with another metal; a mercurial alloy whether soft or hard; a native amalgam being a natural combination of mercury with another metal.

1471 Many Amalgame dyd I make, | Wenyng to fix these to grett avayle: G. RIPLEY, Comp. Alch., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 156 (1652). 1477 every Minerall, | In Malgame, in Blanchers, and Citrinacions: T. NORTON, Ordinall, ch ili. ib., p. 39 1558 this is the dowe (of gold and quicksluer) that the Goldsmiths call Amalgama, and the learned men Malgama, which is a Greek word, and being corrupted of the Arabians, was changed to Amalgama: W. WANDE, Tr Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1: fol 97ro. 1610 We should have a new amalgama: B. Jonson, Alch., ii 1, Wks., p. 247l (1850). 1664 an Amalgama of Gold and Virgin-Mercury: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 2, p. 23. 1788 the best inciter of electricity yet discovered, even superior to the amalgamas made of tin, or zinck, and quicksilver: Gent Mag., I.VIII. i. 116/2. 1874 His pupil...Saint Thomas Aquinas, lagged not far behind, and among many discoveries, saw the nature of an amalgam: H. Lennedalle, John Dullon, i. 10.

2. a mixture in which different elements are in thorough combination.

1627 Either that the Body of the Wood will be turned into a kinde of Amalagma, (as the Chymists call it): BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 99.

2 a. metaph.

1761 eat and drank your intellectuals into a placidulish and a blandulish amalgama: STERNE, Letters, Wks., p. 745/2 (1839).

3. an element of a well-combined mixture, an alloy; also metaph.

1840 Few men were without quackery; they had got to consider it a necessary ingredient and amalgam for truth: CARLYLE, Heroes, 315 (1858). [N. E. D.]

Variants, 15 c. malgam, 17 c. amalagma.

[Low Lat. amalgama, whence Fr. amalgame, is probably (like alembroth) an alchemist's coinage or corruption; perhaps, as Bacon thought, suggested by Lat. malagma, fr. (k. μάλαγμα,='an emollient', fr. μαλάσσεω,='to soften'. Perhaps fr. Arab. malgham,='emollient'. Otherwise Devic in Littré, Suppl.]

amalgamator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: one who arranges an association; the apparatus used for separating silver from its ore by forming a chemical amalgam.

[As if noun of agent to Late Lat. amalgumāre, = 'to amalgamate', used for the more correct form amalgamater.]

Amalthaea's horn: Gk. Mythol.: the horn of plenty, or cornucopiae (q.v.), one of the horns of Amalthaea, the goat which suckled Zeus (Jupiter), given by him to the Nymphs to whom it yielded whatever they desired.

[1603] But he who hath once gotten the goat Amalthea by the head, and that plentifull horne of abundance which the Stoicks talke of, he is rich incontinently: Holland, Tr. Piut. Mor., p. 1056.]

1626 Amalthea horne, Plenty of all things: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (and Ed.).

1671 fruits and flow'rs from Amalthea's horn: Milton, P. R., 11. 356.

1705 In short, here is the true Amalthea or Cornucogia, of which the Antients have said so many fine things: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xx. p. 416.

amant, fem. amante, sb.: Fr.: a lover.

1828 In Paris, no woman is too old to get an amant, either by love or money: LD. LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxi. p. 54 (1859).

amantium īrae amōris integrātio est: Lat.: a lover's quarrel is the renewal of love. Terence, Andria, iii. 3, 23.

1621 A i a redintegratio: R. Burton, Anat Mel, Pt. 3, Sec 2, Mem 3, Subs 4, Vol II p 270 (1827) 1681—1703 Th Goudwin, il ks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol VII p. 191 (1863). 1860 Once a Week, Apr 7,

*amanuensis, pl. amanuenses (= \(\sigma = \sigma = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. amanuensis: one who is employed to write from dictation or to copy.

tation or to copy.

1621 such benefactors, as that noble Ambrosius was to Origen, allowing him six or seven amanuenses to write out his dictates: R. Burton, Amat. Mel, To Reader, p 17(1827). 1656—7 your amanuensis has committed some sphalmatas: Evely, Corresø, Vol III p 90 (1872) 1664 give his full mind in writing. even he himself would doe it without the help of an Amanuensis: J Worthington, Life, in Jos Mede's Wis, p xxviii. 1665 the names of Seria or Siria (doubtless mistaken by the Amanuensis or in the transcript): Sir Th Herdert, Trav., p 354 (1677). 1693 But one month in the Autumn began it, and ended it, as not only the Author, but the Amanuensis testified: J. Hacket, Abb Williams, Pt. II 106, p 109 1712 he had recourse to the Invention above mentioned, having placed an Amanuensis in a private part of the Room: Spectator, No. 371, May 6, p. 545/1 (Morley) bef. 1733 He was his Lordship's Secretary or Amanuensis sure: R North, Examen, I. 1 12, p 20 (1740). 1750 The writer, indeed, seems to think himself obliged to keep even pace with Time, whose amanuensis he is: Fielding, Tom Jones, Bk II ch. i. Wks, Vol VI. p 65 (1866) 1787 Ladies. always slept in an adjoining apartment, to be in readiness as amanuenses, in case her Muse was taken in labour during the still season of the night: Gent Mag, p 855/2. 1850 could write perfectly well, and had no need of an amanuensis: Thackersay, Pendennis, Vol 1 ch. xxiv. p 255 (1879). *1877 Good reader and amanuensis: Times, Dec. to [St] 1881 What was actually written on parchment or papyrus by the author of the book or his amanuensis: Westcott & Hort, Gk Test., Intr., § 3, p. 3.

[The Lat. amanuensis is found only in Suetonius, formed

[The Lat. amanuensis is found only in Suetonius, formed from a manu, and meaning servus a manu, = 'servant on-theside-of the hand' (apparently on the analogy of atriensis, ='hall (atrium) steward', and castrensis, forensis, adj.), with the suffix -ensis generally used to form local and national names from names of places and countries.]

amāracus, sb.: Lat.: marjoram (Anglicised in 15 c. as amarac); also Mod. Bot., Dittany of Crete (Origanum dic-

1830 And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, | Violet, amaracus, and asphodel, | Lotos and lilies: Tennyson, *Enone*, 95 (1886).

amaranthus, amarant(h), sb.: Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat. The adj. amarant(h),='of a purple color', named from a purple species of the flower, is fr. the Fr. amarante.

I. name of a genus of plants; see quotations. Love-liesbleeding, and Purple Flower-Gentle or Prince's feather, are among the many species.

among the many species.

1548 There are two kindes of Amarantus, the one kinde is called in greeke of Dioscorides Helichryson, and this kynde is found in Italy. The other kynde is called here in Englande of some purple Veluet floure, of other flouramore: W.Turner, Names of Herbs.

1590 Sad Amarantus, in whose purple gore | Me seemes I see Amintas wretched fate: Sprns, F. Q., III. vi. 45.

1601 Of Amarantus or Passe-velours: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 21, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 88. — a purple spike this is [purple floure-gentle] .serves all winter long to make chaplets & guirlands...Amaranthus, for so it is called in Greeke, because it never doth fade or wither: ib, p. 89.

1627 The Herb Amaranthus, (indeed,) is Red all ouer: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. vii. § 641.

1638 In strewing their Tombs the Romans affected the Rose, the Greeks Amaranthus and myrtle: Sir Th Brown, Hydriotaph., p. 55.

1648 sow on the Hot-bed... some choice Amaranthus, and eglantines, | With intermingling sweets, have wove | The parti-coloured gay alcove: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 65 (Bohn, 1854).

1767 A hot-bed may now be made...in which to sow the seeds of tender annual flowers, such as cockscomb, amaranthus, egg-plant, &c.: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 171 (1863).

2. an imaginary fadeless flower, emblem of immortality.

1637 Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed, | And daffodillies fill their cups with tears: MILTON, Lycidas, 149. 1667 Immortal amarant, a flow'r which once | In Paradise, fast by the tree of life, | Began to bloom: — P. L., III. 353

[From Lat. amarantus (changed to -anthus by wrong analogy with polyanthus, &c.) fr. Gk. auaparros, = 'unfading'.]

amāre simul et sapere ipsi Jovi non datur: Lat.: to be in love and be wise at the same time is not granted to Tove.

[1580 to be wize, and Loue, is a worke for a God, or a Goddes peere: Three Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 273 (1815).] 1621 R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 104 (1827). — Amare, &c., as Seneca holds: ib., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 312. 1883 Amare et sapere vix deo conceditur [to be in love and be wise is hardly granted to a god]: E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. XXI.

amāri aliquid, phr.: Lat.: 'somewhat of bitter', a slight bitter taste, lit. or metaph. From Lucr., iv. 1133, medio de fonte leporum | surgit amari aliquid quod in ipsis floribus

angat, = 'out of the very well-spring of delights rises up something of bitter, to pain amid the very flowers'.

bef. 1863 Noveis having been previously compared to jellies—here are two (one perhaps not entirely sacharine, and flavoured with an amari aliquid very distasteful to some palacies). THICKEANY, Roundabout Papers, p. 7 (1879), 1860 surgif (there rises up) amar. aliquid: W. H. RUSSELL, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 102. 1883 this is a rovel which will be read with avidity and keen pleasure p. 102. 1883 this is a rovel which will be read with avidity and keen pleasure by all epicures in fiction, who know now to enjoy what is good, and to forget the amare aliquid which silly souls allow to poison a delicate repast: Standard, Sept. 22, p. 2/2.

amaritude (= "= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. amaritude: bitterness.

1490 Thou haste absorbed me and reclosed in the grete see of amarytude: CANTON, Encydos, XXVI. 94. [N. E. D.] 1630 As sweet as galls amaritude, it is, | And seeming full of pulchritude, it is JOHN TAYLOR, Wks [Nares] 1666 What amaritude or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies: HARVEY, Morbus Angl.

amarodina, sb.: Russ. See quotation.

1598 The third meade is called Amarodina or Smorodina, short, of a small berry much like to the small rezin: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1 p 323

Amaryllis: representative name for a pretty country girl, found in Lat. form in Virgil's *Eclogues*, for Theocritus' Αμαρυλλίε; also *Bot.*: name of a large genus of bulbous plants of the Nat. Order Amaryllidaceae, with fine bellshaped flowers.

1637 Were it not better done, as others use, | To sport with Amaryllis in the shade, | Or with the tangles of Neura's hair? MILTON, Lycidas, 68 1829 AMARYLLIS, lily-asphodel: a genus of the monogyma order, belonging to the hevandria class of plants: Lond. Encycl. 1855 on sandy beaches | A milkybell'd amaryllis blew: Tennyson, Daisy, 16 (1836).

amass¹ (= \angle), vb: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. trans. to collect together into a mass, pile up, esp. wealth, resources; also men, troops (Obs. or Archaic for mass); also generally.

1481 Peple that will suffer payne and trauaylle...for to amasse grete tresours: Caxton, Myrr., I. iv. 14. [N. E. D.] 1591 a clustered troupe doth stand Amast together all: James I., Lepanto, 669 (1878). 1646 Such as amass all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many: SIR TH BROWN, Pseud. E.J. [J.] 1784 For her [the soul] the Mem'ry...amasses an unbounded store: Cowper, Tirocin, Poems, Vol. II. p. 217 (1808). 1888 a Liverpool merchant... whose father had amassed a considerable fortune in Nova Scotia: Athenaum, Mar. 10, p. 304/1.

2. intr. of men, troops, to assemble. Archaic.

1572 The soldiers were amassing from all parts of Spain: O. King, in Froude's Hist. Eng., x. 276 (1881). [N.E.D.]

[From Fr. amasser,='to heap up', 'collect in a mass'.]

amass², sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. amasse: a gathering, collection; esp. a massing of troops.

1591 for the respect of gathering together and making the Amasse of the people: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 339.

amāta bene, phr.: Lat.: well-loved (fem.).

1877 What more can any woman ask for than to be amata bene: C. READE, Woman-Hater, ch. vii. p. 77 (1883).

*amateur, sb.: Fr. Sometimes Anglicised as if amature

1. a lover, an enthusiastic admirer.

1784 The President will be left with his train of feeble Amateurs: Europ. Mag., 268. [N.E.D.] 1814 Never did music sound sweeter to an amateur, than the drowsy tautology, with which old Janet detailed every circumstance, thrilled upon the ears of Waverley: Scott, Wav., ch. kv. p. 428 (188-). 1822 another pen, [which] soon found another amateur, who would have it to himself: L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 3.

one who follows any pursuit unprofessionally as a pastime; hence, a mere trifler with work or study.

pastime; hence, a mere trifler with work or study.

abt. 1790 It must always be, to those who are the greatest amateurs or even professors of revolutions, a matter very hard to prove, that the late French government was so bad, that nothing worse, in the infinite devices of men, could come in its place: Buxke [T.] 1795 those frivolous geniuses usually styled amateurs or connoisseurs: Gent. Mag., Jan., i. p. 24/2. 1805 many copies of it have been in circulation among the poetical amateurs of this literary metropolis: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 49. 1807 it was not likely that an amateur, however distinguished, should convict these astronomers of gross ignorance: ib., Vol. 10, p. 46. 1813 she was sitting with her back to the door, surrounded by a crowd of amateurs: M. Edgsworth, Patronage, Vol. 1, p. 24 (1833). 1818 what with mountebanks, Counts and friseurs, | Some mummers by trade, and the rest amateurs: T. MOORE, Fudge Family, p. 28. 1819 Amycus, a Royal Amateur of the Fancy: Tom Crib's Mem., p. x. (3rd Ed.). 1854 the admirable Captain Blackball examined her points with the skill of an amateur: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. xxxiii. p. 379 (1879). *1877 the uninstructed amateurs of pretty books: Times, Dec. 10. [St.] 1885 We need only advise amateurs and artists to visit the gallery: Athenaum, Oct. 10, 1476/3. 1887 Amongst no class are amateurs in photography so numerous as amongst cyclists: Manchester Exam., Jan. 27, p. 5/5.

2 a. in apposition to the designation derived from a

1821 the number of amateur opium-eaters (as I may term them) was, at this time, immense **Confess of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. 1 p. 7 (1823). 1830 many amateur performers: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 266 (2nd Ed.). 1850 an amateur novelst: Thackersy, Penadensis, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 33 (1879). 1854 The Colonel began his second verse: and here, as will often happen to amateur singers, his falsetto broke down: — Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 158. **1875 they made him into a sort of amateur detective, and appointed him to watch the thieves: Echo, Jan 8, p. 1. [St.]

2 b. attrib. pertaining to an unprofessional student or to unprofessional work.

1813 Sir Amyas talked a great deal of amateur-nonsense: M. EDGEWORTH, Patronage, Vol 1. p. 111 (1833).

*Amati, a Cremona, or violin, made at Cremona in the 16th and 17th centuries by the Amati family, famed for the tone of their violins which are now very costly.

1829 AMATI, a violin maker of Cremona, who lived about the year 1600, and by his own and his family's skill gave name to the Amatı violins, which are still considered, with the exception perhaps of Stainer's, the first in the world: Lond. Encycl. 1885 There is an Amati, date 1679, formerly the property of the old glee writer, Stevens: Daily News, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

*amaurosis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀμαύρωσις: partial or total loss of sight usually without disfigurement of the eye, owing to a diseased state of the retina; Anglicised through Fr. amafrose by Sylvester; also called gutta serena, q. v.

1603 then she is backt | By th' Anafrose and clowdy Cataract. | That, gathering vp gross humors inwardly | In th' Optike sinnew, clean puts out the ey:]. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 276 (1608). 1696 Anaurosis, a disease in the Eyes, viz. when the sight is gone, and no fault to be seen: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1834 but never perhaps did these amaurosis suffusions so cloud and distort his otherwise most piercing vision, as in this of the Dandiacal body! Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, Bk. III. ch. x. [C.E. D.] 1843 Amaurosis is a very obscure disease. It is capable of being caused by various changes, the exact seat and nature of which we often have no means of determining during life: T. Watson, Principles & Pract. of Physic, Vol. 1 p. 332.

*Amazon ($\angle = =$): Eng. fr. Lat.

 one of a mythical race of female warriors, Gk. 'Αμαζόνες, supposed by Greek poets and early Greek historians to have lived in Scythia near the river Thermodon, and to have destroyed the right breast ('A $\mu a \zeta \dot{\omega} \nu$ being supposed to be fr. d-,='not', and $\mu a \zeta \dot{\omega}$ s,='breast'), for convenience in using the bow. Hence the adj. Amazonian, Amazonical. Spenser's 'land of Amazons' is rather romantically than classically mythological.

mythological.

abt. 1386 And of the grete bataille for the nones | Bitwixen Atthenes and Amazones: CHAUCER, C. T., Knts. Tale, S80. 1879 Antiopa the AMAZONE: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 13 (1612). — there were certaine AMAZONES at this battell: th. p. 649. 1882 Theare wear Amazonical woommen with targat: R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. 1. 475. [Daves] 1593 To triumph, like an Amazonian trull, | Upon their woes: SHAKS., III Hen. VI., i. 4, 114. 1595 For your own ladies and pale-visaged maids | Like Amazons come tripping after drums: — K. Yohn, v. 2, 155 1596 many a noble Knight, | Whom that proud Amazon subdewed had: SPENS., F. Q., v. vii. 41. — the Amazonie: ib., 38. 1607 his Amazonian chin: SHAKS., Coriol, ii. 2, 95. 1663 And laid about in fight more busily | Then th' Amazonian Dame, Penthesile: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. h. p. 102. 1667 Those leaves | They gather'd, broad as Amazonian targe: Milton, P. L., ix 1111 (1770). 1679 Was Marrage ever out of Fashion? Unless among the Amazons: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 43.

a female warrior.

2. a female warrior.

1593 Belike she minds to play the Amazon: Shaks., III Hen. VI., iv. 1, 100.

1593 round about the wals are cut and formed, the shapes of Elephants, Lions, tigers,...also [some] Amazones and [many] other [deformed] thinges of diuers sorts: Tr. 7. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk i Vol 1, p. 291 (1885).

1599 Select the army of Amazones; | When you have done, march with your female troop | To Naples town: Greene, Alphonsus, iii. p. 238/1 (1862). 1600 there are Amazones or women-warriers: John Port, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 19. 1609 This Amazon, the champion of the sexe: B. Jonson, \$51. Wom., v. 4, Wks., p. 599 (1616). 1643 their Orleans Amazon with her sword: Evelyn, Viarry, Vol. 1, p. 43 (1850). 1679 When both your Sword, and Spurs, were won In combat by an Amazon: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. p. 23s. 1704 Then Pindar slew...Afra the Amazon: Swift, Wks., p. 107/1 (1869). 1711 The Amazon immediately singled out this well-dressed Warrior: Spectator, No. 25, Mar. 17, p. 28/2 (Morley). 1713 His warlike Amazon her host invades, Th' imperial consort of the crown of Spades: Pore, Rape of Lock, III. 67, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 188 (1757). 1716 I do not propose to our British ladies, that they should turn Amazons in the service of their sovereign, nor so much as let their nails grow for the defence of their country: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 427 (1856). 1812 Yet are Spain's maids no race of Amazons, | But form'd for all the witching arts of love: Byron, Childe Harold, I. Ivii. 1820 The most celebrated of these amazons was Mosco: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 125.

2 a. in combinations.

1598 His hair, French-like, stares on his frighted head, | One lock, amazon-like, disheveled: Br Hall, Sat. 1625 no sooner was the Captaine aboord, but the Amason-band followed: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 357.

2 b. the Queen at chess. Rare.

1656 The Queen or Amazon is placed in the fourth house from the corner of the field by the side of her King, and alwayes in her owne colour: F. Beale, Biochimo's Chesse-play, 2. [N. E. D.]

a masculine or pugnacious woman.

3. a masculine or pugnacious woman.

1664 A Petiticat displaid, and Rampant; Near whom the Amazon triumphant: S BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. II p. 113 1762 The amazon flew to his assistance, and Tapely shewing no inclination to get up, she smote him on the temple till he roared: SMOLLETT, Laune Greaves, ch. xx Wks, Vol. v. p. 103 (1817). 1777 At home they [Dutchwomen] are mere Amazons, and the husbands are the wretched captives, destined to perpetuate the gynarchy: Lord Chesterfield, Letters (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxxxv. Vol. II p. 242. 1827 The Amazons then crowded into the Assembly, mixed themselves with the members, occupied the seat of the president. abused some of the members, and loaded others with their loathsome caresses. Scott, Napoleon, Vol. 1 ch. v. p. 80. — Some of these Amazons rode upon the cannon, which made a formidable part of the procession: ib., p. 83. 1864 One Amazon in a family is quite enough: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. xi p. 198.

3 a. a woman wearing a short-skirted riding-habit, Fr. vêtue en Amazone, a phrase of the 18 c.; see amazone.

1842 Theresa...puts many a man to shame: I may say, she is a genuine Amazon; while others are but pretty counterfeits, that wander up and down the world, in that ambiguous dress: CARLYLE, Tr. Goethe's Wilhelm Meister, Bk. vii. ch. iv. Vol. if p. 186.

amazone, sb.: Fr. fr. Lat. Amazon: a riding-habit.

1843 the demoiselle Theroigne, in her amazonne, or short-skirted riding-habit, ran from rank to rank, crying "Vengeance"! CRAIK & MACFARLANE, Pict Hist. Eng., Vol III. p. 137/1.

ambāgēs, sb. pl.: Lat.: also Anglicised in 16 c. ($\angle = =$) with sing. ambage (1 =) fr. Fr. ambages.

of language, roundabout, obscure or ambiguous speech; periphrasis.

periphrasis.

abt. 1874. And but if Calcas lede us with ambages, | That is to saine, with double words slie | Such as men clepe a word with two visages | Ye shal wel knowen that I nat ne lie: Chaucer, Troil. & Cr., Bk. v. [R.] bef. 1563 dark ambages and parables: Br Bale, Image, Pref. [R.] 1563 when the question was to be discussed...they. fell into other by-matters and ambages little or nothing appertaining to that...proposed: Foxe, A. & M., Ik. vii. Vol. IV. p. 275 (1853).

1589 tedious ambage and long periods: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., I. v. p. 24 (1866). — Periphrasis, or the Figure of ambage; ib., III. xviii. p. 203. abt. 1594 let go these ambages, | And in plain terms acquaint her with your love: Span Trag., in Dodsley-Hazlitt's O. Plays, Vol. v. p. 30 (1874). 1606 And woo my love with courting ambages: Willy Regulied, ib., Vol. IX. p. 265. 1632 Thus from her cell Cumean Sibyll sings | Ambiguous ambages, Tr. Virgil [Nares] 1669 answer me without Ambages or Ambiguities: DRYDEN, Mock-Astrol., iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 311 (1701). 1704 the other cost me so many strains and traps and ambages to into duce: Swilt-T. Tale Tub, Wks., p. 95/1(1869). bef. 1733 explain himself by more enigmatic Ambages: R. North, Examen, I. 1.14, p. 22 (1740). — factious polemic Tricks, Ambages and treacherous Counsels: ib., it. 26, p. 43.

2. of paths or routes, circuits, windings.

1594 To cut off blinde ambages by the high way side, we made a long stride, & got to Venice in short time: NASHE, Unfort. Traveller, Wks., v. 80 (Grosart).

of practices or proceedings.

1605 shall, by ambages of diets, bathings, anointings, medicines, motions, and the like, prolong life: BACON, Adv. of Learning, Bk. 11. p. 62. [C. E. D.]

ambara, sb.: Arab. 'anbar: 'cachalot' or sperm whale, which yields both spermaceti and ambergris.

1600 The fish called Ambara, being of a monstruous shape and bignes, is never seen but when it is cast up dead upon the sea-shore: and some of these fishes there are which contains twentie flue cubites in length. The head of this fish is as hard as a stone. The inhabitants of the Ocean sea coast affirme that this fish casteth forth Amber; but whether the said Amber be the sperma or the excrement thereof, they cannot well determine. Howsourer it be, the fish may in regard of the hugenes be called a whale: John Porty, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.,

ambaree, ambari, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. 'emārī: a canopied howda (q, v), or elephant-litter, such as is still used in India by native princes.

1798 The Rajah...had twenty elephants, with richly embroidered ambarrehs, the whole of them mounted by his sirdars,—he himself riding upon the largest: SKINNER, Memoirs, Vol. 1. p. 157 (1851). [Yule] 1799 Many of the largest Ceylon... Elephants bore ambaris on which all the chiefs and nobles rude: Life of Colebrooke, p. 164. [ib.] 1805 Amaury, a canopied seat for an elephant: Duct. of Wds. used in E. Indies, 21 (2nd Ed.) [ib.].

*amber $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. and Fr.

I. I. ambergris, q. v. (the original meaning).

1398 if the substaunce is pure & clere the odoure is full good & swete: as it fareth in Myrra: in Musca: & in Ambra: Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., XIX. XXXVIII. 1477 Amber, Narde, and Mirrhe: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. v. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 70 (1562). 1577 Ambar is the seed of the whale: Frampton, Yeyfull Newes, p. 83 (1506). 1598 Silk, Muske, Amber, Calamba, or Lignum Aloes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. t. p. 150 (1885). 1600 all kinde of perfumes, namely ciuet, muske, amber, and such like: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 307. 1676 I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa...and Marshal: Shadwell, Virtuoso, iii, p. 48.

- I. I a. attrib.
- 1671 An amber scent of odorous perfume: MILTON, Sams. Agon., 720.
- I. 2. white amber,=spermaceti, q. v. (confused with the aromatic product of the cachalot).

?1540 take Iette and whit Ambre, and make them in pouder very smal: Treas. of poore men, fol. liv v°. 1611 Ambre blane, White Amber: Cotgr

II. 1. yellow fossil resin, Fr. ambre jaune, Lat. sūcinum, Gk. ήλεκτρον. Introduced to Ancient Greeks before Homer's time by Phænicians, said by Pliny to be found in India; often containing preserved insects. In this sense the forms of the word are almost always derived from the French.

of the word are almost always derived from the French.

abt 1400 he hathe abouten his Nekke 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. avii p. 197 (1839).

1506 Item, a payre off bedys of ambre Passon Letters, Vol. III. No 954, p. 400 (1874).

1580 thinking women are to be drawen by their coyned and counterfait conceipts, as the straw is by the Aunder. J Lyly, Euphnus & his Engl., p. 372 (1868).

1600 Belles, Beades, Bracelets, Chaines, or collers of Bewgle, Chrystall, Amber, Jet, or Glasse: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 160.

1603 As th' Adamant, and as the Amber drawes: That, hardest steel; this, easie-yeelding strawes: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartes, p. 273 (1608).

1621 it [a letter] became... of more vertue then Potable Gold, or the Elixir of Ambar, for it wrought a sudden cure upon me: Howell, Lett., l. xxxi. p. 61 (1645).

1624 Within it [the Cabiner] was our Saviour's Passion, and the twelve Apostles in amber: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. 1. p. 98 (1872).

1646 Nor by Electrick Bodies do I conceive such only as take up shavings, straws, and light bodies, in which number the Ancients only placed fet and Amber: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 11. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686).

1658 Wherein... were found an ape of Agath... an Elephant of Ambre: — Hydrotaph, p. 23 (18t Ed.).

1693 Prussia abounds with amber cast up by the sea: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 38 (1872).

1885 Among them is to be noticed the abundance of amber in Greek... jewellery... Beads of amber, rivered in gold... are mentoned in the Odyssey as offered by a Phoenician trader: Atheneum, Sept. 5, p. 309/3 as offered by a Phoenician trader: Athenœum, Sept 5, p. 309/3

- II. I a. an amulet of amber.
- 1604. Pearles and Ambers, Shall not draw me to their Chambers: Dekker, $Honest\ Wh$, 51. [N. E D.]
 - II. I b. amber color, substance of the color of amber.
 - 1637 [See II. 1 c, where amber means water of the river Severn]
 - II. 1 c. attrib., adj., in combinations

11. I C. attrio., adj., in combinations.

1588 Dum Heramber hair for foul hath amber quoted | Biron. An ambercolour'd raven was well noted: Shaks, L. L. L., iv 3, 87. bef 1626 All your clear amber-drink is flat: BACON. [J.] 1687 In twisted braids of lilies knitting | The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair: MLITON, Comus, 862. 1655 the first amber-colour: MASSINGER, Bashf. Lover, v. 1, Wks, p. 411/1 (1839) 1664 a sort of paper...of an amber yellow: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 402 (1872) 1664 GOOSEBERRIES. Crystal, Amber Great, Early Red: — Kal Hort, p. 234 (1729). 1667 Rolls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream: MILITON, P. L., III. 359 (1770). 1675 applyings. spirit of amber to his head: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. II p 109 (1872). 1692 Duties charged. upon all Amber Beads: Stat. 4 Will. & Mary, ch. v § 7 (Ruffhead) 1817 And lighting Kishma's amber vines: T. Moore, Latla Rookk, Wks., p. 52 (1860).

- II. 1 d. applied to other substances than sucinum.
- 1625 great Platters.. which seemed to be of blacke Amber: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. vii. p. 1090.
- II. 2. liquid amber, a yellow gum, the balsamic juice of trees of the genus Liquidambar.

1577 a Rosine that we do call *Liquid Amber*, and one like Oyle yt we do call Oyle of *Liquid Amber*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 6v°. 1604 their eyes purging thick amber and plum-tree gum: SHAKS., *Haml*, ii. 2, 201.

- III. electrum, an alloy of gold with 20 per cent. of silver. Used in Bible to render Gk. ἤλεκτρον, tr. of Heb. khashnal.
- 1611 Out of the midst thereof as the colour of amber, out of the midst of the fire: Bible, Ezek., i. 4. 1667 Over their heads a crystal firmament, | Whereon a sapphire throne, inlaid with pure | Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch: Milton, P. L., VI. 759. [Probably suggested by previous quot.]

*ambergris (#= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: a waxy substance of strong scent found floating on the sea in the tropics and in the intestines of the cachalot. The best variety is of marbled ash color. The word amber, Fr. ambre, originally and properly meant this substance, which was called gray amber, ambre gris, after amber had been applied also to yellow fossil resin, ambre jaune, succin.

1542 gloues made of goote-skynnes, perfumed with amber-degree: BORDE, Dyetary, ch. viii, p. 249 (1870) 1577 gave him a piece of Ambar grise: Frampton, Foyfull Newes, p. 82 (1856). 1598 their commodities are spices, muske, ambergreese, rubarbe, with other drugs: R HARLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 315. 1598 Lignum aloes, Muske and Amber Grys: Tr. F. Van Linschiet's Voyages, Bk i. Vol. 11. p. 67 (1885). 1600 here vpon an east winde they gather plentie of Ambergrise: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 49. 1616 And set his beard, perfumde with greece of amber: R. C., Times Whistle, HII. 978, p. 34 (1871). 1626 Ambargnee is said to grow in the bottom of the Sea, and with the mouing of the Sea to bee broken and rise to the top...They have three sorts of Ambar, one very white, called Ambargnis; the second gray, called Mexueyra; the third blacke as pitch: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1546. 1630 a pound of ambergris, and half a peck | Of fishes call'd cantharides: Massinger, Picture, iv. 2, Wks., p. 231/2 (1839). 1641 a fat nightingale, well

seasoned with pepper and amber grease: Antiquary, iv. 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. N.II. p. 450 (1878). 1646 many Simples... as Senna, Rhubart, Becaar, Améregras: Six Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch. vii. p. 20 (1686).

— In vain it was to rake for Ambergresse in the panch of this Leviathan: th., Bk. III. ch. xxv. p. 140 1662 It is called Ambra-gresia, That is, Gray Amber, from the Colour thereof: Filler, Worthes, 1. 194 1665 it abounds with the best of Merchandse, as Gold, Siver, Elephants-teeth and Ambergreece: Six Th. Herdert, Tran, p. 24 (1677). — many other rarities this noble Isle [Ceylon] affords, as. Rubies, balass Diamonds, Amber-greese: th., p. 342. 1671 Grismber-gream'ci, Milton, P. R., Il 344. bef 1744 In heaps, like Ambergrise, a stink it lies: Pore, Moral Essays, III. 235, Wks., Vol. III. p. 267 (1757). 1839 half a mithhál of ambergris. E. W. Lane, Tr. Arzh, Nts., Vol. I ch. v. p. 412.

Veriates Vol. 2018 the Medicane and have sented an amber-greate.

Variants, 16 c. amber-degrece, ambar grise, ambergreese, amber grys, 17 c. ambergrise, greece of amber, ambargrice, amber grease, ambregris, ambergriese, ambra-gresia, ambergreece, gris-amber.

[From Fr. ambre gris. The forms amber, ambar, are Low Lat.; ambragresia is It. The spellings grease, de greece, greece, are due to obvious popular etymologies. See amber.]

*ambidexter ($\prime\prime\prime$ = \prime =), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Low Lat.

I. adj.: I. able to use the left hand and the right hand equally well; lit. 'right-handed on both sides'. Southey applies the word to pairs of hands, meaning 'right on both sides'.

1751 Being ambi-dexter, he raised...a clatter upon the turnkey's blind side: SMOLLETT, Per. Pic, IV. XXIX. 292 (1779). [N.E.D.] 1829 Yet farther mysteries: both hands of these marvellous statues are right hands and both are left hands, they are at once ambidexter and ambisinister. R. Southey, Doctor, p. 690/1 (1853).

I. adj.: 2. double dealing (orig. of a juror who took bribes, or a lawyer who took fees, from both sides, see II. 2.)

1593 Hee...alluded to some Ambodexter Lawyer under the storie of Battus: NASHE, 4 Letters, Wks, 11, 219 (Grosart). bef. 1617 Ambidexter or Ambodexter, used in the Common law for a Iurour or Embraceour that taketh on both sides for giving his verdict: MINSHEU, Guide into Tongues. 1654 What is wanting then to our serenity, and calmnesse of minde, but an ambodexter acception of Occurrences: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 25.

- adj.: 3. working on both sides, as it were on one's own right hand and on one's own left; in relation to two sides.
- 1806 Posted by double entry with the ambidexter formality of an Italian ledger: W. Taylor, Ann. Rev , IV. 228. [N. E. D.]
 - II. sb.: 1. one who uses left and right hand equally well.

1598 Lame as we are in Platoes censure, if we be not ambideaters, vsing both handes alike: Florio, Worlde of Wordes, Ded. [R.] 1600 as Ambideaters with Elnad, they play with both hands: R CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, D. 745. 1646 Ambideaters and Left-handed Men. Ambideaters use both Hands alike, when the heat of the Heart doth plentifully disperse into the left side, and that of the Liver into the right, and the spleen be also much dilated: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. iv. ch v p. 156 (1680). 1652 an ambideater is noted for ireful, crafty, injurious: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 187.

II. sb.: 2. Leg. one who takes fees from both sides; hence, a double-dealer.

a 1583 you maskyng Players, you painted Sepulchres, you double dealyng ambodexters, bee warned betymes: Stubbes, Anat. Ab., fol. 88 ro. 1589 An other sorte began to hyde their head, And many other did ambodexter play: Golden Mirrour. [Nares] 1599 Well, such shifting knaves as I am, the ambodexter must play: Peele, Sir Clyomon, Wks., p. 5031 (Dyce, 1861). 1602 he is sure to be hoysted ouer the barre for an ambidexter, by comparing his former speech to his present proceedings: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig & State, p. 706. 1621 hypocrites, ambodexters, out-sides: R. Burton, Anat Mel., To Reader, p. 52 (1827) abt. 1650 A knavish ambodexter: Brome, To C. S. Esq. [R.]

[From Lat. ambi-,='on both sides', and dexter,='right', 'on the right hand'.]

*ambigu, adj. used as sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. sb.: ambiguity, equivoque. Obs.

1599 What need these ambigues, this schollerisme, this foolery: Greene, Orpharion, xii. 77, Wks. (Huth Libr.).

I a. adj.: ambiguous.

bef. 1733 A clear Explication of 'running down', an ambigue Term of the Author's: R. North, Examen, II. v. 19, p 327 (1740).

2. sb.: 17 c. 18 c. a mixed entertainment where meat, sweet dishes, and fruit are all served together.

1695 This ambigu or banquet cost the univers. 160 L: Wood, Life (1721), Wks., Vol 1. p. exi. (Bliss, 1813). bef. 1712 When straiten'd in your time and servants few, | You'd richly then compose an ambigu: W. King, Art of Cookery. [T.]

[Fr. ambigu, fr. Lat. ambiguus, = 'ambiguous', 'doubtful', fr. ambigere, see ambages.]

ambisinister, adj.: coined from Lat. sinister (q, v_i) : on analogy of ambidexter, q. v. for quotation: left on both sides. Rare.

ambitus, sb.: Lat.: lit. 'going about'; of a melody, the compass and modulation.

1813 Ambitus, in music, is sometimes, though seldom, used to signify the particular extent of each tone, as to gravity or acuteness: Pantologia 1882 Tallis also avoided contrapuntal devices, and limited within strict bounds the ambitus of his melody and the number of his harmonic combinations: JOHN STAINER, in Grove's Dict. Music, Vol. III. p. 472/2.

amblygon $(\angle = =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. amblygone: also, Late Lat. ambligonium. Obs.

- adj.: obtuse-angled.
- 1570 An Ambligonium triangle: BILLINGSLEV, Euclid, fol. 4 vo marg. 1603 More-ouer, as the Buildings Ambligon | May more receive then Mansions Oxigon: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Columnes, p. 381 (1608) 1702 Triangle Ambligone. Which has an obtuse Angle: Mil. Dict., s. v Triangle.
- sb.: a figure having an obtuse angle, esp. an obtuseangled triangle.
- 1570 An ambligonium or an obtuse angled triangle. the triangle E is likewise an Ambligonion: Billingslev. Euclid, fol. $4v^o$. 1679 Amblygonium. signifies a Triangle, that hath one of its Angles obtuse, that is, greater than a Right Angle. Ambligon, A Cone whose Axis is shorter than the Radius of its Base: J. Moxon, Math. Dict.
- *ambo, pl. ambones, ambos, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $d\mu\beta\omega\nu$, 'a raised platform': the reading-place of an early Christian Church; sometimes an oblong enclosure with steps at both ends. Also found in the Gk. form ambon.
- 1641 The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their ambones: Milton, Hist. Ref., 1. Wks, p. xo/x (1847). [N. E. D.] 1689 The principal use of this Ambo was, to Read the Scriptures to the People. St. Chrysostom was the first, that Preached to the People from thence: Sir. G. Wheller, Primitive Churches, p. 78. 1753 In some churches remains of the Ambos are still seen: Charamerns, Cycl., Suppl., s.v. 1887 His present background of a gilded semi-dome and lotty ambo, with mosaics in blue and gold, is quite worthy of one of the best of the third-rate French painters: Athenæum, May 21, 6881. ъ 678/3.
 - ambracan, sb.: Eng. fr. It.: gray amber, ambergris. Rare.

1555 Ambracan or amber greese that is good, is woorthe the metical .. Fanan ii. to .iii.: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. 111. p. 268 (1885). 1599 amber, corall, muske, ambracan, ciuet, and other fine wares: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. 11. i. p. 274. — *Ambrachan*: ib., p. 277.

[From It. ambracane, fr. ambra,='amber', and cano, = 'gray'.]

ambreada, sb.: Sp. or Port. See quotation.

1797 AMBREADA, thus they call the false or factitious amber, which the Europeans use in their trade with the negroes on the coast of Africa, and particularly on the river Senegal: Encyc. Brit.

*ambrosia ($\angle \angle \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.

I. 1. the food (sometimes the drink, see nectar) of the gods of Gk. Mythology, also used as an unguent. Rarely changed to ambrose, ambrosie.

1555 fayned it to bee the sweete Ambrosia and Nectar wherwith the goddes are fedde: R. Eden, Decades, p. 49 (1885). 1573—80 Or else the ambrosia l Thats præser'd for Minerva: GAB. HARVEY, Lett Bk., p. 109 (1884). bef. 1579 whom our Gods do intreate wyth Ambrose and Nectar'T. HACKET, Tr. Amadis of Fr., Bk. vii p. 146 1580 There drincks she Nectar with Ambrosia mixt: Spens, Shep. Cal., Nov., 195. 1615 wines, compared by Athenas to Ambrosia: GEO. SANDYS, Trav., p. 15 (1632) 1667 His dewy locks distill'd | Ambrosia: MILTON, P. L., v. 57. 1709 she bathed herself in ambrosia, which gave her person all its beauty: Addison, Tatler, Mar. 18, Wks., Vol. II. p. 103 (1854).

I. 2. anything divinely sweet to taste or smell; also metaph.

1634 such is the life and pleasure of this Ambrosia: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 210 (1st Ed.). 1665 The Coco...yielding a quart of Ambrosie, coloured like new white Wine: ib, p 29 (1677).

- I. 3. a mixed liquor for libation; also a perfumed beverage.
- 1630 And I entreate you take these words for no-lyes, | I had good Aqua vita, Rasa so-lies: | With sweet Ambrosia, (the gods owne drinke) | Most ex lent geere for mortals, as I thinke: John Taylor, Wks., sig. M 1 vo/2.
- II. i. name of various herbs, earlier Anglicised as ambrose through Fr. ambroise.

1567 Houselike...for his endurance is resembled to Ambrosia: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 46 v. 1601 Ambrosia is a name that keeps not to any one hearbe, but is common to many: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 273.

- II. 2. Ambrosia Artemisifolia or oak of Cappadocia.
- 1601 the true Ambrosia...others giue it the name Artemisia: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 273.
 - II. 3. name of a species of pear.
- 1664 PEARS ... Jargonel, St. Andrew, Ambrosia: EVELYN, Kal. Hort.

Variants, 17 c. ambrosie, ambrose (I.); 15 c.—18 c. ambrose (II. I).

[Lat. ambrosia, Gk. ἀμβροσία fr. ἄμβροτος,='immortal' (cf. Skt. $\mathbf{amrita}(\mathbf{m}), q. v.$]

*ambulance $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: a moving hospital organised to follow an army so as to attend to the wounded as soon as possible; also a covered cart for carrying wounded off the field, originally attrib.

1819 These observations soon suggested to the author his system of what he denominates ambulances volantes [flying]: Edin Rev., Vol. 31, p. 310 — We are not aware that any arrangements similar to those of the ambulances we have just described have yet been adopted in the British Army 10 1855 the wretched Ambulance Corps: W. H. Russell, War, ch. slvii p. 307. — comfortable in so far as the pace of a mule is easier than the jog of an ambulance... These mules can travel where ambulance carts cannot sti: 10.

[Coined fr. hôpital ambulant,='walking hospital'. The ambulance system was organised in France and was in general use during the Crimean War.]

ambulative $(\angle = = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr.: able to walk, constantly walking, constantly moving.

1543 Of viceres also some be ambulatyue or walkynge, some corosiue or gnawng this vicere putrefactive and ambulative, is not without a fieuer: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chivnerg., fol. exviii ro/2. 1578 the true ambulative motion of the body: J. Banisfer, Hist Man, Bk. I. fol. 17 20. 1611 Ambulative; ambulative; ever walking: Cotgr.

[From Fr. ambulatif, fem. -ive.]

*ambulator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. ambuhītor: one who walks about, a lounger. Also an instrument for measuring distance, see perambulator.

1652 such a Peregrinator, such an ambulator: J. GAULE, Mag-astromancer, p. 237.

ambulones, sb. pl.: quasi-Lat. See quotation.

1635 The Ignes Fatui that appeare To skip and dance before us ev'ry where Some call them Ambulones for they walke Sometimes before us, and then after stalke: Heywood, Hierarch., viii. 505. [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Lat. ambulo, = 'I walk', suggested by Lat. anteambulo-nes, q. v., or like negones, on analogy of Lat. sbs. such as erro, pl. errones, compared with erro,='I wander'.]

ambuscado ($\angle = \angle = \angle =$), ambuscade ($\angle = \angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr.

ambush, a hiding of troops to surprise an enemy; also metaph. treacherous hiding generally.

1591 I amongst the rest of his owne squadrons lay in Ambascade; Garrard, Art Warre, p. 125 1591 Of breaches, ambuscadees, Spanish blades; Shars, Rom., i. 4, 84. 1592 The Noise discovered the Ambuscade: Reliq. Wotton., p. 683 (1685). 1600 Emboscadees: Holland, Tr. Lirry, Bk. 22, p. 450. 1601 lie...in ambuskado behind: — Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 0, ch. 20, Vol. 1. p. 250. 1665 the Persian with six thousand Horse...disposed part of that body into an ambuscade: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 283 (1677). 1675 implacable enemies lie in Ambuscado for you: H. Woolley, Gentlewamun's Companion, p. 100. 1820 accustomed to ambuscade and treachery: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 141. 1829 Such was one of the many ambuscadoes concerted by Muza: W. Irving, Cong. of Granada, ch. lexxiv. p. 455 (1850).

I a. a lurking-place.

1598 being with his Squadron alone in any skance, trench Ambuscado, or abroad at the watch: R Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. 11. p. 16. 1630 The wet Fishmongers all this while (like so many Executioners) vinkennell the salt Eeles from their brinie Ambuscadoes, and with marshall Law hang them vp: John Taylor, Wks., sig. L4 vo/2. 1788 Whilst they engaged a troop that was detached from the rest, another party rushed from an ambuscade on their left wing: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 71/2.

I b. attrib.

1646 they are but Parthian flights, Ambuscado retreats, and elusory tergiversations: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch. x. p. 31 (1686). bef. 173 an Ambuscade Witness: R. North, Examen, 11. iv. 116, p. 291 (1740).

a force in ambush.

1591 in plucking aduertisementes from the enimie, in placing Imbascades, in giuing Canuasados: Garrard, Art Warrs, p. 77. 1591 there was an ambuscado of the ennemye of horse and foote: Coningsny, Siege of Romen, Vol. 1, 94. (1847). 1600 they were plunged themselues headlong into an Amboscado laid for them: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. 2, p. 79. 1624 the Salvages did their best to draw him to their Ambuscadoes: In Capt. J. Smith's Was, p. 468 (1884). 1662 The place where I will lay an ambuscado, viz. to surprise the king of Israel: John Trapp, Comm., Vol. 1, p. 603/2 (1867).

[From Sp. emboscada, = 'an ambush', after which old word the first two vowels were changed. In Scotch perhaps borrowed through Fr. embuscade.]

*ame damnée, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'damned soul'; with a genitive or possessive pronoun = (a person's) 'familiar'; sometimes almost='tool'. Littré's definition is 'one blindly devoted to the sentiments and wishes of another'

1822—3 he is the ame damnée of every one about my cour:—the scape-goat, who is to carry away all their inequities: Scott, Pev Peak, ch. xlvii p. 534 (1886). 1830 He is the ane damnée of Lord Grey, and defends everything of course: Grevelle Memorrs, Vol. ii ch. xiii p. 96 (1875). 1846 he was the blood-thirsty ruffian who assumed the title of Procureur-Grait de la Lancterae, and was subsequently the ame damnée of Danton: J W. Conker, Essays Fr. Rev. 1. p. 56 (1857). 1875. The Medici in effect bought and sold the honour of the public officials late money inhalogous trail. was subsequently the ame aamnee of Danton: J W. CROKER, Essays T AC: 1, p. 56 (1857) 1875 The Medic in effect bought and sold the honour of the public officials, lent money, jobbed posts of profit, and winked at peculation, until they had created a sufficient body of ames damnées, men who had everything to gain by a continuance of their corrupt authority: J A. Symonus, Renaissance in Italy, Vol. 1 ch. iii. p 165

âme perdue, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'lost soul', desperate character. 1842 Couthon was, indeed, one of the âmes perdues. of the revolution: CRAIK & MACFARLANE, Ptct. Hist. Eng., Vol. II. p. 700/2.

1844 this âme perdue of Jacobinism: 10, Vol. IV p. 528/1 note.

*Ameer, Amīr, sb.: Arab. amīr, pl. omarā: ruler, commander.

1. an Eastern title, = **Emir**, q. v.

1. an Eastern title, = Emir, q. v.

1590 Mahomet reigned nine yeeres, the first Amiras of the Saracens: L. Llovd, Consent of Time, p. 300. 1600 the Amir sileh had the armour of the Soldan commutted to his charge: John Pork, Tr Leo's Hist Afr., p. 320 — the Amir el Cheggi...one of his [the Soldan's] most sufficient and wealthe Mamaluks: not whom was committed the conduct of the carouan, which went euery yeere from Cairo to Mecca: th. p. 322. — the Soldan's officer called Amir Cabir th. p. 370. — the sixt [magistrate] called the Amiri Akor, was master of the horse and camels: th. p. 320. — Of the Amirulf. The seventh office was performed by certaine principal Mamalukes, being like vnto the Colonels of Europe: th. — Of the Amirmia. The eight degree of honour was allotted vnto certaine centurions over the Mamalukes: th. 1614 Hee stiles himself Amir: Selden, Titles of Hon., 98 1615 Amir, Amira, Amiras, or Admirans, as some have it, signifieth a commander, lieutenant or president: W Bedwell, Arab. Trudg. 1853—9 The ruling power at this period were the Ameers, a body of nobles who had acquired the sovereignty of the country by conquest: Alison, Hist Europe, ch. 49, § 2. 1883 the office of Amir al-Omará, or Emir of the Emirs, which nearly corresponds to that of Mayor of the Palace among the Franks... A new Amiral-Omará: Encyc. Brit., Vol. xvi. p. 587/2. — It was almost always the Caliph himself or one of his near relatives who assumed the function of Amir al-Hajj. The duties of this leader of the pligrumage were, &c.: th., p. 592/1. The duties of this leader of the pilgrimage were, &c.: 2b., p. 592/1.

the title of the Mohammedan sovereign of Afghanistan, and of other Asiatic states as Sindh and Bokhara.

1803 Amfr Khān Anjām: COLEBROOKE, Asiat. Res., VII. 220. [N E. D]
1840 Should any Ameer or chief...have evinced hostile designs ..it is the present
intention of the Governor-General to inflict upon the treachery of such ally or
friend so signal a punishment as shall effectually deter others from similar conduct: Annual Register, p. 350 1869—73 In the spring of 1864, Afzul Khan
proclaimed himself Ameer of Afghanistan: Engl Encycl., Vol. X. Suppl. p. 131.
1884 we should say the Ameer was coming to durbar: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 102

[Amir sileh, = Amīr silāh, 'the chief of the armourbearers'; Amir el Cheggi (see Emir), = Amīr el-Ḥājj, 'chief of the (pilgrim) caravan'; Amir Cabir, = Al-Amīr al-kabīr, the great Amīr', i.e. the chief of the Amīrs; Amīralf, =Amīralf, 'captain of a thousand'; Amīrmīa,=Amīr mīa, 'captain of a hundred'; Amīri Achor,= Pers. Amīrī ākhōr, 'captain of the stable'; Amīr al-omarā (see Omrah),='Amīr of Amīrs'.

amelet, amlet: Eng. See omelette.

amellus, sb.: Lat.: purple Italian Starwort, also the name of the genus to which this species of plant belongs.

1693 Besides, there grows a flower in marshy ground, Its name Amellus, easy to be found: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p 18 (1854). 1753 AMELLUS, in botany, a name used, by some authors, to express the caltha palustris, or marsh marygold; and by Virgil, for the aster atticus...Many of the critics on Virgil have supposed, that the poet meant no other than the common herb baum by this name. He says, the flowers are gold colour, and the leaves purple: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1829 AMELLUS, Starworr, a genus of the polygamia, superflua order, belonging to the syngenesia class of plants: Lond. Encycl.

*amen (""), sb. used as a formula: Eng. fr. Heb. through Christian Lat.

I. a formula expressing the earnestness of a prayer or wish or the truth of a solemn affirmation. Very often as a concluding sentence by itself; lit. 'certainty', 'truth'.

971 them Drittne sy lof, & wuldor, & sibb, on écnesse in ealra worlda world, a buton ende. Amen: Blukkling Homilies, p. 53 (Morris, 1874). — Tha ondswaredon him ealle tha apostolas & cwædon, 'Amen': ib., p. 141. bef. 1380 Amen, ihū for thin endeles charite: Wyclif (p), F. D. Matthew's Unfrinted Eng. Whs. of Wyclif, p. 253 (1880). ast. 1383 god brynge this ende to his peple. amen: Office of Curates, ch. iv. ib., p. 145. abt. 1386 Now, goode God, if that it be thy wille,...bring us to thy highe blisse, Amen: Chaucr, C. T., 15452 (1856). bef. 1520 Amen...ys a worde of affermynge, and ys as moche as to say, as Treuly, or Faythfully: Myrroure of Our Ladye, 77. 1611 Else when thou shalt bless with the spirit, how shall he that occupieth the room of the un-

learned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing be understandeth not what thou sayest? Bilic, r Cor, air 15.

1625 hee which sweareth, answereth Amen, to each of these sentences Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. vii. p. 1117

II. I. the word Amen.

abt. 1230 And efter the amen, 'Per Dominum: benedicamus Domino': Amer R, 24. [N E D] bef 1658 he falls to prayer. But no Amen was said: J. CLLVELIND, Wiss, p 60 (1607) 1712 a long Amen uttered with decent Gravity: Speciator, No 234, Jan 25, p. 403'1 (Morley).

II. 2. an expression of assent or belief.

1598-1600 a generall Annen as it were gruen: R. HAKLUYT, in Purchas' Pulgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 53 (1625).

II. 3. Lit. a title of Christ meaning Truth.

1388 Thes thinges seith Amen the feithful witnesse: WYCLIF, Rev., iii. 14

II. 4. a conclusion, a last word, deed, or event.

1612 he is likewise condemned to the Gallies for six years, with an Amen of two hundred blowes: T Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. 111. ch. viii. p. 194.

[Lat. āmēn, fr. Gk. ἀμήν, fr. Heb. āmēn,='certainty', 'certainty', 'verity', 'verity'.]

amenage, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: to domesticate. Rare. Obs. 1590 With her, whose will raging Furer tame, | Must first begin, and well her amenage: Spens , $F.\ Q$, II iv ii.

[From Old Fr. amenager, earlier amesnagier, = 'to take into a household', fr. à, prep.,='to', and mesnage, ménage (q, v) = 'a household'.

amenance, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: mien, bearing. Obs.

1590 Well kend him ..Th' enchaunter by his armes and amenaunce, | When under him he saw his Lybian steed to praunce: SPENS., F. Q. II viii. 17. 1633 And with grave speech and grateful amenance | Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended: P. Fletcher, Purp. Isl., xi 9. [Nares]

[Fr. amenance, noun of action to amener, = 'to lead to', 'bring to', fr. à, prep.,='to', and mener,='to drive', fr. Lat. mināre,='to threaten'.]

*amende, sb.: Fr.: reparation.

I. a payment in satisfaction for an injury. Rare. Sing. of amendes whence Eng. 'amends'.

1724 I claimed the said bills, which came to not above twelve thousand livres for my amende: DE FOE, Roxana, p. 47 (1875).

2. short for amende honorable.

1808 I make my amende, said she: H. More, Calebs in search of a Wife, Vol. 1. ch. xvii p. 238 (1809). 1832 the Chancellor, in one of his most bungling ways, made what he meant to be a sort of amende to Sugden: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xviii p. 316 (1875) 1868 he also made a kind of amende: Mrs. OLIFHANT, Brownlows, Vol. III. p. 151. 1887 He has made his amende, not in a contrite spirit: Athenæum, Apr. 30, p 570/1.

[The Anglicised amend is occasionally found in sense 1.]

*amende honorable, phr.: Fr.: honorable reparation, orig. public acknowledgment of crime; now, a satisfactory apology for an insult or offence. Anglicised in 18 c. as 'amend(amand)-honourable'.

**Times of Fas I., Vol. 1. p. 268 (1848). 1765 You see how just I am, and ready to make amende honorable before the court, and another before the Nuncio: T. LORKIN, in Court & Times of Fas I., Vol. 1. p. 268 (1848). 1765 You see how just I am, and ready to make amende honorable to your ladyship: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 263 (1857). 1781 As you have made amende honorable for your indolence, it is but equitable on my side to absolve you: ib., Vol. VIII. p. 24 (1858). 1808 In the preface to the Fables, he makes the amende honorable to Popery and Popish divines: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 132. 1831 it is not only a duty, but a pleasure, to make the "amende honorable" Congress. Dibates, Vol. VII. p. 623. 1877 he was not held to have duly made the amende honorable to the Church, and the clergy of Paris denied hum sepulture: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xxi, p. 202. Voltaire, ch. xxvi. p 202.

America, the great continent of the Western Hemisphere, named from Amerigo Vespucci who sailed along part of the coast in 1499. The name is now applied more and more, like its derivatives, to the United States of North America.

?1511 but that lande is not nowe knowen for there have no masters wryten therof nor it knowethe and it is named Armenica: Of the newer landes, in Arber's First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer., p. xxvii. (1885). 1555 For it was not yet knowen, whether that great region of America, (whiche they call the fyrme or mayne lande) dyd seperate the West esea from the East: R. EDEN, Newe India, p. 23 (Arber, 1885).

Hence American, adj., pertaining to the continent of America, to the original natives of America (also sb.), to the British Colonies in America, or to the United States (also sb.); Americanism, sb., sympathy with the United States, a characteristic (of the habits or speech) of the United States; Americomania, sb., craze (see mania) for the people, habits, and customs of the United States.

ameublement, sb.: Fr.: furniture.

1865 Reside the bed is a square deal box, which forms the whole ameublement: Glance behind Grilles, ch i p. 19

Amharic, adj. and sh.: name of a group of popular Ethiopic dialects spoken in Abyssinia, south of the River Takkazé; a very corrupt member of the Semitic family of languages. See Geez.

[1600 one kinde of language, called by them Aquel Amarig, that is, the noble toong: John Port, Tr. Leo's Hist Afr., p. 8]

amiant(h)us, sb.: Lat.

I. a white fibrous variety of asbestos, the fibres of which can be woven. Anglicised in modern poetry as amianth.

can be woven. Anglicised in modern poetry as amianth.

1600 As the precious stone called Amianthon, being cast into the fire, is made more clearer and purer: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 7. 1601. The amiant stone is like unto Alume, and being put into the fire, looseth nothing of the substance: HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk 36, ch 19, Vol 11 p 589 1607. This kinde of web rather cometh of a kinde of flax that Pliny writeth of, or rather of the Amiantus-stone, called the Asbest, which. being cast into a fire, seems to be forthwith all in a flame, but being taken out again, it shineth the more gloriously: Topsell, Serpents, 749. 1646 he showed us. divers things of woven amianthus: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p 236 (1872). 1671 a great quantity of that Lanuginous Stone, called Amianthus, which he knows so to prepare, as to render it so tractable and soft, that it resembleth well enough a very fine Lamb-skin dressed white: Phil Trans, Vol. Vi. No. 72, p 2:67. 1677. The stone is called Asbeston, i.e. Unextinguishable: but the linnen or suff Amianthus: Sir Th Herrier, Traw, p 309. 1691. The Amianthus [is remarkable] for its incombustibility: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. 1. p 105 (1701). 1787. Examine the Amiantus, a mineral substance, of woolly texture, endued with the wonderful property of resisting fire; from which the ancients made a kind of cloth, to preserve the ashes of the bodies that they burnt: P. Beckford, Lett. fr Ital., Vol. 1. p. 175 (1805)

2. a greenish, fibrous kind of chrysolite.

[From Gk. aµlaros,='undefiled', 'amianth-stone' which is undefiled by fire. The termination is wrongly accommodated to -anthus fr. Gk. ἄνθος,='bloom'. The Fr. amiante was early Anglicised as amiant(h), adj., see quot. fr. Holland.]

amicizia, sb.: It.: friendship, love-affair, intrigue. Akin to amity (q. v.).

1820 a relazione or an amicizia seems to be a regular affair of from five to fifteen years: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. iv. p. 277 (1832).

amicorum omnia communia: Lat.: all things belonging to friends are common (to them). Terence, Adelph., v. 3, 804, from a Gk. proverb, κοινὰ τὰ φίλων, 'friends' property is common', which is attributed to Pythagoras, and is quoted by Euripides, Orestes, 735, Plato, Phaedr., ad fin., and elsewhere, Aristot., Nicom. Eth., viii. 11.

1620 Amicorum omnia communia, which is in every mans mouth: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xc. (1676). — that rule of A. o. c.: ib.,

amict, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. amict: a cloth tied round the head; also an amice, a folded square of white linen worn by celebrant priests of the Church of Rome.

1480 Hys hore heed...was envoluted in a whyte amicte: Caxton, Ovid Met, XIII. XII. [N. E. D.] 1611 Amict: An Amict, or Amice; part of a massing priests habit: Cotgr. 1753 Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

[The Fr. amict is a refashioning after the Lat. of Old Fr. amit (fr. Lat. amictus), Anglicised in 14 c. as amite, amise.]

*amīcus certus in re incerta cernitur, phr.: Lat.: a true friend is proved in doubtful fortune. Ennius cited by Cic., De Amic., 17, 64.

1688 Never Man embrac'd a better Friend! Amicus Certus in re incerta Cernitur, as the saying is: Shadwell, Squire of Alsatia, i. p. 6 (1699).

*amicus curiae, phr.: Lat.: friend of the Court; of a person not engaged in a trial or action who is invited or allowed to give information to the Court.

1612 those that ingage Courts in quarrels of Iurisdiction, and are not truly, Amici [pl.] Curva, but Parasiti Curva, in puffing a Court vp beyond her bounds for their owne scrappes and advantage: Bacon, Ess., xxxviii. p. 456 (1871). 1823 The pirate stands merely as amicus curva: Edin, Rev., Vol. 38, p. 304. 1834 He supposes his hero called in on a certain occasion, as amicus curva, to assist the decision of a judge in a disputed right: Greswell, On Parables, Vol. II. p. 279. 1837 I shall be happy to receive any private suggestions of yours, as amicus curva: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. x. p. 95.

amīcus Plato, amīcus Socrates, sed magis amīca vēritas: Lat.: Plato is our friend, Socrates is our friend, but the truth is a greater friend.

1584 R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. vi. ch. ii. p. 115.

[Based on αμφοίν γὰρ ὅντοιν φίλοιν, ὅσιον προτιμᾶν τὴν

άλήθειαν,='for both (Plato and Truth) being our friends it is our duty to prefer Truth', Aristot., Nicom. Eth., I. vi. I.]

*amie, fem. of ami, adj.: Fr.: friend, mistress.

1778 Here also we were shown the marshal's amie: J Adams, Diary, Wks, Vol. III. p. 146 (1851) 1883 I never knew a woman go to the bad so fast as Lady Dolly has, since she has become the amie intime [intimate] of the Clymer: L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. v p. 67 (1884).

amil, amildar: Hind. See aumil, aumildar.

A-mi-la: It.: Mus.: the old name of the note A(la) or of the key of A.

Amir: Arab. See Ameer.

amity $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: friendship, friendliness; esp. friendly relations between states or exalted personages. The pl. is rarely found when the relations between two parties only are intended.

parties only are intended.

1474 Amythe is founded vpon honeste: Canton, Chesse, 80. 1477 the preservacion off the amyteys taken late, as weell with Fraunce as now with the Membrys off Flaundres: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 786, p. 173 (1874). abt. 1522 For all your amyte, | No better they agre: J. Skeltton, W.s., Vol. II. p. 38 (1843). 1532 and there the iij kyngs departyed lyke lovynge bretherne in greate amytee: Chronucle of Calais, p. 43 (1846). 1546 the Britains refusing the amitie of England had submitted themselves to the protection of King Charles: Tr Polydore Vergit's Eng Hist, Vol. II p. 17 (1844). 1551 Arithmetike, Musike, and Astronomie, whiche are so nere knitte in amitee: R. RECORDE, Patkw. to Knowl, sg. II 6 vo. 1578 it was a thing vaine to feare that between them should be contracted anie amitie firm and well assured: Fenton, Tr. Guicardin's Wars of Italy, Lib. I. p. 2 (1618) Left. 1579 the propertie of a God is goodnesse, justice, manuetude, pitie, liberalitie, and amitie: T. Hacket, Tr. Amadis of Fr., Bk. VIII. p. 187 1579 he had made league and amity with them, against the typan Dionyrius; North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 269 (1612) 1590 lovely peace, and gentle amity: Spens., F. Q., II. vi. 35. 1594. How highly I doe prize this amitie: Markowe & Nasii, Pudo, iii, z. 1604. As peace should still her wheaten garland wear! And stand a comma tween their amities: Shaks., Ilam., v. 2, 42. 1605. How, in one house, | Should many people, under two commands, Hold amity? — K. Lear, ii. 4245. 1620 he was then in anity with the Pope: Brent, Tr. Soatw's Hist, Counc. Trent, Bk. I. p. 34 (1656). 1651 desiring both to preserve the same amity for his master our king: Evelin, Darry, Vol. I. p. 287 (1872). 1803. He earnestly solicited a paum from my hand, as a pledge of amity: J. T. Blunt, in Asiatic Res., vii. 69.

[From Fr. amitié, Old Fr. amistié (the 2nd -i- due to Lat. amīcitia), a variant of amiste, fr. amistet (11 c.) fr. Low Lat. amīcitātem.

amman, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger., perhaps through Fr. amman, or Du. amman: a magistrate, justiciary in the Netherlands and Switzerland. See amtman, Landamman.

1873 GRIEB, Dict. Ger. and Eng., s.v. Amman, Vol. I.; Amtmann, Vol. II. 1883 amman, n.m., amman, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes, in Switzerland: Cassell's Dict. Fr and Eng.

*ammonia, sb.: coined Lat. fr. sal ammoniac (y. v.): the pungent alkaline gas obtained originally fr. sal ammoniac, compounded of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen (NH₃); also a solution of the same in water, or spirits of hartshorn; see also sal volatile.

1799 the alexipharmic powers of pure ammonia: Med. & Phys. Journ., Vol. 11. p. 182. 1800 Instead of the ammonia, kall may, perhaps, he preferable: ib., Vol. 1v. p. 179. 1840 Dr. Black, in 1756, first pointed out the distinction between ammonia and its carbonate: and Dr. Prestdey (In Air, vol. ii. p. 369, 1790) first procured ammonia in a gaseous form. He called it alkaline air: Perfera, Elements of Mat. Med., Vol. 1, p. 164. 1881 Works in which the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia or of muriate of ammonia is carried on: Stat. 44 & 45 Vic., ch. 37, Sched. (5).

amnēsia, sb.: Gk. of LXX. ἀμνησία: forgetfulness, loss of memory; probably introduced as a Med. term by Gesner in 1772 (N. & Q., 7th S. II. Sept. 18, 1886).

1674 there is a perfect aumora, forgetfulness, and insensibleness: J. Flavel, Wks., Vol. v. p. 611 (1799). 1829 AMNESIA, in medicine, loss of memory; sometimes the consequence of febrile diseases, when it generally receives as the patient gains strength: Lond. Encycl. 1862 DETOUT, On Cubebs in Vertigo & Amnesia (N. Syd. Soc. Vearbook, p. 79).

amnesty (∠ = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. amnēstia (fr. Gk. ἀμνηστία), or sometimes from Fr. amnestie. Found in the Gk. and Lat. forms in 16 c. 17 c.

1. forgetfulness, oblivion, overlooking.

1592 To treade all undersoote that hath gone heretosore, with a perpetuall durnoria, and to begyn a new lyse: Sir T. Smith, in T. Wright's Q. Eliz. Orig. Lett., 1. 456 (1838). [N. E. D.] 1647 I did not think Sussolk waters had such a letthesan quality in them, as to cause such an amnestia in him of his friends: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. III. vi. p. 403 (1678).

2. an act of oblivion, an ignoring of past offences. bef. 1603 he made a law that no man should be called in question nor troubled for things that were past, and that was called Amnestia, or law of a linion: Notite (Lives of Epanin, &c., added to) Plac, p. 133 (1612) 1611 according to the imitation of that memorable aumorica of the Athenians, that is, as soliced of wrongs, which was established by their valant Canaine Thinks i.e., Conditions, which was established by their valant Canaine Thinks i.e., Conditions, sig. E47 1652 a general Indulgence of Annestia should be published through all the Kingdom Honnel, Pl. 17 Annanalis (Hist Ret Napl), p. 133 1665 nevertheless he would submit, provided an Amnesty were forthwith given him and those that were in this consumacy. Sin Ti Harddin, Think p. p. (1677). 1671 the Council concluded that a letter of amnesty should be dispatched: Evelvy, Diary, Vol. 11 p. 65 (1872) 1689 an Act of Annesty would be more seasonable, to pacify the minds of men: 12, p. 305

[All forms orig. fr. Gk. ἀμνηστία, sb. of ἄ-μνηστος, = 'not-mindful', akin to **Mnemosyne**.]

amok(e): Malay. See amuck.

amômum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\~a\mu\omega\mu\sigma\nu$: an aromatic plant. The name was applied by the ancients to sundry oriental spice plants, and so is used vaguely by early writers; now applied to a genus of the Nat. Order Zingiberaceae under which are classed the species yielding Cardamums and Grains of Paradise. Also the spice yielded by the plant Amonum. Anglicised by Wyclif as amome (v. l. amonie).

1398 Amonum hath that name for it smellyth as Canell dooth. Inat hyghte Cynamun...all manere amonum hath vertue to nete and to drye: Trevisa, Tr Barth De P. R., XVII. vii. 1526 Amonum is the seed of an herbe that hyght amonum. Green Herball, ch. aliv 1551 Amonum is a small bushe: W. Turner, Herb., sig Chi vo 1589 Basamum, Amonum, with Myrrne and Frankencense: T. Nishe, in R. Greene's M. maphon, p. 7 (1880) 1601 the hearbe Amonum [Note Rose of Iericho]. Hollind, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 26, ch. 11, Vol. II p. 258 1611. Amono, A small, and thicke aromaticall shrub, whose blossomes resembled white violets, and leaues those of the wild Vine: This true Amonum of th' Ancients, is not found, or not discerned, at this day, some [call so]. hearbe Robert, but the most, Vita longa, or Ethyopian penper, which (though it be not the right) is now the most currant, Amonum Cotta 1625 Amonum, Ginger, Malabathrum, Aminimake: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk i p. 43 1646. A Plant [Rose of Firendo] so unlike a Rose, it hat been mistaken by some good Simplist for Amonum: Sir Th. Brown, Psind. Ep., Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 76 (1680) 1662 you may set your Oranges, Limons...Alor, Amonums in the Portico. Evelin, Kal. Hort, p. 198 (1729) bef. 1719 Who not by corn or herbs his life sustains, | But the sweet essence of Amonum there with intermingling flow'rs | And cherries hangs her twigs: Cowper, Task, iii. Poems, Vol. II p. 88 (1808)

amontillado, sb.: Sp.: dry sherry, having the flavor of Montilla, or very dry sherry from the hill districts of Montilla.

1833 The wine called Amontillado is not always the product of design...Not a drop of brandy can be added to genuine Amontillado without spoiling it: C. REDDING, Modern Wines, p 190. bef. 1849 I have received a pipe of what passes for Amontillado, and I have my doubts.. I was stilly enough to pay the full Amontillado price without consulting you in the matter E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 168 (1884) 1862 "By the housekeeper, do you mean Mrs Baynes" I ask, in my amontillado manner: Thackeray, Philip, Vol 1 ch xvii p. 318 (1887) 1886 A certain quantity of the drier Amontillado, from the hill districts of Montilla: Ruskin, Prateria, ii ix. 325.

*amor, sb.: Lat.: love. Divines used to distinguish a. amicitiae, love of the nature of friendship, benevolentiae or beneficentiae or beneplaciti, of goodwill towards another, complacentiae, of delight in another.

complacentiae, of delight in another.

1681 there is amor amicitie, a seeking of one out of friendship: Th. Goodwin, Wis., in Nichol's Ser Stand. Divines, Vol 1 p 408 (1861) 1684 There is in God a love of good will and a love of delight, amor benevolentie. amor complacentie: S Charnock, Wis, 16, Vol. III. p. 344 (1865) 1698 One out of Christ cannot love Christ, neither amore [ab] beneficentie nor complacentie: D Clarkson, Pract. Wis, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II p 110 1681 While men remain in their natural estate ...he [God] may bear towards them amor benevolentie—a love of good will; but whilst they remain in their natural condition, he hath not amor amicitie to them—a love of friendship: Th Goodwin, Wiss., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. II. p 151 (1861). 1659 we must distinguish a double love, to wit amor benevolentie, et complacentie, a love of benevolence whereby we wish well to, and a love of complacency whereby we take delight in, another: N. Hardy, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 244/2 (1865) 1681 There is a two-fold love—amor beneplacentie, an old distinction: Th. Goodwin, Wiss., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. I. p. 109 (1861).

*amor patriae, phr.: Lat.: love of the fatherland, love of one's country.

1775 The Amor patriae burns in me no fiercer than love for my wife would, if I had one and she proved a shrew. Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. vi p. 271 (1857). 1812 but the man who feels the amor patriae...should brave the danger: Edin Rev., Vol. 20, p. 55 1814 you...whom I noted to have so much of the amor patriae. as even to vilipend other countries: Scott, Wav, ch. lxxi, p. 465 (188-). 1815 You were saying something at the very moment of this burst of my amor patriae: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. II. ch. vi p. 177 (1833)

amor scelerātus habendi, phr.: Lat.: accursed love of possessing. Ovid, Met., 1. 131. Also without sceleratus, = 'accursed'.

1701 That Πλεονεξια, that same amor sceleratus habendi, the fond desire of having much: ABP. Leighton, 10 Commandments, Wks., p. 638/1. 1828 LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. lxvii. p. 222 (1859) 1831 and in old age, the

amor vincit omnia, phr.: Lat.: love conquers all things. From omnia vincit Amor. et nos cedamus Amori, Virg., Eci., X. 69.

1386 On which ther was first write a crowned A | And after Amor vincit comma CH luces, C. T., Prol., 162 1621 omnia vincit amor, &=c.: R. Burton, Anat Med., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Men. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 207 (1827).

amorado, sô.: for Sp. inamorado: lover, enamoured. Rare.

1608 What, nath he charg'd your shepheards hooks to swords? Of Amoradoes made you armed laights' Day, Hum out of Breath, 74 (1881). [N. E. D.]

1675 Maré Anthony was both a couracious Souldier, and a passionate Amorado:
J. Swith, Christ Rel. Appail, Bk. 1 ch. vi. p. 55

amoretto, pl. amoretti, -ttoes, -tto's, sb.: It.

1. a lover, a love-poem, an incitement to love. Obs.

1595 Americate [Intle]: Sienser. 1616 The Amoretto, peare'd with Cupides stroke: R. C., Times' Whirele, vii 2027, p. 93 (1871) 1654 The amoretto was wont to take his stand at one place—where sate his mistress: Gaytron, Notes on Don Quizer's, p. 4, [T] 1665 I acquainted my Amoretta with my intention: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. E 3 50.

2. an amorino, a Cupid. Rare.

1622 an Orenge tree, within the branches and bowes whereof, flye little Amorettos or Cupids: Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. aii. p. 131.

amorevolous, adj. Eng. fr. It. amorevole: loving, kind. bef. 1670 He would leave it to the princessa to show her cordial and amorevolous affections: J H.CKET, Alp. Williams, Pt. 1. p 161. [Trench]

*amorino, sb.: It.: a little Love, a Cupid.

1885 'Love and Madens' [represents] three damsels in a black boat which an amorino had steered to a marble quay before he landed, near two amorini who playfully run away . *Athenæum.* Sept 26, p 408/2. 1888 an early amorino plate with a ruby lustre, from Pesaro or Gubbio: ib., Apr 21, p 507/2.

amorosa, pl. amorosi (q.v.), sb.: It. fem. of amoroso (q.v.): an amorous girl or woman; a mistress.

1615 Another arrived which set a gallant a-hore with his two Amorosaes, attired like Nymphs: G Sandys, Trav, Bk IV. p 177 (1670) 1677 I took them for Amorosa's [not in Ed 1634, Amarosa's in Ed 1665] and violators of the bounds of Modesty: Sir Th Herdert, Trav, p 107 — the Amorosa's [Amarosa's in Ed. 1665], or those of the order of Lais. be more occuble, have most freedome, and in this Region are not worst esteemed of: 10, p 300. 1817 the brother of my amorosa: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III p 340 (1832).

amorosi, pl. of amorosa and amoroso, sb.: It.

1817 I have seen some ancient figures of eighty pointed out as amorosi of forty, fifty, and sixty years' standing I can't say I have ever seen a husband and wife so coupled Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol III p. 363 (1832).

*amoroso, pl. amorosi (q.v.), sb.: It.: an amorous man, a lover.

bef. 1670 an .1 moroso, that wasts his whole time in Dalliance upon his Mistress: J. HACKET, .166. Williams, Pt. I 138, p 125 (1693). 1817 There is no convincing a woman here that she is in the smallest degree deviating from the rule of right or the fitness of things in having an amoroso: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 333 (1832).

amoroso, adv: It: Mus: in a soft and amorous style.

1776 I was playing in a tone somewhat amoroso: J. Collier, Mrs. Trav., p 73 (4th Ed.). 1813 AMOROSO, in the Italian music, implies tenderly, with affection and supplication: Pantologia. 1848 RIMBAULT, Pianoforte,

amort (= \(\pi\)), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr.: nearly dead. See à la mort.

1608 A'mort man? what can Polymetes daunt? J. Day, Law-Trickes, sig.

12 r. 1619 She counts him but a Nazard, halfe a-mort: H. HUTTON, Fold.
Anat, sig B 6 r. 1840 Untasked of any love, His sensitiveness idled, now amort, Alive now: Browning, Sordello, vi. Wks, Vol. III. p. 435 (1863).

[N. E. D.]

[The Fr. à mort='to death', 'mortally', as does Fr. à la mort. The Eng. adj. amort and a-la-mort show the same change of meaning; so that amort may be fr. the corruption all amort or from Fr. à mort (with a reminiscence of all amort).]

*amortissement, sb.: Fr.: amortisation, extinction of a debt or charge, esp. by means of a sinking-fund.

1882 The sum yearly set aside for the amortissement of the Debt has been already expended in buying up bonds: Standard, Dec 19, p. 5.

amotine, vb.: Eng. fr. Sp. amotinar: to raise in mutiny.

1578 Who had comen to Vera Crux to amotine the Towne: T. N., Tr. Cong.
W. India, 245. [N. E. D.]

amouco: Malay. See amuck.

*amour, sb.: Fr.

1. love-making, courtship, tender passages.

1523 the adventures of amours and of war: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 202 (1812). 1590 But lovely peace, and gentle amity, | And in Amours the passing howres to spend, | The mightie martiall handes doe most

commend: Spens., F. Q., II. vi. 35 1600 fortunate in the amours of three hundred fortie and fine ladies: B Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 3, Wks, p. 192 (1616) 1669 Jealousies and disquiets are the dregs of an Amour: Dryden, Mack Astrol, 11 Wks, Vol I. p. 290 (1701). 1679 'Tis true, no Lover has that Pow'r | T' enforce a desperate Amour, | As he that has two Strings to's Bevu, | And burns for Love and Money too: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt III. Cant. i. p. 1. 1714 all my Amours have hitherto been with Ladies: Spectator, No. 596, Sept. 20, p. 240/2 (Morley) 1748 I perceived Mr. Jackson and, inquiring into the state of his amour, understood it was still undetermined: Swollett, Rod. Rand, ch xvii. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 97 (1817).

2. more commonly, an unworthy passion, illicit union, intrigue.

intrigue.

1590 I will, discourse vnto you the ende of Francescoes amours, of his returne home to his wife, and his repentaunce: GREENE, Never Too Late, Wks., Vol. viii. p 109 (Grosart). 1665 the Nayro many times makes that his opportunity to visit and act his Amours: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 337 (1677). 1667 court-amours, Mix'd dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball: Millon, P. L., iv. 767 1688 The Duke told us many particulars of Mary Queen of Scots, and her amours with the Italian favourite: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 11 p. 294 (1872) 1712 engaged in many Criminal Gallantries and Amours: Spectator, No 399, June 7, p. 579/1 (Morley). bef. 1733 There is Curiosity, Diversion, fine Sights, Music, and (beyond Sea) notable Amours that invite the gay Folks into the Churches: R. North, Examen, I. i 27, p. 28 (1740). 1742 Oh Love of Gold' thou meanest of Amours: E Young, Night Thoughts in p 62 (1773) 1743—7 He was still wandering from one amour to another: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 491/1 (1751). 1788 he [the King] always made her [the Queen] the confidante of his amours: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. exxxiv. (1837).

[Reintroduced in 17 c. when the old Anglicised amour, amours (introd. 14 c. or earlier) was obsolete or nearly so, after having changed its accent to that found in Eng. enamour, and sometimes appearing by accommodation to Lat. as amor. The Mid. Eng. amour, ='lover', is distinct, being fr. Old Fr. amoor, amour, fr. Lat. amātōrem.]

*amour propre, phr.: Fr.: 'self love' in its social aspect, self-esteem which desires that the merits of which it is conscious should meet with full recognition from others.

1808 to be admired by her. gratified his amour propre: H More, Cælebs in search of a Wife, Vol. 1 ch. x. p. 125 (1809). 1811 egotism...is rendered by 'amour propre', rather than by 'egotisme': Edin. Rev., Vol. 18, p. 124. 1817 I used to think that I was a good deal of an author in amour propre: Byron, in d'Agoult's company, either from a pique of amour propre that made him jealous of appearing in leading-strings, or from some other such motive: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., III. p. 119 (1857). 1858 a sin against our own amour propre: A Trolloff, Three Clerks, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 8. 1878 There was nothing. which was likely to affect his amour propre: G. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. III. ch. xiv. p. 223.

*amourette, sh.: Fr.: dimin. of amour: intrigue, love-affair; also a Cupid. Early Anglicised as amoret(te).

1825 This comes of meddling with men's amourettes: Scott, Betrothed, ch. xxxvi. p. 257. 1826 Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. i. ch. vii. p. 17 (1881).

ampare, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. amparo: defence, protection. Rare. Obs.

1598 I humbly beseech your good Lordship to entertaine this booke vnder your Hon. ampare: Yong, Diana, Ded. [N. E. D.]

*ampelopsis, sb.: coined fr. Gk.: name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order Ampelideae or Vine-worts), esp. of the delicate and beautiful wall-creeper, Ampelopsis Veitchii, a native of Japan.

1835 AMPELOPSIS (Michaux). A genus of North American climbing and shrubby plants, consisting of four species...The A. quinquefolia is a useful plant for hiding naked buildings, or forming shady bowers...It grows rapidly and needs no nailing up against walls, it being supported by its own tendrils: C. F Partington, Brit. Cycl. (Nat. Hist)

[Coined against analogy to mean 'having the appearance ($\delta\psi$ s) of a vine' ($\delta\mu$ s).]

ampère, sb.: Fr.: Electr. Sci.: the unit of current, viz. that which one volt can send through one ohm.

1882 The other unit I should suggest...is that of power The power conveyed by a current of an ampère through the difference of potential of a volt is the unit consistent with the practical system: Dr. C. W. Siemens, in Nature, Vol. xxvi. p 391. 1883 it works with 400 volts and uses 30 to 40 ampères of current: Daily News, Sept. 29, p. 7/1.

[Adopted 1881 at the Paris Electric Congress, being the name of a Fr. physicist who made important discoveries in electrical science.]

*amphibia, -ii (pl.), amphibium, -on (sing.), sb.: Lat.

I. I. a creature that lives partly on land and partly in water. Also *metoph*. of fishermen, or watermen.

1607 there are Beares which are called Anphibia, because they liue both on the land and in the sea: Toperll, Four-f. Beasts, p. 36. 1611 For which reason the Greekes call him [the crocodile] duphibiov: T Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 1 p. 182 (1776). 1657 Whales or seals, which, being amphibii, have both a willingness and a place convenient to suckle their whelps: John Trapp, Com.

Old Test., Vol. III. p. 564/2 (1868) — They are αμφίβιοι, as crocodiles, chameleons: ιb., Vol. IV. p. 463/r. 1665 a strange Diver, by his continual converse in Water, so degenerated from himself, That he was grown more like an Ambibium, then a man: Phil Trans., Vol. I. No. 6, p. 114. 1665 sixty years is usually the age of this detested Amphibium [crocodile]: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 364 (1677). — These also are amphibiy [amphibious animals [Ed. 1677)], equally using land and water: ιb., p. 13 (1665). — these Amphibiu [crocodiles] are observed to be one of the greatest wonders we meet with: ιb., p. 363 (1677). 1681 How Tortouse like, but not so slow, | These rational Amphibius [col. A MARVELL, Misc., p. 103 1689 Upon the banks and shores, ye see several Amphibiua, as crabs, seals, beavers: R L'ESTRANGE, Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu, p. 75.

I. 2. metaph. a being whose nature, state, or position, is doubtful.

1645 Ask these amphibia what names they would have. What, are you papists? John Whalv, Serm. at Paul's Cross, June 18, p 33 1681 And languished with doubtful Breath, | Th' Amphibium of Life and Death: A. Marvell, Misc., p 21.

I. 3. a being having a twofold existence. Anglicised as amphibian.

1642 Thus is man that great and true Amphibium, whose nature is disposed to live, not only like other Creatures in divers Elements, but in divided and distinguished Worlds: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Mad., § axxiv. Wks., Vol II. p. 373 (1852) 1657 Amphibians, that will conform to the world, and yet seem to be for the Lord. John Trapp, Com Old Test., Vol. 1v. p. 84/2 (1868).

II. a technical term in zoology, now applied to the fourth great division of Vertebrata, which in their early stage breathe by gills, as frogs, newts. *Rare* in sing.

1797 AMPHIBIA, in zoology, the name of Linnaus's third class of animals; including all those which live partly in water and partly on land. This class he subdivides into four orders, viz. The amphibia reptiles; the amphibia cerpentes; the amphibia nantes, and the amphibia meantes: Encyc. Brit.

[Late Lat. amphibium, fr. Gk. ἀμφίβιον, neut. of ἀμφίβιος, = 'double-lived'.]

amphibole, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. amphibole (adj., = 'ambiguous'): an ambiguity, amphiboly, amphibology.

1606 There is not onely an *Homonyme* in the word [Gallos] signifying the French Nation, and the crowing cocks, but an Amphibole also in the sentence: HOLLAND, Tr. Suet., Annot. on Nero Claud. Casar.

amphibologia, sb.: Late Lat.: Anglicised as 'amphibology'. Chaucer probably took 'amphibologie' from Fr.

Gen. ambiguous speech.

1552 It is an amphibologia, and therefore Erasmus turneth it into Latin with such words: LATIMER, Serm. Lord's Prayer, vii. II. 112. [N. E. D.] 1607 The first kind of Equivocation by mental reservation, cannot properly be called Equivocation but AMPHIBOLOGIA, ambiguity of speach: R. PARSONS, Treat. Mitig., ch. viii. p. 317.

2. Rhet. and Log. the figure of ambiguity arising from the equivocal construction of a sentence consisting of unequivocal words.

1589 such ambiguous termes they call Amphibologia: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., iii. xxii. p 267 (1869).

[Late Lat. amphibologia, for Lat. amphibolia (see amphiboly), false form for amphibologia.]

amphiboly $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. Gen. ambiguity, equivocation, amphibology.

1610 What a crafty Amphibolie or Æquivocation: Holland, Camden's Brit., I 307 [N. E. D.] 1632 Come, leave your Schemes, And fine Amphibolies, Parson: B. Josson, Magn. Lady, ii. 5, p. 25 (1646). 1654 he will create an Amphiboly, a double meaning where there is none: R. Whitlick, Zootomia, p. 254.

2. Rhet. and Log. the figure of ambiguity arising from the equivocal construction of a sentence consisting of unequivocal words: distinguished from equivocation, or the use of equivocal terms.

1588 Amphiboly, when the sentence may bee turned both the wayes, so that a man shall be uncertayne what waye to take: Fraunce, Lawier's Log., I. iv. 27 b. [N. E. D]

[From Fr. amphibolie, fr. Lat. amphibolia (Cicero), fr. Gk. ἀμφιβολία, sb. to ἀμφίβολος.]

amphibrachys, -chus, sh: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀμφίβραχυς: lit. 'short on both sides', name of a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable with a short syllable before and after it. Anglicised as amphibrach, 18 c. 19 c.

1586 Amphibrachus, of a short, a long, and a short, as —— reinyced: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). 1589 make... the last word (Stiplicht) the foote (amphibracus): Futterham, Eng. Poet., II. xiiii (xv.). p. 139 (1869). — the foote of (Amphibracus): ib., xv [xvi.]. p. 141. 1784 The arrangement of the words as they now stand has a very bad effect on the ear, 'endeavour preserving this temper among them:' from four successive amphibrachs, with the accent four times repeated on the middle syllable of three in each foot, which give the sentence the

air of a comic cantering verse: Speridan, Not: to Swit's Examiner, No. 24 [L 1886 Hence the apparent amphibrach must be divided as folious: MANOR, Eng. Metre, ch. vi. p 95 — Whether amphibrachy, ze lemb followed by an unaccented syllable, could be allowed in any place: z , cn v.

*Amphictyons: Gk.: representatives of confederated states of Ancient Greece forming a council. The principal Amphictyony was an association of the twelve chief states for the protection of the Delphic oracle, the council of which met at Delphi and Thermopylae.

met at Delphi and Thermopy lae.

1579 the councell of the Amphicitons (that is, the generall councell of all the states of GREECE): NORTH, Tr. Plutan.h., p. 126 (1612).

1586 the sacred councell of the Amphicions: T. B., Tr. La. Primand. Fr. A.ad., p. 677.

1601 a decree from the Amphycitons (who are the lurds of the publicke counsell of state in Greece): HOLLAND, Tr. Pur. N. H., Bk. 33. ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 533. bef 1603 the assembly of the Estates of GREECI, which they call the Councell of the Amphicityons: NORTH (Lives of Enamin. Ex. c, added to) Plut. p. 1123 (1612).

1734 of which games the Amphicityons were judges and agonorhetæ: Tr. Rollin's Ain. Hist. I. v. p. 405.

1788 the Amphicityons, to reward so liberal an artist decreed that he should be entertained at the public charge: Gent Mag., Vill. i. 119/1.

1820 the total destruction of this city by the Amphicityons. T. S. Highter, Trav. in Sully, Vol. I ch. Vil. p. 363

1886 like the Amphicityonic Council, he has a voice only, without a force of any kind to carry his orders into effect. J. A Fivilde Chana, ch. iv. p. 59 (1825).

1885 What has become of the "European Areopagus," or "Amphicityonic Council."? Daily News, Nov. 16, p. 51

[Gk. dudperfunes. dialectic. for dudperfunes. = 'dwellers.

[Gk. ἀμφικτύονες, dialectic for ἀμφικτίονες, = 'dwellersaround', 'neighbours'.]

amphigouri, sb.: Mod. Fr.: a nonsensical string of inconsequent words or sentences, a rigmarole.

1809 The work must be considered as a kind of overgrown amplifours, a heterogeneous combination of events: Q Rev, 1 50 [N E. D.]

amphisbaena, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk.: Gk. Mythol.: a serpent with a head at both ends; see quotations.

with a head at both ends; see quotations.

1572 There are seene also in Armes, the signes of Serpentes, as the Dragon, Coluber, Basiliske, of somme called the Cockatrice, Amphibene, Stellion Bosseswell, Armorie, fol. 21 ro. 1580 you have thrust into my hands the Serpent Amphisbena, which having at ech ende a sting, hurteth both wayes: J. LVLY, Euphiuse & his Engl., p. 287 (1868). 1601 The Amphisbeana hath two heads. one at the taile: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. S, ch. 23, Vol. 1, p. 208—one kind of serpent or venomous worme, which they call Amphisbeana [for that it seemeth to have an head at both ends]: iδ. Bk. 20, ch. 21, Vol. II p. 70. 1603 Th' Amphisbena her double banefull sting: J. Silvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 137 (1668) 1609 Ægypt breedeth also an infinit number of serpents, to wit... the Amphisbeana, the Scytalæ, &c.: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Bk. 22, ch. 15, p. 213. 1646 the Amphisbena. is a small kind of Serpent which moveth forward and backward, hath two Heads, or one at either extream: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III ch. xv. p. 111 (1686) 1661 Plato's Amphisbeana. Relig Wotton., p. 260 (1654) 1662 Snakes and Serpents, which are here very dangerous, and among the rest those, which from a Greek word are called Amphisbenes: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelsto, Bk. 1. p. 27 (1669). 1667 Scorpion, and Asp, and Amphisbean dire. Millon, P. L. x. 518 bef. 1691 It was now with us much like as it is said of the amphisbene, that hath an head at either end of which neither can nor will move without the consent of both: J. Flavelt, Wks., Vol VI. p. 320 (1799)

[From Gk. Δμφίσβαμαν, fr. Δμφίς, = 'both ways', and stem of

[From Gk. ἀμφίσβαινα, fr. ἀμφὶς,='both ways', and stem of βαίνειν,='to go'; but it is said to be foreign, the Gk. form being due to popular etymology.]

amphiscii, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk.: inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, where shadows incline towards the north at one time of the year, the south at another.

1665 The Inhabitants within this Zone (the torrid we are now in) are called Amphiscis, in respect they cast their shadows both ways: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 5 (1677). 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl.

[From Gk. ἀμφίσκωι, fr. ἀμφὶ, prep.,='on both sides', and σ κια, = 'shadow'.]

*amphitheatre, -trum, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr., or Lat.: a double theatre, a circular or oval building with tiers of seats round a central arena; hence, an arena (metaph.), a surrounding scene, a natural scene formed by a level surrounded by rising slopes. The pronunciation is unsettled, but to lay stress on the second a is vulgar. Perhaps $\angle - \angle - =$ is the most correct accentuation, but the vowels of the third and fourth syllables often coalesce into the sound of ear with a primary stress.

often coalesce into the sound of ear with a primary stress.

1540 straunge and furyous beastes...whiche were kepte onely to thintent that at certayne tymes in the Amphiteatre...the people mought take plesure in beholdynge them: Elvot, Im. Governance, p. 40. 1549 Vespasianus... beganne the Amphitheater, now called Colliseo: W. Thomas, Hist. of Italye, fol. 1129.—the Amphitheater, now called Colliseo: W. Thomas, Hist. of Italye, fol. 1129.—the Amphitheatrum, now called Colliseo: th., fol. 26. 1690 the Amphitheator was set on fire: L. Llovd, Consent of Time, p. 568. 1600 Vespasian his Amphitheatrum at Rome: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 68. 1600 A great part of Statilius his Amphitheatrum, is yet to bee seene neere the wals: Holland, Tr. Livy (Summ Mar., vv. xx.), p. 1380 1621 amphitheatrums of curious marble: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 82 (1827) bef. 1719 I saw at Verona the famous Amphitheatre: Addison, W. We., Vol. II. p. 19 (1730). 1861 Look at the amphitheatre yonder. You do not suppose those gladators who fought and perished, of necessity hated each other: Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, p. 124 (1873).

[From Fr. amphithéatre, fr. Lat. amphitheatrum (used in 16 c. 17 c., fr. Gk. ἀμφιθέατρον, = 'on-both-sides a theatre', fr. stem of $\theta \in \hat{a} \sigma \theta a \iota$ = to behold .]

Amphitrītē: Gk. Mythol.: the goddess of the Ocean, wife of Poseidon (Neptune, daughter of Oceanus; by metonymy, the sea. Sometimes Anglicised so as to rhyme with 'white'.

1603 The King of Windes calls home his chiclish train. And Amphitrité smooths her front again: J Sylvester. Tr. Du Bartas, Schism, p. 108 (1608). 1630 The Amphitritican Muse grows more arribat, And Phobus trapos, scripts to Neptines tradent; John Talton, Illia, sig. A 5 to 1. 1637 And I must have ere froming hour | To wait in Amphitrite's bower: Militon, Comms, 921. 1662 The Erich Amphitrite, smooth and clear, | In richer azure never did appear: Dayden, Astr. Rad., 246

*Amphitryon: Gk. Mythol.: husband of Alcmena. Zeus (Jupiter, in Amphitryon's absence, assumed his form and visited Alcmena, so that Hēraklēs (Hercules) was the son of Alcmena by Zeus. Yet Herakles was called Amphitryonides after his putative father, which patronymic appears as Amphitryonide, J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Tropheis, p. 25 (1608). The Amphitryon in Molière's comedy of that name gives a great feast, and in III. v. occurs "Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne"; hence the name stands for a host, the giver of a dinner.

1599 Nor do I come as Jupiter did erst | Unto the palace of Amphitryon | For any fond or foul concupiscence: GREENE, Alfhonsus, ni. 234/2, 1 24 (1861) 1836 According to the received usages of Chinese fashion, I ought to have followed this example, in testimony of a more than satisfied appetite, but my wish to gratify our excellent Amphitryon would not carry me quite so far: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch vni p 329 1841 provided that the cook is a perfect artist, and that the Amphitryon, as was the case in this instance, objects not to expense.

Lady Blessington, Idder in France, Vol. 11 p 24. 1849 Vayasour liked to be the Amphitryon of a cluster of personal enemies: Lord Beaconsfield, Tuncred, Bt. 11. ch xiv p 142 (1831). 1850 the reckless young Amphitryon delighted to show his hospitality and skill in gourmandise: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1.

*amphora, sb.: Lat.

1. a two-handled vessel of Ancient Greece and Italy.

1601 an earthen amphor [of wine]: Holland, Tr. Plin. N H, Bk 35, ch. 12, Vol 11. p. 553. 1748 This quadrimum was excellent ale of his own brewing, of which he told us he had always an amphora four years old for the use of himself and friends: Smollett, Rod Rand, ch. x Wks, Vol 1 p. 51 (1817). 1836 earthen jars, not unlike the amphoræ of the ancients still remaining to us: J F Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1 ch vii p. 330 1878 The young woman's milk can, a great amphora of hammered brass: R. L Stevenson, Inland Voyaga, p. 49 1886 [The] space is known to have contained...a huge wine cellar filled with thousands of amphoræ: RODOLFO LANCIANI, in Athenœum, Mar. 13, p. 365/2.

2. an ancient liquid (and dry) measure of abt. $7\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gals. capacity with the Greeks, 5% with the Romans; Anglicised as amphore.

cised as amphore.

bef 1400 there were spendid in it by alle days twelue mesuris artabis...and fourty sheep, and of wijn sixe amphoris [v. 1] clepid amfris]: Wycliffite Bible, Dan., xiv. 2. 1600 That no Senator, or father of a Senator, should have a she paring above 300 Amphores: Holland, Tr Livy, Bk xxi. p. 430. 1601 hee hath ordained to the roots of the greater trees an Amphore, but of the lesse an Vrna onely, of Oile dregs: — Tr Plin N. H, Bk 17, ch 28, Vol. 1. p. 547. 1603 the measure, and also the things which be measured, are called by one and the same names: as it appeareth by Cotyla, Chanix, Amphora and Medimnus: — Tr. Plut Mor., p. 1328 1696 Amphora, an ancient measure of liquid things, the Italich Amphora contained five Gallons, the Attick Amphora seven Gallons and a half: Phillips, World of Words. 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1820 a very fine silver vase capable of containing 600 amphore: T. S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 381.

[From Gk. $\dot{a}\mu\phi$ opeùs, for * $\dot{a}\mu\phi$ ipopeus, = 'on-both-sides borne', fr. $\dot{a}\mu\phi$ i, prep., and stem of $\dot{\phi}$ epeu, = 'to bear'. The forms amfore, amphore (amfer) used by Wyclif and Holland are perhaps from Fr. amphore.]

ample $(\angle z)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. ample: wide, capacious, copious.

- 1. extensive, of large area, spacious; also of wide range.
- 1530 the bounds of your right ample dominions: PALSGR, sig. A nii **. 1540 two other hospitalles ample and necessary for fyue hundred sick persons: ELVOT, Im. Governamice, p. 44 **v. 1546 the Romaine province at that time was not verie ample: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 66 (1846). 1590 a larger space, | That stretcht isselfe into an ample playne: SPENS., F. Q., II. vii. 21. 1641 The... Emperor's Graft is an ample and long street: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. 1. p. 26 (1872). 1664 and you have an ample field to proceed on:

 Corresp., Vol. III. p. 145. 1787 Meanwhile, through Nature's ample range... We see each animated breast | In its appointed portion blest: Gent. Mac. p. 1005/1 Mag , p. 1005/1
 - capacious, of large volume, of large bulk, copious.

1485 he was moche ample & boystrous of stature: CAXTON, Chas. Gret., p. 20 (1881). 1546 Edmundus...prepared as ample a bande of menne as hee cowlde devise: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol. 1. p. 261 (1846)

3. abundant, copious, full, boundless. Without direct reference to space.

reference to space.

1509 Ualerius wrytyth a story longe and ample: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. I. p. 70 (1874). bef. 1526 that your Grace wolde give ordre to your officers that as large and ample favor shalbe shewed to my nephieu Archiediacon of Canterbery as to other archiediacones: ABP, WARHAM, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol II. No. cxxxvii. p. 39 (1845) 1548 afterward in more ample wise II the arm of the seal runnethe beyonde Sainte Germaines: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Hist. Eng., Vol. I. p. 14 (1846). 1563 a more ample discours: T. GALE, Enchirid., fol. 51 vo. 1578 wherein touching this, what opportunitie more greater, what more ample occasions, what seate of countrey more proper or convenient to manage warre against the enemies of our religion: FENTON, Tr. Guicardine's Wars of Italy, Lib. I. p. 13 (1618). 1590 whom I beseech To give me ample satisfaction | For these deep shames and great indignities: Shaks., Com of Err., v. 252. 1601 The great dignity that his valour hath here acquired for him shall at home be encountered with a shame as ample:

- All's Well, v. 3, 82. 1601 the argument is such as descrueth a long and ample discourse: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 30, ch 1, Vol II. p. 371. 1644 those famed statues of Niobe and her family...of which we have ample mention in Plmy: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. IV. p. 114 (1872).

4. quasi-adv.

4. quasi-adv.

1601 for I think I know your hostess | As ample as myself: Shaks., All's Well, iii. 5, 46.

ampliation ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ampliation.

1. the act of enlarging, the state of being enlarged, amplification.

1506 With ampliation more cunnyng to get | By the laboure, of inuentife busines: Hawes, Past. Pleas., sig. D in ro. 1543 And after thys ampliation or enlargynge, cauterize the place wyth oyle of elders: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xciv vol2 1620 many restrictions and ampliations were made: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 713 (1076).

2. a result of the process of enlarging, an enlargement.

1590 Which conclusion is accompanied with no smal traine of ampliations & limitations: Swinburn, Testaments, 191b. [N. E. D.]

Leg. an extension of time for the examination of a case before delivery of judgment.

1681 BLOUNT, Glossogr.

amplitude $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. amplitude: width, breadth, wide range.

1. extension in space, width, breadth, extent, largeness of area, largeness of bulk or of volume; extent of motion in space, the distance along a horizontal line traversed by a moving body. For a more technical use see quot. fr. Thomson and Tait.

1555 the greate ryches and amplytude of the new landes: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 96 (1885) 1578 a kingdome, which albeit can hold no comparison with the large realme of France, yet besides his riches, amplitude and fertilite, it will merite account and reckning: Fentons, Tr. Guicardeut's Wars of Italy, Lib. 1. p. 12 (1618). 1645 All these crypta...show yet their former amplitude: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 167 (1872) 1665 their annual Revenue being a swerable to the amplitude of their Empire: Sir Th. Herber, Trav., p. 249 (1677). 1788 Satisfied as you appear to be with the amplitude of our structure, and the convenience of the apartments: J. Lettosom, in Gent. Mag., Lviii. 1, 881. 1867 The Amplitude of a simple harmonic motion is the range on one side or the other of the middle point of the course: Thomson and Tarr, Nat. Philos., p. 36. 1886 The loudness of a sound is due to the amplitude of the vibration: A. Macalister, Man Physiologically considered, 38.

1 a. Astron. the (angular) distance of the point of the horizon at which a heavenly body rises or sets from the true Eastern or Western point respectively. When E. and W. are found by the compass, the Amplitude is magnetic.

1627 To observe the...Amplitude: SMITH, Seaman's Gram., xv. 83. [N. E. D.]

2. fulness, copiousness, capacity, comprehensiveness, without direct reference to space.

1545 my bare and sciender commentaris be not able to satisfie the amplitude of ye mater: Geo. Jove, Exp. Dan., p. 470.

1688 the amplitude of his sermon: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 289 (1872).

2 a. exaltation, elevation, dignity.

1655 This was conceived to conduce to the state and amplitude of their Empire: FULLER, Ch. Hist., I. 10. [N. E. D.]

*ampoule, ampoulle, sb.: Fr.: a vessel for holding holy oil, or for other sacred uses.

1886 The oil in the ampbule may be rancid, it none the less sanctifies the Lord's amointed: Mrs. E. Lundon, Paston Carew, Vol. H. ch. i. p. 14.

[From Lat. ampulla (q. v.). It was used in both senses of ampulla in Anglicised forms, 13 c.—16 c.]

ampoulé, fem. ampoulée, adj.: Fr.: tumid. bombastic.

1853 his style of writing which is so amount and rhetorical as sometimes to leave us in doubt whether he is speaking literally or metaphorically: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., V. p. 242 (1857).

ampulla, sb.: Lat.

I. Rom. Antiq. a small globular bottle or flask with two handles.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

2. Eccles. a vessel for holding holy oil, or for other sacred

1598 The Ampulla or Eaglet of Gold, contained the holy oil: STOW, Surv., 1. i. 20, 121/1 (Strype, 1754) [N.E.D.] 1625 they put a blacke Earthen Dish in their hands, in stead of the Ampulla, because they haue no Ampullas to serve at the Masse: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1088. 1645 a small ampulla, or glass, with our Saviour's blood: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 207 (1872).

3. Physiol. a vessel or part of a vessel shaped like an ampulla, or globular flask.

[Perhaps a dimin. of amphora (q, v), or of an old lost sb. meaning 'big', i.e. 'with a big body', akin to Lat. amplus, see ample.

amputator $(\underline{\#} = \underline{\checkmark} =)$, sb.: Eng.: one who amputates, lops, prunes.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. amputare, = 'to lop', 'to prune'.]

amra, sb.: Skt.: name of the mango tree.

1791 The amra is mangifera: SIR W. JONES, Letters, Vol. II. No. clx. p. 157 (1821). — the most lovely epidendrum that ever was seen...grew on a lofty amra: 2b., p. 155.

amrita(m), sb.: Skt.: immortality, nectar conferring immortality; ambrosia, the Soma-juice. Mispronounced and misspelt amreeta by Eng. authors and Anglicised as amrit. Each syllable should be short and the a's pronounced as the u in gamut. The sb. is the neut. of the adj. amrita, = 'immortal'.

1810 The Amreeta-cup of immortality; Southev, Kehama, xxiv. [N.E.D.]
1815 The divine Amrita tree: Moore, Lt. Harem, 333. [N. E. D.]
1872 the vessel containing the Amrita: M. WILLIAMS, Skt.-Eng. Dict., p. 7613.
1881 Lo, Krishna! to, the one that thirsts for thee! Give him the drink of amrit from thy lips: Edw. Arnold, Indian Song of Songs, in Indian Poetry,

amtman, amptman, sh.: Eng. fr. Ger. or Du. or Scand.: lit. 'office-man', a district magistrate, a domain judge, a civil officer in charge of a district or ant, a steward, bailiff. See amman.

1587 Most gratious lord and prince, the markegraue, amptman, horough-masters...were verie glad when they understood of your highness happie arrivall: A. Fleming, Cont Holiushed's Chron., Vol. III. p. 3361x. 1758 The Icelanders have a stiffts-amptmand or governor, and an amptmand or deputy-governor: Tr. Horrebow, ch. cxi. p. 140. 1811 The present Amtmen are Mr. Stephenson of Huaneyrè...and Mr. Thoranson: Sir G. Mackenzir, Iceland, ch. vi. p. 280 (1812). 1818 two Amtmen, or deputy-governors: F. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. I p. xxvi. — the residence of the Amptman, where I intended stopping all night: 16. Vol. II p. 7. night: 20, Vol. II p 7.

[Ger. amtmann; Dan. amtmand, pl. amtmand; Icel. amtmaour, pl. amtmenn; Du. amptman or amman.]

*amuck, amok(e) (= \(\perceq\)), a muck, amouco, amuco, adj. and adv.: in a homicidal frenzy (of a Malay), used orig. in Port. forms amouco, amuco; hence adv. in a homicidal frenzy, furiously, viciously; metaph. headlong. Rare as adv. except with 'run'. Sometimes used as if it were the indef. art. a with sb. muck.

art. a with sb. muck.

1588 This king of Cockins...hath a great number of Gentlemen which he calleth Amocky, and some are called Nayry: these two sorts of men esteeme not their lues any thing .. they will thrust themselves forward in every danger, although they knowe they shall dye: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Vey, fol. 13 r?. 1613 There are also certaine people called Amocki, otherwise Chiami, which perceiving the end of their life approach, lay hold on their weapons, which they call Chiam [sic], and going forth, kill every man they meet with, till some body (by killing them) make an end of their killing: PURCHAS, Pilgrimage, v. ii. p. 557 (1626). 1625 There are some also which are called Amoccki, who are a kinde of people called Chiami...who being weary of living, set themselves in the way with a weapon in their hands, which they call a Crisa, and kill as many as they meete with, till somebody killeth them: - Pilgrims. Vol. II Bk. x p. 1724. 1665 [in Bantam] a great crew of Indians and Chineses... fell upon them, killing whom they could, not directing their revenge on any particular person, (which they call a Mack): R. Huand, Engl. Reque, sig. Hhh 2 vo. 1684 which the Fava Lords seeing, call'd the English Rystors, and drawing their poyson'd Daggers, cry'd a Mocca upon the English, killing a great number of them: J. F., Tr. Tavernier's Traw, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. iii, p. 202. 1687 he scours the streets, And runs an Indian muck at all he meets: DRYDEN, Hind & Pankh, III. 1188. 1754 the Malays never run a muck, but in consequence of misery and despair: SMOLLETT, Fred. Ct. Fashorm, ch. I. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 291 (1817). 1821 brought other Malays with him...that ran "a-muck" at me: Confess. of an Eng. Oftom Balays with him...that ran "a-muck" at me: Confess. of an Eng. Oftom Balays with him...that ran "a-muck" at me: Confess. of an Eng. Oftom Balays with him...that ran "a-muck" at me: Confess. of an Eng. Oftom Balays with him...that ran "a-muck" at me: Confess. of an Eng. Oftom Balays with him...that ran "a-muck" at

among the Malays and Siamese as gillah, or amocque. It takes the form of ringworm, and is attended in every case by madness of more or less severity: Echo. [St.]

[Malay amoq,='fighting furiously', 'rushing in homicidal

*amulet $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: anything worn as a charm against evil or as a curative influence. Perhaps Anglicised from Fr. amulette in 15 c. as amalettys (pl.).

glicised from Fr. amulette in 15 c. as amalettys (pl.).

1584 And so long as you have it, it shall be vnto you (vpon adventure of my life) a certeine amulet, periapt, circle, charm, &c.: Scott, Disc. Witch., sig. Biv. 1601 a countrecharme against all witchcraft. called properly Amuletum: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 25, ch. 9, Vol. II p. 229. 1646 Philters, Ligatures, Charms, ungrounded Amulets, Characters...In the cure of common diseases: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk I ch. xi. p. 33 (1686) 1663 many an Amulet and Charm, | That would do neither good nor harm: S. Butler, Huditars, Pl. I. Cant. I. p. 41. 1665 Amuletes which are little baggs, full either of Mercury, or Arsenick, Antimony, Toades powder, and such other poisonous things, to be worn about the heart: T. Garenceres, Mite, xxxvii p. 12 (1666) 1678 that Amulet which Iss was fabled to have worn about her, the interpretation whereof, was φώνη δληθης, True speech: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 316 1790 If the treasury should refuse those paper amulets: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 354 (3rd Ed.) 1817 A golden amulet in the Arab tongue: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 20 (1860). 1886 These statuettes of deities were amulets to secure the favour of the gods for the deceased: C. R. Conder, Syrian Stone-Lore, ii 93. CONDER, Syrian Stone-Lore, ii 93.

[From Lat. amulētum (Varro quoted by Charisius, 105, 9, Keil's Ed.), origin unknown; not fr. Arab. himāla or hamāil (see ZDMG, xxviii. 140 ff.).]

amuse (= 2), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

- I. intr. to muse, to gaze in wonder.
- abt. 1532 I amused a long while Upon this wall of berile [early MSS, mused]: Chaucer's H. of Fame, v. 1287 (Thynne). [N. E. D.]
- 2. trans. to make to muse, to bewilder, to engage the attention of.
- 1603 Amuse not your head about making lawes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 607.

 1611 Amuser. To amuse; to make to muse, or thinke of; wonder, or gaze at; to put into a dumpe: COTGR
- 2 a. to divert the attention of, to beguile, to keep in expectation.
- 1480 I never amused my husbonde, ne can not doo it: CAXTON, Ovid's Metam., XII. iii. [N. E. D.]
 - to entertain, occupy agreeably, cause to be merry.
- bef. 1631 Amusing themselves with no other things but pleasures: DONNE, Septuag., 96. [T.] 1787 The subjects which have amused their leisure hours: Gent. Mag., p. 10741. 1834 The Rajah was a good deal amused at the issue of his servant's obstinacy: H. CAUNTER, Scenes in India, 28.

[From Fr. amuser, vb.]

amusement $(= \ \ \ \ \)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. amusement: reverie, bewilderment, distraction, diversion.

1603 pleasures, delights, negligences, and amusements upon other matters: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 248 — I conclude therefore, that the fittest season for such amusement and occupying of the eares is, when the feast beginneth a little to grow turbulent: 1b, p. 761. 1611 Amusement: m. An amusing, or amusement: Cotge. 1872 a carelessness which expressed faithfully his estimate of the importance of human life and actions, but not his interest and amusement in them: J. L. Sanford, Estimates of Eng Kings, p. 395. 1888 The central figure of the dramatis persona, Mr. Samuel Potter, is alone a fund of amusement: Bookseller, Mar., p. 264/2.

amygdals $(= \angle =)$, sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Fr.: the tonsils; the almonds of the ears, i.e. the exterior glands at the sides of the throat.

1541 the amygdales / and faulses: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest, 6.2. sig. F ii 70. 1543 the Amigdales...helpe the ayre to go into the weasaund by the Epiglotte: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. v vo/2. 1601 It restraineth the mumps or inflamation of the Amygdales: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 20, ch 14, Vol. II. p. 59.

[Old Fr. amygdales, Low Lat. amygdalae, = 'tonsils'; Lat. amygdala,='an almond' (Anglicised 10 c.-13 c. in this

amyl(um), amylon, sb.: Lat., or Eng. fr. Lat.: fine flour, starch. Found earlier in the form amydon, from Fr.

1558 a litle Flower or Meale of Amylum: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 30 ro. — pottage of Amylum: ib., fol. 33 ro. 1601 Starch-flower called Amylum..called it is in Greeke Amylum, because it never came into the mill: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Vol. 1, p. 562. — Amyl or Starch pouder: ib., Vol. 11. p. 166. — Amylfloure: ib., p. 171. 1607 Topsell, Fourf. Beasts,

*ana¹ (#=), sb. pl.: coined fr. quasi+Lat.: a collection of sayings (used as collective sing.) of a person, which are designated by adding the Lat. neut. pl. adj. suffix -ana or -iana to his name (e.g. 1771 'I suspect, however, that justice has not been done the author by the collectors of those Quiniana [from Quin] :: SMOLLETT, Humph. Ch., p. 21/1

[1882]); anecdotes of any one; literary scraps and gossip relating to a person or place.

relating to a person or place.

1708 those unequal collections of weeds and flowers, whose titles end in ana: Rabelais Lond, I. xi. 1738 Ana's, or books in ana, are collections of the memorable sayings of persons of learning, and wit: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1739 They were pleased to publish certain Tunbrigiana this season; but such ana! I believe there were never so many vile little verses put together before: West, in Gray's Letters, No xxv Vol. 1, p. 51 (1819) 1752 A collection of Anas would admit of all subjects, and in a volume or two of Swiftiana, you might both give and take a sample of yourself, by flipping in some Faulkneriana: LORD CHESTERFILLD, Misc. Wks., Vol. 11 App., p. 3 (1777) abt 1766 Concerning those books, called Ana, or Iana: PEGGE, Anonymiana, p. 96 (1818) 1777 Excuse a little false wit, for I must tell you that the Menagianas, the Scaligerianas, and all those kind of Anas, are not to compare to my Ananas: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters (Tr fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. lx Misc Wks., Vol. 11. p. 178 1 1781 Naturally it [a Walpoltana] should mean a collection of sayings or anecdotes of my father, according to the French Anas, which began, I think, with those of Menage: Hor Walpolt, Letters, Vol. VIII p. 17 (1858). 1797 The technical term Anas signifies, collectively, the various memorabilia compiled and published by the friends of illustrious scholars on the Continent, in tribute to their memories. Sclections fr Fr. Anas, Pref.

[Formed on such titles as Virgiliana (Dicta suppressed).

[Formed on such titles as Virgiliana (Dicta suppressed). = sayings of Virgil'. These titles were treated as masc. sing. sbs. in France in 16 c. 17 c., and so was ana in 17 c.]

*ana² (∠ =), written āā, ā, adv.: Low Lat.: used in recipes to mean throughout, in equal quantity or proportion (of each ingredient); hence, occasionally as sb., 'an equal quantity' or 'number'.

or 'number'.

14.. Tak jarrow and waybrede ana, and stampe thame: MS. Linc. Med., fol 293. [H.] 1471 And Sperma Cete ana with redd Wyne when ye wax old: G. Ripley, Comp Alch., Ep, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit, p 113 (1552). 1563 adde therto of lynesede and Fenegreke ana. two vnces: T Gale, Antid., fol 49 ro. — put thereto malmsie and whyte wyne ana. a pynte: to 1599 Annis seedes, Fennell, ana 3 s: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 14/2. bef. 1658 Flea-bitten Synod, an Assembly brew'd | Of Clerks and Elders ana, like the rude | Chaos of Presbyt'ry:] CLEVELAND, Wks., it. p. 32 (1687). 1666 I take of Aqua fortis and Aqua Kegis, two ounces ana; of Sal Armoniack one ounce: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 7, p. 126. bef. 1667 In the same weight prudence and innocence take, | Ana of each does the just mixture make: Cowley. [T.] bef. 1700 a chargeable long bill of anas: DRYDEN. [T.] 1696 Ana, a Greek Adverb, used by the Physicians in their Bills, to signifie the like quantity of each: PHILLIPS, World of Words. bef. 1733 The Cabal itself was a pretty Mixture, Papist and Presbyterian ana: R NORTH, Examen, III. Vi. 41, p. 453 (1740) III. vi. 41, p. 453 (1740)

[Low Lat. ana, fr. Gk. ava, prep.,='through'.]

ana, sb.: an Indian money of account. See anna.

*anabasis, sh.: Gk.: lit. 'a going up', a march into the interior of a country, adopted by Xenophon as the title of his account of the expedition of the Younger Cyrus against his brother the King of Persia; hence, applied to other advances into the heart of an enemy's country.

anabrosis, sb.: Gk. ἀνάβρωσις,= 'eating up': Med.: destruction of soft tissue by ulceration or corrosion.

1541 solutions of contynuyte happeneth of eroysion in greke called Anabrosis: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig 2nd A ii v. 1707 Anabrosis, is a Consumption of the Body by sharp Humours: Glossogr. Angl. Nov.

anacaenōsis, anacēnōsis, sb.: Eccl. Gk. ἀνακαίνωσις: renewal, renovation.

1823 Yet from this general conflagration, by a better mundane anacenosis than that of the fabulizing Gentiles, shall spring a renovated and purer world: FABER, Treat. on Patr., Levit., & Chr. Disp., Vol. I. p. 22.

anacampserös, Lat.: anacampserote, Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: a herb supposed by the ancients to revive dead love.

1603 As for those plants which be called Anacampserotes, after they be plucked foorth of the ground where they grow, and so hanged up, they doe not onely live as long as a man would have them, but... budde and put foorth greene leaves: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1178. 1626 Anacamseros, an herbe, the touch whereof, causeth love to grow betwixt man and man: COCKERAM,

[From Gk. ἀνακαμψέρως, lit. = 'bending back love'.]

anacardium, anacard(us), sb.: Low Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat. or Fr.: the cashew nut; see acajou, cashew.

1526 ye iuce of anacardes: Grete Herball, ch xxiii. 1598 The fruit called Anacardi, is in manye places of India, as in Cananor: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i Vol. II. p. 127 (1885) 1611 Anacarde, Th' East-Indian fruit called Anacardium, or Beane of Malaca: COTGR.
Anacardium or beane of Malaca: Minshey, Guide into Tongues. 1662 Anacardium...is very common here: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 122 (1669).

[Coined fr. Gk. dva, prep.,='according to', and καρδία, = 'heart', because of the shape of the fruit.]

anacephalaeosis, sb.: Gk. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις: recapitulation, summary of principal heads of a subject.

1650 A through-description...being indeed an Anacepheliosis of the whole book: Bulwer, Anthropomet., Pref. [N. E. D.] 1666 As hath been said

and is resumed in the following Anacephalæosis: J. SMITH, Old Age, 248. [T.] 1797 Encyc. Brit.

anacolūthia, anacolūthon, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνακολουθία, ἀνακόλουθον: absence of (grammatical) sequence, mixed or incoherent construction of a sentence. Also anacolūthon, pl. anacolūtha, a sentence of which the construction is mixed or incoherent.

1706 Anacolython, a Rhetorical Figure, when a word that is to answer another is not express'd: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1753 ANACOLUTHON, Avakoloobov, amongst antient grammarians, denotes an incoherence, or a construction which does not hang together: CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl 1859 There are two kinds of Anacoluthon: (a) grammatical, (b) rhetorical. The grammatical Anacoluthon...for the most part, caused by attraction: Edwards & Taylor, Tr. Kühner's Grammar, § 347, 5.

anaconda $(== \angle =)$, sb.: a name of the large Python (snake) of Ceylon, subsequently assigned to a large boa of S. America, and now to any very large snake.

[1693 Anacandaia: J. Ray, Synops. Meth., p 332.] 1768 The Ceylonese seemed to know the creature [a monstrous species of Serpent] well; they call it Anaconda: Scots Mag. Append, 673. [Yule] 1797 ANACONDO, in natural history, is a name given in the isle of Ceylon to a very large and terrible rattlesnake, which often devours the unfortunate traveller alive: Encyc Brst. 1836 The name of Anaconda, like that of Boa Constrictor, has been popularly applied to all the larger and more powerful snakes: Penny Cycl, Vol v. p. 271. 1883 you cannot eat all those doughnuts, unless you have the appetite of an anaconda: B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. x. p. x13.

Anacreontic, adj.: Eng. fr. Lat.: in the metre or style of the Gk. poet Anacreon ('Aνακρέων), who sang of love and conviviality in short verses of easy rhythm. Also as sb. for an Anacreontic poem.

1611 Certaine Anacreonticke verses præambulatory to the most ambulatorie Odcombian Traueller: N. T., in Coryat's Crambe, sig. a 4 %. bef. 1656 Anacreontiques; or some copies of verse, translated paraphrastically out of Anacreon: Cowley, Title. 1706 Anacreontick Verse: PRILLIPS, World of Words.

anacrūsis, sh.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνάκρονσις, = 'a striking up' (of a tune): one syllable, or more, at the beginning of a verse pronounced before the regular rhythm; the placing or uttering of one extra-rhythmic syllable or more at the beginning of a verse. An unaccented part of a foot preceding a metrical ictus has sometimes been called anacrusis.

metrical ictus has sometimes been called anacrusis.

1830 Now the time or times which precede the arisis are evidently parts of a series infinite from its beginning. Those times we call anacrusis; because they are, as it were, a kind of introduction or prelude to the numbers which the ictus afterwards begins; J. Seager, Tr. Hermani's Metres, Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 5.—iambic verses also for the most part proceed by dipodiæ, the anacrusis being every where doubtful: ib., ch. xii. p. 30. 1833 The lambus, which in technical language is said to consist of anacrusis and arsis: Edin. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 372. 1886 Dr. Abbott gives the historical explanation of anacrusis in English Lessons: MAVOR, Eng. Metr., vii. 103. 1887 That an anacrusis may begin only one of two corresponding strophic verses is not established by the instances collected: Athenoum, Apr. 30, p. 570/3.

anaemia, sh.: Late Lat. coined fr. Gk. avauos, = 'bloodless': an unhealthy condition, characterised by pallor and weakness, arising from deficiency of blood or of the red corpuscles in the blood. Described by Lieutand, 1761.

1807 Concise Observations on Ancemia, a Disease which attacked all the Workmen of a Gallery in a Coal Mine: Med. & Phys. Yourn., Vol. xVII. p 472. 1822 A disease, under the title of Anzema, has been described by Becker: Med. Chir. Soc. Edin., p. 202 (1824). 1829 Fall into a state of anamia...The second is denominated anamia, or deficiency of the same fluid: Edin. Med. & Surg. Yourn., Vol. xXXII. p. 196.

anaereta: Lat. See anareta.

*anaesthēsia, sb.: Gk.: absence of sensation, insensibility.

1721 Amesikesia, a Defect of Sensation, as in Paralytic and blasted Persons: Balley. 1753 Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1797 ANÆSTHESIA, signifies a privation of the senses: Encyc. Brit. 1814 Dr. Velloly has annexed a collection of similar instances of Anæthesia [six] found in authors: Med. & Phys. Journ., Vol. XXX, p. 167. 1847.—9 the anasthesia may be succeeded by the most acute sensibility: Todd, Cyc. Anat. and Phys., Vol. IV. p. 691/2.

[Gk. $dvac\theta\eta\sigma ta$, = 'stupidity', 'stupor', 'lack of sensation', fr. dv-, = 'un-', and $d\sigma\theta\eta\sigma ts$, = 'feeling', 'sensation'.]

anaesthēsis, bad form for anaesthēsia.

1848 [N. E. D.] 1885 The anaesthesis continues perfectly regular and complete under the most severe operations: Athenoum, July 11, p. 54/3.

anagnorisis, sb.: Gk. anywopens, = 'recognition': in the drama, a denouement brought about by the recognition of some person or persons whose true name and character have been previously concealed (from other persons of the drama).

bef. 1800 Webster cites BLARE. 1887 The scene that follows between Creon, Cedipus, and Jocasta was, on the whole, well rendered. Indeed, this and the final examination of the herdsmen, when the craywωριστε becomes complete, were the most effective parts of the play: Αυτοκράμη, Nov. 26, p. 721/3.

anagram $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. a word, phrase, or name formed by transposing the letters of a name, word, or phrase; also such transposition of letters.

of letters.

1889 that other which the Greekes call Anagramma, and we the Poesie transposed: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., II. xi. p. 115 (1869). — Of the Anagrame, or poesie transposed: b, p. 121.

1896 Vinder the inversed denomination or anagram of this Word: Nashe, Have with You, Wks, III. 123 (Grosart).

1803 honoring Still the same In-soul d an Imprese with her Anagramm: J Sylester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 80 (1608).

1809 who will...Make anagrammes of our names? B. Jonson, Sil. Ivom, iv. 3, Wks., p. 572 (1616).

1819 Wherunto I will add this suname Anagram. Yours whole F. Howel: Howell, Lett., I xii. p. 24 (1645).

1830 For in an Anagram Iskarriott is, | By letters transposition traytor kies: John Taylor, Wks., sig. C 5 vol..

1863 Laban and Nabal are one the anagram of the other: N. Hardy, on ist Ep John, Nichol's Ed, p. 26/1 (1865).

1864 Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame is keen lambics, but mild Anagram: Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, 204.

1712 Anagrams and Acrosicks: Speciator, No. 466, Aug. 25, p. 666/2 (Morley)

2. metaph. transposition, re-arrangement. Obs.

bef 1658 Bandileers dangling about a fur'd Alderman, have an Anagram Resemblance: J CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 73 (1687). — Heaven descends into the Bowels of the Earth, and, to make up the Anagram, the Graves open and the Dust arisets: ib., p. 128.

1711 The anagram of a man: Spectator, No. 60, May 9, Vol. 1. p. 225 (1826).

[From Fr. anagramme, fr. Mod. Lat. anagramma, as if fr. Gk. ἀναγράφειν, = 'to rewrite'. In post-Classical Gk. ἀναγραμματίζειν, = 'to transpose the letters (of a word or name)', and the verbal sb. ἀναγραμματισμὸς occur.]

Anak (Sons of), Anakim (pl.): Heb.: a race distinguished for their great stature, whom the Israelites found in Hebron; see *Numb.*, xiii. 33; *Anakims*, *Deut.*, ii. 11, *Josh.*, xiv. 15; used representatively.

used representatively.

1620 they affray Gods people...with the greatness of those difficulties, as it were with so many Gyants and sonnes of Anak, which they have spyed and seene herein: R. Carkanthorp, Predestination, p. 4. 1621. Ajax, Chiligula, and the rest of those great Zanzummins, or giganticall Anakims, heavie, vast, barbarous lubbers: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 10 (1827). 1647 our State-Anakims haffl'd and beaten out of breath: Merc. Melancholicus, No. 11, p. 63. bef. 1670 Now, as his Lordship conceived, his Strength lay among the Anakims: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1. 74, p. 168 (1693). — And all these Pillars, which held up our Subsistence, were battered by the Sons of Anak, and ready to fall: ib, Pt. II. 193, p. 207. 1687 He seemed a son of Anak for his height: Dryden, Hind & Panth., III. 112. 1713 if you saw us all together, you would take us for the sons of Anak: Andrson, Gnardian, No. 108, Wis., Vol. I. p. 55 (1877). 1781 another of those comely sons of Anak, the breed of which your brother and Lady Hertford have piously restored for the comfort of the daughters of Sion: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 48 (1858). 1813 Murray, the avaf of publishers, the Anac of stationers, has a design upon you in the paper line: Byrkon, in Moore's Life, p. 312 (1875).

analecta, analects $(\angle = \angle)$, sb. pl.: Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat.: collected extracts from literary works. The English analects = 'pickings from the table', 'scraps of food', is a little earlier (1623 Cockeram).

1652 those Analecta or learned notes found in scattered papers under the Authours own hand: J. MEDE, Wies., Vol. 1. sig. A 3 vol. 1797 ANALECTA, Analects, in a literary sense, is used to denote a collection of small pieces; as essays, remarks, &c.: Encyc. Brit.

[Lat. analecta, neut. pl.,=Gk. ἀνάλεκτα,='choice' (things), fr. ἀναλέγειν,='to gather up' (ἀνὰ, prep.,='up').]

analepsia, analencia, sb.: Late Lat. coined on analogy of Gk. $\epsilon n \lambda \eta \psi ia$,='epilepsy', with prep. $a \nu a$ -,='up, back', for $\epsilon n \nu$,='upon': epilepsy.

1389 That manere cuyl that hyghte Analempsia...comyth of replycyon of the stomak and moost of indygestyon and of bolkynge: TRRVISA, Tr. Ravik, De P. R., VII. x. 229 (1495). 1542 :mmoderate slepe...is evyll for the palsy...for the fallynge syckenes called Epilencia, Analencia: BOORDE, Dystary, p. 244 (1870).

[The form analencia seems due to a Fr. pronunciation of analempsia.]

analogice, adv.: Late Lat.: analogically, according to proportion or likeness of relations.

1681—1703 take this new creature with this indwelling of the Holy Ghost in it...and it makes, analogics, a greater change in kind than if a beast were made a man: TH. GOODWIN, Wiss., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VI. p. 409 (1864).

analogon, sb.: Gk.: analogue, that which corresponds.

1810 It has neither coordinate nor analogou: Coleridge, Friend, vi. ii. 340 (1867). [N.E.D.] 1869 This was the nearest analogou to such a conception as the natives could find: FARRAR, Rame. Speech, iv. 116 (1873). [N.B.D.]

[Neut. of Gk. adj. ἀνάλογος, ='proportionate', 'conformable', fr. ἀνὰ, = 'according to', λόγος = 'ratio'.]

*analysis (= ' = =), ἀνάλυσις, sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. or Late Lat. (fr. Gk.): resolution into simple elements or into several contents; lit. 'unloosing'.

I. 1. the act or process of resolving or separating, opposed to synthesis. Applied to complex objects both of intellectual and of sensual observation.

1580 which definition...no whit answereth with the dνάλυσις and interpretation of the word: Ε ΚΙΚΚΕ, in Spens. Shep. Cal., Arg., Wks, p. 444/1 (1869).
1589 the beggerly straites of a hungry Analysis: Τ. NASHE, in R. Greene's Menaphon, p. 12 (1880).
1627 you cannot make any true Analysis and Indication of the Proceedings of Nature: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. 1. § 98
1867 The analysis of every possible hypothesis proves, not simply that no hypothesis is sufficient, but that no hypothesis is even thinkable: H. Spencer, First Princ., Vol. 1. p. 46 (and Ed.). *1877 the complete analysis of character is usually made subordinate to the great central passions of the play: Times, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.] Times, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

I. 1 a. Math. resolution of a proposition into simpler propositions already known. Modern Math. the treatment of geometry and sciences dependent thereon by means of a calculus of general symbols of which algebra is the simplest.

1656 Analysis is continual reasoning from the definitions of the terms of a proposition we suppose true...and so on, till we come to some things known: Hobbes, Elem. Philos, 309 (1839). [N.E.D.] 1763 Simple Analysis is that employed in solving problems reducible to simple equations: CHANBERS, Cycl., Suppl., s. v. — The Scholast on Euclid defines Analysis, the sumption of a thing sought by the consequent, as if it were already known, in order to find out the truth: ib.

I. 2. Log. and Philos. the resolution of knowledge of particulars into general principles, the tracing of effects as far back as possible through the series of causation, the Inductive method.

1654 Logick must lend him Analysis to make usefull division of this divine Bread: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p 165. 1671 That therefore I might comply with the Laws of an Analysis, as far as I could, I have so often woven over and over the Web of this Inquiry, and searched through every part thereof: H. O., Tr. N Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids, p 11. bef. 1680 We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an analysis of its true initial causes: Glanville. [].] 1753 ANALYSIS, in logic, is particularly used for the reduction of an imperfect syllogism to a perfect one: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

I. 2 a. Chem. the resolution of a chemical compound into its constituents or elements.

1765 the experiments necessary to exhibit a complete analysis: Smollett, France & Italy, xl. Wks., Vol. v. p. 556 (1817).

- I. 2 b. Optics. the resolution of light into the several prismatic colors.
- I. 2 c. Gram. the classification of the several parts of a sentence, according to a grammatical scheme.
- I. 2 d. Lit. the exhibition of the component parts of a literary work in a simple form.
- II. the result of the discrimination of the elements, constituents, or heads of anything, a scheme, abridgment, synopsis, tabular statement of contents or results.

1668 A Scheme or Analysis of all the Genus's or more common heads of things belonging to this design: WILKINS, Real Char., II. i. § 1, 22. [N. E. D.] 1820 Dr. Clarke, to whose kindness I am indebted for the following scientific analysis [of a piece of rock], which seems at variance with the opinions of the Sicilian philosophers: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch iv p. 110. 1863 my somewhat arbitrary analysis of the honest sailor's letter: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 15.

anamnēsis, sb.: Gk. ἀνάμνησις: remembrance, reminiscence; Rhet., the figure of reminiscence; Med., information imparted by a patient; Platonic, reminiscence of ideas (q, v) as objects of cognition in a prior state of existence, which constitutes the intelligence of the human soul (Plato, Phaedo, 72 E-77 A).

1667 Anamnesis is a figure whereby the speaker calling to mind matters past, whether of sorrow, joy, &c. doth make recital of them: J. SMITH, Myst. Rhet., 249. [N. E. D.] 1696 Anamnesis, (Cr.) a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we call to mind matters past: PHILLIPS, World of Words.

anamorphōsis, pl. anamorphōsēs, sb.: Late Gk. ἀναμόρφωσις, = 'a forming anew': a distorted projection of a figure which from a particular point of view appears to be properly proportioned.

1788 ANAMORPHOSIS, in perspective and painting, a monstrous projection; or a representation of some image, eather on a plane or curve surface, deformed; which at a certain distance shall appear regular, and in proportion: Chambers, Cycl. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

anánas, anána, sb.: Port.: the pine-apple, Ananassa sativa; according to Evelyn's Diary, 1661, July 19, first seen in England 1657; first cultivated successfully in England at

Richmond in Sir M. Decker's garden, 1712. Common in India in 16 c. whither Portuguese brought it from the W. Indies. Raleigh calls the fruit pina (q. v.).

Indies. Raleigh calls the fruit pina (q. v.).

1598 Ananas by the Canarijus called Ananasa, by the Brasilius Nana and by others in Hispanola Iauama: by the Spaniards in Brasilius Pinas, because of a certain resemblance which the fruite hath with the Pine apple [pine-cone]: Tr J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1. ch. 49, p. 90/2. — The fruits of this countrey are many whereof Ananas is the best, the leaves whereof are like the leaves of Iris or Aloes the fruit is long like Cucunbers or distaves: 10., Bk. 11 p. 251/2. — The common way to dresse the [common] Ananasses, is to cut them in [broad] round [cakes or] slyces: 10., Vol. 11. p. 20; 1885.] 1600 a fruite of great excellencie which they call Ananas: R Hakkuyt, Voyages, Vol. 111. p. 379 1634 Pome-citrons, Ananas, Plantaines, Cowcumbers: Str. Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 24. — The Ananas for goodnesse and shape may craue attention, which though it be not inferiour to the Giacke, for bulke and roundnesse, yet is the plant she comes of, no way equall, this growes not from Tree nor sowing, but of a root agreeable to our Arthi-choake, they appeare aboue ground at maturity, and affect not aboue two foot height: 10, p. 183. 1662 Ananas, Bannanas, Cocos, Jacynes, Mangas, Oranges, Lemmons: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 11 p. 26 (1669) 1691 From the Root... arise Leaves on every side, after the manner of Leeks or Ananas, whence the name of Wild Pine or Aloes, being folded or enclosed one within another: J. Rav, Creation, Pt. 11. p. 215 (1701). 1752 very ripe muscat grapes raised in my anana house, which is now stocked with African ananas: Lord Chestererfield, Lett., Bk. 11. No lxxi. Misc. Wks, Vol. 11. p. 383 (1777). 1883 A few pineapples are found at Boliobó, between the station and the native town, but the fruit appears to be very rare elsewhere in the vicinity, and we are evidently here on the confines of the district over which "Ananassa sativa" has spread with such wonderful vigour and rapidity: Daily Telegraph, Sept. 11, p. 5/8.

[From Braz. nana or nanas. The form anána

[From Braz. nana or nanas. The form anána is either Sp., or comes from taking the -s to be the pl. sign.]

Ananizapta, sb.: a mystic word found inscribed on gems and amulets, said to be a prophylactic for epilepsy and the plague. See quotations.

1584 Ananizapta smiteth death, whiles harme intendeth he, | This word Ananizapta say, and death shall captue be, | Ananizapta 0 of God, haue mercle now on me: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. xII. ch. xiv. p. 243. 1763 ANANISAPTA, a magical word frequently found inscribed on coins and other amulets, supposed to have a virtue of preserving the wearer from the plague: Chimbers, Cycl., Suppl. 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1873 In the Devonshire Cabinet is a cameo converted into an amulet, by the addition of "Ananizapta": C. W. King, Early Christ. Numium., p. 213.

From Heb. Anani (see I Chron., iii. 24), a name of the Messiah (according to ancient Jewish tradition); and Heb. Shophtah or Shaphtah, 2nd sing. imper.,='judge', 'vindicate', 'help'. The Aramaic Zapta,='matting', 'bed', quasi 'bed of alleviation', gives a less appropriate meaning. Another view derives the word from Arab. h'nān, = 'a charm' (e.g. dust from a martyr's tomb), and $septh\bar{a}$, = 'the stone in a ring'.]

*anankē, sb.: Gk. ἀνάγκη: necessity. Also personified, the ultimate Fate to which even the gods of Greek Mythology were subject.

1885 The theme is the predestined fate, the ananké of human existence: Spectator, May 30, p. 705/2

anapaestus, anapaest $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat.: a metrical foot; see first quotation. It is a 'reversed' dactyl.

1586 The mixt [foot of 3. silables] is of 6 divers sortes...2. Anapestus, of two shorte, and one long, as —— tauelers: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poets, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 67 (1875). 1589 your anapestus of two short and a long...as mānifold: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poets, II. xiii. p. 133 (1869) 1609 advanced gently forward, as if they footed the measures of the metricall foot Anapastus: Holland, Tr. Marc., Lib. 24, ch. x. p. 256. 1830 Dactyls, even following one another, are very frequently substituted for anapassts: Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk. II. ch. xxxi. p. 82. 1886 We give to certain accentual arrangements the names of dactyl, anapasst, iamb, &c.: Athenaum, Dec. 18, p. 821/x. Dec. 18, p. 821/1.

[Lat. anapaestus, fr. Gk. ἀνάπαιστος,='struck back', 'reversed', fr. aνà, prep.,='back', and παίεω,='to strike'.]

anaphora, sb.: Lat.: Rhet.: repetition of a word or words in several consecutive clauses. Also rarely, a composition in which such repetition occurs. Also a technical term in the Liturgy of the Greek Church, viz. for that part of the Eucharistic ceremony at which the elements are consecrated, and for the book of the Eucharistic Liturgy.

1589 Anaphora, or the Figure of Report: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III xix. p. 208 (1869). 1622 What is a Revert but her Antistrophe? her reports, but sweete Anaphora's? Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. xi. p. 103. 1753 Anaphora is also a title given to those little Syriac liturgies, wherein are contained the prayers after the Osculum? Pacis: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1883 An anaphora translated into Latin by Renaudot is ascribed to [Jacob Baradæus]: Schaff Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. II. p. 1135/2.

[From Gk. arapopá, lit. = 'a carrying back'.]

anāreta, anaereta, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀναιρέτης, 'destroyer': Astrol.: the planet which destroys life.

1603 the Sunge in that nativitie cannot be Aphata vita, or disposer of the life, neither on the other side could the occurse of Mars be America, with

Ptolomie in this case maketh the degree setting to be the onely Anareta: C. Heydon, Def. Judic. Astrol., p. 493. 1647 the Anareta or Interficient Planet, is he who is placed in the eighth house: W. Lilly, Chr. Astrol., ch. c.v. p. 529. 1696 Phillips, World of Words. 1753 ANÆRETA, in astrology, a place in the heavens, at which the Apheta arriving, an infant born at that time, is in danger of death..opposed to Apheta .. the same, with what the Arabs call Anacin: CHANBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1819 ANARETA, the planet that destroys life: J. WILSON, Dict. Astrol — When there are two Anaretas, that will kill of which the position is strongest in the figure: ib., s.v. Anaretic Point.

anastomösis, pl. anastomöses, sb.: Gk. ἀναστόμωσις, lit. ='opening of an orifice': cross communication of ducts or channels, orig. of veins, arteries, and other ducts of animal bodies; hence, of vessels of vegetables, channels of water, and even any kind of system of crossing or branching lines.

1541 Sometimes solution of continuity commeth by operation of the cryfices of the vesselles, in greke named Anostomosis: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest, &c., sig and A ii vo 1668 Yet could I not...find the Anastomoses of Vena Cava and Vena Porta open, but all blind: Culpepper & Cole, Barthol. Anat. 1. 303. 1696 Phillips, World of Words. 1707 Anastomosis, (Gr.) an Efluxion of the Blood or Chyle, at the meeting of the Vessels that close not narrowly: Glossogr. Angl. Nov.

anastrophē, sb.: Gk. ἀναστροφή, = 'a turning back': Rhet.: inversion or alteration of the natural order of words in a sentence.

1696 Anastrophe, gr. a Rhetorical Figure, wherein words are preposterously placed: Phillips, World of Words. 1763 Anastrophe, in rhetoric, denotes a quaint inversion of the order of the words in a sentence: Chambers, Cycl., a qua... Suppl.

*anathema, sb.: Eccl. Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνάθεμα: orig. 'something consecrated to a god', later 'something devoted to divine vengeance', 'something accursed' (Rom., ix. 3).

1. anything devoted to perdition.

1526 [See Anathema Maranatha]. 1582 For I wished, my self to be an anathema from Christ for my brethren, who are my kinsmen according to the flesh: New Test (Rhemes), Rom., ix 3 1590 though thou arte anathema, yet proue not an atheist: Greene, Newer to Late, Wks., p. 13 (1861).

2. a solemn curse or denunciation; the curse of God, the great curse of the Church. Later, any imprecation or denunciation.

nunciation.

1619 saith the Tridentine Councell, with Anathema to the gaine-sayers: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xviii. p. 205. 1620 An Anathema was denounced against all Hereticks in general: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. viii. p. 738 (1676). 1634 notwithstanding their Prophets Anathema, thousands of them will venture to drink wine: Howell, Epist Ho-El, Vol. 11. Iv. p. 348 (1678). 1646 So an anathema was pronounc'd, and publiquely fix'd up against him: — Lewis AIII, p. 118. 1659 They do not take all the Anathema & Rejections in their own Councils, to be Canons or Articles of faith: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, ch. xxxvi p. 259 bef. 1670 yet they and theirs cannot escape the Curse of an hundred Anathema's darted against them: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 193, p. 206. 1781 I doubt that uncharitable anathema is more in the spirit of the Old Testament than of the New: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 484 (1858). 1820 he betakes himself to build up a curse against his adversary in the form of a round barrow or mound of stones. leaving room enough for his relatives or friends. who may take an interest in his cause, to add a pebble to his anathema: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 292. 1826 the fear of the world's anathema cannot affect me in a dungeon: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xxxvi. p. 390 (1884). 1828 It was a pleasure to trace the course of the brother poets, and no more than justice to repeat their anathema upon Narbonne: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 321. 1854 Should eighty-thousand college-councils | Thunder 'Anathema,' friend, at you: Tenwyson, Poems, Vol. v p. 73 (1886) *1877 making the season of joy and grateful triumph....a time of controversy, anathema, and even sanguinary violence: Ecke, Mar 31 [St.] Echo, Mar 31 [St.]

anathēma, anathema, sb.: Gk. ἀνάθημα, ἀνάθεμα: something dedicated or consecrated to a god, an offering.

1696 Anathema, in another sence it is a thing set apart and consecrated to God or pious uses: PHILLIPS, World of Words.

1886 These tables are... representations of an anathema or sacred offering to the gods, as is set forth in the Greek inscription below: J. Hirst, in Athenaum, Dec. 25, p. 869/x.

*Anathema Maranathá: an intensified formula of imprecation used in I Cor., xvi. 22, and formed by adding Maραν ἀθά, a transcription in Gk. of the Aramaic Maranatha, ='our Lord is come', to the Gk. ἀνάθεμα; see anathema.

— Our Lord is come; to the GK. ανασεμα; see anavironia.

[bef. 1400 If ony man love not oure Lord Jhesu Crist, be he cursid, Maranatha, that is, in the comynge of the Lord: Wycliffite Bible, r Cor., xvi. 22 (1850).] 1526 Yf eny man love not the LORDE I esus Christ, the same be Anathema Maharan Matha: Tyndals, ib. 1611 If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him bee Anathema Maranatha: Bible, ib. 1649 and whosoever shall break and violate such a trust and confidence, Anathema Marantha be unto them: Affect to all Rational Man, p. 24.

anatomist $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. anatomists: one who investigates the structure of organisms, esp. of animals and human bodies by dissection; also metaph. an analyser. Used attributively by J. Sanford, 1569.

1543 Vuula (as the Anatomystes say) is aspengyous membre, whiche nature hath produced for .il. causes: Transison, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lx r/2.

1563 thrée ventricules, and that whych the anotomistes do câl artus, conteyning the armes and legges: T. Gale, Enchirid., fol 12 vo. 1569 The Anotomist Arte: J. Sanford, Agripha's Van. Artes, 153. [N.E. D.] 1578 this History of Man, picked from the plenty of the most noble Anathomistes aboue named. J. Banister, Hist. Man, sig B i vo. 1601 right skilfull masters in Chirugerie, and the best learned Anatomists: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 11, ch. 37, Vol. 1. p 335. 1644 the Monastery. famous for...the renowned.. anatomist Fabricius: Evelun, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 104 (1872)

anatomy $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. anatomie: dissection.

1. abstract. the process of dissecting an organism, esp. the body of an animal or man; also metaph. minute examination, analysis.

ation, analysis.

1525 Also ye shold knowe & vnderstonde parfytly your Anathomia / whiche is the gaderynge and also yo dysmembrynge of the lymmes of yo body: Tr. Ferome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. A ij vo/2 1541 Anathomy is called ryght dyuysyon of membres done for certayne knowleges: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest, Soc. sig. B iii vo. 1563 the subtecte and matter of Chrurgerye (beynge the bodye of man) cannot be fully knowen, wythout the exercise of the Anotomye: T GALE, Inst Chururg, fol. 7 ro. 1579 The Stigion that maketh the Anatomie: J. Lyux, Burbines, p. 203 (1868). 1589 Expect not here Anotamies of Lands, Seas, Hell, and Skyes: W. Wanner, Albien's England, Bk. v. ch. xxvii. p. 1195 it shall not be amisse first to waigh this latter sort of Poetrie by his works, and then by his partes; and if in neyther of these Anatomies hee be condemnable, I hope wee shall obtaine a more fauourable sentence: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 20 (1868). 1645 [I] went to Padua, to be present at the famous anatomy lecture: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 224 (1872). bef. 1658 for every Character is an Anatomy-lecture: J. CLEWELAND, Wks., p. 82 (1687). 1662 Dr. Meret...showed me the...theatre for anatomy: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 391 (1872). 1753 Anatomy, is also used, in amproper sense, for the analysis of mixt bodies: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1832 To appoint...three persons to be inspectors of places where anatomy is carried on: Stat. 2 & 3 Wm. IV., ch. 75, § 2.

I a. organic structure discovered by dissection; also metaph.

1579 The anotomy of man [is] set out by experience: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., 38 (Arb.). 1603 Heer lie I naked: lo th' Anatomy | Of my foul Heart: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Lawe, p. 488 (1668). 1646 we visibly behold therein the Anatomy of every particle: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 8 (1686).

the science of organic structure.

I & the science of organic structure.

1525 The Anothomy in generall of yo lymmes / skynne / flesshe / vaynes / synewes / and bonys: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. A ij vola.

1541 a cyrurgyen...ought to knowe...chyefly the nathomy: R. Coplant, Tr. Gaydo's Quest., &c., sig. B i ro. — Demanudes vpon the Anathomy of the skynne or the lether: ib., sig. C ii vo. — 1543 Anatomic is a ryghte science, by which the membres of mans body are knowen: Trahimon, Tr. Figo's Currery, fol. 1 rolg. — 1598 a painter...should also be indifferently seene in the Anatomic: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, p. 8. — 1659 I here send you my trifing observations concerning the anatomy of trees: Evenium, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 120 (1872). — 1671 Being less versed in the Anatomics of Plants: H. O., Tr. N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids, p. 27. — 1697 the more curious Anatomy. Dendranatome and Comparative Anatomy: Phil. Truns., Vol. XIX. No. 228, p. 554. 1712 But to return to our Sperulations on Anatomy. I shall here consider the Fabrick and Texture of the Bodies of Animals: Speciator, No. 543, Nov. 22, p. 7721; (Morley). — 1738 Comparative Anatomy, with a view to illustrate the human structure: CHAMBERS, Cycl.

I c. a treatise on organic structure; also metaph. a treatise embodying an analysis.

1528 there is in man CCClxv. veynes/as appereth in the anothamie: PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. a iv ro. 1548 A Treasure for English men, containing the Anatomie of mans bodie: T. Vicarv, Engl. Treas., p. 1 (16a6). 1583 GREENE, Anatomie of Flatterie. 1601 will we write more at large in the Anatomie of Man: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 16, Vol. I. p. 164. 1621 R. Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy. 1753 Titan...designed the figures for Vesalius's Anatomy: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl., s.v.

2. concrete. a dissected body (or part of one), a body for dissection; also metaph.

dissection; also metaph.

1540 the cutting open of Anathomy of a dead woman: T. RAYNALII, Birth of Mankind, Prol., p. 3 (1613). 1596 Letters doo you terme them?...no lecture at Surgeons Hall vppon an anatomie may compare with them in longitude: NASHE, Have with You, quoted in Dyce's Greene, p. 72 (1861). 1598 they must had dissected and made an Anatomie o' me: B. Jonnon, Kr. Man in his Hum., iv. 6, Wks., p. 52 (1616). 1601 For Andrew, if he were opened, and you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a fisa, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy: Shaks, Tw. Nt., iii. 2, 67. 1602 But of all the rest, they vsed a faithfull seruant of theirs...most vnthankfully: which because it is the very Anatomy of all the lesuits base gamed time, I will set it out word for word: W. Watson, Onadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 148. 1605 I will make thee an anatomie Dissect thee mine owne selfe, and read a lecture I Vpon thee: B. Jonson, Volp., ii. 5, Wks., p. 475 (1616). 1620 he had formerly cut in pieces a number of living Creatures with his own hands to make Anatomies: Brent, Tr. Saave's Hist. Counc. Trens, p. xvi (1676). 1628 anotomies & other Spectacles of Mortalitie have hardened him: J. EARLE, Microcasm., Char. 4. 1728 I could not save him from those fleaing rascals, the surgeons; and now, poor man, he is among the Oramys at Surgeon's Halli Gay, Baygar's Op., II. 1. [N. & Q.]

2 a. a drawing or model of a dissected body, or of part

1543 some which paynte Anatomies, wherin we ought not to reste: Tan-HERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirargi, fol. i to/r. 1753 Who has not seen the wax-work Anatomy? Chambers, Cycl., Suppl., s. v.

2 b. a skeleton; also metaph.

1590 They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain, | A mere anatomy, a mountebank: SHAKS., Com of Err., v. 238.

1599 a lank raw-boned anatomie: B. Jonson, Ev Man out his Hum., iv. 4, Wks, p. 143 (1616).

1603 Sups-vp their vitall humour, and doth dry | Their whilom-beauties to Anatomy: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Lawe, p. 482 (1608).

1630 The rich, the poore, the old, the young, all dyes, | All start! d, and fleshlesse bare Anatomies: John Taylor, Wks, sig C 1 vo | 2

1654 hath almost made himselfe a Sceleton, to preserve others from being an Anatomy: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 134

2 c. a dried corpse, a mummy; also metaph. and applied sarcastically to persons and the bodies of living persons.

1586 carrying vp and downe the hall at feastes, a dryed anatomie of a dead mans bodie: Sire Edw. Hoby, Polit Disc. of Truth, ch xivi p. 225 1591 In what vile part of this anatomy | Doth my name lodge: Shaks, Rom., iii 3, 160. 1597 You starved blood-hound | ... Thou atomy, thou: - II Hen. IV., v4. 33. 1598 they looked like anatomyes of death: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 654/2 (1869). 1603 a Scelet, that is to say, a drie and withered anatomie of a dead man: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 328.

Variants, 16 c. anothamie (-y), anathomy (-ie), nathomy, anatomie (-y), anotomy, atomy, 18 c. otamy.

ἄναξ, sô.: Gk.: 'king'; ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, 'king of men', title of Agamemnon (q, v_{\cdot}) .

1813 Murray the avaf of publishers, the Anac of stationers: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 217 (1832). 1842 an avaf ανδρων, like the great Agamemnon: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 302 (1865).

*anchithērium, anchithere $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Mod. Lat., or Anglicised: Geol.: fossil animal of the Eocene and Miocene strata, regarded as a link between toe'd and hoofed quadrupeds.

*1876 a probable hypothesis that the horse was but the last term of a series of which the Auchitherium was the first then known and the Hipparion the middle term: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

[Coined fr. Gk. $d\gamma\chi\iota$, ='near', and $\theta\eta\rho lo\nu$, ='wild beast'.]

*anchovy ($\angle u =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. anchova: a small fish of the Herring family (Clupeidae), caught in great quantities in the Mediterranean, the best near Gorgona, an island near Leghorn. It is pickled and widely used as a relish. The Fr. anchois seems to have caused anchoves to be occasionally regarded as singular, see quott. dated 1626, 1689; and is represented by Holland's enchoises.

1689; and is represented by Holland's enchoises.

1596 Item, Anchovies and sack after supper...2s. 6d.: SHAKS, I Hen. IV., ii. 4, 585. 1600 He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat. 2, wks., p. 203 (1616). 1600 a fish like a Smelt. [marg.] Called by the Spaniards Anchouses, and by the Portugals Capelinas: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 133. 1603 superstitious folke are perswaded, that if any one do eate Enchoises or such little fish as Aphya, she will likewise gnaw their legs: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 267. 1611 Anchois; ou Anchoies, The fish Anchoveyes: Cotge. 1616 Hartichoke, marrowbone, potato pies, Anchoves, R. C., Times' Whistle, vl. 2769, p. 87 (1871). 1617 great abundance of red herrings and pickled herrings, Sardelle, auchone [sic], and like pickled fishes: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. III. p. 115. 1626 All this Channell is very full of fish, especially of Sardinaes and of Anchouses: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 990. 1626 Anchouse: Cockeram, Pt. III (2nd Ed.). 1634 And eat Rotargo, Caviar, Anchovees, Oysters, and like fare: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. IV. v. p. 483 (1678). 1655 Anchoveas are but the Sea-minoes of Provence and Sardinia: Murfert, Health's Improv., p. 147. 1672 she looks as if she would dissolve like an Anchovee in Claret: Shadwell, Miser, i. p. 2. 1674 the bigger [Leviathan] of Mr. Hobbes would never be big enough to make Anchovy-sauce for it [Dr. S. P.'s Leviathan, of an everlasting world]: N. Fairrax, Bulk & Selv., p. 180. 1689 Anchoves, from the Fr. Anchois...a Loach, or small fish: Gasophylac. Angl.

anc(h)ylōsis, ankylōsis, sh.: Gk. $d\gamma\kappa\nu\lambda\omega\sigma\omega$: stiffening of a joint by the growing together of the bones; the growing together of bones which do not form a joint. The h is intended to keep the c hard.

1713 When these cartilages are destroyed...[the bones] very readily unite; this distemper is called Ancylosis: Chrselden, Anat., 1. i. 8 (1726). [N.E.D.] 1744 a Stiffness in his Joints, which by Degrees increased till it came to an universal Anchylosis: That is, all his Joints were immoveable or ossified: Phil. Trans., Vol. XLI. No. 461, p. 819. 1765 The Abbess...being in danger of an anchylosis, or stiff joint: Sterne, Trist. Shand., VII. XXI. 304 (1830). 1819 The true anchylosis may easily be known by the impossibility of moving the bones in their joints: Rees, Cycl., s.v.

ancien régime, phr.: Fr.: 'ancient order of things', primarily, the state of affairs in France before the Great Revolution, the old Bourbon monarchy.

1794 if once that terror were, by superior force, to receive a counter direction, the Ancien Regime or any other regime, would, I think, be submitted to without the slightest struggle: Morris, Letter, in Amer. State Papers, Vol. 1. p. 404 (1832). 1805 Unless the ancienne regime possessed the power of making the merchants richer: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 74. 1818 recall the good days of the ancien regime: T. Moore, Fudge Ramily, p. 4. 1828 the Duchesse de G— was a fine relic of the ancien regime: Lorp Lytton, Pelham, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1850). 1842 He hands his Jacobin scoundrels across the stage... with all the politesse of a...master of the ceremonies of the ancien regime; Craik and Macfarlane, Pict. Hist. Eng., Vol. 11. p. 601/2. 1885 The

French Revolution of 1793, breaking down the ancien régime, set a fashion of experimenting in democracy: Atheneum, Oct. 31, p. 563/2.

ancienne noblesse, phr.: Fr.: 'ancient nobility', the nobility of the ancien régime (q. v.).

1816 the crouching repentance of the ancienne noblesse: Edin. Rev., Vol. 26, p. 226.

Ancient, sb.: Eng. fr. It.: a rendering of It. anziano, = 'an elder', 'a magistrate'. See Anziano. The sb. ancient as a corruption of ensign is not admissible in this Dict.

1701 nme Ancients who bear the Title Exellentissimo's: New Account of Italy, p. 64.

ancīle, pl. ancīlia, sb.: Lat.: Rom. Antiq.: one of twelve sacred shields borne in solemn processions by the Salii, or dancing priests of Mars in Ancient Rome. The original ancīle, whence eleven copies were made, was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, and on its safety that of Rome was supposed to depend.

1579 They call these targets [of the Salii] Ancylia: NORTH, Tr. Plut., p. 70 (1512). 1600 your Ancilia and Scutcheans: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p. 213. — the sacred shields Ancilia: th., Bk. LXVIII. (Brev. Flor.), p. 1246. 1674 The Trojans secured their palladuum: the Romans their ancile: Brevint, Saul at Endor, 385 [T.] 1738 ANCYLE: CHAMBERS, Cycl.

ancilla, sb.: Lat.: maidservant, handmaid.

1871 Mrs. Winchester was attended by the flighty ancilla: London Soc., Vol. xx. p. 312/1.

ancona, sb.: It. See quotations.

1885 The Van Eyck's 'Adoration of the Lamb' at Ghent and Berlin [is] a true representative of the Italian ancona or group of pictures included in a single altarpiece: Athenaeum, Sept. 19, p. 377/2. 1887 The lively figure of the Infant...is worthy of the fine master to whom we owe a noble ancona in the National Gallery: 16, Jan. 22, p. 134/3.

ancora, adv.: It.: 'again'; also used as sb. meaning the call of ancora by an audience. Formerly used as the French encore (q, v) is used now.

1712 the Noise of Ancora's was as loud as before, and she was again obliged to speak it twice: Spectator, No. 341, Apr. 1, p. 497/2 (Morley).

ancyle: Lat. See ancile.

andante, adj. and adv.: It.: Mus.: moderately slow and in exact time, each note being made distinct. Originally a direction written on music to this purport. Also used metaph., and as a sb. meaning an andante movement; andante literally means 'going'.

1724 ANDANTE, this Word has Respect chiefly to the Thorough Bass, and signifies, that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each Note made very equal and distinct the one from the other: Short Explic.

of For Was. in Mis. Bks. 1758 A man that astonishes at first, soon makes people impatient if he does not continue in the same andante key [of the K. of Prussia's comparative inaction]: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol III. p. 126 (1857) 1784 [He] sells accent, tone...and gives to pray'r | Th' adagio and andante it demands: Cowper, Task, Bk. II. p. 44 (1817) 1885 With the exception of the third movement, andante cantabale, it is dry and uninteresting: Athenaum, Nov. 14, p. 645/2.

andantino, adj. and adv.: It.: Mus.: rather slower than andante, afterwards taken to mean 'rather quicker than andante'. Also used as sb. meaning an andantino movement.

1819 Andantino, the diminutive of andante, is applied to movements somewhat quicker and bordering on allegratto, or grasioso: REES.

*anderun, sb.: Hind. fr. Pers.: interior, inner apartments.

1875 the Nuwab and the inmates of his anderun: Echo, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St.]

andouille, sb.: Fr.: a kind of large sausage made of pig's or calf's entrails.

1605 Table of necessarie provisions for the whole yeare ...Andulees, potatoes, kidshead, coliforry, etc.: In *Archael*., xiii. 371. [N. E. D.] 1670 your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andollles, your Lange de porceau... and your Olio's: Shapwell. Sall. Lovers, v. p. 71.

andouillette, sb.: Fr.: forced-meat ball, rissole (q. v.).

1611 [The French] Whose Papagauts, Andoullets, and that traine | Should be such matter for a Pope to curse: J. Dones, in Panag. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. 1500.

androdamas, sb.: Gk. ἀνδροδάμας: a precious stone. Also Anglicised as androdamant.

1601 Androdamas is a stone of a bright colour like silver, and in manner of a Diamant, square, and alwaies growing in a table lozenge-wise. The Magicians suppose, That it took that name from repressing the anger and furious violence of men: HOLLAND, Tr. Phis. N. H., Bk. 37, ch. 10, Vol. 11, p. 624. bef. 1617 an Androdamant, a precious stone: MINSHEU, Guide into Tongues.

1626 Myrrhite, Corall, Andromade [sic], Iris: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. 1. p. 38. 1626 Androdamas, hard and heavie, bright like silver, and in forme of diners little squares, it putteth away fury, and anger, and rage of lecherie: Cockeram, Pt. 111, (2nd Ed.).

androgyne, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: a man-woman, a hermaphrodite (q. v.); an effeminate man; Bot.: a plant having both male and female organs on the same root or in the same flower. Also in Lat. form androgynus, -nos, pl. androgyni.

1552 Androgine, whiche bene people of both kyndes, both man and woman: HILDET. 1587 These vile and stinking androgynes, that is to say, these menwomen, with their curled locks: J. HARMAR, Beza's Serm. Canticles, 173. [L.] 1600 an infant borne of doubtfull sexe, betweene male and female, (which the common sort call Androgynes...): HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXVII. p. 635. 1601 Hermaphrodites, called Androgyni: — Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. 1 p. 154. bef. 1603 calling him Androgyne (as much as to say, as womanish man): NORTH, (Lives of Epannin, &c., added to) Plui., p. 1139 bef. 1617 Androgyne, he which is both man and woman: MINSHEU, Guide into Tongues. 1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words.

androīdēs, sb.: coined Lat. as if for quasi-Gk. ἀνδροειδής, ='man-like': an automaton in the form of a human being. Also Anglicised as android in 19 c.

1736 Balley, Dict. Angl. (2nd Ed.). 1738 Albertus Magnus is recorded as having a famous androides: Chambers, Cycl., s.v. 1819 Rees.

androsphinx, sb.: Gk. ἀνδρόσφιγξ,='man-sphinx': a figure of a sphinx (q. v.) with a man's head. Egyptian sphinxes are male, Greek sphinxes female.

1607 Amasis the king of Egypt, built in the porch of Pallas, an admirable worke called Sai: where he placed such great colosses and Anaro-sphinges, that it was afterward supposed he was buried therein, and was liuely to be seene imputrible: Torsell, Fourf. Beasts, p. 18.

anecdota, adj. pl. used as sb.: Gk. ἀνέκδοτα,='matters (hitherto) unpublished': Anglicised as anecdotes, whence the sing. anecdote.

 anecdota, anecdotes: secret history, revelations of matters hitherto unpublished. Derived fr. the Gk. title 'Ανέκδοτα of Procopius' memoirs of the private life of Justinian and

1676 A man. might make a pleasant story of the anecdota of that meeting: MARVELL, Mr. Smirke, Wks., IV. 71 (1875). [N.E. D.] 1686 Anecdotes of Florence, or the secret History of the House of Medicis: F. SPENCE, Title. 1738 ANECDOTES, ANECDOTA, a term used by some authors, for the titles of Secret Histories; that is, of such as relate the secret affairs and transactions of princes: Chambers, Gydl. 1771 Anecdotes of a Convent: Title. 1820 some political and domestic anecdotes relating to its celebrated ruler: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11. ch. v. p. 93.

anecdote: a short account of a biographical incident, or any single circumstance of interest. Also used collectively.

bef. 1721 Some modern anecdotes aver | He nodded in his elbow chair: PRIOR. [L.] 1761 Facts and anecdotes relating to persons who have rendered their names illustrious: T. WARTON, Life of Bathurst. [L.] 1781 We were told a curious anecdote of this rocky mount: JOHN HUTTON, Tour to the Caves, p. 48 (and Ed.). 1835 the bursts of laughter which followed these anecdotes: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xxix. p. 427.

abound in incident and anecdote suggestive of broad principles of life: H. MORLEY, Introd. to Plutarck's Lives of Perioles, & c. (Cassell's Nat. Lib., Vol. 58), p. 6.

3. unpublished literature. A modern use of the original Gk. sense.

1887 [He is] an industrious discoverer and publisher of anecdota, he shall not miss his due meed of praise for giving in convenient shape certain Lettres Intdites: Athenaum, Feb. 19, p. 253/3.

anemone, anemony (= ½ = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. anemōnē, fr. Gk. ἀνεμώνη, probably fr. Semitic Na'amēn='Adonis,' according to Lagarde; changed to a Gk. form so as to mean 'daughter of the wind' (aveµos).

I. name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order Ranunculaceae) with beautiful flowers, of which one species, the Wind-flower, grows wild in England.

grows wild in England.

1548 Anemone groweth much about Bon in Germany...it may be called in english rose perseley: W. Turner, Names of Herds. 1561 here are ij. kindes of Anemone: — Herb, sig. Cv v. 1578 Passeflower or the first Anemone, hath leautes like Coriander: H. Lytz, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. 11. p. 422. 1601 Passe flower or Anemone: Holland, Tr. Pin. N. H. Bk. 21. ch. 11. Vol. II. p. 92. 1627 Prime-Rose, Violets, Anemonies, Water-Daffadilles, Cyroux Vernse: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent vi. § 577. 1644 tulips and anemonies: Eyriyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 56 (1850).— anemones, ramusculuses, crocuses, &c.; ib., p. 65. 1664 About the middle of this Month, Plant...your Anemony Roots: — Kal. Hort., p. 151 (1720). 1693 Flowers, Talips, Anemones: J. Ray, There Discourses, ii. p. 124 (172). 1721 ANEMONY, Emony, or Wind-flower: Balley. 1764 carnations, ranunculas, anemonies, and defiodils: Smotilett, Pronce & Italy, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 360 (1817). Est? Anemones and Seas of Gold: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 57 (1860). 1819 Over fields enapsided with the crimson anemone furthered millions of azure butterflies: T. Horn; Amast., Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 190 (1820). 1864 the when the wreath of March has blossom'd, I. Crocus, anemone, violet: Transvson, Wks., Vol. v. p. 75 (1860). 1886 the leaping stream, which throws Betternal showers of spray on... flagrant hanging bells (Of hyaciaths, and on late anemonies: M. Arnold, Drum. & Later Prime, Merope, p. 133 (1885).

2. sea-anemone, popular name of several kinds of flowerlike marine zoophytes of Actinoid genera, an Actinia.

1767 the Actinia anemone or Sea anemone: Phil. Trans., Vol. LVII. p. 436.

angarep, angereb, sb.: in the Soudan: stretcher, bedstead. 1884 angareps (stretchers): Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, ch. iii. p. 36. — my angarep (bedstead) was quickly inverted [for a raft]: ±0, ch. v. p. 55. 1885 Angerebs, to use the Soudanese term for bedsteads, constructed of wood and hide cut in strips: Daily News, July 3, p. 5/4 — camels...heavily laden with angerebs traversely placed and resting on the flank upon a huge box: ib.

*angekok, sb.: Esquimaux. See quotations.

1819 an "angekok", or conjuror: Sir J. Ross, Voyage of Disc., Vol. I. ch. vi p. 150 (2nd Ed). 1835 as Otookiu was an Angekok, or conjuror, and physician in one, they proposed to apply their charms towards the cure of our fast-wasting patient: —Sec. Voyage, ch. xvii. p. 264. 1856 The angekok of the tribe—the prophet as he is called among our Indians of the West—is the general counsellor: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 118. — the angekoks, who are looked up to as the hierophants or dispensers of good: 15., ch. xii. p. 127. ch. xii. p. 127.

*angelica, sb.: Late Lat.: short for herba angelica,='angelic herb'.

I. Bot. name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order Umbelliferae). Orig. applied to an aromatic cultivated species of an allied genus, Archangelica officinalis, the root of which was thought to be an antidote to poison and plague.

was thought to be an antidote to poison and plague.

1527 Water of Angelica: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. II.

ch. xii. sig. A iv v⁰/2. — powder of the rote of Angelica: ib. 1548 Smyrnium
is neither Angelica nor yet Louage: W. Turner, Names of Herbs. 1551 the
roote of angelyca: — Herb., sig. B v v⁰. 1578 ANGELICA is of two sortes,
that is the garden and wilde Angelica: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodow's Herb., Bk. II.
p. 296. 1597 The rootes of garden angelica: Gerard, Herb., p. 147. [Nares]
1668 Garden herbs...Fennel, Angelica, Tansie: G. M[Arkilam], Way to get
Wealth, Tract vii. Bk. iii. ch. 7, p. 68. 1696 Angelica, an Herb so called, the
distilled water whereof, but especially the Roots, resist Poyson and all infectious
vapors: Phillips, World of Words.

1767 Angelica and lovage...delight in
moist situations: J. Abergombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 85 (1803).

2. in combinations, angelica-root, a drug of carminative property; angelica-water, an aromatic distilled water, of which angelica root was the main ingredient.

1527 of Angelick water: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. II. ch. xii.
A iv v^o/2. 1665 Take of Angelica-root two ounces: Advice of the Physig. A iv vº/2. sicians, p. 22.

2 a. short for angelica-root.

1584 Take...halfe an ounce of Angelica, Nutmigges two drammes: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 234. 1598 By requiting good for bad, & converting the worme-wood of iust offence into the angelica of pure attonement: G. Harvey, New Letter, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 285 (Grosart). 1602 the Iesuits wil haue such a figge in store for his Holinesse that shall do so, as no Ruebarbe, Angelica, Mithridate, or other medicine or antidote shall expell the venime, poison, and mfection from his hart: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 245. 1627 As if you should set Tansey by Angelica, it may be, the Angelica would be the weaker, and fitter for Mixture in Perfume: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. v. \$480.

2 b. short for angelica-water.

1653 orange-flower-water and Angelica: URQUHART, Rabelais, 1. lv. [N. E. D.]

2 c. the candied shoots or leaf-ribs of Archangelica officinalis, used as a sweetmeat and in cookery.

angelina: Anglo-Ind. See angely-wood.

angelot, sb.: Fr.: a French coin struck under Louis XI., an English coin worth half an angel, struck at Paris by the English under Henry VI. More commonly, a French cheese made in Normandy.

1611 Angelot: m. The cheese called, an Angelot: Cotor. 1617 [the French] have only one good kinde of Cheeses called Angelots, pleasing more for a kind of sharpenesse in taste, then for the goodnesse: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. III. 134. 1686 Your angelots of Brie; | Your Marsolini, and Parmasan of Lodi: DAVENANT, Wits, iv. z., in Dodsley's Old Plays, Vol. VIII. p. 486 (1828). 1678 J. RAV, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 51. 1676 To make angellets: True Gentlewoman's Delights, p. 21. 1698 Angelot, (Franch) a kind of small Cheese commonly made in France; also a sort of Musical Instrument somewhat like a Lute: PHILLIPS, World of Words.

*angelus, sb.: Lat.: the triple recitation of the 'Hail Mary' (see Smith's Dict. of Christ. Antiq.) or angelical salutation, practised in Roman Catholic countries three times a day at the ringing of the Angelus-bell. Also short for Angelus-

1608 Before dinner I make some prayers for the souls in Pargatory; after that I say the Angelus: E. S., Tr. St. Two. Life of De Rests, p. sr. 1847 Anon from the before Soully the Angelus sounded: London Low, Evangelies; Pt. 1. 1 3r. 1865 Ah. though the Angelus. Will you not enter? Bear HARTE, Russ & West Posses, for the Mission Garden, 4r.

angely[-wood], sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil anjili- (maram ='wood'): a durable timber of the Western coast of India, which also grows in Siam; Artocarpus hirsuta.

1598 there are trées by Cochiin, that are called Angelina, whereof certaine scutes or Skiffes called Tones are made: Tr J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. 11 p 56 (1885) 1663 many great Groves of Pine, and Angeline trees: H. Cogav, Tr. Pinto's Voyages, ch. xvii p. 64 — thick Forests of Angelin wood, whereof thousands of ships might be made: ib., ch. lxx. p 285.

angina, sb.: Lat.: quinsy. In English use often wrongly pronounced angina.

1578 that sharpe disease called Angina: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. I. fol. 39 vo. 1645 I was so afflicted with an angina...that it had almost cost me my life: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 222 (1872).

*angina pectoris, angina: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. angina, 'quinsy'; lit. 'strangling', pectoris='of the breast': a painful and dangerous development of heart-disease, characterised by acute pain near the heart with a feeling of suffocation. Not angina.

1860 the angina pectoris, a disease: Once a Week, Oct. 27, p. 485/2. 1884 died...from an attack of angina pectoris: H. C. Lodge, Studies in History,

*Anglais, fem. Anglaise, adj.: Fr.: English. See à l' Anglaise.

Anglaise, sb.: Fr.: fem. of Anglais, = 'English'. quot.

1880 Anglaise...An English country-dance of lively character. It closely resembles the Écossaise: Webster, Suppl.

*Anglice, adv.: Late Lat.: in English.

1665 I met with an old comrade that had lately heav'd a Booth, Anglice broken open a Shop: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, Pt. 1. ch. xlv. p 310 (1874). 1712 we may cry Altro Volto, Anglice, again, again: Spectator, No. 314, Feb. 20, p. 4541 (Morley). 1741 here we lay at the Sign of the Moon and seven Stars (anglice in the open Air): J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. p. 48. 1750 Aurora now first opened her casement, Anglice the day began to break: FIELDING, Tom Yones, Bk. IX. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. vI. p. 520 (1806). 1814 sent in their Address (Anglice adherence) to the new Government, Gent. Mag., I. p. 5371. ment: Gent. Mag., I. p. 531/1.

*Anglomania, sb.: Mod. Lat.: Anglomanie, sb.: Mod. Fr.: craze for the English people, customs, &c. See mania.

1764 She was here last year, being extremely infected with the Anglo-manie, though I believe pretty well cured by her journey: Hor. WALPOLE. Letters, Vol. IV. p. 304 (1857). 1825 an Anglomania raged throughout the peninsula, especially at Milan: English in Italy, Vol. I. p. 257 1830 we have no word in our vocabulary that corresponds with Anglomanie: Edin Rev., Vol. 51, p. 285.

*Anglophobia, só.: Mod. Lat. as if fr. quasi-Gk. 'Αγγλοφοβία: dread of England's power, aggression, &c.

Angola. See Angora

angor, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. angor, angour, accommodated to Lat. angor: pain, anguish, torment.

1603 For man is loaden with ten thousand languors: | All other creatures onely feele the angors | Of few diseases: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, 607. [Davies]

[Anglicised as angure in Prompt. Parv., 1440.]

*Angora, Angola, a town and province of Anatolia or Asia Minor, famous for goats with silky hair, and for a fine breed of cats; the name is given to the goats' hair, and to fabrics made from it.

1819 Of the things themselves whose appellations he had learnt, he seemed to have no more idea than the huge Angora cat which sat purring by his side: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 5 (1820). 1839 Formerly there was a prohibition against the export from Turkey of Angora hair, except when the form of homespun yarn: JOHN MINNER, in J. James Worsted Manuf., p. 463 (1857). 1852 the wool of the Angora goat...the weft Angora or Syrian white wool: SOUTHEY, Colonial Sheep & Wool, in Beck's Draper's Dict.

*Angostura, Angustura, a port of Venezuela, whence a kind of bitters comes and is named. It is made from the bark of Galipea or Cusparia febrifuga:

1804 Angustura is a bark imported within these few years from the Spanish West Indies: Med. & Phys. Yourn., Vol. XI. p. 566.

anguis in herba: Lat. See latet a. i. h.

angūria, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ἀγγούριον, = 'a water melon': name of genus of plants of the gourd family (Nat. Order Cucurbitaceae), and of their fruit.

1558 After this maner is made ye water of Anguria of the blossomes of beanes, of mallowes: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessic's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 170 re. 1611 replenished with diversity of delicate fruites as Oranges Cirrors, Lemmons, Apricocks, muske melons, anguriaes and what not: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 1. p. 233 (1776). 1617 divers kinds of Pumpions, whereof one called Angousia, as bigge as our Pumpions, is exceeding full of a very cold invec, being most pleasant for the coolenesse in any great heat: F. Morvson, Itim., Pt. III. p. 229.

anicut, annicut, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil anai-kattu, ='dam-building': a dam or weir across a river, the construction of which is the cardinal work of the great systems of irrigation. The use of the word has recently spread from the Madras Presidency all over India. [Yule]

1776 If the Rajah pleases to go to the Anacut, to see the repair of the bank: Letter fr Council at Madras, in E. I Papers, Vol. 1 p. 836 (1777). [Yule] 1784 depend altogether on a supply of water by the Cauvery, which can only be secured by keeping the Anacut and banks in repair: Desp of Court of Directors, Oct. 27, in Burke, Vol. 1v. p 104. [16.] 1862 The Upper Coleroon Anacut or weir is constructed at the west end of the Island of Seringham: MARK-HAM, Peru & India, p. 426. [1b.]

*anil ($\angle z$), sb.: Eng. ultimately fr. Skt. $n\bar{\imath}l\bar{a}$, = 'blue color'.

I. the Indigo plant of the East, Indigofera tinctoria; also the W. Indian Indigo plant, Indigofera anil.

1598 Annell or Indigo groweth onely in Cambaia: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 61 (1885).

2. the dark blue dye obtained from the Indigo plant, indigo dye.

indigo dye.

1568 of Nill a dragme: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 8 ro.
1577 Grame to die colours with all, Hides, Sugars, Copper, Brasill, the woode
Ebano, Anill: Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol. 1 vo. 1598 cotton, linnen,
anil, Rice, and other wares: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Vayages, Bk. i. Vol. 1,
p. 252 (1885). — Annil or Indigo by the Gusurates is called Gall, by other Nil:
it is a costly colour, and much caryed and trafiqued into Portungall...the hearbe
is very like Rosemary: to., Vol. 11, p. 91. 1599 to put on it [the skin] a kinde
of anile or blacking, which doth continue alwayes: R. Haktuyr, Voyages,
Vol. 11. i. p. 262. 1600 a kinde of merchandise called Annile and Cochinulla:
10., Vol 111. p. 458. 1604 the Afiir, although it comes not from a tree, but
from an hearb, for that it serveth for the dying of cloth, and is a marchandise:
E Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. IV. Indies, Vol. 1 Bk. iv. p. 248 (1880).
1614 great store of Indico and Anneele: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 54. 1625
I was sent to buy Nill or Indico at Byana: Purchas, Pugrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv.
p. 428. 1684 Indigo, which they call Nill in their Language: J. P., Tr.
Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. p. 93.

Variants, 16 C. anill, anile, anele, nill, annell, 17 C. annile,

Variants, 16 c. anill, anile, anele, nill, annell, 17 c. annile,

anneele, anneill, nill.

[From Arab. annil (for al-nīl), perhaps through Port., fr. E. Indian nīl, cf. Skt. nīlā,='blue', nīlī,='indigo', 'indigo plant'. The forms nil, nill, neel are directly from E. Indian

anima1, sb.: Old It.: a kind of defensive armour, quasi difesa dell' anima, = 'life (preserver)', i.e. protection for the vital parts. Hence Fr. anime (Cotgr.).

1579 armed with an anima of steele, made with scallop shels: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 526 (1612). [1611 Anime: f. A fashion of easie (because large-plated, and large-iointed) armour: COTGR.]

anima2, sb.: It.: lit. 'life', 'soul': Mus.: same as animato (q. v.).

1724 ANIMA, or ANIMATO, is with Life and Spirit, and is of much the same Signification as the Word VIVACE, which is a Degree of Movement between Largo and Allegro: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

1816 Encyc. Perih.

anima mundi, phr.: Lat.: 'soul of the world', 'life of the world'; a Platonic conception.

1584 they [the old philosophers] gaue therevnto a due reuerence, in that they acknowledged and intituled it Animam mundi, The soule or life of the world: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., &c., p. 557. 1704 This is what the adepti understand by their anima mundi: Swift, Tale Tub. § viii Wks., p. 79/2 (1869). 1834 The individual soul is an emanation from the anima mundi: Edin. Rev., Vol. 59, p. 363. 1871 pray to Him not as to a mere anima mundi or cosmic life, not as to a mere transmutation of matter: F. W. Farrar, Huls. Lect., Witness of Hist to Christ p. 22. life, not as to a mere transmutat Witness of Hist. to Christ, p. 23.

animadversor, so.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who criticises or finds fault, an animadverter.

1665 I must take the liberty to doubt, whether ever my Animadversor saw a long Glass, that was otherwise: Phil. Trans, Vol. 1. No. 4, p. 65.

[Lat. animadversor, noun of agent to animadvertere,='to turn the attention to', 'to censure'.]

*animal $(\angle = =)$, sb. and adj.

I. sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: living thing, breathing organism; see quot. fr. Owen.

1. generally, including Man.

1. generally, including ivial.

1605 man..the paragon of Animals: Shaks., Ham., ii. 2, 320. 1667
This Animal, call'd a Lover: Dryden, Maiden Queen, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 161
(1701). 1678 be Fourth Atheistick Form...which concluded the whole World, not to be an Animal..but onely One Huge Plant or Vegetable: Couworth, Intell. Syst., Pref., sig. **1 vo. 1704 all Animals, both Man and Beast: J. Rav., Three Discourses, Pref., p. x. (1713). 1712 Every kind of Animal is diversified by different Magnitudes, each of which gives rise to a different Species: Speciator, No. 543, Nov. 22, p. 772/x (Morley). 1712 methinks 'tis a chame to be concern'd at the removal of such a trivial animal as I am: Fore, Letters, p. 202 (1737). 1759 the whole of that animal, called Woman: Symples.

Trist. Shand., Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 74 (1839). 1777 Amongst writing animals, as you define authors, the animal that writes well is as scarce, as the animal that makes use of his reason is amongst rational animals, as we are called: Lord Chestererfell, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xi. Misc. Wks. Vol. II. p. 34 (1777). 1826 How convenient does it prove, to be a rational animal that knows how to find or invent a plausible pretext for whatever it has an inclination todo! Lyfe of Dr. Franklin, ch. ip. 19. 1860 When an organism receives nutritive matter through a mouth, inhales oxygen and exhales carbonic acid, and developes tissues, the proximate principles of which are quaternary compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, it is called an animal: R. Owen, Palacont., p. 4. [N.E. D.]

I. 2. specially, excluding Man, except when a human being is referred to as an irrational creature. (Applied in common use chiefly to quadrupeds, esp. the domestic kinds.)

common use chiefly to quadrupeds, esp. the domestic kinds.)

1588 he is only an animal, only sensible in the duller parts: Shaks, L. L. L., iv. 2, 28. 1599 there'll be divers attempts made against the life of the poore animal [a dog]: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii. 3, Wks., p. 110 (1616). ib., iii. 4, p. 123. 1603 Thus doo'st thou print (O Parent of this All) In every brest of brutest Animall: J. Svilvester, Tr Du Bartus, p. 142 (1668). 1644 the animals which dance after his [Orpheus] harp: Evelvin, Diarr, Vol. 1. p. 38 (1872). 1648 Yet forc't ere long for a small bait to light, The hunger of his Animall to stay: R FANSHAWE, Progr. of Learn., 231, p. 262. 1658 But by the attendance of Aviaries, Fish-Ponds, and all variety of Animals, they made their gardens the Epitome of the earth: Sir Th. Brown, Hydrotaph, Ep. Ded. 1665 Some Boobies pearcht upon the Yard-Arm of our ship, and suffered our men to take them, an Animals overy simple as becomes a Proverb: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 11 (1677). 1675 Subjects are stiff-neck'd Animals: Dryden, Aurenge-Z., ii Wks, Vol II. p. 24 (1701). bef. 1682 we have not the Cicada in England, and indeed no proper word for that Animal: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, IV. p. 35 (1686). 1713 animals whose circle of living is limited to three or four hours: Pope, Letters, p. 112 (1737). bef. 1733 may serve to prevent the like Animal [like Oates] biting harmless People again: R. North, Examen, I. iii 82, p. 181 (1740).

I. 3. attrib. 'animal food', 'the animal kingdom, world'; and now generally confused with the adj., as in 'animal passions'.

passions?

bef. 1461 Off whych I radde oonys among othir Stonys, | There was oon calyd Anymal: Lydgate, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p 399 (1652).

1658 Animal-musk seems to excel the Vegetable: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. iii. p. 37 (1686) 1678 Sensitive Plants and Plant-animals, cannot well be supposed to have Animal Sense and Fancy, or Express Consciousness in them: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk i. ch. iii. p. 160. 1690 the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms are so nearly join'd, that if you will take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any great difference between them: Locke, Ess., Bk. III. ch. vi. § 12, quoted in Spectator, 1712, No 510, Oct. 25, p. 7401 (Morley) 1750 the several species of animal and vegetable food: Fielding, Tom Yones, Bk. 1. ch. i Wks., Vol. vi. p. 18 (1806). 1771 observed exactly his diet, in eating no animal food: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. III. No. lxi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 539 (1777) 1797 M. Buffon...appears to be desirous of confounding the animal and vegetable kingdoms: Encyc. Brit., Vol. II. p. 22.

- II. adj.: fr. Fr. or Lat.: relating to soul, life, intellect, sensation, or qualities common to man and beast.
- Obs. applied to the functions, organs, or faculties of intelligence and sensation. (Opposed to vital and natural in the old triple division of the functions of Animals; whence is derived the phrase 'animal spirits', its meaning being changed in modern use from that of 'principle of sensation and volition' to 'healthy vivacity'.)

and volition' to 'healthy vivacity'.)

abt. 1386 The vertu expulsif or Animal | fire thilke vertu cleped natural | Ne may the venym voyden ne expelle: Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 2749. 1477 Of which three Spirit one is called vitall, The second is called the Spirit Naturall. The third Spirit is Spirit Animall: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. v. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 81 (1652). — The Spirit Animall dwelleth in the Braine: ib., p. 82. 1541 Where is the vital spirite made anymall & how: R. Coptand, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. E ii ro. 1542 the naturall and anymall, and spyrytuall powers of man: Boorne, Dyetary, ch. viii. p. 245 (1870). 1543 the membres, animale, that is to say of the heade, and hys partes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. ivo/1. — The parte conteynynge the brayne, and the interiour partes of the same, and the Animal spirites: ib., fol. iii ro/2. 1547 the animall sences: Boorne, Brev., p. 93. 1662 obstruccion of the sinewes, of the places vitalle, animall, and nutrimentalle: BULLEIN, Bulwarke, fol. lxx. 1663 vertues, animal, vital, & natural: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. ic ro. 1678 the brayne...doth beget the Animall spirite: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. viii. fol. 38 ro. 1619 the first, of Natural!; the second of Vital!; the third, of Animal, Spirits: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. v. p. 35. 1667 flowers and their fruit, Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublimed | To vital spirits aspire, to animal, To intellectual: Milton, P. L., v. 844. 1712 the Rays that produce in us the Idea of Green, fall upon the Eye in such a due proportion, that they give the animal spirits their proper Play: Spectator, No. 387, May 24, p. 56/2 (Morley). **1877 the animal spirits and the circulation of the blood: Times, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

II. I 4. Used as sh. in pl. by ellipse.

II. I a. used as sb. in pl. by ellipse.

1628 Diseases in all the regions of man's body; in the animalls, vitalls, and naturalls: D. Dent, Serm. agat. Drumb., 16. [N. E. D.]

II. 2. pertaining to an animal (I. I) as opposed to a vegetable or anything lifeless

1615 that good thing which is preposed to a man, is something spirituall, not corporall, nor animall: W. Bedwerl, Bichem. Import., L 8. 1691 Animal Parents of the same Speaker: J. Raw, Creating, Pt. II. p. 308 (1701). 1797 All animals...are possessed of vegetable life, whether the animal life is perfect or imperfect: Encyc. Brit., Vol. II. p. 22

II. 2 a. used as sb. in pl.; scarcely to be distinguished from I. 1.

bef. 1490 In foure Elements is comprehended things Three, | Animalls, Vegetabills, Mineralls must be: G Ripley, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 330 (1652).

1610 your mineralls, vegetalls, and animalls: B. Jonson, Alch, i. T. Wks., p 607 (1616).

1646 Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 25 (1686).

pertaining to lower animals opposed to Man or at least to his spiritual and intellectual being (cf. I. 2).

1619 This Animall Soule is the Sensitiue Soule, Daughter of Earth, and Mother of Euills: Purchas, Microcosmus. ch. Iviu. p. 568. 1646 Animal generation: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xii. p. 106 (1686). 1678 We have all Experience, of our doing many Animal Actions Non-attendingly, which we reflect upon afterwards: CUDWORTH, Intell Syst., Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 160. *1877 poor Caliban is furious, with all the fury of uneducated animal impulse: Times, Jan. 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

[From Lat. animal, sb. fr. animale, neut. of animalis, adj. to anima, = 'breath, life, vital principle'. The early adj. is fr. animālis; in some cases its position after the sb. suggests the adoption of the Fr. animal.

animal bīpēs, &c., phr.: Lat.: 'a two-footed animal'. See quot. fr. Chesterfield, who perhaps cites Martianus Capella, 4, § 398.

1625 confuting that definition of man to be Animal bipes implume, which is nearer to a description of this creature: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 536. 1748 every member at the board deigned to smile, except Mr Snarler, who seemed to have very little of the animal risible in his constitution: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 99 (1817). 1749 That man is animal bipes, implume fleatherless], risibile lable to laugh, I agree, but for the rationale, I can only allow it here in active primo (to talk Logic) and seldom in active secundo: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 173, p. 514 (1774). 1883 animal risibile: Daily News, May 14, p. 4/8 1888 Burns... will stand to all time as the best representative of all that is best in the species of the animal bipes implume called Scot: J. S. BLACKIE, in Manchester Exam, Feb. 1, p. 2/8.

[In Plato, Politicus, 266 B and E, man is implicitly defined as animal bipes, implume.]

animal rationale, phr.: Lat.: rational animal, living being endowed with reason.

1681—1703 The philosophers defined a man to be animal rationale, a rational animal: TH. GOODWIN, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VIII. 488 (1864). ib., Vol. X. p. 44 (1865). 1684 some have rather defined man by animal religiosum than animal rationale: S. CHARNOCK, Wks., ib., Vol. 1. p. 132 (1864).

animal rīsibile: Lat. See animal bipes.

*animalcule ($\angle = \angle =$), sb., often with Lat. pl. animalcula (incorrectly animalculae): Eng. fr. Lat.

a small animal, an insect.

1599 Boyle the Liver of any animalcle: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 131/1. 1705 We praise the pencil that well describes the external figure of such an animalculum, such a little creature: John Howe, Wks., p. 312 (1834). 1710 insects, reptiles, animalcules: Addison, Tatler, Aug. 26, Wks., Vol. II. p. 155 (1854). 1887 Those wretches who, as Coleridge expresses it, are "animalculæ, who live by feeding on the body of genius": J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 120. 1886 That animalcule there, in the pea-jacket, is Louis Philippe: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. vi. (Halifax).

2. an animal too small to be seen unmagnified, first discovered by the Dutch microscopist, A. Leeuwenhoeck, 1675.

covered by the Dutch microscopist, A. Leeuwenhoeck, 1675.

1677 when I was come home and did view the said water, I perceived several animalcula, that were very small: Phil. Trans., Vol. XII. p. 835.

1691 the Animalcules observ'd in the Seed of Males: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. II. p. 305 (1701) — those Minute Machines endued with life and motion, I mean the Bodies of those Animalcules, not long since discovered in Pepper-water by Mr. Lewenhoek: ib., Pt. I. p. 186.

1704 so far impregnated with, as to the naked Eye invisible, animalcula...as to produce these Marine Bodies: — Thrus Discourses, ii. p. 190 (1713).

1846 Some of the water placed in a glass was of a pale reddish fint; and, examined under a microscope, was seen to swarm with minute animalcula darting about: C. DARWIN, Yourn. Beagle, ch. i. p. 15.

1855 filling up the intervals by a perpetual dessert of microscopic animalcules: C. KINGSLEY, Glaucus, p. 90.

1883 to degrade their organisation or to reduce Radicalism from its present place in the scale of organisate beings to a great number of highly interesting polypi, extremely curious and original-minded animalcules: J. Morley, in Daily News, Oct. 18, p. 5/8.

1752 I have added some unknown species to the animalcule kingdom: JOEN HILL, $Hist.\ of\ Animals$, p. 2. [Jodrell]

[From Lat. animalculum, dim. of animal.]

animalillio, sb.: quasi-Sp., or quasi-It.: little animal.

1639 the same proportion which those animalillies bore with me in point of bignes, the same I held with those glorious spirits which are near the Throne of the Almighty: Howell, Epist. Ho.El., Vol. II. L. p. 341 (2078).

1696 Animalillio, (Spanish) a little Animal: Perillies, World of Words.

[Coined from animal, with Sp. dim. ending -illo (-11-=-15or with It. -iglo (-gl-=-ly-).]

animato, adv.: It.: Mus.: direction to a performer to sing or play with life and spirit.

1724 [See anima*]. 1816 Encyc. Perth. 1848 Animato. Spirited, bold, animated: RIMBAULT, Pianoforte, p. 90.

animator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: a giver of life.* energy, animation.

1611 being also the principall animator of my whole band of soldiers: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. III. sig. O 6 20 (1776). 1646 and if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their Animator: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 44 (1536). 1826 Fame trumpets this resurrection-man of science with as loud a blast of rapture as raine trumped this resurrection-man of science with as joid a biast of rapture as if, instead of being merely the accidental animator of the corpse, he were the cunning artist himself who had devised and executed the miraculous machinery which the other had only wound up: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. VII. ch. iii p. 397 (1887).

[Lat. animator, noun of agent to animare,='to give life to'.]

animé, anime (Cotgr.), sô.: Fr.: name of a W. Indian resin and of some African and E. Indian resins.

1577 The Anime is a gumme or Rosine of a greate Tree, it is white: Frampton, Yoyfull Newes, fol. 2 vo. 1604 New Spaine, which hath that advantage above other Provinces in goomes, liquors, and iuyoe of trees, whereby they have such aboundance of matter, for perfume and phisicke, as is the Animé, whereof there comes great store, copall, or suchicopal: E. Grinston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 260 (1880). 1646 Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will fiame, attract most vigorously, and most thereof without frication; as Anime, Benjamin: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 50 (1886). p. 59 (1686).

animi causă, a. grătiă, phr.: Late Lat.: 'for inclination's (lit. mind's) sake', or 'because of animosity'.

1681. I will not do it animi causa, for pleasure's sake, because I delight in the thing: Th. Goodwin, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. II. p. 179 (1861). 1803 an evident imposition by some of the pundits...animi gratia, on the General: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 121.

animula vagula, &c., phr.: Lat.: 'little soul hasteningaway', the opening of a poem on the soul ascribed to the Emperor Hadrian.

1619 wel might Adrian...quauer himselfe on the trembling Treble, Animula Vagula, Blandula, Pallidula, Rigida, Nudula, &c.: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxxii. p. 303. 1860 Once a Week, Jan. 7, p. 33/x.

*animus, sb.: Lat.: mind, impulse; hence in mod. use, disposition of mind, intention, esp. malicious intention, animosity. Also used with the Lat. genitive gerund.

animosity. Also used with the Lat. genitive gerund.

1816 those circumstances are allowed to be proved, as throwing light upon the animus, the malice, what is the main question for the Jury: Edin. Rev., Vol. 27, p. 114. 1827 With the animus and no doubt with the fiendish looks of a murderer: De Quincey, On Murder, in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XXI. p. 213. 1834 This may be collected both from the animus of St. Peter...and from the answer of our Lord himself: Greswell, on Parables, Vol. 1. p. 223. 1837 the leather had broken, and had not been cut, which materially altered the animus of the offence: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 166. 1853 his opinions are founded on what he hears Cobden has said, and on the animus of the peace party: Greville, Memoirs, 3rd Ser., I. iii. 71. 1882 The animus of the imputation implies baseness in him who makes it: J. G. Holyoake, in XIX Century, July, p. 90.

1885 The sacred writers...use the form of personated authorship which obtains in classical compositions, where there is no animus decipiendi ['of deceiving']: Athenaum, Nov. 14, p. 632/1. 1823 if the animus furandi ['of stealing'] exists, the propensity will be gratified by poaching: Edin. Rev., Vol. 39, p. 50. 1816 but it throws light upon the intention, and tends to disprove that animus injuriandi ['of injuring']...without which the law holds no man guilty: ib., Vol. 27, p. 115. abt. 1630 happily he had an animum revertental ['of returning'], and to make a safe retreat: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 38 (1870). 1829 not always stationary on the premises, yet retain [i.e. the animals] the animum revertental; or habit of returning home: Edin. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 77.

*anisette, sb.: Fr.: short for anisette de Bordeaux, 2

*anisette, sb.: Fr.: short for anisette de Bordeaux, a liqueur made with aniseed.

1837 To drink with them a glass of anisette: For. Q. Rev., XIX. IX. [N.E.D.]

anker, sb.: Du. and Ger.: a liquid measure equal to 8\frac{1}{2} Imperial gallons, used for wine and spirits; a cask for wine or spirits of the above capacity.

1673 Recd one halfe Ankor of Drinke: Pennsylv. Arch., I. 32. [N.E. D.]
1705 An Anchor of five Gallons is commonly sold for about two Shillings and
three Pence English Money: Tr. Bosman's Gainea, Let. xvi. p. 288. 1819
several were intoxicated with the rum from some ankers they had designedly
broken: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. L. ch. ii. p. 19.

*anna, ana, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: East Indian name of a species of money of account, namely, the sum of four pice (q, v), which is one sixteenth of a **rupee** (q, v). Half annas, and quarter annas or pice, are coined. As applied to a share, or to an element of a mixture, anna denotes the fraction one sixteenth.

1708 a debt due...of 80,407 Rupees and Eight Annas Money of Bengal: EARL OF GODOLPHIN, in Charters, &c., of E. I. Company, p. 358; [Yule]. 1727 The current money in Surat: Bitter Almonds go 32 to 2 Pick. I Annoe

is...4 Pice. 1 Rupee ...16 Annoes: A. Hamilton, New Acc., Vol. II. App., p. 5 [ib] 1776 The sum of rupees two lacks sixteen thousand six hundred and six, ten annas, and nine pice rupees: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, p. 9/2. 1803 Iron abounds in Singrowia, the value being from eight annas to a rupee the maund: J. T. Blunt, in Assatic Res., vit 67. 1804 The price of this labour may be computed...at two anas per diem: Colebrooke, Husb. & Comm. Bengal, 98 (1806) [N.E. D.] 1854 I will make an inventory of them to morrow when you are gone and give them up, every rupee's worth, sir, every anna, by Jove, to the creditors: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 362 (1879).

[From Hind. ana.]

annals ('='), sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Lat. annāles: records of events written year by year; legal Year-books. The sing. annal, meaning a record of a single year or an item of a chronicle, is a 17 c. adaptation.

chronicle, is a 17 c. adaptation.

1563 short notes in maner of Annales commonly called Abridgementes: Graffon, Epist. to Cecil. [R.] 1595 he likewise would relye vpon the annales of Fabius pictor: W. C., Polimanteia, sig. D 4 vo. 1601 we have found it recorded in yeerely Chronicles called Annales: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. W. H., Bk. 7, ch. 4, Vol. 1. p. 138. 1603 considering that the state of Rome was then ruinate, and all their annales, records, registers and memorials either perished or confounded: — Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 639 1607 If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there, | That, &c.: Shaks., Coriol, v. 6, 114. 1609 you read over all the Annales: HOLLAND, Tr. Mare, Lib. 25, ch 13, p. 280. 1621 Read all our histories...—Iliades, Eneides, Annales—and what is the subject? R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 101 (1827). 1642 I reade it vpon record in the Spanish Annals: Howellt, Instr. For. Trav., p. 36 (1869). bef. 1719 In British Annals can be found: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 12 (1730). 1787 The reign of Edward IV. is allowed to have been one of the politest and most cultivated periods in our annals: Gent. Mag., Nov., p. 947. 1886 The general English reader... is easily satiated with the annals of the East: Athenæum, Sept. 18, p. 367/3.

[First found in Lat. form annāles. properly pl. of adi. an-

[First found in Lat. form annāles, properly pl. of adj. annālis, = 'yearly', with lībri, = 'books', understood.]

annates (\(\pm\)\(\mu\), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. or Fr.: first-fruits, or a year's or half year's revenue paid to the Pope by an ecclesiastic on appointment to a see or benefice. In England the annates were a year's revenue paid to the Pope by an archbishop or bishop on installation. They were annexed by Henry VIII. to the crown in 1534, but were given up by Queen Anne to form a fund for the augmentation of poor livings called Queen Anne's Bounty.

1532 An Acte concerning restraint of payment of Annates to the See of Rome: Stat. 23 Hen. VIII., c. 20, Title. 1549 This bishop [Boniface IX.] ordeyned the Annates, that all spirituall promocions shoulde paie to the churche of Rome, halfe a yeres value at euery chaunge: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 63 **. 1620 For Annates he said, that it is de jure divino that Tythes and firstfruits should be paid to the Clergy: BRENT, Tr. Sawe's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 674 (1676) — the payment of Annats: ib., p. 714.

[The Fr. annate, fem. sing. sb. fr. Late Lat. pl. annāta, = 'year's produce', whence the Eng. plural form, if not the word itself. The sing. annat(e), fr. Fr. annate, is found in Scotch, meaning half a year's stipend reckoned from his death due to the executors of a deceased minister.]

*an(n)atto, anatta, an(n)otto, arnotto, sb.: ? S. Amer.

1. a red or orange colored dye, being the dried pulp of the seed-vessels of the annatto-tree, also called roucou and achiote (qq. v.).

1629 Anotto also groweth upon a shrub, with a cod like the other [cotton], and nine or ten on a bunch, full of Anotto, very good for Dyers, though wilde: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wien, p. 905 (1884). 1660 Annotto, the pound j. s.: Stat. 2 Car. II, c. 4, Sched. 1769 They paint immoderately with Amotta, or Roucou: E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 255. 1787 A little arouto is added [to the chocolate] by way of giving it an agreeable flavour and taste as well as colour: Gent. Mag., p. 908/2. 1789 The conditions...under which Annotto may be entered without payment of any duty whatever: Stat. 27 Geo. III., c. 13, Sched. A. 1819 ANNOTTO, in Commerce, a kind of red dye...otherwise denominated arnatto, anate, altole, and roucou: REES.

2. the Annatto-tree, ?bixwort (q. v.), Bixa Orellana, Nat. Order Flacourtiaceae, a native of tropical America.

anneele, annell: Eng. fr. Arab. See anil.

*annexe, sb.: Fr.: an addition to a main building. The word was made familiar by the machinery annexes of the London Exhibition of 1862. Also Anglicised as annex.

1885 A Walk through the Universal Exhibition of 1855, p. 194 (Galignani). 1882 The National Assembly of 1789 sate in what was then a portion or annexe of the Tuileries; Standard, Dec. 6, p. 5. 1886 The University Galleries are to be enlarged by the addition of an annexe: Athenæum, July 3, p. 17/2.

annihilator $(- \# - \bot -)$, så.: Eng.: one who, that which, brings to nothing or annihilates.

1698 Witwood, you are an annihilator of sense: Congreve, Way of World, iv. 9. [Jodrell] 1814 If the Scriptures present difficulties to the advocate of limited... Punishment, they present them tenfold to the annihilators: S. T. Colz-

RIDGE, Unpubl. Letters to Rev F. P. Estlin, p. 109 (H. A. Bright, 1884). 1850 The fire annihilator: Household Words, June 15, p. 277.

[From Eng. annihilate, for annihilater, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. annihilare, = 'to bring to nothing' (nihil).]

annil(e): Eng. fr. Arab. See anil.

anno, part of phr.: Lat.: 'in the year'; abl. of Lat. annus, short for anno Domini or a. Christi (qq. v.).

Short for anno Domini of B. Chilish (QC. V.).

1538 ye maye see in a plee Anno .31. E .3.: Tr. Littleton's Tenueres, Bk. III ch. xiii. fol. 150 vo. 1584 in his Almanacke anno 1580: T Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 219. — which was so profitablie invented by that woorthie Prince Gamberiuus anno 1786 yeares before the incarnation of our Lorde Jesus Christ: ib., p. 224 1598 in Anno 1583: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, p. 1. 1598
The 10. of May anno 1563. we departed: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 353.
1621 At Bologne in Italy, anno 1504, there was such a fearful earthquake about eleven a clock in the night: R. Burton, Anal. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 3, Vol. 1. p. 221 (1827).
1630 Since Anno fifteene hundred fifty five: John Tanlor, Wks., sig. Mm 1 vol. 1 T399 I received a letter for the burial of Mr. Robert Lithgow, minister of Ashkirk, in whose ordination, anno. 1711, I had been actor: T. Boston, Memoirs, Wks., Vol. xII. p. 394 (1854).

anno Christi, phr.: Late Lat.: 'in the year of Christ', another form of anno Domini (q, v).

1642 Anno Christi 1559...the nobility of Scotland...sente for him [John Knox] home: Th. Fuller, Abel Rediv., Vol. II. p. 2 (1867). 1657 so that pseudo-Moses...nade many Jews of Crete believe that he would do for them whom he cozened into the midst of the sea to their destruction, Anno Christi 434: John Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 434/2 (1868). 1662 as Bede noteth of the Britons, anno Christi 420: — Com. 2 Sam., xxiv. 17, Wks., Vol. I.

*anno Domini, phr.: Late Lat.: 'in the year of (our) Lord', in the year of the Christian era, reckoned from the date assigned to the birth of Christ by Dionysius Exiguus, which is now thought to be six years too late (Ideler, Chronol., II. pp. 399 ff.); usually abbreviated to A. D.

Chronol., II. pp. 399 ff.); usually abbreviated to A. D.

1538 At Whitbye, the viij day of Octobre anno Domini 1538: Suppress of Monast, p. 249 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1554 wherein the good man continued till his death, A. D. 1382: Br. BALE, Sel. Wks., p. 133 (1849). 1610 in the first year of William Rutis A. D. 1086: J. DENTON, Acc. of Camberland, 106 (1887). 1642 Andronicus (anno Domini 1184) having now left him neither army to fight, nor legs to fly...betook himself to his tongue: Th. FULLER, Holy of Prof. State, p. 442 (1841). 1662 This [the destruction of the templey of Julian] was Anno Dom. 360: John Trapp, Com., Vol. 1. p. 140/1 (1867). 1665 whose coronation Anno Domini 1528 was celebrated with wonderful magnificence: Sir Th. HERBERT, Trav., p. 218 (1677). 1682 None of your ornaments are wanting: neither the landscape of the Tower, nor the rising Sun, nor the Anno Domini of your new soveraign's coronation: DryDens, Medal, Ep., Wks., p. 123 (1870). 1818 some old figure of fun, | With a coat you might date Anno Domini 1829: Congress. Debates, Vol. VI. Pt. 1. p. 157. 1842 Signed...this 20th of May, | Anno Domini, blank (though I've mentioned the day,): Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 361 (1865). 1848 But in this present Anno Domini, we hail Charles Honeyman as a precept and an example: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 157 (1879).

anno mundi, phr.: Late Lat.: 'in the year of the world', reckoned from the supposed date of the creation, which Ussher gives as 4004 years before the beginning of the Christian era. Sometimes abbreviated to A. M.

1665 Moses...lived Anno mundi 2430: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 49

annotator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who makes notes or comments on a text.

1646 as a good Annotator of ours delivereth, out of Maimonides: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch. xxi p. 217 (1686). 18.. "Take at its just worth" (Subjoins an annotator) "What I give as hearsay": R. Browning,

[Lat. annotator, noun of agent to annotare,='to make notes on'.]

annulus, sb.: Lat.: 'a ring', applied technically to various ring-like surfaces or solids.

1660 I dined with that great...discoverer of the phenomenon of Saturn's annulus: Evelvn, Disry, Vol. 1. p. 366 (1872). 1752 The body of the amphishmena has a number of circular annuli surrounding it, from the head to the extremity of the tail: John Hill, Hist. of Animals, p. 101. [Jodrell] 1834 certain descriptions of first are supplied exclusively from a narrow annulus of soil: Bidin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 300. 1878 thus making it a portion of an assuration in the main surrounding wall, if uncut by others, would assume the form of a portion of an assuration of a portion of an assuration of an assuration of an assuration of a portion of an assuration of a portion of an assuration of an assuration of an assuration of an assuration of a portion of an assuration of an assuration of an assuration of an assuration of a portion of a portion of a portion of an assuration of a portion of

annunciator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, so : Eng. fr. Lat.: one who, or that which, annunces; an officer in the Greek Church who announces coming festivals; an American name for the indicator connected with an electric bell showing from whence the summons comes.

1753 Annuntiator, in the Greek church, an officer whose business is to give notice of the feasts and holy days: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1846 appeal to Moses and the prophets as annunciators of the death of Jesus: Tr. Strauss' Life of Yesus, 8 107. [C. E. D.] 1878 Relay with annunciator disk: Prescort, Speaking Telephone, &c. (New York).

[Lat. annuntiator, noun of agent to annuntiare, = 'to announce'.]

annus magnus, phr.: Lat.: 'a great year', the period of time in which ancient astronomers supposed the constellations to complete a great cycle and arrive at the same place as they occupied at the beginning of the cycle; according to some ancient writers, 15,000 ordinary years.

Ing to some ancient writers, 15,000 ordinary years.

1690 That which they [astronomers] call Annus Magnus, or the Great Year.

T. BURNET, Theor. of Earth, Bk. III ch. iv. p. 27.

1693 all that Space of Time is called the Great Year, Annus Magnus: J. RAY, Three Discourses, i. p. 330 (1713). bef. 1719 So that the compliment on this medal to the Emperor Adrian, is in all respects the same that Virgil makes to Pollo's son, at whose birth the supposes the annus magnus or Platonical year run out and renewed again with the opening of the golden age: Addison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 288 (Bohn, 1834)

1808 the idea of an annus magnus, one of the great astronomical periods by which so many days and years are circumscribed: Edin. Rev., Vol. II, p. 272.

1834 the duration assigned to each of them [races] by the Divinity was...measured by the revolution of an annus magnus or great year: Greswell, on Parables, Vol. I. p. 347. — It is implied in this tradition that, after eight of these annu magni, or great years, each generation of mankind would have had its appointed turn of existence: ib.

annus mīrābilis, phr.: Lat.: 'a marvellous year'.

1660 Annus Mirabilis, 1659—60: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 334 (1850). 1667 Dryden, Title. 1689 J. Partridge, Annus Mirabilis; or Strange and Wonderful Predictions gathered out of his Almanack, 1688. 1767 This has been every where an annis [sic] mirabilis for bad weather: LOND CHRSTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 188, p. 522 (1774). 1885 the years of evil fame which followed the annus mirabilis of 1815: T. Hughes, in Good Words, p. 63.

anomal(e), adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. anomal, fem. anomale: irregular, anomalous; an anomaly, an instance of

1530 what verbes be with them anomales: PALSGR., sig. A vi ≈. Whiche thinges because they have neither measure, nor rule, are called Anomals: J. Sanford, Agrippa's Van. Artes, 107. [N. E. D.] 1618 Fortune...hath likewise her Anomola: Relig. Wotton., p. 171 (1654).

[From Late Lat. anomalus, fr. Gk. ἀνώμαλος,='uneven'.]

άνομία, sb.: Gk.: lawlessness.

1652 By all this you see that amongst all irrational beings there is no ἀνομία, and therefore no ἀμαρτία, and therefore no τιμωρία: N. CULVERWILL, Light of Nature, ch. vi. p. 42. 1668 that [sm] is generally said to be ανομία, a transgression of the law: John Howe, Wiss., p. 194/2 (1834). 1834 since it were a contradiction in terms to suppose the Pharisees could be inwardly full of ανομία, as these asserted: Greswell, on Parables, Vol. IV. p. 306. 1884. In the household of faith the pestilential influence of that lawlessness—that ἀνομία,—which is a chief spiritual disease of this era of the world's history, is not altogether unfelt: Tablet, p. 722/z.

anona, sb.: Sp. an(n)ona: name of the custard apple of tropical America, and in Bot. of plants of the same genus.

1604 As for the Blanc-mange, it is that Anona or Guanavana which growes in Tierra Firme, which is fashioned like vnto a peare... It is no whit meate, though they call it Blanc-mange: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 252 (1880).

Anonyma, a false feminine formation fr. Gk. ἀνώνυμος, masc. and fem. adj.,='nameless', used to designate any well-dressed female of bad character who frequents fashionable resorts.

1864 Is that Anonyma driving twin ponies in a low phaeton, a parasol attached to her whip, and a groom with folded arms behind her? Bah! there are so many Anonymas now-a-days; G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. I.

anonyme, Fr., anonymus, Lat.: sb.: a nameless person, one whose name is suppressed; a designation adopted to hide a person's own name, a pseudonym; an anonymous work. Anglicised recently as anonym, but no good authority is cited for the form in N. E. D.

1591 Remedies against Discontentment...by Anonymus: Title. 1652 This Dialogue is there placed among the Anonymi, in regard I then knew not the Author: E. Ashmolz, Theat. Chem. Brit., Annot., p. 484 1656 to read all Authors, as Anonymo's, looking on the Sence, not Names of Books: R. Wett-Lock, Zootomia, p. 268. 1314 I thought an anonymes within my jact with the public: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 67 (1832). — There was a mental reservation in my pact with the public, in behalf of anonymes: ib., p. 65.

*anorexia, so: Late Lat. fr. Gk. disopefia: want of appetite. The form anorexis may be through Fr.

[1603 One while the Boulime, then the Anorexie, | Then the Dog-hunger or the Bradypepsie: J. Strussynn, Tr. Du Burkes, Furies, 45.]
**raxia, A queasinesse of strangatio: Coccanam, Pt. L. (and Ed.).

ansa, sb.: Lat.: a handle, a hold. In Astron. ansae are the projections of Saturn's ring, which have a handle-like appearance; formerly Anglicised as anses.

1652 Epictetus confessing that he had not the right ansa, the true apprehension of things: N. Culverwel, Light of Nature, ch. xii. p. 122. 1660 any one who deals freely...with this price of God's truth may from thence find a far better ansa of answering: J. Smith, Sel. Disc., p. 108 (1673). 1666 the Ansa (or Checks of the Ballance): Phil. Trans., Vol I No. 14, p. 33. 1696 That God is willing and able are two ansas, two handles, on which both the hands of faith may take hold: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 179 (1864).

anta. See antae or dante.

antae, Lat., antes, Eng. fr. Lat. perhaps through Fr. antes: sb. pl.: rarely anta, sing. (quasi-Lat.). The square pillars which form the front ends of the side walls of a Greek temple or similar building; hence, pilasters at the corners of buildings, or pilasters or pillars on opposite sides of a door.

1598 The first (according to Vitru:) they call Anta, as you would say the fronte in the pilasters. Where the small pilasters are made in the corners, which are also from their owne name called Anta: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 106. 1707 Antes, in Architecture are square Pilasters which the Antients placed at the Corners of their Temples: Glossogr. Angl. Nova. 1721 BAILEV. 1820 its only external ornament being a pediment supported by two Doric columns between the Antee, or pilasters, at the angles: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Staily, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 25.

Antaeus: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Avraîos: Gk. Mythol.: a Libyan giant, son of Earth, who gained fresh strength whenever he touched his mother, but Hercules (Herakles) held him off the ground in a wrestling bout and squeezed him to death.

1600 much like a second Antaus, gathering greater strength and more forces: Holland, Tr. Livy, Pref., sig. A vi vo. 1721 Antaus could, by magic charms, | Recover strength whene'er he fell; | Alcides held him in his arms, | And sent him up in air to Hell. | Directors, thrown into the sea, | Recover strength and vigour there; | But may be tam'd another way, | Suspended for a while in air: Swift, South Sea Project, Wks., p. 593/1 (1869).

antanaclasis, sb.: Gk. ἀντανάκλασις,='reflection', 'echo': Rhet.

1. a figure in which a word is repeated in a different or contrary sense from that which it bore before.

Contrary sense from that which it bore before.

1589 Antanaclasis, or the Rebounde: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xix. p. 216 (1869). 1646 Nor would his resolutions have ever run into that mortal Antanaclasis, and desperate piece of Rhetorick, to be comprized in that he could not comprehend: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vii. ch. xiii. p. 298. 1657 Antanaclasis, A figure when the same word is repeated in a divers if not in a contrary signification. also a retreat to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis: J Smith, Myst. Rhet., 107. [N. E. D.] 1681 And, in common speech...such antanaclasis. are frequent: John Howe, Wes., p. 337/1 (1834). 1696 Antanaclasis, (Greek, a beating back) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the same word in likeness is repeated in a various signification: Phillips, World of Words. 1711 he told me that he [Mr. Swan, the famous Punnstell generally talked in the Paranomasia, that he sometimes gave into the Place, but that in his humble Opinion he shined most in the Antanaclasis: Spectator, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley).

2. the reiteration of words previously used, after a long parenthesis.

1657 [See 1].

Antar, the hero of a celebrated Arabian romance, based on the adventures of the warrior and poet more correctly named 'Antara ben Shaddād. Hence 'Anterī (pl. 'Anātīra), = 'a reciter of romances' (in Egypt), Lane, Mod. Egypt., D. 23.

1819 Thus I amused myself with acting the knight-errant; and, in my own mind, became another Antar: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 71 (1820). 1849 The brother of the Queen of the English is no less than an Antar: LORD BEACONSPIELD, Tancred, Bk. IV. ch. ii. p. 244 (1881). bef. 1863 listening to the story-teller reciting his marvels out of "Antar" or the "Arabian Nights": THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p. 5 (1879).

antar: Eng. fr. Fr. See antre.

ante¹, prep.: Lat.: 'before', 'in front of'; generally used in composition as in ante-chapel, antedate, ante-room.

1584 I have added to my rules, ante rules, and post rules. Vale: W. BATHE, Introd. to Skill of Song, sig. A iii vo. 1888 A comparison of this with the other list [ante, p. 62] shows: Westmoreland Note-Bk., p. 132.

ante²: Sp. See dante.

ante Agamemnona: Lat. See vixere fortes a. A.

ante bellum, phr.: Lat.: 'before the war': used in the United States as adj, in reference to the Great Civil War.

1883 A return to the ante bellum state of Society was, of course, impossible: Stampland, Sept. 17, p. 5/a. 1888 During the ante bellum period the slavery interest maintained this rule [two-thirds rule] as an easy device for preventing the choice of a candidate objectionable to the South: New York Evening Post.

ante meridiem, phr.: Lat.: 'before noon'; usually abbreviated to A. M.

1647 if your hour of the day be in the morning, or as we say Ante Meridiem, or before noon: W. Lilly, Chr. Astrol, ch. iv. p. 41.

anteambulo, pl. -ones, sb.: Lat.: one who walks before, an usher.

1609 [A serving-man] is the anteambulo of a gentlewoman, the consequent of a gentleman: Man in Moone, 95 (1857). [N. E. D.] 1612—3 private gentlemen that were but ante ambulores [vic], and went only to accompany them: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 229 (1848) 1641. An anteambulo to usher in a thousand pains: MAISTERTON, Serm., 18. [N.E.D.]

antecedents, sb.: Fr. antécédens: bygone incidents of a career or history (of persons or institutions), usually with reference to present character or future conduct. In other senses antecedents is the plural of the 14 c. antecedent, from Fr. antécédent borrowed again in the above special sense in the 19 c.

1841 They will...sift what the French call their antecedents, with the most scrupulous nicety: Gen. Thompson, Exerc., vi. 237. [N E. D] 1845 but the anticedents of that house were not favourable to this speculation: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., i. p. 1857). 1852 To take office as a Protectionist, and then spontaneously abandon the principle of Protection, would involve a degree of baseness, from the imputation of which I should have hoped that my 'antecedents' (to borrow a French expression) might have relieved me: Lord Derroy, in Lord Malmesbury's Memoirs of an Ex-Minister, Vol. i, p. 299 (1884). 1854 she had been especially warned against Jack as a wicked young rogue, whose anticedents were wofully against him: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 321 (1879).

antecēnium, sh.: Late Lat.: a slight repast before supper (cēna).

1820 Before dinner a dessert, or anteccenium, was placed upon the table: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol II. ch. iii. p. 51. 1820 I will retain nothing of the Grecian entertainments but the form of their supper which consisted as you know of the πρόπομα or anteccenium: Hans Busk, Banquet, Pref., p. vii

antecessor, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who goes before.

1. a predecessor in office or work.

1494 He shulde followe the stablenes of his antesessours...and ponysshe mysdoers: Fabyan, vi. clxi. 154.

2. an ancestor.

1474 Of his grauntsirs fader and of alle his antecessours: CAXTON, Chesse, 53.

3. a predecessor in ownership of property.

1538 the deth of his antecessour at the common lawe: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. 1 ch. ix. fol. 17 ro.

[From Lat. antecessor (whence ancestor through Fr. ancestre), noun of agent to antecēdere, = 'to go before'. 'The word may have come fr. 14, 15 cc. Fr. antecesseur, a refashioning of ancesseur after Lat. antecessor-em, acc.]

*antennae, sb. pl.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. antenna, = 'sail-yard': a pair of sensory organs of insects and crustacea, also called horns or feelers; hence, metaph. organs of feeling; also, Bot. a pair of sensitive processes in the male flowers of certain orchids. The sing. antenna is sometimes used for one of the pair.

1646 Insects that have antenna, or long horns to feel out their way, as Butterflyes and Locusts: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 121 (1686). 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1811 nothing could overcome those instinctive feelings, the antenna of our duty: L. M. HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. I. p. 376 (and Ed.). 1843 as for the drawing of the beetle, there were no antenna visible: E. A. Por, Wks., Vol. I. p. 8 (1884). 1845 The wasp...making short semi-circular casts, and all the time rapidly vibrating its wings and antennae: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. ii. p. 36.

[Antennae was used in 15 c. to translate Aristotle's κεραΐαι, ='horns of insects', Lat. cornicula, because κεραΐαι also ='ends of sail-yards', Lat. cornua antennārum.]

antep(a)enultima, sb.: Late Lat.: Prosody: the syllable before the last but one of a word, the last syllable but two. Shortened to antepenult, adj. and sb. See paenultima.

1581 The French, in his whole language, hath not one word, that hath his accent in the last silable, saning two, called Antepenultima: SIDNEY, Def. Poesia, p. 71 (1868). 1589 antipenultimas: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., II. vi. p. 92 (1866). 1597 Your penult and antepenult notes: Tr. Morkery, Mur., p. 76. 1830 It [metrical accent] makes the penultima long, if the last is long, in thesis,... the antepenult, if the following syllable is short, in arsis: J. Seager, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Ek. I. ch. x. p. 20.

[Properly a fem adj.,='antepenultimate', with syllaba, ='syllable', understood.]

antepast: Eng. fr. It. See antipasto.

anteport(a), sb.: It. antiporta.

1. a hanging before a door.

1625 The Anteportaes were of cloth of Gold of Bursia: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1583.

2. an outer door or gate.

1644 Between the five large ante-ports are columns of enormous height: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872).

anterior ('_ "==), adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. anterior, comparative adj. fr. ante,='before', or fr. Fr. anterieur.

before, in front of, in reference to position or motion.

1541 From the anteryour parte commeth vii, payre of sinewes sensytyfes: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. E ii ro. 1578 the Anterior corner admitting ye first Processe of the Cubitite: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1. fol. 3 ro. — the anteriour part of the inferiour iawe: 16., Bk. 1v. fol. 48 ro. 1627 So it is manifest; That where the Anteriour Body gueth way, as fast as the Posteriour commeth on, it maketh no Noise: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 115.

2. before, of time; prior, earlier; sometimes with the prep. to.

1728 And thus it doth appear, that the first Dunciad was the first Epic poem, written by Homer himself, and anterior even to the Iliad or Odyssey: M. SCRIB-LERUS, in Pope's Wks., Vol. v. p. xl. (1757). 1882 Melchizedek, the kingly Priest of Peace, anterior and superior to Aaron: FARRAR, Early Days Chr., Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 348.

Anteros: Gk. 'Αντέρως: a deity supposed by ancient Greeks to avenge slighted love, or a deity that resisted the power of love; see Eros. In Plato, ἀντέρως,='returned love', 'love for love'.

1600 What! feather'd Cupid masqued, | And masked like Anteros? B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 3, Wks., p. 103/2 (1860). 1817 He [Iamblicus] who from out their fountain dwellings raised | Eros and Anteros, at Gadara: Byron, Manfred, II. ii. Wks., Vol. XI., p. 33 (1832).

antesignānus, sò.: Lat.: one of a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standard (ante signum) and defended it; hence in Eng. Lit. metaph. a champion, a precursor (q. v.). Anglicised as antesignan(e).

1602 so as what to make of him for my part I know not, vnlesse an Antesignane or immediate forerunner of Antichrist: W. Watson, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 325. — being like antesignanes of some horrible monster to be brought foorth very shortly after: id., p. 17. 1611 Nicolaus Servarius the Antesignanus of all the Jesuiticall familie used me more kindly and familiarlie: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 11. p. 438 (1776). 1657 the most wise Hermes and most pious Phylosopher of reverend antiquity the Antesignan of Naturall Phylosophers: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 214.

anthēlion, sō.: Mod. Gk. ἀνθήλιον, fr. Gk. ἀντήλιος, adj., ='opposite the sun': a halo surrounding the shadow of an observer cast by the sun on cloud or mist, generally seen in alpine or arctic regions.

1670 The Anthelion, observed by M. Hevelius Sept. 6, 166x, in which there were two coloured Arches of a circle: Phil. Trans., Vol. v. p. 1072. [N. E. D.] 1760 Soon after a very distinguishable Mock-Sun, opposite to the true one, which I take to have been an Anthelion, appeared: to., Vol. 11. p. 94. — Instances of Anthelia are extremely rare: to, p. 96. 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1853 tangent circles, parhelia, anthelia, and paraselenæ, came to us in rapidly-varying succession: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxxv. p. 312.

anthēra, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνθηρὰ:—a compound medicine made from flowers, used for ulcers of the mouth.

I. the internal organs of sundry flowers, such as roses, crocuses, used as drugs.

1528 Grete Herball. 1543 Anthera is the yelowe in the myddest of a rose, and it is colde and drye in the fyrst degree wyth supticitie: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Cherurg., fol. clxxxvi v/z.

2. (pl. antheræ) an apex of the stamen of a flower, one of the vessels containing pollen. Anglicised as anther.

1706 Anthera, the yellow seeds in the middle of a Rose...Among Herbalists Anthera are taken for those little knobs that grow on the top of the Stamina of Flowers, and are oftner call'd Apicas: Phillips, World of Words. 1738 Anthera in pharmacy, a term used by some authors for the yellow, or ruddy globules in the middle of certain flowers, as of lilies, saffron, etc. Some confine the Anthera to the yellowish globules in the middle of roses...Others apply the name Anthera to those little tutts or knobs which grow on the tops of the stamina of flowers; more usually called apices: Chambers, Cycl. 1819 I found the two anthera fastened to it, without filaments, and between them laid the style, the stigma having a small hook at the back to fasten it between the two anthera: Bowdich, Mission to Ashante, Pt. II. ch. xiii. p. 444. 1830 The genuine anthera, which he [Jacquin] calls antheriferous sacs: Lindley, Nat, Syst. Bot., p. 212.

Anthony. See Saint Anthony.

anthos, so.: Gk. & oos, = flower': old name of rosemary. 1543 of ye ince of anthos: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirarg., fol. cchwii ro/2.
wormewoode, anthos, mugwoorte, calamynt ana. m. i.: ib., fol. cclkin ro/1.
1738 Chambers, Cycl.

anthrax, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄνθραξ,='coal', 'carbuncle': carbuncle; also splenic fever in sheep and cattle and the carbuncular disease caught by mankind from animals so affected.

1398 enoyate therwyth the sore place/For yf the Tryacle be pressed, and it be a very Amrax. the Tryacle shall draw oute the matere that is drye and venemous: Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., vii. lix. sig. r vii xº/x. 1527 defendeth a body from Amrax/that be the great yll fauoured blaynes of the pestylence: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. ii ch. ccxxvi. sig. Pi x vº/x. 1543 whyche ye shall stampe together and incorporate them and laye them ypon the carbuncle or anthrax: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol xxxii xº/x. 1563 What is Anthrax?...That same which we cal Carbunculus and is an vicerous tumor: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 23 rº.

anthropomorphosis, sb.: badly coined fr. Late Gk. ἀνθρωπομορφόειν, = 'to represent in man's shape': description in terms applicable to mankind, personification in human shape or character. If such a word were wanted, it should be anthropomorphosia, -sy, but the earlier anthropomorphism

anthropopath(e)ia, sô.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνθρωποπάθεια, = 'humanity': ascription (to deity) of the feelings $(\pi \dot{\alpha} \theta \eta)$ of man (ἄνθρωπος). Anglicised in 17 c. as anthropopathie.

1578 He bringeth in God speaking after the manner of men, by a figure called Anthropopathia: Timme, Calvin on Gen., 176. [N. E. D.] 1680 But I rather think it is an anthropopathea, or usual figure in speech by which the Spirit of God stoops to the imbecility of our understandings: J. FLAVEL, Wks., Vol. II. p. 493 (1799). 1684 A smell is here attributed to God by an Ανθρωποπαθεια: S. CHARNOCK, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 542 (1865).

*anthropophagi, sb. pl. (sing. anthropophagus): Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνθρωπόφαγοι: man-eaters, cannibals. Anglicised as anthropophagy, anthropophague.

anthropophagy, anthropophague.

1852 Histories make mention of a people called anthropophagi, men-eaters: B. Gilpin, Serm. bef. Edw. VI. [T.] 1855 In this Iland also are people called Anthropophagi, which are wont to eate mens fleshe: R. Eddn., Newe India, p. 23 (Arber, 1885). 1584 Then are they kin to the Anthropophagi and Canibals: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. II. ch. ix. p. 33. 1600 the inhabitants...being for the most part Anthropophagi, or men eaters: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 19. 1602 was a crueller death then to haue beene torne in peeces and eaten vp aliue amongst Anthropophagis: W. Watson, Quadibets of Relig. & State, p. 339. — The very Canibals and Anthropophagis: ib., B. 33. 1604 And of the Canibals that each others eate, | The Antropophague | for gie], and men whose heads | Grew beneath their shoulders: Shaks., Oth., i. 3, 144 (1623). 1621 to devour houses and towns, or as those anthropophagus to eat one another: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 53 (1827). 1626 B. Jonson, Stap. of News, iii. 1, p. 42 (1631). 1642 Nay further, we are what we all abhor, Anthropophagi and Cannibals: Six Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § xxxvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 370 (1852). 1665 Lethyophagi...more properly [called] Anthropophagi: Six Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 17 (1677). 1665 in Anthropophagi: Dryden, Assign., Ded., Wks., Vol. I. p. 515 (1701). 1674 the danger of associating with these Anthropophagi of the Anthropophagi: Compil. Gamester, p. 9. 1829 Would he not suppose that the General Government was some foreign myriad, of the family of the Anthropophagi, with a Napoleon at their head: Compress. Debates, Vol. v. p. 289/1.

Antiano: It. See Anziano.

antibacchīus, sb.: Late Lat. for Gk. ύποβάκχειος or παλιμβάκχειος: a reversed bacchius (q. v.), a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables followed or preceded by a short syllable, as archdeacon, reform-league.

1589 the molessus spends all three parts of his race slowly and egally. Bacchius his first swiftly, and two last parts slowly. The tribrachus all his three parts swiftly: the antibacchius his two first partes slowly. his last and third swiftly: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., II. iii. p. 83 (1869). 1855 The three Paeonic feet are, the Creticus $\angle \angle \angle$, the Bacchius $\angle \angle \angle$, and the Antibacchius $\angle \angle \angle$: L. SCHMITZ, Tr. Zumpt's Lat. Grammar, p. 552 (4th Ed.).

[The prefix anti- is for Gk. ἀντι-,='against', 'counter', 'opposite to', 'opposed to'. In Eng. compounds, antimeans 'opposed to', with the idea of 'opposing personator of', as in antichrist (q. w.), or 'pretending rival of', as in antipope, anti-Casar; 'the opposite to' as in anticlimax, anti-wit; 'placed opposite to', as in antichorus; 'in contrast with', as in antimasque; more usually, 'opposed to', forming attributive compounds or compounds with various formative endings, as anti-slavery, anti-Semitic, anti-tobacconist, anti-supernaturalism. All compounds with anti- of English origin except antipope are later than 1600. The earlier antibacchius, -Christ, -chthon(es), -dote, -metabole, -nomy, -pape, -peristasis, -phon, -phony, -phrasis, -podes, -rrhinum, -spase, -strophe, -thesis, -theton, are of Lat., Gk., or Fr. origin. In words borrowed fr. It., anti- may be fr. Lat. ante (q. v.).]

antic (\bot =), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. It. antico,='antique', used in the sense of It. grottesca,='grotesque work'.

I. adj.: 1. (of works of art and architecture), in fantastic style, grotesque.

1548 At the nether ende were two broade arches upon thre antike pillers all of gold: HALL, Hen. VIII., an. 18. [Trench] 1879 the anticke and excellent workmanship of them [plate]: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 924 (for2). 1602 he could not then haue any colour to set out bookes, or anticke shewes...or to blaze it abroad in all nations: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 151. bef. 1658 As Temples use to have their Porches wrought | With Sphynzer, Creatures of an Antick draught: J. Cleveland, Wks., ii. p. 48 (1687). 1832 The antic and spiry pinnacles closed the strait: Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XXXII. p. 983.

I. adj.: 2. (generally), fantastic, absurd, grotesque, distorted.

1879 tumblers, anticke dancers, iuglers: NORTH, Tr. Plutarth, p. 920 (1612).
1891 Thou antic death, which laugh'st us here to scorn: SHAKS, I Hen. VI., iv. 7, 18. 1610 They fell sodainely into an antique dance, full of gesture: B JONSON, Masque of Oberon, Wks., p. 980 (1616). 1632 Pomp, and Feast, and Revelry, | With Mask and antique Pageantry: MILTON, L'Allegro, 128. 1678 We make our selves fools to disport our selves, | And vary a thousand antick ugly shapes: SHADWELL, Timon, ii. p. 27. 1682 our antic sights and pageantry | Which English idiots run in crowds to see: DRYDEN, Medal, i.

II. sb.: 1. fantastic tracery or sculpture, a fantastic figure or face.

1537 An antick deaurate with letters argentine: W. Holme, Fall Reb., 40. 1567 Antiques or gargailles are deused by Painters: T. Wilson, Art of Log., fol. 74 °P. 1583 with birds, beastes, and Antiques purtraied all ouer in sumptious sorte: Stubbes, Anat. Ab., fol. 29 °P. 1598 deuised to imbosse them outwardes with mens heades much greater then the life; and other strange antickes: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1. p. 110. 1625 Satyres, Baboones, Wilde-Men, Antiques, Beasts, Sprites: Bacon, Ess., liii. p. 540 (1871).

II. sb.: 2. odd, ridiculous postures, gestures, tricks.

1529 In sothe it maketh me to laugh, to see ye mery Antiques of M. More: FOXE, in Supplic., Introd., 9 (1871). [N.E.D.] 1602 so readie a double diligent to send abroad his fribooters and flying out censures and inhibitions against other words and writings, in discouering these Antikes in their right colours: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 100.

II. sb.: 3. a grotesque pageant, theatrical display, or dance.

1545 As it were menne that shoulde daunce antiques: R. ASCHAM, Toxoph., p. 147 (1868). 1589 this Anticke of Groomes: W. WARNER, Albion's England, p. 163. 1602 then imagine that you see so many puppets dancing the anticke, with sundry ptishes, face-makings: W. WATSON, Quaditiets of Reitg. & State, p. 16. 1616—7 The queen's musicians...made her a kind of masque, or antic, at Somerset House: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. 1., Vol. 1. p. 460 (1848).

II. sb.: 4. an actor of a grotesque part, a buffoon, a merry-andrew.

1564 Thou wearest me...sometime lyke a Royster, sometime like a Souldiour, sometime lyke an Antique: Cap, in Thynne's Animadv., App., 130. [N.E.D.] 1608 Cup. Well done Antiques: B. Jonson, Masques, Wks., Vol. I. p. 938 (1616). 1671 Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, mimics: MILTON, Sams. Agon., 1325.

[Antic became confused with antique, but in the above senses is a distinct word. The grotesque style in art was ascribed to the remains of antique art in Italy.]

anti-Cæsar. See Caesar.

anticaglia, sb.: It.: an antique, an object of antique art.

anticamera, sb.: It.: ante-chamber. See camera.

1625 Chambers, Bed-chamber, Anticamera, and Recamera, ioyning to it: BACON, Ess., Iv. p. 552 (1871). bef. 1670 the Great Seal, and the Keeper of it, waited two Hours in the Anti-Camera, and was sent Home without the Civility of Admission: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 211, p. 205 (1693).

Antichrist: Eng. fr. Eccl. Gk. 'Arrixpioros: the title of the antagonist of Christ expected in the primitive times of the Church to appear as an incarnation of evil, and often alluded to in all subsequent ages, some having designated the Papacy as Antichrist. Also, an opponent of Christ.

bef. 1800 Nu sal yee her, i wil you rede, Hu Pat anticrist [v. l. antecrist] sal brede: Cursor Mundi, 2200. bef. 1400 My litle sones, the laste our is; and as 3e han herd, that antecrist cometh, now many antecristis ben maad: Wycliffite Bible, v. John, ii. v. H. — This is antecrist, that denyeth the fadur, and the sone: ib. 2a. — For many disseyueris wenten out in to the world, which knowlechen not that Jhesu Crist hath come in fleisch; this is a disseyuere and antecrist: — 2 John, 7. 1611 yee haue heard that Antichrist shall come, even now are there many Antichrists: Bible, v. John, ii. v. 8.

Antichthon, sb.: Gk. $\partial \nu i \chi \theta \omega \nu (adj., sc. \gamma \hat{\eta})$: a counter-Earth, supposed by the Pythagoreans to be situated on the opposite side of the sun.

1684 [See antichthones, r]. 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1843 they asserted that there was an antichthon or counter-earth, on the other side of the sun, invisible to us: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 364 (1856).

antichthones, sb. pl.: Gk. ἀντίχθονες.

1. the supposed inhabitants of the Pythagorean Anti-chthon.

1684 this Opposite Earth being call'd by them Antichthon, and its Inhabitants Antichthones: T. BURNET, Theor. Earth, Bk. 11. p. 255.

2. inhabitants of an opposite hemisphere; more strictly antipodes (q. v.).

1554 They have lyke tymes of the yere, but yet not at one time our Antichthones doth dwell in the one, and we in the other: W. Prat, Africa, sig. D vv ro. 1575 We are the lesse moued to wounder at the Antipodes or Antichthones: J. Turlerus, Traveiler, p. 33. 1665 such as be to us Periocci be Antacci to our Antichthones: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 5 (1677). 1684 fixt their...Antichthones beyond the Ocean: T. Burnet, Theor. Earth, Bk. 11. P 257.

anticipator $(- \cancel{\perp} - \cancel{\perp} -)$, sb.: Eng.: one who anticipates; also written anticipater.

1598 Preventore, a preventor, an overtaker, an anticipator: FLORIO. 1837 His predecessors had been in his phrase, not interpreters, but anticipators of nature: Macaulay, Essays, p. 411 (1877).

[From Eng. anticipate, as if noun of agent to Lat. anticipāre, = 'to anticipate'.]

*anticlimax $(\cancel{\iota} = \cancel{u} =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. $a\nu\tau\iota$ - (see antibacchius), and climax(q.v.): Rhet: the reverse of a climax, an instance of bathos, a descent from the fine or lofty in language to a mean or commonplace ending of a period, as in quot. fr. Pope; also metaph., any descent contrasted with previous elevation.

1710 This is called by some an anti-climax, an instance of which we have in the tenth page: Addison, Whig-Exam., No. 2, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 380 (1856). 1727 the Anti-Climax, where the second line drops quite short of the first... And thou Dalkoussy the great God of War, | Lieutenant Colonel to the Earl of Mar: Pope, Art of Sinking, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 197 (1757).

antico-moderno, phr.: It.: modern-antique: signifying modern imitation of antique art or architecture.

1670 It is indeed a cheerful piece of Gothic building, or rather antico moderno: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 34 (1872). 1748 the works of his [Pope Leo XI.] time, both in marble and bronze, are now called Antico-Moderno: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No. 121, p. 272 (1774).

Anticyra: Gk. 'Αντικόρα: name of two coast towns in Ancient Greece, one in Phocis, the other in Thessaly, both celebrated for hellebore, which was supposed to benefit the insane. Hence Horace's Naviget Anticyram, Sat., II. 3, 166, 'let him take a voyage to Anticyra', i.e. 'he is mad'.

1621 Can all the hellebore in the Anticyræ cure these men? No, sure, an acre of hellebore will not do it: R. Burton, Anat. Met., To Reader, p. 56 (1827). 1626 This foole shoulde have been sent to Anticyræ | (The Ile of Ellebore): B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. IL.), p. 138 (1640). 1646 if, like Zeno, he shall walk about, and yet deny there is any motion in Nature, surely that man was constituted for Anticyræ: Sir Tr. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. I. ch. v. p. 13 (1686). 1657 for whose rage also and Cyclopsean fury there is no other reason why it should be sent to the Isle Anticyræ, but...their ignorance: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 14.

*antidote $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. antidote, or directly fr. Lat. antidotum, pl. antidota. The Lat. forms were frequent in 16, 17 cc. Often with against, for, to.

1. a counter-poison, a medicine given to counteract the effect of poison or disease.

effect of poison or disease.

1641 the summe of .xvij. Antydotes: R. Copland, Tr. Cwydo's Quest., &c., sig. Si. v. 1563 the pryncipall of all Antidotes or counterpoysons is Mithridate and Triacle: W. Warde, Tr. Alesso's Secr., Pt. 11. fol. 27 v. 1563 give the pacient some antidotum or Alexipharmacum, agaynste venome bothe inwardly and outwardly: T. Gale, Exchirid., fol. 8 v. 1580 stronge poyson Antidotum being but chafed in the hand, pearceth at the last the hart, so love: J. Lyly, Euphues & his Engl., p. 271 (1868).

1580 It is the true Antidote against corsine venome: Frampron, Yoyfull News, &c., fol. 131 v. 1596

That where they bite it booteth not to weene | With salve, or antidote, or other mene: Spens., F. Q., vi. vi. 9. 1598 it (boaco) makes an antidote: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iii. 5, Wks., p. 40 (1876).

1610 these Antidote which are given against poyson: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 56.

1619 the flesh of the biting Viper...can yeeld no Antidote: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxxiv. p. 320.

1627 But then againe, they may have some Antidotes: to save themselves: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. x. § 916.

1646 the Work is to be embraced, as containing the first description of poysons and their antidotes: Sir Tr. Brown, Pseud. Es., Bk. 1, ch. viii. p. 24 (1686). bef. 1670 confected an Antidote for every Poyson: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 205, p. 199 (1693).

2. metaph. a preservative against the influence of anything evil, a remedy for evil.

1515 Some say...that to find the antidotum for this disease is impossible: In Froude's Hist. Eng., n. viii. 24x. [N. E. D.] 1580 Expecting my Letter... eyther as Antidotum, or as Auconitum: J. Lylv, Euphuse & his Engl., p. 356 (1868). 1589 the eschewing of idlenesse an Antidote against fancie: R. Greene, Menaphon, p. 34 (1880). 1605 And with some sweet oblivious antidote to

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff' Which weighs upon the heart: SHAKS, Mach., v. 3, 42. 1623 requisite Antidotes against idleness to rouse vp industry: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 632 (1884). bef. 1658 I would not quote! The Name of Scot without an Antidote: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 37 (1687). 1675 There is no Antidote strong enough to repel the thought of future Judgment: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. i. § 2, p. 6. 1712 an Account of several Elizirs and Antidotes in your third Volume: Spectator, No. 548, Nov. 28, p. 779/1 (Morley). 1863 Antidote to the universal mania: C. Reade, Hard Cask, Vol. 1, p. 229.

[French antidote, fr. Lat. antidotum, fr. Gk. dvrídorov, = tremedy', neut. of adj. dvrídoros, = 'given against'.]

antigropelos $(\angle = \angle = =)$, sb. pl.: coined by or for a tradesman: water-proof leggings.

1848 The edge of a great fox-cover...some forty red coats and some four black...the surgeon of the Union in mackintosh and antigropelos: C. Kingsley, Yeast, ch. i. [Davies] 1876 Her brother had on his antigropelos, the utmost approach he possessed to a hunting equipment: G. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, ch. vii. [16.]

anti-Kesar. See Caesar.

*antimacassar, sb.: coined: a covering laid on chairbacks, sofas, &c.; named from the protection afforded against (anti-) Macassar (q. v.), a representative kind of hair-oil.

1864 Ethel makes for her uncle purses, guard-chains, anti-macassars, and the like beautiful and useful articles: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xx. p. 222 (1879). 1864 laid her gently down in the state arm-chair, with its elaborately worked anti-macassar: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 99. 1879 a young maid is all the better for learning some robuster virtues than maidenliness and not to move the antimacassars: J. H. EWING, Yackanapes, ch. iii. p. 19 (1884).

antimasque $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. anti- (see antibacchius), and masque (q. v.): a foil or false masque directly opposed to the principal masque, a grotesque interlude in a masque.

1612 They meete and contend: then Mercurie, for his part brings forth an anti-masque all of spirits or divine natures: Masque of the Inner Temple. [Nares] 1615 The Antimasque, and their dance, two drummes, trumpets, and a confusion of martiall musique: B. Jonson, Masques, Wks, Vol. I. D. 1011 (1616). 1622 The first Antimasque for the Scene: ib., p. 81, Wks., Vol. II. (1640). — may be admitted, if not for a Masque, for an Antichmask: ib., p. 84, 1623 They all daunce but Fame, and make the first Antimasque: ib., p. 96. 1625 Let Antimasques not be long: Bacon, Ess., liii. p. 540 (1871).

antimasquerade $(\angle = \angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. antibacchius), and masquerade (q, v.): antimasque.

1679 She order'd th' Antimasquerade, | (For his Reception) aforesaid: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III, Cant. iii, p. 178.

*antimonium, sb.: Late Lat. (? fr. Arab.): Alch. and Med.: gray antimony, trisulphide (sulphuret) of antimony, or black antimony (which is gray antimony calcined and powdered), the latter being sometimes called burnt antimonium, or stibium (q. v.), and is the same as alcohol 1. The antimony of Mod. Chemistry, at first called regulus of antimony, is an elementary metallic substance classed with nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, &c. Anglicised in 15 c. as antimony.

1543 of Antymonium burned, of burned leade ana.: Traherony. Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cxxvi ro/2. — of antimonium brought to poudre: ib., fol. cvii vo/1.

1558 gold foile...well fined with Antimonium: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 7°. 1569 of Antimonie: R. Androse, ib., Pt. Iv. Bk. i. p. 24.

1598 Antimonie a Minerall: R. Harlury. Voyages, Vol. I. p. 442.

Antimonie: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 473. — antimonie: ib., Bk. 29, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 366.

Antinous, a beautiful Bithynian youth of the Emperor Hadrian's court, the subject of many antique Roman portrait sculptures.

1816 this Antinous...has been likewise called Hercules imberbis: J. Dallaway, Of Stat & Sculpt., p. 213. 1870 Am I an Antinous, to be loved as soon as seen? R. BROUGHTON, Red as a Rose, i. 273.

antipape, sb.: Fr.: one called pope in opposition to the true pope, scb. a pope of Avignon during the great schism of the West. Anglicised as antipope, see last quot. fr. W. Watson, 1602.

1579 Interruption...by meanes of...Schismes and Antipapes: Fulke, Conf. Sanders, 570. [N.E.D.] 1602 sometimes with most infest warres, yea cruell deathes of the vanquished Antipapes, and perturbers of the Churches peace...set up an Antipape, golden calca, or Archyriest: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. State, p. 200. — acted the m. Antipape at least: ib., p. 181.

antipasto, sb.: It is whet to the appetite before a meal, the hors-d'œuvre (q.v.) of modern menus; also metaph. a foretaste. Latinised and Anglicised as antepast, antipast.

1590 The first messe, or anterpast as they call it... is some fine meate to urge them to have an appetite; Reg. Roys, Loys, in Harl. Misc., n. 182 (Meilh). [N. B. D.] 1821. An office is but an Antipast—it gets them an appetite to another office: Downt, Serw., [Nr., 192]. 1625 He vseth no sait at his Table, neither had be any Antipasto; but immediately fais abound the flesh: Purchas, Phyrings, Vol. 11. Bk. D. p. 1599.

antiperistasis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. artimeploraous, = 'opposition or reaction of surrounding parts': the influence of circumstances in exciting opposition to or reaction against their effect, opposition to any surrounding force or influence, force of contrast. Sometimes in the phr. per antiperistasin, = 'by an antiperistasis'.

"by an antiperistasis".

1897 That which is in the middest being furthest distant in place from these two Regions of heate are most distant in nature, that is, coldest, whiche is that they tearme colde or hot, per antiperistasin, that is inuironing you by contraries; BACON, Coulers of good & excitle, p. 126 (1871). 1598 the antiperistasis or repugnancie: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. IV. p. 160. 1600 CYNTHIAS presence...casteth such an antiperistasis about the place, that no heate of thine (Cupid's) will tarry with the patient: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 10, Wks., p. 261 (1616) 1601 which for being a persecuted Cleargie should be the more unite as per antiperistesin: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Fessuad Gent., p. 14. 1602 you shall see...sufficient matter in confutation of things in the Antiperistasis to the first part of Parsons Doleman: W. WATSON, Osuadibets of Relig. & State, p. 30. 1603 'Tis (doubt-less) this Antiperistasis (Bear with the word: I hold it not amiss | T adopt somtimes such strangers for our vse, | When Reason and necessity induce: | As namely, where our native Phrase doth want | A Word so force-full and significant) | Which makes the Fire seem to our sense and reason | Hotter in Wniter than in Sommer season: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Burtas, p. 38 (1663). 1603 Eudoxus saith, that the priests of Aegypti assigne the cause hereof to the great raines and the Antiperistasis or contrarie occurse of seasons: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 833. 1619 like a little water sprinkled on a greater Fire, or a violent Winde on a vehement Flame (with I know not what Antiperistasis) rather vnite the forces, & make it burne more violently inward: Puschas, Mucrocosmus, ch ki. p. 605. 1628 the naturall and genuine heate is by an Antiperistasis fortified: T. Venner, Via Recta, § i. p. 3. 1640 In this chill plight... Vet by an Antiperistasis My inward heat more kindled is: H. More, Phil. Po., p. 315 (1647). 1642 per antiperistasin: Howell, Instr. For. Tran, p. 17 (1869). 1657 Let your zall by a holy antiperistasis) then flam

antiphonal $(= \angle = =)$, sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. antiphonal, adj.

I. sb.: an anthem-book, a book of antiphons.

1587 Item a wretyn masbooke and iiij antiphenals: Glasscock's Records of St. Michaels, p. 127 (1882). 16.. to bring and deliver unto you all antiphonals, missals, grayles, processionals: Burner, Hist. Reformed Records, Pt. II. Bk. i. 47. [C. É. D.]

2. adj.: like antiphons, characterised by the alternate performance of two bodies of singers, responsive in sound; also metaph.

1719 Antiphonal singing was first brought into the Church of Milan, in imitation of the custom of the Eastern churches: BINGHAM, Chr. Antiq., Vol. v. p. 13 (1855). [C. E. D.]

antiphrasis, s.c.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $dvrl\phi pages$, = 'the designation of evil things by words of good import', lit. 'expression by the contrary': Rhet.: the use of words in the opposite sense to that which they properly bear.

sense to that which they properly bear.

1533 The fygure of ironye or antiphrasis: More, Debill. Salem, v. Wks., 339/1 (1557). [N. E. D.] 1667 yo figure Antiphrasis, which is when a word hath a contrary signification: J. Mapler, Greens For., fol. 9x po. 1584 the figure Antiphrasis, when a word importeth a contrarie meaning to that which it commonlie hath: R. SCOTT, Disc. Witch. Bk. XIV. ch. vii. p. 37t. 1596 For howsoever in their commonwealth, which they deliniate according to the guiltines of their owne feeling & government, or their Philippatry, which name they give themselves by a figure called Antiphrasis: Estate of Engl. Fugitives, p. 80. 1628 Those little Birds, which by an Antiphrasis, are called Oxen: T. Venner, by antiphrasis, as Mare Pacificum, which is out of measure troublesome and dangerous: John Trapp. Com. 1 Sam., iv. x, Vol. 1. p. 420/1 (1867). — And blessed God, for cursed, by an euphemismus or antiphrasis: — Com. 760, i. 5. Vol. 11. p. 157/1. 1693 they are that in truth, which the world in Favour and Fashion (or rather by an Antiphrasis) is pleased to call them: South, Sermone, p. 47.

*antipodes, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. Gk. dvrlnodes, pl. of dvrlnovs, adj., = 'with the feet opposite'. The sing. antipod(e) $(\angle = \angle)$ is Eng. fr. Lat. pl.; antipos is fr. dvrlnovs and should be antipus.

I. those who are on opposite sides of the earth; also with suppression of the reciprocity, those who are on the opposite side of the earth to ourselves. The Classical usage.

1398 And fables telle y* there be you'de bea the Antipodes, man y* have they fete ayenst our fete as Ysidre sayth; Transian, Tr. Barth. De P. R., xv. lii. 1555 Spayne hath descrued greate prayes in these owre daayes, in that it hath made knowen unto us soo many thowsandes of Antipodes, which leye hyd before and unknowen to owre forefathers; R. Edden, Tr. Angieristic Decades, t. xo. fol. 49 ro. — the Spanyardes are Antipodes to the Indians, and the Indians in lying maner to the Spanyardes; — News Indian, p. 10 (Arber, 1885). 1594. Yet with

his [i.e. the Sun's] light th' Antipodes be blest: Constable, Sonnets, and Decad., No. 3 (1818). 1596 We should hold day with the Antipodes, I If you would walke in absence of the sunne: SHAKS., Merch. of Ven., v. 1, 127. 1600 when the Sunne setteth to them under the Equinoctiall, it goeth very deepe and lowe under their Horizon, almost euen to their Antipodes, whereby their twilights are very short: R. HAKLUYT, Voyagos, Vol. III p. 50. 1601 It hath beene... thought...that Taprobane was a second world, in such sort as many have taken it to be the place of the Antipodes, and called it, The Antichthones world: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 6, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 120. 1602 amongst the Indians, Antipodies, and new Joinne world: W. WATSON, Quadilabets of Relig. & State, Pref., sig. A 4 r. 1603 affirme not they that there be antipodes dwelling opposit one unto another, and those sticking as it were to the sides of the earth with their heeles upward & their heads downward all arse verse: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 164. 1621 extend his fame to our Antipodes: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 14, Vol. 1. p. 187 (1827). 1630 When Phabus messenger the Cocke did crow, [Each morne when from his Antipods we their Shoes on their Heads: J. CLEWELAND, Whs., iii. p. 70 (1687). 1658 To keep our eyes open longer, were but to act our Antipodes: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 5, p. 23 (1686). 1665 The Antipodes: are such as be feet to feet, a precise straight line passing thorow the Center from one side to another: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 5 (1677).

I a. metaph. opposite in some particular which suggests the geographical sense, such as 'treading opposite', 'turning night into day'.

1605 He will neuer be one of the Antipodes, to tread opposite to the present world: BACON, Adv. Learn, I. 9. [N.E.D.] 1642 Christians were forced to be Antipodes to other men, so that when it was night with others, it was day with them: FULLER, Holy & Prof. State, I. ii. 32. [ib.]

2. parts of the earth diametrically opposite to each other, a part of the earth diametrically opposite to another part.

1611 strike it through the center, to the Antipodes: B. Jonson, Cat., v. 6, Wks., p. 762 (2616). 1640 That is th' Antipodes of England. The people there are contrary to us: R. BROME, Antip., i. 6, sig C 4 P. 1642 from the remotest parts of the Earth...vea from the very Antipods: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 33 (1869). 1883 We are starting for the Antipodes: M. E. BRADDON, Golden Catf., Vol. II. ch. x. p. 249.

3. [sundry extensions of meaning.]

bef. 1658 Or had I Cacus trick to make my Rhimes | Their own Antipodes, and track the times: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 50 (1687). — There court the Bittern and the Pelican, | Those Airy Antipodes to the Tents of Men: ib., p. 247. 1676 as soon as it has spi'd tis Frey, as suppose upon a Table, it will crawl underneath till it arrive to the Antipodes of the Fly, which it discovers by sometimes peeping up: SHADWELL, Virtuoso, iii. p. 43. 1681 the Salmon-Fishers...like Antipodes in Shoes, | Have shod their Heads in their Canoos: A. MARVELL, Misc., p. 103.

metaph. the exact opposite.

4. metaph. the exact opposite.

[1593 Thou art as opposite to euery good, | As the Antipodes are vnto vs: Shaks, III Hen. VI., i. 4, 135.] 1621 Antipodes to Christians, that scoffe at all religion: R. Burton, Anai. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 548 (1827). 1630 But from these Antipodes to goodnesse, by their Antithesis to nature, I appeale to my conscience, which is a witnesse to me that can neither accuse or condemne me: John Taylor, Wêr., sig 2 Aaa 1 r. 1631 A Zealous Brother...is an antipos to all church government: Brathwalt, Whimsies, 175. [N. E. D.] 1646 more differing in disposition, affections and interests, being herein right Antipodes one to the other: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 32. bf. 1658 How different be | The Pristine and the Modern Policy? | Have Ages their Antipodes? Yetstill | Close in the Propagation of ill: J. Cleveland, Wêr., 247 (1687). bef. 1768 I am half afraid of trusting my Harnot in the hands of a man whose character I too well know to be the antipodes of Harrior's: Sterne, Letters, No. cxxix. Wes., p. 788/1 (1839). 1817 as if it were myself coming out in a work of humour, which would, you know, be the antipodes of all my previous publications: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 350 (1832). 1819 I cannot better describe him than as the antipode to father Ambrogio: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. x. p. 185 (1820). 1822 In tale or history your Beggar is ever the just antipode to your King: C. Lamb, Eha, Ist Ser., p. 149 (1873). 1880 though but few years younger than her husband, she was the antipodes of him in this respect, that she was youth personified, the very type of girlhood: J. Pavn. Confident. Agent, ch. i. p. 4.

Variants, antipods, antipodies.

Variants, antipods, antipodies.

antīquārium, sb.: Lat.: fr. antīquārius, adj.,='pertaining to antiquity'; a collection of antiquities, or a place where antiquities are kept.

. 1881 It is rather an antiquarium containing chiefly statuettes and coins: Athenœum, No. 2823, 747. [N. E. D.]

*antique (_ _ _ _), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. antique.

I. adj.: 1. ancient, belonging to old times, esp. to the Classical ages of Greece and Rome; dating from old times, venerable from age.

1546 and yet noe antique or grave writer once make rehersall of theim: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol. 1. p. 107 (1846). 1590 The Antique ruins of the Romanes fall: Spens, F. Q., t. v. 49. — Ol goodly usage of those antique tymes, | In which the sword was seruaunt unto right: ib., III. is 1. 1600 an Antike picture, or some old counterfait: R. CAWDRAY, Trans. of Similies, p. 212. bef. 1609 I see their antique pen would have express'd Even such a beauty as you master now: Shaks., Son., cvi. 7. 1665 the Antick Romans, who...hated Digamy: Sie Th. Herbert, Tran., p. 46 (1677).

I. adj.: 2. old-fashioned, archaic, antiquated, out of date, stale.

1549 dooeth it shew such an antike maiestee: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 1600 O good old man, how well in thee appears | The constant service

of the antique world: Shaks., As Y. L. II. ii. 3, 57. bef. 1609 And you true rights be term'd a poet's rage | And stretched metre of an antique song: bef. 1609 And your

I. adj.: 3. in the Classical style of Ancient Greece and Rome; hence, the antique='the Classical style'.

1644 The design is mixed, partly antique, partly modern: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 118 (1872).

II. sb.: 1. a person of ancient times. Obs.

II. sb.: 2. a work or relic of ancient art.

1530 If this antique were closed in golde, it were a goodly thynge: PALSGR., fol. cxc ro/2. 1650 He led us into a stately chamber furnished...with... antiques in brass: EVFLVN, Dzary, Vol. 1. p. 271 (1872). 1829 The common antiques represent the most perfect forms and proportions: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 245.

antirrhīnum, -on, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀντίρρῖνον, = 'snapdragon', lit. 'with a counterfeit snout' (δìs, stem ρίν-): name of a genus of plants including the Snap-dragons and Toadflaxes, Nat. Order Scrophulariaceae; the greater a. is popularly 'snap-dragon', the smaller a. (A. Orontium) is a wild, creeping or trailing plant, popularly called antirrhinum.

1548 Antirrhinon is of two sortes, the one is described of Plinie with leaues lyke flax and the other of Dioscorides with the leaues of pimpernel. Plinies anurrhinon maye be called in English calfe snoute. The other maye be called brode calfe snoute: W. Turker, Names of Herbs.
like vnto pympernel: — Herb, sig. C vi vo.

1578 The great Antirrhinum is an herbe like vnto pympernel: — Herb, sig. C vi vo.

1578 The great Antirrhinum: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, like ii. p. 179.

1664 Sow Antirrhinum: or you may set it: Evelyn, Kal. Hort, p. 205 (1720).

1767 double feverfew, antirrhinums, scarlet-lychnis: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p.551 (1803).

1797 Encyc. Brit.

antiscii, sb. pl.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. ἀντίσκιοι, = 'casting shadows opposite ways': folk whose respective shadows fall at the same time in opposite directions. Such folk must be on opposite sides of the ecliptic (Dicts. say 'equator'), and on a Great Circle passing through the point in which the line ioining the centres of the earth and the sun cuts the earth's surface. At noon the meridian is such a Great Circle, and so the term antiscii has been confined to folk who are on the same meridian.

antiscion, pl. antiscia, sb.: Late Gk. ἀντίσκιον, neut. of arriσκιοs, adj.,='casting shadow the opposite way': Astrol.: title of signs of the Zodiac equidistant on opposite sides from Cancer and Capricorn.

1598 And whether they bee in signes beholding one another, or in signes commanding or obeying, or if one be in the Antiscia of the other, or in the Nouna or Dodecatemoria of the other: G. C., Math. Phis. (after F. Wither's Tr. Dariot's Astrolog.), sig. B 2 ro. 1647 the Antiscions of the Planets. The Antiscion Signes are those, which are of the same vertue and are equally distant from the first degree of the two Tropick Signes: W. LILLY, Chr. Astrol., ch. xvi. p. 90.

antistrophē, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀντιστροφή, = 'a counterturning'.

I. [orig. the return movement of a Classical chorus (q. v.), from left to right, exactly answering in dance-rhythm to the previous turn (from the front across the orchestra) called **strophe** (q, v). A portion of a metrical composition exactly corresponding in rhythm to a former portion called the strophē.

1671 Strophe, Antistrophe, or Epode...were a kind of Stanza's fram'd only for the Musick then usd with the Chorus that sung: Milton, Sams. Agon., Introd. 1757 [Gray, in his Pindarics] had shackled himself with strophe, antistrophe, and epode: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 97 (1857). 1840 The knight and the maiden had rung their antiphonic changes on the fine qualities of the departing Lady, like the Strophe and Antistrophe of a Greek play: Barram, Ingulas. Leg., p. 767 (1865). 1887 It is a pity to carry to such extremes a protest against the unsound presumption that strophe and antistrophe should correspond by syllables and quantities: Athenaum, Apr. 30, p. 570/3.

a reversed position or relation.

1605 The latter branch...hath the same relation or antistrophe that the former hath: Bacon, Adv. Learn., II. ix. § 3. [N. E. D.] 1611 Antistrophe, An Antistrophe; or alternall conversion of two things, which bee somewhat alike: COTGR.

Rhet. the figure of retort, antistrophon.

1625 The renewing of the Contract is a flat Antistrophe, and may truly be retorted upon the French: Tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz., 1. 99 (1688). [N.E.D.]

Rhet. and Gram. inversion of the relations of words.

1788 Antistrophe is a figure in grammar, whereby two terms or things, mutually dependent one on the other, are reciprocally converted. As if one should say, the master of the servant, and the servants of the master: Chambers,

5. Rhet. the ending of several consecutive clauses with the same word.

1589 Antistrophe, or the Counter turne...two little ditties which our selues in our yonger yeares played vpon the Antistrophe, for so is the figures name in Greeke: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xiz. p. 208 (1869). 1696 Antistrophe, gr. a Rhetorical Figure, namely, when several Members of a Sentence end all with the same word: PHILLIPS, World of Words.

antistrophon, sb.: Gk. neut. of adj. arriorpodos,='turned the opposite way': Rhet.: a retort, an argument of an opponent turned against him.

1611 But for the point wherein you touch vs...it is Antistrophon, and turneth a great deale better youn you: Speed, Hist. Gt. Brit., IX. xxiv. 55. [N. E. D.] 1642 I turne his Antistrophon upon his owne head: MILTON, Apol. Smect., Wiss., 267 (1851). [ib.]

*antithesis, pl. antitheses, sb.: Gk. ἀντίθεσις.

1. abstract. the setting of one idea or expression against another so as to exhibit their opposition or dissimilarity.

1535 those antithesis and puttyng one contrary agenst another: G. Joy. Apol. to W. Tindale, p. 17 (1883). 1603 the reversing of an objection by way of Antithesis may be placed, and carieth with it a good grace: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 305. 1668 When he Writes the serious way, the highest flight of his fancy is some miserable Antithesis, or seeming Contradiction: DRYDEN, Ess. on Dram. Po., Wiks., Vol. I. p. 2 (1707). 1755 his speech was set, and full of antithesis: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 484 (1857).

I a. metaph. an opposition or contrariety, a contradistinction.

1603 in pursuing and prosecuting this Antithesis [=astatement of difference]: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 83. 1603 Tk Antithesis of Blest and Cursed States, | Subiect to Good and Euill Magistrates: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Babylon, p. 33r (1608). 1630 But from these Antipodes to goodnesse, by their Antithesis to nature, I appeale to my conscience, which is a witnesse to me that can neither accuse or condemne me: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. 2 Aaa 1 70. 1654 the greatest Antithesis Nature, or Poetry ever found out: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 238. 1680 Here God is called the Father of Spirits, or of souls, and that in an emphatical antithesis, or contradistinction to our natural fathers who are called the fathers of our fiesh, or bodies only: J. Flavell, Soul of Man, Wks., Vol. II. p. 515 (1799).

- 2. concrete. a clause or sentence set against another which precedes.
 - 2 a. an instance of antithesis 1.

1635 Whence comes that elegant Antithesis in the Scripture, Bee not drunke, &c.: S. Ward, Sermons, p. 239. 1751 Tropes, figures, antitheses, epigrams: LORD CHRSTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 45, p. 193 (1774). 1755 but those antetheses [sic] were full of argument: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 484 (1857).

- 2 b. a counter-thesis (see **thesis**), a proposition stated in opposition to another proposition.
- 2 c. metaph. that which is opposite, contrary, contrasted; catachrest. a conjunction of contraries.

catachrest. a conjunction of contrasses.

1678 Moreover Kenophanes looking upon the Deity, as the Cause of All things and above All things, placed it above Motion and Rest, and all those Antitheses of Inferiour Beings: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 389.

1709 the Antitheses of lonely dark and mousnful Nights! Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 11. p. 241 (2nd Ed.) bef. 1739 Now high, now low, now master up, now miss, And he himself one vile Antithesis: Pops, Prol. to Satires, 325, Wks., Vol. 1v. p. 40 (1757). 1813 She is...a vile antithesis of a Methodist and a Tory: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 216 (1832). 1859 He was, as it were, the antithesis of my own nature: H. J. Prince, Yournal, p. 273. 1886 The picture is...academical, accomplished, artificial, and ornate. It is the antithesis of real and spontaneous art: Athenaum, Apr. 10, p. 494/1.

antitheton, pl. antitheta, sb.: Gk. àvriberov, neut. of adj. duriberos, = 'opposed'. Anglicised as antithet.

I. antithesis I.

1579 a figure of Rhetoricke called Antitheton: which is, opposition: North, Tr. Platarch, p. 848 (1612). 1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xix. p. 219 (1869).

2. an antithetic statement, an instance of antithesis 1; less correctly, an instance of antithesis 2 b.

1603 rhetoricall tropes and figures; to wit, his antitheta, consisting of contraries, his parisa, standing upon equall weight and measure of syllables, his homooptata, precisely observing the like termination: HOLLAND, Tr. Piut. Mor., p. 988. 1867 Equally true is the popular antithet, that misfortunes never come single: C. Kingskey, Two Years Ago, ch. xxvi. p. 456 (1877).

antoeci, sb. pl.: Gk. ἀντοικοι, 'with opposed homes' (οἶκοι): folk who dwell at the same distance from the equator on opposite sides thereof; in Eng. use, limited to folk who dwell on the same meridian.

1646 the conditions of Antaci, Paraxi, and Antipodes: Sir Tr. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. ii. p. 235 (1686). — therefore the trial hereof at a considerable interval, is best performed at the distance of the Antaci: ib., Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 57. 1665 The Antaci are...opposite, but vary neither in Meridian nor zequidistance from the Hoxizon, respecting either Hemisphere: Sir Tr. Herbert, Trun, p. 5 (1677).

antonomasia, sb.: Gk. arrovoµaσίa: the use of an epithet, appellative, patronymic or descriptive phrase instead of (âντι-) a proper name (δνομα); or vice versa the use of a representative proper name instead of a title or descriptive phrase; also, loosely, the substitution of another designation for one which is more common and obvious.

1589 Antonomasia, or the Surnamer,...as he that would say: not king Philip of Spaine, but the Westerne king: PUTTENHAM, Eng Poes., III xvi[i] p. 192 (1869) 1612 were so great friends, as they were named for excellency & by Antonomasia, by al those that knew them, the two friends: T. SHELTON, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. IV. ch. vi. p. 343. 1672 Smiting hammers are prepared for the bodies of fools, for so the Scripture by Antonomasia calls the damned: Tr. Y. E. Nieremberg's Temp. & Etern., Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 432. 1780 I shall borrow a few lines of this poem, which are mentioned in the Edda among the Hringakasit, and that prove how far these poets went in their Antonomasies: Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 201 (2nd Ed.).

antre, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. antre, fr. Lat. antrum: a cave.

1604 Wherein of Antars vast, and Desarts idle, | Rough Quarries, Rocks, Hills, whose heads touch heauen, | It was my hint to speake: Shaks., Oth., i. 3, 140 (1623).

ānus, sb.: Lat.: the posterior orifice of the alimentary canal of animals.

1543 TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirnerg., fol. ix vo/x. 1603 a Fistula in Ano. [abl.]: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 138. 1676 SHADWELL, Virtuoso, iii. p. 42 1704 SWIFT, Tale Tub, Wks., p. 83/x (1869). 1741 J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefor's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 229.

Anziano, pl. Anziani, sb.: It.: an elder, a magistrate. Anglicised as **Ancient** (q. v.).

1549 appointyng xii. citesins...to gouerne the same [citie of Florence], namyng them Antiani: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 142 %. 1787 The Executive Power is composed of a Gonfaloniere, and nine Anziani, who together govern the Republic: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fv Ital., Vol. I. p. 428 (1805).

Aonian, belonging to Aonia ($\bar{a}on$ -) a district of **Boeotia** (q, v) in which Mt. **Helicon** (q, v) sacred to the Muses was situated. Hence Aonian='poetic', 'of poets', 'of poetry'.

1626 Amian band, The Muses: COCKERAM, Pt. 1 (and Ed.). 1667 That with no middle flight intends to soar | Above th' Aonian mount: MILTON, P. L., I. 15. 1742 above | Th' Aonian Mount: YOUNG, Night Thoughts, iv. p. 6r (1773). 1748 And they are sure of bread who swink and moil; | But a fell tribe th' Aonian hive despoil: Thomson, Castle of Indolence, II. ii.

*aorta, sô.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. doprn: since Aristotle's time doprn (aorta) has been the name of the Great Artery, i.e. the undivided portion of the arterial duct which proceeds from the left ventricle of the human heart.

1578 the great Arteric, named Aorta: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. I. fol. 25 79. 1621 that great artery called aorta: R. Bunton, Anat. Mel., Pt. I., Sec. I., Mem. 2, Subs. 5, Vol. I. p. 26 (1527). 1667 Phil. Trans., Vol. II. No. 25, p. 463 1691 a large arterial Channel passing from the pulmonary Artery immediately into the Aorta, or great Artery: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 307 (1701). 1689 it's Diameter well near equalled that of the Aorta: M. LISTER, Yourn. to Paris, p. 65. 1787 A double set of aorta and venue cava would be as wonderful a deviation from the common course of nature: Gent. Mag., p. 1070/1.

aoull, sb.: E. Turk. aul: a village, a collection of tents or huts.

1884 We entered each aoull [village] in the same style, sending goats and sheep flying: EDM. O'DONOVAN, Merv. ch. xxi. p. 231 (New York). — a place... where there is a very considerable aoull: io., ch. xxv. p. 282. 1884 one or two of the mounted young men are sent from the aul, or collection of tents: H. LANSDELL, Steppes of Tartary, in Leisure Hour.

Ap, common prefix forming Welsh surnames, meaning 'of', 'son of'. It often loses its vowel as in *Price*, *Pritchard*, *Pugh*.

1654 never troubling themselves to know, whether it were a younger Brothers, or Elders Building, leaving out the many Aps of its Pedigree: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 410. bef. 1658 It would tire a Welshman to reckon up how many Aps 'tis removed from an Annal: J. CLEVELAND, Whe., p. 83 (1687). 1778 Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichield, and President of the Marches of Welss, in the reign of Henry VIII. sat at one of the Courts on a Welsh cause, and wearied with the quantity of Aps in the jury, directed that the panel should assume their last name, or that of their residence: and that Thomas ap Richard ap Howel ap Jevan Vychan should for the future be reduced to the poor dissyllable Mostyn, no doubt to the great mortification of many an antient line: PENNANT, Tour is Walss, Vol. 1. p. 17 (8° Ed.).

apage, interj.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄπαγε: away! begone! avaunt! Used in reference to the rebuke to Satan, Matt., iv. 10, ὕπαγε Σατανᾶ, Vulg., vade Satana.

1647 God's blessing be on that blessed heart that...can entertain all wicked attempts and assaults with this Apage of our Saviour: John Trapp, Com. New Test., p. 34/2 (1868). 1866 There is no apage Sathanas! so potent as ridicule: J. R. LOWELL, Biglow Papers, No. III. (Halland).

[Gk. ἄπαγε is strictly 2nd sing. imperat. of ἀπ-άγειν,='to lead away', 'carry off'.]

apanage (/==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. apanage, appanage, appennage.

1. provision for the maintenance of a younger son of a sovereign.

1605 Valoys was but the Apponage...of Charles yonger sonne to Philip the second: CAMDEN, Rem., 91. [N. E. D.] bef. 1626 He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of appanage to Wales, and using to go to the king's son: Bacon. [C. E. D.] 1818 The king's brother Charles...died suddenly in Guienne, which had finally been granted as his apanage: HALLAM, Middle Ages, Vol. 1. p. 88 (1856). 1837 Molè has presented to the Chambers a projet de lai for an apanage for the Duc de Nemours, which is to consist of...certain forests in Normandy: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 112.

2. a dependency, a territory in a dependent relation to a state.

1807 Ireland...the most valuable appanage of our empire: Syd. Smith, Plymley's Lett., Wks., II. 166/2 (1859). [N. E.D.]

3. a specially appropriated possession, a natural or usual possession, advantage, accessory, attribute.

possession, advantage, accessory, autidute.

1663 One of the necessary Appanages of God's Omnipotency: Sir G Mackenzie, Relig. Stoic, v. 26 (1685). [N. E. D.] 1691—2 Public Employment and an active Life prefer'd to Solitude with all its Appanage: Wood, Ath. Oxon., Vol. Iv. p. 466 (Bliss, 1820) 1731 Had he thought if it | That wealth should be the appanage of wit: Swift. [C E. D.] 1828 more pleasure and less comfort seem the appanage of the French: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 282 1836 The principal use of these imperial descendants seems to be the formation of a courtly apanage, to swell the Emperor's state: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 274. 1848 the legitimate appanage of novelists or poet: Lord Lytton, Harold, Ded., p iv. (3rd Ed). 1852 And the famous Count de Lemos, the viceroy of Naples...kept, as an apanage to his viceroyalty, a poetical court: Presscort, Critic. Misc., p. 666 (1880).

Variants 17 C.—10 C. Aphanage. 17 C. aphanage, aphen-

Variants, 17 c.—19 c. appanage, 17 c. appannage, appennage, 19 c. sometimes pronounced as Fr.

apathy ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. apathie: insensibility to suffering, lack of emotion or passion, lack of interest in circumstances. With Stoics, absolute indifference to all vicissitudes of feeling or condition, perfect equanimity.

1603 the name of Eupathies, i. good affections and not of Apathies, that is to say, Impassibilities: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 74. 1709 Whence can come such an Apathy, such an Insipidity: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 11. p. 138 (and Ed.).

[Ultimately fr. Gk. $\partial \pi \dot{\alpha} \theta \epsilon i \alpha_1 =$ want of $\pi \dot{\alpha} \theta o s'$, see pathos.]

ἄπαξ εἰρημένον, phr.: Gk. Same sense as next phr.

απαξ λεγόμενον, pl. -μενα, phr.: Gk.: lit. (anything) 'said once': a word or expression only found once in the extant records of a language.

1657 It is απαξ λεγομενον, read only here, and hence this variety of interpretations: John Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 47a/r (1868). 1801 [the book of Job's] very great antiquity, and uncommon sublimity of elevation, occasioning a greater number of απαξ λεγομενα, and expressions difficult to be understood: ΜΑGRE, Αtonement & Sacrifice, p. 154/1 (1845). 1845 In his lists he has omitted most of the απαξ λεγομενα: Bibl. Sacra, Vol. II. p. 388 1882 The number of the hapax legomena is remarkable, and some of them are full of picturesqueness: FARRAR, Early Days Chr., Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 236. 1887 One curious ἀπαξ λεγόμενον is suvaute (v. r. suate), which cannot well be, as explained in the glossary, the Old French salveteit, safety: Athenæum, Dec. 3, p. 74ο/3.

Apelles, 'Απελλη̂s, a very celebrated Greek painter of the time of Alexander the Great; representative of consummate skill in pictorial art.

1590 In graving with Pygmalion to contend, Or painting with Apelles, doubtless the end | Must be disgrace: Marlowe, Yew of Malta, Ep. to the Stage, 1633, p. 143 (Dyce). 1599 O rare and excellent picture, though not altogether matching the skill of Apelles: Harluyr, Voyages, &c., p. 659 (1899). 1603 Whom heer to paint doth little me behooue, | After so many rare Apelleses, | As in this Age our Albion nourshes: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 286 (1608). 1665 the roof imbossed with gold, and so exquisitely painted as it Ersenge the Apelles of Persia had pencill'd it: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 132 (1677). 1820 a celebrated painter of saints for Greek churches, the Apelles of his day: T. S. Hughes, Trav., in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 315.

*apercu, sb.: Fr.: sketch, rapid survey; estimate or discernment at first sight or on slight acquaintance; discovery.

1866 It is one of the most memorable of the striking apergus which abound in Plato: Mill., Dissert., Vol. III. p. 355 (1867). 1883 Elated with this brilliant apergus, he immediately proceeds to argue: XIX Cent., Oct., p. 614. 1884 Lady Violet Greville again gives us one of her apergus of present-day contemporal set as a novel: Pall Mall Gas., Feb. 6, p. 6/1. 1887 It is simply commonplace whist strategy, such as no one having the least apergu of the game could possibly avoid: R. A. Proctor, in Longman's Mag., No. liv. Apr., p. 641.

aperitive $(= \angle = =)$, apertive $(= \angle =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. aperitif, Old Fr. apertif, fem -ive: aperient, tending to open. Also as sb.: aperient medicine.

1540 the Oyle of Scorpions, *Petroleum*, or other appertiffe Oyle: RAYNALD, Birth Man., p. 184 (1613). 1543 a bayne of thynges apertitue or openynge aydeth them: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigots Chirarg., fol. xxxv 10/2. — Some [tentes]

ben called apertiue, bycause they kepe open the mouthe of the woundes, & sores: ib., fol. cxiii zo r.

apersey, apersie. See a per se.

aperte, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. aperté: military skill. Obs. 1470 Consyderyng well his knightly aperte: HARDING, Chron., cxcviii. [N. E. D.]

*apex, pl. apices, sb.: Lat.

1. a small rod at the top of a Roman flamen's cap. orig. Lat. sense.

1603 Upon his head a hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called apex: B. Jonson, Entertainments, Wks., p. 532/1 (1860).

2. the tip, top, point, peak, projection, sharp corner of anything; the vertex of a triangle, pyramid, or cone.

1601 They all have illumination from the holy ghost, as from a perpendicular Apex or Zenith over their heads: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent., p. 79/2. 1672 curiously figur'd Planes, that terminated in a solid Angle or Apex: R. BOYLE. Virtues of Gents, p. 74. 1673 On his head he wears a Ducal Cap, called il Corno, because it hath an Apex or horn arising above the top of it: J. RAY, Journ. Low Countr., p. 187. 1826 the apex of the pyramid of his ambition was at length visible: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 22 (1881). 1885 The domical head...may be seen at the eastern apex of the eyot: Athenaum, Sept. 5, p. 310/2.

2 a. metaph. the acme (q, v), culminating point. 1641 Now...I am neere the Apex of this question: R. BROOKE, Nat. Eng. Episc., 21. [N.E.D.]

3. Bot. an anthera (q. v.); any pointed portion of a plant.

plant.

1673 It hath a fine leaf, a small root...reddish stalks, an umbel of white flowers, to which succeed small round seeds with purple apices: J. RAY, Journ. Low Countr., p. 136 1691 the figure and number of the stamina and their apices, the figure of the Stile and Seed-vessel, and the number of Cells into which it is divided: — Creation, Pt. I. p. 113 (1701). 1693 Flowers serve to embrace and cherish the Fruit, while it is yet tender...for the Protection and Security of the Apices, which are no idle or useless Part: — Three Discourses, in p. 124 (1712). 1741 and from their Junctures or Bosoms (Arm-pits, the Author calls 'em) arise five Stamina...a Line high, with Apices: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, p. 208. 1881 The clusters of roundish spore-cases, when ripened, give, by their light-brown hue, to the apex of the frond the appearance of a flower: F. G. HEATH, Garden Wild, ch. vii. p. 82. — Opposite pairs or oblong blunt-pointed pinnules, and are terminated, at their apices, by single pinnules: ib.

4. Philol. a horn or projection on a Hebrew letter.

1652 Name but the time if you can, whenever right Reason did oppose one jot or apex of the word of God: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat., ch. i. p. 6. 1657 there is not an apex whereon hangs not a mountain of sense, as the Rabbins use to say: JOHN TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 151/2 (1868).

4 a. metaph. a tittle, minute point of anything written or spoken.

1635 The words answer punctually and identically to every apex or tittle St. Matthew's quotation: Jackson, Creed, viii. xxvii. Wks., viii. 113.

*aphaeresis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀφαίρεσις, = 'a taking away': used by Lat. Grammarians for the removal of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word as in Eng. fence for defence, biliment for habiliment, censer for incenser or encenser, state for estate (see aphesis).

1611 Aphairese, the figure Aphæresis: Cotgr.

aphasia, sb.: Mod. Lat. coinage fr. Gk. φάσις, = 'speech': used instead of aphenia or alalia to express 'loss of the faculty of speech' by M. Trousseau, 1864; properly, unintelligibility caused by unconscious omission or misuse of sounds or words, a state due to defective coordination of the nerves connected with the articulatory organs, distinguished from aphemia, physical inability to articulate, and aphonia (q. v.).

1868 I had at first adopted the name 'Aphemia' on M. Broca's authority, but I have now, on the authority of the savants I have named, substituted for it that of 'Aphasia': Tr. Trousseau's Clin. Med., Vol 1. p. 218. [N. & Q.] 1886 This is the disease of aphasia, arising from a derangement in the organ of language: J. McCosh, Psych., p. 104.

aphēlion, aphēlium, sb.: Late Lat. coinage by Kepler fr. Gk. ἀπο-, = 'away from', ήλιος, = 'the sun': the point of a planet's orbit at which it is farthest from the sun, the opposite to perihelion (q. v.). Coined on the analogy of apogee (q. v.). Also used metaph.

1656 The apogeum of the sun or the aphelium of the earth ought to be about the 28th degree of Cancer: Tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos., 443 (1839). [N.E.D.] 1659 The Aphelia, and Nodes ought not to stand still (in rigour) but to move continually some small quantity: S. FOSTER, De Instrumentis Plan., p. 43. 1666 not at present in the Perihelium of its Orbe, but nearer its Aphelium: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 12, p. 240. 1721 Bailey. 1812 Apogee. if the Sun be supposed to revolve, Aphelion, if the Earth: WOODHOUSE, Astron., xiz. 206.

aphemia. See aphasia.

aphesis, sb.: Gk. ἄφεσις,='a letting go': recorded in N. E. D. as a term to express aphaeresis (q, v), when an unaccented short vowel is lost at the beginning of a word.

1880 Suggested by Dr. J. A. H. Murray in Presid. Address Phil. Soc

apheta, sb.: Late Lat. fr. post-Classical Gk. ἀφέτης, 'one who lets off' (an engine for throwing missiles), also applied to heavenly bodies: Astrol.: the giver of life in a nativity.

1603 [See annaveta]. 1647 You may alwayes import a danger of death, when you find the Apheta come to the hostill Beams of the killing Planet: W LILLY, Chr. Astrol., ch. clvi. p. 650. 1721 BALLEY. 1819 When.. a number of planets are so situated that it seems doubtful which is the Apheta: J. WILSON, Dict. Astrol.

*aphis, pl. aphides, sb.: Mod. Lat.: the name given by Linnaeus to the various species of plant-lice. They are extremely prolific, multiplying in winged and wingless generations alternately by metagenesis and parthenogenesis. They produce honey-dew.

1771 On the peach and nectarine indeed the Aphides are the same, nor do I find on these trees more than one sort: Phil. Trans., Vol. LXI. p. 183. 1883 eyes whose eagle glance not so much as an aphis could escape: M. E. Braddon, Golden Caif, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 32.

*aphōnia, sō.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀφωνία, = 'speechlessness': loss of voice, voicelessness; i.e. inability to emit vocal sound through the larynx, generally due to disease or obstruction of the vocal chords; not to be confused with aphemia or failure of the articulatory organs. Sometimes in 19 c. Anglicised as

1779 A violent convulsive disease, somewhat similar to the above, though, if I recollect right, not attended with the aphonia, was successfully treated in the same way by Dr. watson: Phil. Trans., Vol. LXIX. i. p. 5.

*aphorism ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. aphorisme, afforisme.

I. a concise statement of a scientific principle; orig. one of the medical Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

of the medical Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

1528 as is sayde in the aforesayde aphorisme: PANNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. Ti v. — as Hippocrates saith in ye aboue allegate aphorisme: ib., sig. E i v. 1841 as Ipocras sayth in his Aphorysmes: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest, &c., sig. A ii v. — of this vrylyte Arnolde of vylle maketh an afforysme: ib., sig. Pi v. 1643 Thys Aphorisme is trewe in holowe viceres, and in vicers caused of colde exitures: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cexili vola. 1548 Galen, in the amphorisme of Ipocres, saying: Oportet stripsum non solum: T. Vicary, Engl. Treas., p. 5 (1626). 1584 But in a sickenesse that will ende within three or foure dayes, we should use a dyet which Galen calleth in his commentarie vpon the foresaide Aphorisme, Summe tenuis victus: T. Cochan, Haven of Health, p. 173. 1620 On the Medicine of the Mind, wherein applying the Aphorisms which are written for the health and cure of the Body: Bernt, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xl. (1676). 1621 their [astrologers'] aphorismes are to be read in Albubator, Pontanus, Skoner, &c.: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II p. 420 (1821). 1638 his discourse is all Aphorismes, though his reading be onely Alexis of Piemont: J. Earle, Microcosm., p. 25 (1868).

2. a pithy Saving, a sententious utterance, a maxim.

a pithy saying, a sententious utterance, a maxim.

2. a pithy saying, a sententious utterance, a maxim.

1889 certaine Aphorismes that Auarreon had pend downe as principles of lones follies: R. Greene, Menaphon, p. 24 (1880). 1601 that notable Aphorisme, worthie to bee kept and observed as a divine Oracle: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 18, ch. 24, Vol. 1. p. 583. 1609 this Aphorisme was set downe, That if such a fire-light were seene in the skie, there cought no battaile be fought, nor any such matter attempted: — Tr. Marc., Bk. 25, p. 262. 1642 its an olde Aphorisme, Oderunt ormse, guen metuunt: Howell, Instr. For. Traw., p. 37 (1869). 1646 though sometimes they are flattered with that Aphorism, will hardly believe, The voice of the People to be the voice of God: Ske Tr. Brown, Feed. Ef., Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 8 (1680). 1870 the law of the empire is concluded in the Roman aphorism, quod Principi placuit, legis habet vigorem: E. Mulfford, Nation, ch. xviii, p. 343.

Terope I ate I at Aphorismus afforcemus fr (ck. debourgue)

[From Late Lat. aphorismus, aforismus, fr. Gk. ἀφορισμός, - a definition'. 1

*Aphrodite: Gk. 'Αφροδίτη: the goddess of beauty of Gk. Mythol., the Lat. Venus (q. v.), mother of Love (Eros, *Ερως, Lat. Cupido), said to have been born from the foam (appos) of the sea. Hence aphrodisiac(al),='tending to cause venereal excitement'.

bef. 1858 A Medal where grim Mars turn right, | Proves a smiling Aphtodite [sic]: J. CLEWELAND, When, p. 354 (1687). 1819 He followed me to those temples where Aphrodite, wears no veil, in order to preach to me decency: T. Hoys, Amast., Vol. n. ch. will, p. 128 (1820). 1854 we would acknowledge the Sovereign Loveliness, and adjure the Divine Aphrodite: THACKERAN, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxii, p. 240 (1879).

[Probably corrupted from some form of the Semitic name Ishtar or Ashtoreth.

apices jūris non est jus offer.: Late Lat.: law is not minute points of law.

1641. It is well said in the law that upines year's non est jus: JOHN TRAPP, Com. Old Test., &c., Vol. IV. p. 723/1 (1868).

apices rērum, phr.: Lat.: 'tops of things'; see apex.

1693 These are the Apices Rerum the tops and summs the very spirit and life of Things extracted and abridged: South, Sermons, p. 173.

Apicius, a celebrated Roman gourmand of the time of Augustus and Tiberius. Hence Apician, adj., expressing the idea of dainty and costly fare.

1621 what Fagos, Epicures, Apicios, Heliogables our times afford: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 2, Vol. 1. p. 104 (1827). — those Apician tricks, and perfumed dishes: 2b., Subs. 1, p. 103.

*aplomb, sb.: Fr.

perpendicularity, equilibrium, steadiness.

1776 assured me that he equalled Slingsby in his à plomp, or neatness of keeping time: J Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 73 (4th Ed). 1847 what an entrechat! Oh, what a bound! Then with what an a-plomot he comes down to the ground! Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 476 (1865). 1864 His house of cards... stood... with an aplomot that promises fairly: London Soc., Vol. VI. p. 50.

2. assurance, self-possession, undisturbed mien

1837 he wanted the ease and aplomb of one accustomed to live with his equals: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11 p. 45. 1854 She carried her little head with an aplomb and gravity which amused some of us: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 300 (1879). 1856 If he has that aplomb, which results from a good adjustment of the moral and physical nature, and the obedience of all the powers to the will; as if the axes of his eyes were united to his backbone: EMER. SON, Engl. Traits, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 46 (1866). — Men of aplomb and reserves: 16., viii. p. 60.

[From Fr. à plomb,='according to the plummet'.]

apocatastasis, sb.: Gk. ἀποκατάστασις, = 'return to the same positions', of heavenly bodies; hence, in Late Ck... 'complete restoration': restitution, renovation, return to a prior state. In Theology the 'restoration' of the creature through the work of redemption, generally used in connection with the Origenistic doctrine of the final salvation and restitution of all creatures (apocatastasis panton).

1678 they supposing this Revolution or Apocatastasis of Souls, to be made in no less space than that of Three Thousand years: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 313. 1885 in the glorious apokatastasis, or restitution of all things: H. Macmillan, Sabbath in the Fields, p. 216 (5th Ed.).

apocopē, sb.: Gk. ἀποκοπη: Gram.: 'a cutting-off' of the last syllable or letter of a word; when it is dropped usually or before a consonant, not merely by clision; as in Eng. eight for Mid. Eng. eighte (Old Eng. eahta), game for gamen.

1591 Apocope...as for vamos nos, they say vamonos: Percivall, Sp. Dict. sig. B ij ro. [N. E D.] 1721 Balley.

*apocrypha, adj. and sb. (properly pl. with sing. apocryphon, -um): Late Lat. neut. pl. of apocryphus, fr. Gk. απόκρυφος,='hidden away', 'obscure', in Eccl. Gk. 'spurious'. uncanonical'.

I. adj.: of unknown authorship, not genuine, unauthorised, uncanonical.

abt 1425 the iij, and iiijth, book of Esdre than ben apocrifa, that is, not of autorite of bileue: Wycliffite Prol. to Old Test., p. 2 (1850). 1460 'The Penauns of Adam' be cleped Apocriphum, whech is to sey, whanne the mater is in doute, or ellis whan men knowe not who mad the book: CAPGRAVE, CKrom., 7. [N.E. D.] 1089 many other thinges more, the which I do leave out for that I do take it apocripha: R. PARKE, Tr. Mandoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 323 (1854). 1625 Saint Augustine complaines of such Apocrypha Scriptures amongst the Manichoss: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 55. 1662 Time was when truth eclipsed in darkness lay, As if all Scripture were Apocrypha: JOHN TRAPP, Com., Vol. I. p. zi. (1867).

2. sb.: a writing or book of unknown authorship or doubtful genuineness, with pl. apocryphas, apocryphass, also as pl. in the same sense; rarely, in sing form apocryphon, -um. As collective sing., the uncanonical books of the Eng. Version of the Old Testament.

bef. 1400 first among the Apographase, that is among the thinges whos autor is not known of al holi chirch: Wyeliffite Bible, Prol. x Kings (1850). 1584 he hath added the Apocrypha: R. Scorr, Disc. Witch, Bk. XI. ch. xi. p. 200. 1588 That no Byble should be bounde without the Apocrypha: Marprail Epist, 34 (Arber). 1589 that I be excluded from your curesie, like Apocrypha from your Bibles: T. NASHE, in Greene's Menaphos, p. 18 (1880). 1645 This is no open Bibles: T. NASHE, in Greene's Menaphos, p. 18 (1880). 1645 This is no Apocrypha, though the book of Maccabest doe only sample this story: Merc. Acad., p. 32. 1646 the Apocrypha of Badras: Sir Th. Brown, Perud. Ep., Bk. VI. ch. viii. p. 257 (1686). bef. 1658 a Nest | Of young Apocryphas, the fashion | Of a new mental Reservation: J. CLEVELAND, Whe. ji. p. 26 (1687). 1881 The presence of an apocryphon in a Christian MS.: W. R. Smith, Old Test, in Year. Ch., v. 27. [N. E. D.]

2 a. sb. used attrib.

1641 The Apocrypha warrans... are yet but cold, and even barbarous, in comparison: JOHN TRAPP. Com. Old Taxt. Vol. 12. n. molx (1868).

2 b. secrets; in original sense of the Gk. adj.

1839 Every man's life has its apocrypha; Mine has, at least: BAILEY, Festus, viii. 80 (1848). [N. E. D]

Variant, 15 c. apographa.

apodiabolosis, sb.: quasi-Gk.: relegation to the rank of devil; the correlative of apotheosis (q. v.).

1827 The apotheosis of the Middle Ages, and the apodiabolosis of the Reformation and its effects: HARE, Guesses, 162 (1859). [N.E.D.]

[Coined fr. Gk. διάβολος,='devil'; on the analogy of abotheosis.

apodixis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀπόδειξις: demonstration, clear proof.

bef. 1623 If he had not afterwards given an apodixis in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope: Buck, Rich. III., 60. [T.]

apodosis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀπόδοσις, lit. 'a giving back': a consequent proposition answering to an antecedent proposition called **protasis** (q. v.); esp. the clause of a conditional sentence which conveys the result of the fulfilment of the condition proposed in the other clause, viz. the protasis. Also, used by divines for the application of a parable.

1687 Here beginneth the apodosis or application of a parable: John Traff, Com. Old Test, Vol. III. p 597/1 (1868). 1671 and in his apodosis more openly intimating, man's sleep should be only till the heavens were no more: John Hows, Wks., p. 224 (1834). 1696 This is the sum of the parable; and the anobosy, the meaning of it, is this: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p 385 (1865). 1721 Balley. 1888 In such cases the apodosis expresses a result of the fulfilment of the condition, which result is regarded not as certain, but as possible or probable: Athenœum, Jan. 21, p. 84/1.

apodytērium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀποδυτήριον: an undressing-room in a Greek or Roman bathing-house or place of exercise; a room for unrobing or robing.

1600 They had other roumes also called Apodyteria, wherein they that were to goe into the bath, put off their cloths and laid them by: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. IV. ch. xxv.), p. 1382. 1695 going out of the Convocation house into the Apoditerium: Wood, Life, Vol. 1. p. cxii. (Bliss, 1813). 1886 It represents the interior of a Roman apodyterium or dressing-room attached to a great bath: Athenaum, Mar. 6, p. 334/2.

apogee ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. apogée, also Lat. apogaeum, apogaeon, ρί. apogaea, fr. Gk. το ἀπόγαιον (sc. διάστημα), in Ptolemy—'the greatest distance of a planet from the earth'.

1. the point of orbit at which there is the greatest distance of the moon, a planet, or the sun (when the earth is in aphelion, q. v.) from the earth.

1594 His [the moon's] slow motion is when he is in the point called Auge or Apogeon: Blundevil, III. 1, viii. 287. 1603 What Epicicle meaneth, and Con-centrile, | With Apogé, Perigé, and Eccentrile: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Columnes, p. 393 (1608). 1603 Doe not the planettes retaine their owne qualities still in Apogeo, which they have in Perigio? C. Heydon, Def. Judic. Astrol., p. 504. — apogenum: ib., p. 380.

I a. metaph. the uttermost point.

1640 When I was hid in my Apogeon: H. More, Psych., r. ii. 6, p. 8r (1647).

2. the greatest apparent altitude of the sun, reached at noon on the longest day of the year.

1646 the Apogeum or highest point (which happeneth in Cancer): SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. v. p. 242 (1686)

2 a. metaph. the highest point, summit, climax.

1640 she doth ascend | Unto her circles ancient Apogie: H. MORE, Psych., III. ii. 12, p. 142 (1647). 1864 Gamridge's, in 1836, was at the apogee of its popularity and renown: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. xiii. p. 204. 1865 Started for Paris to see the Great Exhibition. Paris is now at the apogee of its magnificence, and is the wonder of the world: LORD MALMESBURY, Memoirs, Vol. II. p. 338 (1884).

apokatastasis: Gk. See apocatastasis.

Apollinaris water: mineral water from the Apollinaris Brunnen near Remagen on the Rhine, advertised in England about 1879.

Apollo, the sun-god of Greek Mythology, hence, by metonymy, the sun; also the god of prophecy, music, and poetry. Representative of youthful manly beauty of the highest type.

1590 Apollo, Cynthia, and the ceaseless lamps | That gently look'd upon this loathsome earth: Marlowe, II Tamburl., II. iv. p. 51/2 (1858). — Nor are 'Apollo's oracles more true | Than thou shalt find my vannts substantial: iv., I. i. p. 12/1. 1612 the ruddy Apollo spread ourse the wast and spacious earth, the golden twists of his beautifull hayres: T SHELTON, Tr Don Quixote, Pt. 1 ch. ii. p. 9. 1664 True as Apollo ever spoke, | Or Oracle from heart of Oak: S. BUTLER, Huddibras, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 40 1679 That Friend should be amother Apollo, if a Man, and a tenth Muse to me, if a Woman: Shadwell, True Widow, v. p. 66. 1728 Where's now this favourite of Apollo' & Departed.

and his works must follow: Swift, Wks., p. 599 2 (1869). 1863 His countenance comely and manly, but no more; too square for Apollo: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 3.

Apollyon: Gk. 'Απολλύων, a pres. part., = 'destroying', used as the Gk. equivalent of Heb. Abaddon (q.v.). Used also as a part. or attributively, 'destroying', 'destructive'. Hence Apollyonists applied to the locusts of Rev. ix.

1382 The aungel of depnesse, to whom the name bi Ebru Labadon, forsothe by Greke Appolion, and bi Latyn hauyage the name Destrier: Wyclif, Rev., ix. 11. 1485 the fayth that I owe to my god appollyn & to Termagaunt: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 57 (1881). 1627 The Locusts or Apollyonists: P. FLETCHER, Poems, II. 63—107 (Grosart). [C.E. D.] 1678 he went on, and Apollyon met him. Now the monster was hideous to behold; he was clothed with scales, like a fish: Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, Pt. I. p. 59 (1887).

apologia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀπολογία,='defence', 'apology': a writing in defence of conduct or opinions; brought into modern use by the title of Cardinal Newman's autobiographic work Apologia pro Vita Sua, 1864.

1878 If we read the Apologia of Dr. Newman, we perceive the likeness: J. C. Morison, Gibbon, ch. i. p. 16.

1883 The Duke [of Argyll] has put his own version of the story on record.

This apologia is a pamphlet: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 613/1.

*apophthegm $(\angle \angle \angle)$, apothegm(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. ἀπόφθεγμα (perhaps through Fr. apophthegme): a terse pithy saying, a brief and weighty maxim. Plutarch made a collection of apophthegms, $\partial \pi o \phi \theta \dot{e} \gamma \mu a \tau a$. Perhaps Erasmus made the word familiar in England. Often spelt apothup to the latter half of 18 c.

up to the latter half of 18 c.

1542 Apophthegmes, that is to saie, prompte, quicke, wittie, and sentencious saiyages ...compiled in Latine by the right famous clerke Master Erasmus of Roterodame, translated into Englyshe by Nicolas Udall, 1542. [N. & Q.] 1553—87 Another Apothegma of D. Taylor: Foxe, A. & M., III. 145 marg. [N. E. D.] 1584 To these may be added that worthie apothegme of Dionysius: T. Coglan, Hauven of Health, p 163. 1591 The learned Pintarch in his Laconical Apophthegmes, tels of a Sophister that, &c.: Sir John Harington, Apol. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poety, Vol. II. p. 121 (1875). 1600 this. was an apophthegme and common saying of his: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk xlv. p. 1223. bef. 1603 Prouerbes, Epigrams, Epitaphes, Apophthegms, & other ornaments of history: North, (Lives of Epainin, &c., added to) Plat., p. 1189 (1612). 1603 that notable Apophthegme of Diogenes, who being asked how a man might be revenged best of his enemie, answered thus, If (quoth he) thou shew thy selfe a good and honest man: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 28.— the Apothegme of Xenocrates: ib., p. 147.— those speeches and apophthegmes: ib., p. 1269. 1609 this was an Apothegme of his:—Tr. Marc., Bk. 25, ch. v. p. 268. 1628 when he is in conjunction with his Brethren he may bring foorth a Citie Apothegme: J. Cleveland, Wke., p. 105 (1687). bef. 1670 a Message, equal to the best of the ancient Apophthegms: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 153, p. 145 (1693).

apophygē $(= \angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. ἀποφυγὴ, lit. 'escape'. Also apophygis, pl. apophyges (Lat. fr. Gk.): the curving out of the top or bottom of a column with which it escapes or bows off into the capital or base.

1568 The second part [of the Capitall] deuide into 3 partes; 2 of those shalbe for Echinus...the rest is lefte for the 3 Ringes which be called Apophiges, or Anuli: J. Shuth, Cijj a. 1598 The astragatus M under the hypotrachetion with the aspophigis, is halfe the hypotrachetion and the aspophigis is halfe the astragatus: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1. p. 00. 1719 Apophyge in architecture is that part of a column where it seems to fly out of its base, like the process of a bone in a man's leg, and begins to shoot upwards: Glossogr. Angl. Nova.

apophysis, pl. apophyses, sb.: Gk. ἀπόφυσιs, lit. 'a growing off'; also in Fr. form apophyse: Hippocrates' term for the process of a bone, that part of a bone which stands out from the axis or from the main portion of the bone.

1578 Απόφυσις which the Latin interpretours call *Processus*, is thus when a bone in any part, stretcheth forth his substance in excreasing maner: J. BANISTER, *Hist Man*, Bk. 1. fol. 2 **0. 1611 *Process.*..the Processe, Apophyse, or outstanding part of a bone: COTGR. 1658 the *Apophyses* or processes of Animal bones: Sir Th. Brown, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. iii. p. 42 (1686). 1701 This second Vertebra has an Apophysis call'd the Tooth: Tauvry, *Anat.*, II. xvi. 268. 1721 BAILEY.

apoplēxia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀποπληξία, = 'disablement by a stroke', 'stupor', 'apoplexy': a stroke of cerebral apoplexy, a sudden attack of unconsciousness caused by effusion of blood into the substance of the brain. Anglicised in 14 c. (Chaucer) through Fr. apoplexie.

1542 immoderate slepe...is evyll for the fallynge syckenes called Epilencia; Analencia & Cathalencia, Appoplesia, Soda with all other infyrmytyes in the heade: Boorde, Dystary, p. 244 (1870) 1543 Whiche prickyng hath enyl accidentes followynge as apoplexia, vertigo: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. Lycxvii vo'r. 1543—87 the aforenamed Manroy...was struck with a disease called apoplexia, and thereupon suddenly died: Fore, A. & M., Bk. vii. Vol. 1v. p. 446 (1853). 1562 Bullein, Bulwarks, fol. lycx.

ἀποπροηγμένα, apoproēgmena, neut. pl. perf. part. pass.: Gk.: (things) 'rejected', i.e. not as absolutely bad, but as not preferred. This term and the correlative $\pi \rho o \eta \gamma \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu a = (\text{things})$ 'preferred' (fr. $\pi \rho o \dot{\alpha} \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu$, = 'to lead forward') were used by the Stoics (who denied the existence of physical evil and good) instead of 'bad', 'evil', 'painful', &c. and 'good', 'pleasant', &c.

1837 He did not understand what wisdom there could be in changing names where it was impossible to change things; in denying that blindness, hunger, the gout, the rack, were evils, and calling them ἀποπροηγμένα: ΜΑCAULAY, Essays, p. 404 (1877).

aporia, sh.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. dmopla, = 'perplexity': Rhet., the figure by which the speaker professes to doubt or be at a loss what to say or how to decide between alternative propositions; a doubt, a difficulty.

1588 Aporia, or the Doubtfull. [So] called...because oftentimes we will seeme to cast perils, and make doubt of things when by a plaine manner of speech wee might affirme or deny him: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poss., III. xix. p. 234 (1869). 1721 BAILEY. 1888 No quibble was too sophistical, no amoria too transparent, for him [Aristotle] to think it worth examination: Athenaum, Aug. 18, p. 219/3

άπόρρητα, aporrhēta, neut. pl. adj.: Gk.: (things) 'not to be spoken', secrets, esoteric doctrines.

1816 but I'm here wandering into the απορρητα, and so must change the subject for a far pleasanter one: Byron, in Moore's Ltfe, Vol. III. p. 203 (1832). 1823 the hierophants of the pagan world studiously concealed their Aporrheta from the unhallowed gaze of the profane vulgar: FABER, Treat. Nevit., δ. Chr. Disp., Vol. II. p. 33. 1834 an obvious allusion to the απορρητα, or secret truths, taught and inculcated in the various mysteries of paganism: Greswell, on Parables, Vol. I. p. 53.

aposentador, sb.: Sp.: a quarter-master.

bef. 1530 Againe your Grace must haue Alguazeles and Aposintadors wiche must bee sent [from] this Contre, to meet with your servaunts that goo afor to make prouisions, and herbegears at their first entree into Spayne: EDW. LEE, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 11. No. clix. p. 103 (1846).

aposiōpēsis, sb.: Gk. ἀποσιώπησις, = 'a becoming silent': Gram. and Rhet.: a breaking-off in the middle of a sentence; facetiously used by Pope as if the term included the profession of inability to say more.

1678 A figure called Aposiopesis, after the which something not expressed is to be understood: TIMME, Calvin on Gen., 146. [N. E. D.] 1654 we can stay no longer from crying out in that most Rhetoricall Aposiopesis: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 405. 1662 There is here an angry aposiopesis: for these words, "I deliver you" are not in the original: JOHN TRAPP, Com., Vol. I. p. 375/2 (1867). 1671 there is an elegant aposiopesis in the Hebrew text: JOHN HOWE, Wes., p. 239/1 (1834). 1709 I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an Et contera, it being a figure much used by some learned authors: Addison, Tatler, Feb. 14, Wks., Vol. II. p. 09 (1834). 1727 The Aposiopesis. An ignorant figure for the Ignorant, as, "What shall I say?" when one has nothing to say, or "I can no more," when one really can no more: Pope, Art of Sinking, ch. X. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 192 (1757). 1759 one of the neatest examples of that ornamental figure in oratory which Rhetoricians style the Aposiopesis: Sterne, Trist. Shandy, ii. p. 73 (1839).

apostata, sb. and adj.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀποστάτης, Class. = 'runaway-slave', 'deserter', 'rebel', Eccl. = 'apostate', 'renegade': apostate, one who forsakes his religion; also a member of a religious order who forsakes the profession thereof. Anglicised as apostate, bef. 1350.

thereof. Anglicised as apostate, bef. 1350.

abt. 1380 that thes newe religious blasphemen not god in holdynge a prest of here ordre apostata & cursed jif he lyue among cristene peple: How Relig. Men. Should, &c., in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wes. of Wyclif, p. 225 (1880). 1477 This Monke had walked about in Fraunce, | Raunging Apostata in his plesaunce: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. ii. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 24 (1622). 1479 but in this case the prest that troubleth my moder is but a simple felowe, and he is appostata: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 828, p. 243 (1874). bef. 1529 And to synge from place to place, | Lyke apostatass: | Seelfow, and he is appostata: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 828, p. 243 (1874). bef. 1529 And to synge from place to place, | Lyke apostatass: | Seelfow, and devy collythe me apostata and all to nowyth, and sayth they wyll troble me: A. Boorde, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 2rd Ser., Vol. II. No. curxvii. p. 307 (1840). 1563 Cranmer, who forsoke his profession as Apostata: | Pikkington, Paules Church, sig. A iv vo. 1582 he aboue al others may be called an Apostata; y hath his body in the sel, & his hart in the market place: T. North, Tr. Guevara's Dial of Princes, Prol., sig. a vi vo. 1584 lullaness was an Apostata and a betraier of christian religion: R. Scort, Disc. Witch., &c., p. 536. 1586 So did that Apostata Emperour Iulian, Dioclessian, and other: Sir Edw: Hory, Polit Disc. of Truth, ch. xxx. p. 141. 1598 An hypocrite, an impostour, an Apostata, an herefque: G. Harvey, Pierces Supererg., Wks., II. 184 (Grosart). 1600 the Apostata Will rather burne with unquenchable fire them forsake his beloued sinne: R. Cawdray, Treas. of Similies, p. 45. 1602 This castle was built euen in our time by a certaine apostata or renouncer of the Mahumetan religion: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 55. 1622 I have deferred if, I In hopes to draw back this apostata Massinger, Virg. Mar., iii. 1, Wies., p. xi/1 (1839). 1625 Fugitiues, Apostatae, Massinger, Virg. Mar., iii. 1, Wies., p. xi/2

apostatrice, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. apostatrice: a female apostate; used as adj.

1546 That chapel Apostatrice, as they than called it ful wisely: BALE, Eng. Volaries, II. 113 b (1550). [N. E. D.]

apostemation, apostumation, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. apostemation, apostumation: Med.

1. the process of forming an abscess or tumor, gathering of matter in any part of the body.

1540 Of Apostumation and running of the eares: RAYNALD, Birth Man., p. 171 (1613) 1543 yf ye fynde the Talpe...not vicered, but bendynge to the waye of apostemation: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xiviii vo'r. 1563 the first beginning of the wound vntil such time as there is no feare of apost-mation: T. Gale, Enchirud., fol. 15 ro.

2. an aposteme, a deep-seated abscess.

1840 how to...clense such Apostumations: RAYNALD, Birth Man., p. 128 (1613). 1880 Apostumations in the Lunges: Frampton, Joyfull News., &c., fol. 157 vo.

apostolicon, -um, adj. and sb.: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. ἀποστολικὸς,='pertaining to apostles': as adj., apostles', with salve, plaster, &c.; as sb., apostles' ointment, a famous salve for purifying wounds.

?1530 to make an Apostolicum salue: Antidotharius, sig. A iii vo. 1541 The .x. fourme is apostolicum, comune at the appotycaryes: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest, &c., sig. V iv vo. 1599 the Playster Apostolicon: A. M., Tr. Gabethouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 249/2. ?abt. 1600 For to make a white treate called apostolicon, Take oyle olive, litarge of lead, &c.: Pathway to Health, i. [Nares]

*apostrophē, sb.: Gk. ἀποστροφη,='a turning away' (see strophe): Rhet: an exclamatory digression, properly addressed to one person, at whom the speaker looks, turning away from others.

away from others.

1678—80 in effecte conteyninge the argumente of his curragious and warly[k]e apostrophe to my lorde of Oxenforde: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 99 (1884).
1680 Of my Stemmata Dudleiana, and especially of the sundry Apostrophes therein, addressed you know to whome, must more advisement be had: Spens, Lett. Wks. App. II. p. 709/2 (1869).
1692 In 1899 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xiz. p. 244 (1869)
1602 ah here how can the sorrowfull sequels be remembred without Apostrophees of inconsolable griefes: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 25.—to possesse their soules with laments in Apostrophes of compassion. 10. p. 233. bef. 1658 Your Apostrophe to Tressilian is a true Apostrophes for tis from the Cause: for will yee introduce a Parity in Offences to: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 106 (1687). bef. 1670 How curious were his Apostrophes J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1, 24, p. 18 (1693). 1744 It is impossible to describe the confusion into which this apostrophe threw me: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. 1, p. 332 (1857). 1748 He took no notice of this apostrophe, but went on: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xlvii. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 327 (1877). 1759 Mr. Pitt...overheard this cruel apostrophe: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. 11, p. 222 (1857). 1842 Teucer's apostrophe—Nil desperandum! Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 223 (1865).

*apostrophe $(- \angle = -)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. apostrophe or Late Lat. apostrophus (-phos), = 'a mark indicating elision', fr. Late Gk. $\dot{\eta}$ arisotrophos $(\pi po\sigma \phi \delta la)$, = 'the turning-away' (accent): the pronunciation with four syllables is due to confusion with apostrophē.

I. the omission of a sound in pronunciation or of a letter (or letters) in spelling, as of a vowel before the final s in the Mod. Eng. genitive singular, or of the e of the ending -ed, as in skill'd. In the quot. fr. Shakspeare (2) apostrophe occurs twice in "heaven's" which should be pronounced as a monosyllable.

1580 to anoyde the concurrence of seperat vowelles in distyncte wordes/they be more curious in the observing of the fygure called Apostrophe/than the Grekes be themselfe: Palsgr., sig. Bi vo. 1611 Apostropher...to apostrophise: to cut off (by an Apostrophe) the last vowell of a word: Corga bef. 1637 Apostrophus is the rejecting of a vowel from the beginning or ending of a word: B. Jonson, Eng. Gr., Bk. 11. ch. i. Wks., p. 783/x (1860). 1642 Apostrophus, which are the knots of a Language: Howrit, Instr. For. Trav., p. 39 (1869).

2. a mark (') indicating the omission of a letter or of letters. Also the sign of Mod. Eng. genitive case even when the case is not distinguished in pronunciation.

[1588 That sings heaven's praise with such an earthly tonge. Hel. You find not the apostraphas (? for apostrophas), and so miss the accent: SHAKS., L.L.L., iv. 2, 123.] 1721 APOSTROPHE, [in Grammar] is an Accent, or Mark, shewing that there is a Vowel cut off: BAHLEV.

apotelesm(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. ἀποτέλεσμα: complete effect, result; Astrol: the figure or casting of a horoscope.

1570 Not onely (by Apotelesmes; rò òri, but by Naturall and Mathematicall demonstration rò διότι; J. Dez. Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. b iij ro. 1636 In this succinct Recollection is constrived... the Apotelesmas and effect of infinite Volumes: Ralsigh's Tubus Hist., Pref. B. [IN. B. D.]

*apotheosis, sb.: Eccl. Gk. ἀποθέωσις, = 'deification': a raising or being raised to the rank of a divine person, or (by extension) of an object of adoration (as a canonised saint, a deified ideal); also, loosely, an extravagant exaltation.

deified ideal); also, loosely, an extravagant exaltation.

1573-80 whether any such creatures and apotheoses were ever in the world or noe: Gab. Harvey, Lett. &k., p. 71 (1884). 1619 Adde also (the vanitie of Men hath added it) an Apotheosis; and that Men, when thou canst not longer be a Man, canonize thee for a Saint, adore thee for a God: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, ch. xlix. p. 45. 1623 £. these will deifie him to despite you. F. I envie not the 'Arobews: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol 11.), p. 96 (1640). 1654 will obey the Powers over Him, but not admire them into an Apotheosis, Deifying of them: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 11. 1655 the apotheosis of that excellent person: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 68 (1872). 1699 every Man that goes to Bed, when asleep, lies like a dead Roman upon a Funeral Pile, dreading some unexpected Apotheosis: M. Lister, Fourn. to Paris, p. 137. 1758 this clumsy apotheosis of her concubinage: Hor. Waltock, Letters, Vol. III. p. 133 (1837). 1821 Your apotheosis is now reduced to a level with his welcome: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p. 442 (1832). 1826 a rough admiral, or a rich merchant, are the only characters whose apotheosis you would look for in such a spot [the great square, or market-place]: Reft. on a Ramble to Germany, Introd., p. e. *1877 his incredible apotheosis of the Queen of France: Times, Dec. 10. [St.] Introd., p o. Dec. 10. [St.]

appaltato, pl. appaltati, past part. pass. of It. appaltare, = 'to farm', 'to let': a person who has a right to enter a place of entertainment, by virtue of a subscription, for a certain time at a cheaper rate, as if a part-lessee.

1787 Moderate as these expences are, those who are appaliati pay considerably less: P. BECKFORD, Lett from Ital., Vol. 1. p. 259 (1805). — he had appaliatied himself at the theatre for the whole Carnival: ib., p. 260.

appalto, sb.: It.: farm, monopoly.

1820 The revenue which arises from the duties upon commerce, the appalto of tobacco, and the direct taxes is estimated at 130,000 dollars: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sixtly, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 148. 1849 we might establish manufactures... extend commerce, get an appalto of the silk, buy it all up at sixty plastres per oke: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. IV. ch. iv p. 272 (1881).

appan(n)age: Eng. fr. Fr. See apanage.

*apparātus, sb.: Lat.

1. preparation, preliminary work.

1645 the famous anatomy lecture, celebrated here with extraordinary apparatus: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 224 (1872). 1689 and after all this apparatus and grandeur, died an exile: — Corresp., Vol. 11. p. 302.

2. substantial, material elements of preparation; a collection of necessaries, implements.

16CHOOL OF RECESSATIES, IMPLEMENTS.

1712 the Apparatus or equipage of human life, that costs so much the furnishing: Pope, Letters, p. 260 (1737).

1754 seeing such a martial apparatus produced against him, recoiled two or three steps: SMOLLETT, Ferd Ct. Fathom, ch. xxiv. Wks, Vol IV. p. 177 (1877).

1787 Count —, just arrived at Florence, meeting with an accident at Fiesole, the Misericordia were sent for to carry him home; but when he saw the apparatus, and the dismal appearance it made, he fancied they thought him dead, and intended to bury him: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. 1842. Vol. 1. p. 195 (1865).

1792 There is something exceedingly solemn and affecting...in the circumstances and apparatus of our funerals: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. III. p. 34

2 a. esp. a collection of appliances for scientific experiments.

1666 M. Boyle soon gave order for an Apparatus, to put it to Experiment: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 7, p. 120. — a fit Apparatus being made for the purpose: 1b., No. 17, p. 299. 1759 to provide a proper apparatus for the work they take in hand: W. Verral, Cookery, Pref., p. iii. 1789 three professors a philosophical apparatus, a library: J. Morses, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1. p. 549 (1796) *1877 they together carried out a series of experiments and devised a set of apparatus: Times, Dec. 6. [St.]

2 b. the parts which make up an organ of an animal.

1691 there being required to the preparation of the Sperm of Animals a great apparatus of Vessels: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. 11. p. 316 (1701).

2 c. apparatus (criticus), aids toward the critical study of a text, e.g. records of the collation of various MSS.

1738 Glossaries, comments, &c. are also frequently called Apparatus's: Chambers, Cycl., s.v.

apparition (/ = "="), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. apparition,='appearance'.

- I. r. the process of appearing, the state of being visible. bef. 1492 Wyth this our lorde cesyd of that aperycion: CARTON, St. Katherin, sig. fi volz. 1591 he putteth on | What shape he list in apparition: SPENS., Prosop., 1290.
 - I. 2. manifestation, Epiphany, demonstration.

1590 No vaine dorious shewes Of royall apparition for the eye: Greene, Neuer too late, 11 (1600). [N.E.D.] 1652 Epiphania...the day of Apparition or manifestation of Christ from above: Sparke, Prim. Devot., 242 (1663). [ib.]

Astron. the return to view of a heavenly body; the state of visibility.

1646 beside the usual or Calendary month, there are but four considerable: the month of Peragration, of Apparition, of Consecution, and the Medical or Decretorial month: SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. x75 (1686).

I. 4. appearance opposed to reality, appearance, aspect.

1613 [Great] distinction between the effects of the world, and the workings of God...permanency in the last, and no more but apparition in the other: Sherley, Trav. Persia, 27. [N. E. D.]

II. 1. that which appears to sight, a phenomenon, esp. a supernatural form, ghost, phantom shape or scene.

1593 Look, how the world's poor people are amazed | At apparitions, signs and prodigies: Shaks., Ven. and Ad., 926. 1599 A thousand blushing apparitions | To start into her face — Much Ado, iv. 1, 161. 1601 many fantasticall apparitions: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk 24, ch. 17, Vol. II. P. 204. 1603 Lo, suddainly a sacred Apparition, | Som Daughter (think I) of supernall loue: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Urania, viii. p. 153 (1608). 1645 A strange apparition happened in the West about a dying Gentleman: Howell, Fam Letters, p. 61. 1665 that great army of Persians...by apparitions were put into that pannick of fear that they were shamefully put to flight: Sir Th. Herbert Trav. p. 241 (1677) Put into that pander. HERBERT, Trav., p. 241 (1677)

II. 2. something illusive, a counterfeit, a deceptive presentment.

1667 But still there's something | That checks my joys, | Nor can I yet distinguish | Which is an apparition, this, or that: DENHAM, Sophy, p. 10. [J.]

*apparitor (= \(\sigma = \sigma), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. apparitor, = 'a public servant of a magistrate'.

I. an officer of a civil court or magistrate, a sergeant.

1529 There be limited and appointed so many judges, scribes, apparitors, summoners, appraysers: Petition, in Froude's Hist. Eng., Vol 1. p. 194. 1586 they have continually a warning-peece ringing in their eare, an Apparitour rapping at their doore without ceasing: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., Vol. II p. 575 (1605). bef. 1658 Unrip Et catera, and you shall find | Og the great Commisary, and (which his worse) | Th' Apparitor upon his skew bald Horse: J CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 27 (1687). 1828 an apparitor or sumner, come to attach him and his daughter: Scott, Fair Md. of Perih, ch. xxv. p. 308 (1886).

I a. a public servant of a Roman magistrate.

1588 Sole imperator and great general | Of trotting 'paritors: Shaks., L. L. L., iii. 188 1600 neither the Dictator his voice, nor any of his apparitors & halbards about him, could be heard: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. viii. p. 305. — the Apparitor at the Generall of the horsemens commandement, began to force him to go: ib, Bk. IV. p. 149. 1603 a notarie, a sergeant, or apparitor, a pencioner, or one of the guard: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 650.

2. an officer of an ecclesiastical court, a bishop's attendant.

bef. 1526 I have nowe latelie sett up writings bothe at Knoll, Otford, and Shorham againste suche as misintreted a certaine apparitor of your Grace in thies parties: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxvii. p 41 (7846). 1675 he hears the Apparitors voice, summoning him to appear before the divine Tribunal: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. i. § 2, p. 6.

an official of an University.

1620 they made the Apparitors demand, by Proclamations, at the Church door, whether any were there for the most Christian King: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. IV. p. 322 (1676).

1625 Apparitors and Harbengers: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 64.

- 4. a herald, an usher.
- 5. in Scotland, a verger.

appartement, sb.: Fr.: a set of rooms in a house appropriated to an individual or family.

1837 au seconde, there was nothing but our own appartement: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 28. 1860 I might take an apartement, which is a suite of rooms with a kitchen, furnished and let by the week or month, or unfurnished and let by the term: Once a Week, Jan. 28, p. 9a/2. 1885 Persons fluent of speech, and generous of subversive ideas, began to haunt her little appartement in Florence: L. Maler, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. 11. ch. vi. p. 76 (New Ed.). 1886 I step out of my Liverpool hotel and into my "White Star" appartement meuble ['furnished']: H. R. Haweis, in Gent. Mag., p. 360.

*appel au peuple, phr.: Fr.: 'appeal to the people'; see plébiscite.

1843 The Girondists...now began to introduce their project of appel au peuple: Craik and Macfarlane, Pict. Hist. Eng., Vol. III. p. 236/1.

appel nominal, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'call of names'; musterroll; in reference to French Parliament, 'call of the house'.

1795 As soon as the report is printed, the denounced will be heard before the Convention, who will decide, by what is called the appel nominal for their acquittal or trial: J. Monroe, Let., in Amer. State Papers, Vol. 1. p. 697 (1832). 1842 Bailly ordered an appel nominal, or muster-roll, to be made: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, Pict. Hist. Eng., Vol. 11. p. 372/1. 1843 to-morrow at four o'clock, the appel nominal shall be commenced on the question of sursis: ib., Vol. III. p. 245/2.

appendance $(= \bot =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. appendance: a dependency; an addition, appendage. Obs.

1523 Townes, castels, landes...or theyr appurtenaunces and appendaunces, whatsoeuer they be: Lord Berners, Froiss., i. ccxii. 258. [N.E.D.] 1561 The Masse taken in her most picked purenesse...without her appendances: I. Nicarconi, Calonis Inti., iv. xviii. 712 (1634). [15.] 1578 this word Appendance, which the Greekes call embrouv. those bones that have no Appendances: J. Banister, Hist Man, Bk. 1. fol. iv. bef. 1656 If, in this one point, wherein the distance is so narrow, we could condescend to each other; all other circumstances and appendances of varying practices or opinions might

without any difficulty, be accorded: HALL, Peace-Maker, ch. i. § 6. [R.] bef. 1667 although the gospel be built upon better promises than the law yet it hath the same too, not as its foundation, but as appendences and adjuncts of grace, and supplies of need: Jer. Taylor, Wks., Vol. II. p. 530 (1847).

*appendix (= \(\sigma \); \(\rho l \). appendixes, appendices (Lat.), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. appendix,='an addition', 'appendage', 'supplement'.

I. an addition to a document, book, or verbal statement, a supplement.

a supplement.

1649 The commentaries, contayning the solemnities of their religion wyth manye other appendixes: LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. Edw. VI, 46 (Arber). [N.E. D.] 1599 What'll you say if this be the appendix or labell to both yond' indentures: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., iii. 6, Wks., p. 126 (1616) Yea, Death hath sent me an Appendix to be added to this Historie of Mans Vanitie: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xvii. p. 191. 1620 The Ambassadors added the usual Appendix, no to call it a protestation: Brent, Tr. Soavés Hist. Come. Trent, Bk. vii. p. 607 (1676). 1657 and by an appendix to relate the first essay: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 97 (1872). bef. 1691 God's intention and design in the promulgation of it [the law]...was to add it as an appendix to the promise: J. Flavel, Wks., Vol. III. p. 502 (1799). 1704 Both these I had thoughts to publish, by way of appendix to the following treatise: Swift, Tale of a Tud, Wks., p. 55/2 (1869) 1788 In an Appendix Mr. K. takes up some conclusions, "not so fully and positively supported from Scripture" as his former: Gent. Mag., LvIII. i. 144/2. 1820 they will be found in the appendix: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270. *1876 Besides the appendices of which we have spoken, Mr. Markham prefaces the whole by memoirs: Times, May 15. [St.]

2. a subsidiary addition (to any person, or thing material or immaterial); a subordinate personage, a train of persons in attendance.

in attendance.

1596 My master hath appointed me to go to Saint Luke's, to bid the priest be ready to come against you come with your appendix: SHAKS, Tam. Shr, iv 4, 104.

1619 These external things are but the Appendixes and Appurtenances of Vanitie: PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch. l. p. 472.

1620 he remaining as an appendix in the Picture: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 170 (1676).

1630 the Players and their Appendixes: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. Pp 4-701. bef. 1662 may also look for particular deliveres out of particular troubles, as appendices of the main benefit of salvation: D DICKSON, quoted in Spurgeon's Treas. of David, Vol. 1V p. 10.

1676 he representing the Opinion of those as very ridiculous, who would make the Nature of Evil, to be but creation and Accidental Appendix to the World: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 244.

1766 I am pretty indifferent when TH, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 244.

1766 I am pretty indifferent when that may be, but not so patient under the appendixes of illness: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 12 (1857).

2 a. a dependency.

1619 This Province of Normandy, once an Appendix of the Crown of England: Howell, Lett., I. xiv. p. 26 1665 its [the isle Socotra] position seems nearer neighbouring to Afrique than Asia, yet is challenged, and accordingly reputed an Appendix to Ajaman, or Arabia the happy: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 34 (1677). — inrolls his Countrey as a member or appendix of the Moguls great Seigniory: ib., p. 66.

2 b. a natural growth upon an organ; Bot. a sucker.

1615 These bones of the Afterwrest aboue and below, have Appendices crusted over with gristles: H. CROOKE, Body of Man, Bk. XIII. p. 1010 (1631). 1658 the Appendices or Beards in the calicular leaves [of the rose]: SIR TR. BROWN, Garden of Cyr., ch iii. p. 37 (1686). 1704 That some should form the polite Convex Side of a Siliquastrum, and others its Appendix: J. Ray, Three Discourses, ii. p. 189 (1713).

appetitive (/===), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. appetitif, fem. -ive: causing appetite, characterised by appetite or desire.

abt. 1533 appetityue: Du Was, in Introd. Doc. Intd., p. 1053 (Paris, 1852), 1693 there be in our soule three kindes of motions, Imaginative Appetitive and Assenting...The Appetitive being stirred up by the imaginative, moveth a man effectually to those things which are proper and convenient for him: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1124.

applaudit(e), applaudity, so.: Eng. fr. Lat. applaudite, 'give applause', 2nd pers. pl. imperat. of applaudeze='to applaud'; see plaudit: expression of applause.

1608 and in fine receives a general applauditie of the whole assemblie: Capt. J. SETTE, Wiss., p. 3.

application, (4 = "=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. application: noun of action to Eng. vb. apply; sometimes concrete, that which is applied.

the action of placing or holding (one thing) upon, against, in contact with (another), applying in a literal (material) sense; Geom. the process of making to coincide; Mad administration or putting on of anything used medicinally, anything applied medicinally.

1543 vadiscrete application of sharpe medicines: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chiracy., fol. xxvi rol.— And he feared the application of the oyntment bycause of the payme, the feared the application of the oyntment bycause of the payme, the feared the application of the rest haue, wome me one | With sengeral paylecationses Spars, All's Well, i, a, 74. 1845 We mied, the same performance of apolescoins without the application of water, Eventy, Diony, Vel. i, m, 166 (1894).

1 a. Astrol. a drawing near

1594. The quantitie of the Moone's separation and application to and from

of Planets is three severall wayes: First, when a Planet of more swift motion applies to one more slow and ponderous, they being both direct .Secondly, when both planets are retrograde...this is an ill Application: W. LILLY, Chr. Astrol., ch. xix. p. 107.

2. adaptation (to any use or purpose), employment; Theol. a bringing into effective relation (with persons, of the merits of Christ's sacrifice); an exhibition of the bearing (of a general statement on a particular case or of a narrative on matters of practice); concrete, the practical lesson or 'moral' deduced from a general statement, parable, or fable.

1493 Make of this mater an applicacion: Petronylla, 129 (Pynson). [N.E.D.] 1657 the design ..useful also to a good life, which is indeed the right application of it: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 87 (1872). — Strange was his apt and ingenious application of fables and morals: — Diarry, Vol. I p. 342.

3. the applying of one's faculties (generally intellectual) to anything, sedulous attention, attentive study.

1685 but those wicked creatures took him from off all application becoming so great a King: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 217 (1872). 1696 unworthy the study and application of the noblest persons: — Corresp., Vol. III. p. 361.

the applying of one's self (to persons), an approaching as a dependant or solicitor of favors.

1605 Not that I can tax or condemn the...application of learned men to men in fortune: BACON, Adv. Learn., I. iii. § 10.

the applying one's self (to persons) as a petitioner, candidate for an office, or merely as one who makes a request (even as a matter of course or as a right); concrete, the appeal or request made.

1648 As touching applications to his Majesty, be confident none will be: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 27 (1872). 1660 Came the most happy tidings of his Majesty's...applications to the Parliament: — Diarry, Vol. I. p. 354. 1687 he added that this was not the application of one party only: ib., Vol. II.

applicator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: applier, one who applies; Med. anything used for applying a medicament.

1659 'Tis ridiculous...to content themselves either with no idoneous physitians and fit medicines, or with such quacking applications and applicators as are no way apt for the work: GAUDEN, Tears of the Church, p. 494. [Davies]

[Formed fr. Eng. vb. applicate, or fr. Eng. application, as if noun of agent to Lat. applicare, = 'to apply'.]

appliqué, sb.: Fr.: work in embroidery laid on another material; also inlaid metal work.

1801 What knowledge they [ladies] have gotten, stands out, as it were, above the very surface of their minds, like the applicate of the embroiderer, instead of having been interwoven with the growth of the piece, so as to have become a part of the stuff: H. More, Whe., Vol. vIII. p. 61.

[Past part. of Fr. appliquer,='to apply'.]

appoggiatura, sb.: It.: Mus.: lit. 'prop, stay, support', a comparatively short accented grace-note prefixed to a note of an air, written as if it were a note over and above the true rhythm of the bar, but rendered in a time deducted from the time allowed for the note to which it is prefixed.

1763 Appogiatura's commonly marked by a smaller kind of note: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1776 For though I was at too great a distance to judge of your method of taking Appogiatura: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 70. 1830 A famous violin player having executed a concerto, during which, he produced some appoggiaturi and shakes, that astonished many of his hearers: E. Blaquierre, Tr. Sig. Pamarti, p. 267 (and Ed.). 1838 Theiwall discovered in Milton an appogiatura or syllable more than is wanted in the bar: Colest, Eng. Rythms, p. 175 (1852). 1848 The Appogiatura...is a small note placed before a large one. There are two sorts of Appoggiatura, one called the short, and one called the long: Rimbault., Pianoforte, p. 59. 1886 I should say that one or more syllables have suffered elision or slurring, the appoggiatura of music: Mayor, Eng. Metre, iv. p. 53.

appoggio, sb.: It.: prop, stay, support; see appui.

1612 because I am destitute of other appaggio [sic], I have resolved to take sanctuary in the church: Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Yea I., Vol. I. p. 182 (1848). 1616 I perceive he hath little appagio to the main pillar that now stands upright: J. Chamberlain, ib., p. 410.

apprentissage $(= \bot = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. apprentissage: apprenticeship. The Eng. apprenticeage may have been suggested by apprentissage, but is fr. Eng. apprentice.

1592 to be utterly without apprentisage of war: Bacon, Observ. Libel.
[T.] 1603 in some inferiour arts there is required apprentisage: Holland, Tr. Plack Mor., p. 82.— and nothing at all estmening that beggerly prudence which is gotten from other by way of apprentisages: ib., p. 559.

approbative $(\angle = \angle =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. approbatif, fem. -ive: involving or comprising in itself approval, expressive of approval, approving.

1611 Approbatif, Approbative, approving:, Coron.

approbator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. approbātor, noun of agent to approbāre,='to approve': one who expresses approval.

1665 And so others may not think it dishonour to...accept them for judges and approbators: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 162 (1872).

appropriator $(= \cancel{\cancel{-}} = \cancel{\cancel{-}} = \cancel{\cancel{-}})$, $s\delta$.: Eng.: one who takes to himself, makes his own; esp. a corporation which, having, or having had, a religious character, enjoys the main emoluments of a benefice; also for **impropriator** $(g, \cancel{\cancel{-}})$.

1765 a vicar has generally an appropriator over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in fact perpetual curate, with a standing salary: BLACKSTONE, Commentaries, Blk. I. ch. xi. p. 388. 1848 He knew very well he was the proprietor or appropriator of the money: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 94 (1879).

[For appropriater, fr. Eng. vb. appropriate, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. appropriate, = 'to make one's own'.]

approximator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: one who comes near to.

1858 Canonico Baini, the closest approximator, in modern times, to Palestrina: CDL. WISEMAN, 4 Last Popes, 346. [N. E. D.]

[For approximater, fr. Eng. vb. approximate, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. approximare,—'to come into proximity', 'to come close'.]

appui, sb.: Fr.: prop, support.

1. stay, support, prop.

1601 there would bee staies and appuies set to it, whereupon it may take hold: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 17, ch. 23, Vol. 1, p. 538. 1603 giving covertly thereby to understand that the Sunne hath need of an appuy or supporter to rest uppon and to strengthen him: — Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1308.

2. Mil. defensive support; see point d'appui.

1816 C. James, Mil Dict. 1852 this column was stopped at the village of Hohenlinden, which was the appui of Ney's left: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. xvi. p. 212.

3. Horsemanship. the feeling of the tension of the reins between hand and bit, the stay of the horse upon the hand.

1738 Appui, in the manage...is the reciprocal effort between the horse's mouth and the bridle-hand; or the sense of the action of the bridle on the hand of the horseman: Chambers, Cycl. 1816 C James, Mil Dict.

après, adv.: Fr.: afterwards, after; apres?, = 'what then?', 'what next?'.

1850 "Après?" asked Pen, in a great state of excitement: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 194 (1879). 1854 The accursed après has chased me like a remorse, and when black has come up I have wished myself converted to red: — Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 307 (1879).

après coup, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'after stroke', 'too late', 'as an afterthought'.

1887 Those who expect details...of the fashionable cure will be disappointed in 'The Massage Case.' The name has probably been affixed to the book après coup, so to speak, and to allure the unwary reader: Athenæum, June 18, p. 796/3.

après moi le déluge, phr.: Fr.: 'after me the deluge'. An expression attributed to Madame de Pompadour, meaning 'so long as my desires are satisfied, I care not if universal ruin befall when I am out of the way'. Prince Metternich used the phrase with the implication that when he ceased to influence affairs, confusion must ensue. The phrase has been compared to a fragment of Greek tragedy quoted by Suetonius, ἐμοῦ θανόντος γαῖα μιχθήτω πυρί, 'when I am dead, let earth be mingled with fire'.

1851 N. & O, rst Ser., Vol. III. p. 299. 1887 Each man believes that the new house will last his time—Après moi le deluge, with a vengeance! J. Ball, Notes of a Naturalist in S. Amer., ch. iii. p. 122.

*apricot ($\angle = \angle$), Eng. fr. Fr.; apricock, abrecok, &c., Eng. fr. Port. or Sp.: sb.

I. a kind of plum of an orange color which ripens early, Prunum Armeniacum.

1551 Abrecockes...are less than the other peches: W. Turner, Herb., sig. H viv. . 1558 Take Peche or Abricot stones with their kernels: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1 fol. 99 v. 1590 Feed him with apricocks, and dewherites: SHAKS., Mids. Nis. Dr., iii. z, 160. 1600 Pomegranates, Apricoks, and Peaches: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 476. 1601 the Abricoets are ready to be eaten in summer: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 15, ch. 12, Vol. I. 9, 436. 1603 The dainty Apricock (of Plums the Prince): J. Sylvesser, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 77 (1608). 1606 apricotes: B. Josson, Volp., ii. z, Wks., p. 455 (1676). 1634 Almonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobalass, Laoks: Sir. Th. Herbert, Tran., p. 64. 1645 we had meloss, cheries, apricots, and meny other sorts of fruit: Evellyn, Diarry, Vol. 1 p. 168 (1872). 1655 Quince, peach, and preserved apricocks: Lady Alms., iv. 2, in Dodsley-Hazitt's Old Plays, Vol. xiv. p. 344 (1875). 1665 my Master had reserved in

his Garden some choice Aprecocks: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. C 1 ro. 1741. Peaches, Apricocks, and Plumbs: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p 265 1820 grapes, figs, peaches, apricots, plums: T. S. Hughes, Trav. II Sucily, Vol. II. ch i. p. 26.

2. the tree which bears the Prunum Armeniacum, namely the Prunus Armeniaca.

1548 Apple tree, Abrecok, Alexander, Alkakenge: W. Turner, Names of Herès, sig. H v vo. 1644 I saw huge citrons hanging on the trees, applied like our apricots to the walls: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 91 (1872). 1664 Abricots and Peaches require rather a natural, rich, and mellow Soil, than much Dung: — Kal. Hort. (1729).

3. attrib.

1551 Of the Abrecok Tre: W. Turner, Herb., sig. H vi vo. bef. 1617 An Abricot, or Apricot plum: Minsheu, Guide into Tongues, s.v. the Apricot flavour: Dryden, Wild Gallant, i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 34 (1701).

Variants, 16 c.—17 c. abreco(c)k, apreco(c)k, 16 c.—18 c. aprico(c)k(e), 17 c. abrico(c)t(e), 16 c.—19 c. apricot(e).

[Fr. abricot, fr. Port. albricoque, or Sp. albarcoque, fr. Arab. alburqūq, albirqūq, fr. Gk. πραικόκιον, later πρεκόκκια, pl. Derived by Minsheu fr. (in) aprico coctus = 'ripened in sunshine', whence perhaps the change from b to b.]

apropos: Fr. See à propos.

apsis, pl. apsīdes, absis, pl. absīdes, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\dot{a}\psi is$, = 'felloe', hence, 'arch', 'vault', 'orbit' (of a heavenly body).

1. circumference, curved part, orbit (of a planet).

1601 eccentrique circles or Epicycles in the stars, which the Greekes call Absides: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 2, ch. 15, Vol. 1, p. 10. 1608 Now the said Sistrum being in the upper part round, the curvature and Absis thereof comprehendeth foure things that are stirred and mooved...the Absis or rundle of the Sistrum: —Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1312.

2. Astron. an extremity of the major axis of an elliptical orbit, as aphelion or perihelion, apogee or perigee (qq, v_*) .

1658 Abis, when the Planets moving to their highest or lowest places, are at a stay; the high Abis, being call'd the Apogeum, and the low Abis, the Perigeum: PHILLIPS, World of Words.

1681 When the Auges, (or Absides) of the Planets are changed from one Sign to another: Wharton, Mut Empires, Wks., p. 131 (1683).

1738 The apogee is a point in the heavens, at the extreme of the line of the apsides: CHAMBERS, Cycl., s.v. Apogee.

1885 We must himmeum, Aug. 15, p. 212/2.

3. a vaulted or arched roof, an apse.

aptōton, pl. aptōta, sb.: Gk. ἄπτωτον: Gram.: lit. (a word) 'without cases' (πτώσεις), an indeclinable word. Anglicised 16 c.—19 c. as aptot(e).

1721 BAILEY.

aqua caelestis, phr.: Late Lat.: lit. 'heavenly water', a cordial, formerly supposed to be of sovereign virtue.

COCIDIAL, TORMETLY SUPPOSED TO BE OF SOVEREIGN VITTUE.

1543 This water is called, aqua celestis, but before ye styll the water, ye must quenche in it an hoote plate of golde: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. ccxxi ro/1. — Aqua celestis is of two kyndes: ib., fol. ccxx ro/2. 1594 There great vertue belongs (I can tell you) in a cup of syder, and verie good men haue solde it, and at sea, it is Aqua calestis: NASHE, Unfort. Traveller, Wks., v. 15 (Grosart). 1603 started out of their trance as though they had drunke of Aqua Calestis or Unicornes horne: Wonderfull Vears 1603, p. 36. 1614 Malmesey, or aqua calestis: B. Jonson, Barth. Fair, i. 2, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 3 (1632—40). 1619 Dyet drinks, hot and cold Waters (one of them stiled Aqua vita, another Aqua Calestis:) FURCHAS, Murocosmus, ch. xxxv p 333: 1619 they were washed in Aqua Calestis, meaning Skie-water: Howell, Lett., I. vi. p. 14 (1645). 1641 Aqua Celestis made thus: John French, Art Distill, Bk. 11. p. 46 (1651).

aqua composita, phr.: Late Lat.: lit. 'compound water', one of the cordial distilled waters of the old pharmacopæia.

1588 Itm geven to one of my lady of Suff' servante bringing aqua composs and other thinges vijs vjd: Princess Mary's Privy Purse Expenses, p. 68 (Pickering, 1831). 1584 these sundrie others are as it were compounded or made for our necessities, but yet rather vsed as medicines than with meaters such is Aqua vita, Aqua composita, Rosa Solis: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 226. 1604 Good Aqua composita, and vineger tart: Tusser, Husband., p. 176.

aqua fontāna, phr.: Late Lat.: spring water.

1759 'tis by this as 'ns by your Aqua Fontana in an apothecary's shop, scarce any thing can be done and finished well without it: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 5. 1853 He would never have washed with aqua fontana [but sponged in water, mixed with coffee and vinegar]: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. XXXVI D. 226.

*aqua fortis, phr.: Late Lat.: lit. 'strong water', a powerful solvent; esp. and exclusively in modern use, nitric acid, which dissolves many metals; also metaph.

1543 ye must have of aqua fortis, wherwith golde is seperate frome sylver: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirage, fol. covi vo/2. 1558 Silver, calcined of burned with Aqua fortis: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Soc., Pt. I. fol. 93 10. 1600 sheving Maintained Ith same imprinted in his brest (being done with Agua Fortis, as I suppose, or some such thing): John Port, Tr. Leds Hist. Agr.,

p. 382. 1605 which I in capitall letters | Will eate into thy flesh, with aquafortis: B Jonson, Volb, 111 7, Wks., p. 489 (1616). 1627 Weigh Iron, and Aqua Fortis, seuerally. Then dissolue the Iron in the Aqua Fortis BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. viii. § 789 1641 [the engravings] were but etched in aqua fortis: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 17 (1872) 1643 pay is the poore Souldiers Aqua vita, but want is such an Aqua fortis, as it eates through the Iron doores of discipline: Spec Passages & Certain Informations from Severall Places, 2 May-9 May, No. 39, p. 315 1665 a long narrow Vessel of Glass, such as formerly were used for Receivers in distilling of Aqua Fortis: Phil. Trans, Vol. 1. No. 3, p. 34 1672 Pardon is that Aqua fortis that eats it [the chain of guilt] asunder and makes the prisoner a free man: J Flavel, Wks, Vol. I. p. 375 (1799) 1682 he alone can write over every man's sins, not with ink, but with writh, which, like aqua fortis, every letter of it shall eat into the soul: The Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand Divines, Vol. x p. 520 (1865). 1693 Evn as an Aqua-Fortis corrodes what it seizes upon C. MATHER, Wonders of Invis Wid., p. 52 (1863) 1699 I take this past to be nothing else, but what the Etchers in Copper use at this day to cover their Plates with, to defend from the Aqua-fortis, which is a Composition of Bitumen and Bees Wax M. LISTER, Fourn. to Paris, p. 119 1866 I have never thought it good husbandry to water the tender plants of reform with aqua fortis. J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. III (Halifax) 1882 if he has got it, we can rub it out with pumice-stone, and squeeze a little aqua fortis in R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, ch. lini p. 401.

aqua mīrābillis, phr.: Late Lat.: lit. 'wonderful water', a

aqua mīrābilis, phr.: Late Lat.: lit. 'wonderful water', a distilled water of the old pharmacopæia, made from several stomachic drugs.

1608 Some Rosasolis or Aqua mirabilis ho: J Day, Law-Trickes, sig F 470 1641 John French, Art Distill, Bk II p. 48 (1651). 1676 gave thee Aqua Mirabilis, to fetch up the Water off thy Stomach: Shadwell, Epsom

aqua rēgia, a. rēgis, phr.: Late Lat.: lit. 'royal water', a definite mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid, named from its power of dissolving gold and platinum.

rrom its power of dissolving gold and platinum.

1610 What's cohobation? 'Tis the pouring on Your aqua regis, and then drawing him off: B. Jonson, Alch, in 5.

1641 Aqua Regia, or Stygia, or a strong Spirit that will dissolve Gold, is made thus. Another Aqua regia is made thus: John French, Art Distill Bk. III. p. 69 (1651)

1646 Powder of Gold dissolved in Aqua Regis. or He introus spirits of Aqua Regis. Str. Th. Brown, Pseud Ep, Bk. II ch. v. p. 68 (1686)

1672 Encourag'd by which, I hop'd, that, without their being previously burnt, they would in Aqua Regis afford a Tincture, and accordingly I obtain'd from crude Granats a rich Solution R. Boyle, Virtues of Gems, p. 88

1787 I made fine red ink, by dropping a solution of tin in aqua regis into an infusion of the coccus, which Dr. Anderson was so polite as to send me 'Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. II No cxvv p. 99 (1821).

1843 Zaffre, digested in aqua regia, and diluted E. A. Poe, Wks., p. 34 (1884)

aqua tinta: quasi-It. See aquatinta.

aqua tofana: Low Lat. See acqua Tofania.

*aqua vītae, phr.: Late Lat.: ht. 'water of life', cf. eau

1. ardent spirit, alcoholic spirit; spirituous liquor, esp.

1471 First Calcine, and after that Putrefye, | Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme, Descende, and Fyxe, | With Aquavite oft times, both wash and drie: G Ripley, Comp. Alch., Ep, in Ashmole's Theat Chem Brit, p. 115 (1652) 1477 Rupicussa said that cheefe Liquor | Was Aqua-vite Elixiv to succour T Norton, ch. v., 16, p. 77. 1527 fyrste steped in aqua vite, a certayn whyle. L Andrew, Tr. Brinswick's Distill, Bk. 1ch. xxi sig b vi vol. ? 1540 stylle them in Aquauitae. Tr Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig, Aiir?. 1542 To speake of a ptysan, or of oxymel, or of aqua vite, or of Ipocras, I do passe ouer at this tyme Boorde, Dyetary, ch. x. p. 258 (1870) 1558 Take Aqua Vite, not to fine, nor of the first stillying, but stilled twise, or thrise at the most: W. Warde, Tr Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 2v. 1591 Let hym accustome to drye hys Pouder if hee can in the Sunne, first sprinkled ouer with Aqua vite, or strong Claret Wine: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 6 1600 which wine was as strong as any aquauitae, and as cleare as any rock water: R Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol III, p. 821. 1611 then stand, till he be three-quarters and a dram dead: then recovered again with aqua-vitee, or some other hot infusion: Shakis, Wint Tale, iv. 4, 816. 1619 Dyet drinks, hot and cold Waters (one of them stiled Aqua vite, another Aqua Calestis: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxxv. p. 333 bef. 1641 To make him strong and mighty, | He drank by the tale six pots of ale, | And a quart of aqua-vite: Percy's Reliques, p. 554 (1857). 1643 pay is the poore Souldiers Aqua vite, but want is such an Aqua fortis, as it eates through the Iron doores of discipline: Spec. Passages & Certain Informations from Severall Places, 2 May—9 May, No. 39, p. 315. 1665 Arac and Aqua-vite they also drink. Sir Th. Herrier, Trav., p. 311 (1677) 1679 Restor'd the fainting High and Mighty | With Brandy-Wine and Aqua-vitee · S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant iii. p. 189. 1679 It [brandy] was in a proper sense, our aqua vitae: J. Flavel, Wes., Vol. Iv. p. 503 (1799).

1 a. metaph. with reference to the literal meaning.

abt 1600 Couer this Aqua vitæ with your wings From touch of infidels and Jewes: J. Davies, in Farr's S. P, I 254 [N. E. D.] bef. 1628 Repentance... is indeed the only aqua-vitae, to fetch again to itself the fainting soul: FELTHAM, Resolves, Pt. II p. 270 (1806). 1687 The gospel is the true aqua vitae, the true aurum potabile, the true physic for the soul: JOHN TRAFF, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 657/2 (1868).

spirituous liquor other than brandy.

1547—8 I [an Iryshe man] can make aqua vite: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. iii p. 131 (1870) 1617 Aqua vitae (which they call Harach, and drinke as largely as Wine) for ten meidines: F. MORYSON, Itin., Pt. I. p. 245, 1634 This Towne affords Dates, Orenges and Aquauita, or Arack: Sir Th. HERBERT, Tran., p. 53. 1754 when they choose to qualify it [whiskey] for punch, they sometimes mix it with water and honey.. at other times the mixture is only the aqua vitæ, sugar and butter: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scott., Vol. II. p. 163 (1818).

attrib.

3. Attitio.

1598 an Irishman with my aqua-vitæ bottle Shaks, Merry Wives, ii 2, 318. 1601 a crue of Aquavita-bellyed Fellowes In Purchas Pilgrims, Vol II Bk. ix p 1408 (1625) 1610 Sold the dole-beere to aqua-vitæ-men:
B. Jonson, Alch., i 1, Wks, p 607 (1616) 1622 a Gardiner, Ropemaker, or Aquavitæ seller: Peacham, Comp Gent, ch i p 15. 1633 put himself into the habit of a mountebank or travelling aqua vitæ man. T. Adams, 2nd Pet., p 847/1 (1855). 1634 the Prime |drink| is Vsquebagh which cannot be made any wher in that perfection, and whereas we drink it here in aqua-vitæ measures, it goes down there by beer-glassfulls Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol II. lv. p 347 (1678) 1672 There is a Bauds Silver Aqua-Vitæ Bottle: Shadwell, Miser, l. p 16

aquarelle, sb.: Fr. fr. It. acquerello, = 'water colors': painting in water colors; a water color drawing. In Eng. aquarelle means esp. painting in Chinese ink and thin water color; a picture in this style. Hence aquarelliste, Fr., a painter in aquarelle or water color.

1869 Aniline colours are utilised for the colouring of aquarelles, photographs, etc: Eng Mech., July 2, p 340/3 [N E D] 1885 Next year there will probably be an exhibition of foreign aquarelles: Athenæum, Aug 1, p 152/3. 1887 The artists of the Continent have directed their attention to water colour... Already the French, Belgian, and Dutch aquarellistes have invaded our islands; ib, May i4, p. 645/i. 1887 Many of the Dutch aquarellistes appear to like that softness which perhaps originally came into landscape painting with Constable. Daily News, Oct. 22, p. 6/5.

*aquārium, sb.: Lat. neut. of adj. aquārius,='pertaining to water': a vessel, or tank, or a collection of tanks, generally for the reception of live aquatic animals and plants, made entirely or partially of glass to facilitate observation of the contents; also a place of entertainment in which an aquarium is a prominent feature. The word replaced marine vivarium, aquatic v., see vivarium.

1855 At home in the aquarium, he will make a very different figure: C. Kingsley, Glaucus, p. 69—One great object of interest in the book is the last chapter, which treats fully of the making and stocking of these salt-water "Aquaria": ½, p. 142—1856 Collections of objects that inhabit rivers and lakes are of course called Fresh-water aquaria; those that owe their origin to the sea are called Marine aquaria: S. Hibberd, Fresh-Water Aquarium, ch. 1, p. 6. sea are caused Marine aquaria: S. HIBBERD, Press-Water Aquarium, Ch. 1. p. o. bef. 1863. People . won't have their mouths stopped by cards, or ever so much microscopes and aquariums: Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, p. 118 (1879). *1878 a live whale for the Westimister aquarium Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 5/3. [St.] 1881. The fish confined within circumscibed limits of pond or aquarium, are never 'at home': Heath, Garden Wild, Pref., p. 9.

Aquarius: Lat.: lit. 'water-carrier': the eleventh of the twelve zodiacal constellations, now the eleventh division of the ecliptic, which the Sun enters Jan. 21, and which does not now coincide with the constellation Aquarius. Anglicised 15 c.—17 c. as Aquary.

CISEC 15 C.—17 C. AS Aquaty.

1398 The ayery [triplicyte] ben Libra Gemini Aquarius: Trevisa, Tr. Barth.

De P. R., viii. ix — Aquarius that folowyth the sygne whyche hyghte Capricornus: \$\psi\$ 1590 When with Aquarius Phœbe's brother stays, | The blithe and wanton winds are whist and still: Greene, Poems, p. 304/r, | 25 (186r).

1594 The eleventh Signe called Aquarius, that is to say, the Water-beaier, contayning two and forty starres, hath his head towards the Noith: Blundevil, Exerc, Treat 3, Pt 1. ch. xxiv. p 330 (7th Ed) bef. 1668 Thus fixt, they drink until their Noses shine, | A Constellation in this Watry Sign, | Which they Aquarius call J Cleveland, Wks, p 292 (1687).

1726 Now when... Aquarius stains the inverted year: Thomson, Seasons, Winter, 43

*aquatint(a), sb.: Eng. fr. It. acqua tinta: a kind of engraving or etching on copper which gives the appearance of drawing in Indian ink, sepia, or water colors. The design is worked on a resinous film, which is then carefully varnished, and the exposed metal is bitten by solutions of nitric acid. Also used attrib.

1782 I do not myself thoroughly understand the process of working in aquatinta; but the great inconvenience of it seems to arise from its not being sufficiently under the artist's command...the aqua-tinta method of multiplying drawings hath some inconveniences: W. Gilpin, Observ. Wye, p viii. (1800). 1797 AQUATINTA, a method of etching on copper, lately invented, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colours or Indian ink: Encyc Brit. 1807 Such as the prints are, we certainly do not admire them the more for their confused aquatinta execution: Edin. Rev., Vol. 10, p. 111. 1862 Published in aqua-tinta, in imitation of bistre or India-ink drawings: Thornbury, Turner, Vol. 1, p. 79.

aquila non capit muscas, phr.: Lat.: an eagle does not catch flies.

1573—80 Gab. Harvey, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 50 (1884). *Menaphon*, p. 38 (1880). 1589 R. GREENE,

aquila [wood]: Port. See aguila-wood.

Aquilo, Lat., Aquilon, Eng. fr. Fr. fr. Lat.: the north or north-north-west wind; often personified.

abt. 1325 [See Eurus] abt. 1374 be wynde bat hyst aquilon: CHAUCER, Tr. Boethrus, Bk. 1. p. 25 (1868) 1606 Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek | Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon: SHAKS., Troil., iv. 5, 9.

*Arab, a native of Arabia, one of a Semitic tribe which once inhabited Arabia; also used attrib Many Arabs are nomads, hence the word Arab has been applied to wandering, homeless children in any great city. Also used for a horse of Arabian breed.

Hence Arabism, an Arabic idiom: Arabist, a student of the language or learning of the Arabians: Arabiae, Arabian.

1634 the vulgar Arabs' Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p. 324 [T] 1797
ARAB, or Arabian Horse. See Equis' Encyc. Bril. 1817 Our Arab
tents are rude for thee T Moore, Lalla Rookh, Lt. of the Haram. [C E D.]
1825 Arabs are excessively scarce and dear; and one which was sent for me to
look at, at a price of 800 rupees, was a skittish, cat-legged thing' Heber, Narrative, Vol I p 189 (1844) [Yule] 1860 a shoeless, shirtless, shrunk, ragged,
wretched, keen-witted Arab of the streets and closes of the city Ouce a Week,
Mar 17, p 263/2 1886 The street arab is just now a favourite character in
fiction. Athenaum, Nov 13, p 632/3
1526 the Arabytes call it [water] squightle Grete Herball, ch liv

*araba, aroba, sb.: Arab. and Pers. araba: a wheeled carriage or cart.

1819 whipped into a close araba, and whirled no one knew whither. T. Hope, Anast., Vol II ch xiv p 320 (1820) — next came a heavy araba, loaded with as many trunks, portmanteaus, parcels, and packages, as it could well carry ib, Vol I ch. viii p. 151. 1839 driving amid the tall plane trees in arabas drawn by cream-coloured oxen: Miss Pardole, Beauties of the Bosh, p 6. 1845 Dragged about in little queer arobas, or painted carriages Thackeray, Cornh. to Cairo, 620 (1872) [N. E. D.]

- *Arabesque ($\angle = \angle$), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. arabesque: in Arabian style, Arabian. See Rebesk.
- adj.: Arabian, Arabic; esp. of decorative designs, in Arabian or Moorish style; metaph. fantastic.
- 1656 Arabesque, Rebesk work, branched work in painting or in Tapestry BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1797 Arabesque, Grotesque, and Moresque, are terms applied to paintings, ornaments of freezes, &c: Encyc Brit, s v 1806 The Spaniard borrowed from the Moors an excessive delicacy in minute decoration whence the term Arabesque is derived J DALLAWAY, Obs Eng Archit, p to 1817 it [Moore's Scient Feel] will be very Arabesque and beautiful Byron, in Moore's John Vol. 1819 (1820) Moore's Life, Vol. IV. p 48 (1832)
- 2. sb.: a design in Arabian or Moorish style, intricate and fanciful tracery. Properly an Arabesque does not admit any representation of animal life. Also, a corrupt form of the Arabic language.

1797 ARABESQUE, or Arabesk, something done after the manner of the Arabins: Eucyc. Brit 1817 All rich with Arabesques of gold and flow'rs: T Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks. p. 20 (1860) 1826 intermingled with the Italian arabesques: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk 11. ch 1v. p 37 (1881) 1854 Roses and Cupids quivered on the ceilings, up to which golden arabesques crawled from the walls: Thackeray, Neucomes, Vol 11 ch. xxv p 284 (1879). 1882 all the finest arabesques and foliations of the portals: Atheneum, Dec. 30, p 306 1887 [His] latest social and historical novel ...bears the same relation to his principal work that. charming arabesque does to a tragic historical painting it., Jan 1, p. 15/1 — On her petiticoat an arabesque, straying 'mid the folds of the satin, follows the devious windings of a thread of Florentine gold: A. Gilchrist, Century Guild Hobby Horse, p. 11.

Arabia, **Araby**, -ie: (a) the country called in Lat. Arabia, in Fr. Arabie; esp. Arabia the Blest, A. Felix, famed for spices, and hence by *metonymy*, 'spices', 'fragrance': (b) Arabie, Araby, adj. fr. Fr. adj. Arabi,='Arabian'; and (c) used as sb. for the Mod. Eng. 'Arab', 12 c.—16 c.

Hence, Arabian, Arabien (14 c.—16 c.), sometimes='fragrant'; Arabian bird, the Phænix; Arabian Nights, a collection of wonderful tales from the Persian.

lection of wonderful tales from the Persian.

a. 1525 a lytel of the powder made of gumme of arabie: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig I iii volt.

1676 Let me approach the honour of your lip, far sweeter than the Phoenix Nest, and all the spicy Treasures of Arabia: Shadwell, Virtuoso, iv p 51.

1713 all Arabia breathes from yonder box: Pope, Rape of Lock, I 134, Wks., Vol I p 176 (1757).

b. 1502 Arabye language: Arnold, Chron, 158. [N. E. D.]

?1511 Item ther bynde they ther oxe son with Arabie gold about ther hornes: Of the newe lands, in Arber's First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer, p xxvvil, 2(1885)

1547 some and mooste of all [the names] beynge Greeke wordes, some and fewe beynge Araby wordes: Boorde, Brev, p. 20 (1870)

c. 1393 But thei that writen the Scripture, I Of Greke, Arabe [=Arabic], and Caldee, I Then were of such Auctoritee: Gower, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 373 (1652).

1398 amonge the Arabyes there this birde Fenix is bredde: TREVISA, Tr. Barth. De P. R., XII. xv.

1477 The third Chapter for the love of One, I Shall trewly disclose the Matters of our Stone; I Which the Arabies doon Elizar call: T. Norton, Ordinall, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 10(1652).

1563 the most approued authers Gréekes, arabians [=Arabic scholars], and Latinestes: T. Galle, Enchirial, fol. 31 ro. 1595 with Arabian spicerie: with english honnie: W. C., Polimanteia, sig. R. 3 ro. 1654 told the living Idoll it breath'd Arabian Spices: R. Whitticok, Zootomia, p. 554-1671 winds of Gentlest gale Arabian dours fam'd: Millon, P. R., II. 364.

Arabia and Latinestes: T. Garabianodours fam'd: Millon, P. R., II. 364.

Arabic, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. arabique: (a) of, from, or pertaining to Arabs or Arabia; also (b) absol. the Arabic language, gum Arabic, and perhaps Arabia in quott. fr. Caxton and Rel. Ant.

Hence Arabical, Arabican, Arabicism.

a 1526 gomme Arabyke: Grete Herball, ch xiv 1558 Gomme Arabike: W Warde, Tr Alesso's Secr., Pt I fol 52 ro., 1563 it is neyther latyne, Greke, nor arabicke worde: T Gale, Inst Chirurg, fol 23 vo. 1603 embalming (as it were) and burying a dead corps with Synake spices and Arabicke sauces. Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 574. 1625 all the Conferences passed in the Arabicke Tongue Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. I Bk iii p. 155. 1738 The Arabic characters [o, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9] stand contradistinguished to the Roman [I, V, X, L, C, D, M]: CHAMBERS, Cycl., s v b. abt 1391 To arabiens in arabik: CHAUCER, Astrol., 2 [N E D] 1485 a cyte called Salancadys, in arabyque: CAXTON, Clas. Grete, p. 206 (1881) bef 1500 Put thereto ij ounces of gumme of Arabyke: In Rel. Ant., 1163 [N.E D] 1625 with whom I had good conuersation in Arabicke: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol I Bk iii p 194 1665 a man were as good to have discoursed with them in Arabick: R Head, Engl. Rogne, sig. B I vo. 1668 take Verdigrease, Arabick, Turpentine. and mix them together: G Markham, Engl. Housewife, ch. i. p. 39

Eng Housewife, ch i. p. 39

Arabo-Tedesco, adj.: It.: partaking of both Arabesque (or Moorish) and Gothic characteristics.

1806 a style called by Italian architects "il arabo-tedesco": J DALLAWAY, Obs. Eng Archit, p 9.

Arachnē: Lat. fr. Gk. 'A ρ á $\chi \nu \eta$ (d ρ á $\chi \nu \eta$ = 'spider'): Myth.: Mysian maiden who challenged the goddess Athēnē (Minerva) to a contest in spinning and for her presumption was changed into a spider; hence, the name stands for a spider, and Arachnean = spider-like, like a spider's web.

1590 And over them Arachne high did lifte | Her cunning web, and spred her subtile nett: Spens, F Q., II vii. 28. 1665 the threds thereof [of my cloke] being spun out by time as fine as those of Arachnes working R Head, Engl Rogue, sig Dd 7 vo. 1600 such cob-web stuffe, | As would enforce the common'st sense abhorre | Th' Arachnean workers: B. Jonson, Cynth Rev, iii. 4, Wks, p. 213 (1616)

arack: Anglo-Ind. See arrack.

Aramæan, Aramaic, Aramite, adj. and sb.: name of the division of the Semitic family of languages which comprises Syriac and Chaldee, derived from Aram, the Hebrew name of Syria.

1560 Then spake the Caldeans to the King in the Aramites language: Bible (Genev), Dan, ii 5. 1839 The Hebrew language stands midway between the Aramaean and the Arabic CONANT, Tr Gesenius Heb. Gr. 1864 Max MULLER, Sct. of Lang, Table (4th Ed) 1886 A bas-relief of Assyrian style with an Aramaic text has been found at Teima: C. R. Conder, Syrian Stone Lore, 1x 325

araucāria, sb.: Bot.: name of a genus of tall conifers of the Southern Hemisphere, derived from Arauco, a province of Chili; esp. A. imbricata or Monkey-puzzle, having regular branches thickly covered with stiff, pointed leaves, cultivated in England since about 1830.

1809 NICHOLSON, Brit Encycl 1833 Penny Cycl., Vol. II p. 249.

*arbiter $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. arbiter: an arbitrator (q. v.), a judge, one who has authority to give decision in a suit or on any question; one who can exercise control according to his will (Lat. arbitrium).

Cording to his will (Lat. arbitrium).

1502 Abdalazys. most ust arbiter and juge of trouth Arnold, Chron., 160 (1811). [N E. D.] 1530 arbitour: Palsgr., fol xviii rolx. 1546 Richerd duke of Glocestre, as thoughe he had bene apoynted abyter of all controversy... conferryd secretly with the duke: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. II p. 141 (1844). 1620 Arbiters of Faith: Brent, Tr Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 146 (1676) 1646 was Arbiter of most of the Debates twixt the Emperour and Francis the first: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 184 bef. 1733 so, whilst he is Arbiter, the Cause is clear on his Side: R. North, Examen, p. x. (1740). 1742 O Thou great Arbiter of Life and Death E. Young, Night Thoughts, iv p. 56 (1773). 1826 he was often chosen arbiter between contending parties: Life of Dr. Franklin, ch. 1. p. 9. 1849 genius always found in him an indulgent arbiter: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk I. ch. vi. p. 35 (1881). 1870 as an arbiter is required between them to regulate and settle their differences, a judicary is established. E. Mulford, Nation, ch. xi. p. 174.

arbiter ēlegantiārum, phr.: Lat.: a judge of points of taste, an authority on etiquette, a master of the ceremonies. For arbiter elegantiae see Tacitus, Ann., xvi. 18.

1818 he looked up to Lord Frederick Eversham, as the arbiter elegantias um of that system: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11 ch. iii. p. 175 (1810) 1841 Men who. slept on bulkheads with Derrick before he succeeded Nash as arbiter elegantiar um at Bath: Craik and Macfarlanh, Pict. Hist. Eng.,

arbitrator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.: one chosen or appointed to decide a dispute, esp. one to whose fair judgment disputants refer matters for decision on equitable grounds, hence, one that can give effect to his decisions, an ordainer, a dispenser, a ruler.

1497—1503 we desier and also counsell you without delay upon the sight hereof now shortly to ride to the court to the said arbitrators: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 941, p. 392 (1874). 1551 as an arbitratoure with myne awarde to determine: Robinson, Tr. More's Utopia, p. 22 (1869). 1579 Articles. Vol. III. No. 941, p. 392 (1874). 1679 Articles. Vol. 1600 he had beene taken to bee an arbitrator, or daiesman by the father and the sonne: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, p. 35. 1603 that you

to be an indifferent arbitratour or common umpire betweene these two yoong gentlemen — Tr Plut Mor, p. 957 1606 that old common arbitrator, Time Shaks, Troil, 1v 1, 225. 1632 I beseech you | To be an arbitrator, and compound | The quarrel long continuing between | The duke and dutchess' Massincer, Maid Hon, v 2, Wks, p 212/2 (1839). 1640 he ought to interpose himselfe for their agreement, either as Iudge or Arbitratour H H, Treat, of Int of Princes, p. 10. 1646 he might be an happy arbitrator in many Christian controversies: Sir Th Brown, Pseud Ep, Ek. VII. ch. xvii p 310 (1686) 1660 Europ's Great Arbitratour T FULLER, Paneg, 10 1667 Though Heav'n be shut, | And Heav'n's high Arbitrator sit secure | In his own strength MILTON, P. L., II 359 1707 Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and arbitrators of a peace' Addison, Wks, Vol Iv p 348 (1850) bef 1733 common Pannels. trusted by the Citizens, almost as arbitrators: R. North, Examen, I. 11. 118, p 94 (1740) 1760 it appeared that the Arbitrators had an Authority before the Award made: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p 12

[From Anglo-Fr. arbitratour, assimilated to Lat. arbitrātor, noun of agent to arbitrāri, = 'to perceive', 'to think', 'to give judgment'.]

arbitrātrix, sb.: Lat. fem. of arbitrator: an arbitress, a female who acts as arbitrator.

1577 Arbitratrix betweene hir naturall love to the one, and matrimoniall dutie to the other: Holinshed, Descr Brit, xxii. 122 [N. E. D.] 1645 arbitratrix and compoundresse of any quarrel: Howell, Dodona's Grove, p. 4 [Davies] 1648 No this is her prerogative alone | Who Arbitratrix sits of Heav'n and Hell J Braumont, Psyche, xix 168 (Grosart) [1b.]

arbitrium, sb.: Lat.: will, power of decision, absolute authority; Anglicised in 14 c. through Fr. arbitre, in 17 c. as arbitry. See ad arbitrium.

[abt 1374 but certys pe futures pat bytyden by fredom of arbitre god seep hem alle to-gidre presents. CHAUCER, Tr. Boethius, Bk. v p 176 (1868)] 1770 the arbitrium of the court. JUNIUS, Letters, Vol. II No xh p 169 (1812) 1771 I say that his view is to change a court of common law into a court of equity, and to bring every thing within the arbitrium of a prætorian court: 1b., No ki p. 379.

arbolare, vb.: Sp. arbolar,='to raise', 'to set upright'. See quotation. Obs.

1598 how to arbolare or aduaunce his pike, that is; to reare his pike vpright against his right shoulder...to arbolare their pikes R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. III. p. 34.

arbor¹, arber, arbre, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. arbre, = 'tree', 'axle', 'main piece' (of a machine), fr. Lat. arbor, = 'tree': Mechanics: an upright main support of a machine; an axle of a wheel (cf. axle-tree).

arbor², sb.: Lat.: Chem.: lit. 'tree', a tree-like appearance produced in certain precipitations, as a. Dianae, a. Saturni.

arbor Jūdae, phr.: Late Lat.: Judas tree, Cercis siliquastrum, a low spreading tree with bluish leaves.

1578 but Arbor Iuda [flowreth] in Marche. H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. VI. p. 742 1646 No more than Arbor vite, so commonly called, to obtain its name from the Tree of Life in Paradise, or Arbor Yudæ to be the same which supplied the Gibbet unto Yudæs: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ef., Bk VII. ch 1. p. 279 (1686) 1664 Almonds and Peach Blossoms, Rubus Odoratus, Arbor Yudæ: Evelyn, Kal Hort, p. 198 (1729) 1767 Guelder-rose, honey-suckles, arbor Judæ, jasmines: J. Abercombeie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 179 (1803)

*arbor vitae, phr.: Late Lat.: lit. 'tree of life': trivial name of several species of Thuya or Thuja (Nat. Order Coniferae).

1646 Arbor vitæ, so commonly called: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep, Bk. vii. ch i p 279 (1686). 1684 the Alborvitæ, Pine and Yew have escaped [the frost]: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol III p. 273 (1872). 1699 My Lady Hatton shew'd me some walking sticks your Loppe sent up to be fitted up and varnish'd as they were before I saw them, but ye lightness of ym made me suppose them to be arbor vitæ: Hatton Corresp, Vol II p. 240 (1878) 1755 three Chinese arbor-vitæs: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. II p. 481 (1857)

arborātor, sb.: Lat.='a pruner of trees': one who cultivates trees, an arborist.

1664 Our ingenious Arborator [would] frequently incorporate...the Arms and Branches of some young and flexible Trees which grow in consort: Evelyn, Sylva, 78. [N.E.D.]

*arborētum, sb.: Lat.: a plantation of trees; Anglicised as arboret, 17 c., perhaps influenced by Spenser's arboret, Eng. dim. of Lat. arbor,='a small tree'.

*arbute, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat., often in Lat. form arbutus: a plant of the genus *Arbutus* (Nat. Order *Ericaceae*), esp. A. unedo, or Strawberry-tree.

1548 Arbutus groweth in Italy it hath leaues like Quickentree, a fruit lyke a strawberry, wherfore it may be called in English strawberry tree, or an arbute tree: W. TURNER, Names of Herbs. 1551 the arbut tree: —Herb., sig. D v ro. 1578 the Arbute or Strawberie tree: H. LYTE, Tr. Dodoen's Herb', Bk. vi. 728. 1603 The tender crops of Arbute tree | Which beares a frute like Towberie: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 702. 1664 Olumders red and someh Grius Castus, Olive: EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p. 212 (1729) 1691 and, aqua vi. of ye layers of his arbutus taken root, I had sent you some: Hatton

Corresp., Vol II p 163 (1878). 1741 Broom, and Arbute-trees. J Ozeli, Tr Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. II p. 112 1755 The arbutus are scarce a crown apiece. Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol II. p. 481 (1857) 1767 the arbutus or strawberry-tree. J Abercrombile, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 55 (1803) 1820 the arbutus or wild strawberry-tree. T. S. Hughles, Trav. n. Swelly, Vol. 1 ch. x. p. 305

*arc de triomphe, phr.: Fr.: triumphal arch.

arcabucero, sb.: Sp.: a harquebusier.

1858 Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish arcabucero. Longithtow, Miles Stand , 1. 28 [N E D]

*arcade, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. arcada and Fr. arcade: a vaulted space in a building, an arched cloister or piazza, an arched gallery or passage, a series of arches in a building, a walk overhung by foliage, a covered passage.

Walk overnung by foliage, a covered passage.

1644 In the arcado stand 24 statues of great price Evilin, Phary (in Italy), Nov. 8. [N. E. D.]

1699 The Tree most in use here, was the small leaved Horne-Beam, which serves for Arcades, Berneam, and also Saindards with Globular Heads: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 200.

1787. A hundred musicians formed themselves into four orchestras along the arcade of the Gidlery: Gent. Mag., 928/2.

1806 towers ornamented with arcades in tiers. J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit, p. 18.—a Donick arcade, more convenient as an ambulatory than beautiful to, p. 201.

1815 The principal green-house alone, raised above a sunk parterre below, has a good aspect, from its arcades and a range of marble vases along the front which impart elegance. J. Scott. First to Paris, App., p. 287 (and Ed.)

1886 Their numberless stores built upon cyclopan arcades: R. Heatti, in Mag. of Art, Dec., p. 50/r.

*Arcades ambo, phr.: Lat.: 'both Arcadians', both poets or musicians; see Virg., Ecl., VII. 4; extended to two persons having tastes or characteristics in common.

1821 each pull'd different ways with many an eath, | "An ades ambo", ad est—blackguards both. Byron, Don Juan, iv. xciii 1882 Demson and Neate were Areades ambo T MOZLEY, Reminist Vol ii ch. "), p. 92. 1886 I had the pleasure of passing a day here with these Areades ambo! Serpa Pinto and Cardoso]. Athenæum, Aug. 14, p. 210/1 1887 Nor is it suituising that Weber should praise Hoffmann. They were Areades ambo. Literary Wld., Jan 7, p. 9/3.

*Arcadia, Lat., Arcady, Eng. fr. Lat, whence adj. Arcadian: the central district of Peloponnesus (the Morea, according to Virgil the home of pastoral poetry, and therefore associated with the ideas of pastoral simplicity, felicity, and song, esp. after the publication of Sidney's Arcadia, 1590.

1590.

1591 And shepheards leave their lambs unto mischaunce, | To runne thy shrill Arcadian Pipe to heare: Spens, Compl., Runnes of Time, 12d. 1647 () Arcadia, known | By me thy son: Fanshawe, Tr Pastor Fide, Prol, p. 2. 1667 Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the past'rd reed | Of Hermes, or his opater rod Milton, P. L., Xi. 332 (1770) 1776 a young gendeman in a finitatic Arcadian habit, playing upon a guittar. J Collier, Mus Trate, p. 38.— the young Arcadian followed: 2b, p. 39. 1814 the perpetual war bins that prevails | In Arcady, beneath unalter'd skies: Wordsworth, Excursion, Ek. 111 p. 357 (Nimmo). 1850 To many a flute of Arcad): Tinnyon, In Memorium, xxii. 1866 An humble cottage...forms the Arcadian background of the stage: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. IX. (Halitax). 1874 I always thought I should like Arcadia...These ingenuous ways appeal to my better nature I wish I had a shepherd's crook with a blue ribbon on it: B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. xiv. p. 205 (1883).

*arcānum, pl. arcāna, sb.: neut. of Lat. adj. arcānus, = 'hidden', 'secret': a secret, a mystery; a supposed great secret of nature; a marvellous remedy. In the 17, 18 cc. the s of the Eng. plural was sometimes added to the Latin plural.

plural.

[1495 Archa is a vessell and mesure oonly in the whyche thynges ben put & kepte out of syghte that they ben not seen of alle men/of that name comyth this worde Archanum pryuetee that is waarly kept unknown to multytude of men. GLANVII, De Propr. Rerum, Bk. XIX of CXXVIII, p. 933.] 1586 Nowe if you leaue him not there, but do purifie him more, then doth his time ture appeare: and if you can purge him throughly and perfectly then shall you haue his Arcanum, & so of others: I. W., Letter, sig. B viii vo. 1616 If Cornelius Agrippa were again to compile his book, De Benificia, I doubt not but he might have from her magicians such arcana to increase and recommend it, that the Bohemian ladies would more value him than to suffer him, as they did, to die like a poor beggarly knave: J. Castle, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. ii. p. 380 (1848). 1616 the Arcana | Of Ladies Cabinets: B. Jonshin, Dev. is an Ass, iv 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 150 (1851—40). 1620 the greatest Politicians. are not able to penetrate the profundity of the Arcana of the Papacy: Barky. Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc Trent, p. lxxxvi (1676). 1650 this blood is the balsome of balsomes, and is called the Arcanum of blood, and it is so wonderful, and of such great vertue: John French, Tr. Paracelsus' Nature of Things, Bk. III. p. 21. 1652 the Arcana of Religion, and the great inysteries of Godlinesse: N. Culverwell, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 150. 1652 He told us stories of a Genoese jeweller, who had the great arcanum: or secrets in Medicines: J. H., Elix. Prop., p. 2. 1678 this was one Grand Arcanum of the Orphack Cabala, and the ancient Greekish Theology, That Gad is Arcanum of the Orphack Cabala, and the ancient Greekish Theology, That Gad is Arcanum of pretending Religion in all Wars is, That something may be found out in which all men may have interest. Selden, Table, p. 105 (1868). 1702 Here is some gradual retection of the veiled arcana of the Divine Being: John Howe, Wks., p. 93/a (1834). 1710 Viper Powder Compound...is held for a great Arcanum,

No cxxix p 303 (1774) 1768, There have you gone and told my arcanim arcanorum ['of secrets'] to that leaky mortal Palgrave [Gray] Gray and Mason, Corresp, p. 425 (1853) 1788 Let us like Oedipus, attempt to break the spell of dark mystery, of secret nostrums, and poisonous arcana: J Lettsom, in Gent Mag, Lviii 1 98/2 1810 an habitual and excessive attention to those arcana of etymology. Edin Rev, Vol 17, p 198 1822—3 promising unbounded wealth to whomsoever might choose to furnish the small preliminary sum necessary to change egg-shells into the great arcanium. Scott, Pev Peak, ch xvvii p 324 (1886) 1840 Mrs Simpkinson preferred a short shown in the still-room with Mrs Botherby, who had promised to initiate her in that grand arcanium, the transmutation of gooseberry jam into Guava jelly: Barkham, Ingolds Leg, p 7 (1865). 1856 translate and send to Bentley the arcanium bribed and builled away from shuddering Brahmins: Emerson, English Traits, viii Wks, Vol II p 59 (Bohn, 1866)

arcanum (pl. -na) imperii, phr.: Late Lat.: a secret of empire.

empire.

abt. 1630 and I have been a little curious in the search thereof, though I have not to doe with the Arcana Imperii (1653) R Naunton, Fragm Reg., p. 36 (1870). 1646 had imparted his desseins, and infus'd all his maximes into him, and open'd unto him all the Arcana Imperii: Howell, Lewis XIII, p. 135 1649 The articles of confession and absolving sinners, being a greater arcanium imperii for governing the world than all the arts invented by statists formerly were. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Hen. VIII., p. 105 (1886) 1662 The kings of Israel had some one courtier to whom they imparted arcana imperii, state-secrets. John Trapp., Com., Vol. 1, p. 68/2 (1867). 1675 our great Lawgiver disdaining to vie the Arcana of his Empire, with any State-maximes, but the very best: J Smith, Christ Relig. Appeal, Bk 1, ch 1v. § 1, p. 12 1681 Those that search into mysteries of state, and would know arcana imperii, think they are wise men: The Goodwin, Wks, in Nichol's Ser Stand Divines, Vol. 1, p. 130 (1861) 1701 these are arcana imperii—state secrets, indeed, which we are not to search into: ABP. LEIGHTON, Exp. 10 Commandments, Wks, p. 620/2 (1844) 1768 Force is the grand arcanium imperii: Junius, Letters, Vol. 11, p. 260 (1887)

arc-boutant, sb.: Fr.: a flying buttress, an abutment arched (at least on the under side) springing from the vertical buttress of an aisle to an upper wall of the main portion of an edifice.

1731 BAILEY. 1797 Encyc Brit 1816 ARCBOUTANT. in building, an arched buttress. Encyc. Perth

archa: Port. See areca.

archaeus, archēus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀρχαῖος, = 'original', 'ancient': a term applied by Paracelsus and others to the principle which was supposed to regulate and maintain animal and vegetable life; by a sort of personification, supposed to reside in individual organs; also see quot. from Bailey.

1641 Now in this center is the Archæus, the servant of nature, which mixing those spermes together sends them abroad, and by distillation sublimes them by the heat of a continuall motion unto the superfices of the earth: JOHN FRENCH, Art Dutill, Bk. VI p 169 (1651). 1650 The first sort of them Man signs: the second, the Archeius. — Tr. Paracelsus Nature of Things, Bk IX p. 101. 1657 the maine scope and principal intention being, first to rectifie the Archeius of the inner Man, that it may attract health from the heavenly Iliaster H. PINNELL, Philos Ref., sig A 3 vo. 1678 Lastly, as the Latter Platonists and Peripateticks have unanimously followed their Masters herein, whose Vegetative Soul also is no other than a Plastick Nature; so the Chymists and Paracelsians insist much upon the same thing, and seem rather to have carried the Notion on further, in the Bodies of Animals, where they call it by a new name of their own, the Archeus: Cudworth, Intell Syst, Bk. I ch. lii. p 153, 1721 ARCHEUS, [among Chymists] the highest and most evalted Spirit that can be separated from mixed Bodies: Balley 1762 [See alkahest] 1818 their 'Archæus', or universal spirit: Lady Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 85 (1819).

archididascalos, -us, sb.: Late Gk. ἀρχιδιδάσκαλος: a chief

1820 we observed this Archidudascalos seated in a large arm-chair...surrounded by a very large audience both of priests and laymen: T S Hughes, Trav in Szally, Vol. 1. ch. x p. 301. 1821 it was a constant matter of triumph to us, the learned triumvirate of the first form, to see our 'Archidudascalos' (as he loved to be called) conning our lesson before we went up: Confess. of an Eng Optum-Eater, Pt. 1. p. 18 (1823). 1865 Two masters styled respectively Archididascalus and Hypodidascalus: STAUNTON, Gt. Sch. Eng., Westm, ii 133.

Archidoxa, sb. pl.: neut. of quasi-Gk. adj. ἀρχίδοξος, = 'of chief fame' (on analogy of εὐδοξος, = 'of good fame'): (secrets) of chief fame. Paracelsus wrote Archidoxorum libri X, = 'Ten Books of Archidoxa'. From the abl in such phrases as 'in the Archidoxis' (1650, John French, Tr. Paracelsus' Nature of Things, Bk. v. p. 46; ib., Bk. vIII. p. 80), and the Anglicised (or Gallicised) form Archidoxes (1642, Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., 45, Ed. 1682), sprang a wrongly-formed

quasi-Lat. nom. sing. Archidoxis, found, e.g., on the running headings of the Geneva Ed. of Paracelsus' Wks., 1658, not in the 1570 Ed. of the Archidoxa.

Archimago, Archimagus, sb.: quasi-It. or quasi-Lat., perhaps a Lat. transliteration of Late Gk. $d\rho\chi'\mu\alpha\gamma$ os, = 'chief of the Magi': a chief magician; see **Magi**. The name of Spenser's personification of hypocrisy, "the Enchanter", F. Q., Bk. II. Canto i.

1558—87 The archimagus espieng his time, compleineth unto the king. Foxe, A & M., 88/2 (1596) [N E.D] bef 1670 An Evill befall that Archimago, that Fiend of Mischief, that set variance between the Head and the Body: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt 1 95, p 81 (1693) 1678 and that this Apollonius was but an Archimago or grand Magician: Cudworth, Intell Syst, Bk. I. ch. 1v p. 267.

*archimandrite ($\angle = \underline{\omega} \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Mod. Gk. $d\rho\chi\iota\mu a\nu\delta\rho i\tau\eta s$, perhaps sometimes through Lat. archimandrita: the superior of a monastery ($\mu\acute{a}\nu\delta\rho a$) pertaining to the Greek Church; also a superior over several monasteries, a superior abbot. In English the ch of archi- is pronounced as k.

1662 In their Monasteries they have Archimandrites, Kilari's, and Igumeni's, who are their Abbots, Priors, and Guardians: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk 111 p. 104 (1669).

Archimēdes, a celebrated Greek philosopher and mathematician of Syracuse; see eureka. Hence adj. Archimedean. Archimedean Screw, an invention for raising water by the revolution of a spiral tube about a slanting axis.

*archipelago, sb.: It. arcipelago, archipelagus (quasi-Lat.): a chief sea (Lat. pelagus). For archi-,='chief', see archididascalos. The It. arci- was prob. for Egeo- in the name Egeopelago, and is wrongly sounded in Eng. as arki-.

I. name of the sea called after ancient style the Ægean Sea, It. Egeopelago (Mare Aegaeum, Alyaîov $\pi \epsilon \lambda ayos$), between Greece and Asia Minor, in which are many islands.

tween Greece and Asia Minor, in which are many islands.

1502 Many other iles within the archpelago, that is the gulf be-twix Grese and Turkye: Arnold, Chron, 143 (1811). [N E D] abt 1506 Upon the see of Archepelagus—in the Cytic of Asdrys. Sir R. Guulforde, Pylgrymage, p 13 (1851). 1549 nii Venetian galleis, laden with merchandise were loste in the Archelago: W Thomas, Hist Ital, fol 105 10 1599 a little lland called Bellapola, and did likewise see both the Milos, being Islands in the Archelago: R Hakluvit, Voyages, Vol. II p. 168 1612 lles in the sea Ægæum, called also by some Sporades, but vulgarly, the Arches or Archipelago: W. Biddulphi, in T Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 9. 1665 the Thessalonic gulph which neighbours the Archipelago. Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 252 (1677) 1815 the interesting white squalls and short seas of Archipelago memory: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 146 (1832).

2. a sea containing many islands; a group of several islands.

1555 And from the Archipelagus in the which is the Iland of Zamal which our men named the Iland of theeues. R EDEN, Decades, Sect. III. p. 260 (1885). — Ginger groweth here and there in all the Ilandes of this Archipelagus, or mayne sea: — Newe India, p. 35 (Arber, 1885). 1589 they straightwaies doe enter into the Archipelago (which is an infinite number of ilands), almost all inhabited with their own naturall people: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist Chin, Vol. II. p. 258 (1834). 1604 in the which [bay] there is an Archipelague of Ilands. E GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist W. Indies, Vol. I Bk III. p. 138 (1880). 1625 They found also an Archipelagus of Ilands: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. II Bk IX. p. 1696. 1845 the Low archipelago is elliptic-formed, 849 miles m its longer, and 420 in its shorter axis: C. DARWIN, Fourn Beagle, ch. xx. p. 467. 1882 that still unexplored archipelago of islands: Standard, Dec. 25, p. 5.

architect ($\mathscr{L} = \mathscr{L}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. architecte: a master-builder.

I. a master of works of construction, a professor of the art of building, also *rarely*, a builder.

1563 John Shute painter and Architecte: Shute, Archit., sig. A ij v. 1591 Those parts which by the Architectes are named principall, be first the Flancks: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 328. 1603 a famous Architect, named Stasicrates: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1275 — Sailers and Shipmasters, Architects, Husbandmen: 16., p. 81. 1626 Architect, A chiefe workeman: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

2. a designer, deviser, constructor, creator (of anything involving skill).

1578 the which figure is rashely made no where of Nature the noble Architecte: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk viii. fol. 98 %. 1588 Chief Architect and plotter of these woes: Shaks, *Tit. And*, v. 3, 122.

architector (2 - 2), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. architecteur: an architect; also, in 15 c., a superintendent.

1555 the diuise of Italien architecturs that are the masters of the kinges workes: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. iv. р. 313 (1885). 1579 Homer...was ar excellent Architector: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 686 (1612).

[Fr. architecteur, fr. Late Lat. architector, fr. Lat. architectus, architecton, fr. Gk. ἀρχιτέκτων, = 'a chief builder'.

architecture ($\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. architecture.

1. the science or art of building.

I. the science or art of building.

1555 a man of singular knowleadge and experience in architecture: R EDEN, Decades, Sect IV. p 313 (1885) 1570 No more will I consent, to Diminish any whit, of the perfection and dignitie, (by just cause) allowed to absolute Architecture: J DEE, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. d nij vo. 1579 The necessary to see of them in my other Treatise of Artiletie, Architecture, Nautical, and Militare. Digges, Stratiot, p 70 1591 But before I passe any further, I think it necessary to set downe, which are the most defencible and principall parts of thys warlike Architecture: Garrard, Art Warre, p 328 1598 the reader may finde them in diuerse authors writing of this part of architecture will come with my apology. Evelivity, Corresp, Vol III p 148 (1872) 1787 It is to be erected under the direction of Lieut Col Belguini, already celebrated for his talents in architecture: Gent Mag, 1016/2 1806 considered as street architecture, the whole wants solidity. J Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit, p. 216 p. 216

- 2. the action or process of artistic, or scientific building.
- artistic style (of a building).

1603 Her round-front Palace in a Place secure, | Whose Plot may serue in rarest Arch'tecture: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 138 (1608) 1646 a chuich of rare architecture, built by Bramanti Evelvn, Diarry, Vol 1. p. 233 (1872) 1651 rich furniture . of a rare design and architecture . 16, p. 278 (1872)

- 4. concrete. building, structure.
- 1641 The choir is a glorious piece of architecture. Evelyn, Diary, Vol 1. p. 35 (1872).
- 5. metaph. any construction or structure involving skill or wisdom.

architrave ((2 - 1), sb.: Eng. fr. It. architrave, perhaps before 1630 or thereabouts fr. Fr. architrave: Archit.

I. the lowest division of an entablature, the horizontal beam or slab that rests on the abaci of two or more columns or antae, an epistyle.

OT ANGE, an epistyle.

1598 these Architaues, Freizes, and Cornishes doe adde a grace and beauty to the columnes. R Haydocke, Tr Lomatius, Bk i p. 84. 1603
This formes a Plynth, that fits an Architraue: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 72 (1608) 1644 the work of the capitals (being Corintan) and architrave is excellent: Evelyn, Diarry, Vol. i p. 103 (1850). 1651 their upper Adjuncts, as Architrave, Frize, and Cornice, a fourth part of the said Pillar. Relig. Wotton, p. 208 (1654) 1665 the architrave, Freez, and most part of the Arches were studded with gold: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 137 (1677) 1673 Upon the Architrave of the Portico is inscribed in large letters: J. Ray, Fourn Low Countr., p. 346.

the whole entablature.

1667 Built like a temple, where pilasters round | Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid | With golden architrave: MILTON, P. L., I 715 1711 Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold: POPE, Temple of Fame, 77, Wks, Vol II. p. 50 (1757).

metaph.

1882 the gentle curve of the mouth, the grand smooth architrave of the brows: MARION CRAWFORD, Mr. Isaacs, ch vi p. 1x6.

*archives ("" "), sb. pl. (sing. archive, Rare): Eng. fr. Fr. archives, pl. (sing. archif).

I. a repository for official documents and records, a muniment room.

1644 near which [the Twelve Tables] are the archives full of ancient records: EVELYN, Diary, Vol 1 p. 110 (1872). 1820 Many historical documents however are said to have once existed in the archives of Ioannina: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11 ch. i. p. r.

records, properly of a public character.

bef. 1687 The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman archiva: H. More, On Goditness, Bk. vii. ch. xii. § 2. [Trench]

metabh.

[Fr. archives fr. post-Classical Lat. archivea, fr. post-Classical Gk. ἀρχεῖα, = 'public records', fr. Gk. ἀρχεῖον, = 'magistrate's office' or 'residence'.]

archon1, arcon, so.: Eng. fr. Fr. archon, arçon: a bow, arch. Anglicised in 14 c. as arsoun, = 'a saddle-bow', 'a saddle'.

1480 He [Phebus] held his archon in hys ryght hande And hys Lyre in hys lyfte honde: Caxton, Ovid's Met., x. iv. [N. E. D.] 1530 arcon of the sadell, arcon: PALSGR.

archon² ("=), sδ.: Eng. fr. Gk. ἄρχων (pl. ἄρχοντες): a ruler.

1. a chief magistrate of the republic of Athens. After 683 B.C. there were nine, of whom the chief was called ἐπώ-Twuos (see eponymus) or the archon, the second king archon, some third polemarch (= 'war-ruler'), the rest thesmothetae aqua deorstators')

1579 he was one yeare Mayor or Prouost of Athens, whom they called Archan Eponymos, because the yeare tooke the name of him that had it yearely North, Tr Plutarch, p. 326 (1612) 1603 like as at Athens their officers Thesmothetes, and Archantes are created by lottene—Tr Plut Mor, p. 1381 Six archans are said to have followed Charops by appointment for ten years liut, on the expiration of the archanship of Elymas, a faither and greater change was made. W MITFORD, Greece, Vol. 1 ch. v. p. 389 (1818)

2. a chief magistrate generally, a ruler, a superior.

1785-8 We might establish a doge, a lord Archon, a Regent Bolingheren, Parties, viii [T] 1855 all the ceremonal of the imaginary government wise fully set forth, Polemarchs and Phylarchs, Tribes and Galaxies, the Lord Archon and the Lord Strategus: Macaulay, Hist Eng., Vol 1 p. 407 (1891)

- 3. a denomination assumed by the principal Greeks of a town in modein times.
- 1819 how the Patriarch had quarrelled with the Aichons, and how the Spater had beaten his wife T. Hope, Anast, Vol. 1. ch iv p 76 (1820) would sooner have seemed to take lesson or example from a Turkish beggar than from a Greek archon · b , Vol 11 ch vin p 144 1820 quarrels between the vaivede and the archons · T. S. Hughes, True in Suely, Vol. 1 p 307.
- a power subordinate to the supreme being, a number of which, with a Great Archon at their head, were assumed by certain Gnostics.

1738 certain subordinate powers called archonies, or angels; CHAMBERS, CR ? s v Archonice 1868 there burst forth and was begotten from the cosmical seed and the conglomeration of all germs the great Archon and Head of the world Tr Hippolytus' Refut, Heres, Bk vii. ch. xi [C E D.]

Arctophylax: Gk. 'Αρκτοφύλαξ, 'Bear-ward': name of one of the brightest northern stars, in the constellation Bootes (q. v.), behind the constellation of the Great Bear, more usually called Arcturus. Sometimes, like Arcturus, confused with the Great Bear; see first quotation

1398 Arthurus is a signe made of vii sterres sette in the lyne that hyghte Axis, the same cercle highie Artophilax, for it folowyth a syne that hyghte Ursa: Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., viii xxiii 1590 Arctophylax, the highest of the stars, [Was not so orient as her crystal eyes Grit Nr. Pown, p 296]r, 1 19 (1867). 1663 Arctophylax in Northern Sphere | Was his undoubted Ancestor: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt 1 Cant ii. p 88.

Arctūrus, Arthurus: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Αρκτοῦρος, 'Bear-ward': see Arctophylax. The Arcturus of the Bible, however, is the constellation Ursa Major, the Great Bear. Formerly also (Anglicised in 14 c. as Arctour, Arture) the name of the constellation Bootes (q. v.).

abt 1374 Who so pat ne knowe nat pe sterres of arctour yourned neve to pe souereyne contre or point: Chaucer, Th. Boethins, Bk. iv. p. 112 (1202), abt. 1400 makynge Arture and Orion, and turnynge in to morewnyng dereknessis, and chaungynge day in to nigt: Wycliffite Bible, Amos, v. 3:— thou schalt mowe district the cumpas of Arturns: bb., Job., xxvin 3:— 1641 Tunny is fat thou guide Arcturus with his sonnes? Bible, Job. xxxvin 3:— 1646 Tunny is fat about the rising of the Plexades, and departs upon Arcturns: Shr Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk iv ch xin p. 183 (1686)——1664 Gardiners had need each Star as well to know | The Kid, the Dragon, and Arcturus too. | As sectment Evelvn, Kal. Hori, p., 187 (1720)——1858 Stars now they spukle | fin the northern Heaven——| The guard Arcturus, | The guard-watch'd Blar: M. Arnold, Dram. & Later Poems, Merope, p. 100 (1885).

*ardeb, sb.: Arab. irdebb: a modern Egyptian dry measure of about 5 bushels English. See artabe.

1836 he had brought 730 ardeb'bs of corn from a village of the district. E. W. LANE, Mod Egypt, Vol. 1. p. 152 1885 steamers brought in thirty boat loads of grain from the Blue Nile, the price falling at once to jos. per ardeb: Pall Mall Gaz., Feb. 6, p. 5/2.

ardelio, sb.: Lat.: a busy-body, meddler. Sometimes ardelion(e) fr. Fr. form ardelion.

1621 Ardelion's busie bodies as wee are, it were much fitter for us to be quiet, sit still, and take our ease: R Burton, Anat Mel., Pt. 1, Sec 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 7, p. 167 (1632). 1658 J Bramhall, Schism Guarded, p. 253.

I. intense heat, fire, effulgence; Milton's use for 'angelic beings' is from 'he maketh...his ministers a flaming fire': Heb., i. 7.

abt. 1645 That grand Universal-fire... may by its violent ardor vitrifie and turn to one lump of Crystal, the whole Body of the Earth: Howell, Lett., I. xxix. 41. [N. E. D.] 1667 from among | Thousand celestial Ardors, where he stood [the winged Saint flew]: MILTON, P. L., v. 249.

2. metaph. strong emotion, violent passion; now usually in a good sense, enthusiasm.

abt. 1386 The wicked enchausing or ardure [v. r. ordure, ordour] of this sinne: CHAUCER, Pers. T., ¶84. 1485 the ardeur of concupyscence: CAXTON, Chas Grete, p 219 (1881). 1602 proclaim no shame | When the compulsive ardour gives the charge: Shaks., Ham., iii. 4, 85. 1616 So may their ardors last: B. JONSON, Masques, Whs. p. 295. 1620 The Domestick Turbulencies endured many years with an implacable ardour on both sides: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xxxiii. (1676). bef. 1733 since the Ardor of Zeal...is spent: R. NORTH, Examen, I. iii. 92, p. 187 (1740).

are. See a re.

*area (#==), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. ārea (pl. āreae),='a piece of vacant level ground'.

I. an open level space, a floor, a site, an arena, the pit of a theatre, an enclosed court.

a theatre, an enclosed court.

1651 Let us conceive a Floor or Area of goodly length . with the breadth somewhat more than the half of the Longitude: Reliq. Wotton., p. 45 (1685) 1664 in the Inner Chappel of the College, about the middle of the Area on the South-side: J. Worthington, Life, in Jos Mede's Wks., p. lxii. 1666 the place and area to build on was supposed a level: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol III p. 180 (1872) 1675 Jerusalen's best days are past, now that her sacred Temples Area is become a corn-field: J. Smith, Christ Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. xi § 6, p. 136. 1694 a Doric pillar placed in the middle of a circular area: Evelyn, Diary, Vol II. p. 344 (1872). 1704 But in none of their Places of Publick Devotion have they any Seats, but only the Area is a plain beaten Floor, like the Floor of a Malt-House: J. Pittis, Acc. Moham., p. 37 1711 the Lady of the Manor filled the whole Area of the Church: Spectator, No. 129, July 28, p. 1951 (Morley). 1819 the King received all the caboceers and captains in the large area: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II ch. v. p. 274 1820 This magnificent area, which is nearly square: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Steity, Vol. I ch. i. p. 16.

I α . the sunken court to the sunken basement of a town

1810 To go, like gentlemen, out of the hall door, and not out of the back door, or by the area: Wellington, in Gurw. Disp, vi 9. [N.E. D.]

2. extent of superficies (and formerly of volume) contained within definite limits. Area of Motion about a point is the space contained between a portion of the orbit and the intercepting radii.

1570 the area of a triangle, is that space, which is contayned within the sydes of a triangle: BILLINGSLEV, Euclid, fol. 13 vo. 1621 each star, with their diameters and circumference, apparent area, superficies: R Burton, Anat Mel., Pt. 2, Sec 2, Mem. 4, Vol. I. p. 429 (1827). 1627 Sounds, though they spread round, (so that there is an Orbe, or Sphericall Area of the Sound:) yet they move strongest, and goe furthest in the Fore-lines: BACON, Nat. Hist, Cent. III. § 204 1672 observed a great want of Uniformity in the Area's of the Superficial Planes: R BOYLE, Virtues of Gems, p. 75 1853 dividing .two fields of at least twenty acres area: E. K. KANE, ist Crimiell Exped, ch. xii p. 89. *1876 the area of this diminutive dependency of Great Britain: Echo, June 13. [St.]

a space, tract.

1742 these unbounded and Elysian walks, | An area fit for gods and godlike men. E Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 980 *1876 the two Polar areas: Western Morning News, Feb 2. [St.]

metaph. extent, scope, range.

1627 The minds of men are after such strange waies besieged, that for to admit the true beams of things, a sincere and polisht Area is wanting: G. WATTS, Bacon's Adv. Learn., Pref., 29 (1640). [N.E.D.] 1852 The whole area of life: D. MITCHELL, Dream Life, 163 [id.]

a plot or border in a garden; this being a special Lat. use of the word.

1658 the Area or decussated plot: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. i. p. 26 (1686). 1881 I required a particular spot or area, for the introduction of some new wildings: F. G. Heath, Garden Wild, ch. vi. p. 48.

areb, sb.: Hind. arb, fr. Skt. arbudā, = 'a serpent', '1000,000,000': a sum of ten crore (q. v.) or 100,000,000.

1662 Their ordinary way of accounting is by Lacs, each of which is worth a hundred thousand Ropias; and a hundred Lacs make a Crou, or Carroa, and ten Carroas make an Areb: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 68 (1669). 1665 a hundred Leck make one Crou, ten Crou (or Carrors) one Areb: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 45 (1677).

areca, sb.: Port. fr. Malay. adakka: the dried seed of the palm Areca catechu, wrongly called betel-nut, chewed with betel (q. v.) by the natives of India and the Indo-Chinese countries; also the name of the tree itself, the type of the Arecinae section of Palmaceae.

Arecinae section of Palmaceae.

1586 cocos, figges, arrecaes, and other fruits: In R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. 1. i. p. 262 (1559)

1588 good quantitie of Arecha, great store of Cordage of Cayro, made of the barke of the Tree of the great Nut: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 13 vo. — great store of Nuttes and Arochoe: 1b., fol. 15 vo. — Ships laden with greate Nuttes, greate quantity of Archa which is a fruit of the biggines of Nutmegges: 1b., fol 11 vo. 1598 These leaves [called Bettele] are not used to bee eaten alone, but because of their bitternesse they are eaten with a certaine kinde of fruit which the Malabares and Portingals call Arecca... This fruite groweth on trees like the Palme trees that beare the Nut Cocus in India: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 63 (1885). — the whole day long they [doe nothing, but sit and] chawe leaves for hearbest, called Bettele, with chalke and a [certaine] fruit called Arrequa... This Arrequa, some of it is so strong that it maketh men almost drunke: ib., Vol. I. p. 213. 1625 a kernell of a Nut called Arracca, like an akorne: FURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk iv. p. 537. — Racka Nuts: ib., Bk iii. p. 304. 1634 leaues of Betele not valke the Iuy, so laying vpon each piece of the dissected Betele, a little Arecca, chaw it into many and seuerall morsels: Six Th. HERBERT, Traw., p. 184 (1st Ed.). 1665 Sneezing-powder...is not more frequent with the Irish...than Arec (by Arabs and Indians called Tauffet and Suparee) is with these Savages: ib., p. 29 (1677). — Arec and Betele also are here much in use. The Arecca tree grows very high and resembles the Palmeto: ib., p. 334. 1673 Of these Leaves and the Fruit of the Tree Arek mingled with

a little Chalk is made the Indian Betle which is very stomachical and a great Regale at visits: J. Ray, Journ Low Countries, p 37. 1684. The Arager grows upright and streight.. The Fruit which it produces is like a Nutmeg: E. Everard, Tr. Tavernier's Japan, &c., p, 7. 1885 It is a land of hill and valley, rich in teak woods and areca palms: Athenæum, Oct. 10, p. 470/3.

Variants, 16 c. arreca, arecha, arochoe, archa, 16, 17 cc. arecca, arrequa, 17 c. arracca, racka, arec, arek, areque, arequies (pl.), arager, 18 c areek, 19 c. arak.

areitos, areytos, sb. pl.: Amer. Ind. See quotations.

1555 These rhymes or ballettes, they caule Arcitos: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect I. p. 166 (1885). 1589 let vs make vnto them arcytos, the which are sports and dances: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chim., Vol. II. p. 221 (1854). 1595 Among the most barbarous and simple Indians where no writing is, yet haue they their Poets, who make and sing songs which they call Arcytos: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 22 (1868)

*arēna, sb.: Lat.: lit. 'sand', (a) the sanded floor or area of an amphitheatre on which various combats and contests were exhibited, the entire amphitheatre; hence (b) metaph. the scene or sphere of any more or less public contest, dispute, or display of skill and energy.

pute, or display of skill and energy.

a [1549 therefore in the Latin toungue some aucthours have called it Arena: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 31 70 (1561).] 1600 This Amphitheatrum they called also Arena, i the Sand-floore, because the ground was spread over and laid with sand 'Holland, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk v. ch. viii.), p 1385 1611 most remarkable of all is the Amphitheater commonly called the arena: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 11 p. 102 (1776). 1670 One of the bulls tossed a dog full into a lady's lap as she sat in one of the boxes at a considerable height from the arena: Evelvy, Diary, Vol. 11, p. 50 (1872). 1693 the Arena of a Publick Theatre: J. Ray, Three Discourses, iii p 426 (1713). 1883 he would have been torn in pieces by apes and foxes in the arena: Froude, Short Studies, 4th Ser., p. 309

b. 1803 Into this arena, however, we by no means propose to venture ourselves: Edin Rev., Vol. 3, p. 168. 1826 The house ..the arena of sundry desperate conflicts: Subattern, ch. xiv. p. 210 (1828) "1877 The Royal Society is certainly not an arena in which this procedure is likely to succeed: Times, June 18, p. 6/1. [St.] 1883 We are thinking just now of his latest appearance in the arena. Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 399/1

arēna sine calce. bhr.: Lat.: 'sand without lime', a con-

arena sine calce, phr.: Lat.: 'sand without lime', a congeries of elements without coherence.

1667 And all their policies...are but arena sine calce, sand without lime: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. IV. p. 370/1 (1868). 1662 all their endeavours are but Arena sine calce, sand without lime, they will not hold together:—Com., Vol. I. p. 290/1 (1867). 1888 Even by commentators of first rate endowments, the style of St. John was long treated as a sort of arena sine calce: F. W. Farrar, in Expositor, Jan., p. 16.

Areopagite, sh.: Eng. fr. Lat. Areopagītēs, fr. Gk. 'Αρεοπαγίτης: a member of the Athenian court called Areopagus (q. v.). Early used to distinguish Dionysius of Athens, one of S. Paul's converts (Acts, xvii. 34).

OI S. Paul's Converts (Acts, xvii. 34).

1554 there was elected and chosen good men, to whom the correction of all causes was commytted who do lyttle dyffer from those of Areopagites of Athenes or to the senate of the Lacedemoniens: W. Prat, Africa, sig G i v⁰.

1579 the Court or Senate of the Areopagites: vb, p. 850

1621 Like Solons Areopagites, or those Roman censors, some shall visit others, and be visited vivicem themselves: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 93 (1827).

1644 A little before Athens was overcom, the Oracle told one of the Areopagites, that Athens had seen her best dayes: Howell, Lett., vi. 1 p. 77.

1658 What Dialect or Fashion | Shall I assume? To pass the Approbation | Of thy censorious Synod, which now sit | High Areopagites to destroy all Wit: J. Clevelland, Wks., p. 247 (1687).

*Arēopagus, (a) name of the highest and oldest judicial court of Athens, so called because it met on the Areopagus, Gk. 'Αρειόπαγος, or hill of Ares (Lat. Mars), cf. Acts, xvii. 19: hence, (b) any solemn court or council.

a. 1586 Sabellic recyteth that in the graue Senate of Arcopage, none was received, except he had made some notable proofs of his vertue, knowledge, & dexteritie: Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xlvi. p. 208 1590 The place of judgment among ye Athenians is called Ariopagus: A. Golding, Tr. Soltmus Polyhistor, sig. I iii r. 1603 forbidding expressly, that no senatour of the counsell Arcopagus, might make a comedy: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 985. 1678 I've been before the Arcopagus, and they refuse All mercy: Shawell Timon is p. 56

tour of the counsell Areopagus, might make a comedy: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 985. 1678 I've been before the Areopagus, and they refuse | All mercy: SHADWELL, Timon, iv p. 56.

b. 1573—80 And nowe they have proclaymid in their αρειω παγω: SPENSER, quoted by Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p 101 (1884). bef. 1670 And therefore, my H. Lordships, here I have fixt my Areopagus, and dernier Resort, being not like to make any further Appeal: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 759, p. 169 (1693). 1831 In this great Areopagus, than which none is more distinguished: Congress. Debates, Vol. VII p. 577 1885 What has become of the "European Areopagus," or "Amphictyonic Council"? Daily News, Nov. 16, p. 5/1.

arête, sô.: Fr.: corner, edge, sharp ridge; esp. in French Switzerland, a narrow ascending ridge of a mountain.

1838 Bill [of the Bunting] short, strong, convex, straight, and completely conical: upper mandible swollen as it were, a little inclined towards the point, without any artie, and with the upper part depressed: Penny Cycl., Vol. x. p. 482/2. 1858 I have heard an artie described as an infinitely narrow ridge of rock, with an everlasting vertical precipice on one side and one longer and steeper on the other: Peaks and Passes, 1st Ser., p. 298. 1883 A long article very difficult artie had to be traversed to attain the summit: Sat. Kev., 252, 1452, Vol. 56, p. 245/2.

argal: Eng. fr. Lat. See ergo.

argala, argali, argeela(h), argill, hargill, sb.: corrupted fr. Hind. hargīlā, hargıllā: the adjutant-bird or gigantic crane of India, the scavenger of Bengal.

ARGAL

1754 an extraordinary species of bridge, called by the natives Argill or Hargill, a native of Bengal Ives, Voyage, 183—4 (1773) [Yule, s v. Adyutanf] 1798 the great Heron [cranes are classed under herons], the Argali or Adyutant, or Gigantic Crane of Latham. It is found also in Guinea: Pennant, View of Hindostan, II 156. [ib] 1810 Every bird saving the vulture, the adjutant (or argealah), and kite, retires to some shady spot: Williamson, E. I. Vade Mecum, II. 3 [ib.]

argali, sb.: Mongol.: Zool.: name of several species of wild sheep of Asia.

bef 1774 The Bee, Vol XVI. quoted in Encyc. Brit, s v Ovis (1797). 1876 The bighorn is closely allied to the argali, or Asiatic wild sheep: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, Great Divide, ch. ix. p 364.

argand, name of a lamp or burner adapted for the use of a cylindrical wick, air being admitted to the inside of the flame, invented by a Genevese, Aimé Argand, abt. 1782; also a ring-shaped gas-burner.

1794 The brilliancy of the Argand's lamp is not only unrivalled, but the invention is in the highest degree ingenious: Plul. Trans., Pt. 1 p. 98—a common Argand's lamp: ib, p. 100. 1797 Encyc. Brit., Vol 1x. p. 517. 1834 The Argand lamp was adopted by all to whom a good and steady light was desirable: Penny Mag, No. 127, p. 120/2.

argent ("=), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. argent, fr. Lat. argentum,='silver'.

I. sb.: 1. the metal silver.

abt. 1530 It seemed well to be of argent, that is to say, syluer: Lord Berners, Arth. Lyt Brit., 252 (1814). [N. E. D.]

I. sb.: 2. silver coin, money.

abt. 1500 Euery day had ther money and argent: Partenay, III9 [N. E. D.]
1599 And made Yarmouth for argent to put downe the citty of Argentine:
NASHE, Lenten Stuffe, Wks, v 231 (Grosart).
1633 some Bishops manumitted theirs [bondmen] partly for argent: Sir Th Smith, Commonw. of Engl., Bk. III. ch. x p. 262.

I. sb.: 3. Her. the silver or white color on armorial bearings.

1562 Called Siluer, and blased by the name of Argent: Leigh, Armorue, 4 (1597). [N. E. D.]

I. sb.: 4. silvery whiteness, silvery clearness; also in combinations.

1842 half | The polish'd argent of her breast to sight | Laid bare: Tennyson, Dream F Wone, 40. 1649 The Argent-horned moone: Lovelace, Luc., p. 151. [C E D.] 1830 Serene with argent-hidded eyes: Tennyson, Rec. Arab. Nts., 13.

II. adj.: of silver, like silver, silvery white.

1593 swear, | By the argent crosses in your burgonets: MARLOWE, Mass. at Paris, p. 230/2 (1858) 1600 the azure skie, | With argent beames of siluer morning spred; FAIRFAX, Tasso, XIV. [R] 1667 Not in the neighbring moon, as some have dream'd; | Those argent fields more likely habitants: MILTON, P L, III 450. 1687 Some sons of mine, who bear upon their shield | Three steeples argent in a sable field: DRYDEN, Hind & Panth., III.

Argestes: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Apyéorns: the north-west or westnorth-west wind.

1667 Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud, | And Thrascias, rend the woods, and seas upturn: MILTON, P. L., x 699.

argilla, Lat., argil(le), " 1, Eng. fr. Fr. argille: sb.: clay, potter's clay.

1530 Argile a kynde of erthe, Argille: PALSGR. 1543 Argilla or clay is cold in the fyrst, and drye in the seconde, and is repercussue: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. clxxxvi roli 1599 Hard baked Argille or loame: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouse's Bk Physicke, 31812. [N. E. D.] 1667 Phil. Trans., Vol. II. No. 23, p. 422. 1873 the Spirits and Principles of Copper and Iron, a very little volatile Earth, Argilla and Sand: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countries, 6,7. 1693 They dig in the Earth to the Depth of twenty or five and twenty Foot, till they come to an Argilla [clammy Earth] then they bore a Hole...well-wrought Argilla or Clay: — Three Discourses, I ch. iii p. 39 (1713). 1816 the first thoughts of many celebrated sculptors were executed in argilla or pipeclay: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 56.

argin(e), sb.: Sp. argine: an embankment before a fort. 1890 It must have high argins and cover'd ways | To keep the bulwarkfronts from battery: MARLOWE, II Tamburl., iii. 2 (1592), p. 55/1 (1858).

Argō: Gk. 'Αργώ: name of the ship in which Jason and his comrades sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece; see Argonaut. Also for Argō nāvis, = 'the ship Argo', a southern constellation. Hence, the adj. Argoan.

3pd 590 The wondred Argo, which in venturous peece | First through the police here, the Argo rigg | Make Berenice's Periung: S. BUTLER, Hudibras,

Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 192 1792 such an Argo, when freighted with such a fleece, will unquestionably be held in chace by many a pirate. H Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II p. 240. 1831 I marvel that the gentleman himself does not mount his Argo, affront the penls of the Florada Strait, and sail up the Mississippi, to pluck the golden fleece Congress Debates, Vol. VII. p 800. 1591 The brave Argoan ships brave ornament: Spens., Virg. Gnat, 210.

Argolio. See quotation.

1674 the Argolio [in the games of Trucks], which is in the nature of a Port at Billiards. Compl. Gamester, p 40.

[Perhaps It. argoglio,='pride'.]

Argonaut, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Argonauta, fr. Gk. 'Αργοναύτης, = 'a sailor in the Argo': Gk. Mythol.: one of the band of heroes who sailed from Greece to Colchis in quest of the Golden Fleece, their leader being Jason (Lat. Itison, Gk. 'lάσων): they represent enterprising mariners. Also a name

OI THE MAUDHUS and its congeners.

1555 the vyage of Iason and the Argonauta to the region of Colchos: R Eden, Decades, p. 51 (1885). 1596 And of the dreadfull discord, which did drive | The noble Argonauts to outrage fell Spens., F. Q., iv. 1.23. 1603 not as the Argonautes did, who after they had left Hercules, were constrained to have recourse unto the charmes, sorceries and enchantments of women for to save themselves HOLLAND, Tr Plat. Mor., p. 374 1634 the place where lason and his Argonautes obtained their Golden Fleece. Sir Th Herrier, Trav., p. 68 1657 Wise they had need to be that sit at the stein of state...let them be active Argonauts: J Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol III. p. 622 (1868)

*argosy (===), sb.: Eng. fr. It.: a large carack or vessel of Ragusa, any large and richly freighted vessel; also metaph.

metaph.

1577 Ragusyes, Hulks, Caruales, and other forien rich laden ships: Def. Mem Perf Art Navig, 9. [N. E. D.]

1591 strengthened with the greatest Argosies, Portugall Caractes, Florentines and huge Hulkes of other countries: W. Raleigh, Last Fight of Revinge, p. 16 (1871).

1595 It behooved Frinces to crosse his Argosies, that goods leading officin, may not be worse spent: W. C., Polimanteia, sig Ff 2 vo.

1595 Thus in one moment was our kinght assaild | With one hugh Argosie, and eight great ships: G. Murkham, Trag Sir R Grenville, p. 67 (1871).

1596 my father hath no less | Than three great argosies, besides two galliases, | And twelve tight galleys: Silaks, Tam Shr, in 380 1600 the greatest shippes of France, yea, the Arguses of Venice may enter in there: R Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III p. 300.

1629 Betwith the two Capes [at the entrance of the Adiatuc] they meet with an Argosie of Venice Capt. J Smith, Wis., p. 826 (1884).

1632 More worth than twenty argosies of the world's richest treasure: W. Rowley, Woman never Vexed, 1. 1, in Dodsley-Hazhit's Old Plays, Vol. XII. p. 100 (1875).

Variants ragnises.

Variants, ragusye, arguze, argosea, argosee.
[From It. ragusea, adj. of Ragusa, a port near Venice, called in 16 c. English Aragouse, Arragosa.]

*argot, sb.: Fr.: slang, cant of thieves, jargon peculiar to any set of people.

1860 Leaves an uninviting argot in the place of warm and glowing speech: FARRAR, Orig. Lang., vi. 134. [N.E.D.] 1883 French of the less florid sort, perfectly pure of argot: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 526.

argumentator, sb.: Lat.: arguer, disputer, reasoner.

1635 Thus it standeth then with these Argumentators: Person, Varieties, 1, 38. [N.E.D.] 1678 Our Atherstick Argumentator yet further urges: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., 836. [ib.]

[Noun of agent to Lat. argumentāri,='to argue'.]

argumenti causă, a. grātiā, phr.: Lat.: for the sake of argument.

1846 It is here presumed, argumenti causa, that such a disposition of our troops would have been possible: North Brit. Rev., May, p. 264 note. 1826 Give to our adversaries, argumenti gratia, the benefit of the suggestion: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 280. 1828 Admitting, argumenti gratia, the equal claim with these officers...is that an answer to the claim of the former? ib, Vol. rv. Pt 1. p. 211.

argumentum a minori ad majus: Lat. See a minori.

argumentum ab inconvenienti, phr.: Lat.: 'argument from inconvenience', an argument from expediency which ignores higher considerations.

1826 What, Sir, is this argumentum ab inconvenienti which induces us not to look at the charter of our powers: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 97. 1888 The Court...were strongly impressed with the argument ab inconvenienti: Law Times, Mar. 17, p. 347/1.

*argumentum ad absurdum, phr.: Lat.: argument (leading) to an absurd conclusion, used to demonstrate the truth of a proposition by assuming it to be untrue and showing that this assumption leads to an absurdity. See reductio ad absurdum.

1826 Even the sagest votaries of mathematics have legitimatized the argumentum ad absurdum, as one of the means of arriving at truth: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. ip. 1135. 1834 It meets and exposes his plea on the proper principle of the argumentum ad absurdum: Graswell, on Parables, Vol. IV. p. 470.

*argumentum ad crumenam, phr.: Lat.: argument (addressed) to the purse.

1759 I do therefore, by these presents, strictly order and command, That it be known and distinguished by the name and title of the Argumentum Fistulatorium, and no other; — and that it rank hereafter with the Argumentum Baculnium and the Argumentum ad Crimenium, and for ever hereafter be treated of in the same chapter: Sterne, Trist Shand, I. XXI. Wks, p 53

argumentum ad hoc, phr.: Lat.: an argument (applicable) to a particular case (lit. 'to this'). Also ad hoc means 'for this' (particular purpose).

*argumentum ad hominem, phr.: Lat.: argument to the person; see ad hominem.

person; see ad nominem.

1690 To press a Man with Consequences drawn from his own Principles, or Concessions is already known under the Name of Argumentum ad Hominem-Locke, Him Und, iv. xvii. 391 (1695).

1754 the Frenchman, finding himself puzzled by the learning of his antagonist, had recourse to the argumentum ad hominem. Smollett, Ferd Ct Fathom, ch ali. Wks., Vol. iv. p 227 (1817) 1759 But it was the Argumentum ad hominem. Streng, Trist Shaud, ii. x Wks., p. 77 (1839) 1804 the refutation, by means of this argumentum ad hominem, wears the appearance of captiousness and ill-temper. Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 349 1808 Unhappily, such argumental [pl] ad hominem are too commonly introduced in discussing great state questions: ib., Vol. ii., p. 486 1820 We have a considerable contempt for the argumentum ad hominem in any case: ib., Vol. 33, p. 426. 1826 I most successfully used the argumentum ad hominem in this instance: Reft on a Ramble to Germany, p. 221. 1860 I closed the conversation with an argumentum ad hominem: Once a Week, Oct 27, p. 496/1

argumentum ad populum, phr.: Lat.: 'argument (addressed) to the people', the same as an ad captandum (q.v.)

1803 who wanted an argumentum ad populum, to palliate existing abuses in the political establishments of Europe: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 391.

argumentum ad rem, phr.: Lat.: 'argument to the purpose, a real, relevant argument.

1759 and the Argumenium ad Rem, which, contrariwise, is made use of by the man only against the woman. Sterne, Trist. Shand., I. xxi Wks., p 53

argumentum baculinum, a. bacilinum, phr.: Late Lat.: facetious, 'argument with a stick', settlement of a dispute by beating the opponent.

1675 J Bramhall, Wks, p. 676 (1677).

1711 When our Universities found that there was no End of Wrangling this Way, they invented a kind of Argument, which is not reducible to any Mood or Figure in Aristotle It was called the Argumentum Basilinum (others write it Basilinum or Basilinum or Which is pretty well express'd in our English Word Club-Law: Spectator, No 239, Dec. 4, p. 341/2 (Morley)

1756 The Mode of Reasoning I mean, is the Argumentum Basilinum: Gray's Inn Fournal, Vol. II. p. 270

1759 [See argumentum ad crumenam]

1815 The argumentum basilinum was manfully resorted to, and as vigorously repelled: Scrubbleomania, 92.

1884 There the argumentum basilinum was applied, of which pecuniary damages are but an inadequate refutation: Sat. Rev., May 24, p. 673/2.

Argus: Gk. "Apyos: (a) a mythical creature with a hundred eyes, of which only two closed at a time, set by Hera (Juno) to watch her rival Io whom Zeus (Jūpiter) had changed into a heifer; but Hermes (Mercury) having charmed Argus to sleep and slain him, Hera turned him into a peacock with his eyes in the tail. Hence (b) an Argus is a watchful guardian or spy. In Combin. (c) Argus-eyed, Argus-like, ='watchful', and in Zool. Argus-='oculated', 'ocellated'.

guardian of spy. In Combine (2) Argus-e'oculated', 'ocellated'.

= 'watchful', and in Zool. Argus-e'oculated', 'ocellated'.

a 1567 these boyes, with Argues and Lynces eyes: Harman, Cav, ch. xi. in Awdelay's Frat. Vag., p 54 (1860) 1573—80 Ened like an Argus: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Be, p 96 (1884). 1578 And least it be objected, that if he had Argos eyes, hee cannot see the wantes of all men: T[H] P[rocter], Knowl. Warres, Ek. 1. ch. vi. fol. 11v. 1584 To watch you and catch you, with Argus eies: Cl. Robinson, Pleas. Del., p 35 (1880). 1598 You shal need alwayes to have Argos eyes, to spie their secret packing and conveyance: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 1 p. 274. 1606 he is agouty Briareus, many hands and no use, or purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight: Shaks, Troil., i. 2, 31 1616 Though many hundred (Argus hundred) eyes, | View, and review, each line, each word, as spies: In R. C.'s Times Wussile, p. 2 (1871) 1646 And so may we receive the figment of Argus, who was an Hieroglyphick of heaven, in those centuries of eyes expressing the Stars: Six The Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. III. ch. xx p. 123 (1686) bef 1670 Nay, If they had all the eyes of Argos, their chiefest Confidents are able to abuse them on the blind Side: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt 1. 147, p. 138 (1693). 1714 Twas Night, and Heav'n, a Cyclobs, all the Day, | An Argus now did countless Eyes display: Spectator, No. 617, Nov. 8, p. 864/2 (Morley) 1788 any planet. which future Herschels, with all the eyes of Argus or Lynceus, may find out for us in the present system: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 141/2.

b. 1646 he was elected Prime Minister of State, and Director in chief under the King of all matters concerning the public Government of the Kingdome, so he came to be call'd the Argus of France: Howell, Lewis KIII., p. 157. 1792 There was a favoured domestic of his, a little old man, who had always kept a careful and inquisitive eye over every thing that was in or concerned our household. This Argus, &c.: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual, Vol. III. p. 32. 1830 The old Argus co

c 1625 be Argus-eyed: B Jonson, Stap. of News, iii 4, p 47 (1631). 1750 The argusshell, the oblong oculated porcellana: Sir J. Hill, Hist Anum., p 152. [Jodrell] 1877 the Argus Star-fish, Basket-urchin, or Sea-basket: J. G. Wood, Nature's Teachings, ch iv p. 89.

*aria, sb.: It.: Mus.: air, melody, song, tune.

1724 Short Explic. of For. Wds in Mus. Bks., sv. 1837 the prima donna sang a bravura aria, the close of which was heartily applauded by the banditti: C. MacFarlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 187. 1864 Ivanhoff's last aria, and Malibran's last cadence: G. A Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch iii p 42.

Ariadne: Gk. Mythol.: daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who gave Theseus a clew of thread to guide him back from the middle of the labyrinth of the Minotaur. Hence, adj.

1820 I fear I shall soon want the aid of this Ariadne, who might offer me a clew through the recesses of yonder mountainous labyrinth: Scott, Monastery, Wks, Vol. II. p 507/2 (1867). 1619 bring him by the Ariadnæan Clew of Scripture, thorow this confused Labyrinth of Himself, to set the true Quantum: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch xxx11. p 302

Arian, Arrian (= =), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Arīānus, adj. to Arīus (Gk. 'Αρείος): a presbyter of Alexandria in 4 c., also perhaps called Arian, 14 c.

abt 1384 be cursed heretik arrian & his secte: Of Prelates, ch v. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 68 (1880).

I. sb.: a follower of Arius, one of a sect which maintained that the Second Person of the Christian Trinity was not of the same substance (ὁμοούσιος) with the First, but only of like substance (ὁμοιούσιος).

1532 The counsailes against the Arrians of old: More, Confut. Tindale, Wks, 502/2. [N E. D] 1549 dyners sectes amongest the Christians, as the Arrianse Photinues, Sabelianes, and others · W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 43 7°.
—when the secte of Arrians began: 1b, fol 189 v° 1602 an Arrian, Sabelianist. or other absurd heretike · W. Watson, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 15. 1705 but was really an Arian: Burnet, Hist. Own Time, Vol. III. 234 (1818) 1787 Sentiments which the more modest Arians and Deists of former times would have blushed to palm upon him: Gent. Mag., 1053/2.

2. adj.: pertaining to the sect or doctrine of Arius.

1549 the Arrian secte: W THOMAS, Hist Ital, fol. 43 v 1602 Arrian Bishops: W Warson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 273. — So was it in the time of the Arrian heresie: ιb , p 23.

ariel, sō.: Heb. ἄriēl through Gk. of LXX. ἀριὴλ, lēt. 'lion of God', used as a name of Jerusalem Isaiah, xxix. 1, 2, 7; and as a proper name Ezra, viii. 16; hence, perhaps, Shakspeare's Ariel, suggesting airy spirit: the upper part of the altar of the Jewish temple (Ezek., xliii. 15, cf. Revised Version).

abt. 1400 forsothe the ylk ariel, or auter, of foure cubitis, and fro ariel vn to aboue, foure corners: Wycliffite Bible, Ezek., xliii. 16.

Aries, Lat., Ariete, Eng. fr. Lat.: one of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun used to enter at the spring equinox, owing to which it still gives the name to the first portion of the ecliptic between o' and 30' longitude. The first point of Aries is the spot in the heavens which the sun appears to occupy at the spring equinox.

1386 [the sonne] was nigh his exaltation | In Martes face, and in his mansion | In Aries, the colerike hote signe: Chaucer, Sqrs. Tale, C. T., 10365 (1856). 1728 At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun, | And the bright Bull receives him: Thomson, Seasons, Spring, 26.

arietta, sb.: It. dim. of aria (q.v.).

1724 ARIETTA, is a little or short Air, Song or Tune: Short Explic of For. Was in Mus. Bks. 1771 begged his wife to favour us with an arretta of her own composing: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 106/2 (1882).

Arimanius, Arimanes. See Ahriman.

1603 This Zoroastres (I say) named the good god Oromazes, and the other Arimanius. Moreover, he gave out, that the one resembled light, more than any sensible thing else whatsoever: the other darknesse and ignorance: Holland, Ir. Plut Mor., p 1306.

arioso, It., ariose, Eng. fr. It.: adv. and adj.: Mus. See quotations.

1724 ARIOSE, or ARIOSO, signifies the Movement or Time of a common Air, Song or Tune: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1848 ARIOSO. In a singing, au-like manner: RIMBAULT, Pianoforte, p. 90

Aristarch(us), name of a severe critic of Alexandria, died B.C. 157, celebrated for rejecting verses of the Homeric poems as spurious, and for his critical recension of the

1540 Al bee it some Aristarchus may perhaps finde some lacke of faithfulnesse and diligence in this worke: RAYNALD, Birth Man., sig. A ii r (1613) 1580 the Catalogue of our very principale English Aristarchi [pl.]: The Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets., Vol. 11. p. 273 [18]. 1582 As for any Aristarchus, Momus, or Zoilus, if they pinch me more than it.

reasonable, thou...shalt rebuke them: T Watson, Pass. Cent., To Reader, p. 28 (1870) 1597 I wil, so you wil play the Aristarchus cunningly. Th. Morley. Mus. p. 149 1600 the over-curious medling of some busic Aristarches of late dates: Holland, Tr Luvy, Pref., sig. A v v. 1630 The onely Aristarchesses of this age: John Taylor, Whs, sig. Gg 4 vol. 1664 having been an Aristarchus, physician (or rather mountebank), philosopher, critic, and politician Evelyn, Correst, Vol. III. p. 144 (1850). bef. 1670 At the Session which these Aristarchusesse held near to the Court in the Strand-J Hacket, Abh. Williams, Pt. 1. 106, p. 95 (1693) 1729 Before them march'd that awful Aristarch [Rich. Bentley]; | Plow'd was his front with many a deep Remark: Pore, Duncaad, IV. 203. 1771 he succeeded in a species of writing in which this Aristarchus had failed: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 40/2 (1882). 1815 our anxiety to keep the Aristarch in good humour during the early part of a compotation: Byron, in Mooie's Life, Vol. III. p. 152 (1832) 1886 The most captious Aristarchus would fail to make any appreciable deduction from the general value of the work: Athenaeum, May 22, p. 675/2

Aristīdes: Gk. 'Αριστείδης: the Athenian general at the battle of Plataea: he had been banished previously by popular vote, his fellow-citizens, it has been said, being tired of hearing him called 'The Just'.

1813 the first man .. the Washington, or the Aristides—the leader in talent and truth: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol II. p. 273 (1832) 1880 Amy would not give Barlow up for any other man with the virtues of Aristides and the riches of Crossus: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch iii p. 17

Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic sect of Gk. philosophy, who regarded pleasure as the highest good; representative of luxury, and self-indulgence. Also, a slang term for Canary wine.

1573-80 youerselfe ar not ignorant that schollars in ower age ar rather nowe Aristippi then Diogenes: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 78 (1884) 1665 in the uppermost Classis of Aristippus's School: R. HEAD, Engl. Rogue, sig.

*aristocratia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀριστοκρατία, 'rule of the best'. Anglicised in 16 c. as aristocracy, aristocratie.

abstract. rule of the state by the best citizens, government by a privileged order; also metaph.

1579 NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p 988 (1612) 1591 a state of Commonwealth chaunged from Oligarchia, which was in Abrahams time, into Aristocratia, by the expresse commandements of God: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 29. 1594 Aristocratia which is the government of some certayne chosen number of the best: R. PARSONS (?), Conf. abt Success, Pt. 1. ch. i p 9. 1633 one of the best kindes of a commonwealth that is called Aristocratia. where a few and the best doe governe: SIR TH. SMITH, Commonw. of Engl., Bk. 1. ch. xi. p. 26.

2. concrete. a ruling body of the best citizens, a privileged order, the upper classes, a state governed by a privileged order.

1603 Thus also he seeth England, apt to be gouerned by a Monarchie, Venice to like an Aristocratia: C. HEYDON, Def. Judic. Astrol., p. 527.

aristolochia, aristologia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀριστολοχία, άριστολόχεια (poet.), = 'birthwort': name of a genus of plants, many species of which are medicinal, one of those used by the ancient Greeks being deemed useful in childbirth. The Anglicised forms astrology, aristoloch(e), aristolochie come through Fr. astrologe, aristoloche, -chie.

1398 Aristologia is a full medycynall herbe though it be bytter. & therof is two manere of kyndes: longe and rounde, and eyther is hote and drye: Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., xvii. xiv. 1526 Agaynst the fallyng euyll take rounde aristologia/euforbium/castoreum: Grete Herball, ch. xxvi. 1543 Aristologia is hote and drye in the seconde degree, and it hath vertue to incarne viceres wyth mundifycation: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. clxxxv vo/1. 1600 All the sort of these Aristolochies yeeld an aromaticall odour: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H, Bk 25, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 226. — verely Aristolochia worketh the same effect: zb., p. 227.

*ariston men (h)ūdor, ἄριστον μὲν ΰδωρ, Þhr.: Gk.: 'water indeed (is) best'; the opening words of Pindar's first Olympian ode.

1840 an ancient Welsh Poet, one Pyndar ap Tudor, | Was right in proclaiming 'Ariston men Udor!' | Which means 'The pure Element Is for Man's belly meant!' Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p 35 (1865).

aristos, ἄριστος, pl. aristoi, ἄριστοι, masc. adj.: Gk.: 'best', used as a sb. as short for aristocrat for which aristo is also found.

1343 The Priest was always a noble Aristos to begin with: CARLYLE, Past & Pres., 324. 1364 Carrier had once set up a guillotine in her back yard, and decapitated half a score of "arestos" [szc] there: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I ch. x. p. 149. 1386 All the aristoi of the place were asked: Mrs. Lynn Linton, Paston Carew, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 150.

Aristotelean, -lian, -lic, -lical (-tél-), adj. to Aristotle, Lat. Aristoteles, Gk. 'Αριστοτέλης, the founder of the Peripaapic philosophy and of logic, whose system prevailed in holdern Europe until the Baconian philosophy superseded it. Aristotelian, sb.: a believer in the system of Aristotle, a student of Aristotle's works.

a squarent of Aristotic's works.

1607 What sense I should give to that Aristotelean Proverb: Topsell, Serpents, 653. [N. E. D.] 1635 Our moderne astronomeis, averting this Aristotelean opinion, have found. Person, Varieties, II vo 62 1678 the name of Perspatetick or Aristoteleak Atheusni: Cudworth, Intell Syst, Bk. I. ch. ii p. 130 — Now I say the whole Aristoteleal System of Philosophy is infinitely to be preferred: 16., ch. i p. 53 1684 made no scruple to come and tell me to my Face. that I was.. the Aristotele, the Hippocrates, and the Avicensia of the Time: Tr Tavernier's Trav, Vol. II. p. 85 1849 I once knew a very excellent Greek scholar and Aristotelian, who perished miserably in his second year, a victim to that concoction [jam]: Sketches of Cantabs, p. 3.

*armada, -ado, Sp., armade, Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: see armata. The final -o is the regular 16 c.—17 c. representation of Sp. unaccented a.

I. a naval armament, a fleet of ships of war.

I. a naval armament, a fleet of ships of war.

1533 The Turks Armado was before Coron. M Kyng, in Ellis' Orig Lett., and Ser., Vol. II. No. cvii p 46 (1827) 1563 That the armade of learned shipps belonging to this arte, | May waye the ancres spred the sayles, and from rough seas depart: J Hall, in T. Gale's Encharid., sig Ainj vo 1591 this late encounter of Syr Richard Grinvile. with the Armada of Spaine: W Ralbight, Last Fight of Revenge, p 15 (1871) — All which and more, is confirmed by a Spainsh Captaine of the same Armada: 16. p 24 1598 for when they first entred into the Fleete or Armado, they had their great sayle in readinesse. Tr. 3. Van Linschoten, p. 92 (Arber, 1871) 1598 Armada, a Spainsh word, is a Nauy of ships for warre, or one great ship of warre: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Table — I demaunded of him againe touching his kings Armadas, and preparation for warres: 16. Bk iv p. 120. 1600 two armadaes of enemies affronting one another: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. xxv p 559 1603 exploits and prowesses, expeditions, victories, voiages, armadoes, legions, campes: — Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 632. 1620 the rumours of the Turkish Armada: Brent, Tr. Soavés Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. Vili p 712 (1676) 1625 the Armada for Iralia was made: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I Bk. i. p 23 bef, 1641. No Errant-knight ever went to fight | With half so gay a bravada, | Had you seen but his look, you'ld have sworn on a book, | Hee'ld have conquered a whole armada: Percy's Reliques, p. 341 (1857). 1655 all your armado at Brent will be quickly discharged those harbours: Evelvin, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 306 (1872) 1667 He in himself did whole Armado's bring: Dryden, Ann Myrab, 14, p. 4.

I a. esp. the Great Spanish Armada of Is88.

1 a. esp. the Great Spanish Armada of 1588.

1588 all those being for no service in the armada may be well presumed (say they) to have come to have possessed the roomes of all the noblemen in England and Scotland: Copne of a Letter sent out of England to an Ambassadour in France for the King of Spaine, p 6 (Brit. Mus.). 1598 that huge and haultic Spanish Armada: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. sig *2v° 1602 Of these bookes a great number were printed, but presently upon the ouerthrow of the great inuuncible Armado vnder their heroicall Adlantado, father Parsons for shame of the world, and to the end that it should not be knowne how the expectation of the false prophet was frustrate progued the whole impression to be burnt: the world, and to the end that it should not be knowne how the expectation of the false prophet was frustrate, procured the whole impression to be burnt: W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig & State, p. 240. 1603 Woe, and alas, woe to the vain brauados | Of Typhon-like-inuincible ARMADOS: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Imposture, p. 264 (1608). 1608 the proud Armada, still by Spaine The Invancible: B. Jonson, Masques, Wks., p. 972 (1616) bef. 1658 The eighty eight Armada | Newly presented in an Overlado: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 213 (1687) bef. 1670 the Mood was changed with the Man, and he spake as loftly from that Matter, as if the great Armada had been sailing again upon our Brittish Ocean: J. HACKET, Abp. Willians, Pt. 1. 160, p. 152 (1693).

2. a single ship of war.

1565 one of the Queens Armados of England: J. Sparke, J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy., p 30 (1878). 1588 these Ships be very well appointed, or else are guarded, with the Armods of the Portingales: T. Hickock, Tr. C Frederick's Voy, fol. 6 7. 1591 there had fifteene seuerall Armados assailed her: W RALEIGH, Last Fight of Revenge, p. 21 (1871). 1595 the Admirall of the Hulks, and two other great Armados: G. Markham, Trag Sir R. Grenvile, p. 40 (1871). 1615 a barke Armado of Simo: Geo. Sandys, Traw., p. 15 p. 40 (1871). (1632).

Variants, 16 c.—17 c. armado, armade, 16 c. armod. [From Lat. armāta, fem. pass. past part. of armāre, = 'to arm', whence It. armata, Eng. army through Fr. armée.]

armadillo, sb.: Sp. dim. of armado, fr. Lat. past part. pass. armātus, = 'armed': name of several species of S. American burrowing animals with the upper part of the head and body covered with a bony armour in scales or plates, and able to roll themselves up into a ball presenting only the hard case to attack. The largest species, found in Guiana, bears the native name *Tatou* or *Tattu*. The scientific name of the genus is Dasypus.

of the genus is Daspas.

1577 he is called the Armadillo [Armadillio, Ed. 1580], that is to saie a beaste armed. He is of the greatnesse of a yonge Pigge: Frampton, Joyfull News, fol. 73 vo. 1593—1622 The beasts that naturally breed in this country [Brazil] are...monkeyes...armadilloes, alagartoes and a store of venemous wormes and serpents, as scorpions, adders which they call vinoras: R. Hawkins, Voyage into South Sea, § 29, p. 182 (1878). 1600 a beast called by the Spaniards Armadilla, which they call Cassacam, which seemeth to be all barred ouer with smal plates somewhat like to a Rinoceros: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 11. p. 650. 1604 And as the Dantas be defended by the hardnes of their hides, so those which they call Armadillos are by the multitude of their scales: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 283 (1880) 1626 Armadillo; a Beast in India like vnto a young Pigge, couered ouer with small shels like vnto Armour: it liues like a Moale in the Ground: Cockeram, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). 1673 A Tatou or Armadillo:

J RAY, Journ Low Countr, p 28. 1691 one Species of Tatou or Armadillo: — Creation, Pt. II p. 343 (1701). 1721 ARMADILLO, a Creature in the West-Indies, whom Nature has fortified with a Skin like Armour: BAILEY. 1769 The Tattu, or Armadillo, of Guiana, is the largest of that species of animals: E BANCROFT, Ess Nat Hist Guiana, p. 145. 1790 The ARMADILLO Is found only in South America. Bewick's Hist. of Quadrupeds, p 442 1845 a large animal, with an osseous coar in compartments, very like that of an armadillo: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. v. p 82.

armata, sb.: It.: fleet, naval armament. See armada.

1562 walles sufficiently stronge to defend ye force of the Armata: J Shute, wo Comm (Tr), fol. 16 vo. 1673 a Captain of the Armata: J Ray, Two Comm (Tr), fol. 16 vo. Fourn. Low Countr, p. 171

*armatole, sb.: Mod. Gk.: an armed man, a guerilla warrior of Greece, a militia-man.

1882 He told how Moreote armatoles for trampled Greece had striven: ARMSTRONG, Garl from Greece, Suspense, p. 247, l. 5. — Then out like devils leaped amid the smoke | Albanian armatoli from their lair: 2b, Last Sortie, p 266, l 12.

*armes blanches, phr.: Fr.: side-arms (sabre, sword, or bayonet); lit. 'white arms'.

1876 VOYLE, Mil Dict.

Armida, a fair enchantress with a magic girdle, in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered (Eng. Tr. by Fairfax, 1600).

1663 As stout Armida, bold Thalestris, And she that would have been the Mistriss Of Gundibert: S. BUILER, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. 11, p. 102 1814 These did not, however, like the maidens of Armida, remain to greet with harmony the approaching guest. Scott, Wav., p. 97.

armiger, sb.: Lat., 'an armour bearer', Mod. Lat., 'an esquire': an esquire, orig. one who attended upon a knight to carry his shield, &c.; later, one entitled to bear a coat of

1598 a gentleman born who writes himself 'Armigero,' in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation. Shaks., Merry Wives, l. 1, 10. 1762 Carew Reynell, armiger: Hor. Walpole, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. v. p. 111 (1786). [N. E. D.] 1797 Encyc. Brit.

armil (" 1), Eng. fr. Fr. armille, armilla, Lat.: sb.: a bracelet, an ornament worn by a king at coronation. The Lat. form armilla seems to be pedantic, taken from 18 c. dictionaries.

1480 The Armilles hangyng on their lyfte sides: Caxton, Ovid's Met., xiv. xiv [N E.D.] 1483 The dyademe fro his heed and the armylle fro hys arme: — Gold. Leg., 684. 1485 The king...shall take armyll of the Cardinall...and it is to wete that armyll is made in maner of a stole wovyn with gold and set with stones: Coron. Hen VII., in Rutl. Papers, 18. [N. E. D.]

armoire, sb.: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr.: a cupboard, chest.

1571 Ij owld chystes ijs. vjd....ij armoires jl.: Wills & Inv N. Count., 361 (1835). [N. E. D.] 1699 at the end of one of them is a large Closet of Manuscripts; also another Armoir in the great Library, where the most ancient Manuscripts are kept: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 117. 1885 An important tapestry has been stolen from the church of L'Isle Adam. It was abstracted from an armoire: Athenœum, July 25, p 120/3.

armozeen, armozine (/= //), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. armesin, armoisin(e): a stout silk, generally black.

1588 there are many makers of Armesine, and weaters of Gerdles of wooll: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy, fol. 6 v^o . 1763 Rich Brocades...Tabbies, Ducaps, black Armozeens...Mantuas: Brit. Chron., Feb. (Advt.), in Beck's Ducaps, black Draper's Dict.

arnica, sb.: Mod. Lat.: an antispasmodic drug prepared from an alpine plant, Arnica montana, best known in the form of a tincture for outward application to wounds, bruises, &c. 1797 Encyc. Brit. The Bot. Arnica, name of a genus of plants of the order Asteraceae, is found 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

arnotto. See annatto.

arochoe: Port. See areca.

*arōma, pl. arōmata, sb.: Gk. ἄρωμα: a scent, fragrance; an aromatic extract, spice; also metaph. Superseded in 18 c. the early aromat(e) (Fr. fr. Lat. pl. aromata),='spice'.

1721 AROMA...all sweet smelling Spices, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, or Roots: Bailey. 1814 The more odorous plants...whose aroma we may wish to retain might be preserved in a similar manner: Edin. Rev., Vol. 23, p. 116. 1826 Catch the aroma of a pound of green tea, and dash the whole with glenilvet: Lord Braconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 27 (1881). 1830 I shall always retain a lively recollection of my agreeable interview with Ld. Byron..so long a time has elapsed that much of the aroma of the pleasure has evaporated: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 177. 1884 It [worship] is that part [of religion] which the aroma is to the rose: C. H. Hall, in Homilet. Mithly., Aug., p. 615/1. 1886 They are pervaded by an aroma of intoxication: Attenaum, Dec. 5. p. 729/1. 1886 It may, indeed, be that the mere mention of certain names has a kind of aroma for American readers: & Apr. 17. p. 513/1. aroma for American readers: ib., Apr. 17, p. 513/1.

arpeggio, sb.: It.: lit. 'a playing on the harp', a striking the notes of a chord in succession instead of together, after the manner of a player upon the harp; a chord or passage in this style.

1724 ARPEGGIO, see the Word HERPEGGIO. Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus Bks. 1859 Her little claw swept the chords with courage and precision, and struck out the notes of the arpeggio clear and distinct: Once a Week, July and struck out the notes of the arpeggio their and distinct: Once u rees, July 16, p 52/2 1884 The rippling, surging arpeggios and crescendos sweep in upon the sense: J. H. Shokhhouse, Schoolmaster Mark, ch. iv p 56. 1888 Each number is devoted to some technical difficulty—the arpeggio, the octave, the shake: Academy, Oct. 27, p 280/1.

arpen(t), $\angle =$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. arpent, Norm. Fr. arpen: an obsolete Fr. measure of land containing 100 square perches of various size. The standard arpent of Paris was equal to about five-sixths of an English acre. The word arpent is now treated as French.

1580 Demi arpent, halfe an arpent, that is, nine hundrethe foote of grounde: HOLLYBAND, Treas. Fr Tong. [N. E. D.] 1600 five hundred arpens or acres of the citie lands: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. LVIII. (Brev. Flor.), p. 1242. 1601 An Acre or Arpen of ground: — Tr. Plun N. H., Bk 18, ch. 3, Vol. I. p.

Variants, 17 c. arpen, arpin(e).

arquebus, &c. See harquebus, &c.

arra, arrha, sb.: Lat.: earnest-money; metaph. a pledge. 1573 By his spirite .we have .our arra and earnest penny of his assured covenant: Anderson, Hymn Bened , p 4 b $\ [T\]$

*arrack, arack, rack, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: name of sundry common kinds of spirituous liquor, esp. that distilled from the fermented sap of palms, and that distilled from rice.

the fermented sap of palms, and that distilled from rice.

1598 The second distillation thereof is called Uraca, which is verie good wine, & is the wine of India, for they have no other [vine]: Tr. J Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i Vol 11. p. 49 (1885) 1614 Java hath been fatal to many of the English, but much through their own distemper with Rack: Purchas, Pilgrinage, 693 (1627) [Yule] 1617 Wine is forbideen [sw] by Makomets law, which permits Aquanite vulgarly called Harech, which Aquanite they often drinke euen to drunckennes: F. Moryson, Itin, Pt. III. p. 129. — Harach: 16., pt. 11. p. 245. 1622 a jar of Liquea wyne (or rack): R. Cocks, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 15 (1883) 1625 Some small quantitie of Wine, but not common is made among them, they call it Raack, distilled from Sugar and a Spicie rinde of a Tree called Lagra: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1470 — hot and fiery drinkes, as Aracke and Aracape. 16, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 533. 1634 They have Arack or Vsquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice. Sir Th Herrery, Traw., p. 150 1712 Fans, Muslins, Pictures, Arrack, and other Indian Goods: Spectator, No. 288, Jan. 30, p. 414/2 (Morley). 1719 The clandestine importation of Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Spirits, and Strong Waters...from Parts beyond the Seas. Stat 6 Geo I., c. 21, § 11. 1783 Arrack, imported by the East India company, the gallon o. 9 Stat. 27 Geo III., c. 13, Sched. A, 87 Spirits. 1848 How little do you know the effect of rack punch! What is the rack in the punch, at night, to the rack in the head of a morning: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol 1. ch vi. p. 59 (1879). 1880 Bimbo is made nearly in the same way as Arrack punch, except that Cognac brandy is substituted for arrack: Barman's Man.

[From Native Indian forms of Arab. 'araq,='sweat',

[From Native Indian forms of Arab. 'araq,='sweat', 'juice', 'sap' (of the date-palm), 'fermented liquor'. See raki.]

Arrankayo: Malay. See Orankay.

*arras, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Arras, name of a town in Artois. I. a rich tapestry with figures and scenes interwoven,

manufactured at the town of Arras; often called 'cloth of Arras'.

Arras'.

abt. 1400 Or was ther arras abowt hur hede bownd? Epiph., 114 (Turnb., 1843). [N. E. D.] [1423 pece d'Aras: Rolls of Parliament, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's New English, Vol. 1. p. 216 (1886).] 1500 the churche was devyded by riche clothes of arras into dyvers chambers: Chron. of Calass, p. 49 (1846) 1506 cloth of arras wroght with gold as thyk as cowd be: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 953, p. 495 (1874). 1523 The chambres hanged with clothes of arace: J. Skelton, Garl. of Laur., 475, Wks., Vol. I. p. 381 (1843). bef. 1529 Hangynge aboute the walles | Clothes of golde and palles, | Arras of ryche aray, | Fresshe as flours in May: — Col. Cloute, 944, 15., p. 347-1855 cloth of Aras or Verdure of marueylous workmanshyppe: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 198 (1885). 1580 Arackne hauing women in cloth of Arras, a Raine-bow of sundry silkes: J. Lviv, Enghues & his Engl., p. 210 (1868). 1590 The wals were round about appareiled | With costly clothes of Arras and of Toure: Spens., F. Q., III. i. 34. 1601 Babylonian worke or cloth of Arras: Holland, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 8, ch. 48, Vol. I. p. 228. 1620 the place for the Sessions should be beautified with hangings of Arras: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 112 (1676). 1644 we were conducted to the lodgings tapestried with incomparable arras: Evelly, Diary, Vol. I. p. 38 (1872). 1676 Best Judges will our Ornaments allow, | Though they the wrong side of the Arras show: Shadwell, Psyche, Epil., p. 72. 1806 the walls of the state chambers were...hung with arras or tapestry: I. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 166.

1485 Coopertorium lecti, de areswerke: Inv., in Ripon Ch. Acts, 366. [N. E. D.] 1542 Aresse hanginges, and the other delices of riche men: UDALL, Tr. Erasm. Apophth., 73 (1564). 1555 wherein the payners and arras woorkers are deceaued: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. VII. p. 383 (1885) 1596 In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns; | In cypress chests my arg:

counterpoints: Shaks., Tam. Shr, ii 353 1623 Your Excellence hath the best gift to dispatch | These arras pictures of nobility, I ever read of: Massinger, Duke Milan, ii 1, Wks., p 55/2 (1839) 1681 the great Arrashangings. A Marvell, Misc, p 23

2. hangings of tapestry fixed before the walls of rooms.

1598 She shall not see me · I will ensconce me behind the arras: Shaks, Merry Wrves, 111 3, 97 1604 Be you and I behind an arras then:—Ham., ii. 2, 164.

arreca, arrequa, arracca: Port. See areca.

arrêt, sb.: Fr. fr. Old Fr. arest: a decree or sentence of a French court, a royal or parliamentary decree.

1644 The enclosed arret will lett yor Lp see that I have ... finished the longe dependinge suite: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol IV. p. 343 (1872) 1646 pass'd an Arrest in favour of them accordingly: Howell, Lewis XIII, p. 25 1732 The dark Tricks of Brokers and Stock-jobbers may have the same mischievous Effects on their Fortunes as a French Arret: Gent. Mag., 551/t. 1777 As I had seen the arret, before I read the book, I expected to find it full of impiety and profligacy. Lord Chesterfield, Lett. (Tr fr. Fr.) Bk I. No xxix Misc. Wks., Vol II p. 92 (1777) 1787 This was a false annunciation of an arret d'enregistrement which does not exist. Gent. Mag, 111/2. 1842 some of the propositions of the States General of the fourteenth century might be mistaken for arrets of the States General of the eighteenth century. Craik and Macfarlane, Pict. Hist. Eng., Vol. II p. 330/2.

*arrêté, sb.: Fr.: agreement, resolution, order.

1835 Robespierre acted in the Committee and signed its arrêtés on the 15th and 28th June: J W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., vi p 403 (1857) 1860 At the end of every sitting, the votes so given were to be summed up by the French commissioner, and to be formed in the shape of an arrêté, under the assistance of the Imperial envoy: Once a Week, Apr 28, p 384/2.

arrière, Fr.: sb., 'rear', 'arrear'; adv., 'behind', 'back'. An occasional modern refashioning of the various Eng. adaptations of arrière (Old Fr. arere, ariere), which in its original character of adverb is already found in 14 c. English.

*arrière pensée, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'behind-thought', reservation, secret thought.

1823 Such drear and fearful aspects of nature, mingled with such views of society, concealed an arrière pensée: Lady Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. vi p. 120 (1855). 1835 these are the arrière-pensées. Greville Memoirs, Vol III. ch xxix. p. 291 (1874). 1852 Palmerston's [speech] at Tiverton. appears to me to conceal an arrière-pensée: ib, 3rd Ser., I. i. 28 1879 bestowing it purely, freely, without doubt or arrière pensée: Mrs. Oliphant, Within the Precincts, ch. xxiv. p. 267 1883 the absence of any arrière-pensée of flutation going on anywhere,—so confused the intelligence of this sharp-witted lady, that she had scarcely time to decide upon her own line of action: L. Oliphant, Altiora Peto, ch. vii. p. 94 (1884).

arrière-mur, sb.: Fr. See quotation. Perhaps Holland coined the compound.

1600 he set out the Pomœrie further. *Pomœrium*, according to the Etymologie and litterall signification of the word is as much to say, as *Postmurnum*, or the *Arriermure*, that is, a plat of ground behind, or without the wall: Holland, Tr. *Luvy*, Bk. 1. p 3r.

arriero, sb.: Sp.: a muleteer.

1826 a mulish-looking sort of man who used to terrify all the arrieros and peons who passed: Capt Head, *Pampas*, p. 165 1832 The arrieros, or carriers, congregate in convoys, and set off in large and well armed trains: W. IRVING, *Alhandra*, p. 15. 1845 The arriero tells you to show your mule the best line, and then allow her to cross as she likes: C. Darwin, *Yourn. Beagle*, ch. xv p. 334.

*arroba, sb.: Sp. and Port.

1. an old Spanish weight, a quarter (of a quintal), equal to 25 pounds English, also an old Portuguese weight of about 32 pounds English.

about 32 pounds English.

1555 which waye one Arroua and seuen pounde, or .xxxu. pounde. after .xii. ounces to the pounde R. Eden, Decades, Sect. II p 213 (1885) 1589 a roue of synamum: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chun., Vol II. p 266 (1854).
1598 an Arroba which is 32 pound: Tr. J. Van Lunschoten's Voyagus, Bk. i Vol. I. p 14 (1885). 1599 at so much the barre, which barre is 3 quintals, 2 roues and 19 rotilos...Note that euery quintal is 4 roues, and euery roue 32 rotilos, which is 128 rotilos the quintal!; R. Harkuyrt, Voyages, Vol. II. i p. 276 — some arouas of packthreed: 2b., Vol. II ii. p. 3. 1600 euery Arroua being one and thirtie Italian pound-weight: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist Afr., Introd., p. 53. 1604 The burthen which one of these sheepe dooth commonly carry is of foure or sixe arrobas: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol I Bk. vp. 290 (1880). 1625 threescore thousand Arrobes (euery Arrobe is fine and twentie pounds): Purchas, Pugrims, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 5. 1811 equal to the burden of 4 arrobas (100 lbs.): W. Walton, Peruvian Sheep, p. 23.

2. name of two old Spanish measures superseded 1859. The a. of wine contained $3\frac{1}{2}$ Imp. gallons; the a. of oil $2\frac{1}{2}$.

1623 MINSHEU, Guide into Tongues.

Variants, 16 c., 17 c. arroua, aroba, roua, 16 c. aroua, roue, c. arrobe. The u's = v's.

[From Arab. ar-rub' for al rub',='the quarter'.]

arrogator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. (a) one who makes pretensions; (b) a techn. term in Roman Law, one who adopts a child by the form adrogatio.

a 1652 Merlinicall arrogators, prorogators, derogators · J. Gaule, Magastro-mancer, p. 376

[As if Lat. adrogātor, arr., noun of agent to adrogāre, = 'to claim as one's own', 'to assume'. Only used techn. (see above, b) in Lat.]

arrondi, pass. part.: Fr.: rounded.

1839 mine [my pack of cards] were of the species called, technically, arronders [sc]: the honours slightly convex at the ends, the lower cards slightly at the sides: E. A. POE, Wks., Vol I. p. 294 (1884).

arrondissement, sb.: Fr.: a making round. A territorial division of France governed by a sub-prefect, the first sub-division of a *Département*, each arrondissement comprising many (now on the average about 100) Communes.

1808 her estate broke in a little on the arrondissement: H. More, Cwlebs in search of a Wife, Vol. 1. ch. xxvi. p 406 (1809) 1828 he became the largest proprietor in the arrondissement: Engl in France, Vol 11 p. 296.

arrova, arroua: Sp. and Port. See arroba.

arroyo, sb.: Sp.: 'rivulet', 'small river': in the Western States and S. America, a dry bed of a stream.

1846 The arroyo by which we descended to the river was cut from a bed of reddish pebbles 20 or 30 feet deep: Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth, p. 92 (1848) —a dry arid plain intersected by arroyos (dry beds of streams) in a southwesterly course the, p. 36 18 Down the arroyo, out across the inead, | By heath and hollow, sped the flying maid: BRET HANKE, Frank Pedro's Ride.

1886 the ground is broken by rocky cañons and deep arroyos (dry beds of small creeks). Cornhill Mag, No. 39, New Ser, p. 300

ars: Anglo-Ind. See urz.

*ars [or artis] est celare artem, phr.: Lat.: 'it is (true) art to conceal art', i.e. to produce a natural effect with no trace of study or effort.

1668 The hand of Art will be too visible in it against that maxime of all Professions; Ars est celare artem, That it is the greatest perfection of Art to keep it self undiscover'd. DRYDEN, Ess. on Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. I. p. 24 (1701) be 17458 But in oratory the greatest art is to hide art. Arts est celare artem: SWIFT, Wks., p. 507/1 (1869). 1787 They lay out their gardens as they paint their faces, and forget that Artis est celare artem: Pick Kford, Lett. fr Ital., Vol. I. p. 224 (1805) 1805 Artis est celare artem is an indispensable rule of rhetoric: Edin Rev., Vol. 6, p. 106.

ars longa, vīta brevis, phr.: Lat.: art (is) long, life (is) short. Seneca, De Brevit. Vit., I, Vita brevis est, longa ars.

1597 Let us know that, vita brevis, ars longa, life is short, and the art of salvation requireth a long time of learning. King, on Jonal, p 319/2 (1864) 1662 A. l. v b, said Hippocrates, life is short, and art is long; John Trapp. Com., Vol. II p. 213/2 (1867). 1664 J. Worthington, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wks, p. iv 1840 'A. l., v b.'' said Doctor Butts. Barham, Ingolds. Leg, p. 159 (1865) 1854 Ars longa. Vita brevis, et linea recta brevisiuma est ['and a straight line is the shortest']: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 195 (1879).

*arsenal, sb.: It. arzenale, arsenale.

 a building-yard or dock for ships of war with accommodation for all kinds of stores and materials for a fleet. Obs. except in reference to old times.

Obs. except in reference to old times.

abt. 1506 At the Archynale there be closed within, alwaye in redynesse to set forth whan they woll, an.c. galyes, grete bastardes and sotell, besydes all the that be in voyage and in the haven [of Venice]: Sir R. Guylfornde, Pylgrymage, p. 7 (1831). 1549 the Arsenales, where their shippes and galleys were made: W Thomas, Hist. Hal, fol. 36 ro. 1562 gaue order to make redie his Nauie, and caused them to take out of the Arsenale, all his Galleys, fustes, and Palandres: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 68 ro. 1579 the Arcenall where the Grecians naue lay: North, Tr. Phutarch, p. 126 (1512).— an arsenall or store house to build gallies in: 10., p. 447. 1600 At this present the great Turke hath there an Arsenale, with certaine gallies, for feare of the Portugals: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 9. 1642 Shee hath Holland for Her Arsenall: Howell, Instr. For. Traw., p. 46 (1869). 1650 the Arsenaths were only open:—Tr. Graff's Hist. Rev. Naph., p. 28. 1820 an excellent arsenal or dock, capable of containing sixty triremes: T. S. Hughes, Traw in Sicily, Vol. 1 ch. ii. p. 40.

2. a storehouse or depôt for munitions of war generally. 1555 to bee kepte in the Arsenall of Simile: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. v. p. 348 (1885). 1645 The Arsenal has sufficient to arm 70,000 men: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1 p. 196 (1872). 1691 the eldest [son] succeeded in his father's office of Storekeeper in the Naval Arsenal: — *Corresp.*, Vol. 111. p. 321 (1872).

Variants, 16 c. archynale, arsenale, arcenall.

[From Old It. arzena, ?for darzena (cf. It. and Sp. darsena, Port. taracena,='a dock', Sp. atarazana,='arsenal', 'factory'), fr. Arab. dār aççinā'ah (lit. 'house of the art'),='workshop', 'factory'.]

arshine, arsheen, archine (""), sb.: Russ. arschin: a Russian ell, a measure of about 2 ft. 4 in. Eng.; also in Turkey, a French metre. The Chinese arschin is not quite so long as the Russian.

1598 two sortes of measures: wherewith they measure cloth both linnen and wollen. they cal the one an Areshine, and the other a Locut: the Areshine I take to bee as much as the Flanders ell, and their Locut halfe an English yard: with their Areshine they may mete all such sorts of clothes as come into the land, and with the Locut all such cloth both linnen and wollen, as they make themselves: R HAKLUYI, Voyages, Vol I p 256.—30 great trees to be two arshines and a halfe at the small end 'ib., p 302 1734 English Cloth .. two Copyks in Rixdollars for each Arctime: Treaty, in Magens' Insurances, II. 502 [N E D] 1797 ARSCHIN, in commerce, a long measure used in China to measure stuffs. Four arschins made three yards of London: Encyc.

[From Turk. arshim,='ell'.]

arsis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄρσις,='a lifting'.

1. In Greek orchestric rhythm the arsis answered to the raising of the foot, the thesis (q. v.) to the lowering of the foot and its stay on the ground. Some of the Greek metrists transferred the words from the human foot to the voice and so confused the arsis with the metrical accent or ictus (q, v)of a verse foot which caused a raising of the voice; these have been followed by Latin metrists and most modern scholars, e.g. Bentley and Hermann. The metrical ictus or arsis is further confused with stress (see accent 2) in modern times.

1830 After the example of Bentley, we call that time in which the ictus is, the arsis, and those times, which are without the ictus, the thesis. J SEAGER, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk. I. ch. 11 p 4. 1833 [See anacrusis]

2. Music. descent of voice from higher to lower pitch. See per arsin. In old Gk. music an arsis corresponded to the accentuated part of a bar.

1797 Encyc. Brit

artabē, sh.: Gk. ἀρτάβη: a Persian measure of capacity of about $12\frac{3}{4}$ gals. Also an Egyptian measure containing, in early use, nearly 9 gals.; later and more commonly 6½ gals.

bef 1400 [See amphora 2] 1884 When paid monthly, the workman received two arbates [sic] of corn; and the soldier three arbates; the arbate measure being calculated as equal to 30 loaves: Times, Weekly Ed., Oct 10,

[The Pers. original of ἀρτάβη becomes in Arab. irdebb, see ardeb.

artemisia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀρτεμισία, lit. 'the plant of "Αρτεμις' (the goddess Diana): Bot.: name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order Compositae), esp. Mugwort. See absinthium.

1398 Artemisia is callyd moder of herbes: TREVISA, Tr. Barth. De P. R., xVII. xvi. 1525 sodden therin mowseeere and camamell flowres and reed arthemesia: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. Fiiij vo/1 1543 Arthemisia or motherworte is of hote and drye complexion: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. clxxxv vo/2. 1562 Take a handfull of Artemisia: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. III fol. 18 ro 1603 neuer danger them | That wear about them th' Artemisian Stem: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 81 (1608).

artes perditae, phr.: Lat.: lost arts.

1704 there was a currous invention. which I think we may justly reckon among the artes perdata: Swift, Tale Tub, § xi. Wks., p. 92/2 (1869).

*artesian, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. artésien, = 'of Artois': used to indicate wells or borings like those made in Artois in 18 c. Where one or more permeable strata lie between two impermeable beds and all these strata form a basin or trough, if a vertical boring be made towards the centre of the trough into the permeable strata, water will rise to the level of their outcrop and form an artesian well.

1830 Artesian borings at Calcutta: Lvell, Princ. Geol., II. iii. 48, 578 (1875). [N. E. D.] 1883 Another resource of the Vestry has been a certain artesian well: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 267/1.

arthrītis, sô.: Lat. fr. Gk. $d\rho\theta\rho\hat{\imath}r\iota s$, fem. adj. with $\nu\delta\sigma\sigma s$, ='disease', suppressed: disease of the joints, esp. gout.

1563 as touchyge Arthritis you shall note and consyder that it is a tumour commyng of the fluxe of humors into the Joyntes: T. GALB, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 33 vo. 1721 BALLEY. 1764 I have been very ill this last fortnight, of your old Carniolian complaint, the arthritis vaga ['wandering']: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 83, p. 348 (1774) 1778 What though the keen ARTHRITIS racks: ANSTEY, Enzy, Wks., p. 251 (1808).

arthrödia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀρθρωδία, lit.='a likeness to articulation': a particular kind of articulation; see quotation.

1578 Arthrodia is a conjunction of bones wherof the one hath a head depressed, the other a shallow or playne caustie ... answerying the head of the other so convectively as it is hard to know the head from the hollow: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. 1. fol. 3 vo. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

Arthropoda: Late Lat. See Articulata.

artichoke ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. North It. arciciocco, articiocco, articioffo.

1. a large kind of thistle, Cynara Scolymus, of which part of the flowerhead is edible, namely the bases of the involucral scales and the receptacle of the florets (which with their bristles and down make the 'choke' of Eng. popular etymology).

etymology).

1530 Itm the same day to Iasper gardyn at Beaulie in rewarde for bringing Archicokks Cocoms and other herbes to the king to hartferd · Privy Expenses of Henry VIII, 1529—32, p. 72 (1827).

1540 the roote of Artichaughes (the pith picked out) sodden in white Wine: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. IV. ch vi p. 204 (1633)

1642 There is nothynge vsed to be eaten of Artochockes but the hed of them · Boorde, Dyetary, ch. xx. p. 280 (1870)

1548 Carduus shoulde be wylde Archichoke and Cinara shoulde be the gardin Archichoke: W Turner, Names of Herbs

1567 Artichoke the wilde, most commenly called the Thistle, is an Herbe wrought and fashioned on euerie side in maner of a sting, or Spearelike: J. MAPLET, Greene For, fol 32 roomed 1593—1622 One other fruit we found, very pleasant in taste, in fashion of an artechoque, but lesse: R. H. willis, Voyage into South Saa, § xxiv. p. 169 (1878)

1601

Thistles and Artichoux Artichoke: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 23, Vol. II p. 78

1616 the round large Artichoke, whose tops of leaues are red, being hard, firme, and as it were all of one piece, is of all other the best Artichoke G. Markham, Countrey Farme, p. 170

164 Uncover also Artichoaks cautiously and by degrees. Evelvin, Kal Hort., p. 196 (1729).

1607 insteed of Hargebush pieces discharge Hartichock-pies: A Brewer, Lingua, ii 1, sig C 4 %. 1816 put the artichoke bottoms in and fry them of a light brown: J. Simpson, Cookery, p. 92.

I b. extended use.

1619 Ruffes, in many Files or Sets, Tacked, Carelesse, Merchants, Artichoke, and other Bands and Linnen arrayes: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch xxii. p 265.

ferusalem artichoke, i.e. It. Girasole articiocco, = 'sunflower artichoke': Helianthis tuberosus, a variety of sunflower with an edible root which tastes somewhat like the true artichoke. This native of Tropical America has been cultivated in Europe since 1617.

1665 a Root like that of an Artichock: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 324 (1677)

[From *alcarcioffo (whence Mod. It. carcioffo), ultimately fr. Arab. al-kharshūf.

*Articulāta, sb. pl.: Late Lat.: 'jointed (animals)': Cuvier's name for the third great division of animals, also called Annulosa, = 'ringed (animals)'. The most highly organised A. are called Arthropoda, = '(animals) with jointed feet'. The A. include Insects, Crustaceans, Spiders, Centipedes and Worms.

1865 With a million novel data | About the articulata, | And facts that strip off all husks | From the history of molluscs: O. W. HOLMES, Farewell to Agassiz, Poems, p. 295/1 (1882).

articulation ($\angle = = \angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. articulation.

1. the action, process, mode of jointing, the state of being jointed, movement about a joint, a joint, a segment of a jointed body contained between two joints.

1541 without them [the muscles that turn the head] it is nat possible to make artyculacyon or mouyng: R. Copland, Tr. Gaydo's Quest., &c., sig. F iv ro. bef. 1705 the motion of the bones in their articulations: J. RAV. [J.]

2. the utterance of distinct syllables, articulate speech, an articulate sound, a consonant.

bef. 1626 I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, must be articulate, but that the articulation requireth a mediocrity of sound: BACON. [J.]

2 a. distinctness.

abt. 1785 The looks and gestures of their griefs and fears | Have all articulation in his ears: COWPER, Needless Alarm, 68. abt. 1834 That definiteness and articulation of imagery: COLERIDGE. [W.]

articulator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.

1. one who uses articulate speech, one who pronounces words.

1777 An elderly housekeeper, a most distinct articulator, showed us the house: Boswell, *Yohnson*, iv. 8 (1831). [Jodrell]

one who articulates bones, and mounts skeletons. 1865 Articulator of human bones: DICKENS, Mut. Fr., I. vii. [N. E. D.]

[From Eng. articulate, for articulater, as if Lat. noun of agent to articulare,='to divide in joints', 'to utter dis-

tinctly'.]

*articulo mortis: Lat. See in art. mort.

articulus, pl. articuli, sb.: Lat.: joint, article. For articulus clēri see clērum.

artifex, sb.: Lat.: artificer.

1687 The great artifex of nature: S. Purchas, Pol. Flying-Ins., I. i. 2. [N E D.] 1678 The Artifex of all things: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., I. iv. xxxii. p 486. [ib.]

artifice ("==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. artifice.

1. handicraft, operation of an artificer. Obs.

1534 ye see a thing made by artifice perishe: LORD BERNERS, Gold. Bk. M. Aurel, ch xhi [R.] 1540 they were set to some artifice or crafte: ELYOT, Im. Governaunce, fol. 370. 1652 a long hand, and long fingers, betoken a man...apt for mechanical artifice: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p 187.

2. a product of art or skilled work. Obs.

bef. 1652 the architect and mover of this divine artifice: J. SMITH, Sel. Disc., iii. 52. [N. E. D.] 1677 two kinds of Artifices...both of which is compounded of Lime and Hogs-grease: Moxon, Mech. Exerc., p. 243 (1703). [16]

3. constructive skill, artistic ingenuity, practical art. Obs.

1540 the great artifice used of the auctors, in the composition of theyr workis: PALSGRAVE, Tr. Acolastus, sig b iii ro. 1658 with incredible Artifice hath Nature framed the Tail or Oar of the Bever: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 39 (1686).

artfulness, shiftiness, cunning, trickery.

1620 The Grammarians did not cease to admire and scoff the Artifice of that proposition: Brent, Tr Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 213 (1676). 1649 a letter full of artifice: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 37 (1872). 1678 carrying on the same Design, with more seeming Artifice: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk. I. ch. iii p. 143. 1701 How this was done by artifice none could imagine: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. II p. 377 (1872).

5. an instance of artfulness, a piece of cunning, an artful device, a trick.

1620 such unworthy artifices: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 714 (1676). 1663 well acquainted with these kind of artifices to gain proselytes: EVELYN, Corresp, VOI III. p. 140 (1872) 1672 Be pleased suddenly to make use of that Artifice: SHADWELL, Miser, iv p 58. 1675 Puppets, who are beholding for their motion to some secret Artifice: H. WOOLLEY, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 38.

artis est c. a.: Lat. See ars est c. a.

*artisan ("= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. artisan.

1. an artist, one who practises an art. Obs.

abt. 1590 O, what a world of profit and delight. Is promised to the studious artizan: MARLOWE, Fansitus, p 80/r (Dyce). 1598 the Painter ... is instly preferred before all other Artisans, which imitate [man's body]: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatrus, Bk i. p. 26 1601 the ingenious mind of this artizan [a famous painter]: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N. H., Pref., p. i. 1603 What honour then... may a cunning artisan, or so absolute a master in musicke hope for...?—Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1274 1614 that great Artisan of Humours: Relig. Worton, p. 437 (1683). 1651 what are the most judicious artisans, but the Mimiques of Nature? vb., p 187 (1654).

2. a handicraftsman, mechanic, one engaged in manufacture, opposed to mere labor and to agricultural employments.

1538 Few artysanys of good occupatyon: STARKEY, England, 159. [N. E. D.] 1549 the Artisanes with the rascall of the citee: W. Thomas, Hist, Ital., fol. 1837. 1579 Eowyers, Fletchers, Masons, and such other skilfull Artizans: Dioges, Stratiot, p. 114, 1600 a multitude of Artisanes and handicraftsmen: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. IV. p. 145. 1602 any Cadger, Graver, Merchant, Farmer, Artizan, Broker or Vsurer: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig & State, p. 68. — artizens: 15., p. 120. 1605 your shrued salad-eating artisan: B. Jonson, Volp., ii. 2, Wks, p. 468 (1676) 1606 An Artizane of anie kinde | In every land will living finde: Holland, Tr. Suet., p. 201. 1620 Inhabitants of Rome, for the most part, Artisans and strangers: Brent, Tr. Sozze's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. VII. p. 378 (1676).

*artist (" 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. artiste, 'a proficient in art'.

I. i. a craftsmaster, one who applies art to any kind of work. Also attrib.

1563 all Artistes and workemen haue their subjectes, and matter on whyche they doe exercise there arte: T Galb, Inst. Chirurg, fol. 6 ro.

I. I a. a mechanic, an artisan (2).

1641 partly to set the poore Artist here on worke, but principally to further the generall Commerce: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in M°Culloch's *Collection*, p. 74 (1850). 1762 A poor cobler sat in his stall...By this time my shoe was tended, and satisfying the poor artist for his trouble, &c.: Goldsmith, *Cit. World*, lxv [N. E. D.]

I. 2. a man of science, a physician, a surgeon, a chemist, in astrologer, a professor of magic arts.

1578 the good Artiste, who ...either scaleth, cauterizeth, or seperateth lones: J. Banistre, Hist. Man, Bk. I. fol. iv — true, vertuous, and honest tristes, and professours of Chirurgerie: id., sig. Bir.—euery Godly Artist: £, sig. Bir.—abt. 1630 that poyson which he had prepared for others, rerein they report him a rare Artist: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg.,

p. 20 (1870). 1641 The Medium at last agreed upon was the promoting of Alchymie, and encouraging the Artists themselves: John French, Art Distill, Ep. Ded, sig A 3ro (1651) 1652 What Artists therefore doe in point of Character, is onely to pursue the Track, that is beaten out by Nature: E. Ashmolte, Theat Chem Brit, Annot, p. 464 1652 the Arts, or the Artists, of Magick, or Astrologie: J Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p 23. 1675 a number of expert black Artists: J. Smith, Christ. Relig Appeal, Bk I. ch. iii. § 3, p. 10.

I. 3. a well-educated person, one trained in liberal arts, a scholar.

1603 For in some sort it belongeth to one and the same artist, both to moove doubtfull ambiguities, and also to assoile and cleere the same: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1355.

SHAKS, Troil, 1 3, 24.

I. 4. a proficient in any pursuit or study, a connoisseur.

1608 In framing an artist, art hath thus decreed, | To make some good, but others to exceed: Shaks., Perules, 11. 3, 15. 1674 the best Artist at this Game: Compl Gamester, p. 41. 1689 these Artists in waggery: H. More, Cont Remark. Stories, p. 408 1828 Awkward whip will drive like the choicest artists of Cambridge. Blackwood's Mag, Vol. XXIII. p. 95.

II. one skilled in the Fine Arts, a musician, actor, professor of an art of design (esp. of painting); extended to less dignified ministers of entertainment such as acrobats, jugglers, cooks (see artiste).

giers, cooks (see afulsue).

1590 Argues a bad eare, & a bungling Artist * Plain Perc., 21. [N E. D.]
1609 makes the Artist a ludge of those Songs which be composed:
Douland, Tr. Ornith. Mucrol, p 3 1622 Bruno and Calandrino, rare
Artists [painters]: Peacham, Comp Gent., ch. xii p 124. 1645 a virgin.
imitates Guido so well that many skilful artists [painters] have been deceived.
Evelvn, Duary, Vol I p 200 (1872) 1675 An Artist may live any
unters; which he said in reference to his Deaterity in Musick: J. Smith,
Christ Relig, Appeal, Bk. I ch. xi. § 2, p. 98 1696 for 'its not the talents of
every artist...to trace the architect as he ought: Evelvn, Corrusp, Vol. III
p. 362 (1872)

III. an artful person, an adept in artful wiles.

1649 The Devill is a most skilfull Aritst Bp. Hall, Cases Consc., 111 ii 181 (1654) [N E. D.] bef 1677 Those slippery, wily, artists, who can veer any whither with any wind: Barrow, Serm. on Contentm. [1b.]

*artiste, sb.: Fr.: 'artist', esp. applied to public performers of all kinds, and to any one who is supposed to make a fine art of his or her occupation (as a milliner, hairdresser, confectioner, cook), originally applied to French 'professors' of such trivial arts.

'professors' of such trivial arts.

1712 Arbuthnot, John Bull, Arbet's Eng. Garner, Vol. vi. p 546.

[T. L. K. Olphant] 1826 some artiste is made to screech the part in an opera, or pirouetie it in a ballet at Paris: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany.

p. 138. 1841 Never did Art so strongly resemble Nature as in the acting of this admirable artiste: LADV BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 265.

1842 he's the Artiste whom we all want to see: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 347 (1865) 1845 Mahmoud is a first-rate artiste: Warburton, Cresc and Cross, Vol. 1. p. 14x (1848) 1854 Mrs. Sherrick is no other than the famous artiste who, after three years of billiant triumphs at the Scala. forsook her profession: Thackerary, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. xxiii. p. 259 (1879). 1856 With the tribe of artistes, including the musical tribe, the patrician morgue keeps no terms, but excludes them: EMERSON, English Traits, xi Wks., Vol. 1. p. 86 (Bohn, 1866). 1861 Italy and France, — countries celebrated for their artistes in printing sugars: Our English Home, p. 70. *1877 Echo, Sept. 29. [St.] 1882 She is a very conscientious, hard-working artiste: J. H. Shorthouse, in Macmillan's Mag., Vol. 46, p. 265/z.

arum, aron, sō.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄρον, = 'cuckoo-pint': name of a genus of plants of which the British native species is A. maculatum, 'Cuckoo-pint' or Wake-robin. The cultivated species or Arum Lily is named Richardia aethiopica. The so-called flower consists of a spathe protecting a spadix or spike on the lower part of which are the little flowers.

1548 our aron is hote in the thirde degree: W. Turner, Names of Herbs.
1551 Coccowpynt called also in Englyshe rampe or Aron:—Herb., sig.
Dviv. 1678 Of Aron/Calfes foote or Cockowpynt: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's
Herb., Bk 11. p. 322. 1607 The root of aram, and astrologe...is most
effectual against the bitings of serpents: Topsell, Serpents, Cotor.

1658 Aristotle saith, That Boars feed upon the herb Aram, or Wake-robin, to keep
them soluble: Tr y. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk. 1. ch x. p. 16.
1658 the purple Pestil of Aaron: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 33
(1686).

aruspex: Lat. See haruspex.

Arven, Arvelen, sb.: Ger.: cembra, a coniferous tree.

1867 The trees growing here are splendid larches and arven, a kind of dwarf tree—half pine, half juniper—which grows in the highest regions of the Alps, and supplies most of the soft wood used by the Swiss wood-carvers: PRINCESS ALICE, Mem., p. 181 (1884).

Aryan, Arian, αdj . used to denote the great family of languages to which Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, and the Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic languages belong. Also as sb. a member of the family to which Aryan language per-

tains. The term is by some confined to the Asiatic languages of the family.

[From Skt. arva.='noble', also an old national name.]

aryballos, sb.: Gk. ἀρύβαλλος: a large vase for drawing water, used in Greek baths.

1882 an aryballos, signed by Xenophantus, and magnificently ornamented by a wonderful crowd of figures in relief. J. F. Mollov, It is no Wonder, Vol. II. ch. x p. 296.

arz. arzee: Anglo-Ind. See urz.

as, pl. asses, Lat., asse, Eng. fr. Lat.: sb.: a Roman copper coin; the Roman unit of weight and money; also 'unity', 'the whole' of any sum. The copper coin orig. weighed 12 ounces, but was reduced by steps to half an ounce.

1540 the thyrde parte of As called Triens the vsury for the hole yere amounted in Romaine money to all pense one As and il. Trientes: Elyot, In. Governaunce, fol. 71 vo. 1579 fifteen thousand Asses an As was a peece of mony, whereof ten of them made a Romaine peny: North, Tr. Plutarch, p 140 (1612) 1601 brought downe the price...to an Asse the Modius: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 18, ch. 3, Vol. 1, p. 551. — The better Opponax costeth not above two Asses a pound: 1b., Bk. 12, ch. 26, p. 378. 1606 brought and officed unto him brasen Dodkins or mites called Asses: — Tr. Souet, p. 79. 1645 ten asses make the Roman denarius: Evelvn, Duary, Vol. 1, p. 182 (1850) bef. 1719 It is the device that has raised the species, so that at present an as, or an obolus may carry a higher price than a denarius or a drachma: Addison, Wks., Vol 1 p 258 (Bohn, 1854).

As in praesenti, phr.: Mod. Lat.: the opening words of a memoria technica on the conjugation of Latin verbs, in doggrel hexameters, given in Lilly's Latin Grammar. Representative of the rudiments of Latin.

presentative of the rudiments of Latin.

1617 None of the wisest, said I? yet content yee, | They are a great way past Ass in present. G WITHER, Sat. Ess., Bk. I p. 55 1711 He afterward entered upon As in Present, which he converted in the same manner to the use of his parishioners: Spectator, No 221, Nov. 13, Vol III. p 71 (1826). 1838—9 Our biographer has sate down, with his As in praesenti and his Propria quae maribus at his side. Macaulay, in Trevelyan's Life, Vol II. p. 5 (1878) 1844 Come listen to us once more, and we will sing to you the mystic numbers of as in presenti under the arches of the Pons Asnorum: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 72 (1885). 1848 if, I say, parents and masters would leave their children alone a little more,—small harm would accrue, although a less quantity of as in presents might be acquired. — Van. Fatr, Vol I ch. v p 43 (1879) 1854 he has laid in a store of honesty and good-humour, which are not less likely to advance him in life than mere science and language, than the as in presents, or the pons assnorum: — Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 33 (1879)

asa, ase, áss (correct), pl. æsir: Icelandic Myth.: god.

1818 The Asas, or gods, formed a man called Quásir: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. II p. 332. 1880 The Ase [Loki]...fluttered down close to the window. MacDowall-Anson, Asgard & the Gods, p. 147.

*asafētida, assafētida, sb.: Late Lat.: lit. 'stinking Asa' (fr. Pers. azā='mastick'), a kind of gum, of very strong odor and medicinal properties, obtained from Umbelliferous plants (Ferula asafetida and Ferula Persica) of Central Asia; also a plant which yields this drug. Also metaph.

a plant which yields this drug. Also metaph.

1398 some stynkinge thynges ben put in medycynes: as Aloe Calbanum; Brymstoon & Asafetida and other suche: Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., xix. xl. sig. II vii vol2.

1540 Asa fetida, of the bignesse and waight of a Pease: Raynald, Birth Man., Bk. II. ch. v. p. 112 (1673)

1578 These two last recited kindes of Laser. are called...in Englishe also Assa fetida. H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. II. p. 304.

1599 fishes, fed by human carcasses, I Amaz'd, swim up and down upon the waves, I As when they swallow assafeetida, I Which makes them fleet aloft and gape for air: Marlowe, II Tamburl, v. r. (1593), p. 70/r. (1888).

1632 They burnt old shoes, Goose-feathers, Assafestida, And now she is well again: B. Jonson, Magn Lady, v. 1, p. 53 (1640).

1665 the smell of this room would have out done Assafetida or burned Feathers: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. Aa2 29.

1670 she must smell to Assa fetida, And have some Cold Water with a little Floure to drink: Shaddell, Sull. Lovers, n. p. 17.

1693 suspending a Lump of Assafetida five days and a half, I found it not to have sustained any discernible Loss of Weight: J. Ray, Three Discourses, 1. ch. iv. p. 52 (1713).

1712 she takes a mixture with assafectida, which I have now in my nose; and everything smells of it. I never smell it before; 'ns abominable: Swift, Journ. to Stella, Let. xl. Wks., p. 352/2 (1869).

1671 Bas anoints them facts of Government] over with his proper Asa Fatida, to take away the good Odour of them: R. North, Examen, I. in. 26, p. 138 (1740).

1771 assafectida drops, musk, hartshorn, and sal volatile: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 26/2 (1882).

1774 Apropos to maxvarse honte, pray does not the last page of your last letter smell terribly of its assafetida? Mason, in Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. vi. p. 79 (1857).

1842 Assafetida mixed with your bouquet and civet: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 257 (1865)

asarabacca, ass-, sb.: Mod. Lat.='asarum-berry' (fr. Lat. asarum, fr. Gk. acapov): a species of Aristolochia called Asarum Europaeum. The leaves are purgative, emetic, and diuretic, and used as cephalic snuff.

1526 asarabacara [sic]: Grete Herball. 1543 Assarum bacar is an herbe of hote and drye complexion, in the thyrde degre: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's

Chirurg, fol. clxxiv vo/1. — of sticcados, of squinantum, of astrabacca [sic], of laurell ana vb, fol. cxxxvi ro/2 1548 Asarum is named... in englishe asarabacca or Folefote: W TURNER, Names of Herbs 1558 pouder of Assarabacc. W WARDS, Tr Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 20 vb. 1607 Goats...loue Tameriske, Alderne, Elme-tree, assarabacke: TOPSELL, Four-f. Beasts, p 240. 1621 These following purge upward Asarum, or astrabecca, which, as Mesus easith, is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third R. Burton, Anat Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem 2, Subs 1, Vol II p 106 (1827).

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Variants, 16 c. asarum bacar, assarabac, 17 c. assarabacke. Asaria: Arab. See Assora

asbest ($\pm \angle$ or $\angle \pm$), abbest, abest(os), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. abeste, abestos, Mod. Fr. asbeste. See next article.

*asbestos, -ton, -tus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄσβεστος, adj. ='unquenchable', sb. fem ='unslaked lime'.

1. a fabulous stone, said to be unquenchable if once set on fire or heated.

1387 In this cuntre is a ston callede Asbeston. Trevisa, Higden, i 187 (Rolls Ser.) 1567 Albeston is a stone of Archadue, in yron colour, having gotten his name of the fire, for that it being once set on fire, can neuer after be quenched or put out: J. MaPLET, Greene For, fol 2 2°. — Absistos is black, maruellous weightie, bestroked and beset with red vaines: ib., fol. 2 2°. 1579 the stone Abeston beeing once made hot will neuer be made colde: J. LYLV, Euthines, p 42 (1868). 1594 Among stones abestor [sic], which being hot will never be cold for our constancies: — Mother Bombie 1599 My mind is like to the asbeston-stone | Which if it once be heat in flames of fire, | Denieth to becomen cold again. Greene, Alphonsus, ii p. 232/1 (1861).

name of various minerals of fibrous texture, varieties of Hornblende and Pyroxene; esp. amiantus (q, v), the finest Hornblende Asbestos; sometimes described as incombustible flax, so Pliny who however does not say it is vegetable.

1607 [See amiantus 1]. 1658 Incombustible sheets made with a texture of Asbestos, incremable flax, or Salamanders wool: Sir Th. Brown, Hydrotaph, p. 43. 1665 The Carcass was folded in linner called Linum virum made of the stone Asbestos. Sir Th. Herrer, p. 300 (1677) 1777 He intends to make tiles from asbestus: Born, Tran. in Transpl., p. 147 1789 in the parish of Byefield, in the county of Essex [Massachusetts], is found the Asbestos, or incombustible cotton, as it has been called: J Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. I. p. 410 (1796)

Variants, 14 c.—18 c. asbeston, 14 c.—17 c. albeston(e), suggested by Lat. albus,='white', 16 c. absistos, 17 c. asphestos; through Fr. 18 c. abestos, -ton, abistos, -ton, 17 c. abbest,

*ascaridēs, sb. pl.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσκαρίδες, pl. of ἀσκαρίς,='an intestinal worm': thread worms.

1547 Ascardes be smal lytle white wormes as bygge as an here, and halfe an ynche of length: BOORDE, Brev, p. 81 (1870).

ascēsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἄσκησις: training, practice; Eccl. monastic life, asceticism.

1873 the charm of ascessis, of the austere and serious girding of the loins in youth: W. H. Pater, Stud. Renaiss., xii. 1874 the life of God in the soul is not an askess, but a spirit; not a rule, but a life: Reynolds, John the Baptist,

Ascii, sb. pl.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἄσκιοι, pl. adj.,='shadowless': name for inhabitants of the Tropical Zone, who have the sun in their Zenith at noon twice a year, so that they then cast no shadow.

1665 The Inhabitants within this Zone (the torrid we are now in) are called... Ascii or shadowless, when Sol is Zenith: Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p. 5 (1677). 1721 ASCII... are such Inhabitants of the Earth who have no Shadows at 12 a Clock: Balley.

*ascītēs, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσκίτης (sc. ὕδρωψ), fr. ἀσκός, ='bag', 'belly': dropsy of the abdomen.

1398 this dropesye hyghte Aschytes For yf the wombes of theym ben smyten they sowne as a fiackette: Trrevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R, vii. lii. 1562 Remedyes against the Dropsy, called ascites: W. Warde, Tr. Alesso's Secr., Pt. III. fol. 12 vo. 1603 That being desperatly sicke of that kinde of dropsie which the Physicians call Ascites, he forbare not to feast his friends still, and keepe good companie: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor, p 594. 1607 Torsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 386. 1771 you seem to be of a dropsical habit, and, probably, will soon have a confirmed ascites: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 9/2 (1882)

Asclepiad (/ "==): Eng. fr. Late Lat. Asclēpiadēus, fr. Gk. 'Ασκληπιάδειος: name of a kind of verse attributed to the Greek poet Asclepiades (ἀσκληπιάδηs), of which there are several varieties. The characteristic is one or more choriambics with a base before and an iambic after. Also Asclepiadic(al).

1656 BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1721 ASCLEPIAD, a sort of Verse, consisting of 4 Syllables; a Spondee, a Choryambus, and 2 Dactyles: BAILEY. 1886 This [metre] serves to render alike alcaics, sapphics, asclepiads of several kinds:

thenæum, Apr. 10, p. 487/1. 1546 Meters...hath their name, eyther...of the inuentour as Æsclepiadicall:

LANGLEY, Pol. Verg. De Invent., I. viii. 17 a. [N. E. D.] 1580 Singing these verses called Asclepiadikes: SIDNEY, Arcadia, 229 (1622). [1b.]

ascolta, It., ascolte, Eng. fr. It.: sb.: watch, sentinel; also used as a vb. (perhaps fr. It. ascoltare), = 'to listen', 'to

1591 These convoyes, safgards & Ascoltes ought to be of horsemen, and guided by a Captaine of great discretion & experience Garrard, Art Warre, p. 241. — others to entertain & skirmish with the enimie, & for the forlorne hope, others to guide and Ascolt or convoy: ½, p. 159.

ascr-, astr-. See adscr-.

Asgard, the abode of the gods of Scandinavian my-

Asherah, the sacred tree or pole set up beside Canaanite altars, wrongly translated in the A. V. 'grove' or 'groves', Judges, vi. 25; 2 Kings, xxiii. 4. The Rev. Version gives the word in the text.

1886 the 'hangings for the grove', or robe for the Asherah—the sacred tree erected even in the Jerusalem temple...in Josiah's time C. R. Conder, Syrian Stone-Lore, v 189

Ashtaroth (pl.), **Ashtoreth**, **Astarte**, the chief goddess of the Phœnicians and Canaanites, the partner of Baal; corresponding to the Assyrian Ishtar. The pl. Ashtaroth is properly applied to the various local forms of the deity.

1611 Ashtoreth, the goddess of the Zidonians: Bible, I Kings, xi. 5. bef. 1667 Honour's their Ashtaroth, and Pride their Baal. Cowley, Wks., Vol. I p. 119 (1707). 1667 Astoreth, whom the Phoenicians call'd | Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns: MILTON, P. L., I. 438. — general names | Of Baalim and Ashtaroth, those male, | These feminine. 10., 422.

Asiac, Asian, Asiatic, adj. to Asia the Continent. Asian is also used as a sb. for an inhabitant of Asia. Asiatic, of style, implies overloaded with ornament

1602 all the Asiacke monarchie: W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig & State, p 201. 1578 The Asians are fairer, greater, more gentle, feareful: J. Banister, Hist. Man, sig. B 11 7º 1586 yet the selfe same Asians overcame the Romans: T. B., Tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad., p 155 (1580) 1602 For although the now Persan Sophie have recovered an Asiatick imperiall state againe: yet, &c.: W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, Pref., sig. A 2 2°. bef. 1782 With Asiatic vices stord thy mind: Cowper, Expost., Poems, Vol. I. D. 87 (1888) p. 87 (1808)

by Lat. asinus, = 'ass': a little ass; also metaph. a dolt.

by Lat. asinico may tutor thee. Thou scuruy valiant Asse: Shaks, Troil, ii, 1, 49. bef. 1616 all this would be forsworn, and I agam an Asinigo, as your Sister left me: Beau and Fil., Scornful Lady, v. I, Wks, Vol. I. P. 300 (1711). 1625 from your jaw-bone, Don Asinigo: B Jonson, Stap. of News, v. 2, P. 72 (1631). 1634 nor will they buy one [a sword] valesse they can cut an Asinigo asunder at one stroke: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav, p. 147. 1641 made a fool or an asinigo of me: Antiquary, iv I, in Dodsley-Hazlit's Old Plays, Vol XIII. P. 519 (1875). 1655 exercising their valour onely on Horses, Asse Necoes, and such like: I. S., A brief & perfect Journ. of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies, p. 16 1665 here we have abundance of Camels, Horses from Arabia and Persia of the best sort, and Mules and Asinegoes in great numbers: Sir Th. Herrer, Traw, p. 113 (1677) great numbers: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p 113 (1677)

asinus ad lyram, phr.: Lat.: an ass at a harp. Tr. of ονος πρὸς λύραν, of a dunce who can make nothing of music, also ονος λύρας, Meineke, Cratin., Χειρ., 6; Menand., Ψοφ., 1.

1589 they remue the olde saide Adage, Sus Mineruam, and cause the wiser to quippe them with Asimus ad Lyram: T. Nashe, in R. Greene's Menaphon, p. 7 (1880). 1606 otherwise he shall prove Asimus ad liram, An asse at a harpe, as the proverb saith: T. FITZHERBERT, Policy & Relig., Vol. 1. ch. xxix. p. 312.

askesis: Gk. See ascesis.

asma, asmy. See asthma.

Asmodeus, Asmoday: Semitic Mythol.: an evil spirit, of Pers. origin corresponding to the Aeshmā Daevā of Iranian Mythology, see Tobit, iii. 8; supposed to be able to give the power of prying into closed houses and rooms (after Le Sage's Le Diable Boiteux).

bef. 1829 J. Skelton, Wks., Vol. II. p. 33 (1843). 1584 the cheefe [of the evil spirits] was Bileth, the second was Beliall, the third Asmoday, and aboue a thousand thousand legions: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk xv. ch ii. p. 383. 1646 by the fume of a Fishes liver, he put to flight Asmodeus: Sir Th. Brown, Pscud. Ep., Bk. I. ch. x. p. 31 (1686). 1828 "True," rejoined my Cheltenham Asmodeus, with nawe simplicity: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xl. p. 116 (1859). 1842 Abaddon and Asmodeus caught at me: Tennyson, St. Simon Styl, 169.

asnillio, sò.: Sp. asnillo: a little ass.

1625 a thousand Camels, besides Horses, and Asnillios: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p 1415.

aspalathus, sô.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσπάλαθος: name of a genus of thorny African shrubs, some species of which have fragrant wood.

ASPER

1603 For there enter into it, hony, wine, raisins, cyperous, rosin, myrrh, aspalathus & seseli: Holland, Tr Plut Mor, p 1319 1611 I [Wisdom] gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and aspalathus: Bible, Ecclus, xxiv 15.

*asparagus, sparagus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσπάραγος, for ἀσφάραγος: a plant, of which the young shoots are eaten as a vegetable, Asparagus Officinalis, Nat. Order Liliaceae. Also, Bot. the whole genus to which this species belongs. Anglicised in 16 c. as asparage, asperage, sperage, sparage, and by popular etymology, 17 c. sparagras(s), sparrow-grass.

popular etymology, 17 C. sparagras(s), sparrow-grass.

1543 the rootes of cappares, and asparage; of every one size drammes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, &c., fol color voli — Sparagus is hoote and drye 'b', fol cxevi voli — fenel, asperage, bruscus, and simallage 'b', fol cxevi voli — fenel, asperage, bruscus, and simallage 'b', fol cxevi voli — fenel, asperage, bruscus, and simallage 'b', fol cxevi voli — fenel, asperage, bruscus, and simallage 'b', fol cxevi voli — fenel, asperage, bruscus, and simallage 'b', fol claxiv voli — fenel, asperage, bruscus, and simallage 'b', fol claxiv voli — fenel, asperage, bruscus, and simallage 'b', fol claxiv voli — fenel, sperage; W Warde, Tr. Alessio's Seer, Pt. III, fol 41 vol. 1578 There be two sortes of Asparagus, the garden and wilde Asparagus: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk v p 616 1601 Sperages, not so civile and gentle as the Asparagi of the garden Holland, Tr. Plun N. H. Bk 19, ch. 8, Vol II p 27 1603 the tender crops and heads of garden sperage — Tr Plut Mor, p. 703. 1607 the water wherein Sperage hath beene sodde guen to Dogges, killeth them Topsell, Four-f. Heasts, p. 183 bef. 1617 asperagus. Minshelt, Guide into Tongues. 1627 Paisley, Clary, Sage, Parsings, Turings, Asparagus, Artichoakes. Bacon, Not. Hist, Cent vii § 630. bef 1637 I spake to him [an imperiment] of Garlike, hee answered Asparagus: B. Jonson, Discoveries, p. 90 (1640) 1664 the Dung of Pigeons and Poultry is excellent for. Asparagus, Strawberries: Evellyn, Kal. Hort, p. 189 (1729). 1668 We have asparagus growing wild both in Lincolnshire and in other places — Corresp, Vol III. p. 206 (1872) 1712 the Ducklins and Sparrow-grass were very good. Speciator, No. 371, May 6, p. 544/2 (Morley). 1767 Hot-beds for focing asparagus may be made with success any time this month, which will furnish young asparagus for table next month. J Abergrowing, which will furnish young asparagus for table next month. J Abergrowing, Automose of sparagus at Pais cost only three france: Theckerany, Misc. Essays, p. 404 (1 ch. 11 p 293 (1833) 1841 a botte of as THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 404 (1885).

*Aspasia, name of one of the celebrated courtesans of Athens, called Hetaerae (έταῖραι), many of whom were highly accomplished and were faithful to one lover. She was the mistress of Pericles. A younger Aspasia was mistress of the Younger Cyrus. Representative of a fascinating courtesan, and more rarely, of an accomplished woman.

1594 Margaret, so fill accomplished woman.

1594 Margaret, as mild and humble in her thoughts | As was Aspasia unto Cyrus self: Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 166/2, l. 8 (1861) 1809 many an Aspasia capable of being classed in the same line with her immortal prototy pe: Mary, Tr Riesbeck's Tran. Germ, Let. xx. Pinkerton, Vol VI. p. 73. 1832 Miss Vernon is another Aspasia, I hear Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. xxl. p. 43/2 (New Ed.). 1854 He "ranged himself," as the Fiench phrase is, shortly before his marriage, just like any other young bachelor; took leave of Phryne and Aspasie in the coulisses, and proposed to devote himself henceforth to his charming young wife: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol I. ch. xxl. p. 355 (1879).

1886 your leally great women—the Sapphos, the Aspasias: J. McCarthy & Mrs. Campbell, Praed, Rt. Hon., Vol. I. ch. III. p. 47.

aspector, sb.: Lat.: beholder, spectator.

bef. 1618 Huge Lyons, Dragons, Panthers, and the like, | That in th' aspectors harts doe terror strike: J. DAVIES, Extasse. [Davies]

[Noun of agent to aspicere, = 'to behold'.]

asper, aspre, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. aspre, fr. Lat. asper, 'rough', 'harsh': rough, harsh, severe, fierce.

abt. 1374 this aspre and horrible fortune: Chaucer, Tr. Boethius, Bk. II. p 61 — And in hire aspre pleynte, thus she seyde: — Troylus, 1v. 198. 1475 He fought none but ..the most aspre: Caxton, Jason, 6 b. [N. E. D.] 1589 a countrie very asper and vnfruitfull: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II p 210 (1854). 1627 All Base Notes, or very Treble Notes, give an Asper sound: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent ii. § 173

asper, aspre, so.: Eng. fr. Fr. aspre, or It. aspero, aspro (which is used), fr. Mod. Gk. ἄσπρον, 'white' (coin): a small silver coin formerly current in Turkey, called also atsche fr. Turk. agtscheh, = 'white', worth about a halfpenny, or a hundred-and-twentieth part of a piastre, but there is a heavy asper of double the value; now only money of account.

asper of double the value; now only money of account.

1547—8 an asper is worth an Englysh peny: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xx. p. 173 (1870). 1562 for few thousandes of Aspres raunsomed himselfe: J. Shute, Two Comm (Tr.), fol 19 vo. 1599 The Bassa, Admirall of the Sea, one thousand aspers the day: R. Harlutt, Voyages, Vol. II. i p. 201. 1600 These fewes have certaine minting-houses wherein they stampe siluer coine, of which 190. Aspers (as they call them) doe weigh one ounce this Asper is square: John Porn, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 48. 1615 The Sultanie is equall in value to the Venice Zeccene, and six score Aspers amount to a Sultanie, called rather Aspro, of the whitenesse thereof, in that consisting of silver: Gro. Sandys, Trav., p. 77 (1632). — two or three Aspers (whereof twenty are neere ypon a shilling): 10. p. 27. 1665 Fluces (like the Turks Aspars) ten to a Cozbeg: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 314 (1677). 1704 he would not abate one Asper of his Demands: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 135. 1741 A Chaouri or Sain is worth ten Aspers of Copper or Carbequis, forty of which make an Abagi: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournfort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 150. — he is a Cadi of 500 Aspers a Day, that is, one of the first Rank: 10, Vol. II. p. 63. 1742 The merchant gave to each of them an asper (little less than a penny) a day: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 404 (1820). 1830 the other coins, are the pataca gorda, or current dollar; which is equal to three of ours in Italy: the pataca chica, an ideal money, equivalent to two hundred aspri: E. Blaquiere, Tr.

Sig. Pananti, p 249 (2nd Ed.). 1882 He had their aspers handsomely reinforced by some silver coins: Blackwood's Mag., Vol XXXII p. 974.

aspergillum, sb.: Low Lat.: a brush for sprinkling holy water.

1649 Fitt for the Aspergillum of this Preist G. Daniel, Trunarch., Rich. II, xciv [N E.D.] 1851 he held an aspergillum or brush for holy water in hand M H Seymour, Pilgr to Rome, p 483 (4th Ed). 1869 the brush or aspergillus with which the sprinkling was performed. J G Murphy, Com. on Levit, xiv. 4

aspergoir, sb.: Old Fr. aspergoir = Mod. Fr. aspersoir: an aspergillum.

1772 an holy-water-stop and aspergeoire of silver parcel-gilt T. Warton, Str T Pope, p 129. [T]

aspersoir, sb.: Fr.: an aspergillum.

1851 The Archbishop of Canterbury had presented his goddaughter with a beautiful gold aspersoir: Miss Strickland, Queens Scot., I. 4. [N E.D.]

aspersorium, sb.: Late Lat.: a vessel for holding the holy water used for ceremonial sprinkling.

1861 Our holy water is Pagan . See here is a Pagan aspersorium C. Reade, Closter & H , iv. 46. [N. E. D]

*asphalton, -tum, -tos, -tus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἄσφαλτον, ἄσφαλτος: a bituminous substance, also called mineral pitch, or Jews' pitch, because in old times most of it came from the Dead Sea. It consists of a mixture of hydrocarbons. The word was Anglicised in the 14, 15 cc. as aspalt(oun), through Old Fr. fr. It. aspalto, and in modern times asphalt is now chiefly applied to a composition containing bitumen, used for paving.

taining bitumen, used for paving.

1526 Some say that Aspaltum is made of the scomme of a lake hardened with chalke in the whiche lake Sodome and Gomour perysshed: Grete Herball, ch. xxxv. 1543 Aspaltum is hote and drye in the seconde, and therfore it hath vertue to drye. Traharron, Tr. Vigo's Chururg, 160 clxxxvi '71. 1560 For every portion of such thinges, [taking] five of aspallio. Whittpetingen, Ord. Souldours, 46 b (1573). [N.E. D.] 1563 you maye not applye Rosen, Piche, or Aspaltum; T. Gale, Enchirid., fol. 36 v. 1598 The shaddowes of carnation are the earth of Campania, and Vmber called Falsalo, burnt verditer, aspaltum, mumma, &c. R. Haydocke, Tr. Lonatus, Bk. III. p. 99 1646 yet neither do we find Asphaltis, that is Bitimen of Juda...to attract. Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 60 (1686). 1653 The infinite quantity of Asphalta or Bytumen which grows there [Babylon]. H. Cogan, Duod. Sic., 77 [N. E. D.] 1667 many a row! Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed With Naphtha and Asphaltus, yielded light! As from a sky: MILTON, P. L., 1. 729 1672 having Hydrostatically weighed a piece of good Asphaltum, we found it to be to water of the same bulk, but as I and somewhat less than \frac{1}{10} to I:

R BOYLE, Virtus of Gems, p. 163 1841 the fair asphaltum terraces round about the obelisk. Thackeray, Misc Essays, &c., p. 378 (1885). 1886 When a man employs asphaltum [in painting].. he must take special precautions: Athenaeum, Jan 30, p. 173/2.

*asphyxia, sô.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. dopvéla, 'stoppage of the pulse' (σφύξιs); the incorrect form asphyxis is occasionally found: suffocation; the symptoms produced by lack of oxygen for the blood, in fact by the action of breathing being prevented or poisonous gas being inhaled.

1802 Asphyxia and apparent death: Med. & Phys. Fourn, Vol VII. p 245
1815 They [bees] fell into a state of asphyxia in the vacuum of an air-pump:
Edin. Rev., Vol. 25, p. 369. 1856 the sentimental asphyxia of Parisian charcoal: E K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 121 1856 In the decomposition and asphyxia that followed all this materialism, Carlyle was driven by his disgust at the pettiness and the cant, into the preaching of Fate: Emerson, English Traits, xiv. Wits, Vol. II. p. 111 (Bohn, 1866). 1886 The fumes of the oast-house, however, bring on asphyxia, and she dies: Athenæum, Jan. 30, 164/2

*aspic $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. aspic: asp, a small venomous hooded serpent found in Egypt and Libya, or a kind of viper (viper, aspis), or any venomous serpent.

1530 Aspycke sarpent, aspico: PALSGR. 1579 she found none of them all she had proued so fit as the biting of an Aspicke: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 944 (1612) 1603 What. 'Gainst th' angry Aspicke could assure them safety: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 156 (1606 This is an aspic's trail: and these fig-leaves | Have slime upon them, such as the aspic leaves | Upon the caves of Nile: SHAKS, Ant. and Cleop., v. 2, 354. 1782 Perhaps the Monarch would not dislike to return the super Aspident et Basiliscum calcabis,—yet he may find an aspic under his feet: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 166 (1858).

*aspirator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: lit. 'a breather or blower upon'; a sucker, a kind of fanning machine.

1804 the aspirators, or suckers, invented by Salmon: Med. & Phys. Journ., Vol. XI p 101.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. aspīrāre, = 'to breathe upon'.] aspis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. domis: asp. See aspic.

1497 the serpent the whyche is named aspis the whyche stoppeth his eerys: CAXTON, Book of Good Manners, sig. c viv. 1543 Of the styngynge of Aspis, and other serpentes: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. eviv. 1555 There are other serpentes which in quantite represent the serpent called Aspis: R. EDEN, Newe India, p. 19 (Arber, 1885). 1567 There is also in

the heade of the Serpent Aspis found a little stone. which some have called Aspis: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 10 vo. 1593 At thy breasts (as at Cleopatras) Aspisses shall be put out to nurse: Nashe, Christs Teares, Wks, Iv. 212 (Grosart) 1596 her cursed tongue, full sharpe and short, Appear'd like Aspis sting that closely kls, Or cruelly does wound whom so she wils Spens., F. Q, v. xii 36. 1601 The Aspides [Lat. pl.] swell about the necke when they purpose to sting: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 8, ch. 23, Vol. 1. p. 208. 1603 The serpent Aspis also, the wezill and the file called the bettill, they reverence:—Tr Plut Mor, p. 1316. 1658 the Aspis and the Dart-snake: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr, ch. 3, p. 39 (1686).

áss: Icelandic. See asa.

assafetida, assafoetida: Late Lat. See asafetida.

assagai, assagay: Port. See assegai.

assai, adv.: It.: Mus.: 'very', 'enough', added to musical directions to modify their signification like our 'tolerably', or 'pretty'.

1724 Short Explic. of For. Wds in Mus Bks., s.v. 1848 Assai. Very; as allegro assai, very quick: RIMBAULT, Pianoforte, p. 90.

assalto, sb.: It.: assault, used as a term in fencing.

1598 come to the assalto with your right [leg] B Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iv. 9, Wks, p. 59 (1616).

*assassin $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. assassin.

I. (generally pl.) Mohammedan fanatics of the Ismā'īli branch of the Shiah sect who settled in Mount Lebanon in the eleventh century and were sent forth by their sheikh known as 'The Old Man of the Mountain' to murder distinguished crusaders. From their use of the intoxicating drug hashish (q. v.) they were called in Arab. hashishē (sing.) and hashīshē whence come the various European forms of the name.

1603 This messenger...was ..one of the Assasines, a company of most desperat and dangerous men among the Mahometans: Knolles, Hist. Turks, 120 (1638) [N.E. D.] 1619 the Assasines at one word of their Senex de Monte, would kill themselues or any other Man: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. kvi. p. 667. 1625 There are other miserable Easterne people, as Essees of Ierush descent, and Assassines, and Saducees, and Samaritans: — Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1269. 1788 the extripation of the Assassins [about 1280 A.D.], or Ismaelians of Persia, may be considered as a service to markind: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. XI. p. 417 (1813).

2. one who murders or undertakes to commit a murder as the agent, representative, or hireling of others. Sometimes incorrectly used for a *murderer* who is not employed by another, or others, for the crime.

Dy another, of others, for the crime.

1620 the Father was assaulted by five Assassins: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, p. Ivi. (1676).— the Assasins. ib., p. Ivii. 1642 Yet herein are they in arms, that can allow a man to be his own Assassine: Six Th Brown, Rely Med, § xiv. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 388 (1852). 1651 his groom. received two wounds, but gave the assassin nine: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 274 (1872). 1673 Bravo's, Cut-throats, Assassins and such kind of malefactors: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Country, p. 402. 1748 asked if I suspected any body to be the assassin: Smollett, Rod. Rand, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 120 (1817). 1853 a story that the assassin Libeny had a letter of Palmerston's in his shoe: Greville Memories, 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 50. 1872 It is ..not the face of a vulgar hypocrite and assassin, any more than it is that of a man of noble and frank nature: J. L. Sanford, Estimates of Eng. Kings, p. 224.

2 a. metaph.

bef. 1658 Sleep! The Souls Wardship, but the Bodies Goal, | Reason's Assassine, Fancies Bail: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 296 (1687).

2 b. attrib.

1667 who, to surprise | One man, assassin-like, had levied war: Milton, P. L., XI. 219

assassinat(e), $= \angle = =$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. assassinat.

1. the crime of an assassin (2) or of assassins. Also metaph.

1597 The foule report | Of that assasinate: which utterly | He doth abjure: Daniel, Civ. War, iv. xxix. 1609 if I had made an assassinate vpon your father: B. Jonson, Sil. Wonn., ii. 2, Wks., p. 540 (1676) 1620 The executioner of this assasinate was one Ridolfo Poma: Brent, Tr. Sourc's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. Iviii (1676). bef. 1670 They, the Parliament, contributed much to that Assassinate, who cut off Strafford for an evil Counsellor: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 184, p. 197 (1693).

2. an assassin (2). The use of the abstract for the concrete agent is noteworthy. Also metaph.

1600 Nothing had saved him but the mistake of the Assassinate: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Ir. xiii, 40. 1611 Nor would they all make him the Assassinate of his Prince: G. AUSTIN, in Paney. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. i 1 x⁰ (1776) 1651 this Assassinate gave him with a back blow a deep wound into his left side, leaving the Knife in his body: Relig. Wottom., p. 233 (1685). bef. 1658 Scribling Assassinate! Thy Lines attest | An ear-mark due, Cub of the Blatant Beast: J. CLEVELAND, West, ii. p. 48 (1687).—And Death, thou Worm! Thou pale Assassinate! iö., p. 234. 1705 they had laid some assassinates here: BURNET, Hist. Own Time, Vol III. p. 239 (1818).

assassinator (= 2.2 = 1.5), sb.: Eng.: false form for assassinater, fr. Eng. vb. assassinate.

1676 the assassinators of kings: BATES, Immort. Soul, ch. xii. [R.]

*assegai, assagai $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. azagaia, or Sp. azagaya; archegaye is a Fr. form of the word; orig. a light dart or spear used by Moors but applied by Portuguese to all similar S. African weapons.

to all similar S. African weapons.

1523 fought with speares, iauelyns, archegayes, and swerdes: Lord Berners, Froussart, 1. 237, p. 340 (1812)

1600 Their armour and weapons be Azagaie or short darts: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 21. 1625 well furnished with armes after their manner, as Assagayes or Clubs Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bik ii. p. 102.

1665 their weapon commonly is an Azaguay or Javelin headed with Iron, directed by some feathers they take off and on at pleasure: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 10 (1677).

1684 Their usual Diet is Elephants-flesh; which four Cafres will kill with their Ageagayes, or a sort of Half-pikes. J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. 11, p. 157.

1699 three or four Azagayas: Description of Isth. of Darian, p. 12

1705 Next follows the Assagay or Hassagay, as some call them, which are of two sorts; the smaller sorts are about a Flemish Ell, or perhaps half an Ell longer, and very slender; and these they cast as darts: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xi. p. 186—Their Weapons are Cutlaces or Hangers, small Poniards, Assaguays, together with Bows and Arrows. 16., Let. xxi. p. 457

1813 The same Caffre ...with his hasagai attacks the living elephant. Edin. Rev., Vol. 21, p. 60, 1883 A fatal assegai in Zululand changed his whole position. Daily Telegraph, Jan 18, p. 4.

Variants, 16 c. archegaye, 17 c. azagaie, -aia, -aya, assagaye, -aie, azaguay, ageagaye, 17, 18 cc. zagaie, -aye [N. E. D.], 18 c. hassagay, assaguay, 19 c. hasagai, assagai, -ay, assegai, -ay.

[Ultimately fr. Arab. az-zaghāya, fr. al,='the', and za-ghāya, Arab. form of the native Berber word.]

assemblable, assemblance (='assemblage'), assemblance (='semblance'), assemblement (='assemblage') are all Eng. fr. Fr. adopted according to N. E. D. about 1500.

assemblée, sb.: Fr.: a social gathering held by a fashionable person, also called a 'reception' or an 'at home'. The word was early Anglicised as assembly.

1710-3 SWIFT, Fourn. to Stella. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1809 every town with four or five houses in it has its assemblées, and redoutes; MATY, Tr Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 112.

assentator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who assents to or connives at, one who gives assent; a rare equivalent to assenter.

1531 Other there be which, in a more honest term, may be called assentatours or folowers: ELYOT, Gov., II. xiv. 139 (1557) [N E. D.]

[Lat. assentator, noun of agent to assentari, = 'to assent'.]

assentment $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. assentement: agreement, consent, assent.

1490 By one comyn assentmente the goddis haue assembled theym selfe: CAXTON, *Encydos*, xi. 41. [N.E. D.] 1646 Whose argument is but precarious and subsists upon the charity of our assentments: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, 1. vii. 26. [ib.]

*assertor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: asserter.

I. techn. in Roman Law, one who liberates a slave (qui asserit in lībertātem), one who claims a person as a slave (qui asserit in servitūtem).

1566 That Claudius the assertor ...shoulde haue the keping and placing the mayde: PAINTER, Pal. Pleas., I. 22. [N.E. D.] 1678 Called Zornp and Ekevéépos, Saviour and Assertour: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk I. ch. ii. p. 482. [ib.]

2. one who supports a claim or principle, a champion, advocate, vindicator.

1647 The Greeks and Gauls were...famous Assertors of their Liberties: J. HARR, St Edw. Ghost, in Harl. Misc., vIII. (1746). [N. E. D.] 1678 an Assertor of Three Principles: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk. 1 ch iv. p. 216. 1716 exhorting us to be "zealous assertors of the liberties of our country": Addition, Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 435 (1856). bef. 1733 Assertors of the People's Rights: R. North, Examen, 1 ii. 35, p. 47 (1740) 1772 the great assertors of the privileges of the House of Commons: Junius, Letters, Vol. II. No. xliv. p. 152 1827 to erect the degenerate houses of Burke and Fitzgerald into patriot assertors of their country's welfare: Hallam, Const. Hist. Eng., xviii. 842 (Ward).

3. one who affirms, one who makes a positive statement.

1646 Of which assertion, if prescription of time, and numerosity of Assertors, were a sufficient demonstration: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 37 (1686). 1710 The chief politician of the bench was a good assertor of paradoxes: Addison, *Tatler*, Apr. 6, Wks., Vol. II. p. 126 (1854).

[Lat. assertor, noun of agent to asserere,='to assert'.]

*assessor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr., assimilated to Lat. assessor: one who sits by (another).

I. an assistant, esp. an assistant of a judge, one who assists in the forming of a judicial decision.

assists in the forming of a judicial decision.

abt 1380 newe religious assessours of thes vukunnynge worldely prelatis ben more suspect than only other: How Men ought to obey Prelates, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Whs of Wycly, p. 33 (1880) 1496. The Juge, the advocate, the accessour Divise & Pauly, v. xviii. 220/2 (W. de W). [N. E. D.] 1618. They are decried for their impertinent boldness and impudence by all men, both assessors and auditors. Dudley Carleton, in Court & Tines of Jas I, Vol. ii p. 112 (1848). 1620. his Assessors did go about the country: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. 836 (1670). 1644. The town has three consuls, and one assessor: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. i p. 86 (1872). 1652. Magicians. have had their Paredrals, their Assessors, and obsessors: J. Gaulle, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 179. 1787. Offering to attend as an Assessor in the Court of Appeal from the Dewannee Courts. Gent. Mag., 1181/2. 1820. the archbishop is chief magistrate of the Greeks, and whose assessors are the four primates with the Logothetes: T. S. Hughfes, Trav in Sictly, Vol. 1, ch. x. p. 314. 1865. The assessor shall deliver to the town clerk a copy of the said list of voters. Stat. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 58, § 6

2. one who is next to, or equal to, another in dignity.

1667 to his Son | Th' Assessor of his Throne he thus began: MILTON, P. L., vi. 670.

[Lat. assessor, noun of agent to assidēre, = 'to sit by'.] assestrix, sb. fem.: Lat.: a female assessor (q. v.). 1626 Assestrix, A woman assistant. Cockeram, Pt. I. (and Ed.).

*assets (½ ½), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. assets; asset (= 'an item of assets') is modern: sufficient (estate or effects).

I. sufficient effects to discharge the obligations of an heir or executor in respect to the testator's or predecessor's estate, effects which can be applied to discharge such obligations whether sufficient or not.

gations whether sufficient of not.

1531 If this man have assets by discent from the ancestor: Dial. Laws of Eng., II. xlix. 154 (1638) [N.E. D.] 1621 But a right of Cure or of action, or a use of Lands or Tenements, &c. descended unto the issue in tayle shall not be Assetts, &c.: Perkins, Prof. Booke, ch iv § 270, p. 120 (1642). — it shall be assets in a formedon en le discend, brought by the same heire: ib., ch v. § 348, p. 152. 1628—9 The meane profits till the sale shall be assets in their hands: Coke, Littleton, p. 113 (1832). 1691 If Judgment be given against such Heir by Confession of the Action, without confessing the Assets descended: Stat. 3 Will. & Mary, c. 14, § 6. 1768 Whatever is so recovered...and may be converted into ready money, is called assets in the hands of the executor: Blackstone, Commentaries, Bk. II. ch. xxxii. p. 510 (1809)

2. effects of an insolvent debtor or bankrupt, all property which may be set against the debts of a person, or company.

1833 An Act to render Freehold and Copyhold Estates Assets for the Payment of Simple and Contract Debts: Stat 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 104, Title.

ment of Simple and Contract Debts: Stat 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 104, Title.

[Anglo-Fr. assets, fr. Old Fr. asets (= Mod. Fr. asses), fr. Late Lat. adv. ad satis for Lat. satis, = 'enough'.]

assez bien, phr.: Fr.: pretty well.

1792 both performed assez bien: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV. p. 193.

*as(s)iento, sb.: Sp. asiento, ='seal', 'contract', 'lease': a contract between the king of Spain and other powers for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves [J.]; esp. that with Great Britain made in 1713 at the peace of Utrecht.

1705 we were also to have the assiento: Burnet, Hist. Own Time, Vol. IV. p. 308 (1818). 1715 The King of Spain sent to, About th' Assento, Atty Brogue the harden'd and brawny: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 161 (1860) 1748 [the Spannards] give us a new assiento: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 108 (1857) 1830 England was ready to continue the greatest of her wars for the sake of the assento—the contract for supplying Spanish America with slaves: Congress. Debates, Vol. VI. Pt. i p. 108/1.

assiette, sb.: Fr.: plate, course of meat, dish.

[1530 course of meete, assistise PALSGR.] 1759 The story of his assistise of popes-eyes, the quintessence of a ham for sauce: W. Verral, Cookery, Pref., p. xxx. 1823 what the old maitre d'hôtel valued himself upon...was an immense assistise of spinage: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 30 (1886).

assignat, sb.: Fr.: paper-money issued by the French Revolutionary Government on a security of confiscated Church lands.

1790 Is there a debt which presses them—Issue assignats: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 344 (3rd Ed.). 1822 such a measure would make the paper-money merely "assignats": In W. Cobbett's Rural Rides, Vol. 1. p. 143 (1885).

assimilator $(- \angle - \angle - \angle -)$, sb.: Eng. for assimilator, as if noun of agent to Lat. assimilāre, = 'to make like': one who, or that which, makes or considers (one thing or person) like another; one who, or that which, resembles (another).

assimile, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. assimiler: to make like, to liken, compare, to resemble.

1547 By it he is assimiled to the immortall God: BOORDE, Brev., 32. [N.E D] 1583 To be compared and assimiled to the husbandman: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., 11. 49. [ib.]

assinego. See asinego.

assiuolo, sb.: It.: horned owl.

1821 Sad Aziola! from that moment I | Loved thee and thy sad cry: SHELLEY, Aziola, Wks, Vol. II. p 273 (Rossetti, 1870).

associator (= 2 = 2 = 1), sb.: Eng.: a member of an association or company, esp. one of the great association formed in 1696 by the English House of Commons to establish the title of William III. to the throne.

1682 Pennsylvania's air agrees with Quakers, | And Carolina's with Associators DRYDEN, Prol to King & Queen, 5. 1788 Hall. went into the shop of John Billerwell...one of the associators: Gent. Mag, LVIII. i 75/2. 1855 In Westminster there were thirty seven thousand associators: MACAULAY, Hist. Eng., Vol IV. p. 686 (1861).

[From Eng. associate, association, as if noun of agent to Lat. associāre, = 'to associate'.]

assogue: Eng. fr. Fr. See azogue.

assonancia, Sp. asonancia, assonancy, Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: an imperfect rhyme of which only the vowels are similar.

1770 Their poets search studiously after such assonancies and scatter them often in the scenes of their dramas. Barretti, Lond. to Genoa, III 272. [N E. D.] 1813 Incomplete rhymes, or verses termed assonancias, supposed to be peculiar to the Castilian, have also been employed in Portuguese: SISMONDI, Literature of Europe, Vol. II ch. xxxix. p. 548 (1846).

Assora, sb: Arab. al-sūra,='the chapter': a chapter or section of the Koran. The forms Azoara, Azzoara, are Spanish Arab., and so is Assora as to o for ū.

DATISIT AFAD., AND SO IS ASSOTA AS TO 0 101 To.

1615 AZOARA, Azzoara, Assora, is as much as a Chapter or section: W BEDWELL, Arab Trudg — Teach me. out of the law of our Prophet, out of enery Assora of the same, some certaine perfections. — Moham Impost., II. 45. — The booke is deuided into sundry sections or Chapters, which they call Assurats, or Azoara's, after Retinensis expression: ib., sig. 0 ii) 1630 it standeth in a Country situate betwith Heauen and Earth, called Vtopia, whereof there is mention in the third booke of thy Alcaron and in the seuen and thirty Asaria: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Hh 4 rolz. 1665 The Alcaran. is divided into a hundred and fourteen Azoaraes or Chapters: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 322 (1677).

assumentum, sb.: Late Lat.: patch, stuff for a patch.

1647 JER. TAYLOR, Liberty of Proph., p. 137. 1672 they are not contented with Christ's satisfaction alone, but there must be some assumenta [pl.], some of their own satisfaction to piece with it: T. Jacomb, Romans, p. 318/2 (1868).

assumpsit, vb. used as sb.: Lat.='he has taken upon himself'.

1. Leg. an unsealed or unwritten promise or contract, an action to recover damages for breach of such engagement.

action to recover damages for Dreach of Such engagement.

1589 Braue Hercules...Accepts th' assumpsit, and prepares the fiend-like fish to tame: W. Warner, Albino's England, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 12. 1590 the lawyers say the assumpsit is neuer good where the partie giues not somewhat in consideration: Greene, Never too Late, Wks., p. 10 (1861). 1610 Vpon no termes, but an assumpsit! B. Jonson, Alch., 1 2, Wks., p. 612 (1616). 1742 and, after appearance, the plaintiff may declare for debt, or assumpsit, &c.: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 205 (1826). 1760 Case upon an Assumpsit against an Executrix laid in London: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 1. 1881 commissions allowed as attorney's fees to the successful party, in assumpsit, of to per cent: Nicholson, From Sword to Share, xiv. 97.

2. an assumption. Obs. Rare.

bef. 1628 He saw the vast body of the Empire...under this false assumpsit, to have laid the bridle on the neck of the Emperor: F. GREVILLE, Sidney, 95 (1653). [N. E. D]

Assurat: Arab. See Assora.

asswarry: Hind. See sowarry.

Astarte: Gk. See Ashtaroth.

astatki, sb.: E. Turk.: refuse petroleum, a thick treacly fluid left after the first distillation, used as fuel.

1882 A pan containing tow or wood saturated with astalki is first introduced to heat the water: EDM. O'DONOVAN, Merv Oasis, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 36. 1882 of the astatki, or residuum of the oil, now largely used for fuel on steamers, there is a graphic account: Sat. Rev., Vol. 54, p. 795.

asteïsmus, asteïsm $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Late Lat., or Eng. fr. Late Lat.: Rhet.: urbane irony, pleasantry. The Latin writers meant generally 'refinement (of literary style)'.

1589 Astersmus. or the Merry scoffe. otherwise The civill test: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xviii. p. 200 (1869). 1721 ASTEISMUS...Civility, Courtesy, Pleasantness: BALLEY.

aster, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $dor\eta \rho$, = 'a star'. The rare word aster='star' is probably from Fr. astre.

I. name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Compositae*) with radiated flowers; the British species is called Michaelmas Daisy or Sea Starwort (*Aster trifolium*).

1664 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... Aster Atticus, Hellebore: EVELYN, Kal Hort, p. 208 (1729) 1767 Plant also. fox-glove, golden rods, perennial asters sun-flowers: J ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 105 (1803)

2. China Aster. a species of plants allied to, and resembling Starworts.

1767 Annuals...China asters, ten weeks stocks, Indian pink: J. Aber-crombie, Ev Man own Gardener, p. 173 (1803).

asterion, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ἀστέριον, neut. of adj. ἀστέριος,='starry': name of sundry herbs.

14. Her ys an Erbe men call Lunayree. Asterion he ys, I callet alle so: In Ashmole's Theat Chem. Brit, p 348 (1652). 1525 This herbe Asterion growth amonge stones and in hyghe places. This herbe sheweth by nyght-Herball, pr. by R. Banckes, sig. A iv ro. 1567 Crowfoote of some is called Astrion: J. Maplet, Greene For, fol 39 vo.

asthenia, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσθένεια,='weakness': Med.: lack of strength, deficiency of vital power.

1802 Nervous diseases from direct asthenia · Med & Phys Fourn., VII. 246.

*asthma, asma, sb.: Gk. $d\sigma\theta\mu a$: difficulty of breathing, a distressing symptom attending several diseased conditions of the respiratory organs. Anglicised in 14 c. as asmy. In modern times technically applied to varieties of spasmodic or intermittent asthma produced by morbid contraction of the bronchial muscles.

1398 thenne is a manere Asma ythyghte Sanguisugium. And soo ben there thre manere of Asmyes dyffyculte of brethynge: Trevisa, Tr Barth. De P. R., VII. XXIX. 1528 hit auoydeth the inattier causeth asma. Paynell, Reg. Sal., sig. fv ye. 1541 the dyseases of asma, palsye, & spittynge of blode: R Corland, Tr Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. N ii ye. 1578 the disease, called Asthma, which is a straightnesse in drawing of breath. H Lyte, Tr. Dedoen's Herb, Bk. III p 415. 1582 He [Calvin] was greathe tormented before his death with all these diseases together: the pusick, the cholik, the Astma, the stone, the gowte, the hemoroids, &c: R. Parsons, Def of Cens., p. 85. 1603 Al-ready th' Asthma panting, breathing tough, | With humours gross the lifting Lungs doth stuff: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 277 (1608). 1628 breedeth catarrhes, and Asthmaes: T. Venner, Via Recta, § i. p. 3. 1686 cureth the Asthmah, the Falling Sickness, Appoplexy, Palsey, Atrophia, Tabes or Consumption of the Lungs: J. H., Eliz. Prof., p. 2. 1756 I fear. it is not totally an asthma: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol III. p. 17 (1857). "1878 indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 8/6 [St]

Astolfo, Astolpho, one of Charlemagne's paladins. In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso he has a magic horn, a blast of which strikes his foes with panic.

1621 we are stony-hearted, and savour too much of the stock, as if they had all heard that inchanted horn of Astolpho: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 108 (1827). 1657 and sounds somewhat like Astolfos Horn: J. D., Tr. Letters of Vosture, No. 51, Vol. I. p. 99.

*Astraea: Gk. Mythol.: the goddess of justice, who lived on earth in the Golden Age, but fled from the impiety of mankind. She became the constellation Virgo, the name Astraea showing that she was a star goddess. The name was assumed by Mrs. Aphra Behn.

was assumed by Mrs. Aphra Behn.

abt. 1509 Astrea, Justice hight, | That from the starry sky | Shall now com and do right: J. Skelton, Wks., Vol. 1 p. ix. (1843).

1586 And we may say with the ancient Poets, that Astrea which maintained good lawes, & by the equity thereof gaue great quiet & contentment to euery one, is flowne her waies vp into heauen: Sir Edw. Horv, Polit Disc of Trith, ch xliv. p 197 1595 Eliza's court, Astrea's earthly heaven: Perle, Angl Fer., p 595/1, 1.8 (1861).

1616 When gold was made no weapon to cut throtes | Or put to flight Astrea.

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1616 When gold was made no weapon to cut throtes | Or put to flight Astrea.

1617 Native | Astrea once more lives upon the earth: Massinger, Emperor East, i. 1, Wks., p. 241/2 (1839).

1665 Yet this [avarice] might be tolerated were Astrea here adored; but contrarily, corruption off renders this brave Prince too much distempered: Sir Th Herrer, Trav., p. 293 (1677) 1667 Hung forth in Heav'n his golden scales, yet seen | Betwix Astrea fle constellation Virgo] and the Scorpion sign: Milton, P. L., IV. 998 1688 If none of this happen, and that success do not quite alter the principles of men in power, we are to suspect Astrea upon earth again: Evelviv, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 29(1880) 1748 For when hard-hearted Interest first began | To poison earth, Astrea left the plain: J. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, I. xi. p. 196 (1834). 1780 Astrea was in the right to leave earth, when other divinities tread in mortal paths, and in such dirty ones: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 340 (1858). 1866 It is public-house] was not what Astreae, when come back, might be expected to approve as the scene of ecstatic enjoyment for the beings whose special prerogative it is to lift their sublime faces towards heaven: Geo. Eliot, Felix Holt, Vol. II. p. 193.

*astragalus, Lat. fr. Gk. ἀστράγαλος, = 'the ball of the ankle-joint', 'knuckle bones', 'dice'; astragal, Eng. fr. Lat.: .κ.

I. Anat. name of several bones, as of the ball of the ankle-joint.

1541 Astragallus is in maner as ye nut of a crosbow rounde on eche syde: R COPLAND, Tr Cuydo's Quest, &c [N.E.D.] 1598 The necke is that part behind, betweene the roote of the haire & the biginning of the back bone, which on either side is toyned with the throate, & at the lower end of the necke with the shoulders, whereof the bone in the middest, is called astragalus, or the bone of the knitting of the necke with the shoulders: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr Lonatius, Bk. I p 30 1721 ASTRAGALUS. the Huckle-Bone. Also the Principal Bone of the Foot. Balley

2. Archit. a small moulding, plain or carved, round the top and bottom of columns or between the main portions of

1598 The Doricke base is halfe as high as the thickenesse of the col, his Plinthus A, is a thirde parte of his height: the rest is deuided into foure partes, whereof one maketh the vipper astragalus B, called torus superior: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr Lomatius, Bk i p. 89. 1712 Quarter Rounds of the Astragal: Spectator, No 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley) 1741 There is a small Astragal below the Roulea: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol II. p. 107 1806 the fluting is continued over the astragal: J. Dallaway, Obs Eng. Archit., p. 162

Bot. name of a genus of leguminous plants, in Eng. Milk-Vetch.

1741 Can any thing be more charming than an Astragalus, two foot high, laden with Flowers quite from the bottom to the top of the Stalks? J. OZELL, Tr Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. III. p. 89

Astrakan, Astrakhan, Astracan, sb. (also used attrib.): the skin of unborn lambs from Astrakhan, an eastern province of Russia, North of the Caspian Sea. This skin is covered with short curls of fur-like wool.

1766 My black silk coat lined with an Astrakan: Earl March, in Selwyn & Contemps, ii. 116 [N E D.]

astringent $(= \angle =)$, adj. also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. astringent.

1. adj.: having the property of making soft animal tissue shrink, binding, styptic.

1541 I cal austere a lytell adstryngent: R Copland, Galyen's Terap., 2 H j b. [N E.D.] 1563 weate your stuples in astringent wyne: T Gale, Treat. Gonneshot, fol. it vo. — then you must make it lesse w medicines which doe digest & be astringent: — Enchirud, fol. 48 vo. 1627 And some Astringent Plasters crush out purulent Matter: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 40 1645 also a paper of red astringent powder, I suppose of bole: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 143 (1872) 1705 the most astringent things that could be proposed were used: Burnet, Hist. Own Time, Vol. II p. 381 (1818)

2. sb.: substances which have the property above-men-

1627 Bloud is stanched duers waies. First by Astringents, and Repercussive Medicines: BACON, Nat. Hist, Cent i. § 66

astroites, Lat., astroite ("= 1), Eng. fr. Lat.: sb.: starstone.

I. a gem mentioned by Pliny, perhaps the same as asteria, asterites, astrion.

1601 As touching astroites, manie make great account of it: Holland, Tr. $Plin.\ N.\ H.$, Bk. 37, ch. 9. [R.]

2. any stone in the shape of a star or presenting an agglomeration of star-like forms.

1610 Stones called Astroites, which resemble little starres joyned with one another: Holland, Camden's Brit, I. 536. [N. E. D.] 1673 Besides these petrified Shells there are found in several places of England other congenerous Bodies, viz. Star stones, by some called Astroites: J. RAY, Your Low Countr., D. 115 1675 Astroites or Star-Stones: Phil. Trans., Vol 11. p 200 (1809). 1724 certain stones about the breadth of a silver peny and thickness of an half-crown, called astroites, or star-stones, being fine pointed like a star and flat: Defoe, Tour Gt. Brit., 11. 326 (1748). [Davies]

Zool. a species of madrepore.

1693 As for such that do not resemble any part of a Fish, they are either Rock Plants, as the Astroites, Asteriæ trochites, &c.: J. Ray, Three Discourses, ii. p. 139 (1713).

astrum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄστρον,='a star', 'constellation': Astrol. See quotation.

1657 and whatever are in the Universall Nature of things, are indued with a syderiall spirit, which is called Heaven or the Astrum...And as that Hylech in a particular manner containes all the Astra's in the great World, so also the internall Heaven of Man, which is the Olimpick spirit, doth particularly comprehend all the Astra's: H. PINNELL, Philos. Ref., p. 29

aswārī, asswarry: Hind. See sowarry.

*asylum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄσυλου, neut. of adj. ἄσυλος, ='safe from violence'. Anglicised in 15 c. as asile, through Fr. asile.

I. a sanctuary, or place in which not even criminals or outlaws could be molested without sacrilege. The beginning

of Rome was said to have been the institution of such an asylum by Romulus.

abt. 1430 A territory that called was Asile. This Asilum Was a place of refuge and succours. For to receyue all foreyn trespassours: Lydgate, Bolhas, Il axvin 65a. [N E.D.] 1600 those franchised houses and sanctuaries which the Greekes call Asyla. Holland, Tr. Luy, Bk xxx p gtg—Romulus set vp a sanctuarie or lawlesse church, called Asylum: to, Bk. 1. p. 7 1678 a Sanctuary for Atheism contrariwise, the Latibulum and Asylum of a Detty: Cudworth, Intell Syst, Bk. 1 ch. 1. p. 51 1820 the barbarians being about to violate the sanctity of his asylum: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. 1.

a safe retreat, a place of refuge.

2. a safe retreat, a place of refuge.

1603 A sure Asylum, and a safe retreat, | If th' irefull storm of yet-more Floods should threat: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du. Bartas, Babylon, p. 334 (1608)
1634 some being slaine, the rest escaping to their English Asylum, whither they durst not pursue them. W. Wood, New England's Prost., p. 60 bef 1719
Having been at first an Asylum for robbers: Addison, Wis., Vol. II p. 43 (1730)
bef. 1733 an Asylum, where he might retire and be secure from the Justice of his own Country R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 7, p. 34 (1740). 1742 For as, in Italy, the murderer, running into the next territory, was safe, so here they stole on either side, and the other, under a different jurisdiction, was an asylum:

- Lives of Norths, Vol. I p. 285 (1826) 1788 such..proceedings by no means invited the new mistress to leave the asylum of St. James: Hor. Walfold, Letters, Vol. I p. exx. (1857) 1820 These mountains seem'd to promise an asylum sure: Byron, Morg. Maggiore, Wks., Vol. xi p. 215 (1832) 1876 the deck of a man-of-war should be an asylum to slaves. Echo., Feb. 15 [St]

an institution (public, or supported by voluntary supplies) for the reception of the indigent or the afflicted, generally limited to a special class, as orphans, deaf and dumb, decayed clock-makers, &c.; esp. of lunatics and idiots; extended to private establishments in which the insane whose estates or friends can pay for them are confined.

1776 When the grievous distemper of the leprosy raged. our ancestors erected asyla for those poor wretches Pennant, Tour Scot, II 307. [N E D] 1834 Any workhouse being also a county lunatic asylum Stat, 3.5-4 Will IV, c. 76, \$45 1886 Upon visiting an asylum for the insane in Philadelphia the author found his "ballad" placed in all the wards. Athenaum, May 15, p 640/t

asyndeton, sb.: Gk. ἀσύνδετον, neut. of adj. ἀσύνδετος, ='unconnected': the rhetorical figure of omitting a conjunction, esp. the copulative conjunction.

1589 If this loose language be vsed, not in single words, but in long clauses, it is called Asundeton, and in both cases we vtter in that fashion, when either we be earnest, or would seeme to make hast. PUTTENHAM, Eng. Pows. III VIX. p. 222 (1869). 1603 This is the reason that they who write of rhetoricall figures, so highly praise Asyndeton: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1028. 1622 in quick and strring Asyndeta's after his [Sallust's] manner: PEACHAM, Comp. Gent.,

atabal $(\angle = \angle)$, attabaly, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. atabal, or direct fr. Arab. $at\ tabl$, = $al\ tabl$, = 'the drum': a kind of kettle-drum used by Arabs and Moors.

1582 with the sound of a trumpet, and the noise of their Attabalies, which are a kind of drummes, they did assemble the people: In R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol III. p. 480 (1600). 1672 Th' Alarm-bell rings from our Alhandra Walls, I And, from the Streets, sound Drums, and Ataballes: Druylen, Cong of Granada, i. I, Wks, Vol. I. p. 386 (1701). 1848 We heard the clash of the atabals, And the trumpet's wavering call: AYTOUN, Heart of the Bruce, xxi. Lays, 55 (1882)

Atabek, a Turkish title of honor, properly 'father (i.e. 'guardian') of a prince', borne by high officials, and sometimes, in the Middle Ages, by princely dynasties in the East. See Quatremère, Hist. des Sult. Maml., I. i. p. 2.

1788 their [the sultans'] slaves, the Atabeks, a Turkish name, which, like the Byzantine patricians, may be translated by Father of the Prince: GIBION, Decl. & Fall, Vol. xi. p. 121 (1813).—the crowd of sultans, emirs, and atabeks, whom he trampled into dust: 20, p. 416.

*ataghan, sb.: Turk.: less correct form for yataghan (q.v.).

1813 Each arm'd, as best becomes a man, | With arquebuss and ataghan: Byron, Giaour, Wks., Vol. Ix. p. 169 (1832).

1820 some of the most savage amongst the Mahometans drew out their ataghans and rushing amidst the crowd cut and maimed all that were opposed to their fury: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Swilly, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 175

1830 When two chiefs meet, the bows are bent, and attaghans drawn: E BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 175 (2nd Ed.)

Atalanta: Gk. Mythol.: a fleet-footed maiden of Arcadia who used to race with her suitors on condition that he who lost was slain by her, he who won should be her husband. At last Hippomedon defeated her by letting fall three golden apples, one at a time, which she stopped to pick up.

1600 You have a nimble wit: I think 'twas made of Atalanta's heels: SHAKS., As Y. L. It, in. 2, 294 1669 If you do not, he'll be with you agen, like Atalanta in the Fable, and make you drop another of your golden apples: DRYDEN, Mock Astrol, i. I, Wks., Vol. I. p. 286 (1701). 1883 light-footed as Atalanta: M. E. BRADDON, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 188.

Atalantis, probably an imitation of Bacon's New Atlantis (see Atlantis); the feigned scene and the title of Mrs.

Manley's chronique scandaleuse (under feigned names) of the patriots of the Revolution of 1688; extended to other scandalous narratives.

1709 Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes from the New Atalantis, and Island in the Mediterranean: Mrs Manley, Title. 1784 The episode of the Princess of Stolberg is more proper for an Atalantis: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII p. 517 (1858).

atalaya, sb.: Sp. fr. Sp.-Arab. al-ţāli'a, 'a watchtower'.

1829 Every peak has its atalaya or watchtower, ready to make its fire by night, or send up its column of smoke by day W. IRVING, Cong of Granada, p. 21 (1850) 1832 a Moorish atalaya, or watchtower, perched among the cliffs — Alhambra, p 163.

atap: Javanese. See attap.

atar, atar-gul: Pers. See attar, attar-gul.

ataraxia, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. arapaţia, lit. 'un-disturbed-ness': the absolute indifference to circumstances which was the ideal state of the Stoic philosopher. Anglicised in 17 c. as ataraxy.

1660 able to confer upon it [the soul] that αταραξία and Composedness of mind which they so much idolize: J. Smith, Sel Disc., p 407 (1673) 1883 this state of personal ἀταραξία (undisturbedness) XIX Century, Aug., p. 283

atasykanha: Pers. See atishkhanah.

*ataxia, ἀταξία, sb.: Gk. Anglicised in 17 c. as ataxy.

I. disorder, confusion.

1621 we are egged on by our natural concupiscence, and there is αταξια, a confusion in our powers. R. Burton, Anat. Mei, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem 2, Sub 11, Vol 1 p. 41 (1827).

1659 That our lordly carriage of husbands towards their wives, and that usage of them as drudges is condemned by the heathen philosophers.. as a great αταξια, and disorder in the family: John Trapp. Com. Old Test., Vol IV p. 510/I (1868)

2. Med. irregularity of functions or of symptoms; esp. locomotor ataxia, lack of coordination of the nerves concerned with voluntary movements.

atchaar: Anglo-Ind. See achar.

 \overline{Ate} : Gk. "A $\tau\eta$: the goddess of mischief and destruction, who by infatuation ($\tilde{a}\tau\eta$) drives those with whom the gods are angry to ruinous deeds.

are angry to ruinous deeds.

1866 And we may say with the ancient Poets, that Astrea which maintained good lawes, & by the equity thereof gaue great quiet & contentment to eueryone, is flowne her waies vp into heaven, not being able to endure such iniquities, and Ate, which is the goddesse of al confusion damage, disorder, troubles & wickednes: Sir Edw. Hobr. Polit. Disc of Truth, ch. kiv p. 197. 1594 What messenger hath Ate sent abroad | With idle looks to listen my laments? Greene, Orlando Fur., p. 97/2, 1 o (1861). 1599 you shall find her the infernal Ate in good apparel: Shaks., Much Ado, ii. 1, 263. bef. 1670 Ate, and the Furies of Contention, came among us out of Belgia with these Names: J. HACKET, Abb. Wilkiams, Pt. 1, 22, p. 16 (1693). 1678 Into which Place, they who fall, wander up and down through the Field of Ate of Darkness: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 24. 1819 while Death and Até range | O'er humbled heads and sever'd necks: Byron, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 274 (1832)

atelet(te), hatelet(te), atlet, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. hâtelet, = 'a (silver) skewer': a croustade or rissole of savoury morsels cooked and served on a small silver skewer; also, a small silver skewer.

1816 Atlets of Palates. .put them on the atlet skewer: J. Simpson, Cookery, p. 266. 1845 Atelets,—Small silver skewers: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 40.

*atelier, sb.: Fr.: orig. astelier, a shop for manufacture of little planks or splints, Old Fr. astelles (fr. Late Lat. hastellae), Fr. attelles: (a) a workshop, esp. (b) a painter's or sculptor's work-room or studio.

a. 1841 their respective chapeaux have come from the atelier of Herbault: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol 1 p. 271. 1842 the ateliers of Messrs. Linsey, Woolsey and Company: THACKERAY, Miscellames, Vol 1V. p. 120. 1848 The workmen dismissed from the Government ateliers threw up barricades on Thursday and Friday: H. GREVILLE, Diarry, p. 277. 1874 When first introduced into the European atelier, some ninety years ago, it [corundum] was known by the name of adamantine spar: Westropp, Prec. Stones,

b. 1699 the Atteliers or Work-houses of Two of the famous Sculptures Tuby: M. Lister, Yourn. to Paris, p. 143. — But, indeed, that which most surprised me in the Louvre was the Artellier or Work-house of Monsieur Gerardon: th. p. 43. 1839 He has his attelier there, and he showed me the models of the great altar piece he is doing for the Church of the Madeleine: In H. Greville's Diary, p. 138. 1845 I strayed away from the atteliers of all the artists: Thackeray, Miss. Essays, p. 261 (1885). 1862 Bouchard, the painter, who has his atelier over the way: — Philip, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 87 (1887). 1878 His first impression was one of pure pleasure at finding his sitting-room transformed into an atelier: G. Ellot, Dan. Der., Vol. I. ch. xxxvii. p. 343. "1878 sketches of many ateliers where perambulating bands like the gipsies of ancient and modern times seem to have carried on simple mining operations: Times, May 10. [St.]

Atellane, adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Atellanus,

= 'belonging to Atella' (in Campānia), or Atellāna (fābula): name of a kind of popular farce in ancient Italy.

1600 the Actours in the Atellane Interludes: Holland, Tr. Lvvy, Bk. vii. p 251. 1621 All our feasts almost, masques, weddings, pleasing songs,... comoedies, attelans, jigs, fescenines, elegies: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol II. p 341 (1827).

atescanna: Pers. See atishkhanah.

athanasia, sb.: Gk. αθανασία: deathlessness, immortality.

1834—47 that it [the feeling] was the main ingredient in the athanasia of his own incomparable effusions. Southey, Doctor, p. 169/1 (1849).

athanor, athenor ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. al-tannūr, Sp.-Arab. attannūr,='the furnace': an alchemist's furnace, which kept up an equable heat for some time, owing to the fire-place being supplied with fuel from a tower which communicated with the fire-place beneath, and was closed above so that its store of fuel did not burn until it fell down into the fire-place as the combustion made room for it.

1471 And se thy Fornace be apt therfore, | Whych wyse men do call Athenor. G RIPLEY, Comp. Alch, in Ashmole's Theat Chen. Brit., p. 149 (1652). 1610 another worke...past the Philosopher's vulnele, | In the lent heat of Athenor: B Jonson, Alch, in 3, Wks, p. 624 (1616) bef. 1652 The whole Mystery hereof duly to fulfill, | Set thy Glasse and Matter upon thine Athenor: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's Theat Chem. Brit., p. 321 (1652) 1721 BALLEY. 1741 Most of the Houses are Caverns dug in the same Stone, like Badgers Holes, or those sort of Chymical Furnaces called Athanors: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 286 1787 Encyc Brit.

atheism $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. atheisme, fr. Gk. $\&\theta eos$ (q, v): a disbelief in, or denial of the existence of any god; conduct incompatible with real belief in God, godlessness. The latter sense is properly limited to persons living in a Christian country. The earlier forms atheonisme, athisme are not satisfactorily explained.

are not satisfactorily explained.

1546 But Godd would not longe suffer this impietie, or rather atheonisme: Tr. Polydore Vergul's Eng Hist., Vol I. p. 165 (1846)

1598 if you marke the wits and dispositions which are inclyned to Atheisme, you shall finde them light, scoffing, impudent, and vayne. Bacon, Sacred Medit, Atheisme, p. 123 (1871).

1602 yet spight of the diuel & al Iesuntial Atheisme, the secular Priests haue bin reuerenced ere euer Ignatius Lovida. was borne: W. WATSON, Quoditibets of Relig & State, p. 42.

1619 Pride, Lust, Rapine, Atheisme, and a Hell of like damned Monsters: PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch xxi. p. 228 (1646 Where he succeeds not thus high, he labours to introduce a secondary and deductive Atheism: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. I. ch. x. p. 28 (1686), 1691 Atheism began to spread amongst us: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 326 (1872).

*atheist $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. athéiste, fr. Gk. åbeos (q, v).

1. one who disbelieves or denies the existence of any god.

god.

1579 a court more meete for an Atheyst: J. Lylv, Euphnes, p. 35 (1868).

1579 Theodorus the Atheist (to wit, that beleeued not there were any gods):

NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 767 (1612)

1598 Therefore the Atheist hath rather saide and helde it in his heart, then thought or believed in his heart that there is no God. Bacon, Sacred Medat, Atheisme, p. 123 (1871).

1600 The youth, borne in those dayes when there were no Atheists, nor lectures red of despising God and religion. Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk x. p. 382.

1628 Hee would be wholy a Christian, but that he is something of an Atheist, & wholy an Atheist but that he is partly a Christian: J. Earle, Microcosm, Char 48, sig. H 5 1646

For many there are, who cannot conceive there was ever any absolute Atheist; or such as could determine there was no God, without all check from himself, or contradiction from his other opinions: Sir Th Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. 1. ch. x. p. 28 (1686).

1784 Such microscopic proof of skill and pow'r, As...God now displays, To combat atheists with in modern days: Cowper, Terocin., Poems, Vol. II. p. 240 (1808).

I a. one who does not believe in the unity of the Godhead. An improper use.

1586 to confute the impietie of the Atheistes, and to shew even by the verye auncient philosophers writinges, that there is but one God: Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xlix p. 242.

2. one who, in a country where morality is upheld by the national religion, lives as if he believed not in God, a godless person.

1577 The opinion which they conceaue of you, to be Atheists, or godlesse men: HANMER, Anc. Eccl. Hist., 63. [N. E D.] 1667 when the priest | Turns atheist, as did Eli's sons, who fill'd | With lust and violence the house of God: MILTON, P. L., I. 495.

3. attrib. impious, hostile to God, atheistic.

1603 Some Atheist dog, som Altar-spoiling theef: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Schism, p. 108 (1608). 1667 Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy | The atheist crew: MILTON, P. L., VI. 370.

Athemadulat, corrupted fr. Arab. I'timād al-daulat, 'stay of the empire': title of the chief minister of the Shah of Persia.

1684 the Atemadoulet, who is as the Grand Visier in Turkie: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 76. — the Athemadoulet persecuted them so grievously: iô., Bk. iv. p. 160. 1753 the athemat doulet, supported by a

body of three thousand kourds was to secure his majesty's person: HANWAY, Trav., Vol II. Pt. 5, ch i. p 131. 1797 ATHAMADULET: Encyc. Brit

Athenaeum: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Αθηναίον, the temple of Athēnē at Athens used for lectures, readings and displays of rhetoric; hence, a similar institution, and in Modern times the name of many literary and scientific institutions, clubs, and peri-

1611 It [the University of Padua] seemeth to be a magnificent building, and is a second Athenaum: T Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 1. p 190 (1776). 1673 In this City is an Athenaum or Schola illustris, in which are maintain'd six Professors: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr, p. 41 1738 The athenau were built in form of amphitheatres: Chambers, Cycl, s v. Athenaum.

Athene: Gk. 'Aθήνη, in Gk. Mythol. the goddess of wisdom; Lat. Minerva (q. v.), Athena (fr. Gk.).

athenor: Eng. fr. Arab. See athanor.

αθεος, pl. αθεοι, adj. used as sb.: Gk. fr. $a\cdot$,='not', 'without', and $\theta\epsilon os$,='god': atheist, godless person.

bef. 1568 Epicures in liuing, and ἄθεοι in doctrine: this last worde, is no more viknowne now to plaine Englishe men, than the Person was viknown somtyme in England: ASCHAM, Scholemaster, p. 138 (1884)

athērōma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀθήρωμα, fr. ἀθήρη, for ἀθάρη, 'gruel', 'porridge': Med.: an encysted tumor containing gruel-like matter; also, 19 c. fatty degeneration of the coats of an artery.

1684 This stone was by judicious observators judged to be one of those tumors called atteroma: I MATHER, Remark Provid., in Lib of Old Authors, p. 216 (1856) 1721 ATHEROMA. a sort of Swelling, consisting of a thick and tough Humour: Bailey. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

athetēsis, sb.: Gk. ἀθέτησις: Gram.: rejection (of words, sentences, verses, or whole works as spurious).

1887 He is judiciously conservative and takes no notice of such extravagant atheteses as those put forward by Lutjohann in a paper on the Cato Maior: J. S. Reid, in Classical Rev, Vol. 1. p. 135/2

*āthlēta, pl. āthlētae, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀθλητής, 'one who contends for a prize' $(\tilde{a}\theta\lambda o\nu)$. Anglicised as athlete (? in

1. a competitor in the public games of Ancient Greece and Rome.

1528 Porke ...nourisheth mooste: wherof those that be called athlete [=-ω] haue beste experience: PAVNELL, Reg. Sal, E iij b [N. E D.] 1638 Atletas: Lord Carv, Rom & Tary, p 2. 1655—60 T STANLEY, Hist Philos, Pt 1. p 111 1741 Dioxippus, the Athenian athlete Delany, David [T.] 1816 Horses. ...ndividually represented as led by an athleta in triumph: J Dallaway, Of Stat & Sculpt, p 95. 1820 the brawny shoulders and muscular power of this man reminded us of an ancient Athleta: T. S. HUGHES, Trav in Sicily, Vol 1. ch. xui. p 406. 1830 as if Grecian athleta or Roman gladiators had been exhibiting: E Blaquiere, Tr Sig Pananti, p. 129 (2nd Ed). 1866 Thy Athletes [Gk dθλητής], that went Home | Through the sea of Martyrdom! J. M. Neale, Sequences & Hymns, p 62.

2. athlete, one who in modern times trains and practises so as to excel in physical exercises; hence, a person of active frame and muscular build.

1886 Delicate personages had to be borne by athletes not unwilling to lend their gallant arms on such an emergency: R Heath, in Mag. of Art, Dec., p 50/1.

metaph. a trained competitor.

1759 Having opposed to him a vigorous athlete, over whom. the victory was more glorious, and equally certain: Adam Smith, Mor. Sent., Pt. vil. § 2. [R.]

ātishkhānah, só.: Pers. and Hind., 'fire-temple' (fr. ātish, = 'fire', khānah, = 'house'): a kind of tent or booth in the shape of a fire temple used in durbars.

1625 a spacious court with Atescanna's round about like shops or open stalls: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 439. — the new Derbar, beyond it another small court with Atescanna: *ib*, p. 433. — onely a Musket shot enery way no man approacheth the *Atasykanha* royall: *ib*., p. 562.

Atlantean, fr. Lat. Atlantēus, or Gk. 'Ατλάντειος, adj. to **Atlas**¹ (q. v.): strong (to support) as Atlas, Atlas-like.

1667 sage he stood, | With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear | The weight of mightiest monarchies: Milton, P L, II. 306. 1742 What more than Atlantean shoulder props | Th' incumbent load? E. Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Atlantes: Gk. "Ατλαντες, pl. of Atlas1 (g. v.): Archit.: colossal figures or half-figures of men used as supporting columns. Also called 'Persians' (Persae), see Encyc. Brit. (1797), s. v. Architecture, 56.

1706 PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1721 ATLANTES...Images of Men, bearing up Pillars, or supporting the Pile of Building: BAILEY.

Atlantic $(= \bot =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Atlanticus, Gk. ' $A\tau\lambda a\nu\tau\iota\kappa\dot{o}s$, properly adj. to Atlas¹ $(q.\ v.)$.

I. adj.: 1. applied to the sea on the west coast of Africa

as taking its name from Mount Atlas in Libya; hence, applied to the ocean between the Eastern and Western Continents.

1579 the sea Atlanticum: NORTH, Tr Plutarch, p 596 (1612). 1601 From Ana, there lyeth against the Atlanticke Ocean, the region of the Bastuli- Holland, Tr. Plin N H, Bk 3, ch 1, Vol 1 p 51

I. adj.: 1 a. metaph. vast, distant, far-reaching.

1650 Which no man were able to smell out, unlesse his nose were as Atlantick as your rauming and reaching fancy: H. More, Enthus Tri, &c, 112 (1656). [N. E. D.]

I. adj.: 2. Atlantean (q, v).

1602 Atlantike armes: W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig & State, p 276. bef. 1704 Bearing an ensign in a mimick fight upon your atlantick shoulders: T Brown, Wks., II. 180. [Davies]

I. adj: 3. adj. to **Atlas**¹ I, applied to the **Pleiades** (q, v), seven daughters of the Titan Atlas.

1667 the Sun | Was bid turn Reins from th' Equinoctial Rode | .to Taurus with the Seav'n | Atlantick Sisters: MILTON, $P.\ L$, x. 674, p. 393 (1705)

II. sb.: the ocean between Europe and Africa and America. bef. 1711 Down on the Earth it in Atlanticks rain'd: Ken, Hymnotheo, Wks., III 331 (1721). [N. E.D.] 1774 And where th' Atlantic rolls wide continents have bloom'd: Beattie, Minstrel, Bk II. l. 9

*Atlantis, a fabulous island in the Atlantic Ocean described by Plato. Until comparatively recent times it was supposed by many that such an island once existed but had been submerged. From this Bacon borrowed his 'New Atlantis', a fictitious island in the Atlantic which he de-picted as the seat of ideal enlightenment and progress in arts and sciences. See Atalantis.

*Atlas1: Lat. fr. Gk. "Aτλας (= 'bearer').

1. name of a Titan, one of the older race of gods in Gk. Mythol., who bore the world on his shoulders; also of the mountain in Libya on which the sky was supposed to rest.

mountain in Lidya on which the Sky was supposed to rest.

1590 Shaking the burden mighty Atlas bears: Marlowe, II Tamburl., iv. 1 (1592), p 62/1 (1858)

1597 A time for an Atlas or Typhans to holde his breath, and not for mee or any other man now adayes: The Morley, Mus., p 20.

1603 he subtle makes them spend, | Draws dry their wealth, and busies them to build | A lofty Towr, or rather Atlas wilde: J Sylvester, Tr Du Bartas, p. 334 (1668). — God's the strong Atlas, whose vnshrinking shoulders | Haue been and are Heav'ns heauie Globes vpholders: id., p. 187 1657 but we confess the true Atlas, viz the Lord our God, who by his word alone beareth up heaven and earth: John Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. II. p 323/1 (1868) 1669

1 am no Atlas, to bear all upon my back: Drypen, Mock Astrol, ii Wks., Vol. I. p. 206 (1701). 1818 I read these words... | O what a load of misery and pain | Each Atlas-line bore off! Keats, Endym., I. Poems, p. 74 (1861)

one who is the main prop or support (of anything). 2. One who is the main prop or support (of anything).

1589 the chiefe supporter of pleasance nowe living, the Atlas of Poetrie:
T. Nashe, in R. Greene's Menaphon, p. 17 (1880).

1593 Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight: Shakes, III Hen. VI., v. 1, 36.

1593 Elizabeth, great empress of the world, | Britannia's Atlas, star of England's globe Peelle, Polyh., p. 569/1 (1861).

1603 True Atlasses: You Pillars of the Poles | Empyrial Palace; you fair learned soules: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Columnes, p. 395 (1668).

1622 Upon the shoulders of this Atlas lies | The Popedom and two mighty Monarchies: Howell, Lett., III. xi p. 65

1646 the Atlas or main Axis which supported this opinion: Sir Th. Brown, Pscud. Ep., IE. II. ch vi. p. 73 (1680)

1675 This Atlas must our sinking State uphold: Dryden, Aurenge-Z, i Wks., Vol. II p. 6 (1702)

1733 Observe with what majestic port | This Atlas stands to prop the court: Swift, Wks., p. 605/1 (1869). bef. 1782 four handsome bays, | That whirl away from business and debate | The disencumber'd Atlas of the state: Cowper, Retir., Poems, Vol. I. p. 200 (1808).

2. the vertebra next to the skull, supporting the head.

3. the vertebra next to the skull, supporting the head.

4. atlas, a volume of maps, orig. the title of such a volume.

1636 Atlas; or a Geographic Description of the World, by Gerard Mercator and John Hondt Title. 1641 to buy some maps, atlases, and other works of that kind. Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 25 (1850). 1684. I was never without an Atlas and some other particular Maps: E. Everard, Tr. Tavernier's Japan, &c., p. 2. 1726 She carried a little lironical book in her pocket, not much larger than a Sanson's Atlas: Swift, Gulliver's Trav, ch. ii. Wks., p. 144/2 (1860). 1828 Promising groups of young 'Strabos', with a pencil in one hand, and an open atlas in the other: Harrovian, p. 47. *1876 Turn in any atlas to the map of India: Times, May 15.

a volume of plates, of the size and shape of a large volume of maps.

1885 the "Introduction Générale" and its atlas (to use a French term) of "Planches Xylographiques": Athenœum, July 18, p. 84/3.

atlas2, sb.: Arab. atlas, = 'smooth silk': oriental satin.

1625 in Teuris is a kind of silke Sattin, called Atlas, of nine or ten Gasse long euery piece, and it is sold for three Merchel and an halfe the piece, and the best for foure Croysh: PURCHAS, Pulgrims, Vol II. Bk. ix. p. 1417. 1673 They go Rich in Apparel, their Turbats of Gold, Damask'd Gold Atlas Coats to their Heels, Silk, Alajah or Cuttanee breeches: Fryer, New Act., p. 16(1658). [Yule] 1712 Dutch Atlasses: Spectator, No. 288, Jan 30, p. 414/2 (Morley). 1772 The most considerable (manufacture) is that of their atlasses or satin flowered with gold and silver: Grose, Voyage, Vol. I. p. 117 (New Ed.). [Yule]

atlet: Eng. fr. Fr. See atelet(te).

atmaidan, sb.: Turk.: lit. 'horse-place', a hippodrome.

atmaidan, 50.: I urk.: 111. 'norse-place', a nippodrome.

1612 the Hippodrome, which the Turkes doe call Atmaiden, which is the place where in times past the Emperour's made the horses to runne for the pleasure and delectation of the people: W BIDDULPH, in T Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p 21 1615 anciently called the Hippodrom Hippodromon . as now Atmudan by the Turks: Geo Sandys, Trav. p 34 (1632) 1625 the Bassars, and the At-Maudan Puchas, Pilgrims, Vol II Bk ix. p. 1431. 1741 At the antient Hippodrome (or Running-place for Horses) now call'd Atmedian Mosque, each Minaret has three stone Galleries J. Ozell, Tr Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. II p 168. 1819 Oc-Metalan and Hippodrome: the first the place of arrows [Turk. 30], the latter, still called by the Turks At-Meidan, or the place of horses: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. I. p. 343, Notes (1820).

[From Turk. $\bar{a}t$,='horse', and Arab. maidan (see maidan).]

atole, sb.: Sp. fr. Mexican atolli. See quotations.

1676 Mr Gage in his Survey of the West-Indies commends a drink they there Call Atolle: J Workinger, Cider, p. 184, (1691) 1847 These workers spend the greater part of their time under ground, living on "atole", a dilute kind of corn mush. Reconnaiss. fr Fort Leavenworth, p. 452 (1848) 1854 Atole, a composition of pounded parched corn, cocoa, and sugar, which mixed with water was almost his living: J STEPHENS, Centr. Amer., p. 367.

atoll(on), sô.: Native Maldivian atolu: a ring-shaped reef or island of coral, such as the Maldivian islands, enclosing a lagoon which according to Darwin (Structure...of Coral Reefs, 1842) is the site of a submerged island (not of coral).

1625 each of these Atollons are murroned round with a huge ledge of Rockes. 1625 each of these Atollons are inuroned round with a huge ledge of Rockes. The Atollons are all after a sort circular or ovall.. Being in the midst of an Atollon, you shall see about you a great ledge of Rockes which impale and defend the Iles, against the impetuousnesse of the Sea Purchas, Pulgrins, Vol. II Bk ix p. 1648. 1845 three great classes of coral-reefs namely, Atolls, Barrier, and Fringing-reefs C Darwin, Fourn Beagle, ch ix, p. 465. 1883 The little shoal, since the chart was laid down, had become an atoll with its reef and its lagoon: W. Besant, Captain's Room, &c, i. p. 250.

atom (1=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. atome, or direct fr. Lat. atomus, pl. atomi, acc. atomos, often found in 16 c. to 18 c.; hence, pl. atomies, whence sing. atomy. Lat. atomies, 'an atom', 'the twinkling of an eye', is fr. Gk. fem. ἄτομος (sc. οὐσία), fr. adj. ἄτομος,='indivisible'.

1. in ancient philosophy, one of the ultimate particles of matter by the concourse of which, according to Democritus and Epicurus, the universe was formed. They were supposed to be absolutely indivisible.

posed to be absolutely indivisible.

1477 Resolving in Attomes [MSS. attoms, atomes, attoms]: Norton, Ord.
Alch. (in Ashm, 1652), v. 79. [N. E. D] 1546 Epicurus one of Democritus dysciples putteth two Causes Atomos or motes and Vacuitie or Emptinesse; of these he santh the foure Elements come: Langley, Pol. Verg. De Invent, 1. ii. 4b [1b] 1603 As for example, set case that one doe thinke that the little motes and indivisible bodies called Atomi, together with voidnesse and emptinesse be the first elements and principles whereof all things are made: Holland, Tr Plut. Mor, p. 250 — and is it probable that your Atomes doe glide, divide, and decline, neither before nor after: 2b, p. 1190. bef. 1658 Democritus... thought the World to be compos'd of Attoms: J Cleveland, Wks, p. 100 (1687). 1663 Deep sighted in Intelligences, I deas, Atomes, Influences: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. i. p. 41. 1691 they say the Atomes decline; J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 36 (1701).

2. a mote, a particle of dust seen in a sunbeam.

2. a mote, a particle of dust seen in a sufficient.

1595 And thicker then in sunne are Atomies | Flew Bullets: G. Markham, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 70 (1871).

1600 It is as easy to count atomies as to resolve the propositions of a lover: Shaks., As Y. L. It, iii. 2, 245.

1603 I'd hurle his panting braine about the ayre | In mites, as small as atomi: B Jonson, Sej., i x, Wks., p. 366 (x616)

1609 those indivisible little bodies or motes flying up and downe in the ayre, such as we call Atomi: Hotland, Tr. Marc., Bk. xxvi. ch. i. p. 283.

bef. 1670 No Scale is the heavier for Atoms that fly about it: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 40, p. 37 (x693).

2 a. the smallest imaginable quantity of anything.

1630 From this small Atome [hempseed], mighty matters springs: John Taylor, Wks, sig 2 Fff 3 \(\tilde{\gamma}\)\(^{1}\)\(^{2}\)\(^{1}\)\(^{2}\

- 2 b. an extremely small object.
- 1591 Drawn with a team of little atomies | Athwart men's noses: Shaks... Rom., i. 4, 57.
- 3. the smallest division of time in the Middle Ages, $\frac{1}{3+6}$ of a minute.

1398 an houre [contains] foure poyntes. And a poynt x momentes/And a moment twelue vnces/And an vnce seuen and fourty attomos And attomus is noo ferder departed for his shortenesse: TREVISA, Tr. Barth. De P. R., IX. ix. abt. 1533 of atmos [des atomos] ben made the momentes, of momentes ben made the mynutes, of mynutes made the degrees, of degrees the quarters of hours: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Intel.*, p. 1078 (Paris, 1852). — than Atomos is without diuisyon: ib., p. 1079.

in modern philosophy, an ultimate particle of matter, which is supposed to be always physically indivisible, but not absolutely indivisible by metaphysical analysis.

1640 So must sleight Atoms be sole parts of quantitie: H More, Psych., I, ii 56, p 94 (1647). 1658 the piercing Atomes of Air Sir Th Brown, Hydrodrotaph, ch. ui. p. 10 (1686) 1784 [Philosophy] now | Measures an atom, and now girds a world: Cowper, Task, 1. Poems, Vol. II. p. 28 (1888). 1875 Atom is a body which cannot be cut in two. The atomic theory is a theory of the constitution of bodies which asserts that they are made up of atoms: J C Maxwell, in Encyc. Brit., Vol. III p 36 (9th Ed).

in Modern Chemistry, one of the smallest particles in which the elements combine, i.e. the smallest known quantity of any element: the atom of chemical compounds is the smallest quantity in which a group of elementary atoms combines, that is, the smallest known quantity of a chemical compound.

1874 All bodies are composed of ultimate atoms, the weight of which is different in different kinds of matter: H. Lonsdale, John Dalton, ix 165.

6. extended uses; see quotation.

abt 1533 Ye shall note, that atmos [Gk. &τομοs] is a thyng so lytell that can nat be devyded, as a letter whiche is atmos, in grammer, out, is atmos in arismetry, a pricke is atmos in geometry: Du Wes, in Introd Doc. Inéd, p. 1079 (Paris, 1852).

7. attrib.

1640 Atom-lives . forms seminall. H More, Psych , 1. iii. 28, p. 102 (1647).

ātra cūra, phr.: Lat.: 'black care'. From Horace, Od., III. 1. 40, post equitem sedet ātra cūra,='black care sits behind the (rich) horseman', i.e. the rich man cannot ride away from his cares.

1864 Jack sits alone with his sword dropped to the ground, or only atra cura on the crupper behind him THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch xxvii. p 322 (1879). 1861 Dives in his barouche, with the gout in his legs, and Atra Cura up with the powdered footman behind him: Wheat & Tares, ch. ii. p 13.

atrabile, sh., Fr.; ātra bīlis, phr., Lat.: black bile, a malignant humor supposed by old physicians to cause melancholy (μελαγχολία, fr. μελαν-, = 'black', χολή, = 'bile').

1594 Choler adust, or atrabile, of which Aristotle said, That it made men exceeding wise: Carry, Huarte's Exam Wits, 85 (1616). [N.E.D.] 1621 the seat of this atra bils, or melancholy: R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 6 (1827). 1721 ATRA BILIS, black Choler, Melancholy: BALEY.

atrape: Eng. fr. Fr. See attrap.

Atreus: Gk. Mythol.: son of Pelops, who served up the flesh of the children of his brother Thyestes to their father.

1592 What cruell Atreus, might the like deuise? W. Wyrley, Armorie, 113. 1595 See...selfe deuouring crueltie in... Atreus: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 113. 1 p. 34 (1868).

ātrium, pl. ātria, sb.: Lat.: the central courts or hall of a Roman house.

1765 the atria, where the women resided, and employed themselves in the woollen manufacture: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxx. Wks, Vol. v. p. 484 (1817) 1776 bed-chamber, the atrium, the basilica: GIBBON, Decl. & Fall, Vol 11 ch. xiii. p. 179. 1886 In 1708 the palace of Lucius Marium Maximus, consul A. D. 223, was found, in the atrium of which four or five marble pedestals were still standing against the walls: Athenæum, Apr. 17, p. 527/1.

*atrophy ((===), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. atrophie, also Late Lat. atrophia: a wasting away through defective nutrition; also metaph.

1601 a necessary course to be taken in Atrophia: Holland, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 22, ch. 23, Vol II p. 134

1620 the body distempered and brought into an Atrophy or Consumption: T. Venner, Via Recta, § xi.

1668 cureth the Asthmah, the Falling Sickness, Appoplexy, Palsey, Atrophia, Tabes or Consumption of the Lungs: J. H., Elax Prop., p. 2

1696 and divers of them of absolute necessity to its [the nation's] recovery from the atrophy...it labours under: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 357 (1872).

*Atropos: Gk. Mythol.: one of the Fates, supposed to cut the thread of life when the fated time of death arrived.

cut the thread of life when the lated time of death arrived.

bef. 1529 O Atropos, of the fatall systers in | Goddes most cruel vnto the lyfe of man: J. Skelton, Wes., Vol. t. p. 17 (1843). 1584 For this my breath by fatall death, shal weaue Atropos threed: Cl. Robinson, Pleas. Del., p. 32 (1880). 1597 Why, then, let grievous, ghastly, gaping wounds | Untwine the Sisters Three! Come Atropos, I say! Shaks, Ji Hen. IV., ii. 4, 273 1604 But leaue it we must (howsoeuer we leeue.) when Atrop shall pluck vs from thence by the sleeue: Th. Tusser, Husb., p. 52. 1622 to have Atropos, the tailor to the Destinies, to take her sheers: Massinger, V. M., iii. 3, Wks., p. 15/1 (1839). 1642 For I perceive every man is his own Atropos, and lends a hand to cut the Thred of his own days: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., Pt. II. § iv. Vol. II. p. 427 (1852). bef. 1733 how came that Choice to be fatal...as if Mrs Atropos waited to cut all their Threads: R. North, Examen, III. viii. 39, p. 612 (1740).

atsche, sb.: Turk.: a small silver coin: see asper, sb. 1625 A Hen is worth here eight Auctshas: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1417.

attabaly: Eng. fr. Sp. See atabal.

*attaché, sb.: Fr., past part. of attacher,='to attach': one attached to a person or office, esp. a member of the suite of an ambassador.

1829 his list of attachés at the Foreign Office: Greville Memoirs, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 255 (1875) 1842 I met a young fellow whom I had known attaché to an embassy abroad: Thackeray, Miscellanues, Vol. IV p. 26 (1837) 1848 Messieurs de Truffigny (of the Périgord family) and Champignac, both attachés of the Embassy: — Vau. Fair, Vol. II ch. avi p. 163 (1879) 1864 one or two attachés of foreign legations, and hardened Guardsmen, kindled their cigars: C. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. in p. 43. 1879 spoiled all his chances ... when only an unpaid attaché: Mrs. OLIPHANT, Within the Precincts, ch. iv

attack (=\(\perceq\)), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. attaquer: to assail, fall upon violently; of a task, to set about with resolution, to bring one's powers to bear upon (an object of research).

bring one's powers to bear upon (an object of research).

1600 Being attackt with war from the Sabines. Holland, Tr. Livy, I. 3
[N.E.D.] 1643 Under colour of a pretended pather. the Parliament is attaqued Milton, Sov. Salve, 32. [ib.] 1650 When the Enemyer. attaques the Towner, it cannot beat them off. R. Stapylton, Tr. Strada's Low. C. Warres, VII 41 bef 1755 Those that attack generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground. CANE, Campagns [J] 1787 General Gaudi, with his division, attacked and took Nieuweensluys Gent Mag., 921/1 1861 On the fourth of March he was attacked by fever. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., Vol. v ch. xxv. p. 397 1875 we have never been able to attack those parts of the sun's surroundings: Times, Apr. 20. [C. E. D.]

attap, atap, sb.: Javanese atep, = 'thatch': palm fronds used for thatching, esp. those of the nipa palm (q, v).

1864 the Attap or Bujok trees The leaf is extensively used for thatching the roofs of houses: W B D'ALMEIDA, Life in Yavia, Vol II p. 99. 1865 It is a simple building in itself, constructed of wood, and covered with attaps, the leaves of a species of palm CAMERON, Malayan India, p 87 1878 The universal roofing of a Perak house is Attap stretched over bamboo rafters and ridge-poles: McNair, Perak, &c., 164. [Yule]

*attar, sb.: Arab.: 'perfume', 'essence': a fragrant essential oil obtained from the petals of roses, a favorite oriental luxury; frequently corrupted to ottar, otter, otto

1798 That luxury of India, the Attar of Roses: Pennant, Hindostan, II 238 [N.E.D.] 1824 The attar is obtained after the rose-water is made, by setting it out during the night and till sunrise in the morning in large open vessels exposed to the air, and then skimming off the essential oil which floats at the top: Br. Heeer, Narrative, Vol. 1. p 154 (1844). [Yule, sv Otto] abt 1850 And attar of rose from the Levant: Longfellow, Wayside Inn., Piel. [C. E.D.]

[Arab. 'itr (vulgarly 'otr). European ears often mistake 'z for a.]

attar-gul, sb.: Arab. 'itr, Pers. gul (='rose'): essence of roses; see attar.

1813 the urn wherein was mix'd | The Persian Atar-gul's perfume Byron, Bride of Abydos, 1. x. 1817 festooned with only those rarest roses from which the Attar Gul, more precious than gold, is distilled: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Lt. of Haram. [C. E. D.]

attelage, sb.: Fr.: team.

1858 But I was interrupted by his deadly frown at my audacity in thus linking myself on, as a seventh, to this attelage of kings: DE QUINCEY, Autobiog. Sk., Wks., I. ii, 72 1861 The Vermont Regiment was provided with splendid attelage, and on Saturday we had a splendid battalion from Pennsylvania: W. H. Russell, in Times, Sept 24.

Attelan(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See Atellane.

attempato, fem. attempata, adj.: It.: stricken in years.

1622 a gentlewoman well esteemed, but somewhat attempata, as being above thirty years old, and never had but one child: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I, Vol. 1. p. 352 (1848)

attemperator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., for attemperater, as if noun of agent to Lat. attemperare, 'to adjust': in Brewing, an arrangement for adjusting temperature.

attempt (= 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. attempter.

I. to try, to venture upon, make trial of.

I. to try, to venture upon, make trial of.

1613 The foresayd wylde gees attempten by no way To hurte theyr fruytes:

Bradshay, St. Werburge, 100 [N.E.D.] 1546 The battayle was soe
fearselie attempted as whoe shulde say eche mann thrested other's life: Tr.
Polydore Verzil's Eng. Hist, 1. 81 (1846) [ib.] 1563 one attempted with
small praise of late to defende D. Coles parte: J. PILKINGTON, Confut., sig.

E v v. 1595 That to attempt hie dangers evident | Without constraint or
neede, is infamie: G. Markham, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 50 (1871) 1596

attempt to choose: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., ii. 1, 39. 1603 Our doubts are
traitors | And make us lose the good we oft might win | By fearing to attempt:

— Meas. for Meas., i. 4, 79. 1604 If thou attempt it, it will cost thee
dear: — Oth., v. 2, 255. bef. 1658 And if perhaps their French or Spanish
Wune, | Had fill'd them full of Beads and Bellarmine, | That they durst sally, or
attempt a Guard, | O! How the busie Brain would beat and ward: J. CleveLand, Wes., p. 217 (1887). bef 1719 But besides that he has attempted it
formerly: Addison, Wes., vol. II, p. 47 (1730). 1732 Bavius has attempted
a Translation of it in the following Lines: Gent. Mag., 564/1. 1787 He had
several times attempted suicide: ib., 935/1.

2. to make trial (of persons), to tempt, to try to win, to try to influence.

1513 Sore attempted by his gostly enemy. Bradshaw, St. Werburge, 191. [N. E.D.] 1523 Sir Olyuer of Clyssone, whom I can not loue nor neuer dyde, nor he me (who shall attempte me with rygorous wordes). Lord Benners, ross, II call [call] 369 [2b.] bef 1547 lefull it is for the | For to attempt his fansie by request EARL SURREY, Letted, Bk. IV. [R.] 1596 Dear sir, of force I must attempt you further: Shaks, Merch of Ven., iv. 1, 421

to attack, assault (sometimes with on or upon), to try as a foe (with on or upon), to try to ravish, to try to take (the life).

1607 men that haue low and flat Nostrils are Libidinous as Apes that attempt women Torsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 4

1613 If you cannot | Bai his access to the king, never attempt | Any thing on him: Shaks, Hen VIII., iii 2, 17.

attentat, sb.: Fr.: attempt.

1845 He was close to Louis-Philippe at the Fieschi attentat. J W CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., 1 p 25 (1857). 1882 The feeble and futile attentat at Strasbourg. GREG, Misc Essays, ch vii. p 155.

attentive (= \(\perceq =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. attentif, fem. -ive: giving good heed.

1543 The forsayde autour sayth, that we must be attentyfe, that the incision followe the fygure of the place of the enture. Trahleron, Tr. Vigo's Chururg, fol xxiv 16/1. 1579 he was more attentive to give eare to the ill reports North, Tr. Pintarch, p 652 (562) 1593 And be you silent and attentive too: Shaks, III Hen. VI, 1, 1, 122. 1599 attentive auditors B Jonson, Ev Man out of his Hum., Prol. Wks., p. 86 (1616) bef 1603 give very attentive are vnto him: North, (Livies of Epanim, &.c. added to) Pint, p. 1115 (1612) 1620 all the world would be attentive at such a process. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc Trent, Bk II. p. 118 (1676)

attenuant $(\pm \angle \pm \pm)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. atténuant: making thin, making humors or secretions thinner.

1603 They put into the stomach those things that be attenuant: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut Mor, 642. [R.]

atterrate, vb.: Eng. fr. It. atterrare, 'to fill up with earth' (terra): to fill up or increase by alluvial deposit.

1673 filling up and atterrating (to borrow that word of the *Italians*) the Skirts and Borders of the Sea: J Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 7. — Rain doth continually wash down Earth from the Mountains, and atternate or add part of the Sea to the firm Land: 10, p. 8 1693 all *China*, or a great Part of it, was originally thus raised up and atternated, having been anciently covered with the Sea: — *Three Discourses*, ii p 218 (1713)

atterration (∠ ∠ ∠ ∠ =), sb.: noun of action to preceding vb.

1693 Which Equality is still constantly maintained, notwithstanding all Inundations of Land, and Atterations of Sea: J RAY, Three Discourses, i. p. 25 (1713). — the like Atternations appear to have been made about the Mouths of (1713). — the like Atterrations: Indus and Ganges: 10., 11. p. 218.

attest $(= \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. attester.

1. to bear witness to.

1596 Live thou; and to thy mother dead attest | That cleare she dide from blemish criminall: Spens., F. Q, II. i. 37 1599 since a crooked figure may | Attest in little place a million: Shaks., Hen. V., Prol., 16. 1667 thy constancy...who can know, | Not seeing thee attempted, who attest? MILTON, P. L., IX. 369. 1667 There were delivered to me two letters...with the Decree of the Convocation attested by the Public Notary. Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 33 (1872).

to call to witness.

1606 But I attest the gods, your full consent | Gave wings to my propension: Shaks, Troil., 11. 2, 132. 1680 attesting God so solemnly that he was entirely theirs: EVELYN, Diary. Vol. 11. p. 161 (1872).

3. to put (a man) on his oath.

1685 It was against their methods to take an Oath, but if he pleased to be attested according to yo Laws of the Province, they would attest him: Col. Records Penn., 1. 148. [N. E. D.]

Attic ('=), adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Atticus (Gk. 'Αττικός): adj. to the territory of Attica or to its capital Athens, in the style of Athenian literature or art, characterised by natural ease and simple dignity; in short, by purity of taste.

Attic salt is delicate wit.

The Attic bee should be Sophocles but is applied to Plato. Attic base, an Athenian modification of the base of a column of any order (rarely of the Doric).

Attic order, an order of small square pillars, generally at the uppermost part of a building. 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1836 Gloss. Archit., "an arrangement of low pilasters, generally the fore-court, or vestibule".

[1603 a stile consisting of Articles that were homely and base, or otherwise elegant and Atticke: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1027.] 1633 Written in a stile so attick...that it may well be called the French Tacitus: Batt. Lutzen, in Harl. Misc., iv. 185 (Malh.). [N.E. D.] 1675 The Honey which that Attick Bee made [of Plato]: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 1. ch. vi. § 1, p. 37. 1738 How can I Pult'Ney, Chesterfield forget, While Roman Spirit charms, and Attic Wit: Pope, Epil. to Satires, Dial. II. 85. bef. 1782

with music sweet | Of Attic phrase and senatorial tone. Cowper, Poems, Vol 1 p 220 (1808). 1788 To this imperial seat to lend | Its pride supreme, and nobly blend | British Magnificence with Attic Art: Warton, in Gent. Mag, LVIII 61/2.

Attic, attic $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Attique, adj. used as sb., Attic, adj. A small storey, generally with pilasters instead of pillars, "above an entablature or above a cornice which limits the main part of an elevation", Gloss. Archit. (1845); hence, the top storey of a building is called an Attic storey, and the top storey of a high house or a room in that storey is called an attic. "Attic, a perpendicular upper story, as distinguished from a sloping garret", Gloss. Archit. (1836).

1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1797 Attic Story: Encyc Brit, s v Attic 1855 betaking himself with his books to a small lodging in an attic-Macaulay, Hist Eng, Vol III p 464 (1861).

attirail, sb.: Fr.: apparatus, gear, equipment. Anglicised by Cotgrave as attiral.

1790 The whole attirail was transported from place to place, in a four-wheeled spring carnage Roy, in *Phil Trans*, LXXX 160. [N E D] 1844 the light troops of the allies and the keen Cossacks captured prisoners, guns, stores, and other attirail: Craik and Macfarlane, *Pict. Hist. Eng*, Vol. IV. p 595/1.

attjar: Anglo-Ind. See achar.

attractive $(= \angle =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. attractif.

I. adj.: 1. having the faculty of drawing in or absorbing, causing absorption or drawing in.

abt 1533 sensytyues, atractyue, appetityue, retentyue, expulsiue: Du Wes, in Introd Doc Inéd., p. 1053 (Paris, 1852) 1540 whereby the attractife and attentife power of the Matrix is debilitate and weakened. RAYNALD, Birth Man, Bk III ch III. p. 165 (1613) 1578 the attractiue power in the body: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. IV. fol. 55 v°.

I. adj.: 2. having the property of drawing humors to the surface of the body, or of bringing boils, &c. to a head,

1525 that an inportume [sic] come not / & must be done with euacuacyon / & attractyfie to the contrary syde with lettynge & with sharpe glystres. Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig G inj ro/2 1543 we affyrme the same of medicines to muche attractyue, and maturatyue Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chrivigr, fol. xxx vo/2 1563 Al kinds of sulphur. hath a power attractue, & is of hot temperament T. Gale, Treat Gonneshot, fol. 3 ro. — you must loke to thys thing, applying hote attractine medicines to yo part. — Enchiria., fol. 49 ro.

I. adj.: 3. drawing by physical force independently of contact, e.g. by force of gravitation, magnetic attraction.

1582 Theire beames drawe forth by great attractive power | My moistned hart: T. Watson, Pass. Cent., p 57 (1870). 1594 So by th' attractive excellence, and might | Borne to the power of thy transparent eyes: Constable, Somuets, 7th Decad, No 8 (1818) 1600 the vertue attractive to draw Iron, is not in the Iron: R. Cawdray, Treas. of Similes, p. 736 1646 A Magnetical body, we term not only that which hath a power attractive: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 43 (1686).

I. adj.: 3 a. metaph. use of sense 3.

1604 here's metal more attractive: SHAKS., Ham., iii. 2, 117.

I. adj.: 4. drawing by metaphysical force, by influence on the human mind and will, alluring, engaging.

1590 she hath blessed and attractive eyes: Shaks, Mids. Nt.'s Dr., ii 2, 91. 1595 Virgo, whose attractive face, | Had newly made him [the sun] leave the Lyons chase: G. Markham, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 47 (1871).

II. sb.: 1. anything which draws (see I. 2).

1543 we vse attractyues, and resolutiues: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lix $r^o/2$.

II. sb.: 2. that which draws by physical force (see I. 3), also metaph. of things, persons, and personal characteristics.

1581 The newe Attractive, containing a short discourse of the Magnes or Lodestone: Robert Norman, Title. 1598 the dressing Is a most mayne attractive: B Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iii. 3, Wks., p. 35 (1676). bef. 1670 And it [Beauty] is a great Attractive of common Favour, when Virtue takes up a fair Lodging: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 6, p. 7 (1693). 1670 the attractive upon all accounts is so much more powerful: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. Iv. p. 22 (1872). bef. 1716 The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but attractives and invitation: South. [C. E. D.]

attractor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: that which draws to itself. 1646 the Needle ascends and adheres unto the Attractor: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 11. ch. iii. p. 55 (1686).

[For attracter, as if noun of agent to Lat. attrahere,='to

attrap, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. attraper, Old Fr. atraper: to entrap. Obs.

1523 to atrape the lorde Clysson: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, I. 305, p. 458 (1812). — deuysed to attrappe and to take by crafte: 10., II. 167, p. 460.

au, part of phr.: Fr.: the form which the prep. à (q.v.)combined with the sing. masc. article (le, uncombined) takes before consonants except h mute (not fr. à le, but directly fr. Lat. ad illum): 'to the', 'on the', 'at the', 'for the', 'according to the', 'with the', and as part of adverbial phrases. English writers sometimes wrongly put au for à.

English writers sometimes wrongly put au for à.

1775 I husband my pleasures and my person, and do not expose my wrinkles au grand jour [to the full day (light)]. Hor, WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. vi p 245 (1857) 1781 La Mothe Piquet, who had lain in ambush at the mouth of the Channel, had fallen in au beau mitten [in the very middle] of our fleet from Eustatia: ib, Vol viii. p 40 (1858) 1803 I know Claience Hervey's character au fin fond [to the very bottom]. M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. 1 (h. v. p. 85 (1832). 1828 On Saturday, then, Mr Thornton—au plaisir [if you please]. Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xnii. p 55 (1850) 1843 the members of the executive were dispersed au hassard [at random]. Craik & Macfarlane, Pict. Hist Eng, Vol. III. p 345/2 1845 Gras (au).—This signifies that the article specified is dressed with meat gravy. Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p 41. 1860 eggs au plat [in the dish] W. H. Russell, Diary, Vol. I p 8. 1860 soupe au margre [thin, without meat (contrasted with au grass)]. Once a Week, Jan. 28, p 94/2. 1883 spinach or peas au succe [with sugar]: Max O'Rell, 76/n Bull, ch. xim. p. 117 1885 O Art of the Household' Men may prate | Of their ways "intenses" and Italianate.— | They may soar on their wings of sense, and float | To the au delà [beyond] and the dim remote: A Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 77

au cinquième, phr.: Fr.: 'on the fifth' (storey), in the attics or garrets.

1841 next day I dined au conquième with a family: Thackeray, Misc Essays, &c, p 382 (1885). 1860 Once a Week, Jan 28, p 92/2.

au contraire, phr.: Fr.: on the contrary.

1761 I cannot pity you, au contraire, I wish I had been at Aston when I was foolish enough to go through the six volumes of the Nouvelle Heloise [Gray] Gray and Mason, Corresp., p. 248 (1853). 1826 I remounted him, expecting that he would kick again—au contraire, he was perfectly satisfied with what he had done, and he proceeded as quietly as a lamb: CAPT. HEAD, Panipas, p. 200. 1841 The "Lafayette aux cheveux blancs," as the popular song describes him to be, is, au contraire, a plan old man Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 11. p. 236. 1860 My hand shook so visibly as I buttoned my waistcoat, that I thought it advisable to remark that it was very cold; to which he objected, au contraire, it was extremely sultry: Once a Week, Oct. 27, p. 483.

*au courant, phr.: Fr.: 'with the current', thoroughly conversant with current topics.

1809 au courant des affaires [of affairs]: Wellington, Dispatches, Vol. 1v. p. 326 (1838). 1826 They were always au courant du jour [of the day], and knew and saw the first of every thing: Edin. Rev., Vol. 43, p. 397. 1850 kept him au courant [of the outbreak of scandal]: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 152 (1879) 1885 To keep themselves fairly au courant with what was being decided in the various courts: Sir N. Lindley, Law Qu. Rev., Apr., 138

au désespoir, phr.: Fr.: in despair.

1766 My spirits flag, my hie and fire | Is mortify'd an Desespoir. Anstev, New Bath Guide, Let. I 1832 I am really an desespoir to hear of your melancholy state: Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. i. p. 7/2 (New Ed.) 1878 Mr. Chntock was an désespoir: G. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. 11 ch. xi. p. 87

*au fait, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'to the fact'; well acquainted (with), competent, up to the mark.

(with), competent, up to the mark.

1748 Lord C. had the curiosity to inquire a little into the character of his new friend and being au fast, he went up to him. Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol II. p. 143 (1857). 1752 put him au fast of the affairs of the barrière and the tarti: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. II No. lxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (1777). Pray put him au fait of the Hague, which nobody can do better than you: it, No kxv. p. 390. 1803 who is perfectly au fast to the means of carrying it into execution: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 486. 1811 none are so au fait in the nursery, as those who have had but one child: L. M. HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. 1, p. 269 (and Ed.). 1813 I have been au fait of this matter: Wellington, Dispatches, Vol. x. p. 28, (1838). 1843 The young clerks and shopmen seemed as much au fait as their employers: Thackerax, Irish Sk Bk., p. 82 (1887). 1847 commissioners quite of such matters au fait: Barkam, Ingolds. Leg., p. 449 (1865) 1857 Both have scars on their faces, so they will be au fait at the thing: C Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xxvii. p. 474 (1877). 1881 This amiable lady and her husband not only entertain constantly, but are thoroughly au fait at this self-imposed task: Nicholson, From Sword to Share, ch. xi. p. 77.

*au fond, phr.: Fr.: 'in the main', at bottom.

1842 Au fond, as I was given to understand, the methods of the two artists were pretty similar: Thackeray, Miscellanues, Vol. IV p. 190 (1857). 1866 I don't think she's bad-meaning au fond: Mrs. H. Wood, Elster's Folly, ch. xiii. p. 156. 1882 How thoroughly he is au fond out of harmony with his followers: Greeg, Misc. Essays, ch. vii. p. 152.

*au grand sérieux, phr.: Fr.: quite seriously.

1850 took the matter au grand sérieux, with the happy conceit and gravity of youth: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xvi. p. 156 (1879). 1884. Our friends of the Psychical Research...expect to be taken au grand sérieux: F. Harrison, in XIX Century, No. 85, p. 497.

au gratin, phr.: Fr.: perhaps lit. 'after the style of gratin', i. e. brown, like meat which adheres to the bottom of a saucepan. Fish cooked au gratin is covered with bread crumbs and browned either in an oven or with a salamander.

1816 Legs of fowl au gratin · J Simpson, Cookery, p 139 1844 eels, salmon, lobsters, either au gratin or in cutlets: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 428 (1885)

au jour la journée, phr.: Fr.: from hand to mouth.

1750 act systematically and consequentially from them, not au jour la journée. LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No 5, p. 17 (1774).

au jour le jour, phr.: Fr.: from day to day, from hand to

1883 Au jour le jour is his [Mr Gladstone's] motto: Standard, Sept. 18, p 4/6 1880 He took the day as it came, au jour le jour: Mrs. OLIPHANT, Cervantes, 74 1885 Twenty volumes of confidential revelations "au jour le jour," and revelations of such a man! Attenueum, Aug. 8, p 17/2.

au mieux, phr.: Fr.: on very intimate terms.

1850 I thought you used to be an inner.x in that quarter: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1 ch. xxxvii p 416 (1879). 1885 And Charley—changing Charley,—think, | Is now an inner.x with Carry! A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 180.

*au naturel, phr.: Fr.: cooked plainly, lit. 'according to the natural' (style); also, 'in the natural' (state).

1845 Au naturel —Plain done. Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 40. 1845 Wady Sebon, or Valley of Lions, raised our expectations of seeing some of these animals, au naturel: WARBURTON, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. 1. p. 238 (1848). 1862 [See à la Romaine]. 1886 How it will have him, au naturel or otherwise, no one can predict. Sat. Rev., Mar 27, p. 430

*au pied de la lettre, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'at the foot of the letter', close to the letter, quite literally.

1782 The Romans...loved to be obeyed au pied de la lettre: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 305 (1858) 1830 persons ..so frequently agree, au pied de la lettre, both in their language, and in the order of their narratives. Edin. Rev., Vol. 51, p. 520. 1837 but many a fiery Calabrian merited not the name at the commencement of the struggle, and at no time indeed must the wholesale executions of the French be taken au pied de la lettre as including only banditti: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 49 1840 Continues to run At the rate it begun, India a pied de lettre, next brings in a tun' Barriam, Ingolds. Leg., p. 128 (1865). 1850 a wild enthusiastic young fellow, whose opinions one must not take au pied de la lettre: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1.

au poids de l'or, phr.: Fr.: extremely dear; lit. 'at the weight in gold'.

1826 The public must pay for everything à pois d'or: W. Cobbett, Rur. Rides, Vol. II. p. 246.

au premier, phr.: Fr.: on the first (floor).

1837 believing au premier, or up one pair of stairs, more genteel than the res de chaussée, or the ground floor: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. I. p. 193. 1862 A capital bedroom, au premier, for a franc a day: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 340 (1887).

*au quatrième, phr.: Fr.: on the fourth (floor).

1860 She had a little grandchild in attendance upon a sick lodger au quatrième: Once a Week, Nov 3, p. 520/2.

au ravir. See à ravir.

*au reste, phr.: Fr.: 'for the rest', besides.

**All FeSue, phr.: Fr.: '10' the Fest', besides.

1619 Au reste, he is fallen to his old diet: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. II. p. 176 (1848) 1752 Au reste, it [your picture] is gloriously coloured: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II p. 280 (1857). 1757 Au reste, I do not see that his affairs are much mended by this victory: Lord Chesterfeield, Letters, Vol. II. No 102, p. 403 (1774). 1818 Au reste, (as we say) the young lad's well enough: T. Moore, Fridge Fanuly, p. 9 1841 Au reste, the French will not generally pay the money for the wine: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 401 (1885). 1854 I have lost my treasure...everything but my honour, which, au reste, Mons Bénazet will not accept as a stake:

Newcomer, Vol. I ch. xxviii. p. 307 (1879).

*au revoir, phr.: Fr.: good-bye for the present, lit. 'to the seeing again'.

1694 and so parting, says a Revoir, Madam, till I see you again: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 15/1. 1761 Au revoir, as Sir Fopling says, and God bless you: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 138, p. 464 (1774). 1774 in a different sense from the common au revoir: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 156 (1857) 1803 Instead of adieu, I shall only say au revoir: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 296 (1832) 1818 she signs herself mine au revoir, M.— M.—: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. vi. 61, p. 71 (1819). 1883 Au revoir, auntie darling: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 11. ch. 111. p. 81.

au second, phr: Fr.: on the second (floor).

1837 au seconde [sic], there was nothing but our own appartement: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 28.

1841 We had a private room au second: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 396 (1885).

au secret, phr.: Fr.: 'in secrecy', close, closely.

1820 condemned for the present to be confined au secret in the Luxembourg: MRS OPIE, Tales, Vol. III. p. 332.

1844 Sir Arthur obtained the original orders for their seizure and confinement au secret: Craix and Macfarlane, Pict. Hist. Eng., Vol. IV. p. 374/2.

1886 One friend...had been arrested and placed au secret in a cell: L. OLIPHANT, Episodes, xvi. p. 333.

*au sérieux, phr.: Fr.: in earnest.

1883 an uncomfortable sensation haunted him that, if he took it au sérieux, he might find himself in that much-dreaded position. L OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch xxiv p 205 (1884).

1887 Trif (a vulture) is given as the original of gyp This is not to be taken au sérieux, but what is the actual derivation? N. & Q, 7th S., III 69

au troisième, phr.: Fr.: on the third (floor).

1750 LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol II. No 2, p 5 (1774) 1860 As the apartments au troisième were vacant, I concluded the disturbance arose from the arrival of the locataire Once a Week, Oct. 27, p 482/2

*aubade, sb.: Fr.: a serenade or salute at dawn (aube).

1678 PHILLIPS, World of Words 1873 the crowing cock. Sang his aubade with lusty voice and clear Longfellow, Emma and Eg., III [N E D]

aubaine: Fr. See droit d'aubaine.

*auberge, Mod. Fr.; alberge, Fr.: sb.: orig. military lodgings, inn, house of entertainment for travellers. See albergo. Also name of a peach.

1599 made their musters before the Commissioners ordained by the sayd lord in places deputed to each of them called Aulberge: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II i. p. 76. 1763 the execrable auberges of this country: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, i. Wks, Vol. v p. 255 (1817). 1840 the party at the unberge: BARHAM, Ingolds Leg, p. 177 (1865) 1864 The in-coming tenant of the auberge had paid a handsome price for it: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I.

1664 Peaches and Nectarins . Alberge, Sir H. Capel's, Alberge, small yellow: EVELYN, Kal Hort (1729).

aubergine, sb.: Fr.: the fruit of the egg-plant or brinjaul

1794 The aubergines are a species of fruit which grows in the shape of a cucumber. Stedman, Surinam, I. xii 320 (1813). [N.E. D]

aubergiste, sb.: Fr.: inn-keeper.

audace, adj. (used as sb.): Fr.: daring. See l'audace, &c. 1883 I used to laugh at her, and call it impudence, but she said you might as well call the audace of the first Napoleon impudence: L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch avi p. 209 (1884).

*audi alteram partem, phr.: Lat.: hear the other side.

1481 CAXTON, Reynarp. 8 · Fox, xxv. p. 57 (1880). bef 1733 The Sacred Rule of Law, and alterant partern is not in his Practice of Piety. R. North, Examen, 1 1 7, p 18 (1740) 1795 T PICKERING, Let., in Amer State Papers, Vol. 1. p. 667. 1828 Congress. Debates, Vol. 1v. Pt. ii. p. 1823.

audiencia, sb.: Sp.: court of justice, lit. 'audience'.

1593—1622 It hath its governour, and audiencia, with two bishoppes. R. HAWKINS, Voyage into South Sea, § 45, p. 242 (1878) 1604 a Secretarie of the Audienca of Guatimala: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Ilist W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk ni p. 175 (1880). 1793—6 The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals called audiences [elsewhere 'audiencia']: J. Morse, Amer Univ. Geogr., Vol. I. p. 729.

audienza, sb.: It.: audience.

1652 the Audienza was very weak: Howell, Pt.~II~Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 53.

audīta querēla, phr.: Lat.: lit. 'the suit having been heard'; name of a writ pleading that the matter at issue has been already decided by a court.

1535 The wrytte of Audita querela. Note that it behoueth all tymes that the Audita querela make mencyon of the release acquitaunce or defesaunce: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 101 ro. — where a man is in execucion vpon a statute marchannt & sueth Audita querela: 1b, fol. 237 ro. 1665 suing out an Audita querela: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. Kk 2 ro. 1762 besides we were not committed for an assault and battery, audita querela, nor as wandering lunatics by the statute: Smollett, Laurc. Greaves, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 96 (1817).

auditive $(\angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. auditif, fem. -ive: concerned with hearing, pertaining to the faculty of hearing. 1611 Auditif, auditiue: Cotgr.

*auditor ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. auditour, = Fr. auditeur, fr. Lat. auditor, to which the Eng. spelling is assimilated.

1. a hearer, a member of an audience, an orally instructed pupil, a disciple.

pupil, a disciple.

1386 Workers of Goddes word, not auditours: Chaucer, Somon. Take, C. T., 7510 (1850).

1506 And depaynt my tonge, wt thy royall flowers | Of delicate odours, that I may ensue | In my purpose, to glad my auditours: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. C iiii >0.

1549 But as preachers must be ware and circumspect yat they geue not any just occasion to be sclaundered and yll spoken of by the hearers, so must not the auditours be offended without cause: Latimer, 4 Serm., p. 10 (1868).

1573—80 an auditur rather than a lecturer: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 172 (1884).

1589 the best Authors finde at home their worst Auditor: W. Warner, Albion's England, sig. ¶ 4 ro.

1603 envie...is the woorst counsellor and assistant that he can have who would be an auditor, making all those things that be profitable...to seeme cdious: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 53.

1609 The Bishop of Ely preached at court on Christmas-day, with great applause, being not only sui similis, but more than himself, by the report of the king and all his auditors: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of 9 see. I., Vol. I. p. 102 (1848).

1644 we found a grave Doctor in his chair, with

a multitude of auditors: Evelyn, Diary, Vol 1. p. 51 (1872). 1652 Disciples and Auditors in Astrology J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 91. 1678 an Auditor of Democritus Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk. 1 ch i p. 11. 1702 Onadratus, a learned Auditor and Disciple of the Apostles: Eachard, Eccles. Hist, Vol 11 ch. 1. p. 453. 1792 The stories told by nurses and gossips about a winter's fire, when the young auditors crouch closer and closer together: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual, Vol. 1 p. 84. 1886 An indignant ghost [15] compelled to be the auditor and spectator of a "nagging" encounter between his relict and her second husband: Atheneum, Sept. 18, p. 367/3.

2. an officer appointed to examine and verify accounts of money (a business formerly transacted orally).

money (a business formerly transacted orally).

1320 auditour. W. de Shoreham, p. 96 (Percy Soc.). [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. 1382 summe prestis here auditours, & summe prestis tresoreris, & summe aumeners; Wyclif (?), Servants & Lords, in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks of Wyclif, p. 242 (1880).

1484 Of the which some of laxings in j. d. so by you contented and paled, we wole and also stretly charge our auditors for the tyme being. to make you dew and pleyn allowance at your next accompt: Paston Letters, Vol III No. 879, p. 310 (1874).

1488 by the unlawful demenyings of stuardes, auditours, surveiours and baylifs of his honours lordshypps maners. Caxton, Statutes 3 Henry VII., ch. xv. sig c iii re (1869).

1530 Audytour, clerc de comptes. Palsor.

1540 bothe the puruayours and auditours lefte theyr offices: Elvot, Im. Governaume, fol. 35 vo. 1596 a franklin hath brought three hundred marks with him in gold a kind of auditor; one that hath abundance of charge too. Shaks, I Hen. IV., ii. 1, 63. 1603.

Deputies, Governours, Receiveis, Auditors, and Procurators: Hollands, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 132. 1625 The Auditour or Steward of the House Purchas, Pulgrins, Vol. II. Bk. vil. p. 1036. 1871 The accounts. shall be audited...by the auditor of accounts relating to the relief of the poor. Stat. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 109, § 11.

3. a judge, one who sits in a court of audience. Sometimes tr. of It. auditore (q, v).

1535 these auditours whiche are to hym assygned hath power to commytte hym or delyuer hym to the nexte gaole: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 88 ro. 1549 This duke ordained the office of the three Auditours, for the better expedi-1549 This duke ordained the office of the three Auditours, for the better expedicion of matters, because the Audgedori had to muche charge vpon theim to dispatche well: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital, fol. 102 pc. 1578 and from them to all godly, true and zealous professours of Medicine Iohn Banister wisheth the restimonie of a cleane conscience, before the highest Auditor J. Banister, Hist. Man, sig. A 111 pc. 1618 They...are decried for their impertment boldness and impudence by all men, both assessors and auditors: Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Yas 1., Vol. II p. 112 (1848). 1620 Auditor of the Rota: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII. p., 769 (1676). 1787 A Podesta, and four Auditors, try all causes, civil and criminal: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 431 (1865).

[Lat. audītor, noun of agent to audīre, = 'to hear'.]

auditore, pl. -tori, sb.: It.: an auditor, a judge for civil

1549 Twyse a yere the Auditori dooe visite all the prisones in Venice, and there gue audience vnto all creaditours that have any dettour in prison: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 83 ro. 1644 Then followed auditori di rota: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872).

*audītorium, sb.: Lat.,='a lecture-room', 'a hall of justice': the part of a building occupied by an audience. A recent needless substitute for 16 c. auditory. Eccl. a technical term for the nave of a church in which the audientes or catechumens stood to receive oral instruction (1738 CHAM-BERS, Cycl.).

1887 an auditorium filled with distinguished people [of the Savoy Theatre]: Pall Mall Budget, Jan. 27, p. 3/2.

auf wiedersehen, phr.: Ger.: 'till (we) see (each other) again', a formula of leave-taking, cf. au revoir, a rivedérci.

1885 As it is, we will say more cheerfully, Auf wnedersehen: Manchester Exam., Feb. 25, p. 3/3. 1888 He said a friendly Auf wnedersehen to them, and took his departure, leaving them alone: Temple Bar, July, p. 305.

auge, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. auge, fr. Arab. awj, 'height', 'summit' (Astron.), 'higher apsis'.

1. the point in the orbit of a heavenly body at which it is most distant from the earth, apogee 1.

1594 Her Slowe Motion is in the point of Auge or apogeo: J. Davis, Seamans Secr. bef. 1626 Auge, the same planet in Auge in the top of his epicycle: Bp. Andrewes, Serm., 629 note.

- 2. the greatest apparent altitude of a heavenly body.
- 2 a. metaph. acme, climax.

1617 They were in the Auge, or in the Zenith, in their first loue: COLLINS, Def. By. Ely, II. ix. 405. [N. E. D.] 1681—1703 yet in the Old Testament they [promises] were in their prime, in their auge, in their dominion: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. vIII. p. 445 (1864). 1682 His debasement was at its auge here: ib., Vol. x. p. 333 (1865).

extended to other astronomical senses of apsis 1, 2. 1601 their Absides also or Auges [=orbits]: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 2, ch. 17, Vol. 1. p. 12.

*Augean, unspeakably filthy, as the stables of Augeas, a mythical king of Elis in the Peloponnese, whose stables or stalls containing 3000 oxen and many goats had never been cleansed until the task was assigned to and accomplished by

Hērakles (Hercules) in a single day, he turning the waters of the river Alpheus through the filth.

of the fiver Alpheus through the filth.

1620 purged our Church, as it were Aluguus his Stable: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc Trent, p. 802 (1676). 1635 but yet I know the profane dissoluteness of the times requires a three-stringed whip of severity to purge our Augean stable of the foul abuses. S Ward, Serm. & Treat., p. 90 (Nichol's Ed). 1647 to cleanse it would be as hard a task, as it was for Hercules to cleanse the Alugean Stable: Howell, Epist. Ho.El, Vol III. xiv p. 420 (1678). 1660 will she [Religion] clear Th Augean Stables of her Churches here? A. Cowley, King's Return, p. 3. 1689 how shall such a heart as mine, such an Augean stable, be cleansed? J. Flavel, England's Duty, Wks, Vol iv p. 124 (1799). 1820 the Augean stable was cleansed by our attendants, to the perfect astonishment of the host, who appeared to glory in the antiquity of his dirt. T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Steily, Vol II. ch. x. p. 256 1886 This Augean stable [Paris of 1780] would be cleansed not with water but with blood: R. Heath, in Mag. of Art, Dec, 52/1.

augmentative $(\bot \bot = =)$, adj: Eng. fr. Fr. augmentatif, fem. -ive: able to increase, add, give greater force to. In Gram. the opposite to diminutive, sometimes used as sb.

1502 conservatyf of strength and of helthe and augmentatyf of grace and of benedyccyon: A. C., Ordinarye of Christen Men, Pt. I. ch. vii. sig. h iii r^{ρ} .

*augur ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. augur, lit.='bird-teller'. The obsolete form augure is fr. Fr.

1. a member of the college of soothsayers in Ancient Rome, who professed to foretell the future from observation of birds, entrails of sacrificial victims and from omens gene-

1540 whan the byrdes dyd appere on the ryght hande of the Romayne augurs: PALSGRAVE, Tr. Acolastus, sig. I it vo. 1579 the southsayers called Augures: NORTH, Tr. Pintarch, p. 66 (1612). 1601 he continued Augure 63 yeeres: HOLLAND, Tr Pinn. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 48, Vol. I p. 181. 1610 as familiar | With entrailes as our Augures: B. Jonson, Cat., I. I., Wks., Vol. I. p. 688 (1616) 1622 The Roman augurs would have taken this for an ominous sign of the success of the business. J. MEAD, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. II. p. 344 (1848). 1712 busying himself in the College of Augurs: Spectator, No. 505, Oct. 9, p. 720/r (Morley).

2. a soothsayer, a foreteller of the future, an omen per-

1595 he fixed Comet-blazing eyes | The damned Augurs of untimely death: G. Markham, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 55 (1871). 1652 a conjecturing, and experimenting Augur: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 24.

augur (#=), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. augurer.

1. to foretell, portend, give promise.

1601 I did augure all this to him afore-hand: B. Jonson, Poetast., i. 2, Wks., p. 279 (1616). bef. 1631 Augure me better chance: J. Donne, Poens, p. 257 (1669). 1757 I do not augur very well of the ensuing summer: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 62 (1857). 1820 their total destruction however was augured at no very distant period of time: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily. Vol. I. ch. Aiii. p. 393. 1878 precocious children with immense heads, from which sanguine persons augur intelligence: J. Payn, By Proxy, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8.

2. to inaugurate, to bring in (to office) with auguries. Obs. Rare.

1549 Numa Pompilus . was augured and created king [of] the Romaynes next after Romulus: LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI, II. p. 46 (1869).

augure, augur, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. augure, fr. Lat. augurium. whence also Old Fr. augurie: augury, divination, presage.

1475 To lerne and know by augures, and divinacions of briddis: *Bk. Noblesse*, 59. [N. E. D.] 1666 With which happy augure permit me..to subscribe myself, etc.: Evelvy, *Mem.*, III. 178 (1857). [iò.] 1701 which was looked upon as a good Augur: Collier, *Dict.*, s.v. *Aucile*.

*Augustan, adj. to Augustus (q. v.), during whose reign Latin poetry was at its best, hence, (a) applied to other periods of literary excellence in any nation, and gen. to correct style.

1788 authors of some note indeed, but by no means to be ranked with those of the Julian and Augustan ages: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 16/1. 1874 The Roman of the Augustan age, might well boast that, &c.: H. LONSDALE, John

Dalton, i. 8.

a. 1813 The reign of queen Anne is often called the Augustan age of England: Pantologia, s.v.

Augustus, the second of the Roman Emperors or Caesars, but the first to finally establish the imperial power. Representative of imperial majesty. The name signifies 'venerated'.

1648 A Tytirus, that shall not cease | Th' Augustus of our world to praise: FANSHAWE, Ode on H. M.'s Procl., p. 227. 1675 the Northern Augustus the great Gustavus [an anagram]: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 111. ch. x. § 2, p. 122.

aul. See aoull.

Aula Rēgis, phr.: Lat.: lit. 'the king's hall', a court instituted in England by William I., consisting of the great officers of state. Its powers have been transferred to other

1760 But amongst these Alterations the Court of Exchequer retained the greatest Similitude of the Aula Regis: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 467. 1818 For Mr Crawley, Sen. may be justly styled the grand conservator of the peace of Ballydab; and with his worthy sons, I must say, forms an aula regis Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol III. ch. i. p. 17 (1819). 1843 the Aula Regis contained within itself all the powers which are now discovered that the same of the first results of the same of the ributed among the various courts: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, Pict. Hist. Eng., Vol. III. p. 600/2.

Aulic council, the personal council of the Emperor in the old German Empire, named from his hall (aula), see Aula Regis. Aulic councillor is Eng. rendering of Hofrath (q.v.).

1721 AULICK belonging to the Emperor of Germany's Court: BAILEV. 1826 Vivian soon asked for his bed, which, though not exactly fitted for an Aulic Councillor. nevertheless afforded decent accommodation: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. vIII. ch. ii. p. 467 (1881).

aum(e): Du. See ohm 1.

aumeen, ameen, amin, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. amīn, 'trustworthy person', 'inspector': native officials employed by civil courts in various capacities implying trust, such as getting information, acting as bailiff of a court, &c.; a native serving on the land-survey.

1776 I will give you the business of Aumeen of the Khalsa: Trial of Joseph Fowke, B, 12/2 1817 Native officers called aumeens, were sent to collect accounts: Mill, Brit. India, IV. 12 (1840). [Yule] 1878 The Ameen employed in making the partition of an estate: Life in the Mofussil, I. 206. [Lb.]

aumil, sb.: Hind. fr. Arab. 'āmil, 'agent': a collector of revenue under a native Indian government, a farmer of the

1797 Meir Cossim appointed Annuls to the collection of the revenues rather than Zemindars: Encyc. Brit, Vol. VIII. p. 537/x 1804 the annul (or fiscal officer) of the district immediately repaired to the spot where the body was said to have fallen: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 397, 1809 Of the annul I saw nothing: Lord Valentia, Voy., 1. 412. [Vile] 1841 words unintelligible to English ears, with lacs and crores, zemindars and aumils, sunnuds and perwannahs: MACAULAY, Warren Hastings, p. 172 (Cassell, 1886). 1883 zemindars, annils, chowdrys, and canoongoes: XIX Century, Sept., p. 424.

aumildar, sb.: Hind. 'amaldar, 'one holding office', fr. Arab. 'amal, = 'work', with Pers. suffix of noun of agent: a factor or manager, (among the Mahrattas) a collector of revenue, the latter sense limited to Mysore and a few other districts.

abt. 1780 having detected various frauds in the management of the Amuldar or renter: R. Orme, Hist. Milit. Trans., III. 496 (1803). [Yule] 1804 I know the character of the Peshwah, and his ministers, and of every Mahiatta amildar sufficiently well: Wellington, Disp., iii. 38. [ib]

aumônière, sb.: Fr.: an alms-purse, a purse carried at the girdle. Anglicised in 14, 15 cc. as awmener, awmer, and almer.

1834 Berengaria...is represented with a small pouch called an aulmonière: Planché, Brit. Costume, 89. [N.E.D.] 1883 The little plush aumônière: D. Goodale, in Harper's Mag., July, 241/1. [16.]

aura, sb.: Lat.: 'breath', 'breeze'.

1. a subtle emanation, a volatile effluvium.

1732 that volatile essence of the soul, that ætherial aura: Berkelev, Alciphr., II. 35. [N. E. D.]

- a so-called 'electric atmosphere', a current of air due to discharge of electricity from a point.
- a sensation as of cold air rushing from some part of the body to the head felt before epileptic and hysteric seizures.

*aurea mediocritas, phr.: Lat.: the golden mean. See Hor., Od., II. x. 5.

aurelia, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. It.: 'a silk-worm in its cocoon': a chrysalis or pupa, esp. of a butterfly.

1607 All Caterpillers are not converted into Aureliaes: Topsell, Serpents, 669. [N.E.D.] 1665 a Worm, whence 'tis changed into an Aurelia...whence it becomes a Papilio or Butterfly, in the Theca or Case: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 5, p. 89. 1691 I see no reason but their Aurelia also may pretend to a specifick Difference from the Caterpillers and Butterflies: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 23 (1701). — changing into Aurelia's: ib., Pt. II. p. 327.

*aureola, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. adj. aureolus, dim. of aureus, 'golden': a little crown, the celestial crown of a martyr, virgin, or doctor, the 'glory' round the head or figure in early pictures, a halo. Anglicised as aureole.

1483 The vyrgyns shall have the crowne that is callyd Aureola: Canton. Gold Leg., 348/r. [N.E.D.] 1626 certain aureolas, certain lesser crowns of their own And these aureolas they ascribe only to three sorts of persons—to Virgins, to Martyrs, to Doctors; Donne, Serm., 73. [C.E.D.] 1691 that great Day, when the Almighty shall dispense -lureola to those Champions who have signalized their Valour and Fidelity by Heroick Actions; J. Rav, Creation, Pt. II. p. 412 (1701). 1738 Aureola, the crown of glory, given by painters and statuaries, to saints, martyrs, and confessors: Chambers, Cycl. 1859 My aunt was the aureola of good leport; Once a Week, Oct. 1, p. 266/2 1883 Her locks were combed out in a sort of "aureola" round her well-shaped head: Daily Telegraph. Sent. 11. p. 5/5 Telegraph, Sept. 11, p. 5/5

aureus (nummus, = 'coin', suppressed), sb.: Lat.: lit. 'golden': the standard gold coin of Rome, equal to 100 sesterces, and worth about £1. is. id.; also a weight of a drachm and a half.

1609 he promised unto them all throughout five aurei apeece, and every one a pound of silver besides: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc, Bk, XX. ch. iv. p. 149. 1645 ten denarii [make] an aureus: Evelvn, Duary, Vol. i. p. 182 (1850). 1839 But if Constantius lays on Athanasius a fine of a single aureus. GLADSTONE, cited in Macaulay's Essays, p. 481 (1877).

*auri sacra fames, phr.: Lat.: 'accursed hunger for gold'; Virg., Aen., ni. 57, Quid non mortālia pectora cōgis, auri sacra fames? 'To what dost thou not drive human hearts, accursed hunger for gold?'

1583 STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 71 ro. 1657 John Trapp, Com Old Test., Vol. III. p. 3/2 (1868). 1824 The love of gain—the aurs sacra fames—is a no less constantly operating principle: Edin Rev., Vol. 40, p. 20. 1860 W. H. Russell, Darry, Vol. 1, p. 81.

aurichalcum: Lat. See orichalcum.

*auricula, sb.: Lat.: lit. 'the external ear', dim. of auris. ='ear': a species of Primula, called Bear's ear from the shape of its leaves, a popular garden flower.

1664 earth-up, with fresh and light Mould, the Roots of those Iuricula's which the Prosts may have uncover'd: EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p. 197 (1729)

— Sow Auricula-seeds in Pots. 1b, p. 196. 1696 beds of tulips, cantations, auricula, tuberose: — Corresp, Vol. III. p. 363 (1850). 1728 auriculas, enrich'd | With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves: J. Thouson, Spring, 533 (1834). 1767 The best auriculas in pots should be well protected from excessive rains, snow, or sharp fiosts: J. Abbackcounte, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 43 (1803). 1826 my favourite stands of auriculas: Lord Beaconspileld, Viv. Grey, Bk. vi. ch. vi p. 349 (1881).

auriflamme: Fr. See oriflamme.

*auriga, sb.: Lat.: charioteer.

1877 a personage standing in a biga driven by an auriga and followed by two swordsmen: Times, Feb. 17. [St.]

aurochs ("1), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. aurochs, old form of auerochs, = the Ur-ox, or Ox Urus, Bos Urus: a sort of bison or Bonasus (qq. v.), which formerly inhabited most of Europe, now extinct; also applied to another species Bos Rison or Bos Bonasus, still extant in the forests of Lithuania, mentioned by Pennant, Brit. Zool., 1766.

1797 Encyc. Brit., Vol. III. p. 407/2.

*Aurōra, sb.: Lat.: 'dawn', 'goddess of dawn'.

1. dawn, glow of dawn: often personified after the Roman goddess; also metaph. rise, beginning.

goddess; also metaph. rise, beginning.

1483 On the thyrd nyght after, nygh the rysyng of aurora: Caxton, Gold.

Leg., 4304. [N. E. D.] 1506 When that aurora, did well appeare | In the
depured ayre, and cruddy firmament: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. A i ro.

1582 Thee stars are darckned, glittring Aurora reshined: R. Stanyhunst, Tr.

Virgil's Aen., Bk. Iii. p. 87 (1880). 1589 When first in faire delicious
cheekes were wrought, | Aurora brought hir blush, the Moone hir white:
R. Greene, Menaphon, p. 79 (1880). 1616 faire Auroras streames:
B. Jonson, Masques, Wks., p. 998 (1616). 1667 which th' only sound | Of
leaves and fuming rills, Aurora's fan, | Lightly dispersed: Milton, P. L., v. 6.

1673 the reflection thereof (the light of a town at night] from the clouds and
atmosphere appeared to us like the Aurora or Crepusculum: J. Ray, Yourn.

Low Countr., p. 317. 1748 You cannot shut the windows of the sky, |
Through which Aurora shews her brightening face: J. Thomson, Castle of
Indolence, II. iii, p. 220 (1834). 1880 might be termed the tints of Aurora:

J. Pavy, Confident, Agent, ch. vi. p. 33.

bef. 1885 Thence curves the coast to face the Cynosure, | And lastly trends Auroraward its lay: Burton, quoted in note, in Linschoten's Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 119 (1885).

- a rich orange hue, the color of the sky at dawn. 1662 The fruit at first is green, but being ripe turns Orange, or Aurora coloured: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 11. p. 119 (1669).
 - 3. for Aurora australis, Aurora borealis (qq. v.).

1788 Last, she sublimes th' Aurora of the poles, The flashing elements of female souls: Burns, Wkr., II. 183. [N. E. D.] 1835 A very faint aurora was seen in the south-eastern horizon....There was a brilliant aurora to the southwest, extending its red radiance as far as the zenith: Str J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xiv. p. 223. 1853 the southern sky presented the appearance of a day aurora attending on the sun: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxxiv.

*Aurōra austrālis: Late Lat.: 'southern lights', a luminous glow radiating over the sky from the southern magnetic pole, perhaps an electric phenomenon.

1741 An account of the Aurora Australis observed at Rome, January 27, 1740: Phil. Trans, XLI. 744, Title. [N. E. D.] 1885 The coronal light seemed to quiver in a way that reminded Mr. Marten of the unsteadiness of the aurora australis: Athenæum, Nov. 21, p. 672/2.

*Aurōra boreālis: Late Lat.: 'northern lights', a luminous glow radiating over the sky from the northern magnetic pole, perhaps an electric phenomenon; visible at night, and rare, except in the Arctic regions. See Boreas.

1717 On February the 5th, 1716—7, at Eight at Night, an Aurora Borealis appeared: Phil. Traus., xxx. 584. [N. E. D.] 1738 Aurora Borealis, or Aurora Septentrionalis, the northern dawn, or light; is an extraordinary meteor, or luminous appearance, shewing it self in the night-time, in the northern part of the heavens. CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1758 the aurora borealis, or north light: Tr. Horrebow, ch. lxxvi p 95. 1787 A most remarkable aurora borealis overspread the hemisphere: Gent. Mag., 931/1. 1821 a new | Aurora borealis spread its finges | O'er the North Pole. Byron, Vision of Youfg, xxvii. 1835 An aurora borealis was observed at one o'clock, and the barometer 10se to 30°73': Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xii. p. 188.

aurum fulminans, phr.: Late Lat.: lit 'thundering gold', an explosive precipitate of chloride of gold obtained by adding ammonia.

1641 An easie and cheap powder like unto aurum fulminans: John French, Art Distill., Bk. v. p. 165 (1651). 1673 it will explode with a very smart crack like to Aurum fulminans. J. Ray, Fouri. Low Countr., p. 202. 1684 If chymists can make their aurum fulminans, what strange things may this infernal chymist affect? I. Mather, Remark. Provid., in Lib. of Old Authors, p. 88 (1856). bef. 1719 Some aurum fulminans the fabrick shook: Garth. [C. E. D.]

aurum mūsicum, a. mūsīvum, phr.: Late Lat.: bronze powder, bisulphuret of tin.

abt. 1520 With aurum mussuum euery other lyne | Was wrytin' J. Skelton, Garl. of Laur., 1167, Wks., Vol 1. p. 408 (1843) 1672 That common Sal Armoniac, Sulphur, Mercury and Tin will be sublimed into a Gold-like substance, that participates of most, if not of all the Ingredents, may appear by the account I have elsewhere given of the way, I us'd in making Aurum Musicum. R. Boyle, Virtues of Gents, p. 168 1721 AURUM MOSAICUM, or Musicum, a Composition made use of by Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Colour like Brass or Copper: Bailey.

*aurum põtābile, phr.: Late Lat.: 'drinkable gold', a cordial containing gold dissolved in some volatile oil. Obs.

1471 Thus shall ye have both greate Elixir, and Aurum Potabile, | By the grace and will of God, to whom be lawd eternally: G. RIPLEY, Comp. Alch., Ep., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 116 (1652). 1593 Why tippe they theyr tongues with Aurum potabile? NASHE, Christs Teares, Wks., iv. 206 (Grosart). 1610 Aurum potabile being | The onely medicine for the ciuil Magistrate: B. JONSON, Alch., iii. r, Wks., p. 636 (1616). 1646 this is that the Chymists mainly drive at in the attempt of their Aurum Potabile: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxii. p. 130 (1686). 1653 Monsieur Roupel sent me a small phial of his aurum potabile: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 298 (1872). 1662 Only the king had aurum potabile, a golden water prepared, which he and his eldest son alone might drink: JOHN TRAPP, Com., Vol. II. p. 117/1 (1867). 1721 AURUM POTABILE. Gold made liquid, so as to be drinkable: Bailey.

aurum vitae, phr.: Late Lat.: 'gold of life', a kind of cordial, supposed to contain gold.

1641 their sophisticated oils, and salts, their dangerous and ill prepared Turbithes, and Aurum vitæ's: John French, Art Distill., To Reader, sig. B 2 ro (1651).

auspex, pl. auspicēs, sb.: Lat.: one who observed the flight of birds, a kind of augur in Ancient Rome.

1598 Shee should heare the words of the Auspices or hand-fasters: GREEN-WEY, Tacitus' Ann., 151 (1604). [N.E. D.] abt. 1609 In the midst went the Auspices; after them, two that sung: B JONSON, Masques, Wks., p. 553/1 (1860). 1652 It makes the Auspex watch the birds in their several postures: N. CUL-VERWEL, Light of Nature, ch. xiii. p. 135.

auspicator, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. auspicāri, 'to take omens': an auspex or augur.

1652 the Pullarian Auspicator would needs be presaging clean contrary to his tokens: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 330.

auspice ($\underline{u} =$), \underline{sb} .: Eng. fr. Fr. auspice, fr. Lat. auspicium (q, v).

I. an observation of the flight of birds by an auspex or augur for purposes of divination; hence, an omen, a presage, esp. of a happy import.

1600 Whiles the Generall was occupied hereabout, there arose some warbling amongst the chicken-maisters touching the auspice or presage of that day: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. x. ch. xl. p. 382. 1601 [martins] are of great account in Auspices, and presage good: — Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. xo, ch. 18, Vol. 1. p. 278. 1796 This auspice (the publication of a pamphlet) was instantly followed by a speech from the throne, in the very spirit of that pamphlet: Burke, Regic. Peace, iii. Wks., vitr. 327. [N. E. D.]

2. since magistrates began their office with auspicia in Ancient Rome, the Lat. word came to mean 'chief command'; hence, auspice has come to mean 'beneficial influence', 'successful direction', 'patronage'.

bef. 1637 It [the armada] was so great, | Yet by the auspice of Eliza beat. B. Jonson, Masques at Court. [C. E. D.] 1667 that Town. Which by his Auspice they will nobler make: DRYDEN, Ann. Mirah., 289, p. 73 1855 the home of marine zoology and botany in England, as the Firth of Forth, under the auspices of Sir John Dalzell, has been for Scotland: C. Kingsley, Glaucus, p. 54.

auspicium, pl. auspicia, sh.: Lat.: an observation made by an auspex or augur for purposes of divination, without which no important public business was begun in Ancient Rome.

1600 the Dictator ...went back to Rome to take the Auspicium: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. vIII p. 302.

1609 the Auspicia either distracted them or prohibited them to encounter — Tr Marc., Bk. xIV. ch. ix. p. 22

Auster: Lat.: name of the south wind.

abt. 1374 Yif pe cloudy wynde auster blow felliche: Chaucer, Tr. Boethius, Bk. II. p. 39 (1868). 1506 The radiant bryghtnes, of golden Phebus | Auster gan couer, wyth clowdes tenebrus: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. B ii vo. 1590 Auster and Aquilon with winged steeds, | All sweating, tilt about the watery heavens: Marlowe, I Tamburd, iii. 2 (15292), p. 21/1 (1858). 1603 Auster and Boreas iousting furiously | Vinder hot Cancer, make two Clouds to clash: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 15 (1668). 1640 Auster arose | With blust'ring rage H. More, Phil Po., I. 52, p. 14 (1647). 1748 Where nought but putrid steams and noisome fogs | For ever hung on drizzly Auster's beard J. Thouson, Castle of Indolence, II. lxvvii. p. 245 (1834).

aut Caesar aut nullus (or nihil), phr.: Lat.: 'either a Caesar or a nobody' (or 'nothing'), either extreme success or utter failure. The phrase is said to have been used by Julius Caesar, the great Roman Dictator, when young, just before a critical election. He meant "(I shall be) successful to an extent worthy of me, Caesar, or a corpse". The significance subsequently attached to his family name, Caesar, has modified the meaning of the phrase.

has modified the meaning of the phrase.

[1549 he woulde saie to hym, eyther a Cæsar or nothing: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol 69 vol.] 1614 But the worst is, things are come to that point, that we must now be Cæsar aut nihil, and yet, if the best come that can be expected, I doubt we shall find that we are not so much risen as the place fallen: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 301 (1848) 1633

Aut Cæsar, aut nihil, the king he must be, or nothing: T. ADAMS, Com., p. 832/2 (1865) 1647 Aut Cæsar aut nullus as he said to his mother: John Trapp, Com. New Test., p. 141/2 (1868). 1660 Now or never. If you let slip your hold you are undone—aut Cæsar aut Nullus: J. Tatham, Rump, Wiss., p. 208 (1879). 1811 There is in the boy a character of 'aut Cæsar aut nullus': L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. I. p. 222 (2nd Ed.). 1813 Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 272 (1832). 1886 Those who insist that for a public school boy it [classical education] must be aut Cæsar aut nihil must be held responsible for that intellectual vacuity which has too often survived... a public school training: Athenæun, July 17, p. 79/3.

autarky ($2 \le 1$), -chie, -chy, αὐτάρκεια, sh: Eng. fr. Gk., or Gk.: self-sufficiency. The h is wrong, but perhaps intended to keep c hard.

abt. 1643 Autarchie or selfe sufficiency: Maximes Unfolded, 4. [N. E. D.] 1657 these have an autarky, a self sufficiency, such as godliness is never without: John Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. II. p. 50/2 (1868). 1660 nor the most Quintessential Stoicks find an autaprea...within their own souls: J. SMITH, Sel. Disc., p. 130 (1673). 1677 every good and virtuous man hath or may attain a sort of autaprea or self-fulness: J. Howe, Wks., p. 31/ (1834). 1701 much of the observance of this precept lies in that autaprea, that contentedness and satisfaction of mind with our own estate, which will surely keep us from this disordered coveting: ABP. LEIGHTON, Ten Commandments, Prec. x. Wks., p. 642.

auto, sb.: Sp. or Port.: lit. 'act'.

I. a drama (by a Spanish or Portuguese author).

1779 Autos and mysterios are prohibited on the theatres of Madrid:
H. SWINBURNE, Trav. Spain, iii. 9. [N. E. D.]

2. for Sp. auto de fé, Port. auto da fé (q. v.).

1563 they brought the said Nicholas Burton, with... other prisoners...into the city of Seville, to a place where the said inquisitors sat in judgment, which they called the Auto, with a canvas coat; whereupon...was painted the huge figure of a devil, tormenting a soul in a flame of fire: FONE, A. & M., Bk. XII. Vili. 514 (1853). bef. 1600 there were that came one hundreth mile off, to see the saide Auto (as they call it): R. Tomson, in R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. III. p. 451.

*auto da fé, Port.; auto de fé, Sp.: phr.: act of faith.

1. a public judicial 'act' or sentence of the Inquisition. See auto 2, quot. fr. Foxe. Rare.

1723 There will be an Auto da Fé in the Church of the Monastery of St. Dominick [in Lisbon]: Lond. Gaz., No. 6207/r. [N. E. D.]

2. a day of public execution of a sentence of the Inquisition.

1763 Wilkes has been shot...instead of being burnt at an auto da fe, as the Bishop of Gloucester intended: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 134 (1857).

1804 who seemed piously to deplore their own inability to refute his heresies in the flames of an auto da fe: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 383. 1817 My case was supposed to comprise all the crimes which could, and several which could not, be supposed to comprise all the crimes which could, and several which could not, be committed; and little less than auto-da-fe was anticipated as the result: Byrkon, Wks., Vol. xv p. ze5 note (1833). 1818 Familiars and inquisitors for ministers of state, and auto-da-fes for national festivals: LADV MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1 ch. ii. p. 87 (1830). 1828 Then comes the bigotry—the stake—the auto-da-fe of scandal LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxiii p. 67 (1859). 1829 Some. were again received into the Christian fold. condemned to heavy penance; others were burnt at auto de fes W. IRVING, Conq of Granada, ch. lxvii. p. 373. 1837 those romances on which the curate and barber of Don Quixote's village performed so cruel an auto da fe: MACAULAY, Essays, p. 414 (1877). 1850 Shall we take him to the publisher's, or make an auto-da-fe of him? Thackerary, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 28 (1839). 1888 Nor can it be questioned that autos de fe were spectacles highly popular in Spain: Athenaeum, Aug. 4, p. 154/3.

*autochthōn, ρl . autochthones, -ons, sb: Gk. $a \vec{v} \tau \acute{o} \chi \theta \omega \nu$, pl. $a \vec{v} \tau \acute{o} \chi \theta \sigma \nu e s$, = '(sprung from) the land $(\chi \theta \acute{\omega} \nu)$ itself' $(a \vec{v} \tau o -)$, 'of original native stock'.

1. lit. born or made from the soil itself. Rare.

1. 121. DOTH OF MAGE FROM the Soll Itself. Rate.

1579 the first inhabitants which occupied the countrey of Attica, the which were called Autochthones: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 2 (1612). 1625 Of which Nations the first, for their Antiquitie, vaunted of themselues that they were cartogloves, and the second, ωροσέληνοι, as if they had beene bred immediately of the Earth, or borne before the Moone: Purchas, Plagrims, Vol. 1. Bk i. p. 107. 1630 And as the Arcadian, and Attiques in Greece for their immemorial antiquity, are said to vaunt of themselves, that the one are Προσέλυνοι [sic] before the Moon; the other αὐτόχθονες issued of the earth: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. lk. p. 364 (1678). 1646 So did the Athenians term themselves αὐτόχθονες or Aborgines, and in testimony thereof did wear a golden Insect on their Heads...There was therefore never any Autochthon, or Man arising from the Earth, but Adam: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. 1. p. 228 (1686).

2. (mostly pl.) aborigines, original or earliest known inhabitants.

1590 for there is no mention made that they came out of any other countrey, but they were called Autochthones, borne of themselues in the lande of Attica: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 325. 1657 Mizraim, the founder of the Egyptians...who vainly boasted that they were auroyboves, as ancient as their land: John Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 11. p. 596/2 (1868).

autocrator, αὐτοκράτωρ, sb.: Gk.: ltt. 'self-master', an absolute ruler, esp. the Emperor of Russia.

1662 he was Αυτοκρατωρ a mighty monarch, an absolute emperor: John Trapp, Conn., Vol. II p. 2/2 (1867) 1793—6 The emperor, or autocrator of Russia, (the present empress styles herself autocratria) is absolute: J. Morsz, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 88. 1810 The general-autocrator, Chares, was absent with the fleet and mercenary army: W. MITFORD, Greece, Vol. VIII. (h. XNIV. p. 200 (1878)

autocratrice, sb.: Fr. fr. autocratrix, fem. of autocrator,

1767 I do not think that the Autocratrice of all the Russias will be trifled with by the Sarmatians: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 187,

autocratrix, sb.: Mod. Lat. fem. fr. Gk. αὐτοκράτωρ: female absolute ruler, title adopted by Catherine II. Empress (in her own right) of Russia.

1762 Autocratrix of all the Russias: Gent. Mag., 382. [N. E. D.] 1793—6 [See autocrator]. 1819 This project the Autocratrix of all the Russias failed not to resume: T. Hopp, Anast., Vol. II. ch. x. p. 232 (1820). 1841 Catherine II., by the grace of God, Empress and Autocratrix of all the Russias: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, Pict. Hist. Eng., Vol. 1. p. 21 note.

αὐτοδίδακτος, adj. used as sb.: Gk.: self-taught. Anglicised in 18 c. as autodidact.

1622 Others...are αυτοδίδακτοι, and haue no other helpes saue God: PEACHAM, Comp. Gent., ch. iv. p. 37.

*autographon, -phum, pl. -pha, Gk. αὐτόγραφον, neut. adj. used as sb.: 'self-written', i.e. something written by an author's own hand. Anglicised as autograph with modification of meaning (19 c.) to a specimen of a person's own handwriting or signature.

1659 The autographa of the sacred Penmen: BP. Walton, Consid. Considered, 61. [N. E. D.] bef. 1733 Memoirs...one particularly, of which he hath the Autographon by him: R. North, Examen, p. xiv. (1740).

*Autolycus: Gk. Mythol.: son of Hermes (Mercury), celebrated for his skill as a thief; also, a character in Shakspeare's Wint. Tale, described in the dram. pers. as 'a rogue'.

[1611 My father named me Autolycus; who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles: Shaks., Wint. Tale, iv. 3, 24.] 1882 He was a kind of reputable Autolycus, picking up the unconsidered trifles which gradually make a career: H. Merivale, Faucit of Balliol, 11. p. 15.

*automaton, pl. automata, -atons, sb.: Gk. αὐτόματον, neut. of adj. avrouatos, 'acting spontaneously'.

1. a piece of mechanism designed and manufactured by man, by which spontaneous movement is imitated. Perhaps Jonson wrote Automat.

Jonson Wrote Automat.

1611 But I beleeve it was done by a vice which the Grecians call ἀντὸματον:
T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. II p. 26 (1776). 1625 It is an Automa, runnes under water: B Jonson, Stap of News, ni. 1, Wks., p. 40 (1631). 1645 At the top of this turret, another automaton strikes the quarters: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I p. 205 (1872). 1673 Several automata and clocks of divers fashions. J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 245. 1684 our Senses are not only struck by Bodies so, as the Eyes of a Statue or an Automaton, but that we feel their impression. Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. II. p. 150. bef. 1733 Demonstrations of curious Automata. shewing their small Wheels, Arbors, and Pinions: R. North, Examen, III. vii 32, p. 575 (1740). 1822 The celebrated Jaques Droz, whose automatons were admired all over Europe: L Simond, Switzerland, Vol. I. D. 381.

2. something which is self-moving or self-acting, a natural organism or a living being regarded as acting mechanically or involuntarily.

1652 like so many automata, they were the principles of their own being and motion: N. Culwrwell, Light of Nature, ch. iii. p. 16. 1691 But if it be material, and consequently the whole Animal but a meer Machine or Automaton, as I can hardly admit, then must we have recourse to a Plastick Nature: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. I p. 58 (1701). 1705 those little automata, or self-moving things. J. Howe, Wks., p. 312/1 (1834). 1741 we took a huge liking to this Automaton is dog], when we were told of his useful Qualifications: J. OZELL, Tr. Tourne-fort's Voy. Levant, Vol. I p. 102. 1777 so false and pitiful a system of philosophy as the automata of Descartes: Lord Chesterfield, Lett. (Ti. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 103 (1777) 1780 make every particle of matter a machine or automaton: T. Reid, Corresp., Wks., p. 59/2 (1826).

2 a. a human being whose conduct suggests the idea of a machine, rather than of a being possessed of will and reason.

1785 An agreeable reverie...never fails to animate these automatons: Engl. Rev., Vol. VI. p. 96. 1818 It was in the bosoms of these American automata: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 134 (1819). 1844 Have these automata, indeed, souls? LORD BEACONSFIELD, Conungsby, Bk. IV. ch. M.

*autrefois acquit, phr.: Legal Anglo-Fr.: 'formerly acquitted', name of a plea.

1760 The Acquittal thereupon is not such a legal and perfect Acquittal of the Crime charged, as will intitle the Party to plead auterfoits acquit, in Case he be afterwards regularly prosecuted for the same Crime: GILDERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 200. 1833 No plea of autrefois acquit is received: Edin. Rev. Vol. 58, p. 145 1851 In any plea of autrefois convict or autrefois acquit is shall be sufficient for any defendant to state that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted: Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 100, § 28.

aux, part of phr.: Fr.: the form which the prep. à (q. v.)combined with the pl. article (les, uncombined) takes: 'to the', 'on the', 'at the', 'for the', 'according to the', 'with the '.

1860 a brace of partridges aux truffes [with truffles] and a magnificent mayonnaise: Once a Week, Feb. 11, p. 151/1.

auxēsis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $av\xi\eta\sigma\iota s$, 'increase': amplification; Rhet.: exaggeration, a gradual addition to the impressiveness of a statement.

1577 By this figure, auxesis, the orator doth make a low dwarf a tall fellow... of pebble stones, pearls; and of thistles, mighty oaks: H. PEACHAM, Card. Eloq., N. iiu. [T.] 1589 Auxesis, or the Auancer...we go still mounting by degrees and encreasing our speech with wordes or with sentences of more waight one then another: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. xix. p. 226 (1869). 1681 And so he makes an auxesis of it, a further lightening of his love, that he not only chose us to be holy, but also predestinated us unto adoption and glory: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. I. p. 87 (1861). 1721 Balley.

ava, sb.: name of a tree, native in the Sandwich Islands, the leaves of which yield a rank, intoxicating spirit; also, the liquor itself, and gen. ardent spirits.

1797 AVA, a plant so called by the inhabitants of Otaheite, in the South-Sea, from the leaves of which they express an intoxicating juice: Encyc. Brit. 1818 In Captam Dixon's Voyage...frequent mention is made of the intoxicating and injurious effect of a root called Ava...in some of the South Sea Islands: Med. & Phys. Yourn., Vol. XXIX. p. 108. 1845 the stream was shaded by the dark green knotted stem of the Ava,—so famous in former days for its powerful intoxicating effects: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. xviii. p. 410.

avadavat: Anglo-Ind. See amadavat.

*avalanche, sb.: Swiss-Fr. for avalance, 'descent'. See

I. a loosened mass of snow (and ice) descending swiftly down a mountain side, and often carrying with it stones, branches, &c.

1788 The Avalanches stun the thunder: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 146/2. 1813 But they are exposed to great danger from the descent of avalanches, or the sudden sliding down of whole fields of snow: Edin. Rev., Vol. II. p. 166. 1816 Till white and thundering down they go, | Like the avalanche's snow | On the Alpine vales below; Byron, Siege of Cor., xxiv. Wks., Vol. x. p. 136 (1832). 1822 the cup of smoking cafe au last stood still in their hand, while waiting in

breathless suspense for the next avalanche. L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1 p. 237 1853 the creation of an iceberg by debacle or avalanche. E. K. Kane, p. 237 1853 the creation of an ic 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. vui. p 57.

2. metaph. and in extended sense, any mass that makes a disastrous descent, a moving mass of white color.

⁹ 1796 I would overwhelm you with an Avalanche of Puns and Conundrums loosened from the Alps of my Imagination: S. T. Coleridge, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Esthin*, p. 18 (H. A. Bright, 1884). 1822 A dust avalanche destroyed one of these cottages last winter L. Simond, *Swatzerland*, Vol. 1. p. 291. 1886 The bulwarks were lined with the bales, so that she looked like a white avalanche gliding down the river. *Athenæum*, Nov. 13, p. 623/2.

avania, avar(r)ia (18 c.), avenia (17 c.), sb.: It. or Port.: an impost levied by a Turkish official, an extortionate (Turkish) exaction. Hence the adj. avanious = 'extortionate', in reference to Turks.

reference to Turks.

1599 For Auania of the Cady at Birrha, medlines] 200: R. Hakluyt, Toyages, Vol. II. p. 276

1612 They also oftentimes make Auchas of them, that is false accusations: In Purchas Pilgrins, Vol. II. Ek viii. p. 1344.

1615 presently exclaiming as if beaten by the other, complained to the Sauziacke: for which Auania they were compelled to part with eight hundred dollars Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 159 (1632).

1703 Their perpetual extortion and Avarria's: MAUNDRELL, Journ. Yerus, 93 (1721) (N. E. D.) 1738 Avaria Chambers, Cycl. 1742 Upon the making up of the great avania, I think it was that for recovery of the capitulations, a vast sum was to be raised, as his Relation shews. R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 422 (1826).

1819 Such was their dread of Marco's hostility and power, that, whenever he made a trip to Constantinople, the whole nobility took to their beds, in expectation of some new avaniah: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. L. ch. 211. p. 249 (1820).

1839 Here the Turkish government exacts no avaniah, levies no tax. Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 82.

1687 Their extravagant Evactions, and Avanious Practices: Rycaut, August and avanious desirant the letters.

[Properly avania and avaria are quite distinct, the latter (=Fr. averse) meaning 'damage to ship or cargo at sea' Dozy thinks avaria is from Arab., but (Eng. average). Devic and Prof. Robertson Smith doubt this. Avania, on the contrary, is undoubtedly Eastern, fr. Late Gk. à βανία, ='delation', which Langlès thinks is fr. Pers. āwān,='a decree of a tribunal' (Langlès, Tr. Sir J. Chardin's Voyages, Vol. I. p. 18).]

avant propos, phr.: Fr.: preliminary matter, the discourse which comes first.

1742 But I am not at all concerned lest frequent eulogies (which, by way of avant propos, I must here declare will advance themselves) should make me appear as partial to my subject: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. Pref., p. xiv. (1826).

avant-courier, sb.: Eng., often supposed to be Fr. It should, if Fr., be avant-coureur, which was Anglicised as vantcurrer (1579 NORTH, Tr. Plut., p. 111, Ed. 1612), vantcourriers, avantcourriours (1600—1603 HOLLAND), avauntcourier (1605 SHAKS., K. Lear, iii. 2, 5), Avant Currors (bef. 1658 CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 494, Ed. 1687). Instances of the en oneous treatment as French are not given, as it is uncertain if the authors are responsible in the instances at hand.

1670 The Avant Coureurs of the Duke of Mayenne's Army: Cotton, Espernon, I. iii. 110. [N. E. D.]

*avant-garde, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr., or Fr.: the advanced guard of a military force, the front part or van of an army. Anglicised 15 c.—19 c. The lopped modern form vanguard appears as vauntgarde (bef. 1579 T. HACKET, Tr. Amadis of France, Bk. X. p. 255), vantgard (1579 NORTH, Tr. Plut., p. 411, Ed. 1612).

1485 I shall not passe thys avauntgarde tyl I haue conquerd hym: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 58 (1881).

1591 The auantgard to obserue with what pace the middle battell marcheth: Garrarb, Art Warre, p. 251.

1600 hee marched before the avauntguard to discover the coasts: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1000.

1644 divers of the avant guard of horse carrying lances: Evelivin, Diarry, Vol. 11. p. 135 (1872).

1813 The grand avantguard to that most delicate and useful organ the eye: Pettigrew, Men. of Dr. Lettson, Vol. III. p. 351 (1817).

1855 Mohammed, who was still acting as avant-guard, had been for some time out of sight: J. L. Porter, Five Years in Damascus, p. 60 (1870).

avant-goût, sb.: Fr.: fore-taste, whet to the appetite before a repast.

1829 A slight avant-gout might only have heightened the relish of the public for the feast: Edin. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 149.

avantmur(e), sb.: Fr. avantmur: outer wall (in Fortification).

1530 Auantmur of a towne, auantmure: PALSGR.

avast (= 1), interj.: Eng. fr. Sp. abasto, = 'enough' (Oudin): hold!, stop!, enough!.

1762 Captain Crowe called out,—'Avast, avast!': Smollett, Launc. Greaves, ch. i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 7 (1817).

*avatar $(== \angle)$, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. ava-tāra = (lit.) 'down-passing', 'descent (of a deity)', 'incarnation': (a) Brahminical Mythol., an appearance on earth of a divine being, the character or phase in which the appearance is made; hence, (b) metaph. a manifestation in bodily form of an idea or principle, an emanation, an appearance (of a person) in a new character. Poets give the pron. $\angle = \underline{u}$.

son) in a new character. Poets give the pron. L = M.

a. 1784 The ten Avatárs or descents of the deity, in his capacity of Preserver Sir W. Jones, in Asiat. Res, i 234 [Yule] 1809 In other countries missionaries have had to create terms for these mysteries, but here they have the Primourke and the Avatar ready Quarterly Rev, Vol. I.
p. 215 1812 The Awatars of Vishnu, by which are meant his descents upon earth, are usually counted ten M Graham, Journal, 49. [Yule] 1883 That gem-ringed battle discus which he whirled | Cometh again to Krishna in his hand | For avatars to be: Edw. Arroll, Indian Idylis, 250.

b. 1821 The Irish Avatar [= the visit of George IV. to Ireland] Byron, Title 1827 and considering their pitch of extravagant ferocity, there was little chance of their losing it, unless an Avatar of their Evil Spirit had brought Satan himself to dispute the point in person Scott, Napoleon, Vol. 1 ch. vii. prof. 1872 all which cannot blind us to the fact that the Master is merely another avatar of Dr. Holmes himself: Sat. Rev, Dec. 14, p. 768 [Yule] 1888 There are things in history as important as the rare avatars of heroism: Atheneum, Oct. 6, p. 443/1.

Athenœum, Oct. 6, p. 443/1.

*avē, interj. and sb.: Lat.: and pers. sing. imperat.='be well', 'fare well'.

I. interj.: hail!, welcome!; farewell!.

1377 Aue raby, quod pat ribaude .And kiste hym: Langl , P .Pl., B xvi. 151 [N. E. D] 1594 the king. Sits sadly dumping, aiming Cæsar's death, | Yet crying "Ave" to his majesty . Greene, $Orl\ Fur$, p. 94/2 (1861).

II. sb.: 1. an exclamation of welcome.

1603 Their loud applause and Aves vehement. Shaks, Meas. for Meas., 1. 1, 71. 1634 And for her Ave her sacrifice is bettered with Jewels her kindred throw upon her: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., 191. [N E. D.]

II. sb.: 2. short for **Ave Maria** (q.v.).

abt. 1230 Wended ou to vre Leafdi onlonesse, & cneoled mid fif auez: Ancr. R., 18. [N. E. D] abt. 1375 and pat hit so may be | eke to pater and aue: Lay-Folks Mass-Book (Brit. Mus. Royal MS. 17 B. XVII.), 60, Simmons' Text B. p 6 (1870) 1406 a Pater-noster and a aue: Irok Bidding Prayer, 16., p. 65. bef 1529 And woteth neuer what their rede, | Paternoster, Ave, nor Crede: J. Skelton, Col. Cloute, 237, Wks., Vol 1 p 320 (1843) 1584 shall said fine Pater nosters, fine Aues, and one Credo: R. Scott, Disc Witch., Bk. XII. ch. ix. p 234. 1619 and what Papist doth not. really more addict immelfe to the blessed Virgin, then our blessed Lord. more Aues then Paternosters, more Fasts, Feasts to that name, then the Name of Christ. PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch. lxx. p. 700 1828 not failing to cross himself and say an ave, as he trode the consecrated ground: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. iv. p. 53 (1886). 1840 1 will order thirty Paters and thirty Aves: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 46 (1879). p. 53 (1886). **1840** I w Ingolds. Leg, p. 46 (1879).

II. sb.: 2 a. in combination, Ave-bell, the bell that rang at the hours for saying the Ave Maria.

1635 Dayly after three toulings of the Ave Bell: Pagitt, Christianogr., III. 88 (1636). [N. E. D.]

II. sb.: 2 b. the time of ringing of the Ave-bell.

1463 The seid chymes to goo also at the avees: Bury Wills, 29 (1850). [N. E. D.]

II sb.: 2 c. a bead on a rosary answering to the recitation of an Ave Maria.

1463 A peyre bedys of sylvir w 6 x. avees and ij. patern[oste]ris of sylvir and gilt: Bury Wills, 42 (1850). [N. E. D.]

Avē Caesar, phr.: Lat.: 'hail Caesar!'.

1580 a Crow may cry Aue Cæsær without any rebuke: J. Lvl.v, Euphues & his Engl., p. 256 (1868).

*Avē Caesar, moritūri te salūtāmus, phr.: Lat.: 'Hail, Caesar, we (who are) about to die salute thee!', the salutation of Roman gladiators to the Emperor before their deadly combats.

*Avē Marīa, phr.: Lat., also pronounced as if Italian, with the \bar{e} shortened. Anglicised as Ave Mary.

1. an invocation of the Virgin Mary, 'Hail Mary!'.

1827 Ave Maria! blessed Maid! | Lily of Eden's fragrant shade: Keble, Christ. Year, Hymn for Annunc.

2. the salutation of the angel to the Virgin, Luke, i. 28, with part of verse 42 added, used as a form of devotion, to which a prayer to the Virgin was appended in the 16 c.

which a prayer to the Virgin was appended in the 10 C. abt. 1230 Sigged Pater Noster & Ave Maria bo biuoren & éfter: Ancr. R., 22. abt. 1380 Dis is pe aue maria: Wyclif, Ave Maria, in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 204 (1880). abt. 1386 As hym was taught to knele adoun and seye! His Aue Marie as he goth by the weye: CHAUCER, Propress' Tale, C. T., 13438. abt. 1400 And in maner as wee seyn oure Pater Noster and oure Ave Maria, cownting the Pater Nosters, right so this Kyng seythe every day devoulty 300 Preyeres to his God: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xviii. p. 107 (1839). 1430—40 py Aue maria and pi crede: Boke of Curtaye, II. 147, in Babees Ek., p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868). 1483 in the ende of the Aue maria saye these wordes: CAXTON, Festyvall, fol. 159. bef. 1492 worshyppe

our lady with an Aue maria: — St. Katherin, sig. a nij ro/a. abt. 1500 A pater noster & Aue mary | Sey for pe saulys pat in peyne ly: Ashnol. MS. 61, 29, in Babees Bk. p. 19 (Furnivall, 1868) 1589 the Lords Prayer, the Aue Maria, and the Ten Commandments: R. Parke, Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin, Vol. II. p. 95 (1854). 1593 But all his mind is bent to holiness, | To number Ave-Maries on his beads: Shaks, II Hen VI., i 3, 59. 1616 Your holy reliques, beads, & crucifixes, | Your masses, Ave Maries, images, | Dirges, & such like idle fantasies: R. C., Times' Whistle, I. 335, p. 13 (1871). 1629 Upon them [the holy Stayres] none dare goe but in that manner, saying so many Ave-Maries and Paternosters and to kisse the nailes of steele CAPT. J Shith, Wiks., p. 828 (1884) 1688 If your beads you can tell, and say Ave Mary well: W. W. Wilkins' Polit Bal., Vol. I. p. 264 (1860). 1880 He goes off into Ave Marias just when his friends are waiting for him. Mrs. Oliphant, Cervantes, 99.

2 a. used as a measure of time, and to denote the hour at which the Ave Maria was said.

1558 lette it reste the space of an Aue Maria: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I fol. 1127. 1604 the space of an Ave Maria: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 155 (1880). 1625 they began to give the Communion in all three Porches of the Church, and it continued with the Aue Maria: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii p. 1060. 1837 The bell of the village church was tolling the Ave Maria: C. MacFarlane, Bandith & Publication 1937. Robbers, p. 181.

2 b. name of a small bead on a rosary, and hence, of a kind of pearl.

1604 Some [pearls] they call Ave Marias, being like the small graines of beades: E Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. 1v p 226

1617 in the euening about Aue Marie time: F. Moryson, Itm., Pt. I. p. 159.
1623 the Ave Mary bel rings: Howell, Lett., III. XXXI p 110 (1645).
1642 I could never hear the Ave-Mary Bell without an elevation: SIR TH. Brown, Relig Med., § iii Wks., Vol. II. p 321 (1852)

avenage, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. avénage: payment in oats of the claims of a feudal superior.

1594 Barstable . yeeldeth greate store of ottes .whence her Ma^{tie} hath greate store of prouision of auenage: Norden, *Spec. Brit.*, Essex, 9 (1840). [N. E. D.]

avengement, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. avengement: act of retribution, execution of vengeance.

1494 in auengement of his sayd lordes deth: Fabyan, ch. cl. [R.] 1590 For of his hands he had no governement, | Ne car'd for blood in his avengement: Spens, F. Q, i. iv. 34. 1649 to impute the death of Hotham to God's avengement of his repulse at Hull: Milton, *Iconoclastes*. [C. E. D.]

avenir, sb.: Fr.: future, hopes, prospects.

1849 Your queen is young, she has an avenir: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 263 (1880).

*aventurier, fem. -ière, sb.: Fr.: adventurer, fem ad-

1750 Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of fine-dressed and fine-spoken chevaluers d'industrie and avanturiers, which swarm at Paris: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 4 (1774). 1758 she must be a kind of aventuriere, to engage so easily in such an adventure, with a man whom she had not known above a week 'zō., No. 108, p. 417.

*avenue ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. avenue. The form ad**venue** is refashioned after the Lat. advenīre, = 'to approach', whence Fr. avenue comes.

1. an approach, passage, pass; also metaph.

1600 the avenues of the Alps which were closed with the winter snow: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. xxvII. p. 665. — strengthning their wards and quarters, with a good Corps de guard against all Advenues: ib., Bk. v. p. 207. 1632 he hath blockt vp all the Avenues or passages to this Citie: Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes, No. 46, Sept. 22, p. r. 1693 His nose and mouth, the avenues of breath: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 19 (Bohn, 1854). 1712 the unguarded Avenues of the Mind: Speciator, No. 396, June 7, p. 580/1 (Morley). bef 1733 Ignoranius had dammed up the Avenues to it [Law] for diverse Years R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 81, p. 646 (1740).

the act of approaching. Obs.

1639 The first heate you raise by your avenues and addresses will coole: Saltmarsh, *Pract. Policie*, 23. [N. E. D.]

3. the main approach to a residence standing in grounds, esp. when bordered by trees; hence, any roadway between rows of trees; a double row of trees.

rows ot trees; a double row of trees.

1645 It is a lofty edifice, with a beautiful avenue of trees: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 175 (1872). 1684 The avenues to it are very pleasant, being as it were Alleys of great Trees, which are called Tchinar; J. P. Tr. Tavernier's Traw, Vol. 1. Bk. i p. 24. 1724—9 a vast number of Rows of Trees, planted in curious Order for Avenues and Vista, all leading up to the Spot of Ground where the old House stood: DE For, Tour Gt Brit., Vol. 1. p. 118 (1753). 1784 Cowper, Task, 1. Poems, Vol. 11. p. 14 (1808). 1814 half-hidden by the trees of the avenue; Scott, Waverley, p. 93. 1815 They followed each other to a broad avenue of limes: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. 111. ch. vi. p. 321 (1833). 1840 If, on the contrary, they can manage to descry it, and, proceeding some five or six furlongs through the avenue, will ring at the Lodge-gate. they will be received with a hearty old English welcome: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., Pref. to 1815 April 1816 April

4. a wide handsome street; a grandiose term for a street, such as 'Shaftesbury Avenue', London.

Averni, facilis descensus: Lat. See facilis d. A.

*Avernus: Lat.: Lake Avernus (Lago Averno) in Campania, lake in a deep valley whose pestiferous exhalations killed the birds that flew over it; hence, metaph. of anything regarded as an abyss, into which objects are drawn. Lat. Mythology placed the entrance to the infernal regions near it; hence, it signifies the infernal regions, and the adj. **Avernal**='infernal', 'hellish'.

1590 Ye Furies, that can mask invisible, | Dive to the bottom of Avernus pool: Marlowe, I Tamburl, iv 4 (1592), p. 29/1 (1858).

1819 And novious vapours from Avernus risen, | Such as all they must breathe who are debased | By servitude Byron, IVks., Vol. xi p 287 (1832).

1849 Their stomachs resemble Avernus, so easily and rapidly does everything descend into them: Sketches of Cantabs, p. 146.

1855 filling up the intervals by a perpetual dessert of microscopic animalcules, whirled into that lovely avernus, its mouth, by the currents of the delicate chae which clothe every tentacle: C Kingsley, Glaucus, p. 90. — because he dared to make a collection (at this moment, we believe, in some unknown abyss of that great Avernus, the British Museum) of fossil shells. 1b, p 7.

aveugle, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. aveugler: to blind, to hoodwink. Refashioned as inveigle.

1543 Whom they aveugled so with fayre words and sayings: In Calend St. Papers, IX. 287 [N E.D.]

avigato: Sp. See avocado.

*aviso. sb.: Sp. See adviso.

I. information, advice, notification.

1622 for forren aviso's, they write that Mansfelt hath bin beaten out of Germany' Howell, Lett, III v. p 55 (1645) 1632 some other particular passages as they are come to our hand, you shall partake of in the next. Invisoe: Contin of our Forraine Avisoes, No 46, Sept 22, p 81. 1634 But hither; and this vault shall furnish thee | With more aviso's then thy costly spyes: (1639) W Habington, Castara, Pt. II. p. 102 (1870)

an advice-boat, dispatch-boat.

1600 a barke of Ausso. another pinnesse of Ausso: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III p. 868. 1714 An Aviso or Pacquet-Boat: Let., in C. King's Brit. Merch, III. 225 (1721) [N. E. D.]

*avizandum, avisandum, gerund. used as sb. of Mod. Lat. avizāre, = 'to consider': 'consideration' of a case when a judge takes time to consider before delivering judgment. A common term of Scotch Law, generally in the phrase "take it ad avizandum".

1360 "To hear is to obey", said Hawkesley; "that is to say, we'll take it ad [into] avisandum". Once a Week, Dec. 22, p 702/1

avocado, sb.: Sp. avocado: lit. 'advocate', substituted for aguacate, fr. Aztec ahuacatl, also called in Eng. avigato-pear and alligator-pear. A large pear-shaped fruit, the fruit of an American and W. Indian tree (Persea gratissima, Nat. Order Lauraceae). The form alvacata may be fr. an earlier Sp. rendering of the native name, and perhaps accounts for the English corruption alligator.

1600 There are many kinde of fruits of the countrey...as plantans, sapotes... aluacatas, tunas, manitos, limons: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol III. p. 464. 1697 The Avogato Pear-tree is as big as most Pear-trees. the Fruit as big as a large Lemon: Dampier, Voy., I. 203 (1729) [N. E. D.] 1769 The avigato pear tree is between 30 and 40 feet in height: E. Bancroff, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 38.

*avocat, sb.: Fr.: barrister, advocate, pleader, counsel.

1644 both our avocats pleaded before the Lieutenant Civil: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 78 (1872). 1763 He recommended an avocat of his acquaintance to draw up the memorre, and introduced him accordingly: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 258 (1817) 1882 M. Lachaud, unlike most successful avocats, never played any part in politics, even under the Empire, with which he warmly sympathised: Standard, Dec II, p. 5.

avogadore: It. See avvogadore.

avoira, awara, sb.: S. Amer.: name of a species of palm which grows in S. America, Desmoncus macranthus; also the fruit of this palm.

1796 I was particularly struck with the shaddock and awara...The awara, or avoira grows upon a species of palm-tree: STEDMAN, Surinam, Vol. L. ch. i. p. 22. 1820 The avoira is common in Surinam. It is a fruit about the size of an Orleans plum, and of a deep orange colour, nearly approaching to red. This fruit grows upon a species of palm-tree: Rev. W. BINGLEY, Trav. S. Amer., p. 88.

*avoirdupois, sometimes supposed to be Fr., is a corrupt 17 c. refashioning of the Eng. averdepois from the Old Fr. avoirdepois, introduced and Anglicised in the 14 c. or before, at first meaning 'merchandise of weight', i.e. sold by weight.

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*avoué, sb.: Fr.: 'attorney', 'solicitor'; a doublet of avocat (q.v.)

AVOUE

1828 I should suppose him some retired avoué, or a judge perhaps Engl. in France, Vol II p. 68

avoyer, sb.: Fr. perhaps fr. It. avvogadore: formerly the title of the chief magistrate of some Swiss Cantons.

1586 as if the chiefe men in Bearne shoulde chuse an Auover La Primarad Fr Acad., p. 725 — In some places they have Aduoyers, or Bourg-maisters, as in the Cantons of Switzerland, and in the free townes of Germany 10, p. 624. 1704. The chief of the state are the two avoyers the reigning avoyer, or the avoyer of the commonwealth: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 521 (Bohn, 1854).

*avviso: It. See aviso.

*avvocato, -ado, sb.: It.: advocate, counsel, barrister.

1887 You are an avvocato, I understand .You've mistaken your profession. E. LVALL, Kinght-Errant, Vol. 1. p. 64.

avvocato del diabolo, phr.: It.: 'devil's advocate'. See advocatus diaboli.

1887 He is throughout too ready to put the worst construction on Darwin's acts, and carries his function of avvocato del diabolo a little too far: Athenæum, Jan 22, p. 132/1.

avvogadore, sb.: It.: in Venice, one of the three State conductors of criminal prosecutions; a procurator fiscal.

1549 Two Cat, or one of them with one of the Ausgadorz: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol 77 vo (1561). 1673 none can afterwards be admitted to enter, except he be a Counsellor, an Auxogador, one of the heads or chiefs of the Council of ten: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 159. 1820 as the Avogadori did, | Who sent up my appeal unto the Forty | To try him by his peers, his own tribunal: Byron, Doge of Ven, i. 2, Wks., Vol XII p. 69 (1832).

awali(m): Arab. See almah.

awm: Du. See ohm1.

axilla, sb.: Lat., dim. of āla (q. v.): (a) armpit; (b) Bot., axil, ala.

a. 1803 In an aneurism of the axilla, the surgeon, &c.: Med. & Phys. Sourn, Vol. x. p. 157. 1831 The axilla is the angle or cavity that lies beneath the junction of the arm with the shoulder: R. Knox, Tr. Cloquet's Anat., 309. b. 1830 Lindley, Introd. to Bot., p. 112 (1839).

axiom ($\angle = =$), axiome, Eng. fr. Fr. axiome; axiōma, Lat. fr. Gk. $d\xi l\omega\mu a_{,} =$ that which seems obviously right or true': sb.: that which is assumed as the basis of demonstration, that which is generally agreed to be evident without proof. Sometimes it is assumed that Logical and Mathematical axioms are necessary truths.

I. a general principle, a maxim, a fundamental law of any science (as an axiom of Euclid in Geometry).

1579 The Axiomaes of Aristotle: J. Lyly, Euphues, p. 100 (1868). 1595 And sober Axioms of Philosophie: G. Markhan, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 61 (1871). 1599 an Axiome in naturall philosophy: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., v. 5, Wks, p. 165 (1616). bef. 1600 Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser: HOOKER. [J.] 1604 the verie chiefe grounds and principall Axiomes of the Art Martiall: T. DIGGES, Foure Parad., 11. p 43. 1652 principles, axioms, maxims, theorems: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 109. 1675 I will. glance at their Dogmata, the Divine Axioms they delivered: J. SMITH, Christ, Ralig, Appeal, Bk. 1. ch. v. § 2, p. 24. 1678 that famous Axiom, so much talked of amongst the Ancients, De Nihilo Nihil, in Nihilum Nil posse reverti: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 30.

2. an axioma medium, in the Baconian philosophy, a generalisation from experience.

1625 a Number of subtile and intricate Axiomes, and Theorems: Bacon, Ess., xxvii. p. 345 (1871). bef. 1627 Wee haue Three that Drawe the Experiments of the Former Foure into Titles, and Tables, to give the better light, for the drawing of Observations and Axiomes out of them: New Atlantis, p. 44. 1843 The principles of Ethology are properly the middle principles, the axiomata media (as Bacon would have said) of the science of mind. Bacon has judiciously observed that the axiomata media of every science principally constitute its value: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 447 (1856).

3. a proposition (which the propounder deems fit to be stated).

1603 he hath written nothing of Syllogismes, of Axiomes: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1265. 1666 In doing this, he advances certain Axioms, and Conclusions: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 17, p. 308.

*axis, pl. axes, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. axis, pl. axēs,='axle', 'axle-tree', 'axis of the earth', 'the north pole', 'pin of a hinge': also axe, fr. Fr. axe.

I. axis of revolution, central line about which revolution or rotation is made, or is supposed to be made.

I. I. axle of a wheel.

bef 1619 The weightines of the wheele doth settle it vpon his Axis: FOTHERBY, Atheom, II xl. § r [N. E D] 1725 the Axis of a Cutlers Grind-Stone. Bradley, Fam. Dict., s.v. Windmill.

I. I a. the axle of a wheel and axle (axis in peritrochio), one of the mechanical powers.

1673 This Chain is put over a large Axis deeply furrowed, from which it hangs down into a Well of Water. J RAY, Journ. Low Countr., p. 5

I. 1 b metaph. the pivot or hinge on which a matter turns; also, the main prop or support of anything.

1646 the Atlas or main Axis which supported this opinion Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk ii ch. vi p 73. 1860 The axis of the revolt was the religious question Motley, Netherl , i v 169 (1868). [N. E. D.]

I. 1 c. a process of the second cervical vertebra, upon which the head turns.

I. 2. the imaginary straight line about which a body revolves or rotates, the imaginary straight line between the poles of a heavenly body; also the earth's axis produced, about which the heavens seem to revolve.

1398 poo sterres wyndep and turnep rounde aboute pat lyne, pat is calde Axis. Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., viii xxv 1640 Th' Diametre of that nocturnall Roll | was the right Axis of this opake sphear. H. More, Phil. Po., p. 325 (1647). 1646 the North and Southern Pole, are the invariable terms of that Axis whereon the Heavens do move Sir The Brown, Pseud. Ep., 8k. vi ch vii p 252 (1686). 1665 Jupiter might then be said to turn upon his Axe. Phil Trans., Vol. 1 No 1, p 3. 1712 a Sun moving on its own Axis Spectator, No 472, Sept. 1, p 675 (Morley) 1856 as if the axis of his eyes were united to his backbone, and only moved with the trunk. Emerson, Engl Traits, vi Wks., Vol 11 p. 46 (Bohn, 1866).

I. 2 a. the imaginary straight line by the revolution of a plane figure about which solids are generated (hypothetically), whose sections at right angles to this line are circles through the centre of which the line passes, as a cone, a cylinder, a sphere.

1570 The axe of a Sphere is that right line which abideth fixed, about which the semicircle was moued: Billingslev, Eucl., Bk xi. Def. 13, fol 316 70. 1571 the Axis or Altitude of the Cone. Diggs, Pantom., III. 11i. Q ij b. [N.E. D.] 1579 the Axis of the Peece: — Stratiot., p. 186. 1646 when the axis of the visive cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane. Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xx. p. 123 (1686). 1672 an maginary Line, lying almost like the Axis of a Cylinder between the opposite ends: R. Boyle, Virtues of Gems, p. 70

II. axis of symmetry.

II. 1. an imaginary line about which the parts of a regular figure or a regular solid (not being a solid of revolution, see I. 2 a) lie symmetrically. In a conic section the major axis is the diameter which passes through the foci or focus, the minor axis is the diameter at right angles to the major axis, but sometimes any diameter of a curve, i.e. any straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords, is called an axis.

1671 The Plane of the Axis is a Section wherein is the Axe of the Chrystal, which is composed of the Axes of the Pyramids, and the Axe of the Columne H. O., Tr. N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids, p. 53.

1776 Hutton, Math. Dict., 1. 177.

II. 2. an imaginary line marking a more or less symmetrical division of anything.

1845 The lofty mountains on the north side compose the granitic axis, or backbone of the country: C. Darwin, *Yourn. Beagle*, ch. x. p. 224. 1888 the longer axis of the city: *Academy*, Jan. 31, p. 49/2.

Bot. (a) the axis of inflorescence, the central line about which the organs of inflorescence are symmetrically arranged; (b) the line of the main stem and root.

a. 1741 It opens from the point to the basis into seven or eight parts, hollow'd gutterwise, which joining with the Axis that runs through the middle of it, form so many Apartments full of Seeds: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 63.

III. Techn. In many sciences axis denotes a medial or central line, or a main line of direction: e.g. Geol., anticlinal axis, an imaginary line on opposite sides of which strata curve or slope downward; synclinal axis, an imaginary line on opposite sides of which strata curve or slope upward; Optics, the straight line from the eye to the object of vision, a ray passing through the centre of a lens or system of lenses: Magnetism, an imaginary line joining a pair of magnetic poles: Physiol., a main line of growth or development; axiscylinder, a central substance of nervous matter in a nerve.

axunge, Eng. fr. Fr. axunge; axungia, Lat.: sb.: goosegrease, lard, fat of the kidneys.

1568 Branckursine, Axungia, Butter, Calues tallow. Ammonum: T GALE, Antid., fol. 4r°. 1611 S Nicolas knights .Had dropt their fat axungra to the lee: G. VADIAN, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. 15r° (1776). 1630 the pinguidity or fecundious fat of the Gooses axungia (vulgarly called greace): John Taylor, Wks, sig. K 4r°.

*ayah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. ultimately fr. Port. aia='nurse', 'governess': a native (E. Indian) nurse, or lady's-maid.

1779 the iya came down and told me that her mistress wanted a candle: Extract, in Echoes of Old Calcutta, 225. [Yule, Suppl] 1782 Eyah: India Gazette, Oct. 12. [Yule] 1810 The female who attends a lady while she is dressing, &c., is called an Ayah: WILLIAMSON, V. M., I. 337. [ib] 1829 Her Ayah she chided, scolded, beat, abused. The Bengalee, p. 181. 1863 the Hindoo Ayah and the English maid: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol I. p. 336. 1882 bidding us all a cheery "good-night" as she retired with her ayah into the carriage. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. ix. p. 182.

ayant: Eng. fr. Fr. See aidant.

*ayuntamiento, sb.: Sp.: corporation, municipal council.

bef. 1869 Disjointed memoranda, the proceedings of ayuntamientos and early departmental juntas: BRET HARTE, Complete Tales, Pt. II. p. 177 (18.) 1885 Here on the platform, waiting to meet the Governor, was the whole Ayuntamiento—excepting one member, who was ill—the doctors, the old priest, and as many of the people as could be present: Daily News, Aug. 21, p. 5/7.

azabra, zabra, sb.: Sp.: a light coasting vessel. The form zabra seems to be Biscayan.

1598 Zabraes, Pataches or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleete: R. HAK-LUYT, Voyages, Vol 1. p. 601. 1600 It is needfull for this armie, that 20 pataches be brought from Biscay, and 20 Azabras from Castro: 16, Vol III. p. 533 — sir Iohn Hawkins fleet was chased by five of the king of Spaines p. 533 — sir Iohn Hawkin frigats or Zabras. 16., p. 584.

azagay: Port. See assegai.

*azalea (= " =), sb.: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. azalea, fr. Gk. ἀζαλέα, fem. of adj. ἀζαλέος,='dry': name of a genus of woody plants and shrubs (Nat. Order Ericaceae, 'heaths'), which grow in sand, and bear a profusion of large delicate flowers.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1767 hardy kinds of flowering shrubs and trees. such as. laburnums, hypericums, euonymus, dog-woods, azaleas, mezereons: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev Man own Gardener, p. 606 (1803). 1812 There was formerly a very fine shrub of this Azalea in the garden of M. Jerome van Beverninck: Med. & Phys. Yourn., Vol. XXVIII. p. 341. 1867 a thicket of azaleas, rhododendrons, and clambering roses. C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, Introd., p. xi. (1877).

Azamoglan(d) s: Turk. See Zamoglans.

azimene, adj.: Astrol. See first quotation.

1598 Of the degrees Masculine and Feminine, bright, smokie...and duminishing fortune, and of those which bring imbecilitie or weakenesse to the bodye, which are called Azimenes: F. WITHER, Tr. Darrot's Astrolog., sig. F 4 r.—azemene: ib., sig. M 2 v.—1721 AZIMEN DEGREES...are certain Degrees in the Zodiack: BAILEY. 1819 J. WILSON, Dict. Astrol.

[From Arab. zamāna, = 'a chronic disease or languor'. Alchabitius in the version of Jo. Hispalensis (Venice, 1482, fol. d 6) says "Sexta domus est pars infirmitatis azemena id est debilitatis alicuius membrorum" (Prof. Robertson Smith).]

aziola: ?dialectic It. See assiuolo.

Azoara: Arab. See Assora.

azogue, sb.: Sp. fr. Sp.-Arab. az-zauga, fr. Arab. al-zāūq, = 'the quicksilver', whence also ultimately azoth (q. 7.), and assogue (= 1), through Fr. assogue,='a Spanish vessel freighted with quicksilver': quicksilver; but see quot.

1847 He told me that there are, in the mountains, mines of silver, copper, iron, and "azogue"; by this last word, I understood him to mean quicksilver; but in strict mining language, "azogue" is used to mean silver ore adapted for amalgamation, for the ores that I brought to the United States, and which he called "azogue", do not contain any mercury. Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth, p. 486 (1848).

azoth, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. azoth (see azogue): Alch.: cant name for mercury or quicksilver which alchemists thought to be the essential base of all metals; also Paracelsus' panacea.

1477 As Water of Litharge which would not misse, | With Water of Azot to make lac virginus T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. v. in Ashmole's Theat Chem. Brit., p 77 (1652). 1610 your adrop, | Your lato, azoch, zernich, chibrit, heautarit. B. Jonson, Alch, ii. 3. bef. 1652 Our greate Elizer most high of price, | Our Azot, our Basaliske, our Adrop, and our Cocatrice. Bloomfield, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p 312 (1652). 1721 AZOTH, [among Chymists] the Mercury of any Metallick Body. Also an Universal Medicine: Balley. 1738 Paracelsus's azoth ..a [professed] preparation of gold, silver, and mercury: Chamber Chell sy.

Azrael: Arab. 'Azrāil: Semitic Mythol.: name of the angel of death.

1800 And Azrael comes in answer to thy prayer: SOUTHEY, Thalaha, i. 46
1813 Ev'n Azrael shall not doom for ever | Our hearts to undivided dustBYRON, Bride of Abydos, i. xi. 1819 I therefore let the funeral proceed
without further interruption, lest Azrael and his host should render me accountable for the delay. T HOPE, Anast., Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 76 (1820). 1825 Adonbec el Hakim, before whose face the angel Azrael spreads his wings and departs from the sick chamber: Scott, Talisman, ch. viii. p. 38/1 (1868).

azulejo, sb.: Sp.: glazed tile, Dutch tile, fr. adj. azulea, = 'bluishness', fr. Sp. azul, = 'azure'.

azurine $(\angle = \angle)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. azurin, fem. -ine: lit. 'azure-ish', of a pale, grayish blue color.

1555 the sayde Azurine stone: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. vi. p. 363 (1885). 1600 the wrists of their hands, whereupon they lay a colour which continueth darke azurine R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 37.

azygos, adj., also used as sb.: Gk. a'zvyos,='without a yoke' (ζυγον), 'not having a fellow': Physiol. technical term applied to organs or parts of organs which are not found in pairs. Anglicised as azygous.

azyme, azime (= 4), adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. azyme, fr. Gk. akūnos: unleavened; a Jewish Passover cake of unleavened bread.

1582 Purge the old leaven, that you may be a new paste, as ye are azymes: N T (Rhem.), r Cor., v. 7. [N. E. D.] 1651 Peculiar ceremonies, to wit the use of their Azimes and the obligation of their first born: Rawleigh's Apparition, 206. [ib.] 1788 A question concerning the Azyms was fiercely debated in the eleventh century, and the essence of the Eucharist was supposed in the East and West to depend on the use of leavened or unleavened bread: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. XI. p. 172 (1813).

Azymes $(= \underline{\omega})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. azymes (pl. adj. used as sb.), fr. Gk. \tilde{a} - $\xi v_{\mu a}$ (Lat. $az \bar{y} ma$), neut. pl. adj.: name of the Iewish feast of unleavened bread.

1582 And as for Azymes, when they English it the feast of sweete bread, it is a false interpretation of the word: N. T. (Rhem), Pref., sig. c 3 ro. — And the first day of the Azymes the Disciples came to JESUS: io., Mat., xxvi. 17.

AZYMA, AZYMES ..the Feast of Unleavened Bread among the Jews: BAILEV.

В.

B, b, be: Mus.: name of the third and tenth notes of Guido Aretno's Great Scale, the seventeenth being formerly indicated by bb. It appears that our Bb, which answers to the old B fa mi the tenth note, and B fa mi in alt the seventeenth note of the Great Scale, when they fell in the third and sixth hexachords (causing them to be called soft), was anciently regarded as the normal sound of B called B molle; while our B answers to the third note of the Great Scale and to the tenth and seventeenth notes when they fell in the fourth and seventh, or hard hexachords; so that the third note of the Great Scale, B mi, was distinguished as #, B quarre ('squared'), written H in German. Eventually

became the sign for 'natural', and b, which is 'round B', the sign for 'flat'. In modern English music, B, also called Si. stands for the seventh note in the scale of C major. B molle was early Anglicised, through Fr. Bemol, as bemol(e), beemoll (= 'semitone' in Bacon's Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 104). See bemi.

1596 Note that the Song is called sharpe vehich hath mi in B. fa mi, Naturall vehich hath mi in E ia mi, and fa in F fa vt, Flat vehich hath fa in B fa mi: Pathway to Mus., sig. A iiii vo. 1597 b quarre, b molle, b sa t mi: TH. MORLEY, Mus., p. 4. 1609 b fa 1 mi: DOULAND, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 8. — B fa: ib., p. 22. — of Voyces, Some are called b mols Viz. Vt Fa because they make a Flat sound: ib., p. 6.

*B.A. may sometimes stand instead of A.B. for Mod. Lat. baccalaureus artium, or it may stand for 'bachelor of arts'. What B.A. stands for, when applied to a woman, is uncertain; perhaps for coined Lat. baccalaurea artium.

*1877 Degree of B.A.: Echo, June 4. [St]

B. V., abbrev. for Beāta Virgo, = 'the Blessed Virgin (Mary)'. B. V. M., abbrev. for Beāta Virgo Marīa.

*Baal $(\angle =)$: Heb. Ba'al (pl. Ba'alim), = 'lord': the chief male deity of the Phoenicians and Canaanites, the partner of Ashtoreth. The plural properly signifies local varieties of the deity. Sometimes Baal represents any false god or false religion.

abt 1630 but the Queen had the greater advantage, for she likewise took tale of her apostate Subjects, their strength, and how many they were that had given up their names unto Baal: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm Reg., p. 32 (1870). bef. 1667 Honour's their Ashtaroth, and Pride their Baal: COWLEY, Wks., Vol. I p. 119 (1707).

baas(e), sb.: Du. baas, orig. = 'uncle': master; see boss.

1625 our Baase, (for so a Dutch Captaine is called) chose a Master of Mis-rule: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk iii. p. 117. — our Baase, to saue himselfe, stayed aboord: ib., p. 118.

*Babel: Heb. bābel,='Babylon', name of the city, on the site of which Babylon was supposed to stand, and of the tower which are mentioned in Genesis xi., which name is said, v. 9, to have been given because of the confusion of

1. a lofty tower, a monument of power, a visionary scheme of ambition.

1603 To raign in Heav'n rais'd not with bold defiance | (Like brauing Nimrod .) | Another Babel: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 177 (1608). 1647 the building up a Presbyterian Babell: Merc. Melaucholicus, No. 11, p. 66. 1711 the fond Builder of Babells: Spectator, No. 167, Sept. 11, p. 244/2 (Morley). 1730 Some perhaps may think him able | In the state to build a Babel. Swift, Poems, Wks., Vol. x. p. 522 (1814).

1 a. any city or empire, city of confusion.

? 1586 And second Babell, tyrant of the West, | Her arry Towers upraised much more high Spens., Wks., p. 608/2 (1883) 1603 O cancell it, that they may every where, | In stead of Babel, build Ierusalem: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Babylon, p. 332 (1608). 1619 the spirituall Babel is an earthly Citie, built of Brickes, hardened by Fire from the Hellish Furnace: Purchas, Microcosinus, ch. xxxviii p. 362.—farre vinke the Philosophicall Babel, bable, bable-Tower, built with earthen Brickes (humane Conceit and Arrogance). to., ch. 1, p. 7. 1675 Turk and Pope, (those Soveraigns of Eastern and Western Babel): J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 1. ch. vii. § 1, p. 51.

2. confusion of tongues.

2. CONTUSION OF LONGUES.

1607 confused Babels tongues are againe reduced to their significant Dialects: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, sig. A 3 7° bef. 1658 a Speaker, who (tho young) | Carries an ord'red Babel in his Tongue: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 351 (1687) 1665 a mixture of several Nations .who albeit they made a Babel of several Languages, yet live harmoniously: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 190 (1677). bef. 1682 without the miracle of Confusion at first, in so long a tract of time, there had probably been a Babel: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, viii. p. 43 (1686). bef. 1733 almost all Estates and Degrees of People were huddled together in a Confusion of Language like Babel. R. North, Examen, II. vii. 51. D. 540 (1740). 51, p. 540 (1740).

a confused noise.

1663 Which made some think, when he did gabble, | Th' had heard three Labourers of Babel: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. i. p. 9. *1875 an absolute Babel of sound: Times, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.] 1882 the increasing babel above made us fear that more of the enemy had arrived: S. M. Palmer, in Macmillan's Mag., Vol. 47, p. 194/1 (1883).

4. a scene of confusion.

4. a Scene of Confusion.

1623 A Babel of wild humours: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. II.), p. 97 (1640).

1625 all the chambers | Are a mere babel, or another bedlam: Beau. & Fl.,

Little Thuef. [T.] 1630 And they would thinke that England in conclusion, |

Were a meere bable Babell of confusion: John Tavlor, Wêts., sig. 2 Ana 3 vol.

1665 to produce Order out of a Babel of rags: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig.

23 vol. bef. 1667 Thou Babel which confounds the Eye | With unintelligible

Variety! Cowley, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 131 (1707) 1675 hence proceeds the

Babel or confusion of Habits: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 78.

1728 To turn religion to a fable, | And make the government a Babel: Swift,

Wêts., p. 601/1 (1869). 1883 this Babel of confusion: W. Black, Yolande,

Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 207.

5. in combinations.

1616 Some shew their pride in raysing stately bowers, | Which seem to threatne heaven like Babell towers: R. C., Times Whistle, III. 938, p. 33 (1871). 1678 otherwise their whole Disputation would be but a kind of Babel-Language and Confusion: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 194.

babirous(s)a, -rus(s)a, sb.: Malay bābi-rūsa,='hog-deer': a kind of wild hog; see quotations.

1673 The head of a Babiroussa; it hath two long Tushes on the lower jaw, and on the upper two Horns [the canine teeth] that come out a little above the

Teeth and turn up towards the Eyes. J. Rav, Fourn. Low Countr, p 29. 1790 The BABIROUSSA, though classed by naturalists with the Hog kind, differs from animals of that species in a variety of particulars: Bewick's Hist. of Quadrupeds, p. 136 1883 The Babiroussa is a species of wild hog, peculiar to the islands of Eastern Asia, and remarkable, in the male animal, for the extraordinary growth and direction of the canine teeth: Illustr. Lond. News, Sept. 8, p. 243.

*baboo, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. babū: properly a title of respect attached to a name, applied to designate educated Bengalees and even native clerks who write English.

1776 I went one day to Baboo Rada Churn: Trial of Joseph Fowke, p. 11/1. 1782 "Cantoo Baboo" appears as a subscriber to a famine fund at Madras India Gazette, Oct. 12. [Vule] 1824 some of the more wealthy Baboos. Br Heber, Journ., i. 31 (1844). [ib] 1859 the corps de ballet. form part of the regular establishment of our friend the Baboo: Once a Week, Sept. 17, p. 236/2 1871 The Bengali baboos make the pretty little males of the amadavat fight together. C. DARWIN, Desc. of Man, Vol 11 ch. xiii. p. 49.

baboosh, babouche, baboushe. See papoosh.

*Babylon ($\angle = =$): Gk. Ba $\beta \nu \lambda \dot{\omega} \nu$,='Babel' ($q. \nu$.): the capital of the Chaldean empire, famed for its size and magnificence; also, the mystic city of the book of Revelation; applied invidiously to Rome and the Papal power, and to

any great, rich and wicked city, e.g. London.

Babylonish, in reference to Babel, signifies 'confused',

'unintelligible'; also, 'Romish'.

1634 The great Babilons which thou hast built: RAINBOW, Labour, 41 (1633). [N. E. D.] 1850 We weren't in a hurry to get to town Neither one of us was particularly eager about rushing into that smoking Babylon-THACKERARY, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 175 (1879). 1862 grumbled out something about Babylon and the scarlet lady'—Esmond, 1. 62 (3rd Ed) 1663 A Babylonish dialect, | Which learned Pedants much affect. S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. i. p. 8.

bacallao, sb.: Sp.: cod-fish, ling; esp. salted, in which state it is largely used in Lent.

State it is largely used in Lent.

1555 As he traueyled by the coastes of this greate lande (which he named Baccallass). Sebastian Cabot him selfe, named those landes Baccallass, bycause that in the seas therabout he founde so great multitudes of certeyne bigge fysshes much lyke vnto tunies (which the inhabitantes caule Baccallass) that they sumrymes stayed his shippes. R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. I. p. 161 (1885).

1600 there is great abundance of that kinde of fish which the Sauages call baccallass: R. HARLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 6

1612 It chanced by hap to be on Friday, and therefore there was no other meat in the Inne, then a few pieces of a fish called in Castile Abadexo, in Andaluzia Bacallao, and in some places Curadillo. and is but poore-Iohn: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 14.

baccah, sb.: Ir.: a cripple, a lame or deformed beggar.

1818 The baccah was occupied in preparing such a table equipage. as the house afforded LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 184 (1819).

baccar(is), bacchar(is), sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. βάκχαρις: a plant, the root of which yielded a fragrant oil, perhaps Celtic Vale-

1584 Of berne bearing baccar bowze a wreath or garland knit: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. XII. ch. vviii p. 268. 1603 As for the flower of Privet, Saffron and Baccarıs, that is to say, Our Ladies gloves, or Nard Rusticke: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 684.

*baccara(t), sb.: Fr. baccara: a mode of gambling with cards, in which one player, as banker, plays against the rest.

1865 playing baccarat: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch vi p. 86. 1884 Baccarat was the game throughout the night, and at it thousands were nightly won and lost: Sir J. Hawkins, in Law Reports, 13 Q. B. D., 512.

bacchanal ($\angle = =$), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. bacchānālis, adj. to Bacchus, Gk. Βάκχος, god of wine.

I. adj.: 1. pertaining to Bacchus or his worship, inspired by Bacchus; (of songs, &c.) dithyrambic (see dithyramb); hence, wild, extravagant; riotous; ecstatic, phrensied.

1550 Unto whom was yearely celebrated the feast bacchanal: NICOLLS, Thucyd., p. 50. [R.] 1593 His wanton disciples. in their fantasticall Letters, and Bacchanall Sonnets, extoll him monstrously: G. Harvey, Pierces Supereng, Wks, II. 271 (Grosart). 1603 the Bacchanall songs, called Dithyrambs: Holland, Tr. Piut. Mor., p. 1257. — but also for that he taught those who were surprised and ravished with Bacchanal furie: 40., p. 683. 1625 for then after euening Prayer they eate any food (except Wine) with Bacchanall cheere and tumults: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1504.

I. adj.: 2. given over to drunken excitement, habitually drunken, tipsy, riotous, caused by drunken excitement.

1587 Your solemne and bacchanal feasts, that you observe yearly: Crowley, Deliberate Answer, fol. 26. [C. E. D.] 1711 A bacchinal nymph: Shaptese, Charac., III. 364 (1737). [N. E. D.] 1762 Exulting with bacchanal rage: Falconer, To Dk. York, 144. [ib.]

I. adj.: 3. intoxicating, characterised by the presence or the consumption of intoxicating drink.

II. sô.: 1. a priest or priestess or votary of Bacchus, one inspired by Bacchus, a bacchant or bacchante (qq. v.).

1590 The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals, | Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage. Shaks., Mids Nts. Dr., v. 48. 1704 the several musical instruments that are to be seen in the hands of the Apollos, muses, fauns, satyrs, bacchanals, and shepherds Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 465 (Bohn, 1854). 1820 throwing about their arms and heads like infuriated Bacchanals: T S Hughes, Trav. in Stelly, Vol. 11. ch. 11. p. 48.

II. sb.: 2. a drunken man, a tipsy reveller.

1821 shed the blood of Scio's vine | Hark' rising to the ignoble call— | How answers each bold Bacchanal' Byron, Don Juan, III. lxxxvi. (9).

II. sb.: 3. pl. a festival in honor of Bacchus, an artistic representation of this festival, a drunken revel, an orgy; see Bacchanalia.

II. so.: 4. a dance or song in honor of Bacchus, a drinking-song.

1606 Shall we dance now the Egyptian Bacchanals, And celebrate our drink? Shaks, Ant and Cleop., ii. 7, 110 1780 Then Genius danc'd a bacchanal. Cowper, Table Talk, Poems, Vol I. p. 22 (1808).

Bacchānālia, sb. pl.: Lat.: pl. of Bacchānal, fr. bacchānālis, adj. = 'bacchanal' (q. v.).

1. the triennial feast or orgies of Bacchus celebrated at night in Rome with much riot and license (also pl. of the same). Anglicised as *Bacchanals*, -alles, -ales, wrongly and rarely as sing. *Bacchanal*.

1591 But in Athens their Bacchanalia is solempnized in Nouember-L. LLOYD, Tripl. of Triumphes, sig. D 2 vo 1603 Whiles the feast of Bacchus called Bacchanalia was celebrated at Rome there was one Aruntius who never in all his life had drunke wine but water onely: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut Mor., p. 912.—The procession and solemnize of the Bacchanales which was exhibited in our countrey. th, p. 214.—the Bacchanales and such stinking ordures of idolaters: the, p. 25 1611 The Romans had their severall feasts, where f some were called Bacchanalia or Dionysia: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol III. sig 0,7 vo (1776). 1665 at the Mountain Maros he celebrated the Bacchanalia, and for fifteen dayes glutted the Army with those mystic fopperies: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 251 (1677) 1696 more resembling a pagan bacchanalia than an assembly of Christians: Evelvin, Corresp., Vol. III p. 357 (1872). bef. 1744 Carthusian fasts, and fulsome bacchanalis: Pope. [J.]

- 2. an artistic representation of the feast of Bacchus. 1753 Chambers, Cycl., Suppl., s.v.
- 3. drinking-songs. Rare. Scarcely correct.

1651 In taverns, chanting their dithrambicks and bestial bacchanalias: EVELYN, Char. Eng., Wks., 158 (1805). [N. E. D.]

bacchanalian, -ianism, derivatives fr. bacchanal (q.v.).

1565 shamelesse drunken bacchanalian women: STOW, Chron. [R.] 1626 Bacchanalean frowes, Women-Bacchus-Priests Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1826 an old fellow was tottering home under the same Bacchanalian auspices as ourselves: Lord LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xlix. p. 143 (1859). 1886 It has a capital subject .not adequately carried out by the representation of a sort of bacchanalian procession of dancers Athenaeum, May 29, p. 720/2. 1832 The never-sufficiently-to-be-extolled bacchanalianism of Billy Pitt and Harry Dundas: Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XXXII. p. 395

bacchant $(\angle =)$, sb., also attrib.: Eng. (masc. and fem.) fr. Fr. bacchante, fem., or else (at first pl. only) fr. Lat. fem. pl. bacchantēs.

1. sô.: a priest, priestess, or votary of Bacchus, a phrensied person, a drunken reveller.

1774 Bacchants reeling to the tipsy song: Westm. Mag., 11. 428. [N. E. D.]

2. attrib.

1800 Many a rose-lipped bacchant maid | Is culling clusters in their shade-Moore, Anacreon, iv. 15. [N. E. D.] 1821 turning his facetious head, | Over his shoulder, with a Bacchant air: Byron, Don Juan, III. xliii.

bacchante, sb. fem.: It. baccante, with h inserted after Fr. bacchante or Lat. pl. bacchantēs and perhaps also after bacchanal, &c. Sometimes pronounced as if Fr.: a priestess of Bacchus, a female votary of Bacchus, a phrensied female, a drunken female. Also attrib.

1579 as those that are taken and possest with the furie of the Bacchantes [Lat.]: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 997 (1612). 1797 She capered with the intoxication of a Bacchante: Holckoff, Tr. Stolberg's Trav., III. kxvii. 170 (2nd Ed.). [N. E. D.] 1819 One night, after drudging to amuse a set of brutes I met with such ill-treatment from the Bacchantes their companions, as to make me expect, with my poor lyre, the end of Orpheus: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 137 (1820). 1821 the male | Was Juan, who,—an awkward thing at his age, | Pair d off with a Bacchante blooming visage: Byron, Don Juan, IV. xcii. 1864 She was a Bacchante in cold blood: G. A Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 184.

bacchar(is): Lat. See baccar(is).

bacchic (\angle =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. bacchique, or Lat. bacchicus, fr. Gk. $\beta a\kappa \chi \iota \kappa \delta s$; adj. to **Bacchus** (q. v.). The form bacchical occurs 1663 (N. E. D.).

I. adj. to the deity Bacchus or his cult.

1669 The Bacchic Music was famous throughout Asia: Gale, Crt Gentiles, I. ii. 3, 30. [N. E. D] 1736 The bacchick orgin were celebrated on the tops of hills: Stukeley, Paleogr. Sacra, 39 [T.]

2. phiensied as if inspired by Bacchus, ecstatic, drunken, revelling, characterised by revelry.

1699 Women Priests filled with a Bacchick Fury. Burnet, 39 Art., xxiii 255 (1700) [N E. D.]

3. pertaining to wine, consisting of wine.

1886 Xeres to which, as golden centre of Bacchic commerce, all the vineyards of that great valley of Andalusia send down their sunbrowned juice Ruskin, *Praterita*, II. ix. 322.

4. (as sb. with 'song' suppressed) a drinking-song. Rare. Obs.

1676 Let us have the new Bachique. O. Bell. That's a hard word! What does it mean, Sir! Med. A Catch, or drinking Song: Etherege, Man of Mode, iv 1, p 57 (1684) [N. E D.]

bacchism ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. der. of *Bacchus*, as if fr. a vb. bacchuse (not recorded): devotion to Bacchus, indulgence in intoxicating drink. *Rare*.

 $1665\,$ no matter of moment past currant save what relished of Bacchism: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 303 (1677).

Bacchius, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. Bár χ eios, = 'bacchic': a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables preceded or followed by a short syllable, as reform-league, archdeacon; see antibacchius.

1586 3 Bacchius, of one short, and two long, as —— iemembrers: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 57 (1815) 1589 For your foote bacchius of a short and two long ye haue these and the like words trissillables [Edimenting] [Triquisting]: Putterniam, Eng. Poes., II. xiii. [xiv.] p. 134 (1869). 1603 some there be, who make Olympus the authour also of the measure Bacchius Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1257. 1830 The legitimate measure of a Bacchius in the middle of verses J. Seager, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk. II. ch. xxiii. p. 64.

Bacchus: Lat. fr. Gk. Βάκχος: god of wine; also called *Dionysus*, Διόνῦσος, and in Italy, *Līber*.

I. Gk. and It. Mythol. the god of wine.

abt. 1374 pei ne coupe nat medle pe jift of bacus to pe clere hony: CHAUCER, Tr. Boethius, Bk. II. p. 50 (1868). 1588 The frolic youngsteis Bacchus' liquor mads: Greene, Poenis, p. 292/1 (1861). 1593 Sans Ceres wheat and Bacchus' vine: Peelle, Edw. I., p. 381/2 (1861) 1619 the fair Continent of France one of Bacchus prime Wine-Cellars: Howell, Lett., I. xiv. p. 25 (1645). 1644 the statues of Augustus Cæsar, a Bacchus, and the so renowned Colonna Rostrata of Duillius' Evelvn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 105 (1850).

2. wine, intoxicating drink.

1603 but not when Bacchus steams | And glutton vapours ouer-flowe the braine: J. SYLVESTER, Tr Du Bartas, p. 236 (1608). — fuming boawls of Bacchus: 1b., p 81. 1616 sundry sortes of wine | From forren nationes, whose more fruitfull vine | Yields plenty of god Bacchus: R. C., Times' Whistle, v. 2193, p. 70(1871). 1640 vaster cups of Bacchus: H. More, Psych., i. i. 8, p. 75 (1647).

3. attrib.

1591 Your Dythirambion songes and Orgyes trickes, | Your Bacchus daunce is done: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3 v. 1603 Spews out a purple stream, the ground doth stain, | With *Bacchus* colour, where the cask hath layn: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 450 (1608).

Bacharach, sb.: a kind of Rhine-wine, formerly in high repute, named from a town on the Rhine.

1634 a hard green Wine which the cunning Hollender somtime used to fetch passeth for good Backrag: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. lv. p. 351 (1678). 1639 Give a fine relish to my backrag: Crty Match, i. 3. 1679 And made them stoutly overcome, | With Bacrach, Hocamore and Mum: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant iii. p. 189. 1797 It is remarkable for excellent wine, from thence called Backerac: Encyc. Brit., s.v. 1820 Bacharac, of the first vintage: Scott, Abbot, xv. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 17 c. Bac(h)rack, Baccharach, Bachrag, Bachrach, Backrac(k), Backrag, 18 c. Bacherach.

bacheese: Turk. and Pers. See baksheesh.

bachoven, backomen, -oven. See bakoven.

*bacillus, pl. bacilli, sb.: Late Lat., dim. of Lat. baculus, = 'stick': name given to a genus of Schizomycetae, minute vegetable organisms of a very low grade, in the shape of rods, which used to be regarded as animalcula, some species of which are the germs of consumption and other diseases; distinct in several particulars from the bacterium genus of Schizomycetae.

1877 such definite organisms as hay-bacillus: Times, June 18, p. 6/1 [St.] 1884 the experiments on the tubercular bacillus and the consumptive epidemic in the German army: Daily News, June 20, p. 5/7 1888 their announcement of the discovery of a bacillus which they regarded as the cause of malaria. Practitioner, Oct , p. 262.

backschish, backsheesh, Turk. and Pers. See baksheesh. backsheesh, backshish, bacsish:

*bactērium, pl. bactēria, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. βακτήριον, dim. of βάκτρον, = 'a stick': a genus of Schizomycetae, minute rod-shaped vegetable organisms found in liquids containing organic matter in a state of decomposition. See bacillus.

1847—9 In Bacterium, the contraction is weaker. Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., 1v 6/1. [N. E. D.]

1877 the particles described in The Times as rising in clouds from shaken hay are the seeds of Bacteria: Times, June 18, p. 6/1. [St.]

1882 An 'attenuated' or modified bacteria Manchester Guard., Sept 22, p. 5

1887 Dr. Katz gives two valuable articles on the bacteriological examination of the Sydney water and on a bacterium obtained from wheat-ensilage. Academy, Apr. 9, p. 261/1.

*badaud, sb.: Fr.: simpleton, idler, gaper.

1823 old Louis of Valois, as simple and plain as any of his Parisian badauds:
Scott, Quent. Dur., ch x p. 152 (1886). 1828 Steam-boats were set upon the Seme to convey the badauds on their journey. Engl in France, Vol. II. p. 261. 1856 Never did a Parisian badaud rattle the R with greater birt:
STRONG, Glasgow & Clubs, 207. 1862 The town badauds, who had read the placard at the "Ram" Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch xxiii p 322 (1887).
1883 XIX Century, Feb., p. 343.

*badinage, sb.: Fr.: light, pleasant raillery, playfulness of

1747 For gay and amusing letters, for enjouement and badinage, there are none that equal Comte Bussy's and Madame Sevigne's Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 91, p. 199 (1774). 1768 the Italian tongue, whose character and graces are of a higher style, and never adapt themselves easily to the elegant badinage and légereté of conversation that sit so well on the French Gray, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 481 (1814). 1825 the tone of mingled badinage and feeling English in Italy, Vol. 1. p. 165. 1828 French is the language of mirth and merriment, no dialect under the sun equals it in badinage Harrovian, p. 133. 1837 the interchange of some lively badinage with any passing stranger DICKENS, Pickenick, ch. xlix. p. 533. 1856 But his badinage, by being puisued too far, has led him out of his subject: Bp. R. Hurd, in Addison's Wks., Vol. IV. p. 284 (1856) 1878 She longed to believe this commonplace badinage. G. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk. IV. ch. xxix. p. 243. 1886 Haggard has chosen this method of conveying a species of mild chaff or gentle badinage directed against travellers' tales in general. Athenseum, July 3, p. 17/1.

badiner, vb.: Fr.: to rally pleasantly, to talk playfully. See badinage.

1697 I don't know how to pass my time, would Loveless were here to badiner a little: Vanbrugh, *Relapse*, iv. 2. [N. E D.]

badmash, budmash, sb.: Hind. fr. Pers. bad, = 'evil', and Arab. ma'āsh, = 'means of livelihood': a rascal, a good-fornothing.

1864 Those budmashes who were carrying our palkies have run away into the tope: Trevelvan, Dawk Bungalow (1888). 1866 Only the 'Badmashes' are flogged: Sir T Seaton, Cadet to Col, 11. 66. [N. E. D.] 1882 Hal you budmash. You lazy dog of a Hindoo: M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. vi.

bael, bel, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bēl, Mahr. bail, fr. Skt. vilva: name of the tree 'Bengal Quince', 'Wood-apple', Aegle Marmelos and its fruit.

1871 The fruit of the bael tree is a specific in cases of obstinate diarrhoea and dysentery: MATERN, *Travancore*, p 98. 1879 On this plain you will see a large bel-tree, and on it one big bel-fruit: STOKES, *Ind. Fairy Tales*, 140. [Yule]

baello, pl. baelli, sb.:? Port.: a small coin.

1617 a pound of Raisons.. two baelli: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 154. — one baello: ib., p. 155.

bafta(h), sb.: Hind. fr. Pers. $b\bar{a}fta$,='woven': a kind of calico, made esp. at Baroch. Some varieties were formerly fine, but now the name is applied to coarse fabrics. Baftas are now made in England for export, as well as in India, and Anglicised as bafts.

1598 Cotton Linnen of divers sorts, which are called Cannequins, Boffetas, Ioriins, Chautares and Cotonias: Tr J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol 1. p. 60 (1885). 1622 ro pec whit baftas, at 20 Rs corge: R. Cocks, Olary, Vol. 1 p. 56 (1883). 1625 sixe fine Baftas: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk iv. p. 536. — Taffataes, Gumbuck, coloured Baffataes, Drugges: ib., p. 483. — Here are made rich Baffatas, in finenesse surpassing Holland Cloth: ib., p. 436. — eight pieces of white Bastas: if., p. 495. 1662 Bastas, Nquamas, Madasons, Cannequins: J. Davies, Tr. Maradelslo, Bk. 1. p. 21 (1669). 1684 The Basta's or Calicuts painted red, blue, and black, are carried white to Agra. All the Calicuts or Baffa's: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol 1. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 127. 1727 The Baraach Baftas are famous throughout all India, the country producing the best Cotton in the World: A. HAMILTON, East Indies, I. 144. [Yule] 1886 In mixed fabrics Bhagalpur sends specimens of a cloth called bafta, which is made of tasar silk in the warp, and cotton in the weft: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 42. Exhib., p. 42.

Variants, 16 c. boffeta, 17 c. baffata, basta (misprint), 18 c. baffa (misprint), 19 c. bufta, baft.

bafthowa: Hind. See abrawan.

bagasse, bagass (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bagasse, 'refuse' of olives, grapes, &c. after pressing: cane-trash, refuse products in sugar manufacture, used as fuel in parts of America.

1854 Ure, Dict 1885 The bagass or crushed [sugar] cane is used for fuel: J. Y Johnson, Madetra, p. 98

bagatelle $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. (partly naturalised) fr. Fr. bagatelle, fr. It. bagatella, from which the Eng. form bagatello comes direct.

1. a trifle, anything of little or no value or importance.

1633 your trifles and bagatels are ill bestowed on me Howell, Epist. Ho-El.. 1633 your trifles and bagatels are ill bestowed on me Howell, Efist. Ho-El., Vol II. xxi. p 317 (1678) 1641 I rummagd my store, and searched my cells | Where nought appeard, God wot, but Bagatells: 1b, sig a 4 r². 1642 Some small bagatels, as English Gloves or Kinfs or Ribands: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., u. p. 21 (1869). 1659 It doth not become the children of God so to please themselves with toyes and bagatelloes as to neglect their meat: GAUDEN, Foars Ch., p 102. [Davies] bef. 1733 He makes a meer Bagatel of it [the Rye House Plot] R. North, Examen, II v. 100, p 378 (1740) 1778 having crossed over into a fourth page, I will fill up the remainder with two bagatelles; one was a story related in the House of Commons Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p, 32 (1885) 1849 two millions of piastres can scarcely be called a bagatelle: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. IV. ch viii p 293 (1881).

2. a fugitive piece, a composition in a light style.

1767 his Bagatelles are much better than other people's: LORD CHESTER-FIELD, Misc Wks, Vol II. App, p 14 (1777). 1790 shall dignity give to my lay, | Although but a mere bagatelle Cowfer, To Mrs. Throckmorton.

3. a modification of the game of billiards, played on a comparatively small, narrow board, at one end of which the striker stands, there being nine numbered holes at the other end which has a semicircular boundary. The game dates from 1819 at latest [N. E. D.].

1837 such amusements as the Peacock afforded, which were limited to a bagatelle-board in the first floor, and a sequestered skittle-ground in the back yard: Dickens, *Pickwick*, ch. xiv. p. 134.

bagatine (4 = 11), sb.: Eng. fr. It. bagattino: an Italian farthing.

1605 I will not bate a bagatine: B. Jonson, Volp., ii. 2, Wks, p. 471 (1616).
1617 two bets or three quarrines, make a soldo or marketta, and foure bagatines make a quarrine: F. Moryson, Itn., Pt. I. p. 201.

1625 I soberly answered, I had no more than he saw, which was eighte Bagantines: Purchas, Pilgrons, Vol. 11. Bk. x. p 1838.

*bagne, sb.: Fr.: bagnio 2, 3 (q. v.).

1742 He told me he was at a Bagne. I will find out his bagnio. Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p 177 (1837). 1863 They may be in the.. bagnes of Rochefort. Kinglake, Crimea, 1. xiv. 314. [N. E. D.]

*bagnio, bagno, ban(n)io, bannia, sb.: It. bagno, fr. Lat. balneum,='bath'.

1. a bath, bathing establishment, esp. hot baths, stews. Obs. as applied to English establishments.

Ubs. as applied to English establishments.

1612 to the Bannio, or hot bath; W. Biddleh, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 47.

1615 To every one of these principall Mosques belong publicke Bagnios: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 32 (1632) — their customary lotions and daily frequenting of the Bannias. iò, p. 64.

1625 Dining-roomes, Withdrawing-roomes, Bagnoes, and all other kinds of building: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1581 1634 Hummums or Banneas Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 134.

1724—7 The Green-house...is furnished with Stoves, and an artificial place for Heat, from an Apartment which has a Bagnio, and other Conveniences, which render it both useful and pleasant: De For, Tour Gl. Brit., Vol. 1 p. 119 (1753).

1793 The city [Aleppo] abounds in neat...

1820 In this bagnio the Emperor Constans is said to have been murdered by a private soldier: T. S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch ii p. 60.

2. a brothel; bathing establishments having been formerly used for immoral purposes.

1624 a brothel or a common bagnio MASSINGER, Parl. Love, il. 2. [N. E. D.] 1754 a certain bagnio near Covent garden: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxv. Wks, Vol. 1v. p. 200 (1817).

3. an Oriental place of detention for slaves, a prison.

3. an Otiental place of detention for Staves, a prison.

1899 I came to the Banio, and sawe our Marchants and all the rest of our company in chaines: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 187.

1845 I might have bin made, either food for Haddocks or turn'd to Cinders, or have bin by this time a slave in the Bannier at Algier or tugging at an Oar: Howell, Lett., I. xxv. p. 49.

1741 The chief Sea-officers are lodg'd here; and but few Christians are seen, unless it be the Slaves who are in the Bagnot, that is, in one of the saddest Prisons in the world: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 187.

1748 Billy Chatter, being unable to speak or stand, was sent to a bagnio: SMOLLETT, Rod Rand, ch. xlvi. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 19(1817).

1819 the vast enclosure near the Arsenal, which serves as a prison to the Christian captives, and the Turk and Rayah criminals: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 108 (1820).

1830 It was the great Bagno, or house of reception for Christian slaves: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr Sig Panant, p. 68 (2nd Ed). 1883 But still the "camorra" exists here as in all other bagnios Daily News, Oct. 2, p 7/3

bague, sb.: Fr.: ring, brooch, trinket.

1475 Medea toke alle the most richest Jewels and bagues portatif: CAXTON, Fason, 106. [N E. D.]

baguette $(= \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. baguette, 'a small wand': Archit. See quotation.

1738 Baguette, in architecture, a little round moulding less than an astragal . According to M. le Clerc, when the baguette is enriched with ornaments, it changes its name, and is called *chaplet*: Chambers, Cycl. 1830 R STUART, Archit., s v

bahar, bar(re), bhar, sb.: Commercial Eng. fr. Arab. bahār, ultimately fr. Skt. bhāra-s, = 'a load': a measure of heavy weight used in the East, esp. in India and farther East, varying from about 2 cwt. to 625 lbs.

East, varying from about 2 cwt. to 025 ids.

1555 they had one Bahar of cloues, whiche amounteth to foure Cantari and syze pounde weight: And one Cantari a hundreth pounde weight: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. III. p. 259 (1885). 1588 a Barre of Pepper, which is two quintalles and a halfe. T. Hickock, Ti C. Frederick's Voy, fol 21 vo. 1598 The Pepper commonly costeth in India 28. Pagodes the Bhar, (everie Bhar is three Quintales and a halfe Portingall waight): Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk i. Vol. II. p. 222 (1885). 1699 yet both is called a barre, which barre, as well great as litle, is 20 frasoli, and euery frasoll is ro manas, and euery mana 23 chiansi, and euery chianso 10 meticals and a halfe R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. 1. p. 273 1625 the Bahai, which is three hundred Rottalas, making betwixt three hundred thirty two pound, and three hundred Rottalas, making betwixt three hundred thirty two pound, and three hundred Rottalas is a small Bahar, and foure Peeculls and an halfe a great Bahar 26., p. 390.

bahaudur, bahadur, bahawder, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. Bahādur, lit. = 'hero', 'champion', a Mongol term which in various forms spread over Asia and Russia, supposed to be ultimately Skt.: a title of ceremony and honor in India, the official title of the first and second classes of the Order of British India; hence, a grandee, big-wig. See Sahib.

1776 Maha Rajah Nundocomar, Bahader, late of the same place inhabitant: Trial of Yoseph Powke, B, 1/1. 1787 A certain suit between Bahader Beg Khan, nephew and adopted son of Shabbar Beg Khan, &c: Gent. Mag, 1181/1. 1801 Could any one have stopped Sahib Bahaudoor at this gate but one month ago: J SKINNER, Milt. Mem., 1. 236 (1851) [Yule] 1854 that young Bahawder of a Clive Newcome: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 206 (1879) 1878 There is nothing of the great bahawder about him: Athenaum, No. 2670, p. 851. [Yule]

bahi, sb.: Romany: fortune, destiny.

1841 I told her. .tt was her bahi to die Queen of France and Spain: Borrow, Zincalı, I 317.

bahisti: Hind. See bheesty.

bahut, sb.: Fr.: a trunk, chest: also for Fr. bahutte (cf. It. bautta), = 'a masquerading dress', 'a domino' (g. v.).

1784 Put on our bahuts and went to . the Florentine Theatre: Miss Berry, Frnl. & Corr., I. 76. [N. E. D.] 1840 a chest of drawers, secrétaire, cabinet, or bahut: Thackeray, Misc Essays, p. 180 (1885).

baiadère: Fr. See bayadère.

baidar(e), sb. See quotations. The Aleutian Islands lie between Asia and America, and between the Sea of Kamtschatka and the North Pacific.

1772—84 duing the summer, they sail in one day to the land in baidares, a kind of vessel, formed of whale-bone, and covered with the skins of seals: CAPT. COOK, Veyages, Vol. VI. p. 2143 (1790).

1830 The baidars, or canoes of the Aleutians, are generally 12 feet long and 20 inches deep, the same breadth in the middle, and pointed at each end. The smaller are suited only for 1 man, the larger for 2 or 3 O. Von KOTZEBUE, New Voyage, II. 39.

1883 Here ...will be various fishing vessels, from...the Aleutian baidar to the Peruvian balsilla and the Fuerian dug-out: Standard, Apr. 6, p. 5/2.

baignoire, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'bathing-tub': (theatr.) stage-box.

1864 He had his baignoires at the little theatres: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xl. p. 185.

bailli, sb.: Fr.: bailiff, inferior judge.

1822 the title and functions of Bailli of the Empire: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 447.

bailliage, sb.: Fr.: a French or Swiss bailiwick, a district under the jurisdiction of a **bailli** (q.v.). Formerly Anglicised and applied to English as well as to foreign bailiwicks.

1651 Commissioners have been issued out, and sent to the various Boulliages [-ou-clerical error for -ai-] and Senechaussees of the Election of Deputies for the General Estates: Let. fr. France, in Proceedings in Part., No. 82, p. 1252. 1845 nor is any mention made of the celebrated cabiers of the Orleans bailliages, attributed to Sièves J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 40 (1857).

bailo, sb.: It.: 'bailiff', 'administrator', title of the Venetian resident at the Ottoman Porte.

1549 the Venetians had geuen theyr Bailo or ambassadour commission: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 112 7°. 1562 by means of their Baiolo, or mar-

chantes which dwelled in Constantinople and Pera: J Shute, Two Comm (Tr.), fol. 46 v. 1625 So that the Sultanas, and all great Personages eate none but Parinezan, of which the Bailo of Venue doth alwayes furnish them: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk, ix. p. 1600. 1775 three Turkish gallies waiting to convey the Venetian bailow or resident. R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 17.

bain(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bain, fr. Lat. balneum, = 'bath'.

1. liquid in a vessel or bath, prepared for bathing.

1475 His lady . had made redy a light fayr baygne · Caxton, \mathcal{J} ason, 105 b. [N. E. D.] 1543 it is good before dynner to go into a bayne, in whyche there is a greate quantitie of oyle: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chiring, fol. $x v ro'|_{\mathbf{I}}$. — a bayne of thynges aperituse or openyinge aydeth them · ib., fol. $x x v ro'|_{\mathbf{Z}}$. — a very good hote bath or baine · W Warde, Tr Alessio's Secr., Pt. III fol. 24 ro.

2. a vessel for holding liquid for bathing, a bath.

1491 He axed of hym yf he had ony bayne wherin he myghte wasshe hym: CAXTON, Vitas Patr, II. 273 a/I (W de W.). [N.E D]

3. (the act of) bathing, a bath.

1483 Chargyng hym to kepe them tyl he retourned fro his bayne: Caxton, Esope, 2b [N.E.D.]

4. a bath-room, bathing establishment, esp. for hot baths.

1540 he brought into somme partes of the baynes colde water from the moste pure and delectable sprynges: ELYOT, Im Governance, fol. 38 vo 1549 stew hym in the baines W. Thomas, Hist, Ital, fol 11 vo. 1589 the baines in Italy Puttenham, Eng Poes., III. p 305 (1869). 1600 This street, howsoever it be called New, was well known to be most auncient, and is different from that, which Caracalla repaired under his baines. Holland, Tr. Livy (Summ Mar, Bk II ch xiv.), p. 1361 1609 Marius the Emperous built his Baine, a sumptuous and stately piece of worke. — Tr. Marc., Bk. xv ch. vi. p 41.

5. a brothel, see bagnio 2.

1540 common baynes and bordell houses: ELYOT, Im Governaunce, fol 4 70,

6. a hot spring, a medicinal spring, a spa (q, v).

1538 The Colour of the Water of the Baynes is as it were a depe Blew Se Water: LELAND, Ittn., II. 66. [N. E. D]

7. Chem. a vessel placed in another vessel so that it is surrounded by water or some other medium, and so the contents of the inner vessel are heated gradually and evenly; see bain-marie.

1477 Baines maie helpe and cause also destruction: Norton, Ord. Alch., v. in Ashm., 62 (x652). [N. E. D.]

8. in combination.

1603 the Baine-keepers poore asse .carying billots and faggots .to kindle fire and to heat the stouphes: Holland, Tr. $Plut\ Mor$, p. 212.

*bain-marie, $s\delta$.: Fr. fr. Late Lat. balneum Mariae (q.v.). See quotations.

1822 'Bain-Marie' is a flat vessel containing boiling water; you put all your stewpans into the water, and keep that water always very hot, but it must not boil: KITCHENER, Cook's Oracle, 398. [N.E.D.] 1845 Bain Mare.—A warm-water bath, to be purchased at the ironmonger's: Bregion & Miller, Pract Cook, p. 40.

*Bairam, Beiram: Turk. bairām,='feast': name of two great Mohammedan feasts, one on the new moon of the month Shawwāl, held immediately after the fast of Ramadan (q.v.), lasting three days, called Lesser Bairam; the other held seventy days after on the 10th of Dhul Ḥijja, called the Greater Bairam, lasting four days. Also used attrib.

the Greater Bairam, lasting four days. Also used attrib.

1599 The 14. of September was the Turkes Beyram, that is, one of their chiefest feasters: R. Hakkuyt, Voyages, Vol. 11. i. p. 196. 1615 the feast of the Great Byram did begin; which doth continue three daies together: observed by them as Easter is with vs. Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 56 (1632). 1625 the Biram, which is their Carneval: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. ix. p. 1603. 1634 Two more Feasts they have, the Byram and Nowrows: the former as our Easter, is celebrated by the Abdals, Hodgess, Dernisses, and Friers: Sir H. Herbert, Trav., p. 156. 1654 The Turks. in their Ramirams and Beirams: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. IV. v. p. 483 (1678). 1662 the great Bairam, or the Festival which they call Kurban, that is, Sacrifice: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 171 (1669). 1665 So soon as the nine and twentieth day is past.. they begin the Byram (as we do Easter) and continue their merriment till the third day be ended: the two dayes after the Byram are commonly called Chutsi-bairam (or Byram): Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 325 (1677). 1684 the Turks Beiram, or Easter: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. ip. 30. 1704 spend the time of Curbaen Byram, viz. three Days: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 97.—These three Days of Byram they spend Festivally: 1b., p. 99. 1742 The great feast, or Bairam, of the Turks, approaching, at which it is customary for all ambassadors to send presents to the vizier: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 436 (1826). 1768 I also see the magnificent festival of the little Bairam: Gent. Mag., 1541. 1612 their Byram time: W. Biddulfh, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 80.

bairam(I), beram, byram, sô.: Pers. bairam: name of a kind of cotton stuff, in earlier times a very fine quality.

1622 to pec. blew byrams of 15 Rs. corg.: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 56 (1883). 1662 black Chelas, blew Assamanis, Berams, and Tircandias:

J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. I. p. 21 (1669). 1727 Some Surat Baftaes dyed blue, and some Berants dyed red, which are both coarse Cotton Cloth: A. Hamilton, East Indies, II 125. [Yule] 1813 Byrams of sorts [among Surat piece-goods]: W. MILDURN, Orient. Comm., I. 124 [tb.]

baisemain, sb.: Fr.: 'a kiss of the hands' (in token of vassalage); hence (with the vb. do, = 'make'), respects, compliments.

1656 BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1707 Do my bassemains to the gentleman, and tell him I will do myself the honour to wait on him immediately. FARQUHAR, Beaux Strat., iii 2. [Davies] 1748 pray do the doctor's bassemoins to the lady: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xlvi. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 314 (1817).

*baize, baies, bay(e)s, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. baies, fem. pl. of adj. bai, = 'chestnut-colored': a coarse woollen stuff, said to have been introduced in 1561. The sing, form bay and perhaps the pl. bays may be fr. Du. baai, see quot. dated 1660. The spellings ending in -e are owing to the early pl. having been mistaken for the sing., and we even find the double pl.

bayses.

1578 blewe and blacke bayse: In Beck's Draper's Dict., p. 17 (1882).

1598 Spanish blankets, Baies of al colours: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 1.
p. 440 1605 all new-made drapery, made wholly of wool, as frizadoes, bays, northern cotions: In Beck's Draper's Dict. (1882). 1622 three yards of scarlet bayse: th, p. 17. 1630 Our cottons, penistones, frizadoes, baze. John Taylor, Whs., sig. 2 Fff 4 rol. 1634 Spanish cloths, baizes, baze. John Taylor, Whs., sig. 2 Fff 4 rol. 1634 Spanish cloths, baizes, kerseys, perpetuanoes, stockings. In Beck's Draper's Dict., p. 17 (1882). 1641 woollencloth, Sayes, Sarges, Perpetuanas, Bayes, and sundry other sorts: L. ROBERTS, Treas. Traff., in McCulloch's Collection, p. 78 (1856). 1660 None shall weave in Colchester any bay. but. shall carry it to the Dutch Bay Hall. In Beck's Draper's Dict., p. 17 (1882). 1759 Bays, of which this Village has a peculiar Sort, called Bockings: B. Martin, Nat. Hist. Eng., II. Essex, 23.

bajarigar, badgerigar: corrupted fr. native Australian. See budgerigar.

bajocco, pl. bajocchi, sb.: It.: a small copper coin, worth about a half-penny.

about a half-penny.

1547—8 in bras they haue kateryns, and byokes, and denares: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870).

1582 he had never helpt the House of Austra with one Bajocco: Reig. Wotton. p. 656 (1852).

1592 Bread at one Baiocho the pound: ib., p. 657.

1617 A souldier came out of the Tower of Torracina, and demaunded of euery man fiue baocci, which we paid, though it were onely due from them, who had portmanteaues with locks: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. 1. p. 105.

1645 guatrin, baiocs, julios, and scudi, each exceeding the other in the proportion of ten: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 182 (1850).

1650 a Baiocco for a measure of Oyle Howell, Tr. Giraffis Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 11.

1765 there is a copper coin at Rome, called bajocco, and mezzo bajocco. Ten bajocchi make a scudo, which is an imaginary piece; two scudi make a zequin; and a French louis-d'or is worth about two zequins: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, Xxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 487 (1817)

1854 We get very good cigars for a bajocco and a half: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxv. p. 408 (1879).

bājra, bājrī, sb.: Hind.: name of several kinds of millet grown as grain crops in India, the small kinds being called bājrī.

1813 bahjeree Forbes, Or. Mem., Vol. II. p. 406. [Yule] 1886 In the southern part of the Central Provinces, Berar to Bombay, Deccan and the northern part of Madras, the juar and bajra are the staple foods: Offic Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 75.

*bakal, bakhal, sb.: Arab. baqqāl: store-keeper, general

1800 a buccal of this place told me he would let me have 500 bags to-morrow: Wellington, Disp, 1. 196(1837). [Yule] 1884 the bakhals, or grocers: Edm. O'Donovan, Merv, ch. vi. p. 62 (New York). 1884 there are at least a dozen Greek bakals shops, where you may buy and drink on the premises almost any poison you like: J. Colborne, With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan, p. 82. — The Greek bakal flourishes from the Danube to the equator. There are five or six bakals in Khartoum: ib., p. 83.

Variants, buccal, buckaul, fr. Hind. baqqāl, fr. Arab.

bakoven, sb. See quotations.

1625 Limons, Bannanas, Backomen, Potatoes, Indianias, Millia, Mais, Rice, Manigette, Hens, Egges: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 940. — The Bachouens (by vs so called) are very like the Bannanas: 16., p. 957. 1705 So much hath already been written concerning the Pisang-tree, which is divided into Bakvorens and Banants or Bananas: 17. Bonnan's Guinea, Let. xxi. p. 291. — its Fruit, especially the Bakovens, are very good: 18. — Citrons, Limons, Oranges, Bakovens or Paquovens, Bananas: 16., Let. xx. p. 393.

*baksheesh, bakhshish, sb.: Pers., Turk., and Arab. bakhshīsh,='present', 'gift'; also buckshish (and other forms in bu-), generally fr. Hind. bakhshish, fr. Pers. bakhshīsh: a gratuity, largesse, pourboire (g. v.). The slang 'tip' is the nearest equivalent.

1612 who was (as they say) a whore of charity, and would prostitute her selfe to any man Bacheese [1605 PURCHAS, Backheese], (as they say in the Arabick tongue) that is gratis freely: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 55.

abt. 1760 Buxie money: E. IVES, Voyage, 5x. [Yule]
1775 we dismissed his messenger with a bac-sish or present: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 16.

1810 each mile will cost full one rupee, besides various little disbursements by way of buxees, or presents, to every set of bearers:

WILLIAMSON, V. M., II. 235. [Yule] 1820 they always insist upon receiving a bucksheesh, or present: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sixtly, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 194. 1823 These Christmas-boves are said to be an ancient custom here, and I could almost fancy that our name of box for this particular kind of present is a corruption of buckshish, a gift or gratuity, in Turkish, Persian, and Hindoostance: BP. Heber, Yourn, 1 45. [Yule] 1839 and consequently receive the parting backshish of the stranger with a grim satisfaction wondrously amusing: Miss Parroe, Beauties of the Bosph, p. 141. 1844 I was to give the men, too, a "bakshetsh", that is a present of money, which is usually made upon the conclusion of any vort of treaty. Kinglake, Eothen, p. 206 (1845). 1849 I shall lose the plastres, and your father the backsheesh which I meant to have given him: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk, Iv ch. v. p. 279 (1881) 1853 The relieved bearers opened the shutters, thrut in their torch, and their black heads, and most unceremoniously demanded buxees: W. Arnold, Oakfield, 1. 239. [Yule] 1854 one beggar who was bawling out for bucksheesh: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxl. p. 353 (1879) 1882 The young fellow was courageous, and ignorant of the immediate danger, and, above all, he was on the look out for bucksheesh M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. x. p. 223 1884 His friends naturally inquired of him what progress he had made in Arabic, and in reply he told them he had only acquired two words, bakhshus for a present, and Fullah' for go-ahead. J. Sharman, Cursory Hist. of Swearing, ch. v. p. 98

Variants, 17 C. bacsheeshe, 18, 19 cc. bac(k) shish, bakshish,

Variants, 17 c. bacsheeshe, 18, 19 cc. bac(k)shish, bakshish, bacshish, backsishe: fr. Hind. 18 c. buxı(e), 18, 19 cc. buxee, 19 c. buckshish, bucksheesh.

bal paré, phr.: Fr.: dress ball.

1809 There are balls paré and balls masquè [masqued]: MATV, Tr. Riesbeck's Tran. Germ., Let. Alxi Pinkerton, Vol VI p 112. 1818 We who through Fashion's glass the stars survey | Know when Olympus gives a bal paré Tim Bobbin, p. 7.

*Balaam, name of the prophet who was bribed to curse the Israelites, but was compelled to bless, and whose ass spoke to him in reproach of his ingratitude to so faithful a servant and of his blind perversity; see Numb., xxii-xxiv.

I. one who professes a false religion, one who seeks to make gain of religion; also a Balaamite: one who benefits a cause when intending to damage it: one who resembles Balaam in some salient point of the account of him in Numbers.

1563 Such as he [Bp Hooper] was, these Balaamites [Roman Catholic divines] accounted for no bishop. Foxe, A & M, Bk. xi Vol. vi. p. 652 (1853). — my Balaamite kunsman came in with the bishop as a witness against me: 10, Vol. vii. p. 656. 1569 Thus bleate the Popish Balamites: E. Hake, Newes Powles Churchy, sig. F vi. 1648 God hath so dispos'd the mouth of these Balaams, that comming to Curse, they have stumbled into a kind of Blessing: Milton, Observ. Art Peace, Wks., 571 (1851). [N.E.D.] 1692 Your very speech bewrys you to be a right Balaam: Washington, Tr. Millon's Def. Pop., x. 1784 the hates the hardness of a Balaam's heart: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 186 (1808).

2. Journalistic (apparently in allusion to the occasion when the ass proved wiser than his master), matter of inferior merit, reserved for use when nothing better is available. Perhaps the use originated with the Balaam-box of 'Blackwood's Magazine', celebrated by Prof. Wilson in Noctes Ambrosianae, and may have been suggested by Spectator, No. 560, June 28, 1714.

1826 How much Balaam (speaking technically) I have edged out of your valuable paper: Scott, Mal. Malagr., iii. 3. [N.E.D.] 1827 Several dozen letters on the same subject now in our Balaam-box: Blackwood's Mag., Vol. xx1. p. 340. 1829 Escape from the Balaam-box is as impossible as from the grave: ib., Vol. xxv1. p. 716. [N. & Q]

balachong, blachong, sb.: Malay balāchān: a favorite condiment of Malays and Indo-Chinese, consisting of prawns, shrimps or small fish fermented and mashed with salt and spices.

1688 Balachaun: Dampier, Voyages, II. 28. [Yule] 1727 Bankasay is famous for making Ballichang, a Sauce made of dried Shrimps, Cod-pepper, Salt, and a Seaweed or Grass, all well mixed and beaten up to the Consistency of thick Mustard: A. Hamilton, East Indies, II. 194. [16] 1794 Blachang. is esteemed a great delicacy among the Malays, and is by them exported to the west of India: W. Marsden, Hist. Sumatra, 57 (and Ed.). [16.] 1883 blachang—a Malay preparation much relished by European lovers of decomposed cheese: I. Bird, Gold. Chersonese, 96. [16.]

baladière, sb.: ?Fr.: ballad-singer; singing-girl, almah (q, v). Anglicised 17 c. as balladier. But see bayadère.

1830 public singers and dancers.. only to be equalled by the baladières of the East: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 222 (2nd Ed.).

baladin(e), balladin(e), sb.: Fr. baladin, fem. -ine: a public dancer; a ballad-maker or -singer; also baladine, a female public dancer.

1599 comædians or balladines: Basilikon Doron, 127 (1603). [N.E. D.]
1604 a Rimer or Balladine: Hieron, Wks., I. 551, Ddd iij. [ib.] 1605 Trickes
of Tumblers, Funambuloes, Baladynes: Bacon, Adv. Learn, II. xv. § I. [ib]
1676 Their best Balladins, who are Now practising a famous Ballat: ETHEREGE,
Man of Mode, ii. I, 19 (1664). [ib.] 1863 The first breathing woman's cheek,
First dancer's, gipsy's or street baladine's: Browning, In Balcony, II. [ib.]

balafo(e), bulafo, sb. See quotations.

1797 Bulafo [pr Bufalo] Eucyc Brit. 1849 The Egyptians played upon their African balafoes and tambourines: F. Shoberl, Tr. Hugo's Hunchback, p. 60. 1864 balafoes of the negroes of Senegambia on the balafowhich is a species of harmonicon, we meet with our diatonic scale: ENGEL, Music Aucient Nations, p. 16. 1876 S. Kens. Mus. Catalog., No. 751.

balagan, sb.: Tartar: a booth of branches placed slanting and covered with birch bark.

1772—84 The ostrog of Karachin is pleasantly situated on the side of the river, and composed of three log-houses, nineteen balagans, or summer habitations, and three jourts, which are houses under ground. CAPT. COOK, Voyages, Vol. v1 p 2055 (1790). 1803 the Kamschadale would have blushed to have turned us from his Balagan or his Jourt J BRISTED, Ped. Tour, I. 110. 1863 We were able to have a balagan (a sort of tent) erected for this night, so we slept more comfortably. Moreover by hanging a sheet up at the open side of the balagan I was able to undress: Mrs. Atkinson, Tartar Steppes, p. 55.

bala-khanah, sb.: Pers. bālā-khānah, = 'upper room'. See quotations.

1840 "Where did you say he lodged?"—"In such a balakhaneh," replied the Narr: Fraser, Koordistan, &c, Vol I Let. ii. p 31. 1884 obliged to take up my quarters on the flat roof of the bala hané, or traveller's room: Edm. O'Donovan, Merv., ch. ix. p. 92 (New York).

balalaika, sb.: Russ. See quotations.

1788 In his youth he had never heard any [music] but that of .. balalaikas and 1788 In his youth he had never heard any [music] but thet or ..balaiakas and Bagecs: STCHLIN, Anced. of Peter the Ct., p. 379. 1868 the Russian bala-laika, an instrument said to be of high antiquity, and to have been originally derived from the East: ENGEL, Music Ancient Nations, p. 55. 1885 the peasants used to dance the Barana (like the Tarantella), accompanied by the Balaika: Literary World, p. 439.

balandra: Sp. See bilander.

*balcony ($\angle = =$, formerly $= \angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. balcone, ='a projecting floor or slab attached to the wall of a building, surrounded by a railing or balustrade, generally on a level with the lower part of an upper window or windows'.

I. It. balcone (explained above).

I. It. balcone (explained above).

1618 It was properly a balcone and so the building it self did jetty out: Holyday, Yuvenal, p 223. 1623 my Lord Denbugh taking a pipe of Tobacco in a Balcone which hung over the Kings garden: Howell, Lett., in. vx. p 82 (1645). 1650 the Viceroy came out into the Belcone — Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Naph, p. 16 1665 fled fastening a Rope to the Belcony and so slid down into the street: R. Head, Engl. Rogne, sig. G 5 v². 1665 the buildings. are low built, and most with small Courts and Balconies, tarrassed or flat at top: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 112 (1677) 1671 it may be 'twas the corner of the Balcony I set my Ladder against: Shadwell, Humorists, iv. p. 47. 1673 This Lady Laura I have seen from your Balcone: Dryden, Assign., i Wks., Vol. 1 p 520 (1701) 1715 two or three balconies: Addition, Wis., Vol vp 405 (1856). 1743—7 Their Majesties went first to a balcony prepared for them in Cheapside to see the procession: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 104/2 (1751). 1817 I pressed my forehead more closely against the bars of the balcony: M. Eddeworth, Harrington, ch. i. p. 1 (1832). 1838 An old Palace of the Cappelletti with its uncouth balcony and irregular windows is still standing: S. Rogers, Italy, Notes, p. 233. (theatrical): formerly. a stage-box: nowe.

2. (theatrical): formerly, a stage-box; now, an open upper portion of a theatre or any public hall.

1718 Fairly in public he plays out his Game, Betimes bespeaks Balconies: Rem. Rochester, 106. [N. E. D.] 1742 I shone forth in the balconies at the playhouses. FIELDING, Jos. Andrews, III iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 241 (1806).

Variants, 17 c. balcone, belcone, bel(l)con(e)y.

*balda(c)chino, baldaquino, sb.: It. fr. Baldacco,='Bagdad'. See baldachin, baudekin.

- I. rich brocade; orig. a fabric of silk and gold thread, manufactured in Bagdad.
- 2. a canopy of state, baldachin 2; a movable canopy of rich brocade or silk borne in procession over the host.

1644 crimson damask, embroidered with gold, having a state or baldaquino [.u- a cler. error] of crimson velvet: Evelvn, Duary, Vol 1. p. 110 (1872). — four wreathed columns ...sustaining a baldacchina of the same metal: 10., p. 127. 1645 At the upper end, is an elevated throne, and a baldacchino, or canopy of state, for his Holimess, over it: 10., p. 145. — 1677 Three of these Chambers were more richly furnisht than the rest...but no Baldacchino, no cloth of State was there, the King being absent: Six Th. Herrery, Trav., p. 185 — 1784 a baldachino or dais, over her boxes in each theatre: Six Hor. Mann, in Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 518 note (1858). — 1886 Later on was added a superb baldachino or canopy of hammered iron: Cornhill Mag., Dec., p. 650.

*baldachin, baldaquin, -kin(e), sb.: Fr. baldaquin; see baldacchino, baudekin: fabric of Bagdad.

- I. a rich embroidered fabric, orig. of silk and gold thread.
- 1598 Jackets...buckeram, skarlet, or Baldakines: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 54. 1753 Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.
- 2. a kind of canopy (orig. of rich woven fabric, later of wood, stone, or metal) over an altar, throne, shrine, or doorway; a canopy of state.

1848 The baldaquin of St. Peter's: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, ch. xlviii.

balductum, balducketome, sb.: Late Lat. balductum, balducta = 'posset'

1. balderdash, trash, a trashy composition.

1503 The stalest dudgen or absurdest balductum that they or their mates can invent G. Harvev, *Pierces Supererog*, 139. [N. E. D.] 1595 And because euery *Balductum* makes diume poetrie to be but base rime, I leaue thee (sacred eloquence) to be defended by the Muses ornaments · W. C., *Polimanteia*, Pref., sig. () 3 v°.

2. attrib. trashy, silly.

1580 as to helpe forwarde our new famous enterprise for the Exchange of Barbarous and Balductum Rymes with Artificial Verses. Three Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p 264 (1815) ? 1582 Their rude rythming and balducketome ballads R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Ded, p. 10 (1880).

balin, sb.: Graeco-Lat. (in Pliny, N. H., 25, 5), acc. of balis = Gk. $\beta a\lambda\lambda s$: a herb, which, according to Xanthus the historian, had the power to restore the dead to life, and other miraculous properties.

1546 slain by the virtue of an herbe called Balin: LANGLEY, Tr. Pol. Verg. De Invent., I. xvii. 30 a. [N. E D] 1609 Hauing the herbe Balin in his wounds infusd, Restores his life: Hevwood, Bryt. Troy, IV. xi. [16]

balis, sb.: perhaps Sp. and Port. balisa, Sp. balija, = 'bundle', 'valise'.

1599 euery sixe payeth one Balis in regard of tribute: and a Balis is fiue papers or pieces of silke, which are worth one floren and an halfe of our coine: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p 60.

*balista: Lat. See ballista.

ball, bal, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bal.

I. a dance. Obs.

1663 all of them together. danced a Ball to the tune of two Harps and Viol: H. Cogan, Tr. Pinto's Voy., ch. lxxix. p. 321.

2. an assembly for dancing (in Johnson's time given "by some particular person", not 'subscription' or public). Also in combination, ball-dress, ball-night, ball-room, &c.

1611 your proudest Tuscan Caniuals, and yee French Bals their brother:

L. Whitaker, in Coryat's Crudities, sig b2ro 1714 upon a ball-night:

Spectator, No. 596, Vol. VI. p. 254 (1886). 1808 Too many religious people fancy that the infectious air of the world is confined to the ball-room or the playhouse: H. More, Calebs in search of a Wife, Vol II p 421 (1809) 1837 not Assembly, SIP Ball for the benefit of a charity, SIP: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. ii. p. 12. — ascended the staircase leading to the ball room: ib., p. 14.

ballast (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. ballast: connected with Eng. last, ='load'; the etym. of bal- not yet settled.

I. heavy material placed at the bottom of a ship's hold, or at the bottom of a boat, to sink it low enough, and give it stability; also, metaph. that which causes to sink, that which gives stability.

gives stability.

1530 Balast of a shyppe, lestage: Palsgr. 1535—6 If ...Sir Thomas Sperte.. do take any balast for shippes nere to the said Ryver of Thamys: Stat. 27 Hen. VIII., c. 18, § 2 (Record Ed.) ? 1582 an hudge and weightye balas surchargeth a vessel: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., &c., p. 144 (1880). 1595 Low on the ballast did he couch his sick: G. Markham, Trag. Sir R. Crenzule, p. 64 (1871). 1612 Solid and sober natures, have more of the ballast, then of the saile: Bacon, Ess., Vainglory, 464 (1871). [N. E. D.] 1642 to serve as a buoy to the one [the Dutch], and a ballast to the other [the French]: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 68 (1869). 1783 120 men to dig and raise Ballast from the Shelves and Sand Banks of the said River, and to carry and convey such Ballast to Ships and Vessels: Stat. 6 Geo. II., c. 29, Preamble 1775 we took in more ballast: R. Chandler, Trav. Asta Minor, p. 55. 1787 She had been 52 days at sea, and put into that harbour for a supply of water and ballast: Gent. Mag., 1115/2. 1814 To prevent such ballast or any part thereof from falling into the sea. Stat. 54 Geo. III., c. 159, § 15.

2. a load, burden, freight. Obs.

1620 Go to Niniveh .. behold the Ballace And burthen of her bulk, is nought but sin: QUARLES, Jonah, Poems, 54 (1717) [N. E. D.]

gravel, stones, burnt clay, &c. used to make the bed of a railroad on which the sleepers lie; also similar material used for the foundation of a road.

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. balast, 16 c. balest, balist, balas, 16, 17 cc. ballasse, ballace, 17 c. balas(s)e, ballais(e), ballass(e), ballace.

[The forms without -t may be fr. Flem. ballas, or from the 16, 17 cc. vb. ending in -se, -ce got by taking ballast for a participle, as if ballassed.

balle en bouche, phr.: Fr.: 'ball in mouth'; it appears that a musketeer ready for action held a ball in his mouth. See N. E. D., Ball, I. 5; "1692 Diary siege Limerich 28

March out with their arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth...Colours flying".

1591 If the enemie cause sodaine Arme, let his *Bale en Bouche*, and his match in the Cocke shew his readie good will either to receiue repulse or giue charge. GARARD, Art Warre, p. 11.— the valiant repulse of a sodaine inuading enimie by *Bawill en bouche ib.*, p. 76.

ballerina, pl. ballerine, sb.: It., fem. of ballerino, = 'dan-

1815 We have had a devil of a row among our ballerinas Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 189 (1832). 1852 His unwieldy gait.. seemed doubly absurd leside the flippant lightness of the "Ballarina": C. Lever Daltons, p. 177 (1878). 1882 a grand ballet of children revealing considerable aptitude on the part of the midget ballerines [the -s is wrong unless there be a Fr word ballerine] Standard, Dec. 27, p. 2

*ballet, sb.: Fr. fr. It balletto, a theatrical term distinct from the Fr. ballade, though in Eng. in 17 c forms of Eng. ballad were used to render Fr. ballet, or It. balletto; the word ballet has been also incorrectly used for 'dance-song', It. ballata, whence Fr. ballade: a dramatic dance, an interlude of dancing and pantomime (orig. part of an Italian opera).

1773 One of the ballets of the opera at Palermo, is a representation of Vauxhall Gardens Gent. Mag., XLIII. 479 [N. E. D.] 1826 were the Baiadere of Goethe made the subject of a ballet. Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk VII. ch. vii. p 426 (1881). 1830 he had composed a ballet, which he followed up by a pas seul E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 47 (2nd Ed.) 1878 a Grimaldian pantomime, by Paul Martinetti's ballet troupe: Lloyd's Wikl, News, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.]

ballet d'action, phr.: Fr.: a ballet in which acting is combined with dancing; 'a ballet of action'.

1797 Encyc Brit, Vol. v. p 664/2 1849 the new ballet d'action S. REACH, Cl. Lorimer, p. 29. 1887 a ballet d'action, founded on Shakspere's "Tempest": Academy, Apr. 9, p. 264/3.

*ballet divertissement, phr.: Fr.: a ballet entertainment.

1883 A ballet-divertissement was simply a scene without a plot: Daily Telegraph, Jan 22, p. 2.

balliadera, balliadere, sb.: corrupted fr. Port. bailadeira, = 'dancing-girl'. See bayadère.

1598 The heathenish whore called Balliadera, who is a dancer: Tr. 9. Van Linschoten's Voyages, 74. [Yule] 1794 The name of Balliadere, we never heard applied to the dancing girls, or saw but in Raynal, and 'War in Asia, by an Officer of Colonel Baillie's Detachment,' it is a corrupt Portuguese word: E. Moor, Narrat. Little's Detach., 356. [16.]

balliards: Eng. fr. Fr. See billiards.

*ballista, balista, pl. -tae, sb.: Lat.: an ancient military engine which discharged stones and other missiles by the release of a very strong spring, previously drawn tight by machinery; also, in Late Lat. an arbalest, or cross-bow; also, some surgical apparatus.

1525 than put into the wounde this instrument balista yt is here fygured / where ye shall enlarge it: Tr Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. D iij ro/1 1646 Here first I saw huge balistae, or cross-bows: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p 250 (1872) 1703 Amongst the Artillery was an old Roman Balista: MAUNDRELL, Journ. Jerus., 126 (1721) 1769 My fist is a Balista, My arm a Cataputta: B. Thornton, Tr. Plautus, Vol. 1. p. 223. 1833 balistae (springals) slings to throw small stones or arrows against the besiegers: J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p 279. 1885 The balistas used in some battle or siege are still scattered about the plain: Athenaum, Nov 21, p. 675/3.

ballium, balium, sb.: Late Lat.: the outer wall of a feudal castle, any wall outside the keep; the base court of a feudal castle, the space between two walls of fortification.

1806 the second ballium was protected by smaller towers: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 92. 1818 The ballium, the barbican, the parapets, the embrazures and crenelles, described by O'Leary: Lapy Morgan, Pl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 229 (1819). 1833 Ballium, is the space between the and middle ditches: J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 282. 1855 The lofty walls of the old ballium still stood, with their machicolated turrets: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. vii.

balloen, balloon. See baloon.

*ballon d'essai, phr.: Fr.: 'balloon of trial', a balloon sent up to test the direction of the wind; hence, metaph. (see quotations).

1883 The contents would make it [the letter] appear a sort of ballon d'essai, designed to throw light on the prospects of an Orleanist Restoration in France: Standard, 1884, p. 5. 1884 they have been deliberate ballons d'essai, thrown up more or less in collusion with the persons concerned to see how much the public would stand: Sai. Rev., June 18, p. 844/1. 1887 The report was suffered to ooze out as a sort of ballon d'essai to test public feeling on the matter: Manchester Exam., Apr. 16, p. 5/5.

*balloon, ballon(e), sb.: Eng. fr. It. ballone, 'great ball' (balla), Mod. It. pallone.

1. a large ball, something like a modern foot-ball, which was struck to and fro by the arm defended by a wooden hracer.

1598 Ballone, a great ball, a ballone to play at with braces, a footeball: FLORIO 1603 one ship, that skips from stars to ground, | From waue to waue (like Balloons wyndie bound) J. Stlvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Schism, p. 107 (1603) 1611 Pallone, a ballon, or foote-ball Also any great bullet, ball, or round packe: FLORIO. 1801 STRUTT, Sports & Pastimes.

2. the game played with the balloon ball.

2. the game prayed with the palifoli dail.

1591 ryding of horses, playing at ballone: Coningsby, Siege of Rosen, Vol. 1
p. 29 (1847). — playinge at tennys in the forencone, and. ballon in the afternoone:
10, p. 30

1593 Balown, Tennis: J. Donne, Poems, p. 133 (1669).

1605 we had a match at baloone too, with my Lord Whachum, for foure Crownes:
Marston, Eastward Hoe, Wks., Vol. II p. 11.

1607 While others have been at my books: B. Jonson, Vol., ii. 2

1611

For ballone-balls to all that play, | Who must in time quite volley them away:
Davies, Scourge of Folly.

1621 folles, foot-ball, balown, quintans, &c.

R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Vol. 1 p. 406 (1827).

1629 Where's your set at tennis | Your balloon ball. . Ford, Dram. Wks., p. 6/2

(1851)

1826 a party of young men here near the ramparts playing at the ballone, and all the slope above them was covered with spectators: Reft. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 180.

See quotation.

1626 Ballon, The round globe or top of a pillar: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed)

4. a balloon-shaped glass vessel, used in chemistry. 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl., s v.

5. a receptacle made of light, air-tight material, which is of a spherical or pear-like shape when inflated, either by heated air (the bottom being open), or by a light gas (the bottom being closed). In 1783 the brothers Mongolfier first ascended by a balloon filled with ranfied air and in the same year a balloon, without a car, ascended in England, and the gas balloon was invented.

1783 Balloons occupy senators, philosophers, ladies, everybody: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 438 (1858) 1826 Mr Graham, another aerial navigator, let off another balloon: W. Hone, Every-Day Book, Vol. 1. col. 442.

6. anything light and inflated, e.g. a bubble.

1784 Champagne wine, bottled porter, &c are full of air bubbles or balloons: J. ADAMS, Diary, July 10, Wks., Vol. III. p. 388 (1851).

balloonomania, sb.: quasi-Lat., coined by Walpole: mania for balloons.

1785 The Balloonomania is, I think, a little chilled, not extinguished, by Rozier's catastrophe: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 576 (1858).

ballot $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. ballotta: a little ball (balla)used for secret voting.

 a little ball used for secret voting; hence, any counter. ticket, or paper so used.

1549 he that in the election hath most ballottes (so that they passe the halfe noumbre) is admitted officer. ii. or .iii. boxes, into whiche [if] he will, he maie let fall his ballot: W. Thomas, *Rist. *Ital.*, fol. 79.70.— in gettying his voice he hath but one ballot as all others haue: ib., fol. 77.70.— in gettying his voice he into the red box: J. Ray, *Journ Low Countr.*, p. 176.

2. secret voting, a decision or election determined by secret voting.

1549 a triall of theyr sentences by Ballot: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 777°. 1673 they are put to the ballot: J. Ray, Journ Low Countr., p. 171.

3. lot, selection by lot; so-called from the method of drawing little balls from a box.

bef. 1680 put it to the Chance and try, | I' th' Ballot of a Box and Dye: S. BUTLER, Rem., I. 81 (1759). [N. E. D.]

4. in combination, e.g. ballot-box, ballot-paper.

bef. 1680 Some held no way so orthodox | To try it, as the Ballot-Box: S. BUTLER, Rem., I. 23 (1759). [N. E. D.]

ballot (\angle =), vb.: Eng. fr. It. ballotare,='to choose by ballotta', see ballot, sb.

I. to choose or decide by secret vote, to give a secret

1549 this privilege, to have his onely opinion ballotted, no man hath but he [the Doge]: W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77 vo. bef. 1603 they all rose from their seates...and would never take their bals to ballot against him: North, (*Lives of Epanum. &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1121 (1612). 1645 To this there joins a spacious hall for solemn days to ballot in: Evelve, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 227 (1872). 1673 and so without more ado those thirty whose lot it is to have the golden balls go into the Council and ballot: J. Ray, *Yourn. Low Countr.*, p. 158. — who is balloted among the nine: *ib.*, p. 163.

2. to choose by lot, to try to obtain by casting or drawing lots.

ballotino, It.; ballotine, Eng. fr. It.: sb. See quotation.

1673 the junior Counsellor takes a little boy...and brings him along with him into the Council; who is to draw the ballots out of the urn for the Gentlemen when they come up to the Capello, they not being permitted to draw them out themselves, to avoid fraud This boy is called the Ballotino, and is he that in processions goes before the Duke. The Ballotine being brought in before the Signoria. J. Ray, Journ Low Countr., p. 180.

balneo, sb.: quasi-Lat. spelling of bagnio (q, v).

1659 the Balneos and Theatres of free Cities: GAUDEN, Tears Ch., p 351. [Davies] 1702 The Balneo of the Slaves belonging to the Grand Signior: W. J., Tr. Bruyn's Voy Levant, x. 36. [1b.]

balneum, abl. balneo (after prep. 'in'), sb.: Lat., 'bath': Alch.: short for balneum Mariae (q, v).

1471 Then in Balheo of Mary togeather let them be Circulat: G. Ripley, Comp Alch., Ep., in Ashmole's Theat Chem. Brit., p. 116(1652). 1580 boyle them in Balheo vntill the herbes become drye: J. Hester, Tr. Phioravantis Chirurg, p. 54 1603 for gold-smiths melt and worke their gold with the flame of light straw and chaffe: physicians doe gently warme (as it were) in Balheo those drougues Holland, Tr. Phit Mor., p. 697. 1628 Balneo, A Bath: COCKERAN, Pt. I. (and Ed.). 1641 When you put water into a seething Balneum wherein there are glasses, let it be hot: John French, Art Distill, Bk. I. p. 13 (1651).

balneum Mariae, phr.: Late Lat., = '(Saint) Mary's bath'. See bain Marie.

[1471 (See balneum)] 1525 ye shall sethe them in balneum marie iiii, houres longe without takynge of the lydde of the pot: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. Tiiii volt. 1527 to dystille in balneo Marie: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Dustill, Bk. I. ch. iii. sig a i rolz. — a fornayse or styllatorye named Balneum Marie: tb., ch. vi. sig. o vi volz. 1530 seth this all togyther in Balneum marie: Antidotharius, sig. D iii ro. 1530 seth this all togyther in Balneum marie: W. Warde, Settynge on a heed wyth a receyuer well stopped Trahebron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., iol. coxx volz. 1558 a bath called Balneum Marie: W. Warde, Tr. Alesso's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 3 vol. 1584 a stillatorie of glasse, set ouer a pot of boyling water which they call Balneum Mariae: T. Cochan, Haven of Health, p. 81. 1608 the distilled water (in Balneo Maria) of the hearb and root. Th. Hill, Art of Gard., p. 111. [1610 in S. Maries bath: B. Jonson, Alch., ii 3, Wks., p. 625 (1676)] 1658 set it to boil in Balneo Maria a quarter of a day: Tr. Y. Baptista Porta's Nat Mag., Bk. viii. ch. ix. p. 226. 1704 These you distill in balneo Mariae: Swift, Wks., p. 73/1 (1869). Bk. vIII. ch. ix. p. 226. Wks., p. 73/1 (1869).

balookbashi, baloukbashee: Turk. See balukbashi.

baloon, balloen, ballong, balloon, sb.: in E. Indies: a large rowing canoe; a Siamese State barge.

1663 With a Galley, five Foists, two Cattres, 20 Balons and 300 men: H. Cogan, Tr. Pinto's Voy., ch. xi, p. 35 1673 The President commanded his own Baloon (a Barge of State, of Two and Twenty Oars) to attend me: Fryer, E. India, 70 (1698) [Yule] 1755 The Burmas has now Eighty Ballongs, none of which as [sic] great Guns: Capt. R. Jackson, Let., in Dalrymple's Or. Repert., I. 195 (1808). [sib.] 1797 BALLOON, or BALLOEN...The balloons are said to be made of a single piece of timber, of uncommon length; they are raised high, and much decorated with carving at head and stern: some are gilt over, and carry 120 or even 150 rowers on each side: Encyc Brit.

balsa, balza, sb.: Sp.: boat, raft

1593—1622 balsas, (which is a certaine raffe made of mastes or trees fastened together): R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xliii. p. 236 (1878). 1600 a balsa or canoa...foure or fiue great balsas, which were laden with plantans: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 812. — it was so well peopled with Indians, which had so many Canoas made of wood, as we might discerne, and not raftes or Balsas, for so they call those floats which are made all flat with canes: ib., p. 416. 1625 there came a Balsy or Canoa: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 75.

balsamine, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. balsamine: (a) balsam apple, Momordica balsamina; also, (b) balsam plant, Gk. βαλσαμίνη, Impatiens balsamina.

a. 1578 By the name of Balsamine, you must now vnderstand two sorts of apples ..The one is called the Male Balsem, or Balme apple: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., p. 441.
b. 1664 sow on the Hot-bed such Plants as are late bearing Flowers or Fruit in our Climate, as Balsamine, and Balsamum mas: EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p. 197

*balsamum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. βάλσαμον, = 'balsam-tree', 'resin of balsam-tree': balsam, balm, healing or preservative principle. The Lat. form survived long after it had given rise to Eng. balsam.

1579 Balsamum [will] onely [growe] in Syria: J. Lvlv, Euphues, p. 113 (1868). 1689 Balsamum, Amomum, with Myrrhe and Frankencense: T. Nashe, in R. Greene's Menaphon, p. 7 (1880). 1590 An ointment which a cunning alchymist! Distilled from the purest balsamum: MARLOWE, II Tanburt, iv. 2 (1592), p. 64/z (1838). 1598 for your greene wound, your Balsamum: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iii. 5, Wks., p. 40 (1616). 1615 Balsamum: A plant then onely thought particular vnto Iury, which grew most plentifully in this valley: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 197 (1632). bef. 1631 In every thing there naturally grows | A Balsamum to keep it fresh and new: J. Donne, Poems, p. 155 (1669). 1633 But like a Lampe of Balsamum, desird | Rather t' adorne, then last, she soone expird. tb., p. 254.

balsilla, sb.: Sp., dim. of **balsa** (q, v): small float, small

1883 Here...will be the various fishing vessels, from...the Aleutian baidar to the Peruvian balsilla: Standard, Apr. 6, p. 5/2.

balūkbashi, sb.: Turk. boluk-bāshī, lit. 'troop-captain':

1820 Having procured two men from the baloukbashee's guaid, we stationed them at the door T. S. Hughes, *Trav in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x p 307. 1830 the boulouc bashas and oldaks: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig Pananti, p 308 (and Ed.)

*balustrade ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. balustrade: a range of balusters or short pillars, supporting a cornice, coping, or rail, and forming a parapet on a building, or a fence to a terrace, balcony, or staircase.

1644 On the top of all, runs a balustrade which edges it quite round: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872). — with a terrace at each side having rustic uncut balustrades: id., p. 96. 1806 the balls encrease the heaviness of the balustrade. J. Dallaway, Obs Eng. Archit., p. 128. 1830 Broad-based flights of marble stairs | Ran up with golden balustrade: Tennyson, Rec. Arab. Nts., Wks., Vol. I. p. 47 (1875).

balzarine, balzerine, sb.: ? Fr.: a light fabric of wool and

1860 Of all the hideous, nasty, worstedy things that I ever saw. commend me to a striped balzerine Once a Week, May 12, p. 446/2

1864 Webster.

*bambino, pl. bambini, sb.: It.: infant, picture or image of an infant, esp. a representation of the infant Jesus. Anglicised by Thackeray, as bambin. Also, metaph. a bantling.

1761 when a state-orator has hit the precise age to a minute—hid his banbino in his mantle so cunningly that no mortal could smell it 'Sterne, Trist, Shand., III. xiv. Wks., p. 121 (1830). 1854 grim portentous old hags, such as Michael Angelo painted, draped in majestic raggery; mothers and swarming bambins: Thackerav, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. xxxv. p. 403 (1879). 1867 There was a twitch of strange pity and misery that shot through me at the thought of man's lot on earth, and the comparison of our dumb Eternities and Immensities with this poor joss-house and bambino 'Carlyle, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol. 11. p. 336 (1884). 1883 One of the little ones is a baby, a bambino swaddled round with wrappings which had probably helped to choke the infant life out of it: Froude, Short Studies, 4th Ser., p. 355.

bambocciade, sb.: fr. Fr. bambochade, or It. bambocciata, or Sp bambochade, or the Fr. form Italianised: a bamboche (q. v.).

bamboche, bambochada, sb.: Sp.: picture with a scene of grotesque revelry; a grotesque figure.

bef. 1733 the Bamboches were, with redoubled Noise committed to the Flames: R. North, *Examen*, III. vii. 89, p. 574 (1740).

*bamboo ($\angle \omega$), sb.: Eng., ultimately fr. some Malay dialect, perhaps at first through Du. bamboes, then through Sp. and Port. bambu: name of a genus of giant grasses, Bambusae, commonly called canes; also a stick or pole furnished by one of these plants. Also (a) attrib. e.g. bamboo-cane, bamboowork, bamboo-hut.

1598 a thicke réede, as big as a mans legge, which is called Bambus: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 195 (1885). — the leaves of those reedes or Bambus growe wide one from another: tb., Vol. 11. p. 58. 1599 the houses are made of Canes which they call Bambos: R. Hakkuyt, Voyages, Vol. 11. i. p. 258. 1622 5 bambows black paynting and 5 small pec. wax: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 68 (1883). 1665 a few poor Mosques ... no better than Straw and Bambo's [Bamboas, Ed. 1665] without, but matted neatly within: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 27 (1677). 1676 'twas well you flung away my Cane ... in sadness I'd ha' made Bamboo fly about your Jackets else: Shadwell, Virtuoso, i. p. 14. 1684 A sort of Cane, call'd Bamboue: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Traw., Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 29. 1705 These Branches call'd here and elsewhere Bamboes, are used for covering of Houses, for Hedges and on several occasions: Tr. Bosman's Guiuca, Let. xvi. p. 288. 1742 The mast, yard, boom, and outriggers, are all made of bamboo: Anson, Voy., III. v. 341. 1803 A forest, consisting of Saul trees, Seetsal, and Bamboos: J. T. Blunt, Astatic Res., vii. 61. 1878 little baskets swung from a long bamboo: J. Pann, By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. ii p. 19.

Riots, foliasting of Sant flees, setsua; and Danhoos: J. PAYN, By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. ii p. 10.

a. 1727 The City [Ava] tho' great and populous, is only built of Bambou Canes: A. HAMILTON, East Indies, II. 47. [Yule] 1817 artificial sceneries of bamboo-work were erected: T. MOORE, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 19 (1860).

1855 it might almost be said that among the Indo-Chinese nations the staff of life

is a Bamboo: Yule, Mission to Ava, p. 153.

Variants, 17 c. (through Fr.) pambou, bambouc. The earliest European form of the word was the Port. mambu.

*ban, sb.: Pers. ban. = 'lord', 'master': a title brought by the Avars to Hungary whence it spread to Croatia and other Slavonic countries: a governor or warden of a military district, esp. of Croatia, the district being called a ban(n)at(e). From this ban a rare adj. banal is formed.

1614 The Hungarian Bans...are Presidents or Gouernors of some Kingdomes belonging to that Kingdom, as Dalmatia, Croatia, Seruia and others: SELDEN, Titles Hon., Pt. 11. p. 381. 1797 Bann: Encyc. Brit. 1819 The Bannat of Temeswar was the theatre chosen for this farce—or rather, tragedy: T. Hoff, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. xiv. p. 307 (1820). 1883 The Pozor, of Agram...the most advanced organ of the Jugoslav, or Southern Slav, movement, had an article on the unfortunate late Ban (of Croatia, Graf Pejacevic): Times, Oct. 2, p. 4/2.

banal, fem. banale, adj.: Fr.: commonplace, common, unmeaning, trivial. Needlessly Anglicised in 19 c., perhaps as if a revival of the older bannal, in bannal-mill (see CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.), bannal-oven, = 'pertaining to feudal service'; cf. the Law term droit de banalite, 1825, Stat. 6 Geo. IV., c. 59, § 5. Used as a vb. peculiarly.

1862 a banale conversation with her Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II ch. xviii. p 257 (1887). 1883 This modern instance is simple and banal enough: Spectator, June 16, p 775. 1883 Upon his answer would probably depend her opinion of him as being either intelligent or banal: M. Crawford, Dr. Claudius, ch. iv. p. 51. 1885 Oh, they simply banal those questions: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 218.

banalité, sò.: Fr.: a commonplace, a trivial or unmeaning speech or sentiment; triviality, commonplace character. Needlessly Anglicised by R. Browning, 1871, Balaustion, 723, p. 92.

1870 they had favoured me with a few banalités, and passed on: L. OLIPHANT, Piccadilly, IV. p. 156. 1884 the depth of national banalité revealed by the fact that the agricultural labourer should have no higher idea of rational amusement than that of listening to .commonplaces on the most hackneyed political topic: Pall Mall Gazette, June 3, p. 1/1.

*banana (= \angle =), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. banana (the fruit), banano (the tree), formerly said to be from the native name in African Guinea, but Prof. Robertson Smith, with great probability, connects it with Arab. banān, = 'fingers', or 'toes', banāna, = 'a single finger', or 'toe'.

I. the fruit growing in clusters of berries like fingers, with a hard rind, containing a sweet and nourishing pulp.

1598 Other fruits there are termed Banana which we think to be the Muses of Egypt and Soria: Tr. Pigafetta's Congo, in Harl. Col., II. 533. [Yule] 1625 They call this fruit Bannanas, and have reasonable plentic. Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 416. — Bonnanas: tb, Bk. ii. p. 75. — Bannans: tb, p. 104. — Bonanos: tb, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1570. — 1634 Bananas or Plantanes (the supposed fruit that Eue was tempted with): SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav. p. 183. 1655 Sugar Canes, Oranges, Lemmons, Bonanoes, divers other Roots and Fruits: I. S., A brief and perfect Yournal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army my W. Indies, p. 19. 1673 Bonanoes, which are a sort of Plantain. FRYER, E. India, 40. [Yule]

2. the tree (Musa sapientum) which produces the above fruit, cultivated in hot climates, very like a plantain.

1686 The Bonano tree is exactly like the Plantain for shape and bigness: DAMPIER, Voyagez, 1, 316 (1720). [Yule] 1705 These Beasts prove very prejudicial to the Fruit-Trees, especially Orange-Trees, Banano's, and another sort of Figs: Tr. Bosnan's Guinea, Let. xiv. D. 242. 1769 The Banana tree differs but little from the Plantin: E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 32. 1819 richly varied with palm, banana, plantain, and guava trees: Bowdien, Wission to Ashantee, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 15. 1845 In the midst of bananas, orange, coccanut, and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugarcane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. xviii. p. 403.

Variants, 17 c. bannana, bon(n)ana, ban(n)ano, 18 c. banano.

*banco, sb.: It. banca or banco, = 'bank' (g.v.): a bank; also bank money of account opposed to currency.

abt. 1590 Great sums of money lying in the banco: MARLOWE, Yew of Malta, iv. Wks., p. 166/2 (Dyce). 1601 Such In-comes, besides their Bancoes and stockes richlie going both here and beyond sea: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent., p. 85. 1769 [See agio 1].

banco: Late Lat. See in banco.

band, bande, bende, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: a number of associated individuals marked off in some way from all others.

I. a company associated together and distinguished from others, (a) by common service, (b) by common interests, common opinions, common characteristics, &c.; (more loosely, of armed men) a host.

of armed men) a host.

a. 1475 Upon them that they founde not of their bende: Caxton, 7ason, 78. [N.E.D.] 1489 a gode band of men: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 913, p. 358 (1874). 1522 the said Cardinall de Medicis bande: J. Clerk, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 309 (1846). 1632 the grete Turke passed by the town of Grades unto the ryght with al his power, one bend after another: R. Copland, Victory agst. the Turkes, in Dibdin's Typ. Ant., Vol. III. p. 116 (1816). — having three bendes in good order: ib., p. 117. 1546 The Kentisshe menne. ranne upon theire enemies with suche a bande as thei coulde gather: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist., Vol. 1. p. 136 (Camd. Soc., 1846). — receavinge a new bende owte of Germanie: ib., p. 116. — chosing forthe a stowte bende of lustie youthes. tooke their race into the Ilonde: ib., p. 111. 1554 many bandes of his souldiours: W. Prat, Africa, sig. E iii vo. 1562 to supplie the fyghte with freshe regimentes and bandes: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 33 vo. 1879 the holy band of Thebans]: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 295 (1512). — a band of young gentlemen..that attended alwaies ypon his person: ib., p. 469. 1589 Are these same Bands, those selfe-same Bands, that neuer faught in vain? W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 70. 1591 Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot: — I Hen VI., iv. 1, 105. 1598 The Sergeant of a Band, his election and office: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. II. p. 18.

1611 the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel · Bible, 2 Kings,

b. 1540 hym, whom ye accused and al his bende: T. ELVOT, Pasquill, sig. B v ∞.
sig. B v iii ro.

2. spec. a company of musicians.

1660-3 George Hudson and Davies Mell to giue orders for the band of Musichs: Warrant Bk., iv. 316 [N. E. D.]

3. a division of an assemblage, an assemblage.

1611 I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two bands: Bible, Gen., axxii. 10. 1845 vast numbers of butterflies, in bands or flocks of countless myriads C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. viii.

[A distinct word in history and usage from the ultimately identical bend, band,='that which binds'. It is uncertain whether It. benda, banda,='scarf' (cf. Late Lat. bandus,='scarf', 'band'), or Late Lat. bandum,='banner', gave rise to It. banda,='band of men', whence Eng. bend, band, through Fr. bende, bande. The forms bend- were ultimately from a Teutonic fem. *bandyā; but in the fourth quot. perhaps Arab. band (fr. Lat. bandum)='standard', then 'legion'.]

*bandabust: Anglo-Ind. See bundobust.

bandaleer, bandalier: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See bandoleer.

bandalero, sb.: Sp.: robber, highwayman

1620 these parts of the *Pyreneys* that border upon the *Mediterranean*, are never without Theeves by Land (call'd *Bandoleros*) and Pyrats on the Sea side: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxii. p. 43 (1645).

1832 the solitary bandalero, armed to the teeth hovers about them. without daring to assault. W. Irving, *Alhambra*, p. 16.

bandan(n)a, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bāndhnū,='(I) a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places, to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye....(3) a kind of silk cloth' [Shakespear's Dict.]: (properly) a yellow or red silk handkerchief with undyed spots.

1752 The Cossembazar merchants having fallen short in gurrahs, plain taffaties, ordinary bandannoes, and chappas: In J. Long's Selections, 31 (1869). [Yule] 1840 A new silk Bandana she'd worn as a shawl: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 167 (1865). 1850 Foker, for his part, taking out a large yellow bandanna, wept piteously: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 42 (1879). 1854 puffing his cigar fiercely anon, and then waving his yellow bandanna: — Newconnes, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 46 (1879). 1867 the remainder were weavers of bandanas, fillovers, gauzes, silk shawls, &c.: J. James, Worsted Manuf., p. 483. 1860 a bandana silk handkerchief: Once a Week, Sept. 22, p. 359/2.

bandeau, pl. bandeaux, sb.: Fr.: a narrow band or fillet to confine the hair, or decorate the head; a tress of hair arranged in a narrow band.

abt. 1790 that bandeau...was worn by every woman at court: Mad. D'Arblay, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 98 (1842). [Davies] 1820 Round the edge of this cap was a stiff bandeau of leather: Scott, Ivanil., i 1r. [16]. 1826 Her brown light hair was braided from her high forehead, and hung in long full curls over her neck; the mass gathered up into a Grecian knot, and confined by a bandeau of cameos: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv Grey, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 187 (1881). 1854 her bandeaux of hair are disarranged upon her forehead: Thackerry, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxxviii. p. 402 (1879). 1870 the profuse curls and bandeaux of Miss De Grey's intricate cuffure: R. Broughton, Red as a Rose, I. 255.

bandeleer, bandelier: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See bandoleer.

*banderilla, sb.: Sp. See quotation.

1797 The...banderilleros, go before the animal...a kind of darts called banderillas: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Bull-Fighting. 1861 Chambers, Encycl., s.v. Bull-fight.

banderillero, sb.: Sp.: a bull-fighter who plies the bull with banderillas.

bandicoot, sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu pandi-kokku, = 'pigrat': name of the great rat of India and Australia; applied by Munro to the musk-rat.

1789 The Bandicoot, or musk-rat, is another troublesome animal, more indeed from its offensive smell than anything else: CAPT. I. MUNRO, Narrative, 32. [Yule]

bandileer, bandilier: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See bandoleer.

*bandit, bandito, pl. bandits, bandit(t)i, sb.: Eng. fr. It., or It. bandito, pl. banditi, lit. 'proclaimed'. The form bandido is Sp.

1. an outlaw, brigand, a member of a gang of robbers.

1591 the Complot written in ten sheets of Paper, which a Bandita...sent. to the Chappel-Master: Relig. Wotton., p. 649 (1685). 1593 A Romane Sworder, and Bandetto slane: Shaks., II Hen. VI., iv. 1, 135. 1596 the Banditto Italy, men fled out of their Countrie for their, debt, robbery: Estate of Engl. Fugitives, p. 42 1611 Continually to stand in feare of the Alpine cutthroates

called the Bandits: CORVAT, Crambe, sig D 4 ro 1612 The inhabitants are Renegadoes and Bandidoes of sundrie nations. W. BIDDLIPH, in T Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p 3. 1617 In this Church I did see fiftie banished men, vilgarly called Banditt, who were banished for murthers, and such like crimes. F. Moryson, Itin. Pt. 1. p. 100. 1624 this Bandyto [a fugutive Indian king]. CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 596 [1884]. 1625 there Greek Renegadoes, and an Italian Bandido: who laying hands on me, beat me most cruelly: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1838. 1629 where were some Turks, some Tartars, but most Bandittoes, Rennegadoes and such like: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 837 (1884) 1645 a tower kept by a small guard against the banditt who infest these parts: Eveliv, Diary, Vol. I. p. 152 (1872). 1650 a Sorrentine and Bandito Captaine was chief of that Tumult. Howell, Tr. Giraffs Hist Rev. Napl., p. 9. 1651 a crew of Bandits and Bravi Relig. Wotton., p. 479 (1685). 1673 the Robbers and Banditt wherewith it is infested These Bandits will not be content with your money: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Country, p. 315. 1676 the Master is a brave Rogue of my acquaintance; he has been a Bandit: Shadwell, Lubertine, ii. p. 27 1710 one cannot but observe in them the temper of the banditti whom he mentions in the same paper, who always murder where they rob: Andison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 375 (1856). 1744 Superior Honour, when assunid, is lost; Evin Good Men turn Banditti, and rejoice E Young, Night Thoughts, viii. p. 200 (1773) 1745 they subsist merely by levying contributions. But, sure, banditti can never conquer a kingdom: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. I. p. 390 (1857) 1775 we were told this had been lately a lunking-place of banditti. R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asa Minor, p. 27. 1819 his own body-guard of Koordish horse, who, under the denomination of Dellis, still exercised their old trade of banditti, and plundered every friend on their march to the enemy: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 238 (1820).

2. banditti (pl. used as collective sing.), a robber company, an outlaw company.

1706 He formed the first Banditty of the Age. De Foe, June Div., II. 15. [N. E. D.] 1754 'Tis not with either of these views | That I presume to address the Muse | But to divert a fierce banditti; | (Sworn foes to every thing that's witty) Cowper, Ep to R. Lloyd. 1789 The Rhingrave's troops had committed excesses, and were metamorphosed into a banditti Gent Mag., 921/1. 1792 A banditti of assassins Burke, quoted in Academy, Feb. 9, 1884, p. 97/1.

Variants, 16 c. bandetto, 17 c. bandido: pl. bandittoes, 18 c. banditty (2).

bando, sb.: It. and Sp.: a public proclamation.

bando, sb.: It. and Sp.: a public proclamation.

1592 In the fourth bando, the Julios of Bolognia are disvalued two quatrini:

Reliq. Wotton., p. 657 (1685).

1598 Bando, a Spanish voord, and signifieth, an act, or law made by the Generall and Counsell of war, in the Campe, and published by sound of the drumme or trumpet vnto the souldiers: R. Barrer, Theor of Warres, Table.

— and on those that shall commit any thing against the bandos, orders, and commands of the Lord high Generall, and other superiour officers: 1b., Bk. v. p. 145.

1620 The Emperour .. published a Bando against the Saxon and Landgrave: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc Trent, Bk. II. p. 188 (1676).

1652 there was a Bando published. that every soul should, &c.: Howell, Pt II Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 136.

1673 and published by public bando or Proclamation: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 171.

bandoleer ($\angle = \underline{u}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. bandolera, or It. bandoliera, sometimes fr. Du. bandelier.

a broad belt worn over one shoulder and across breast and back to support a burden hanging at the side; esp. such a belt for a soldier to support his musket and ammunition; a shoulder-belt for holding cartridges.

a Shoulder-Belt for holding Caltringes.

1590 All arm'd in sables, with rich bandalier, | That baldrick-wise he ware: Peele, Polyhymmia, p. 569/t (1861).

1603 What shall I say of that bright Bandeleer, | Which twice-six Signs so richly garnish heer? J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Columnes, p. 390 (1608).

1625 one piece Mallayo Pintado, one Bandaleere, one roll of Match: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 388.

1805 He lighted the match of his bandeleer: Scott, Last Minstel, iii. 21.

1822 Churchmen, Presbyterians, and all, are in buff and bandoleer for king Charles: — Pev. Peak, ch. 1. p. 31 (1886).

2. a case containing a charge for a musket; hence pl. =bandoleer 1.

20 and other 1.

1598 Then how to charge his peece, either with his flask or bandelier, & then to let slip the bullet down into the barrell after the powder: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. III. p. 32.

1600 their flaskes and bandelers: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 713.

1611 Bandovilleres, a musketiers bandooleers; or charges like little boxes, hanging at a belt about his necke: COTGR.

1624 put his Bandileir of powder in his hat: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wes., p. 603 (1884). bef. 1658 Linnen Bandileers: J. CLEYELAND, Wes., ii. p. 30 (1687). bef. 1670 Sword and Bandallers I. J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 195, p. 209 (1693). bef. 1733 the Bandeliers filled with Powder: R. NORTH, Examen, II. v. 118, p. 388 (1740).

1762 A large string of bandaliers garnished a broad belt that graced his shoulders: SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 11 (1817).

Variants, 16 c. bandalier, bandelier, bandileare, 17, 18 cc. bandele(e)r, bandaleer(e), bandalier(o), bandileir, bandileer, bandooleer, bandilier(e).

bandore, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. bandurria or bandola, or It. pandora, pandura: a stringed musical instrument like a lute or guitar, said to have been invented about 1562, but probably the assumed invention was an improvement on an older instrument.

abt. 1570 the Lute, the Bandora, and Cytterne: Sir H. Gilbert, Q. Eliz. Achad., p. 7 (1869). 1591 Vihuela, a bandore, [Lat.] Barbiton: Percivall, Sp. Dict. 1596 I haue...caused sundrie lessons to be collected together for the Lute, Orpharion, Bandora: W. Barley, New Bh. of Tabliture, sig. A. 3 vo. 1627 It maketh a more Resounding Sound, than a Bandora, Orpharion, or Citterne, which haue likewise Wire-strings: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 146.

— Againe, a Wreathed String, such as are in the Base Strings of Bandoraes, giueth also a Purling Sound ib, § 170. 1630 When Niminal rudely plaid on his Bandora. John Tavior, Wks., sig Aa 370/1 — the Lutes, Viol., Bandoraes, Organs, Recorders, Sagbuts: ib, sig 2 Hhh 3 ro/2 1762 Their raw, red fingers, being adorned with diamonds, were taught to thrum the pandola, and even to touch the keys of the harpsichord. Shiollett, Laune Greaves, ch in [Davies] 1883 The bandurrias so skilfully used by the 'Spanish Students' Sat. Rev., Vol. 54, p. 802

The various forms (to which may be added It. mandola, Fr. mandole, mandore) all come fr. Late Lat. pandūra, pandurium, fr. Gk. πανδούρα. Through a form banjore comes the Amer. Negro banjo (q, v).

bandore², sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bandeau (q, v): widow's head-

1678 die when you please,. I'le wear the ruthful Bandore like a Bill upon my forehead, t' inform Mankind that here's a Woman to be let T. Wells, 33 1719 The buxom Widow, with Bandore and Peak D'Urrer, Pills, II. 11 (1872). [N. E. D] bef. 1721 Prior, Turtle & Sparrow, p. 398.

*bandoulière, sb.: Fr.: a kind of scarf, employed in trimming a dress; see bandoleer.

*1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St]

*bandy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu bandi,='cart', 'vehicle': a carriage, bullock-carriage, buggy, or cart (South and West Indian Presidencies).

1791 To be sold, an elegant new and fashionable Bandy, with copper panels, lined with Morocco leather Madras Couruer, Sept 29. [Yule] 1800 No wheel-carriages can be used in Canara, not even a buffalo-bandy: Sir T. Munro, in Gleig's Ltfc, I. 243: [tb] 1826 the horses of their. 'bandies' or gigs BP. Heber, Yourn, II 152 (1844). [tb] 1860 Bullock-bandies covered with cajans met us: J. E. Tennent, Ceylor, II 146 [tb.] 1884 At the Elephant Statue, the missionaries in carriages and bandies stood waiting to see us: W. S. HOWLAND, in Missionary Herald, June, p. 252

*bang, bhang, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bhāng, Pers. bang: dried leaves and small stalks of hemp (Cannabis indica), which, when smoked, or eaten in a sweetmeat, or drunk, produces intoxication; much the same as hashish (q, v). Some of the Eng. instances may be due to Port. bango.

Some of the Eng. instances may be due to Port. bango.

1577 there is an Hearbe, whiche is called Bague, the whiche beeyng mingeled with thynges of sweete smell, thei make of it a confection...and when the Indians. will deprine them selues of indgement, and see visions that doeth giue theim pleasure, then thei take a certaine quantitie of this confection: Frampton, Yoyfull Newes, fol. 39 v. 1598 Bangue is also a common meater in India, serving to the same effect that Amfion doth. It is a seed like Hempeseede, but somewhat smaller and not so white: Tr. J. Van Linschoteu's Veynges, Bk i. Vol 11. p. 115 (1883). 1625 In all Cafrara there growes a certaine herbe which they sowe, called Bangue, the straw and leaues whereof they cut, and being well dried, stampe them to powder: Purchas, Pigrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix p. 1541. 1634 in the Oriental Countries; as Cambaia, Clalicut, Narsingha, ther is a drink call'd Banque, which is rare and precious, and 'in the height of entertainment they give their guests before they go to sleep: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. II Iv. p. 348 (1678). 1662 Bengi, a certain Drug, or Powder, made of the leaves and seed of Hemp: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, or Powder, made of the leaves and seed of Hemp: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Trans., I. 194 [Vule] 1776 Does he smoke bang? Not that I know: Trial of Joseph Fowke, B, 26/2. 1826 I saw he had been eating bang, and thireadily accounted for his insensibility and heavy sleep: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. vi p. 57 (1884). 1854 now frightening her with semmons, now drugging her with bang, so as to push her on his funeral pile at last: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 319 (1872). 1834 the muddy wine of Shiraz and the bhang of southern infidels: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 203.

banga, sb.: Pers. bangāh: a magazine.

1776 There were great deficiencies in the quantity of salt made; and the Salt Bangas were not opened at the proper season: Trial of Joseph Fowke, 18/1.

bangle, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bangrī, bangrī, orig. ='a ring of colored glass worn on the wrist by women': a ring of any kind worn as a bracelet or anklet by native Indians. Indian bangles are now common as bracelets in England.

1803 To the cutwahl he gave a heavy pair of gold bangles, of which he considerably enhanced the value by putting them on his wrists with his own hands: Sir I. Nicholls, in Wellington's Dispatches, II. 273 note (1837). Fluiel 1826 I am paid with the silver bangles of my enemy, and his cash to boot: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. ii. p. 27. 1848 He claps his hands and Mesrour the Nubian appears, with bare arms, bangles, yataghans, and every eastern ornament: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879). 1854 her bracelets (she used to say, "I am given to understand they are called bangles, my dear, by the natives",) decorated the sleeves round her lean old hands: — Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 176 (1879).

*bangy, banghy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bahangī, Mahr. bangī: a shoulder-yoke for carrying loads; the yoke with its pair of suspended baskets or boxes (see pitarrah). Hence, parcel-post, esp. in combination with dak (q. v.), dawk, or parcel.

1789 But I'll give them 2000, with Bhanges and Coolies, | With elephants, mels, with hackeries and doolies: Letters of Simphin the Second, p. 57. ule] 1803 We take with us indeed, in six banghys, sufficient changes [Yule]

of linen: Lord Valentia, Voy., 1 67. [ib] 1810 The bangy-wollah, that is, the bearer who carries the bangy, supports the bamboo on his shoulder: Williamson, V M., 1 323 [ib] abt. 1844 I will forward with this by bhanghy dâk, a copy of Capt. Moresby's Survey of the Red Sea: Sir G. Arthur, in Ind Adm. of Lord Ellenborough, p. 221. [ib] 1854 how many banghy-bearers for his pettarahs' Stocqueler, Brit India, p. 93.

bania(n): Anglo-Ind. See banyan.

*banjo (==), sb.: Amer. Negro corruption of bandore 1 (q, v): a stringed instrument of music, a kind of guitar with a body like a tambourine. The forms banshaw and banjore show the course of the corruption.

1764 Permit thy slaves to lead the choral dance | To the wild banshaw's melancholy sound: J. Grainger, Sugar-Cane, Bk. Iv. [Yule] 1803 it is called a banjore; it is an African instrument, of which the negroes are particularly fond: M. Eddeworth, Belinda, ch. xviii. [Davies] 1851 Now, the Ethiopians .play old banjoes and bones: Household Words, III 245 1860 an experienced banjo-man: Once a Week, July 14, p. 68/2.

bank (of money), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. banque, fr. It. banca, = 'bench', 'counter', 'money-changer's table'; distinct fr. Eng. bank, = 'bench' (without reference to money): a moneydealer's table or shop; an amount of money; a joint-stock; a loan-bank, an establishment for receiving deposits of money and paying orders, cheques, or bills drawn by depositors (some such banks also issuing their own notes or promises to pay).

abt. 1506 we laye at Venyse...to purvey us at our bankes, of money for our retourne: Sir R. Guylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p 78 (1851). 1549 the bancke, when it stode, was neuer so commune: LATIMER, 7 Serns. bef. K. Edw. V., VI. p 160 (1869). 1645 there is a continual bank of money to assist the poorer sort or any person: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1872).

bankrupt (\(\perceq = \)), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. It. banca rotta, = 'bank broken', 'insolvency', Fr. banqueroute, affected by the Lat. participle ruptus.

I. sb.: 1. the breaking-up of a trade or business through the insolvency of the trader; the shutting-up or desertion of his place of business by an insolvent person.

1539 With danger to make banke rota: State Papers Hen. VIII, I. 609. [N E D.] bef. 1658 for that ignoble Crew | Gains when made Bankrupt in the Scales with you: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 52 (1687)

I. sb.: 2. an insolvent debtor; one who is utterly without resources.

1533 Suche bancke rouptes which whan they have wasted and missespent their own, woulde than be very faine .robbe spirituall and temporall to: More, Apol., xxi. Wks, 881/2. [N E D.] 1589 Many a bankrowte scarce worth a crowne: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., iii. xiv. p. 208 (1869).

II. adj.: insolvent, destitute of resources, destitute of credit; with of, bereft, deprived, destitute.

1570 Bankerout, fidifragus, are alieno oppressus: Levins, Manip., / 228. [N. E D] 1591 I shall make your wit bankrupt: SHAKS., Two Gent. of Ver., ii 4, 42. 1599 Bigge Mars seemes banqu'rout in their beggar'd Hoast: — Hen. V., iv. 2, 43.

banksall, bankshall, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: (a) warehouse, storehouse; (b) office of the Authority of a port.

a. 1734—5 Paid the Bankshall Merchants for the house poles, country reapers, &c., necessary for house-building: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, III 148. [Yule] 1783 on their arrival immediately build, by contract with the natives, houses of bamboo, like what in China at Wampo is called bankshall: T. Forrest, Voy. Mergua, 41 (1792) [ib] 1813 The East India Company for seventy years had a large banksaul, or warehouse, at Mirzee: Forbes, Or. Mem., IV.

b. 1673 Their Bank Solls, or Custom House Keys, where they land, are Two; but mean, and shut only with ordinary Gates at Night: Fryer, E. India, 27 (1698). [ib.] 1683 I came ashore in Capt. Goyer's Pinnace to ye Bankshall, about 7 miles from Ballasore: Hedges, Diary, Feb. 2. [ib.] 1727 Above it is the Dutch Bankshall, a Place where their Ships ride when they cannot get further up for the too swift Currents: A. Hamilton, E. Indies, II. 6. [ib.]

bannana, bannano: Port. and Sp. See banana.

bannettee, sb.: Ir. See quotation.

1665 The Bannettee or good wife of the house, could speak a little broken <code>English</code>: R. Head, <code>Engl. Rogue</code>, sig. Ee 4 v^o .

banou, sb.: Pers. bānū: princess, lady.

1824 Am not I the Banou of this harem? I will have it: Hajji Baba, Vol. 1. p. 34 (2nd Ed.).

banquay, sb. See quotation.

1598 an other sort of course Carpets that are called *Banquays*, which are much like the striped coverlits which are made in *Scotland*: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1. ch. ix. p. 19/1.

*banquette, sb.: Fr.: the covered bench at the front of a diligence (q. v.).

1883 An occasional drive into Dieppe on the banquette of the diligence: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 315. 1887 My companion and

I seated ourselves in the banquette of an old-fashioned diligence: L. OLIPHANT, Episodes, i. 3

*banshee, banshie ('''''''), sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. bean sidhe, ='female of the fairies': a being supposed by many Irish and many Scotch Highlanders to wail outside a house where a death is imminent. Some old families are supposed to have a family banshee.

1820 Such instances of mysterious union are recognized in Ireland, in the real Milesian families, who are possessed of a Banshie, and they are known among the traditions of the Highlands, which, in many cases, attached an immediate or spirit to the service of particular families or tribes: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. p. 389/2 (1867). 1856 They are a family to which a destiny attaches, and the Banshee has swom that a male heir shall never be wanting: EMERSON, Engl. Traits, v Wks., Vol II. p 41 (Bohn, 1866). 1886 An authenticated story of the Banshee is connected with the name of Mactavish: Athenæum, Sept. s. p. 302/2. Sept. 5, p. 302/2.

bánsuli, sb.: Hind. bānsli, bānsurī, fr. Skt. vamçī,='a flute', fr. Skt. vamça, = 'bamboo': a flute.

1879 one that blew | The piping bansulı: EDW. ARNOLD, Light of Asia, Bk. VI p 144 (1881).

*bantam, sb.: fr. the proper name Bantam (Bāntan), the west part of Java: name of a dwarf kind of poultry, not natives of the district from which they have got their English name [Yule].

1763 one's bantams: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 134 (1857). 1853 A man is not a Chatham nor a Wallenstein, but a man has work too which the Powers would not quite wish to have suppressed by two-and-sixpence worth of bantams: Carlyle, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol. II. p. 135 (1884).

Bantam [-work]. See quotation.

1753 Bantam-work, a kind of Indian painting, and carving on wood, resembling Japan-work, only more gay CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

*banyan, ban(n)ian(e), bannyan, sb.: Port. banian, fr. Gujarātī vaniyo,='one of the trading caste'.

1. a Hindoo of Western India: a Hindoo trader, esp. of the province of Guzerat.

the province of Guzerat.

1598 These Indians, as also those of Cambaia which are called Benianen, and Gusarrates: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol I. p. 64 (1883). — The Gusurates and Banianes are of the country of Cambaia: th. p. 252. 1599 a Baniane at Ormus, being one of the Indians inhabiting the countrey of Cambaia. This Baniane being a Gentile had skill in Astronomic, as many of that nation haue: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol II. i. p. 310. 1614 a Citty of the Banians called Daytaotote. R. Coverre, Voyage, p. 28. 1625 The Gouernour of this Towne of Gandeuee is a Banuyan: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 231. — His Jeweller, a Banuuan: ib, p. 232. — I have added a piece of a Letter in the Banian hand and Language (common in great part of the Indies): 1b, Bk. iv. p. 343. 1634 the Baniyans, haue Tents and straw houses pitcht neere the water side in abundance, their they sell Callicoes, Cheney Sattin, Cheney ware, Aggats: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 41 (1st Ed.). 1665 the River if good neither for Drink nor Navigation, what serves it for save to mundifie the idolatrous Baniyan, who we could observe in great numbers to the Wast in Water, and with lifted up hands and eyes to attend the Sun-rising: ib, p. 43 (1677). bef. 1682 Some handsome Engraveries and Medals, of Justinus and Justinianus, found in the custody of a Bannyan in the remote parts of India: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, MIII. p. 102 (1686). 1684 He would not suffer any Indian or Banian to live as a Tradder in his Dominions: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 202. 1793 The third is the tribe of Beise, who are chiefly merchants, bankers, and banias or shopkeepers: J. MORSE, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 543 (1796).

2. (in Bengal) a native broker employed by a person or a firm, a sircar (q, v).

1764 That no Moonshee, Linguist, Banian, or Writer, be allowed to any officer, excepting the Commander-in-Chief In J. Long's Selections, 254. [Yule] 1776 Rada Churn .conducts Mr. Fowke's business, and is supposed to be his Banian: Trial of Yoseph Fowke, 4/1. 1810 The same person frequently was banian to several European gentlemen; all of whose concerns were of course accurately known to him: WILLIAMSON, V. M., I. 189. [Yule]

3. orig. a loose coat or dressing-gown, resembling the native garment of a Hindoo (banyan 1); 'an undershirt, originally of muslin...now commonly applied to under bodyclothing of elastic cotton, woollen, or silk web' [Yule].

1725 I have lost nothing by it but a banyan, shirt, a corner of my quilt, and my bible singed: Sufferings of a Dutch Sailor, in Harl. Misc., viii. 207. [Davies] 1731 The Ensign...being undressed and in his banyon coat: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, III. 1709. [Yule] 1773 His banyan with silver clasp wrapt round His shrinking paunch: Graves, Spiritual Quix., Ek. XI. ch. iv. [Davies] 1818 Mr. Pottinger was habited in a yellow silk banyan, presented him by an ex-lady-lieutenant: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. vi. p. 239 (1819).

4. banyan, banyan-tree, the Indian Fig tree; the name was originally given to a particular tree near Gombroon, under which was a pagoda of the Hindoo traders of that port. The branches of this species of Fig tree send shoots down to the ground which take root, and thus one tree can spread over a large space.

1634 a tree, which we call the Bannyan tree: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 50 (1st Ed.). 1665 These idols are in Chappels commonly built under the Bannyan Trees (or that which Linschot call'd Arbor de Rays, or Tree of Roots; Sir Walter Raleigh Ficus Indicus): ib., p. 50 (1677). 1684 The Franks call it

the Bannians-Tree, because in those places where those Trees grow, the Idolaters always take up their quarters, and dress their victuals under them. They have those Trees in great reverence, and oft-times build their Pagods either under them or very neer them; J. P., 'I'r Tavernier's Trav, Vol. I. Bk. ni. p. 166. — near to the City of Ornius was a Bannians tree: t. j. lk. v. p. 255. — 1817 under the sacred shade of a Banyan tree: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 9 (1860) 1819. We halted here under the gannan tree, used, generally speaking, for recreation only: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 25. — 1826 a majestic banyan-tree spread itself over a rising-ground. Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. ii. p. 25 (1884).

5. In combination, banyan-day (in allusion to the Hindoos' abstinence from flesh), a day on which no meat was served out on board ship; hence, (generally) a day of absti-

1748 my messmates eat heartily, and advising me to follow their example, as it was banyan-day, and we could have no meat till next noon: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand, ch. ANN. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 171 (1817) 1841 After two such banyan days, I allowed myself a little feasting. Thackeray, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 390

*baobab, bahobab, sb.: the Ethiopian Sour Gourd, Adansonia digitata, a tree of Abyssinia and Central Africa, naturalised in Ceylon and parts of India, distinguished for its very thick stem and its fibrous bark.

1640 This [Ethiopian Sowre Gourd] is very like to be.. the Bahobab of Alpinus Parkinson, Theat Bot., 1632 [N E. D.] 1681 There was also a baobab tree growing just by the fort: R. Knox, Ceylon, in Arber's Eng Garner, I. 441. [16] 1797 The baobab is very distinct from the calabash tree of America: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Adansonia. 1852 The Adansonia or baobab of Senegal, [is] one of the oldest inhabitants of our globe: T. Ross, Tr. Humbolds's Trav., I. ii. 62.

baragouin, so.: Fr.: jargon, outlandish or unintelligible speech.

bef 1613 He thinks no language worth knowing but his Barragouin · Overburt, Char. Lawyer, Wks., p. 84 (1856) [N.E.D] 1860 Some horrible patois and baragouin of his own: All Y. Round, No. 46, p. 461. [1b.]

baralipton, sb.: coined by Schoolmen: name of the first indirect mood of the first figure of syllogisms, indicating by the first three vowels that the premisses are universal affirmatives, and the conclusion a particular affirmative.

1653 After they had well argued pro and con, they concluded in Baralipton, that they should send the oldest: URQUHART, Rabelais, I. xvii. [N. E. D.] 1837 Thomas Aquinas would never have thought that his barbara and baralipton would enable him to ascertain the proportion which charcoal ought to bear to saltpetre in a pound of gunpowder: Macaulay, Essays, p. 410 (1877)

baramud. sb.: Pers. baramad: an accusation or informa-

1776 Mr. Fowke. .and Roy Radachurn have caused me to write out a false baramud paper against gentlemen: Trial of Foseph Fowke, 8, 8/2. — A Barramut is a paper delivered in either before or after an aumeen is displaced; when it is delivered...after, [it is meant] to accuse him of money received in his office: ib.. 21/2.

baranca, baranco: Sp. See barranca.

Barataria, (coined by Cervantes fr. Sp. barato, = 'cheap') name of the fabulous island-city in Don Quixote of which Sancho Panza became governor.

bef. 1822 Sancho Panza, in his island of Barataria, neither administered justice, nor was interrupted more provokingly in his personal indulgences: Shelley. [Webster, 1880] bef. 1863 I don't eat side-dishes; and as for the roast beef of Old England, why, the meat was put on the table and whisked away like Sancho's inauguration feast at Barataria: Thackeray. [16] 1866 Whether, for the moment, we may not be considered as actually lording it over those Baratarias with the vice-royalty of which Hope invests us. would afford matter of argument: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. viii. (Halifax).

barathrum, sō.: Lat. fr. Gk. βάραθρον,='abyss, chasm, deep pit, infernal regions': (a) lit.; (b) metaph. an insatiable extortioner or glutton.

extortioner or giutton.

a. 1520 Trysed to baratrum, tossed in fere: In Furnivall's Ballads, 1. 449.

[N. E. D.] 1601 his belly is like Barathrum: B. Jonson, Poetast., iii. 4, Wks., p. 307 (1616). 1611 he is precipitated into a very Stygian Barathrum or Tartarean lake sixe times deeper then Pauls tower is high: Corvar, Crambe, sig. D 4 ro. 1630 Thus all blacke Barathrum is fill'd with games, I With lasting bone-fires, casting sulphur-flames: John Tavlor, Wks., sig. Ft 5 ro/1.

1645 This horrid barathrum engaged our attention for some hours: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 160 (1872). 1684 Curtius, who threw himself and his Horse into the Barathrum, when the Earth gap'd, near Rome: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 59. bef. 1738 to the utmost extent of Barathrum, Gehenna, or what else Men call it: R. North, Examen, III. ix. 7, p. 652 (1740). 1820 The vast hollow, or barathron of the crater, strongly arrested our attention: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicity, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 115.

5. 1609 A bottomless Barathrum, a mercilesse money-monger: Man in Moone, 27 (1849). [N. E. D.] 1630 For what into the Corm'rants throat doth goe, | Or Yesut's Barrathrum doth once retaine, | It ne're returnes fit for good vse againe: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Aaa 1 vol/2. 1633 you barathrum of the shambles! Massinger, New Way to Pay, iii. 2, Wks., p. 303/1 (1839).

barbara, sb.: Lat.: Log.: a mnemonic word designating the first mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the premisses and conclusion are universal affirmatives.

1552 Honest

| Bar Al honest thynges are to be embrased.
| ba Al christian lawes made by a christian magistrate are honest ra Therfore al christian lawes made by a christian magist-

1 neriore at christian lawes made by a christian magistrate are to be embrased
T. WILSON, Rule of Reas, fol. 57 v°.

1646 Thus unto them a piece of Rhetorick is a sufficient argument of Logick, an Apologue of Æsop, beyond a Syllogism in Barbara. Sir Th Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. i. ch. in. p. 7 (1686).

1837 [See baralipton].

barbarino, sb.: It. See quotation.

1617 in the Dukedome of Mantua. Foure trantis make a soldo, two soldi make a parpayollo, six soldi make a Barbarino F. Moryson, Itim., Pt 1 p. 292

barbarism ($\angle z = -1$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. barbarisme, = 'outlandishness of speech'.

1. deviation from the classical standard of a language, esp. by the intermixture of foreign elements; uncivilised condition of speech.

1579 affected with their barbarisme: J. Lvlv, Enphues, p. 131 (1868) 1589 perusing of our Gothamists barbarisme: T. Nashe, in R Greene's Menaphon, p. 8 (1880). 1595 We are fallen into the barren age of the worlde wherein though some fewe trauaile to expell Barbarisme, (which fortunately they have done in our English tongue) W. C., Polimanteia, Pref., sig. () 3 re. 1602 Means while we leave them to chop logicke in barbarisme (perhaps a reference to barbaral, and feede their chimericall conceits with Relatives of Ens rations, or rather Ens insensible insensatum irreale, infatuatum, fictum: W. Watson, Our Michael & State and Constitution of English of English of State and Constitution of English of English of State and Constitution of English of Englis Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 47.

I a. concrete. an instance of outlandish or uncivilised diction.

1589 I would not haue you claime all the skill, in Barbarismes and Solecismes vnto your self: Marprel Epit., Gjb [N.E.D.] 1597 and though one should speak of fortie he should not say much amisse, which is a grosse barbarisme, & yet might be easelie amended: Th. Morley, Mus, p. 178.

2. savage condition, absence of civilisation; ignorance, contempt of learning; barbarous cruelty; a savage practice.

1584 Withdraw any people from civility to Burbarisme: Power, Lloyd's Cambria, 388 [N E D.] 1588 though I have for barbarism spoke more | Than for that angel knowledge you can say: SNAKS, L. L., i 1, 112. 1593 That had not God, for some strong purpose, steel'd | The hearts of men, they must perforce have melted | And barbarism itself have putied him. — Rich. II., v. 2, 36. 1598 to bring them from that delight of licentious barbarisme unto the love of goodness and civilitye: SPENS., State Ivel., Wks., p. 613/2 (1883). 1651 Where is there yet any barbarism in our priests: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III p. 50 (1872) p. 59 (1872)

2 a. concrete. a savage or cruel act, an instance of barbarous wantonness or cruelty.

1646 they unplank'd his roomes, grub'd up his trees, and committed divers barbarismes besides. Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 35

*barbecu(e), barbicu(e), borbecu ($= = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp.

I. a wooden framework used in America as a bedstead, or for supporting flesh over a fire.

1697 And lay there all night, upon our Borbecu's, or frames of Sticks, raised about 3 foot from the Ground: Dampier, Voy, 1. 20 (1699) — Barbecu: 16, 86. [N E.D.] 1837 slept on his couch or barbecu of sticks raised about two feet from the ground, and spread with goats'-skins: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 360.

2. a large gridiron.

3. an animal broiled or roasted whole.

1764 I am invited to dinner on a barbicu: FOOTE, Patron, I. i. 6 (1774). [N.E.D.]

4. in United States, an entertainment at which animals were roasted whole.

1809 Engaged in a great 'barbecue,' a kind of festivity of carouse much practised in Merryland: W. IRVING, Knickerb., IV. ix. 240 (1849) [N.E.D.]

5. a drying-floor for coffee-beans, &c.

1855 on the barbecu, or terrace of white plaster, which ran all round the front, lay sleeping full twenty black figures: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. xix. [Davies]

barbette: Fr. See en barbette.

barbiton, barbitos, sb.: Gk. βάρβιτον, also βάρβιτος: a kind of lyre with many strings, Anglicised as barbit. Rare.

1545 pypes, barbitons, sambukes: Ascham, Toxoph., p. 30 (1868). 1624
No Barbit number suits this tragicke season: Herwood, Gunaik., 389. [N.E.D.]
1753 Barbitos: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

barca, sb.: It.: boat, skiff, barge.

1866 Drift along in the scarcely moving barcas: Howells, Venet. Life, iv. 54. [N. E. D.] 1883 A barca with serenaders was slowly approaching: F. M. Peard, Contradictions, Vol. 1. p. 29.

barca-longa, sb.: Sp.: 'long barge': a large Spanish fishing-boat, common in the Mediterranean. Altered to barco-longo, in English, 17, 18 cc., which may however be the Spanish barcolongo.

1681 a Sloop and a Barqua-Longa. Lond. Gaz, 1608/1 [N E D.] 1748 had the good fortune to take a Spanish barcolongo, with her prize: Smollett, Rod. Rand, ch. xxxv. Wks, Vol 1 p 230 (1817)

*barcarol(l)e ($\#=\bot$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. barcaruolo,='boatman', and Fr. barcarolle, fr. It. barcaruola,='boatman's song'.

1. an Italian boatman.

1611 The Barcaruolo appetite | His Gondola directed right: Paneg Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig d 6 v^o (1776). 1854 We.. ordered our barcaroles to pull for the tonnaro: Badham, Halient., 200. [N. E. D.]

2. a song of a Venetian gondolier, or barcaruolo; a song composed in the style of a genuine barcaruola. Barcarolle i is properly a distinct word from barcarolle 2.

1779 Waring, Dut Mus 1865 mingling Kuken's Slumber Song with some reckless Venetian barcarolle: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 70.

barcelona, sb.: Sp. Barcelona, a town in Spain where there is a manufacture of silk: a neckcloth of bright colored stuff.

1795 Now on this handkerchief, so starch and white, | Was pinn'd a Barcelona, black and tight: Wolcott (P Pindar), Dinah, Wks, iv. 187 (1812) [N E. D] 1816 A neat barcelona tied round his neat neck: Owenson, Sprig of Shillelah, in Pocket Encycl Eng., Sc., & Ir. Songs [N. & Q.] 1822—3 The Author of Waverley entered...a double barcelona protected his neck: Scott, Pev Peak, Pref. Let [16.]

barcone, sb.: It., 'a large barca': a merchant vessel used in the Mediterranean.

1847 CRAIG. 1864 Barcon: WEBSTER.

*bard¹, Eng. fr. Gael. bàrd; barth, bardh, Eng. fr. Welsh bardd: sb.: a Celtic poet who sang of the noble deeds of chiefs and warriors; a Scotch strolling minstrel; any early minstrel or poet; generally, a poet.

minstrel or poet; generally, a poet.

abt. 1450 Sa come the Ruke with a rerd, and a rane roch, A bard out of Irland, with Banachadee! Holland, Houlate [N.E.D.] 1586 certaine philosophers, that were french men, called Bardes, which song the praises of valiaunt men: Sir Edow. Horry, Polit. Disc of Truth, ch. xvii. p. 72 1590 And many bards, that to the trembling chord | Can tune their timely voices cunningly Spens., F. Q. [J.] 1594 a bard of Ireland told me once, | I should not live long after I saw Richmond: Shaks, Ruh. III, iv. 2, 109, 1596 There is amongst the Insh a kind of people called bards, which are to them instead of poets, whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhime: Spens, State Ired. [J.] 1622 Tallessin a learned Bard. sung the life and actes of King Arthur: Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. x. p. 81
1623 Bardes, ancient Poets: Cockeram. 1627 You bards [tr. Lat. bardi] securely sung your elegyes. May, Lucan, 1. [R.] 1652 the Druids among the French, the Bards among the Brittains? J Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 14
1667 that wild rout that tore the Thracian bard | In Rhodope: Millton, P. L., vii. 34. 1729 Hence Bards, like Proteus long in vain ty'd down, | Escape in Monsters, and amaze the town: Pope, Duncad, 1. 37.
1809 English Bards and Scotch Reviewers: Byron, Title

**Nord2 ch.* Fing fr Er harde = horse-armour? Cor-

*bard2, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. barde,='horse-armour'. Corrupted to barb.

1. defensive armour, or ornamental covering, for the breast and flanks of a war-horse.

1480 Stedes.. trapped with yron bardes: CAXTON, Chron. Eng., VII 82/2 (1520) [N. E. D.] 1555 their horses also with their trappars, bardes, and other furnimentes: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. I. p. 164 (1885) 1596 his loftic steed with golden sell | And goodly gorgeous barbes: SPENS, F. Q., II. ii. II. 1738 The barde is an armour of iron or leather, wherewith the neck, breast, and shoulders of the horse are covered: CHAMBERS, Cycl., s.v.

2. armour of metal plates, formerly worn by men-at-arms.

1551 Men of armes. some with sleves and hauf cotes, some with bards and staves: EDWARD VI., Lit. Renn., II. 375 (1858). [N. E. D.] 1603 A comr't French man at armes, with all his bards: FLORIO, Montaigne, II. ix. 22 [zb.]

bareca, sb.: Sp.: a small cask, a keg. See the origin of the nautical breaker, = 'keg', or 'small cask'.

1773 Barecas, or small casks which are filled at the head: In Hawkesworth's Voy., x. 439. [N. E. D.]

barège, sh.: Fr. Barège(s), a village in the Hautes Pyrénées, France: a light woollen fabric for women's dress, resembling gauze or silk, originally made at Barèges.

barghest, barghuest ($\angle \angle$), sô.: Eng.fr. Ger. geist,='spirit', 'ghost', the first part of the word being of doubtful origin: a frightful demon supposed to haunt parts of Yorkshire and other places in Britain.

1732 The dæmon of Tidworth, the black dog of Winchester, and the barguest of York. Gent Mag., Oct [N.E.D.] 1818 Thou art not, I presume, ignorant of the qualities of what the Saxons of this land call a bahrgeist. Scott, Tales of Crusaders, 1. 294. [C. E. D.]

*barilla, sb.: fr. Sp. barilla.

I. an impure alkali produced by burning dried Salsola Soda, formerly imported from Spain for the manufacture of soda, soap, and glass.

1622 The Commodities of Spaine and Portugall, are Anchoues, Bayberries, Barighia. Malvnes, Anc. Law-Merch, 81 [N. E. D.] 1673 They take of the ashes of Kah, made in Spain, and in England known by the name of Beriglia. J. Ray, Journ Low Countr., p. 202 1690 For every hundred Weight of Barilla or Saphora. imported Stat 2 Will & Mary, Sess ii c. 4, 46 (Ruffhead) 1691 the matture of Beriglia or Ketp, (serves) to make Glass, as that the Venetians call Cuogolo J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1 p. 103 (1701).

2. Spanish name of the plant Salsola Soda, which yields alkali.

1621 This Barilha is a strange kind of Vegetable it is an ingredient that goes to the making of the best Castile-Soap 'tis a round thick Earthy Shrub that bears Berries like Barbanes, but twixt blew and green, it lies close to the ground find this Barilha-Juyce turn'd to a Blew stone, so hard, that it is scarce Malleable: Howell, Lett., I. xxiv. pp 46, 47 1797 BARILLA, or BARILLA: Encyc. Brit

*baritone: Eng. fr. Fr. or It. See barytone.

*bark, barque, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. barque: a small ship, a small sailing vessel, a barge, large rowing boat, a barcalonga (q. v.); Naut. a sailing vessel of any size with fore- and main-masts square-rigged, and mizzen-mast carrying only a spanker.

1475 Some sayd that Iason was rentred in to the barque: CAXTON, Yason, 104. [N. E. D.] 1543 Nowe we wyll brefelye speake of those, that chirurgiens must carye with them in barkes, and lytle shyppes: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol cclxx ro/x 1546 taking a little barcke. with sodaine blaste of winde was driven into the maine sea Tr Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist, Vol 1 p. 142 (1846). 1555 In so much that the Cacque, (that is) the kynge of that and at such tyme as I dwelt there, was bounde dayly to brynge ordynaryly three canoas or barkes full of the sayde sardynes R EDEN, Decades, Sect. II. p. 23 (1835). 1591 they did not in all their saling rounde about England, so much as sinke or take one Barke. of ours. W RALEIGH, Last Fight of Revenge, p. 16 (1871). 1620 with a Barque prepared for the purpose to carry him into another's jurnsdiction: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc Trent, p. lxx. (1676). 1641 animated by the master of a stout barque ...we arrived by four that evening at Steinbergen: EVELVA, Diary, Vol. I. p. 32, (1872). 1666 A heart of Brass that man had sure, | Who in a Barque durst first endure | The raging waves: Sir Th HERBERT, Trav., p. 1 (1677).

*Barmecide: Eng. fr. Late Lat. Barmecida, = 'descendant of Barmac', patronymic of the Persian family to which Yahya, Fadl, and Ja'far, the famous ministers of Harūn al-Rashīd, belonged. In an Arabian Nights' tale, one of the Barmecides regales a beggar with an imaginary feast which the beggar pretends to enjoy. Hence a Barmecide feast means either no food at all, or very poor fare.

1713 a noble Barmecide in Persia...the Barmecide desired him to keep a corner of his stomach for a roasted lamb: Addison, Guardian, No. 162, Wks., Vol. Iv p. 314 (1856). 1800 Jahia's and the blameless Barmecide's Genius hath wrought salvation: SouTher, Thataba, v. 266. 1841 Ho, you rascals' bring round the sherbet there, and never spare the jars of wine—'tis true Persian, on the honour of a Barmecide! Thackeray, Miss. Essays, &c., p. 377 (1885). 1887 Some obviously empty cans are clinked, but it is, indeed, a Barmecide feast: Athenaum, Nov. 5, p. 613/3

baroco, baroko, sb.: coined by Schoolmen: name of the fourth mood of the second figure of syllogisms, indicating by the three vowels that the premisses are an universal affirmative and a particular negative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1552 {
Ba- Al true christians refuse to get goods vngodly.
ro- Some Marchaunts refuse not to get goods vngodly
co Therfore some Marchaunts are no true Christians:

T. WILSON, Rule of Reas., fol. 28 ro (1567).

1827 This kind of Reduction is seldom employed but for Baroko and Bokardo, which are thus reduced by those who confine themselves to simple Conversion, and Conversion by limitation, (per accidens;): ABP. WHATELY, Elem. of Log., ch. ii. Pt. III. § 7, p. 105 (1827).

barometz, sb.: Eng. perhaps fr. Russ. baranets, ='little ram': a curious woolly fern, which in a certain stage looks something like an animal turned upside down; formerly supposed to be half animal, and called the Scythian Lamb.

1603 But with true beasts, fast in the ground still sticking, | Feeding on grass, and th' airy moisture locking. | Such as those Bonarets in Scythia bred | Of slender seeds, and with green fodder fed: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Eden, p. 241 (1608). 1646 the Ambasador shall procure from some Garden in Tartary the Plant Boraneth, which is like a sheep, and eates round about him all the hearbs and grasse: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 172. 1662 there is a kind of Melons, or rather Gourds, that are form d like a Lamb... They call this fruit Boranes, that is to say, the Lamb: J. Davies, Ambassadors Traw., Bk. III.

p 48 (1669). 1791 Waves, gentle Barometz, thy golden hair: E DARWIN, Bot Gard, 1. 279. [N. E D]

*baroque, adj.: Fr.: rough, uncouth, odd. Anglicised in 19 c. as a jeweller's term, = 'irregularly shaped', 'in whimsical style', also extended to architecture.

1773 a native of France would deem the style very baroque. Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol v p 482 (1857) 1818 It is a pity that these Americans are so baroque, for they are, politically speaking, a great people Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. 11. p. 82 (1819) bef 1849 To me they have presented little but Horror—to many they will seem less terrible than baroques: E. A Poe, Wks., Vol 1 p 238 (1884)

*barouche (pronounced as if Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. barutsche, birutsche, fr. It. baroccio: a four-wheeled carriage with a driver's seat in front, the body containing two seats, each for two persons, and having side-doors between the seats, and a movable hood to raise over the back or principal

1806 my eye was caught by some of the most elegant women of my acquantance smiling by in a barouche. Beresford, Miseries, Vol. I p. 188 (5th Ed.) 1808 it is as dignified an aniusement to run a tilt in favour of Virgil or Tasso against their assailants, as to run a barouche against a score of rival barouches. H. More, Calebs in search of a Wife, Vol. II. p. 40 (1809). 1813 visit her in a barouche and four, with half a dozen servants. M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. I. p. 235 (1833) 1814 Tis a new barouche: Byron, Wks, Vol. X. p. 259 (1832) 1815 They were talking. of the use to be made of their barouche-landau: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 306 (1833). 1819 'Mong the vehicles, too, which were many and various, From natty barouche down to buggy precarious: Tom Crib's Mem., p. 10 (3rd Ed.) 1830 They were all drunk they sang, they shouted, and their barouche was driven like a whirlwind through the desert: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 238. 1840 the Royal barouches received the illustrious party: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 157 (1885) 1861 Dives in his barouche, with the gout in his legs, and Attra Cura up with the powdered footman behind him: Wheat & Tares, ch. II. p. 13. 1862 From the roof of the larger vehicle he would salute his friends with perfect affability, and stare down on his aunt as she passed in her barouche: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II ch. xii. p. 170 (1887).

*barque: Eng. fr. Fr. See bark.

barracan, baracan, sb.: Fr. ultimately fr. Arab. barrakān, ='camlet': a fabric of coarse wool or goat's hair; also, a mantle of such stuff, and then a mantle of the same kind whatever the stuff.

1638 My petticoate of barracan Lanc. Wills, III 206. [N. E. D.] 1714
Baracans fine, and other stuffs of Hair and Wool. French Book of Rates, p. 378. 1816 The baracan she wore over her dress was of the finest crimson transparent gauzes Tully, Tripoli, p. 31 1821 the striped white gauze baracan that bound her, | Like fleecy clouds about the moon, flow'd round her: Byron, Don Juan, III. Ixx 1821 A wrapper of woollen (from about twenty to twentyfive feet in length and five or six in breadth) woven rather more compactly than flannel, is thrown round the body in folds This article has several names, according to its texture. The most coarse and heavy is called Aba. That between this and the finest (called Jereed) is named Kholi, but in Tripoli all three are known under the appellation of Barracan: Lyon, Trav. N. Africa, p. 20.

barracoon ($\angle = \underline{\prime\prime}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. barraca, 'a tent' or 'booth': a set of sheds or any enclosed place used for the detention of Negro slaves, and, later, of convicts. The term seems originally to have been used on the coast of Africa, thence transferred to America.

1848 The defendant fired the barracoons of the plaintiff, and carried away his slaves to Sierra Leone, where they were liberated: Exchequer Reports, It 167. 1883 the palmy days when De Souza's barracoons were always filled with slaves: Standard, Jan. 6, p. 2.

barracoota, barracout(h)a, barracuda, sb.: a large species of perch from six to ten feet in length, found near the West Indian Islands.

1678 Barracoutha: Phillips, World of Words. 1772 Breams, barracootas, gurnard: COOK, Voy., I. 155 (1790). [N.E.D.] 1830 With the.. rapidity of a barracouta: Marrayat, King's Oun., xiii. [ib] 1885 The Barracuda is sometimes.. good to eat and of excellent flavour, and at others malignantly poisonous: LADY BRASSEY, In Trades, 331 [ib.]

barragan, barragon $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. barragan, = bar- $\mathbf{racan} (q. v.).$

barramud: Pers. See baramud.

barranca, barranco, sb.: Sp. barranca, = 'ravine', 'watercourse formed by a flood or temporary torrent', barranco, ='fissure': ravine with steep sides, bed of a torrent.

1829 in a deep barranca, or dry channel of a torrent: W. Irving, Cong. of Granada, ch kxxvii. p. 466 (r850). — along the bottom of a barranco, or deep rocky valley, with a scanty stream dashing along it: 16., ch. xii. p. 88 1832 through rugged barrancos, or ravines, worn by winter torrents: — Alhambra, p. 18. 1852 The road by which we ascended to Laguna is on the right of a torrent, or baranco, which in the rainy season forms fine cascades: Ross, Tr. Humboldi's Trav., Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 50.

barretta: It. or Sp. See biretta.

*barricado ($\angle = \angle = -$), barricade ($\angle = -$), barrocado, barrocado, a, b: Eng. fr. Sp. b arricada, fr. b arrica, 'a barrel'. The form barricade seems to be half a century later than barricado.

I. a hastily formed rampart of casks, logs, stones, waggons, or any available material, made to protect the defenders of a passage and check an enemy's advance.

of a passage and check an enemy's advance.

1591 sente a volley into the barrocado and retyred. Coningsby, Suge of Rouen, Vol 1 p 27 (1847) — The same nighte there came some 30 harquelaters unto one of our barrocadoes 16 1592 For the Duke of Guise at the Eurricados thought to haue taken the king for an other: E A, Tr Present Estate of France, fol 4 vº 1600 he gave order to set on fire that Barricado which stood in his way Holland, Tr Livy, Bk. vi p 217 1607 my hinde I made my barricado: Cart J Smith, Wks., p 15 (1884). 1642 They had cast upp a travers or barricade: S Harcourt, in Macin. Mag., kil 290 [N.E.D.] 1846 trenches and barricadoes erected in the Sea Howell, Lewis XIII., p 85 1665 the Portugals though they let them land from their barricadoes defended with shot and pike, slaying above three hundred: Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p 100 (1677). bef. 1670 Barricadoes of empty Barrels: J Hacket, Aby Williams, Pt II 43, p 41 (1693). 1676 to make a kind of barricado about their towns, by setting up palisadoes, or cleft wood about eight feet long: W Hubbard, Narrative, p 46. 1682 pull His Corps from Barricado Stool: TD, Butler's Chost, Canto II p 135 1715 formed many barricade, and prepared for a vigorous resistance Addison, Wks., Vol IV. p. 407 (1856) 1832 "If the good father, too," added the soldier: "would consecrate the barricadoes with his blessing". W Irving, Alhambra, p 340

2. any kind of obstruction or barrier.

1611 No barricado for a belly: Shaks, Wint. Tale, i 2, 204 1620 the Duke of Bavaria, a Baracadoe of the Apostolick See in that Country' Brent, Tr Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk vi p 494 (1676). bef 1735 There must be such a barricade, as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere: Derham. [J]

a strong wooden rail which extended across the fore part of the quarter-deck in wooden ships of war, to support material used as a screen against small shot.

barrico, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. barrica; perhaps barica is for Sp. bareca (q, v): a keg, a small cask.

1600 wee deliuered them certaine barricos to fetch vs them full of fresh water: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 767. 1607 two barricos of liquor. CAPT. J SMITH, Wks. p. liv (1884) 1622 ij barricos of Spanish wine: R. COCKS, Diarry, Vol. II. p. 190 (1883). — 2 barricos of Spanish wine: 2b, Vol. I. p. 39 1625 went on shore with my Pinnasse, carrying Barricos to seeke fresh water: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I Bk. iii. p. 279 1665 some are armed with Lance and Shield, and some have short clubs with thick round bunches at the end and other some carry Borrico's. SIR TH HERBERT, Trav, p. 140 (1677).

barut: Turk. See berat.

*barytone ($\angle = =$), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. It. baritono, affected by the earlier barytone fr. Fr. or Lat. barytonus (Gk. βαρύτονος) a term in Grammar='not oxytone'.

I. adj.: having a compass midway between that of a bass and that of a tenor voice (of a voice or singer); suited to such a voice (of music). Formerly the term seems to have been equivalent to bass.

1729 I recommend one Mr. Mason. a barytone voice, for the vacancy: SWIFT, Corresp., 11. 628 (1841). [N E. D.] 1797 In Italian music, barytono answers to our common pitch of bass: Encyc. Brit., s v. Barytonum.

2. sb.: the voice of which the compass is midway between that of tenor and that of bass; a singer whose voice is of such a compass; a musical instrument of low compass.

1821 Our baritone .. A pretty lad, but bursting with conceit. Byron, Don Finan, IV. lixxix. 1859 The strong barytone, which was heard above the sound of plane and hammer, singing—Awake, my soul. Geo. Eliot, A. Bede, I. [N. E. D.]

*bas bleu, phr.: Fr.: a blue-stocking, learned woman, literary woman; said to be a Fr. version of Eng. 'bluestocking'. See N. & Q., 7th S., VII. 1889, pp. 206, 274.

1786 The following Trifle owes its birth and name to the mistake of a Foreigner of Distinction, who gave the literal appellation of the Bas-bleu, to a small party of friends, who had been sometimes called, by way of pleasantry, the Blue Stockings: H. More, Bas Bleu, Advt. — Or how Aspasia's parties shone, | The first Bas-bleu at Athens known: 1b, 8. 1825 Many persons presented to me of notoriety, Washington Irving, author of The Sketch Book; the Magnus Apollo of the bas bleus—Hallam, author of The Middle Ages: Ladv Morgan, Mem. 40.1 II. p. 216 (1842). 1841 One is deemed a pedant—a terrible charge at Paris!—or a bas bleu, which is still worse: Ladv Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 158.

*bas chevalier, phr.: founded on a false derivation of bachelor, in the combination knight bachelor (=a simple knight of no special order), from Fr. bas, = 'low', chevalier, ='knight'.

1706 PHILLIPS, World of Words.

bas officier, phr.: Fr.: non-commissioned officer, lit. 'low officer'.

1749 how many Bas Officiers, or non-commissioned Officers, as Sergeants, Corporals, Anspessadus, frey Corporals, &c Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 143, p. 363 (1774).

*basaltes, Lat., basalt ($\angle \angle$), Eng. fr. Lat.: sb.: hard Trap rock with a tendency to become columnar as in the Giant's Causeway in the North of Ireland, and in the island of Staffa off Scotland. Apparently not Anglicised before the middle of the 18 c. See Lyell, Man. of Geol., ch. xxviii. According to Pliny the word is Egyptian and connotes the resemblance to iron of the blackish hard gray Egyptian variety which he describes, which was most used for statues in the Ptolemaic period and for sarcophagi and other ornamental work from the earliest times.

1601 The Aegyptians also found in Aethyopia another kind of marble, which they call Basaltes, resembling yron as well in colour as hardnesse; and thereupon it took the name. Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 36, ch. 7, Vol. II, p. 572.
1694 Our Irish Basaltes is composed of Columns Mollynsux, Giants Causeway, in Phil. Trans., XVIII. 181. [N. E.D.] 1765 the statues of Rome. are generally of basaltes, portphyry, or oriental grante. Smollett, France & Italy, XXXIII Wks., Vol. v. p. 510 (1817) 1797 Iceland abounds with pillars of basaltes, which the lower sort of people imagine have been piled upon each other by the giants, who made use of supernatural force to effect it: Encyc. Brit., Vol. IX. p. 89/1. 1857 the eucalyptus boles stood out, like basalt pillars: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. i. p. 37 (1877).

basaruchi, basarucque: Port. See bazaruco.

Bascuence, the Basque language, the Basques being a non-Aryan race found in the North of Spain and the South of France, chiefly in the Pyrenees.

1629 I have bin shewn for Irish and Bascuence | Imperfect rules couchd in an Accidence: Howell, Lett, v. xxvii. p. 32 (1645).

1696 Phillips, World of Words.

bashalic(k), bashalique, sb.: Turk. $p\bar{a}sh\bar{a}liq$: earlier form of pashalik (q, v): a district under the jurisdiction of a bashaw (q, v).

1682 It. remaineth yet a Bashalique, although of late governed by a Deputy: Wheler, *Journ. Greece*, III. 238. [N. E. D.] 1742 It is to be premised, that Aleppo is a very great bashalic; the basha of it, in the wars, commonly commanding the front of the army. R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II p. 449 (1826).

*bashaw (= \(\mu\)), sb.: Turk. variant of \$p\bar{a}sh\bar{a}\$ (see pasha), at first through It. \$bassa, bascia, sometimes through Fr. \$bachat, bacha, to which the stress on the last syllable is perhaps partly due, partly to the spelling with -aw, -au. Europeans have confused with \$p\bar{a}sh\bar{a}\$ the distinct word \$b\bar{a}sh\bar{a}\$, a title among the Janissaries, corrupted by Arab. pronunciation fr. \$p\bar{a}sh\bar{a}\$.

I. a pasha, a chief, general, leader, governor, among Turks. The higher grade of bashaws was distinguished by three horse-tails attached to his standard, the lower grade only having two tails.

only having two tails.

1534 His Bassawes surmount verye farre aboue any christen estate: More, Comf. agst Trib., III. Wks., 1218/2. [N. E. D.] 1562 hys Bascias and chyefe gouernours and councellors: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 12 vg.— as sone as the Bassa was arrived: 16., fol. 31 vg.— 1866 Two Cadelisquers have the administration of all iustice, who sit with the Bassaes in the Divan. T. B., Tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad., p. 680.— the Seignour, king of the lanitzaries, the Bascha, and king of the men of Armes: 16., p. 631.— In Turkie the councell is kept foure daies in a week by the Bassaes where-soeuer the prince solourneth: 16., p. 679 1590 if you sent the Bassoes of your guard: Marlowe, I Tamburl., 111. 1, 181. C. 1 vg. (1592).— 1583—1622 after the manner of the Turkish direction to the Bashawes, who are their generalls: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Saa, § viii. p. 113 (1878).— 1588 requiring to talke with our Captaine in their tongue, the Carauan Basha: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 1 p. 321.— 1599 the basshas and captaines: 16., Vol. II. i. p. 81.— 1600 The Bassa of Abassia: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd, p. 17— 1600 The Bassa of Abassia: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd, p. 17— 1600 The Turke sent a very principall Basha to the great Sophie upon an imbassage: A. Sherley, True Report, &c., sig. A 4 vg. 603 But the parasiticall bassau of king Lysimachus, contrariwise rejoined in his sort as rudely and uncuvilly: Holland, Tr. Put. Mor., p. 666—1614 is sent the Marchants vp into the Countrey some 8. daies journey, to a place alled Stany where the Bashaw then lay: R. Coverre, Voyage, p. 21.— 1615 on the left hand the Divans is kept, where the Bashaw of the Port do administer justice: Geo. Sandys, Truo, p. 32 (1623).— 1617 a Turkish Basha: F. Morkyson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 245—1628 The Bashaw for the hard away of their Feathers 84000: Purchas, Pugrims, Vol II. Bk. ix. p. 1643—1633—1633 the gran Visier, and all other great Bashawaes: Howell. Lett., Ivi. xiv. p. 24 (1645).— 1665—next year (by bribery) the T

empire are ruled by governors, called Bashaws: J Morse, Amer Univ. Geogr, Vol II p 461 (1796)

2. (generally) a great man, a grandee, a consequential person.

1593 The diuels chiefe Basso, Ambition: NASHE, Christes Teares, 85 (1613) [N. E. D.] bef 1670 Indeed in every Society of Men, there will be some Bashawes, who presume that there are many Rules of Law, from which they should be exempted J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 95, p. 82 (1693). 1679 their Sultan Populaces | Still strangle all their routed Bassa's: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. III. p. 189

Variants, 16 c. bassate, basso, bascha, bassha, 16 c.—18 c. bascia, bassau, bassa(w), basha, 17 c. bacha.

*bashi-bazouk, sb.: Turk.: an irregular soldier of a Turkish force. Brought into notice during the Crimean War, in which some fought well under British officers. In 1876 they became notorious for cruel and disorderly conduct in Bulgaria.

1857 I must eastward ho.. At worst I can turn my hand to doctoring Bashi-bazouks: C. Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xv. p. 285 (1877). ~1876 I could see by the moonlight some 200 Bashi-Bazouks on the stones. *Times*, Nov. 24. [St]

[Turk. bāshi-bōzuk, a soldier not in uniform, lit. 'wrong-headed', 'madcap'.]

*bashlik. See beshlik.

*basilica, basilike, sô.: Lat. fr. Gk. βασιλική, fem. adj. with οἰκία or στοὰ suppressed, lit. 'royal dwelling', or 'royal colonnade'.

1. a large hall, used as a court of justice and place of assembly, of which the common type was oblong with double rows of pillars round the interior, and a semicircular apse at the end opposite the main entrance.

the end opposite the main entrance.

1540 He made also a basilike or place, where civile controversies were herde and inged: Elvor, Im Governance, fol. 40 ro 1600 the Basilica of Paulus: Holland, Tr. Lvvy (Summ Mar, Bk III. ch. xxv.), p. 1372.
1765 The magnificence of the Romans was not so conspicuous in their temples, as in their triumphal arches, porticos, basilicæ: Snollett, France & Italy, xxxi. Wks., Vol v. p. 497 (1817). 1776 the baths, bed-chamber, the airrum, the basilicæ: Gibson, Decl. & Fall, Vol II ch. siti. p. 179 (1813) 1833 was certainly copied from the Roman basilicæ: J. Dallaway, Disc Archit. Eng., &c., p. 76 1885 Mr. Butler supports Mr. G. Gilbert Scott in his contention against the usual view of this basilican type being adopted from the secular basilica of Rome. Athenceum, Aug. 15, p. 214/2.

2. a church of a shape supposed to be copied from the Roman basilica.

1563 Called Basilicæ, eyther for that the Greeks used to call all great and goodly places Basilicas, or for that the high and everlasting King. .was served in them: Homthes, II. ii. III. 256 (1859) [N. E D]

a large canopied tomb.

basilicon, sb.: Gk. βασιλικὸν, neut. of adj. βασιλικὸς, ='royal', with φάρμακον (='drug') suppressed; also in Lat. translit. basilicum: title of several ointments supposed in former times to possess wonderful virtues.

1540 the great basilicon that is praysed ouer all/and is called tetrafarmacum/ and is of Galyen: R COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest, &c, sig. Tivo. 1563 you maye. applye wyne, vnguentum nigrum, or fuscum, or Basilicon: T. Gale, Encharal, fol. 36 vo.

basilisco, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. basilisco, = 'a cockatrice', 'a kind of large cannon'; often used in the 17 c. for the earlier Eng. basilisk(e) in the sense of a piece of heavy ordnance: a large brass cannon of great length; a smaller cannon used on board ship.

[abt. 1506 This pece is xxviij fote of length, and is called a Basylyske: Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 8 [1851.] 1626 A Basillisco, double Cannon, Cannon Pedrea, demy Cannon: CAPT J. SMITH, Wks., p. 799 (1884) 1641 There is planted the basilisco, or great gun, so much talked of: EVELVN, Diary, Vol I. p. 40 (1872). 1642 I had rather stand in the shock of a Basilisco: Sir Th. Brown, Relig Med., Pt II. § iii. Wks., Vol. II. (1852). 1665 The town is by scituation strong and by twelve pieces of great Brass Ordnance better strengthened; one of which our men call a Basilisco being twenty six foot long and well proportioned both in bore and squaring: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 357 (1977).

Basilisco [-like], in SHAKS., K. John, i. 1, 244 (1595). "This is an allusion to an old play, entitled Soliman and Perseda, in which a foolish knight, called Basilisco, speaking of his own name, adds, 'Knight, good fellow, knight, knight'. And is answered immediately, 'Knave, good fellow, knave, knave'". [Nares]

*basis (\angle =), $\not\!\! pl.$ bases, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. basis, fr. Gk. $\beta \acute{a}\sigma is$, ='step', 'stepping', 'base', 'pedestal': often used for the earlier Eng. base (fr. basis, through Fr. base).

I. I. the lower part, bottom, base, foot, pedestal of anything material.

thing material.

1571 The distance of the ship from the basis or foote of the cliffe. Digges, Panton, 1 xxx. I ij [N E D] 1599 Though we upon this mountain s basis by | Took stand for idle speculation. Shaks. Hen V., iv 2, 30 1601 How many times shall Caesar bleed in sport. | That now on Pompey's basis lies along | No worther than the dust — Jul Caesa, ii 1, 115 1603 the basis or foundation of it Holland, Tr Plut Mor, p. 834.— as for example that same foot heere and basis so much renowned, of the standing cup, among other ornaments and oblations of this temple: 10, p. 1347 1615 whose basis do yet retaine this inscription Geo. Sandys, Trav, p. 34 (1632). 1618—9 a fire upon a false hearth the force thereof pierced the single brick, and. fastened upon the basis, which was of dry deal board T Lorkin, in Court & Times of Jas I, Vol. II p. 126 (1848) bef 1719 Observing an English inscription upon the basis, we read it over several times Addison [J] 1741 one would rather imagine the Pillar had been set upon the Basis, to serve as a Guide to such Vessels as pass this way. J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. II. p. 377. 1780 several cliffs and rocks. which have formed the basis of the whole island. Tr. Von Trol's Lett. on Iceland, p. 223 (and Ed) 1820 its perpendicular precipices formed the basis for walls: T. S. Hugher, Trav. in Sixtly, Vol. I. h. 1 p. 16.

I. 2. Bot. and Physiol. the attachment of an organ to its

I. 2. Bot. and Physiol. the attachment of an organ to its receptacle or support.

1615 A Pine-apple, broade and round in the Basis Crooke, Body of Man, 467 [N. E. D.] 1741 These Stalks are adorn'd with a Leaf at each Knot, about three Inches long, and two and a half at the Basis J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. II. p. 69

Geom. a side opposite to the vertex of a geometrical figure, linear or solid.

1571 That subtendente side, or basis. DIGGES, Pantom., I. vi Ciijb. [N E. D.] 1600 an Isoscheles Triangle, whose Vertex is the Center of the Sunne, the Basis a line extended from Saint Thomas Iland under the Equinoctiall, vnto Paris in France neere the same Meridian R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol III p 50 1640 The Cuspis and the Basis of the Cone: H. More, Infin. of Wids, 66, p. 207 (1647).

- I. 4. a place or region which serves as a starting-point, ground of security, and source of supply for systematic operations, esp. military; frequent in the phr. basis of operations.
- I. 5. the main or fundamental element of a mixture, the base of a compound.

1601 The ointment where the flower of the Daffodill was the Basis: HOLLAND, Tr Plin N. H., Bk. 13, ch 1, Vol 1. p 381.

II. I. support, foundation (in a metaphorical, metaphysical sense).

physical sense).

1599 I decline mee low, as the basis of your altitude. B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum, it 3, Wks., p. 105 (1616)

1605 Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure: Shaks, Mach, iv. 3, 32

1642 Religion, the beginning and basis of all Wisdome: Howell, Instr. For Tran., p. 16 (1869)

1675 it affords a most substantial Basis to that universally received Opinion J. Smith, Christ. Relig Appeal, Bk. 1 ch. vi. § 5, p. 47

1681—1703 And indeed you find the belief of these things, in Heb XI., to be the basis, fulcrum, substantia, the foundation and support that bears up all: The Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand. Divines, Vol. VIII. p. 437 (1864).

1711 Society is upon a wrong Basis: Spectator, No. 6, March 7, p. 1412 (Morley)

1822 Tobacco, wine, and cheese forms the basis of our social intercourse: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 401. Vol. 1 p. 401.

II. 2. that which underlies as the origin of development or groundwork of constitution or principle of action, discussion, or agreement.

CUSSION, Or agreement.

1601 build me thy fortunes upon the basis of valour: Shaks., Tw. Nt, iii.
2, 36. 1648 On this fraile Basis the great worke begun: R Fanshawe,
Progr. of Learn., 51, p 257. 1665 raised his credit...upon the Basis
of good intelligence: R. Head, Engl. Rogne, sig. C4 ro 1678 had the
same Original and stood upon the same Basis with the Atomical Phlysiology;
CUDWORTH, Intell Syst., Bk. 1 ch. i. p. 43. 1691 Now the Earth, which is
the Basis of all Animals, and as some think of the whole Creation: J Ray,
Creation, Pt. 11. p. 195 (1702). 1711 the Basis of all Wit is Truth: Speciator,
No. 62, May 11, p 102/2 (Morley). bef 1733 the Treasons which were
most manifestly founded upon the Basis of the Conventicles: R NORTH,
Examen, 11. v. 5, p. 318 (1740). 1789 This patent is the great civil basis of
all the grants and patents by which New England was afterwards divided:
J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1. p. 345 (1796). *1878 Thus the law
can have nothing to say to them on the basis of trespass: Echo, May 22,
p. 1. [St.] *1878 the basis of an agreement: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19,
7/4. [St.] p. 7/4. [St.]

basistān(e), bazestan, besestan, bezesteen, sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. bazzistān, 'clothes-market', 'market'.

1599 a publike basistane or market place for the Turkes to sell commodities in: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 11 i. p. 309. 1615 the Besestans (where finer sorts of commodities are sold): Geo. SANDYS, Trav., p. 33 (1632). 1615 BAZESTAN, is an hortyard, or garden, as Bellonius testifieth: W. BEDWELL, Arab Trudz. 1617 They are called the great and the lesse Bezestan: F. Moryson, Itin, Pt 1. p. 262. 1625 There is .in Constantinople a Bezisten, that is, a common publike Market: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 7606. 1682 The Mosques-(or Churches) and Bazestans (or places of Traffick) have their high Cupuloes covered with Lead...The Bazestan is the only thing worth seeing here: WHELER, Journ. Greece, Bk. I. p. 75.

Bezestan: 15., Bk II p. 193. 1741 The Bazear, or the Bezestein, the place where the Merchandizes are sold: J OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 149. 1775 We landed and passed through the Bezesten or Market:

R CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 57. 1819 I proceeded, either to spend the money already earned in the Tchartchees and Bezesteens T Hope, Amast, Vol I ch. iv p. 72 (1820). 1830 the Basistan, or auction mart. E BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 349 (2nd Ed.)

Variants, 16, 19 cc. basistane, 17 c. besestan(o), bazestan, bezestan, besestein, 17, 18 cc. bezisten, 18, 19 cc. bezestein, 19 c. bezesteen.

Basoche, sb.: Fr. fr. Lat. basilica: orig. a legal tribunal for settling disputes between the Clerks of the French Parliament; hence, applied to such Clerks, and to a body of French lawyers. Hence, the adj. basochian (Fr. basochien).

1834 Procureurs, Basoche-clerks, who are idle in these days: Carlyle, Fr. Rev., Bk III. ch iv. Vol. I. p 103 — Thou seest the whole fluent population of Pans inundating these outer courts the very Basoche of Lawyer's Clerks talks sedition 2b, ch v p 104 1880 the basochians, to keep up their dignity, gathered round a mock one [king] of their own making. Lib. Univ Knowl., Vol. II. p 328

*basque, sb.: Fr.: skirt.

*1874 The basque is always long. Echo, Dec. 30. [St]

basquiña, Sp.; basquine, Fr.: sb.: an outer petticoat, orig. in Basque or Spanish style.

1819 while wave | Around them...the basquina and mantilla Byron, Don Fuan, II cax. 1832 And now steals forth on fairy foot, the gentle Señora, in trim basquiña: W Irving, Alhambra, p. 122 1887 Her basquine is of point lace from Genoa: A GILCHRIST, Century Guild Hobby Horse, II

bassa: Eng. fr. Turk. See bashaw.

bassesse, sb.: Fr.: baseness, base action.

1834 and if they could make him commit such a bassesse so much the better: Greville Memoirs, Vol III ch. xxiii p. 113 (1874).

basset, sb.: Eng. fr. It. bassetta (perhaps partly through Fr. bassette): a kind of gambling with cards like faro, originated in Italy.

ginated in Italy.

1645 The great banks are set up for those who will play at bassett: EVELVI, Diary, Vol I p 223 (1872). 1694 when she is on the Losing side, at Basset, or Commet. N. H., Ladies Dict, p 12/2 1704 Evin Sense is brought into Disgrace, | Where Company is met. | Or silent stands, or leaves the Place | While all the Talk's Basset. Sir Geo ETHEREGE, Wis., p. 288.

1709 divide their Hours between the Toylet and Basset-Table Mrs Manlev, New Atal., Vol I p. 55 (2nd Ed) 1713 I have known a woman carried of half dead from bassette. Addison, Guardian, No 120, Wks., Vol IV. p. 233 (1856) 1716 But who the Bowl or rattling Dice compares | To Basset's heav'nly Joys, and pleasing Cares? Pope, Basset-Table, 102. 1749 Your new-fashioned game of brag was the genteel amusement when I was a girl, basset and hazard employed the town. Lady Montagu, quoted in Southey's Com pl. Ble., 18t Ser., p. 575/1 (1840). Com pl Bk., 1st Ser., p 575/1 (1849).

[It. bassetta is fem. of bassetto, dim. of basso (q. v.).]

bassetto, It.; bassette, Eng. fr. It. or Fr.: sb. See quot. 1724 BASSETTO, is a Bass Viol, or Bass Violin of the smallest Size, and is so called to distinguish them from those Bass Viols or Violins of a larger Size: Short Explic. of For Wds. in Mus. Bks.

[It bassetto, dim. of basso (q. v.), used as sb. for viola basso, = 'bass viol'.]

bassia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Bassi, name of an Italian Botanist: name of a genus of trees found in hot countries, the seeds of which yield a fatty oil.

1791 The madhuca is, beyond a doubt, the bassia; but I can safely assert, that not one of fifty blossoms which I had examined, had 16 filaments: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. II No. clx. p 156 (1821).

*bassinette, sb.: quasi-Fr. spelling of Eng. bassinet, which it is difficult to separate from Mid. Eng. basinet: a kind of cradle for a child furnished with a hood. It is possible that this modern sense of bassinet and the form bassinette are due to some confusion with Fr. barcelonnette; see berceaunette.

*basso, adj., also used as sb.: It. fr. Late Lat. bassus ='low': Mus.

I. bass, low in pitch, the lowest part in harmonised music, the lowest male voice, a bass part, one who has a bass voice.

1724 BASSO, is the Bass in general; tho' sometimes in Pieces of Musick for several Voices, the Singing Bass is more particularly so called. Short Explic. of For. Was in Mus Bks. 1817 Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, I Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto: Byron, Befpo, xxxii. 1862 The sons, piping in a very minor key indeed; the father's manly basso, accompanied by deep wind instruments: Thackeray, Philip. Vol. 1. ch xiv. p 270 (1887). 1885 A tremendous basso was to appear, a kind of surpliced Mammoth, or human double ophecleide. W. Glover, Cambridge Chorister, 1. xxv. 285.

1724 BASSO VIOLA, is the Bass for the Bass Viol BASSO VIOLINO, is the Bass for the Bass Violin. BASSO CONTINUO, is the Thorough Bass, or Continual Bass. BASSO CONCERTANTE, the Bass of the little Chorus, or the Bass that plays throughout the whole Piece. BASSO RECITANTE, the

same as Basso Concertante BASSO RIPIENO, is the Bass of the Grand Chorus, or the Bass that plays now and then in some particular Places. Short Explic of For. Wds in Mus. Bks

basso profondo, phr.: It.: a deep bass voice, one who has a deep bass voice.

bef 1863 why not a singing artist? Why not a basso-profondo? Why not a primo tenore? THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p. 20 (1879). 1883 A real basso profundo [was] heard to particular advantage in the air: Standard, Aug 27, p. 2/2.

*basso rilievo, b. relievo, phr.: It.: 'low relief'.

I. a style of sculpture projecting from a (comparatively) level ground, less than half the true proportion of the figures or objects represented.

or objects represented.

1664 [See alto rilievo]. 1673 a brass statue of the virgin Mary in basso relievo upon it: J. Ray, Journ Low Countr, p. 372. 1741 The Arms of France in Basso-Relievo of Marble was another piece of Work J. OZELL, Tr Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol i p ii 1765 ancient Roman stone coffins, representing on the sides and covers some excellent pieces in basso-relievo: Smoilett, France & Indy, xxvii. Wks, Vol. v. p. 457 (1817). 1775 In the heap are many Sculptures well executed in basso-relevo: R Chandler, Trav Asia Minor, p. 233 1816 Polycletus staught the Toreutice, or art of basso-relievo in metals: J Dallaway, Of Stat & Sculpt., p. 97 1851 I began this energetic and grand subject in basso-relievo: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 85 (1857).

2. a piece of sculpture or specimen of plastic art in low relief.

1644 in it [the fountain] is a basso-relievo of white marble. EVELYN, Diary, Vol I. p 116 (1872) — Near this stand four copper basso-relievos by John di Bologna 1b., p 99. — within are the excellent bassi relievi 1b., p 110 1673 little palaces furnished and adorned with excellent statues, bassi relievi, pictures and other curiosities J Ran, Fourn. Low Country, p 365 1704 One meets with many other figures of Meleager in the ancient basso relievos. ADDISON, Wks, Vol I. p 462 (Bohn, 1854) 1741 adorn'd with Basso-relievo's: J. OZELI, Tr Tournefor's Voy Levant, Vol II. p 163 1820 covered with a basso relievo representing Pluto carrying off Proserpine: T. S Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch iv. p 141. 1841 a cincrey [sic] monument, enriched with bassi-relievi, representing a human sacrifice Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 8 1851 It is full of passion, he said, and you must make a basso-relievo from it: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Life p 57 (1857). p 57 (1857).

2 a. metaph.

1681 This Basso Relievo of a Man: A. MARVELL, Misc., p 56

bassoon (= "), sb.: Eng. fr It. bassone: a reed instrument with a double reed used as a bass to other wooden instruments. It has a compass of about three octaves from B flat below the bass stave. Its long pipe is as it were folded so that it looks like a bundle of pieces of wood, whence its other Italian name fagotto. Also, a player on such an instrument.

1724 BOMBARDO, is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Bassoon, or Bass to a Hauthoy: Short Explic. of For. Was. in Mus Bks. 1754 his voice resembled the sound of a bassoon: Snollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxix. Wks. Vol iv. p. 217 (1817). 1754 any strapping fiddler, bassoon, or bass viol, who does not even pretend to sing: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 98, Misc Wks., Vol i p. 165 (1777). 1776 The Jew's-harp next engaged my attention and afterwards the bag-pipe, barrel-organ and bassoon: J Collier, Mus. Trav., p 4. 1826 trumpets, oboes, and bassoons. Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk vii. ch. vii. p. 422 (1881)

*bass-relief, incorrectly bas-relief, sb.: Eng. fr. It. basso rilievo (q. v.): low relief, a work of art in low relief. form bas-relief ought to be pronounced as Fr., but it probably got confused with bass-relief in the 18 c. The form base-relief has the first part translated, the second part adapted. The first step towards bass-relief seems to have been the pl. basse-relieves for bassi-rilievi.

1667 Excellent Pictures and Basse Relieves: OLDENBURG, in Phil. Trans., II 420. [N. E. D.] 1699 In this Cabinet I also saw some Basse-Relieves: M. Lister, Fauri. to Paris, p. 49 1704 On the face of this monument...is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the Satyrs: ADDISON, Wks., Vol 1 p. 426 (Bohn, 1854). 1755 bass-relief: Johnson. 1763 some work in bas relief: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, x Wks., Vol v. p. 331 (1817).

bassus, adj. used as sb.: Late Lat.: Mus.: bass, basso (q. v.).

1603 lift mee aboue Parnassus; | With your loud Trebbles help my lowly Bassus: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 96 (x608). 1609 Bassus and his Position: DOULAND, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 56. bef. 1658 [See altus].

basta, interj .: It .: enough!, no more!.

1596 Basta; content thee, for I have it full: Shaks., Tam. Shr., i. 1, 203, 1627 What Questions... passed...I omit. Basta: Relig. Wotton., p. 326 (1685). 1883 "Basta!" said the Baron, "let us have no more of this": L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. iv. p. 58 (1884).

bastage, sb. See quotation.

1612 The Greekes in Aleppo are very poore, for they are there (for the most part) but Brokers or Bastages, that is, Porters: W. Biddulfh, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 68.

bastide (4 4), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr., or Fr.

I. Eng. fr. Fr.: a small fort; a building erected by besiegers.

1523 the kyng of England layd his siege and ordayned bastides bytwene the towne and the river Lord Berners, Froissart, p 160 (1812). — bastydoto, p 176. 1577 He came before the strong towne of Calis... and erected bastides betweene the towne and the river. Holinshed, Chron., 11 640 [N E D.]

2. Fr.. a country house in the south of France.

1764 a vast number of white bastides, or country-houses: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xiii. Wks, Vol. v. p. 367 (1817). 1845 The doors of their country bastides: LADY H STANHOPE, Mem., Vol I ch. vii p. 259. 1852 and all the volunteers of the Côte d'Or and the soldiers of the regiment of Burgundy occupied with heating the balls at all the bastides! Tr Bourrienne's Mem. N Bonaparte, ch. i p. 13 1886 The 'Provence' (184) of Mr. J R. Herbert, a bastide standing near a pool, has the rudiments of sentiment and some colour. Athenæum, June 26, p 851/1.

*hastille, sb.: Fr.: a prison; orig. the fortress prison of aris, destroyed 1789. The word means 'a building' and Paris, destroyed 1789. was Anglicised in 14 c.

1741 'Tis a kind of Bastile or Prison for Persons of Distinction J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11. p 200 1762 People may inveigh against the Bastile in France, and the Inquisition in Portugal SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. xxiu. Wks., Vol. v. p 222 (1817) 1850 Why are there no such things as lettres-de-cachet—and a Bastille for young fellows of family? THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 77 (1879)

bastillion, sb: Eng. fr. Old Fr. bastillion, bastillon: a small fortress; a fortified tower.

1549 a diche with a walle full of toures and bastilions from one sea to the other W Thomas, Hist. Ital, fol 12 vo. 1591 the duke de Mayne suspected him that governed the bastylion at Paris to be too much Spanysh: Coningsey, Stege of Rouer, Vol 1. p. 51 (1847) 1591 bulwarks, Bastillions, Caualteres, Casemates., halfe Moones Gairrand, Art Warre, p. 319. 1600 raising bastillions & platformes against the towne: Holland, Tr Livy, Ek vi.

*bastiment, bastimento, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. bastimento, or

1. military supplies, provisions.

1598 To proude all Bastiments, prouision, and other necessarie things: BARRET, Theor Warres, v. ni. 133. [N E. D.]

a ship, vessel.

1740 Then the bastimentos never | Had our foul dishonour seen, | Nor the sea the sad receiver | Of this gallant train had been W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal, Vol II. p 261 (1860).

*bastinado ($\angle = \angle = \bot$), bastan(n)ado, baston(n)ado, bastinade ($\angle = \angle U$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. bastonada.

1. a blow with a stick or cudgel; a beating with a stick; also metaph.

also metaph.

1572 being made villaines and slaues, and almost alwayes carying away the Bastonados. In R Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. II i. p. 129 (1599). 1586 If hee went out of his ranke whilest the armie marched, he had the bastonado: T. B., Tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad., p. 769 1595 He gives the bastinado with his tongue: SHAKS., K. John, ii 463 1598 He brags he will gi'me the bastinado: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., i. 5, Wks., p. 17 (1616). 1600 He deserveth the bastanado, to be drie beaten and well cudgeled, that forsaketh his colours: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk v p. 183 1664 But he that fears a Bastinadoe, | Will run away from his own shadow: S. Burler, Hudbras, Pt. II Cant i. p. 19. 1684 caus'd a hundred Bastinado's to be giv'n him upon the spot: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I Bk. i. p. 46. 1817 Became a slave of course, and for his pay | Had bread and bastinadoes: Byrron, Beppo, xciv. 1830 four or five dozen bastinadoes were laid on the whole party: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 321 (2nd Ed.).

1 a. an Oriental punishment, namely, beating the soles of the feet with a stick or cane.

1704 caused Mr. John Milton of Lymson, our Mate .to be called forth to the Bastinadoes: J. Pitts, Acc Moham., p 6. 1787 they were corrected, according to the laws of Zingis, with the bastonade: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. XII. p. 44 (1873). 1820 an Albanian soldier undergoing the punishment of the bastinado: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. XI. p. 331.

a stick or cudgel.

1596 go with their rapiers or good picked bastinadoes vnder theyr cloakes, out into the towne to seeke Spaniardes: Estate of Engl Fugitives, p. 125. 1600 2 bastonadoes much thicker then the wrist of a mans hand: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 419 1615 blowes received on the soles of the feet with a bastinado: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 63 (1632). 1634 hee takes a good bastinado in his hand brought for the same purpose: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 82. 1836 Then come two fellows with the usual bamboo, or bastinade: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. I. ch viii. p. 317.

*bastion $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. bastione, and later fr. Fr. hastion

1. (in Fortification) an earth-work or mass of masonry which projects beyond the main lines of a fortification.

1562 he fortified it with walles, trenches, and bastionnes: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Ir), ii. fol. 12 ro. 1591 having ever great care yt no stones be mixed in any of these Bastiones, Bulwarks, or Fortifications. Garrard, Art

Warre, p. 320. 1598 baskets to cary earth to the bastion, & gabions: R Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk v p. 135. 1601 he raised ceitain piles or bastions, like turrets or skonces. Holland, Tr. Phin. N. H., Bk 36, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 575. 1619 so well girt with Bastions and Ramparts. Howell, Lett., 1. Ai p. 22 (1643). 1643 the walls about the bastions and citadels are a noble piece of masonry. Evelin, Dury, Vol. I. p. 45 (1872). 1673 At three of the corners are mounts or bastions, and at the fourth a Castle. J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 142. 1743—7 they advanced and took a redoubt or small bastion half way between the Mole and the town Tindal, Contin Rapin, Vol. II p. 664/2 (1751). 1793 the castle consisting of curtains and bastions with two mortars in each bastion. J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II p. 471 (1796). Vol. 11 p 471 (1796)

2. metaph. defence, projecting mass.

1781 They build each other up with dreadful skill, | As bastions set point blank against God's will. Cowfer, Conzers., Poems, Vol. 1 p. 177 (1808) 1850 yonder cloud topples round the dreary west, | A looming bastion fringed with fire Tennyson, in Mem., 20. 5

basto, sb.: Sp.: the ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre, all clubs being bastos in Sp. and the ace pre-eminently the

1674 There are two suits, Black and Red; of the Black there is first the Spadillo, or Ace of Spades; the Manillio or black Deuce, the Basto or Ace of Clubs: Compt Gamester, p. 98 1710 Would any but a mad lady go out twice upon Maniho, Basto, and two small diamonds? Swift, Fourn. to Stella, Let. v. Wks., p. 2351 (1869). 1713 Him Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard | Gain'd but one trump and one Plebeian card Pope, Rape of Lock, 54, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 187 (1757).

bastone, bastoon(e), sb.: Eng. fr. or aft. It. bastone, or Sp. baston; see baton.

1590 punished with bastones so grievously. Marlowe, Tamburl., iii. 3, 52. 1603 indure to see his lines torne pittifully on the rack; suffer his Muse to take the Bastoone, yea the very stab: Wonderfull Yeare 1603, p. 28.

bât, bat, sb.: Fr. bât, 'pack-saddle': Mil. Only used in combinations; bât-horse, bât-mule, a horse or mule for carrying officers' baggage; bât-man, man in charge of a beast which carries baggage; bât-money, allowance to officers for carriage of baggage. The earlier bat-needle is obsolete.

1787 Putting my baggage into portable form for my bat-mule: T. Jefferson, *Vrit.*, ii. 137 (1859). [N. E. D.] 1793 He shall have directions about the bât and forage money: Pitt, in G. Rose's *Diaties*, i. 127 (1860). [2b.] 1808 an issue of bât and forage money to the officers. Wellington, *Distatches*, Vol IV. p 67 (1838). 1826 servants and bat-men. *Subaltern*, ch 23, p. 341 (1828). 1886 They came into the town with their heavily laden bât mules: Blackwood's Mag., July, p. 108/1.

bataille rangée, phr.: Fr.: pitched battle.

bef. 1733 a Bataille rangée between the King. on one side, and the...rebellious Party on the other. R. NORTH, Examen, III viii. 43, p. 616 (1740).

batallia, batallion. See batt-

*batata, sb.: Sp. and Port.: the Sp. or Sweet Potato. Batatas edulis, Nat. Order Convolvulaceae, native of the W. Indies. Not related to our potato (q. v.) to which it has given the name. It is cultivated in the hotter parts of both hemispheres. The eatable part is the large tuberous 100t.

hemispheres. The eatable part is the large tuberous 100t.

1555 They dygge also owte of the ground...Botatas, much lyke vnto the name rootes of Mylayne, or the greate puffes or musheroms of the earth: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 131 (1885). — they mooste especially esteeme the best kynde of Battatas, which in pleasant tast and tendernes farre exceadeth owre musheromes: 10, p. 159.

1577 The Battatas, which is a common fruite in those countries, I dooe take them for a victaill of muche substaunce, and that their are in the middest between fleshe and fruite: Frampton, Noyfull Newes, fol. 104 ro 1598 The Battatas are somewhat red of colour, and of fashion almost like the Iniamos, but sweeter, of taste like an earth Nut: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i Vol. II. p. 42 (1885). 1600 They have good sustenance also by meanes of a root, called there Igname, but in the west Indies Battats: John Porky, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 52. 1611 they gaue our folke Wine, with Battats to eate, and other fruits: W. Adams, in Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 126 (1625).

bateau, pl. bateaux, less correctly batteau(x), sb.: Fr.: a boat, esp. a taper flat-bottomed Canadian boat.

Batteau-bridge, a floating bridge supported on batteaux.

1759 Dangerous to venture his troops. upon the water in open batteaux:

Hist Eur., in Ann. Reg., 442. [N. E D] 1765 Eighty battoes hauled up
on the beach: R Rogers, Journals, p. 8. 1769 Roanoke [River], so far as
it lies within this state, is no where navigable, but for canoes, or light batteaus:
J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1, p 605 (1796). 1822 he should proceed up the St. Lawrence in a batteaux: Edin. Rev., Vol. 37, p 253.

*bath, bat, sb.: Heb. bath: a liquid measure, the tenth part of a homer (q, v), the same as an ephah (q, v).

1535 The oyle shal be measured with the Bat...Ten Battes make one Homer: COVERDALE, Ezek., xlv. 14. 1611 Then made he ten lavers of brass: one laver contained forty baths: Bible, r Kings, vii 38.

Bath col. See quotation.

1693 At last also by their own Confession, the Spirit of Prophecy was quite taken away, and nothing left them but a Vocal Oracle, which they called Bath col. e. the Daughter of a Voice, or the Daughter of Thunder...What the Jews report concerning Bath Kol, I beg their Pardon, if I esteem them no other than either

Jewish Fables, or Diabolical Illusions: J RAY, Three Discourses, ni. p. 298

*bathos, sb.: Gk. $\beta \acute{a}\theta os$, = 'depth'. Obviously introduced by Arbuthnot and Pope.

I. Rhet. descent from the fine or lofty in language to a mean or commonplace ending of a period; an instance of such descent, an anticlimax (\tilde{q}, v) .

1727 The Taste of the Bathos is implanted by Nature itself in the soul of man Pope, Art of Sinking, ch. 11. Wks., Vol. VI p 168 (1757). 1811 a stronger instance of bathos than he often exhibits. Edin. Rev., Vol. 19, p. 108.

I a. metaph. any descent contrasted with previous elevation.

1814 How meanly has he closed his inflated career! What a sample of the bathos will his history present! T JEFFERSON, Wrst., IV. 240 (1830). [N.E. D.]

depth, lowest point, bottom.

1727 to lead them as it were by the hand, and step by step, the gentle downhill way to the Bathos; the bottom, the end, the central point, the non plus ultra, of true modern Poesy: POPE, Art of Sinking, ch i Wks., Vol vi. p 165 (1757)

*bathybius, sb.: coined fr. Gk. $\beta a \theta \dot{\nu} s$, = 'deep', and $\beta i o s$, ='life', by Prof. Huxley, in 1868, to denote a slimy matter brought up from the bottom of the North Atlantic, and at first supposed to be a protoplasmic substance, but afterwards thought to be a form of gypsum. Named after Haeckel, Bathybius Haeckelii.

*batiste, baptiste, sb.: Fr., 'cambric': a light fabric of cotton or linen like cambric, also a cloth of mixed silk and

1797 Encyc. Brit 1850 The mourner with the batiste mask: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 173 (1879)

batizia. See botija.

batman, bateman, sb.: Turk. bātmān, batmān: an Oriental weight equivalent to six okes, of various values in different places. See oke.

1598 The great batman is 12. li English: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. I. p 358.—500. Batmans of raw silke: 16., p. 425.—solde there for two bistes the Teueris bateman, which as your Agent here saith, maketh sixe pound English weight. 16., p. 390.—1625 The Battman is fifty five pound waight, which maketh eightie two pounds \(\frac{1}{2}\). weight English: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii, p. 217.—1662 a hundred Batmans of Wine: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 200 (1565).—1665 the Batman is eighty two Pounds English: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 45 (1677)

bato(a)g, sb.: Russ. batog: a rod.

1716 after their being beat with the batoags or knout: CAPT. J. PERRY, quoted in Retrospect. Rev., Feb, 1854, p. 159 1788 He ordered. to be chastised with the batogs: Stoehlin, Anecd. of Peter the Gt., p. 129.

*baton, batton ($\angle =$), batoon, battoon ($= \angle$), so.: Eng. fr Mod. Fr. baton. The first two forms are rare after abt. 1625 except in technical senses in which baton is still in use by the side of Fr. bâton borrowed again in 19 c. The above Eng. forms gradually replaced the 13 or 14 cc. baston (fr. Old Fr. baston) during the 16 and 17 cc. The 16 and 17 cc. forms bastone, baston(e) seem to follow It. bastone, or Sp. baston.

1. a stick, staff, club, cudgel, used as a weapon.

I. a stick, staff, club, cudgel, used as a weapon.

1596 With his yron batton which he bore | Let drive at him so dreadfully amaine: Spens, F. Q., vi. vii. 46 bef 1616 Get me a Battoon, 'Tis twenty times more Court-like: Beau. and Fl., Eld Bro., v. i., Wks., Vol. I. p. 452 (1711). 1650 little batoons and sticks: Howell, Tr. Grraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 59. 1664 Although his shoulders, with batoon, | Beclaw'd and cudgeld to some tune: S. Butler, Huddbras, Pt. II Cant. ii. p. 118 1665 our .weapon, which was a battoon: R. Head, Engl. Roque, sig. D3 vo. 1682 With tough Battoon and tougher Fist: T. D. Butler's Ghost, Canto I. p. . 1711 I will go to the toyman's here just in Pall-Mall, and he sells great hugeous batoons: Swift, Yourn. to Stella, Let. xiii. Wks., p. 264/2 (1869). 1727 the Earl of Essex deliver'd up his Battoon: Oldmikon, Clarendon, &c., p. 195. 1741 they very gravely apply .an Instrument call'd a Batoon to the Soles of a Man's Feet: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefor's Voy. Levant, Vol. I. p. 93. 1778 the roses were not interlaced among the batons, but seemed tacked against them: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 137 (1858) 1787 What... is termed a battle-ax. is nothing more than the club or battoon used in single combats: Gent. Mag., 1009. battoon used in single combats: Gent. Mag., 1070/2.

techn. a staff or truncheon carried by an official, esp. a French Marshal, and a musical conductor; also, Heraldic, a baton sinister, the badge of illegitimacy.

1840 a sort of baton or short military staff: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 111 (1865). 1883 But no accumulation of these honours would ever entitle him to the Marshal's bâton: Macmillan's Mag., Dec., p. 89/2. 1885 The Bach Choir's rehearsals...will commence on Tuesday next...under the bâton of the new conductor: Athenaum, Oct 31, p. 579/2.

bâton ferré, phr.: Fr.: staff shod with iron, alpenstock (q, v); hence, an alpenstock has been incorrectly called a

1822 Early in the morning. pedestrians with their knapsacks and bâtons ferrés, and picturesque ladies in chars-à-bans, were seen on the road: L SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. I p 310.

batoon: Eng. fr. Fr. See baton.

batrachomyomachia, sb.: Gk. βατραχομυομαχία, = 'frogmouse-battle': the battle of the frogs and mice, title of an old Greek mock-heroic poem.

1686 a βατραχο-μυο-μαχία and hot skirmish: Annotat on Relig Med, Pt II p. 77 (1686) 1704 About the poet's feet are creeping a couple of mice, as an emblem of the Batrachomyomachia. Addison, Wks., Vol I p 473

*batta1, sb.: Anglo-Ind. perhaps fr. Indo-Port. bata, fr. Canarese bhatta, = 'rice' [Yule]: Mil.: extra allowance to officers, &c., in India, when in the field, or on special service; also, generally, allowance for maintenance. Sometimes confused with bat-money, and extended to extra pay in any part of the world. See paddy.

1707 that they would allow Batta or subsistence money to all that should desert us: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, 11 63 (1867). [Yule] 1799 He would rather live on half-pay, in a garrison that could boast of a fives court, than vegetate on full batta, where there was none Gleig, Sir T. Murro, 1 227 [16] 1857 They have made me a K.C.B. I may confess to you that I would much tather have got a year's batta, because the latter would enable me to leave this country a year sooner Sir Hope Grant, in Incidents of the Sepoy War. [16] 1883 It is understood that "Sir Garnet's" Ashantee batta of £25,000 was snatched at one fell swoop to meet a squatting indebtedness of the copartnery: Globe, Sept. 5, p. 2/3. partnery: Globe, Sept. 5, p. 2/3.

*batta2, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. batta, batta: difference in exchange, agio; discount on coins not current, or of short weight. [Yule]

Weight. [Yule]

1680 The payment or receipt of Batta or Vatum upon the exchange of Pollicat for Madias Pagodas prohibited, both coines being of one and the same Matt and weight: Ft. St. Geo Consu, Feb 10, in Notes & Exts, No 111. p 17. [Yule] 1760 all siccas of a lower date being esteemed, like the coin of foreign provinces, only a merchandize, are bought and sold at a certain discount called batta, which rises and falls like the price of other goods in the market: Ft. Win. Consu., June 30, in J. Long's Selections, 216. [16.] 1776 Batta. Difference of exchange upon coin Trial of Joseph Fowke, Gloss. 1810 He immediately tells master that the batta, 1.e., the exchange, is altered: Williamson, V. M., 1. 203 [Yule]

battalia, battaglia, batalia, -lio, sb.: It. battaglia, = 'battle'.

1. order of battle, battle array.

1622 manner of fortification, forme of Battaglia, Situation of Town, Castle, 1622 manner of fortification, forme of Battaglia, Situation of Town, Castle, Fort, &c.: Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch xii, p. 105.

Battalio: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 838 (1884).

Battalia to fight with the Kings Forces: Merc. Brit., No. 5, p. 37.

1675 both Armies were set in Battalia, and facing one another: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. iv. ch. ii. § 2, p. 9.

1678 His Majesty and a world of company were in the field, and the whole army in battalia: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 1764.

1784—7 [He] had drawn his forces in battalia: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 291/1 (1751).

1754 marching along shore to attack his forces before they could be drawn up in battalia: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathon, ch. xxxix Wks., Vol IV. p. 221 (1877).

1795 It is not well known in what manner.. they ranged their troops. only that the King's were drawn up in battalia by a Bishop: Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv., p. 253.

1569 and other mathematical Figures, drawn up in Battalia: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 99 (1722).

2. a large body of troops in battle array, a battalion, the main body of an army (as distinct from the wings), esp. in the phr. the main battalia, an army.

1625 The Drum doth beat. a call, a march, a troope, a battalia, a charge, a retrait, a batterie, a reliefe: MARKHAM, Souldiers Accid. 1632 By this the main battalias are join'd: MASSINGER, Maid Hon., Wks., p. 197/2 (1839). 1658 The Roman Battalia was ordered after this manner: Sir Th Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 2, p. 31 (1686) 1674 having grapled already with so many Battaliaes: N. FAIRFAX, Bulk and Selv., p. 103. 1743—7 the French were thrice repulsed with great loss by the Confederates main battalia: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 242/1 (1751).

2 a. metabh.

1659 the perdues or forelorn hope of Popery, which by lighter skirmishes open advantages to the Pope's main Battaglio: GAUDEN, Tears of Church, p. 366. [Davies]

battalia[-pie]: Eng. fr. Fr. See beatilles.

- *battalion, $(= \angle =)$ bat(t)ail(1)on, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. battaillon, or Sp. batallon.
- 1. a large body of soldiers in order of battle; the main body of an army.

1579 It is demaunded how manye in euerye ranke of the Battallions, and in what sort the Serieant Maior shal shift his weapons: DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 53.

1591 a battaillon of Argolateares on horsebacke: Garrard, Art Warre, p 254.—cause them to be ranged in forme of battaile, making of his footmen sundry Battillons, & of these Battillons, sundry Fronts 16., p 350—1598 the whole summe of all these 3 Battallions do amount to 10092 pikes: R Birret, Theor of Warres, Bk VI. p 224.—battels or battaillions 16., Bk III p 32. 1600 their battailons seemed to flote & wave up & down to and fro, in suspence whether to fight or file Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk VI. p 225. 1603 Else should we see in set Batalons | A hundred thousand furious Partizans: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif, p 78 (1608) 1609 brake within the battaillons in the vantguard of our men. Holland, Tr. Mare, Bk xvi ch. xii p 75. 1652 The Barons having timely intelligence hereof, join'd all in a battaglion: Howell, Pt. II Massantello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 149.

2. Mil. techn. a division of a regiment of infantry consisting of several companies and constituting the tactical unit of infantry.

1826 Subaltern, ch. 8, p 127 (1828). 1852 It was during my absence from France, that Bonaparte in the rank of chief of battalion performed his first campaign: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch 1 p 10

battant, pl. battans, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'beating', leaf (of a table or door).

1850 The two battans of the sculptured door flew open: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch xxii. p. 236 (1879).

batteau: Fr. See bateau.

battee: Anglo-Ind. See paddy.

*batterie de cuisine, phr.: Fr.: set of cooking utensils.

1773 unless he carries his batterie de cuisine, cook and camp equipage, I doubt he must eat the game raw Hox Walpole, Letters, Vol vi p. 1 (1857). 1818 Poor Dunore, I believe, only sent over a table service for a petit couvert, and the batterie de cuisine: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol II. ch iii p 153 (1819)

battologia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. βαττολογία (lit. 'stammering'): vain repetition in speech or writing.

1611 and that with as much Laconical breuitie as may be, auoiding that Battalogia that he hath vsed in his tedious Bill: CORVAT, Crambe, sig D 3 r.

battoon: Eng. fr. Fr. See baton.

*battue, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'a beating', an unsportsmanlike butchery of game which is driven in large numbers by beaters towards a shooting party; hence (generally), massacre, butchery, wholesale slaughter.

1816 The keen Sportsman and a favoured few, on a set day, have the Grand Battu Gent. Mag., LXXXVI i 414. [N. E. D.] 1836 the Persians made their grand battue of the Sciotes: Edin. Rev., Vol. 64, p 137 1860. He turns from the battue to enjoy nature and not the mere act of slaughter, which the butcher himself would not undertake, except as the business of his life: Once a Week, Sept. 8, p 290/2. 1880 Their Majesties also commanded his attendance at a royal battue: C. W. COLLINS, 57 Simon, D 205. 1882 I preferred a small party, say a dozen elephants and three howdahs, to this tremendous and expensive battue: M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. 1x. D. 201.

battuta, sb.: It.: Mus.: beating (time); esp. in the phr. a battuta, which means the same as a tempo, indicating that a performer should return to the strict time.

1724 BATTUTA, is the Beating or Motion of the Hand or Foot, in keeping or beating of Time: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks 1797 Beating time is denoted, in the Italian music, by the term à battuta, which is usually put after what they call recutativo, where little or no time is observed, to denote, that here they are to begin again to mark or beat the time exactly: Encyc. Brit., Vol. III. p. 98/2. 1813 A battuta: Pantologia.

batty: Anglo-Ind. See paddy.

batz, pl. batzen, batze, batzes, sb.: dialectic Ger. (Ger. batzen): a small Swiss (and South German) coin worth four kreutzers (see kreutzer).

1617 The Batz is worth three English pence, and foure Creitzers make a Batz: F. Morvson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 287 — Those of Bern did first coyne Batzen, so called of a Beare, the Armes of the City, (for the words Baren, and also batzen, signifie Beares in the Sweitzers tongue) ib, p. 288. 1673 Those of the lesser Council have five Batz [about rod. or 1s. English] and those of the great Council two Batz per diem for every day they sit in Council: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 420. 1822 earned about five batz (seven-pence sterling) a day: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 107.

baudekin(e), baudkin(e), bawd-, -kyn(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. baudekin (see baldachin): rich brocade. Obs.

abt. 1300 He dude his temple al by-honge With bawdekyn, brod and longe: K. Alis., 759. [N.E. D.] 1440 Baudekyn cloth of sylk Olocericum, or ica: Prompt. Parv., s. v. 1523 clothe of Baudkyn: Lord Berners, Froissart, II. 157, p. 427 (ftl.) 1577 Baudkin [=silk]: G. Gaskoigne, Steel Glas, p. 71 (1868). 18. Strutt, Dress & Habits, Pt. v. ch. i.

bauleah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bāūlīa: a large rowing boat with a cabin, used on the Bengal rivers.

1787 To get two bolias, a Goordore, and 87 dandies from the Nazir: E. Ives, Voyage, 157 (1773). [Yule] 1810 the bolios and pleasure-boats of the English: M. Graham, Yournal, 142 (1812). [ib.] 1824 We found two Bholiahs, or large row-boats, with convenient cabins: Bp. Hesser, Narrative, 1. 26. [ib.] 1834 Rivers's attention had been attracted by seeing a large

beauliah in the act of swinging to the tide 'Bahoo, i. 14. [16] 1854 For trips up and down the river, within a day or two's journey of Calcutta, bauleahs and budgerows are to be had at all times. STOCQUELER, Brit. India, p. 185.

baurach: Late Lat. See borax.

bautastein, sb.: Icelandic: memorial stone.

1780 northern antiquities, such as castles, strongholds, burying-places, and monuments, (Bautasteinar) &c · Tr. Font Troit's Lett on Iceland, p 24 (2nd Ed) 1848 a pale phosphoric light broke from the mound with the bautasken, that rose by the Teuton altar LORD LYTION, Harold, Bk. III ch.y p 69/t (3rd Ed.) — the bautastean, or gravestone, of some early Saxon chief: 16., Bk. 1. ch 1. p. 3/r.

bautta, sb.: It. fr. Arab. batt,='woollen hood' or 'wrapper': a small cloak of wool, &c. with a little black hood, used in masquerades (see Dozy-Engelmann, s. v. mascara).

1787 it is curious to see them disguised in their bauttes. P. Beckford, Lett fr. Ital, Vol. 1. p. 256 (1805). — A bautta is the best dress upon all these occasions.. The bautta, with its white mask, is frightful: ib, p. 261.

bavardage, sb.: Fr.: prattle, chatter.

1822 To prevent bavardage, I prefer going in person to sending my servant with a letter Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p 297 (1832).

bavaroise, fem. ad). used as sb.: Fr. fem. of bavarois, = 'Bavarian': Bavarian beer, Baierisches.

1823 smoked our cigar, and took our bavaroise together, for more than six weeks: Scott, Quent. Dur, Pref., p. 19 (1886)

bawn(e), baun(e), baon, sb.: corrupted fr. Ir. $b\bar{a}bhun$: (a) a fortified enclosure, court of a castle; (b) a fold for cattle (in the south of Ireland).

a 1598 these rounde hills and square bawnes, which ye see soe strongly trenched and throwen up. SPENS, State Irel, Wks., p. 642/2 (1883). 1818 the fair water, running under the castle bawn. LADY MORGAN, Fl Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch ni. p 140 (1819). b. 1850 N. & Q, 181 Ser., Vol. 11, p. 60/2.

bawt: Anglo-Ind. See bhat.

bay: Eng. fr. Fr. See baize.

*bayadère, sb.: Fr. fr. Port. bailadeira, = 'dancing-girl' (see balliadera): a Hindoo dancing-girl.

1825 This was the first specimen I had seen of the southern Bayadère, who differ considerably from the nâch girls of northern India, being all in the service of different temples, for which they are purchased young: Br. Heber, Narrative, II. x80 [Yule] 1854 I have read in .books of Indian travels of Bayaderes, dancing girls brought up by troops round about the temples: Thacker, Netwoomes, Vol. II ch. xxi. p. 249 (1879). 1885 We might quote.. a capital description of the performance of some bayadères before one of the Javanese sultans: Athenaum, Nov. 7, p. 601/2.

*Bayard1, name of the magic war-horse given by Charlemagne to Renaud (Rinaldo) one of the four sons of Aimon; hence, representative name for a horse and for blindness and recklessness. The Fr. word basard, bayard, = 'bay-colored', was in early use in Eng., meaning 'bay-colored', 'bay horse'; see Oliphant's New English, Vol. 1. p. 21 (1886).

bef 1529 Bold bayarde, ye are to blynde, | And grow all oute of kynde, | To occupy so your mynde J Skriton, Wks, Vol I p. 123 (1843). 1563 Wilt thou presume, lyke Bayarde blynd to presse, | Into the throng of all the lookers on: B Googe, Eglogs, &c., p. 28 (1871) 1573—80 I magin. they would make bredd fitter for your blinde mill horse, that same soverayne illfavorid Bayarde then for me: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 93 (1884). 1622 lyke blynd bayards rush on forward. R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Ep Ded., p. 10 (1880). 1602 and had nothing in him but a blind Bayardlike boldnesse: W. Watson, Quodibets of Relig. & State, p. 124. 1616 His trauell is the walke of the woful, and his horse Bayard of ten toes: Breton, Good & Badde, p. 14. [Davies] 1675 who is so bold as blind Bayard: J. Bramhall, Wks., p. 874 (1677).

Bayard², the Chevalier Bayard, of France, the knight sans peur et sans reproche, killed in the Milanese 1524. See Robertson, Chas. V., Bk. iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 130 (1824).

*bayonet $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bayonnette, fr. Bayonne, a city of France. A short flat dagger; a dagger-blade furnished with an attachment for fastening it to the muzzle of a gun or rifle so that the two weapons form a pike; also, (a number of) 'bayonets' stands for (a number of) soldiers armed with bayonets.

1694 ye wound weh wase in his breast had so large an orifice yt many thinke it wase made with a bayonett: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. p. 202 (1878). 1705 That all the fencible men in the Nation betwirt sixty and sixteen, be armed with bayonnets and firelocks: Tindal, Contun. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 694/1 (1751). 1743—7 the French fell upon the Confederates left wing .having their bayonets at the ends of their fuzees: ib., p. 241/2. 1788 the use of the bayonet, the most fatal instrument of war..created so extreme a terror in the enemy: Gent. Mag., Lviii. i. 66/2. 1809 he gave the other a punch in the ribs with the bayonet: Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 63. 1826 the glancing of bayonets through the wood in front: Subaltern, ch. 8, p. 132 (1828).

Bayonne, a city of Gascony in France; see quotations.

1750 In reality, true nature is as difficult to be met with in authors, as the Bayonne ham, or Bologna sausage, is to be found in the shops: FIELDING, Tom Jones, Bk i ch i Wks, Vol vi p 19 (1806). 1759 a new Westphalia or Bayonne ham: W VERRAL, Cookery, p 46.

bayou, sb.: in the United States, a by-channel of a river forming an island or eyot; secondary outlets connecting a river with a lake or the sea; a natural canal connecting two rivers or two branches of a river; a clear stream rising in the highlands and then meandering through a plain; in the south-west of U.S., a sluggish stream. The word is perhaps Native American adapted by the French; see bracketed quotation.

quotation.

[1763 Bayone in savage language (of Louisiana) signifies a rivulet · Father Charlevoix, Acet Voy. Canada, p. 332] 1803 the creek or bayou of the Fourche flows from the Mississippi, and communicates with the sea, to the west of the Balise · Amer. State Papers, Vol 1 p 345 (1834). 1805 About six miles from the mouth of the river, left side, there is a bayou, as it is called, comes in, that communicates with a lake called lake Long, which by another bayou communicates again with the river: ib., p 726. — This island is subdivided by a bayou, that communicates from one river to the other: ib., p. 727. — Bayou Robert and Bayou Bœuf, two handsome streams of clear water that rise in the high lands . meandering through this immense mass of low grounds: ib, p. 726 1826 Penetrated in all directions either by bayous formed by nature, or canals which cost little more trouble in making than ditches: TFLINT, Valley of Mississipp, p. 301 [Davies] 1863 A great bayou which runs down into an arm of the Mississippi W. H. Russell, Diary, North and South, 1. 411 [ib.] 1882 many rurers in this region, particularly if they have sluggish courses, are known as bayous: Encyc. Brit, Vol. xv. p. 20 (othed) 1883 the wallowing creature who potters about the Mississippi slime and the Florida bayous: Daily Telegraph, Jan 24, p. 5.

*bazaar. bazar (= 1), sb.: ultimately fr. Pers. bāzār.

*bazaar, bazar (= 22), sb.: ultimately fr. Pers. $b\bar{a}z\bar{a}r$, through It. bazarro, or Arab. bazār, or Hind. bazār.

market-place, double row of shops, market.

I. market-place, double row of shops, market.

1588 a faire Bazarro for Merchants: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol 2 r². — presently they made a place of Bazar or a market: ½, fol. 35 v². define which towne [Varsus] is arched about (as many of their Cities are) to keepe away the heat of the Sunne, which Arches they call Bazars: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 33. 1614

It hath a great Bussart, or Market: ½, p 20. — Basars or Market: ½, p. 39. — the Bassar or market: ½, p. 1625 wee shoulde finde to make Bazar for any kinde of Spices. and [we] hope within these few dayes to make Bazar with them Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II Bk ix p. 1644. 1642 we went into a great house near the Market-place, which they call Bazar: J Dayies, Ambassadors Trav, Bk v p. 150 (1659) 1665 the great Buzzar, or Market: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 46 (1st Ed.). 1662 we went into a great house near the Market-place, which they call Bazar: J Dayies, Ambassadors Trav, Bk v p. 150 (1669) 1665 the great Buzzar, or Market, being in center of the Town is gallantly and regularly built: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 40 (167). 1793 bazars, or market-places, which are formed into long, narrow, arched or covered streets, with little shops: J Morke, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II p. 470 (1796). 1803 No Bazar was to be met with, nor even supplies of grain, in any way, until we should arrive at Shawphor: J. T Blunt, in Asiat Res., VII 59. 1817 In lone bazar with their bright clothes of gold: T. Moore, Latla Rookh, Wks., p. 32 (1866). 1839 Every avenue of the bazār is appropriated to a particular branch of commence: Miss Parnoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 30.

2. a fancy-fair, named after an Oriental market; esp. an amateur sale of various articles got up to raise money for some more or less popular object.

Variants, 16 c. bazar(r)o, 16 c.—19 c. bazar, 17 c. basar, buzzar(r), bus(s)ar(t), bassart, 18 c. bazaard, 19 c. bazaar.

bazara: ? Indo-Port. See budgerow.

bazaruco, pl. bazaruchi, sb.: Indo-Port.: "a kind of money of small value in India near a farthing" [Vieyra]; see budgrook.

1598 The lowest and smallest money is called Bazaruco, these are fifteene badde and eighteene good to a Vintiin, and three Bazarucos are as much as two Reis Portugal money: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 242 (1885).

1599 this kind of mony is called Bazaruchi, and 15 of these make a tanga of base money: so that the tanga of base money: so that the tanga of base money: so that the tanga of base mony is 60 basaruchies, and the tanga of good mony 75 basaruchies: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 274.

— lime & such like, at so many braganines, accounting 24 basaruches for one braganine: 12, p. 275.

They have also a certain small brass Coin, which they call Basaruques, nine whereof make a Peise, and eighteen Peyes a Laris: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 75 (1669).

Basarucques make 2 Ventin, whereof five make a Tanghe: 15, p. 36.

bazestan: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. See basistane.

*bdellium¹, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. βδέλλιον, used in post-LXX. Gk. to translate Heb. bědolah, rendered in LXX. avθραξ, = 'carbuncle' (Gen., ii. 12), and κρύσταλλος, = 'crystal' (Numb., xi. 7), but supposed by Rabbins to be 'pearl'.

bef. 1400 bdelyum: Wycliffite Bible, Gen , ii. 12. — bdelli [v. l bdellyum]: ib., Numb., xi. 7. 1535 Bedellion: COVERDALE, 1b. 1560 bdelium: Bible (Genev.), 1b. 1611 Bdelum: Bible (A. V.), 1b.

Variants, 14 c. bdelyum, 16 c. bdelium, bedellion.

*bdellium², sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. βδέλλιον,=a tree yielding a fragrant gum, the gum of the same.

I. name of a fragrant gum resin resembling, but inferior to, myrrh.

1543 of armoniake, of bdellium, of galban, of serapine, of opoponax: Trahpron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. cvii vo/1. 1563 other make it w¹ Bdellium, tempered with a litle water: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. II. fol. 59 ro 1599 Bdellium, from Arabia felix, and Mecca: R Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

2. name of several trees and plants which yield fragrant gum resin, esp. some species of Balsamodendron (Nat. Order Amyridaceae).

beantooilh, sb.: Ir. beantoolhe: a wandering woman, a courtesan, lit. 'a woman (bean) of pleasure (toil)'.

1598 these Jesters, Kearrooghs, Beantooilhs, and all such stragglers: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 642/x (1883).

beātae memoriae. phr.: Late Lat.: of blessed memory.

beāti pācifici, phr.: Late Lat.: blessed are the peacemakers.

1858 THACKERAY, Esmond, Bk. I. ch. xiii. p. 129 (1878).

beatille(s), beatilia, battalia (pic), sb.: corrupted fr. Fr. béatilles, = 'tit-bits': cocks' combs and giblets put into a

1664 We here use Chesnuts in stewed meats and Beatille pies: EVELYN, Sylva, 169 (1776). — Beatilla-pies: ib., 272. [N. E. D.] 1837 That masterpiece of the culinary art, a grand battalia pie: DISRAELI, Venetia, I. iv. 15 (1871). [ib.]

beatillia: Port. See betteela.

Beātus ille qui procul negōtiis...paterna rūra bōbus exercet suis: Lat.: 'happy he, who far-removed from city-cares...tills with his own oxen a farm that-was-hissire's', Hor., Epod., 2, 1—3. Often quoted or alluded to in reference to a simple life free from cares.

1809 MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. Ivii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 220. 1854 Beati illi [pl.]! Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 164 (1879).

*beau, pl. beaux (beaus), Fr., properly an adj.,='fine', 'fair', 'beautiful' (as which it was Anglicised in 14 c. and is obsolete), fr. Old Fr. bel (also Anglicised in 14 c.). See

1. a 'fine gentleman', a man who attracts attention by studied dress and deportment, a man of fashion, a fop, a dandy.

a dandy.

1684 And Barley-water Whey-fac'd Beau's write Satyrs: Otway, Atheist, Prol. 1690 fops and beaux: Drydrn, Don Schast., Prol., 35. 1695 and yet one of these is a celebrated Beauty, and t'other a profest Beau: Congreve, Love, I. 13, Wks., Vol. I. p. 343 (1710). 1711 I would not defend a naggard Beau, for passing away much time at a glass: Spectator, No. 17, Mar. 20, p. 301 (Morley). 1742 he was at the same time smarter and genteeler than any of the beaux in town: Firlding, Jos. Andrews, I. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 20 (1806). 1792 I am told that your green monkey is absolutely the greatest beau, and the greatest wit, within the purheus of St James's! H. Brookr, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 186. 1819 at Boyookderé in the midst of all the diplomatic beaux and belles: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820). 1819 He returned in a short time, leading his sister by the hand, in a manner that would shame many beaux in Europe: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. I. ch. iv. p. 98. 1885 He had not taste enough to do justice to a beau: Athenaum, Oct. 24, p. 535/2.

I a. metaph.

1704 how curious journeyman Nature has been to trim up the vegetable beau: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § ii. Wks., p. 61/2 (1869). 1784 the spangled beau, | Ficoides, glitters bright the winter long: Cowper, Task, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 88

2. an admirer, suitor, escort of a woman (generally, belonging to the upper classes).

? 1720 No Lady henceforth can be safe with her Beau: Mountford's Elegy, in Collect. Poems, 43. [N. E. D.] bef. 1777 Her country beaux and city cousins, Lovers no more, flew off by dozens: GOLDSMITH, Doubl. Transform., 8,7. [ib.]

beau garçon, phr.: Fr.: 'fine fellow', dandy, man of fashion.

abt. 1665 Povey the Wit, and R— the Beau-garzon: VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.),

Adv. Painter, Wks., II. 8r (1705). [N. E. D.] 1766 Taste and Spirit.—Mr.

B...N...R...D commences Beau Garçon: Anstey, New Bath Guide, Let. x.

*beau idéal, phr.: Fr.: 'the ideal Beautiful'. The adj. ideal is often Anglicised as ideal. The mistake of taking beau for the adj., and idéal for the sb., has given rise to the second (less correct) use in English.

1. the ideal Beautiful, the abstract idea of beauty, universal or particular.

1801 the image which they have in their own minds of the beau ideal is cast upon the first objects they afterwards behold: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, ch. xix. [Davies] 1813 a huge, long-limbed, fantastic, allegorical piece of his own design, which he assured 11 Percy was the finest example of the beau ideal. that human genius had ever produced upon canvas: — I atronage, Vol. 1. p. 250 (1833) 1818 There is no beau ideal in human life: Lady Morgan, El. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. in p 144 (1819). 1820 a fine example of that beau ideal in which the Greeks excelled every other nation: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 48 1878 Habituated to the Greeian model...deluding with a beau-ideal ...he is brought here to the admission of the realities of human existence: Ruskin, quoted in G. G. Scott's Roy. Acad Lect., Vol. 1. p 13.

2. the ideal type or model of anything in the highest perfection; thus, one may speak of the beau ideal of hideousness or of a rogue.

or of a rogule.

1809 his beau-ideal of human nature ... is a knowledge of the Greek language: Edin. Rev., Vol. 15, p. 46.

1822 the beau ideal of danger, although not the reality: L. Simonn, Switzerland, Vol. 1, p. 91.

1823 an admirable beau ideal of a British seaman: Edin. Rev., Vol. 30, p. 69.

18124 she was the beau ideal of all that my youthful fancy could paint. Byron, in J. Gale's Lefe, p. 36.

1830 The Borghese is the beau ideal of a villa: Greville Memoirs, Vol. 1 ch. viii. p. 300 (1875).

1832 Forming in his mind a beau ideal of friendship and of love: Lorn Lytton, Godolyh., ch. xxvii. p. 55/2 (New Ed.).

1841 the perfect beau ideal of an unworldly ecclesiastic: G. G. Scott, Rey. Acad. Lect., Vol. 11. p. 127.

1885 The present contribution...is...the very beau ideal of a "crib": Athenaum, Sept. 19, 366/3.

beau jour, phr.: Fr.: 'beautiful day', fine day, happy day, good times.

1828 I entered Paris with the ability and the resolution to make the best of those beaux jours which so rapidly glide from our possession: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. is. p. 21 (1859). 1860 But alas, for Prague! its beaux jours are over: Once a Week, Dec. 8, p. 664/r.

*beau monde, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'fine world', the fashionable world, fashionable society.

world, fashionable society.

1659—71 Wycherley, Gent. Danc. Master, in Leigh Hunt's Old Dramatists (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1711 the beau monde, at present, is only grown more childish, not more innocent: Spectator, No. 14, May. 16, p. 24/2 (Mosley). 1713 Thus the Beau monde shall from the Mall survey. And hal with music its propitious ray: Pope, Rape of Lock, v. 133, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 209 (1757). 1743 Have a little patience with me, ye illustrious nulers of the beau monde, ye tremendous judges, whose decisions are the final decrees of fashion and taste: Lord Chest-replied, in Old England, No. 3, Misc. Wks., Vol. r. p. 17 (1777). 1747 the beau monde...consists of those people who have the lead in Courts, and in the gay part of life: — Letters, Vol. 1. No. 96, p. 208 (1774). 1765 These improvements the beau monde have borrowed from the natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Shollett, Prance & Italy, xxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 484 (1817). 1792 to throw mays so many thousands of pounds, with an immensity of time and pains, on delicacy and taste, and virtue and the beau-monde, and all that: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. 11. p. 189. 1812 we make no doubt that the beau monde...will be extremely scandalized at the supposition: Edin. Rev., Vol. 20, p. 461. 1854 How has the beau monde of London treated the Indian Adons? Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 97 (1879).

beau rôle, phr.: Fr.: fine part, fine character.

1887 Each assumed the moral government of the world without appealing to y revelation. This assumption, of course, gives the beau role to a prophet: any revelation. This assump Athenaum, Oct. 29, p. 561/3.

*beau sabreur, phr.: Fr.: fine sabreur, dashing cavalry-

1865 The Beau Sabrour, as he had been nicknamed, à la Murat, was soft as silk in the hands of a beauty: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 9. 1888 [His] long fair hair, bound in braids about his head, after the fashion of his [Frankish] people (a fashion revived by the beaux sabreurs of Napoleon's time), completely distinguishes him from the swarthy close-cropped Romans: Athenaum, May 5, p. 573/1.

beauliah: Anglo-Ind. See bauleah.

Beaune. sb.: Fr.: name of a kind of Burgundy, produced near the town of that name.

1818 some glasses of Beaune: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 25. 1841 Always drink red wine with beefsteaks; port, if possible; if not, Burgundy, of not too high a flavour,—good Beaune, say: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 386 (1885). 1860 I found my napkin properly tied about the unfathomed bottle of Beaune of yesterday: Once a Week, May 26, p. 508/2.

beauté du diable, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'demon's beauty', beauty which indicates an unsound constitution, prettiness which fascinates without appealing to the intellect.

1870 hers is essentially heauté du diable...one of those little faces that have been at the bottom of half the mischiefs the world has seen: R. BROUGHTON, Red as a Rose, Vol. L p. 157.

*beaux esprits: Fr. See bel esprit.

beaux yeux, phr.: Fr.: 'fine eyes', lovely eyes, attractive beauty, admiring glances, favor.

1828 he will scratch out the lady's beaux yeux: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxii. p. 59 (1859). 1841 the gentleman turned out to be her husband, for whose

beaux yeux she contracted what is considered a mésalliance: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 75. 1842 the Beaux yeux of a Saracen maid: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 382 (1865). 1850 The poor fellow is mad for your beaux yeux, I believe: Thackeray, Pendenns, Vol. 1. ch. xxvi. p. 286 (1879).

bécasse, sb.: Fr.: woodcock; idiot.

1828 the exceeding number of times in which that bécasse had been re-roasted: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xii. p 28 (1859) 1865 Those people are bécasses, who work, and toil, and wear away all their good looks: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. iv p 60.

bécassine, sb.: Fr.: snipe.

beccaccia, sb.: It.: woodcock.

1855 Fine as the beak of a young beccaccia: Browning, Pict. Flor., in Men & Wom., II. 47. [N E.D.]

beccafico, beca-, -fica, -figo, -figue, sb.: It.: lit. 'peck-fig', fig-pecker, fig-eater; sundry species of small birds of the genus Sylvia, which are eaten as delicacies in Italy in the Autumn, when they have fattened upon figs and grapes.

Autumn, when they have tattened upon figs and grapes.

1625 Pigeons, Turtles, and of these small Birds, called Becca-ficht, an infinite number: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II Bk. vii. p. 1002 1680 Wheat-Ear, which far excels the Roman Beca fica: Shadwell, Wom. Captain, i. p. 4. bef. 1739 Till Becca-ficos sold so dev'lish dear | To one that was, or would have been, a Peer: Pope, Hor. Sat., II. ii. 39. 1764 wild pigeons, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, beccaficas, and ortolans: Smollett, France & Italy, xviii Wks., Vol. v. p. 392 (1817). 1787 We have also Becca Fichi, so called from their feeding on figs; they are a lump of fat, and much esteemed by those who like small birds: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital, Vol. 1, p. 232 (1805). 1817 I also like to dine on becaficas: Byron, Beppo, xliii. Wks., Vol. xI. p. 121 (1832). 1820 turtle-doves are also plentiful and much esteemed, as also beccaficos at the proper season of the year: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II ch. i. p. 26. 1826 Although we may not breakfast on bridecake and beccaficos, yet is a neat's tongue better than a fox's tail: Lord Beaconspiril. D. Viv. Grey, Bk. VIII. ch. iv. tongue better than a fox's tail: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. VIII. ch. iv. P 479 (1881).

becco, sb.: It.: lit. 'goat', cuckold.

1604 Duke, thou art a becco, a cornuto. Thou art a cuckold: MARSTON, Malcontent, iv. 20 brow-antlers, | Bear up the cap of maintenance: MASSINGER, Bondman, ii. 3, Wks., p. 83/2 (1839).

Béchamel, bechamel, beshemell, sb.: Fr.: a smooth white sauce of which cream is an ingredient, invented by and named after the Marquis de Béchamel, stéward of Louis XIV.

1796 Have ready a bishemel: MRS. GLASSE, Cookery, v. 44. [N. E. D.]
1816 Boiled fowls and Beshemell: J SIMPSON, Cookery, p. 54. 1818 he drew his chin within his impregnable citadel of starched muslin, and again gave up his attention to his Bechamelle: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, VO 11. ch. v. p. 207 (1829). 1828 a visionary béchamelle: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. Iviii p. 175 (1859). 1842 the sauce Bechamel: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 356 (1865). 1845 add three or four spoonfuls of good béchamelle: BREGION & MILLER, Pract. Cook, p. 165. 1845 how the boiled cod of Thursday becomes the béchamel of Friday: THACKERAY, Misc Essays, p. 100 (1885).

*bêche-de-mer, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'spade of the sea', the seaslug or trepang, Holothuria edulis, eaten as a luxury by the Chinese.

1783 I have been told by several Buggesses that they sail in their Paduakans to the northern parts of New Holland...to gather Swallow (Biche de Mer), which they sell to the annual China junk at Macassar: T. FORREST, Voy. Mergui, 83 (1992) [Yule, s.v. Swallow] 1876 LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, Log-Letters from the Challenger, p. 236.

Variants, 19 c. beech-de-mer, 18 c. biche de mer.

[Fr. bêche de mer is a corruption by popular etymology of Port. bicho de mar, = 'vermin of the sea', whence come the Eng. variants.

becunia: Sp. See vicuña.

*Bedaween: Arab. See Bedouin.

bedeguar, bedegar $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bedeguar, bedegar, fr. Pers. $b\bar{a}d\bar{a}war(d)$, lit.= wind-brought?: (a) a thistle-like bush with a white flower; also, (b) the gall of the rose and eglantine which is covered with long reddish filaments, produced by the puncture of a small insect, Cynips

a. 1578 This Thistell is called of the Arabian Physitiones, Bedeguar: in Englishe, Our Ladies Thistell: H. Lyte, Tr Dodoen's Herb., Bk. IV. p. 525. 1601 Our Chaplet-makers use the flowers also of Bedeguar or white Thistle in their Guirlands: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 21, ch 11, Vol. II. p. 92. b. 1578 The spongious bawle or that rounde rough excrescence whiche is founde. uppon the wilde Rose...is called of som Apothecaries Bedegar; but wrongfully: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. VI. p. 655.

bedinjana: Anglo-Ind. See brinjaul.

*bedlam ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. corruption of Bethlehem.

1. the Hospital of S. Mary of Bethlehem, which appears to have been used as an asylum for lunatics in the 14 c.; hence, a lunatic asylum, madhouse; a scene of mad disorder.

1528 For they do things which they of Bedlam may see that they are but madness: TINDALE, Obed. Chr. Man, 184 (1848). [N. E. D.] 1567 haue bene kept eyther in Bethelem or in some other pryson a good tyme: HARMAN, in Awdelay's Frat Vag, p. 47 (1869). 1593 To Bedlam with him! is the man grown mad? SHAKS., II Hen. VI., v. 1, 131. 1619 I must needs confine to Bridewelf for their Idlenesse, or Bethlem the Hospital of mad-Men, at least to the Lazaretto of Vanitue: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. lvii p 547. 1625 [See Babel 4] 1633 Take a mittimus, | And carry him to Bedlam: MASSINGER, New Way to Pay, v. 1, Wks. p. 314/1 (1839) 1702 A Bethlehem seems to have been fitter for them than a gallows: C MATHER, Magn Christi, VII. iv. 525 (1826) [N.E. D.] 525 (1852). [N.E D]

a madman, a lunatic. Also called bedlamer, bedlamite. abt. 1522 He grynnes and he gapis, | As it were lack napis. | Suche a madde bedleme | For to rewie this reame: | Skelton, Wks., Vol. II. p. 47 (1843). 1575 raging lyke mad bedlams: Awdelay, Frat. Vag., p. 9 (1869). 1583 every Dronkarde is .a verie Bedlem: Stubbes, Anat Ab, fol 65 ro. 1595 Bedlam, have done: Shaks, K. Fohn, it. 183. 1602 in the congregation of Bedlems or Dutch Peeres, or what you will call them: W Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 142. abt 1675 A gentleman who passed as a Bedlamer: W. Blundell, Grogsby Rec., 137. [N. E. D.] 1675 Harpaste, who complained that the room was dark, when the poor Bedlam wanted her sight: J. Bramhall, Wks., p. 864 (1677).

attrib.

3. Altito.

bef. 1835 The rauing of bethlem people: More, Wks., 16 (1557). [N.E. D.]

1579 Vatinus (a bedlem fellow.): North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 862 (1612).

1603 Not like the Bedlam Bacchanalian froes: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Handy-Crafts, p. 305 (1668).

1605 Bedlam beggars: Shaks., K. Lear, ii.

3, 14. 1621 'twas spoken like a bedlam fool: R. Burton, Anat Mel., To Reader, p. 47 (1827).

1654 O Shame! & Bedlam Folly of our Aimes! R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 317 bef. 1670 bewitch'd with the new Spirit of that Bedlam-rage: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 141, p. 148 (1693).

1782 Anacreon, Horace play'd in Greece and Rome | This bedlam part; and others nearer home: Cowrer, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 23 (1808).

Variants, Bethlehem, 15, 16 cc. beth(e)lem, bed(e)lem(e).

*Bedouin, Eng. fr. Fr. Bedouin, Old Fr. Beduin; Bedawee(n), -win, Eng. fr. Arab. badāwī, badawī (whence Fr. Bedouin), = 'a dweller in the desert'.

an Arab of the desert.

abt. 1400 I duelled with him as Soudyour in his Werres a gret while, azen the Bedoynes: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. v. p. 35 (1839). 1600 the Tartars and Baduin-Arabians: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 31. 1684 to defend the Merchants from the Bedouins, which would else disturb and rob them: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Traw, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 67. 1788 a crowd of Bedoweens increased the strength or numbers of the army: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. 1x. p. 310 (1813). 1836 the Bedawees, or Arabs of the Desert: E. W. LANE, Mod Egypt, Vol. 1, p. 30 *1878 the Bedouins: Times, May 10. [St.] 1882 We had the usual experience of sandstorms and of Bedaween tongues: S. M. Palmer, in Macmillan's Mag., Vol. 47, p. 1871 (1883).

2. a poor wanderer, a homeless person, a gipsy. Cf. the use of Arab (q. v.). Perhaps only journalistic slang.

1860 the little Bedouins gather round to see Limping Bob perform the feat of disposing of the tart: Once a Week, June 16, p. 587/1

[Arab. badāwī is singular. The European -n was perhaps due to the false idea that there was an Arab. pl. in $-\bar{n}$.

beech-de-mer: Eng. fr. Port. See bêche-de-mer.

beegah, begah, beegha, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bīghā: the commonest Hindoo square measure of land: it is of various values in different districts, and generally divided into cutcha beegah and pucka beegah, the latter being a fraction of the former [Yule].

1797 Paddy or rice lands let on a medium at three rupees a begah: Encyc. Brit., Vol. VIII p 524/2. 1823 A Begah has been computed at one-third of an acre, but its size differs in almost every province. The smallest Begah may perhaps be computed at one-third, and the largest at two-thirds of an acre: SIR J. MALCOLM, Cent. India, II. 15. [Vule] 1877 the low rate of assessment, which was on the general average eleven annas or 1s. 44d. per beegah: M. TAYLOR, Story of My Life, is. 5 [ib.] 1884 Large sheets of indigo land adjoining the factories aggregating from one to four hundred beeghas: Macmillan's Mag., Jan., p. 222/1.

beegum: E. Turk. See begum.

*Beelzebub, Belzebub, Baalzebub: Lat. of the Vulgate, Beelsebub, fr. post-LXX Gk βεελζεβούβ, fr. Heb. ba'al-zebub, 'fly-Baal': name of the god of Ekron, one of the numerous varieties of Baal (q.v.), called in the New Test. prince or chief of the devils (Matt., xii. 24, Mark, iii. 22, Luke, xi.15), hence a common name for the Devil.

abt. 1378 þey seiden he was not on goddis half but wiþ belsebub a prince of deuels: Wyclir, De Offic. Pask., ch. xxxii. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 456 (1880). 1584 sathan and also Belzebub had assisted them: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. XIII. ch. xvii. p. 312. 1599 Though he be as good a gentleman as the devil is, as Lucifer and Belzebub himself: SHAKS., Hen V., iv. 7, 145. 1611 ye go to enquire of Baal-zebub the god of Ekron: Bible, 2 kings, i. 3. bef. 1658 Which when subscrib'd writes Legion, names on truss, | Abaddon, Beelzebub, and Incubus: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 201 (1687). 1667 So Satan spake; and him Beelzebub | Thus answer'd: Milton,

P. L., I. 271. 1679 thou Seed of Belzebub! SHADWELL, True Widow, v. p. 74. 1818 as Beelzebub hates holy-water! T Moore, Fudge Family, p. 82.

[In the Gk. New Test. some MSS. read $\beta \epsilon \epsilon \lambda \zeta \epsilon \beta o \nu \lambda$, : dung-Baal'.]

beemoll: Eng. fr. Fr. See B.

*beg, sb.: E. Turk. (see bey, begum): chief, governor. In modern times pronounced bey, except when part of a proper name.

1599 The Admirall glueth his voyce in the election of all Begs: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. 1. p. 292. 1614 [See beglerbeg]. 1665 The peasants here as elsewhere in Asia are slaves, they dare call nothing their own: such is the mpine of the Begs of that Country: Sir TH. HERBERT, Traw., p. 395 (1697). 1797 BEGS, or BEGHS, of Egypt, denote twelve generals, who have the command of the militia or standing forces of the kingdom: Encyc. Brit. 1828 my friend and companion Selim Beg: Kuzzilbash, Vol. I. p. 69.

beghard, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. beghardus, derived fr. the Flem. proper name Bègue: name of certain religious orders of lay brethren founded in the Low Countries early in the 13 c., the masc. of beguine (q, v). From the habits of many of the brethren the word perhaps gave rise, through the Old Fr. forms begard, begart, to the Eng. vb. beg, and the sb. beggar. They were Franciscan Tertiaries. The name was applied opprobriously to early reformers.

1764 MACLAINE, Tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

beglerbeg, beglerbey, sb.: Turk. beglerbegī: 'beg of begs', or 'bey of beys'; governor of a Turkish province, with three

horse-tails and two great flags.

Hence, beglerbeglic (fr. Turk. beglerbegliq), beglerbegship,

the jurisdiction of a beglerbeg.

the jurisdiction of a beglerbeg.

1562 the Lieutenant of Gretia, which in yo Turkishe speche is called Beglarbei: J. Shutt, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol 8 ro.

1586 neither doth any other sit there but the twelve Bellerbeis, the Prince his children beying Presidents in their fathers absence: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 680.

1599 the Begliarbei of Greece: R. HAKLUVT, Voyages, Vol. 11. i. p. 129. — Acmeb Bassha was in the trenches of Anuergue and Spaine with the Aga of the Ianuaryes and the Begliarby of Romany with hum: vb., p. 81.

1600 in Africa the grand Signor hath five vicerouse, called by the names of Beglerbegs or Bassas: John Porn, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 376.

1614 Begliar Beg is Lord of Lords, that is, one which hath vinder his gouernment duvers Begs of lesser Provinces. And Begliae is the Dignitie of the one, Begliarbegiue of the other: Selden, Titles Hon, Pt. 11. p. 377

1615 the Begliarbeg of Gracia: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 9 (1632).

1623 a stout gallant man who had bin one of the chief Begliarbegs in the East: Howell, Lett., 111. xxi. p. 84 (1645).

1630 There's your beglerbeg: Massincer, Renegado, iii. 4, Wks., p. 112/1 (1830).

1632 next him sate the Dukes eldest sonne, or Beglerbeggee: Sir Th. Herrer, p. 63.

1634 the Begliarbeys: Tr. Tavernuer's Grd Seignor's Serag., p. 4.

1741 the other Visier, assisted in it with their Beglerbeys and the Sangiacks: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11. p. 201.

1793 Curdistan... is the residence of a viceroy, or beglerbeg: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11. p. 471 (1796).

1819 A Beglierbey of Roumili: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. 11. p. 15.

1616 a Turkish Beglerbegshep, having vinder it nine Saniaks: Johnson, Trav., p. 356. Trav., p. 356.

Variants, 16 c. beglarbei, bellerbei, begliarbei, beglarby, 17 c.—19 c. beglerbeg, beglierbey, beglerbeggee, 18, 19 cc. beg-

beglic, sb.: Turk. begliq: the jurisdiction of a beg (q. v.); also the treasury of the Sultan. See beylic.

1614 [See beglerbeg]. 1625 Their Houses are furnished, both with houshold stuffe and other necessarie prouision from the Kings Hasineh and Begglick, that they may line Alla grande, like Sultanaes: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1588. — they sell part of it into the Citie, as they doe likewise the Oyle, Honey &c. which is Beggleek (that is, for the Grand Signiors Account):

begonia, sb.: Mod. Lat.: Bot.: name of a genus of herbaceous plants, several species of which have richly-colored leaves, and are cultivated as ornamental plants.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1870 great bigonias in silver pots: R. BROUGHTON, Red as a Rose, Vol. 1. p. 156. 1882 he had been weaned on palms, begonias, and entrées: Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL, Daisies & Buttercués, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 182.

[Named after Michel Begon, a Frenchman who lived 1638

beguine, sb.: a member of an order of lay sisters not bound by vows, founded in the 12 c. in the Low Countries by Lambert le Bègue (='the stammerer'), a priest of Liège. A few such sisterhoods still exist in the Netherlands. They are now a kind of Sisters of Mercy, but were originally Franciscan Tertiaries.

1483 Almoses to ye blynde begynes, daughters of god: CANTON, Gold. Leg., 431/1. [N. E. D.] 1530 Biggayne/a woman that lyueth chaste, beguine:

PALSGR. 1595 Young wanton wenches, and beguins, nuns, and naughty packs: Wld. of Wonders, p. 184 (1608). [C. E. D.] 1762 the fair Beguine came in to see me: STERNE, Trat. Shand, VIII. xxi. Wks., p. 349 (1839) 1797 they have a long square of houses for their beguines (a kind of nuns) to live in; who are not shut up in cloysters as other nuns. but have liberty to walk abroad, and may even marry when they are tired of this kind of life: Encyc. Brt., Vol. 1. p. 635/1. 1842 this kind of nurses...Some call 'Sisters of Charity,' others 'Beguines': BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 216 (1865).

*begum, beegum, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. begam, fr. E. Turk. bīgam, fem. of beg (q. v.): a great lady, a princess; a Mohammedan queen regnant.

1665 Queen or Empress, Beggom. Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 315 (1677).
1684 This spoil was done by the order of the Begum: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 43.
1850 the Begum Clavering...Under the title of the Begum, Lady Clavering's fame began to spread in London: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xxxvii. p. 410 (1879).
1864 He spoke less in anger than in the languid tone of an Indian Begum telling her slave-girl that really, if she gave her any more trouble she would be compelled to have her buried alive: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 49

behader, behauder, behawder: Hind. See bahaudur.

*behēmōth, sb.: Heb.: (probably) hippopotamus; monster, huge and powerful beast. In Milton (after the Rabbins), the largest land animal created, while leviathan is the largest

bef. 1400 bemoth [v. l. behemot]: Wycliffite Bible, Job, xl. 10. 1611 behemoth: Bible (A V.), ib., 15. 1665 in bringing forth they [whales] have but one at a time, therein like that Behemoth the Elephant: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 13 (167) 1667 scarce from his mould | Behemoth biggest born of Earth upheav'd | His vastness: MILTON, P. L., VII. 471, p. 270 (1705).

[Heb. běhēmōth, pl. of běhēmāh,='beast'. The pl. may have augmentative force and mean 'great beast', or behemoth may be a corruption of Coptic p-ehe-mau, = 'water-ox'.]

behen: Eng. fr. Arab. See ben.

Beiram: Turk. See Bairam.

bel-, adj.: Old Fr.: early Anglicised (see beau). The combinations bel-accoil, bel-ami (-amy), bel-sire, are found in Mid. Eng.

bel air, phr.: Fr.: fine appearance, fine deportment, air acquired by mixing on terms of equality in high society.

1693 Some distinguishing Quality, as for Example, the bel air or Brillant of Mr. Brisk: Congreve, Double Dealer, ii. 2, Wks, Vol. 1 p. 180 (1710). 1749 the newest bon tom...the last bel air: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 177 (1857). 1858 She is pretty, and well conserved; but she has not the bel air: Thackeray, Esmond, Bk. 11. ch. iii. p. 176 (1878).

*bel esprit, pl. beaux esprits, phr.: Fr.: fine mind.

1. a brilliant wit, a fine genius.

1. a brilliant wit, a fine genius.

1659 Your character...is translated into a language in which it is likely to be read by very many beaux esprits: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 128 (1872).
1689 the Beaux Esprits in France, setup by the late great Cardinal de Richelieu for the polishing and enriching of the language: ib., p. 310. 1694 the Beaux Esprits or Club of Wits: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 13/2. 1747 as a bel esprit and a Poet: Lord Chesterrield, Letters, Vol. I. No. 97, p. 211 (1774) 1756 The Beaux Esprits continue to rendezvous at the Palais Royal every Morning: Gray's Inn Fournal, Vol. 1 p. 288. 1763 dresses like a dissenting minister, which I suppose is the livery of a bel esprit: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 82 (1857). 1785 I am pleased to find, that by her husband she is so nearly allied to my first favourite of all the beaux esprits, Dr. Arbuthot: Beattle, Letters, Vol. II. No. 125, p. 130 (1820). 1803 The world thought me a beauty and a bel esprit: M. Eddeworth, Belinda, Vol. 1, ch. iii. p. 4, (1832). 1811 She had...long been established as a bel-esprit: Edin. Rev., Vol. 17, p. 292. 1813 get her forward in the bel-esprit line: M. Eddeworth, Patronage, Vol. 1, p. 226 (1833). 1828 See what it is to furnish a house differently from other people; one becomes a bet esprit: Edin. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 479. 1848 She was a bet esprit, and a dreadful Radical for those days: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 1 ch. x. p. 96 (1879)

2. wit, fine literary taste.

wit, fine literary taste.

1821 the romances of Calprenede...pourtrayed the...bel exprit then prevalent : $Edin.\ Rev$, Vol. 35, p. 177.

bel étage, phr.: Fr.: best storey, first floor. N.B. belle étage is wrong.

1857 In the bel étage Count Schaumberg lived: BARONESS TAUTPHŒUS, Quits, Vol. II. p. 28.

bel sangue, phr.: It.: gentle blood.

1817 the wives of the merchants, and proprietors, and untitled gentry are mostly bel' sangue: Byron, in Moore's Lefe, Vol. III. p. 333 (1832).

bel-amour, bellamoure, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bel amour, 'fair

1. a woman loved by a man, or a man loved by a woman. 1590 she decks her bounteous boure, | With silkin curtens and gold coverletts, | Therein to shrowd her sumptuous Belamoure: Spens., F. Q., 11. ii. 16.

2. a loving look.

1610 Those eyes from whence are shed Infinite belamours' G FLETCHER, Christ's Vict., $\[N \ E \ D\]$

3. name of some flower which has white buds.

1595 Her snowy browes, like budded Bellamoures: Spens., Sonn , lviv

beleaguer (= # =), vb.: Eng. fr. Du.: to invest, to besiege; also, metaph.

1589 A whole hoast of Pasquils...will so beleaguer your paper walles. NASHE, Almond for P., 5a. [N E. D] 1590 They.. will not afoord to say that such a Towne is besieged, but that it is belegard: Sir J SMYTHE, Certain Discourses, p 2 (Cand. Soc, 1843) 1603 besieging and beleaguing of cities. Holland, Tr Plut. Mor, p 319.

From Du. belegeren,='to camp by', fr. Du. leger,='a camp'. The form beleague is less correct, a closer approximation to league, with which the word seems to have been connected by popular etymology.]

belemnite $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. belemnītēs, fr. Gk. βελεμνίτης, fr. βέλεμνα (pl.), = 'darts': name of a genus of fossil shells, shaped like the head of a dart, now classified as the internal shells of a genus of *Cephalopods*; the name is extended to the extinct animal to which such a shell belonged.

1646 Echinometrites and Beleminites: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep, Bk. II. v p 70 (1686) 1673 J Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p 114. ch. v p 70 (1686)

belette, sb.: Old Fr. a jewel, ornament. Obs.

1522 I beqwethe to my dowghter the steynyd clothes. and a golde corse with belettes harnes lesse: In Bury Wills, 116 (1850). [N E D]

belgard(e), sb.: Eng. fr. It. bel guardo, 'fair look': a loving or amorous look.

1590 Upon her eyelids many Graces sate, | Under the shadow of her even browes, | Working belgardes and amorous retrate: SPENS., F Q., II. iii 25.

Belial: Heb. běli-ya'al, 'without use': worthlessness. treated as a proper name for the Devil in the New Testament. In Milton (and in R. Scott), Belial is one of the inferior devils.

abt. 1380 Pe fourpe whel of belialis carte is pis Wyclif (9), Antichrist & abt. 1380 Pe fourpe whel of belialis carte is pis Wyclif (?), Antichrist & his Clerks, ch. v in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Whs. of Wyclif, p. 260 (1880). 1584 the chéefe was Bleth, the second was Beliall, the third disnodar, and aboue a thousand thousand legions: R. Scott, Disc Witch., Bk. xv. ch. ii. p. 383. 1611 he is such a son of Belial, that a man cannot speak to him. Bible, i Sam., xxv. 17 — there happened to be there a man of Belial: ib., 2 Sam, xx I. — And what concord hath Christ with Belial? ib., 2 Cor., vi. 15. 1626 Betal, An Hebrew word signifying a wicked naughty person, an Apostata, one without yoke, & is many times taken for the Deuill. Cockeram, Pt. I (2nd Ed.) 1667 Betial came last, than whom a Spirit more lewd | Fell not from Heaven, or more gross to love | Vice for it self: MILTON, P. L., 1. 490 p. 24 (1705). 1679 And made us serve as Ministerial, | Like younger Sons of Father Betial: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant ii. p. 123.

*bella donna, phr.: It.: fair lady.

1621 When thou seest a faire and beautifull person, a brave Bonaroba, a bella Donna: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 3, Vol. 11

bella, horrida bella, phr.: Lat.: wars, horrid wars! Virg., Aen., vi. 86.

*belladonna, sb.: It. and Mod. Lat.: Bot.: lit. 'fair lady', name of the Deadly Nightshade, or Common Dwale, Atropa belladonna, said to have received this name because Italian women used the juice as a cosmetic, but it is probably because they use the juice to enlarge the pupil of the eye. Also, the drug prepared from this plant, consisting mainly of the alkaloid Atropine, largely used by homocopathists.

1658 the Herb commonly called Bella Donna, whose qualities are wonderfully dormitive: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk. viii. ch. i. p 218

bellarmine $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: a large glazed jug with a big body and a narrow neck, designed in the Netherlands as a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine, the great Jesuit controversialist and opponent to the Reformation. [N. E. D.]

1719 With Jugs, Mugs, and Pitchers, and Bellarmines of State. D'Urfey, Pills, VI. 201 (1872). [N E. D.] 1861 The capacious bellarmine was filled to the brim with foaming ale: Our Eng. Home, 170. [16.]

*belle, sb.: Fr., properly fem. of beau, Old Fr. bel: a beautiful woman, a fair woman, a woman who aims at dressing attractively; also, par excellence, the most beautiful or attractive woman in a company or place.

1622 'Vandunke's daughter, The dainty black-ey'd belle: FLETCHER, Beggar's B., iv. 4 [N E D] 1709 Had Nature had but the Assistance of a little fine Conversation, and a few better Examples, she had made a perfect Belle' Mrs. Manley, New Atal, Vol II. p. 220 (2nd Ed.). 1712 The

Beaus and Belles about Town, who dress purely to catch one another: Spectator, No 506, Oct 10, p. 721/1 (Morley) 1713 O say what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd, | Could make a gentle Belle reject a Lord' Pope, Rape of Lock, 1 10, Wks, Vol 1. p 168 (1757) bef 1782 Your prudent grand-mammas, ye modern belles, | Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge wells: Cowper, Rettr., Poems, Vol 1 p 204 (1808) 1811 The Norfolk lass was the belle of the school L M HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. 1 p 231 (and Ed) 1830 The African belles: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig Pauantit, p 233 (and Ed) 1883 It was by the intellectual part of her beauty that she reigned by right divine, despite her shabby gowns and her cheap ready-made boots, the belle of the school M E Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol 1 ch 1 p 24

belle amie, phr.: Fr.: fair female, female friend, mistress.

1825 I will have the Pope send him an ample remission, and I would not less 1825 I will have the Pope send nim an ampie remission, and I would not ress willingly be intercessor had his belle anue been an abbess: SCOTT, Talssman, ch xviii p 76/1 (1868). 1828 beheld the pettifogging countenance of the Chancellor, instead of the radiant one of his belle amie: Engl in France, Vol if p 346 1865 to hear one's belle amie welcome one with 'All serene' Outda, Strathmore, Vol I ch 1 p II.

belle assemblée, phr.: Fr.: a fashionable gathering. See

1698 Whole belies assemblées of coquettes and beaus Congreve, Way of World, Epil. (1880) [T. L. K. Oliphant]

belle passion, phr.: Fr.: tender passion.

1716 LADY M W MONTAGU, Letters, p 56 (1827) 1854 Ethel, for whom his belle passion, conceived at first sight, never diminished: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol 1 ch. xx p 218 (1879).

bellementte: Eng. fr. Fr. See abiliment.

belle-mère, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'fair mother', mother-in-law.

1840 Madame Dosne being Thiers' belle-mère: In H Greville's Diary,

*belles-lettres, sb. pl.: Fr.: lit. 'fine letters', including grammar, rhetoric, and poetry (Littré).

I. (in English use) the study of languages and literature, the pursuit of literature with special regard to the cultivation of style and critical taste, or to refined entertainment of the mind. In the concrete, belles-lettres include poetry and all standard literature which is not scientific and technical, but is often synonymous with 'light-literature'.

is often synonymous with 'light-literature'.

1665 Dr. Sprat, Rev Sorbiere's Trav. (1708) [T. L. K. Oliphant]
1742 And, in order to gather this part of the belles lettres, he got a Dutch
Bible, and used to carry it to church: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol 1.
p 195 (1826). 1748 above all things, I valued myself on my taste in the
belles lettres, and a talent for poetry: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. vi. Wks.,
Vol 1 p 23 (1817) 1769 In my younger days I read chiefly for the sake of
amusement, and I found myself best amused with the classics, and what we call
the belles lettres Beattie, Letters, Vol 1. No 21, p 60 (1820) 1774 The
Belles Lettres were in fashion once, and so were fardingales: Hor Walfole,
Letters, Vol. vi p 120 (1857). 1787 Anthmetic is more studied than the
Graces, and the Belles Letties the Livornese are most conversant in, are
Letters of Exchange: P. Beckford, Lett fr Ital, Vol 1 p. 424 (1805).
1803 The want of refinement in the arts and in belles lettres: Edin. Rev.,
Vol 2, p 352 1811 where music and the vanous branches of belles lettres
gave a zest to conversation: L. M. Hawkins, Counters, Vol. 1, p. 247 (2nd
Ed.). 1830 the belles lettres cut a more distinguished figure, if accompanied
by good letters of exchange: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p., 78 (2nd
Ed.). 1864 He also gave instructions in the Belles Lettres: G. A. Sala,
Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. 1v. p. 65.

2. attrib.

1808 I would not have a religious man ever look into a work of your belles lettres nonsense: H. More, Cælebs in search of a Wife, Vol. II. ch. xxix p 29

bellevue: Fr.: 'fine prospect'; name often given to residences which are or profess to be well situated as to prospect.

Bellona: Lat.: the goddess of war (bellum); personification of war or martial spirit.

of war or martial spirit.

1589 Scarce did this braue Bellona end, when as the Battales ioyne: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk. III ch xvni p. 74. 1591 that he neither be to seeke, nor grow amased in the furyous rage of Bellonas fiery skyrmyshes: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 7. 1602 when bloudy Bellona shal once hang forth her flag of defiance: W. Warson, Quaditietts of Reitz. & State, p. 152 1616 Thou vainly bragging foole, I Ne're trained vp in brave Bellonaes schoole: R. C., Times' Whistle, 11. 708, p. 25 (1871). abt 1630 And thus I conclude this Noble Lord, as a mixture between prosperity and adversity; once the Childe of his great Mistresse favour, but the son of Bellonae (1653) R. Naunton, Fragm. Reg., p. 55 (1870) 1646 Such was her fate, I will not say her faut, that Bellonae follow'd her wheresoever she went: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 134. 1665 his delight being to dance in Armour to Bellonae's Trump: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p 60 (1677) 1667 when Bellonae storms, With all her battering Engines bent to rase | Some Capital City: Milton, P. L., II. 922, p. 79 (1705).

hell'lotte helloof: & Eng. fr. Sp. bellota. = 'acorn': the

bel(1)ote, belloot, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. bellota, = 'acorn': the edible acorn of a kind of oak, Quercus Ballota, found in the Peninsula and N. West Africa.

1797 On the coast of Sallee and Mamora there are forests of oak, which produce acorns near two inches long. They taste like chesnuts, and are eat raw and roasted. This fruit is called Bellote, and is sent to Cadiz, where the Spanish ladies hold it in great estimation: Encyc Brit., Vol XII. D. 341/2.

bellua: Lat. See belua.

bellum internecinum, phr.: Lat.: war of extermination, a thoroughly destructive war.

1808 Such a bellum internecinum can never be waged to advantage upon the stage Scott, Wks of Dryden, Vol 1. p. 224 1821 I would have joined Dr Johnson in a bellum internecinum against Jonas Hanway: Confess of an Eng Opium-Eater, Pt 11. p 140 (1823).

bēlua multōrum capitum, phr.: Lat.: monster with many heads, hydra (q. v.); applied by Horace (Epp., i 1, 76) to the Roman people with reference to its diversity of pursuits. an irrational multitude. Burton applies the phrase quite differently to Horace.

1621 R. Burton, Anat Mel, To Reader, p 66 (1827) — For the common people are as a flocke of sheep, a rude illiterate rout, void many times of common sense, a meer beast, bellua multorum capitum, will go whithersoever they are led: 1b, Vol II p. 506. 1642 Howell, Instr For. Trav., p. 78 (1869)

belue, sb.: Old Fr. belue, fr. Lat. belua: a great beast, a sea-monster, whale.

1474 to be lyke vnto belies of the see. Caxton, Chesse, III vi fol 52 v^i . 1572 A Belve Thys is a great fishe in the Sea, and is called Belua. Bossewell, Armorie, II. 65. [N E D]

beluga, sb. Russ. $bel\bar{u}ga$,=(a) 'the great sturgeon', or $bel\bar{u}kha$,=(b) 'the white whale'. Fletcher confused the Russ. derivative adj. with beluga. See bieluga.

a. 1591 Ickary is made out of the fish called Bellougina: FLETCHER, in R Hakluyt's Voyages, p 478 (1598)
b 1797 The beluga, a species called by the Germans wit-fisch, and by the Russians beluga; both signifying "white fish." but to this the last add morskaia, or "of the sea," by way of distinguishing it from a species of sturgeon so named: Encyc Brit., s v Delphinus.

*belvedere, belvidere, sb.: It.: 'a fair view'. Sometimes Anglicised so that -dere might rhyme with cheer. The form belveder is Fr.

I. a turret on a house or a summer-house built for the purpose of enjoying a fine prospect.

purpose of enjoying a fine prospect.

1549 the bisshops bankettyng house, called Belivedere: W Thomas, Hist.
1540, to 1598 which worke is to bee seene this day in Beliveder at Rome: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk II p 69 1684 It is a Beivedere, or spacious Room, having a delightful Prospect of all sides. Tr Tavernier's Gril Seignor's Serag., p. 74. 1741 the Balconnes, the Galleries, the Cabinets, the Belvederes, are the most agreeable Places of these Apartments: J. OZELL, Tr. Tavirnofort's Voy. Levant, Vol II p 182. 1763 We walked to the Belvedere on the summit of the hill: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p 84 (1857) 1823 unencumbered by those fantasic betvideras and grotesque pavilions, which in modern times rather deform than beautify a site: Laddy Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. ii p. 12 (1855) 1832 A narrow staircase. Led up to a delightful belvidere: W Irving, Alhambra, p 97. 1864 As a climax to his strange proceedings, he added a tower, or belvedere, to his grandfather's old brick house: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol 1 ch. iv. p 64 1883 the circular open space at the stern was a veritable Belvedere, p 64 1883 the circular open space at the stern was a veritable Belvedere, from which they could gaze abroad: W. Black, I'olande, Vol. I ch xi

2. the Summer cypress, an ornamental garden plant, Kochia scoparia, Nat. Order Chenopodiaceae.

1597 This Belvidere, or Scopana is the Osyris described by Dioscorides: Gerard, Herbal, III clxv. 556 (1633). [N. E D] 1664 Holyhocks, Columbines, Bellvidere. renew every five or six years, else they will degenerate: Evelvn, Kal. Hort., p. 200 (1720) 1767 leave only one plant of the sunflower, persicana, and belvidere, in each patch: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 229 (1803)

bēma, sb.: Gk. $\beta \hat{\eta} \mu a$: a raised platform from which to speak.

1. the sanctuary or chancel in churches.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

2. the tribune for speakers in an Ancient Greek assembly or court.

1820 had actually recited the first Philippic oration upon the very Bema of Demosthenes: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 250.

bemi, b mi (mi It. pronunc.), the lowest note but two in Guido Aretino's great scale, namely Ba on the second line of our bass stave.

abt. 1450 [See a re]. 1596 'B mi,' Bianca: Shaks, Tam. Shr, iii. r, 74 1670 I am so naturally a Musician, that Gamut, A re, Bemi, were the first words I could learn to speak: Shadwell, Sull. Lovers, i. p. 9.

bemol: Eng. fr. Fr. See B.

ben, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. ban, = 'the Horse-radish tree'.

1. the winged seed of the Horse-radish tree, Moringa pterygosperma, or ben-nut, also called myrobalan (q. v.). Sometimes spelt behen, by confusion with that name for sundry plants, esp. Bladder Campion (White Behen), and

Sea Lavender (Red Behen). Reciprocally behen is spelt ben, e.g. 1569 R. ANDROSE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 54.

P. 54.

1558 That which our moderne and late parfumours call Ben, are litte nuttes Myrobalanas [called by] the Arabians Ben. W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 45 ro. 1577 The Phisicions dooeth call theim commonly Ben, of whiche there are twoo sortes, one their call Greate, and the other Little: The greate Ben bee these purgature Nuttes, the little Ben bee as greate as our Peason, of the whiche in Italie their make that oile of sweete smell, which their call oile of Ben, with the whiche their do annoynt their Heare: Frampton, Josyfull Newes, fol. 22 ro. 1601 Myrobalanon, [c. Behen]. the Aethopian Ben. Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 12, ch. 21, Vol. I. p. 374-1797 Ben-nuts yield, by expression, much oil. Eucyc Brit, s. v. Ben

oil of ben, oil obtained from the ben-nut, much used by watchmakers.

1563 a droppe of oyle of sweete Almonds, or of Gelsemines, or the Oile of Ben W Warde, Tr Alessio's Secr. Pt II fol 38 ro. 1577 [See 1] 1601 The oile of Ben doth mundific freckles: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk 23, ch. 4, Vol II p 161 1646 Of the large quantity of oyl, what first came forth by expression from the Sperma Cett. grew very white and clear, like that of Almonds of Ben: Sir Th Brown, Pseud Ep. Bk III. ch xxvi p. 140 (1686) 1659 the impostors multiply their essence of roses with ol. lig. Rhodii, others with that [oil] of Ben: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III p. 111 (1850).

ben ficcato, phr.: It.: well established (fixed).

1750 If you are once ben ficcato at the Palazzo Borghese, you will soon be in fashion at Rome: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol I. No. 186, p. 568

*ben trovato, phr.: It.: well invented. See si non e vero, &c.

1884 It must be admitted that all this has a ben trovato character about it: N. & Q, 6th S, 1x Mar 29, p. 244/2.

ben venuto, phr.: It.: welcome.

1588 SHAKS., L. L., IV 2, 164 1596 - Tam Shr., i. 2, 282

bend(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See band.

benda, bendo. See quotations.

1625 fue or sixe Bendas of Gold: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk vii p 953. 1705 Here are also Peso's and Bendo's, the former of which contain four Angels, and the latter two Ounces; as four Bendo's make one Mark, and two Marks one Pound of Gold, computed according to the common value, exactly six hundred and sixty Gilders: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. vi. p 85 1819 an offer of 400 Bendas, (£3200): Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II. ch. II. p. 245 — A Benda. Two ounces four ackies, or £9 currency: 10, Glossary.

běně, adv.: Lat.: well, good. Used as a mark of commendation.

1883 The first two sentences $\ deserve$ from the literary critic at least the mark bene. Sat. Rev , Vol. 55, p $\ 400$

bene decessit, phr.: Late Lat.: 'he has left well' (i.e. not in consequence of misconduct); a testimonial given on leaving an institution, such as a college or school, or an employment, such as a curacy.

1837 and as Bishops have always a great deal of clever machinery at work of testimonials and bens-decessets, and always a lawyer at their elbow, under the name of a secretary, a Curate excluded from one diocese is excluded from all: Syd. Smith, Let to Archd Singleton, Wks., Vol II. p. 272/1 (1859).

bene esse, phr. Late Lat.: 'well-being', as opposed to esse (q. v.),= 'being'.

1621 How many poor scholars have lost their wits...neglecting all worldly affairs, and their own health, wealth, esse and bene esse, to gain knowledge 'R Burton, Anat Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. 1. p. 188 (1827) 1647 spiritual comforts tend not simply ad esse, but bene esse: Th Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand Divines, Vol. III p. 292 (1861). — joy and spiritual ravishment tend to the bene esse, the comfort of a Christian: ib., p. 466. 1681—1703 such accessory rules. concern the bene esse, the well-being of them only: 2b., Vol. VII. p. 478 (1863). — all our divines do acknowledge that general councils are but ad bene esse, and not absolutely necessary: ib., Vol. XI p. 180 (1865).

bene merentibus (pl.), phr.: Lat., to the well-deserving: bene meriti (pl., acc. -tos), phr.: Lat., = having well deserved.

bef. 1863 a token awarded by the country to all its bene-merentibus: THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p 20 (1879). 1625 The Vice-roy of India in the prouiding of publike Offices of Iustice in those parts, shall have a great care to proude in my servants or any other persons, bene meritos, and apt for the said Offices: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p 1513.

bene placito: It. See a bene placito.

bene vobis, phr.: Lat.: 'well to you' (pl.), a formula of blessing. In Classical Lat. used in drinking health, = health to you'.

1835 Even the monks, still continuing their solemn and sad processions, passed with a bene vobis to the other side: LORD LYTTON, Riensi, Bk. vi. ch. iv. p. 105/1 (1848).

benecarlo, benicarlo, sb.: Sp.: a coarse-flavored red Spanish wine

1734 You drink benicarlo wine, I drink right French margose T Sheridan, in Swift's Wks, 11 724 (1841) [N E.D.] 1785 Black strap, bene carlo wine, also port Grose, Dut Vulg. Tongue.

*benedicite, 2nd pers. pl. imperat. of benedicere, = 'to bless': Lat.: lit. 'bless ye' (Deum, = 'God', or Dominum, ='the Lord'). The opening of a formula of blessing of which several varieties survive in old 'Graces', the general effect being 'bless ye God; may he being blessed bless you (or 'us'). Hence the single word beneducite is used as if it meant 'be ye blessed', 'bless you'. A contracted pronunciation as a dissyllable is found in CHAUCER, Freres T., C. T., 7038, which is written benste, abt. 1460 Towneley Myst., 85 [N. E. D.]; also as a trisyllable, as if written bendiste; CHAUCER, Wif of Bathes Prol., C. T., 5823, and as a quadrisyllable, bendicite, Sompnoures T., C. T., 7752.

I. interj.: 'bless you'; also, an expression of astonishment, 'bless me', 'bless us'.

abt. 1886 The god of loue A benedicite | How myghty and how greet a lord is he: Chuckr, Knts. T. C. T., 1785. abt 1515 Nowe, benedicite, ye wene I were some hafter, | Or ellys some iangelyinge Jacke of the vale: J SKELTON, Magnyf, 259, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 233 (1843) 1573-80 Till she fires and dries, and cries benedicite: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk, p. 115 (1884). 1603 Grace go with you!, Benedicite! SHAKS., Meas for Meas., ii 3, 39. 'Benedicite!' said the Chaplain: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 43 (1879)

II. sb.: 1. the act or formula of blessing; esp. the Grace before or after meat.

1563 where is one so madde except Priestes, to saye that consecration standes in crossinge, or that Benedicete is to make a crosse? James Pilkington, Confut, &c., sig. R in ro 1602 do recommend their and our vinite, peace and quiet together...to everie penitent that comes vinto me vinder benedicite, as duely and truly as for mine owne needle (because sinful) soule: W. Watson, Quoditiets of Relig &c. State, p. 35. 1604. A man who never came under Benedicite, or ever heard masse or divine service: R Parsons, Three Conv of Engl., Vol III ch. xx. p. 457. 1818. the priest departed, with a cordial benedicite and a bow. Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol I ch. v. p. 248 (1819) 1823. The wandering pilgrim, or the begging first, answered his reverent greeting with a paternal benedicite: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. u. p. 45 (1886). 1882. The benedicities of his followers: Sat. Rev., Vol. 54, p. 787.

II. sb.: 2. a blessing carried into effect.

abt 1314 Gaf him swiche bendicite That he brak his nek ato: Guy Warw., 206. [N.E.D.]

III. the canticle called 'the Song of the Three Children' (Apocrypha, Song of Three Holy Child., 35—68), an occasional substitute for the Te Deum in the Service of the English Established Church.

Benedictine, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. Benedictinus, or Fr. bénédictin, fem. -ine, fr. Benedictus or Benedict (Benet, Bennet), an Italian monk and saint who in 6 c. instituted a very strict monastic rule.

1. adj.: pertaining to S. Benedict or to his rule and order of monks.

1630 a Benedictine Monke: Wadsworth, Sp Pilgr, vi. 49. [N.E.D] 1808 Black was her garb, her rigid rule | Reformed on Benedictine school: Scott, Marmion, II. iv.

2. sb.: a monk (or nun) of the rule of S. Benedict, a Black Monk.

1602 W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 77.

2 a. sb.: kind of liqueur. [N. E. D.]

benedictor $(== \angle =)$, sb.: Eng as if Lat. noun of agent to Lat. benedicere, = 'to bless': one who blesses or speaks well of, a well-wisher.

bef. 1633 Ministers have multos laudatores, paucos datores, many praisers, few raisers; many benedictors, few benefactors: T. ADAMS, Wks, I. 179 (1861).

*Benedictus, sb.: properly='blessed', past part. of Lat. benedicere, = 'to bless'

prophecy of Zacharias (Luke, i. 68-79), used as a canticle after the second morning lesson in the Service of the English Established Church.

2. part of the service of the Mass in the Church of Rome, beginning Benedictus qui venit, which follows the Sanctus

*benefactor (= = \(\sigma = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. benefactor, noun of agent to Lat. benefacere, = 'to benefit': one who confers benefits on others, one who shows kindness in a substantial manner, a well-doer; esp. one who contributes to the endowment of an institution by gift or bequest.

bef. 1492 soo greate a benefactour. Caxton, St. Katherin, sig q ij ro/1.

1528 Benefacters/and frendly doers W Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p 84 (1871)

1573—80 my benefactours and frendes. Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk, p. 62 (1884)

1579 a benefactor to his countrie: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 1029 (1612)

1600 or to talke of some hospitall, whose walls record his father a Benefactor: B. Jonson, Cynth Rev, 1. 4, Whs. p. 194 (1616).

1601 do lean upon justice, sir, and do bring in here before your good honour two notorious benefactors Shaks, Meas for Meas, ii 1, 50

1607 You great benefactors, sprinkle our society with thankfulness. — Timon, iii 6, 79.

1620 his most bountiful Benefactor. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent, p. lxix (1676).

1681 their Repository every day increases through the favour and benevolence of sundry benefactors. EVELYN, Correst, Vol. III. p. 259 (1872).

1863 bitter opposition to the national benefactors and the good of man: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1 p. 226.

*1876 the death of his benefactor: Sat. Rev., Aug 26 [St] Hard Cash, Vo Aug 26 [St]

benefactrix, sb.: quasi-Lat., fem. of Lat. benefactor, an unnecessary variation of benefactress.

*bénéficiare, sb.: Fr.: the recipient of a benefit (theatrical or ordinary).

1850 Hornbull led the bénéficiare forward, amidst bursts of enthusiasm: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol I ch vi. p. 67 (1879)

Bengal, name of a province of Hindustan, including the Delta of the Ganges, applied in 17, 18 cc. to piece-goods exported from Bengal; hence striped ginghams are still called 'Bengal stripes'.

1678 And sometimes is used a Bangale that is brought from *India*, both for Lynings to Coats, and for Petticoats too. Ancient Trades Decayed, p 16 1696 Tis granted that Bengals and stain'd Callicoes, and other East India Goods, do hinder the Consumption of Norwich stuffs DAVENANT, Ess. E India Trade, 31. [Yule]

Bengal Quince. See bael.

benioin: Eng. fr. Fr. See benzoin.

benj, sb.: Arab.: bang (q. v.).

1839 she contriveth to defraud him by means of the cup of wine putting benj into it: E. W. LANE, Tr Arab. Nts, Vol. 1 ch ii. p 107. 1850 Mesmerism and magic-lanterns, benj and opium winna explain all facts: C Kingsley, Alton Locke, ch. xxi. [Davies]

benjamin, sb.: corruption of benjoin (= benzoin, q. v.) by assimilation to the proper name Benjamin: gum benzoin; hence benjamin tree, a name given to Styrax Benzoin, the tree which yields this gum, and other trees which yield oil of similar properties

1555 had his bodie annoynted with oyle of storax and Beniamin: R EDEN, Decades, Sect III. p. 255 (1885). 1588 In his kingdome groweth great store of Pepper, Ginger, Beniamin. T. HICKOCK, Tr C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 18 ro 1598 white and black Beniamin, and Camphora, are solde by the Bhar: Tr. 7 Van Linschoten's Voyages, Blk. i. Vol. 1 p. 113 (1885) 1600 Taste, smell..pure beniamin, the onely spirited sent: B Jonson, Cynth Rev., v. 4, Wks., p 246 (1616). 1646 Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract most vigorously, and most thereof without frication; as Anime, Benjamin: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep, Bk. 11. ch iv. p. 59 (1686).

benzoin, belzoin, benjoin, benioin, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. benjuin or Fr. benjoin: an aromatic resin obtained from the Styrax benzoin (Nat. Order Ebenaceae), a tree of Sumatra, Java, and the neighbouring islands, used in medicine, perfumery, and chemistry; also called **benjamin** (q, v).

fumery, and chemistry; also called benjamin (7. v.).

1540 the leaues of Benjamin: Raynald, Birth Man., Bk. 11. ch. x p. 150
(1613). 1558 Oyle of Bengewyne very excellent: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt I. fol. 48 ro — Bengewyne very excellent: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt I. fol. 48 ro — Bengewin a dragme: 16, fol 10 ro. 1562 Belzoin or Benzoin is the rosin of a tree: Turner, Herb, Pt. 11. fol 30 vo. 1573 Take Bengewyne & bray it well betwirt two papers: Arte of Limming, fol ix ro. 1598 Benion is a [kinde of] stuffe, like Frankemsence and Mir: Tr. % Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i Vol. 11. p. 96 (1885). — The Countrey of Sian hath very much Benion, which from thence is carryed to Malacca: 10, Vol. 1. p. 103. 1601 Laserpitium (which beareth the gum Benjoine): HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 16, ch. 33, Vol. 1. p. 480. 1621 rose-water, rose-vinegar, belzoin, styrax, and such like gums R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Vol. 1. p. 398 (1827). 1625 Ambar, Bengeoin, Lignum Aloes, &c.: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1500. 1662 they make a fire of the Wood of Sandale, Benionin, Storax, and other sweet-scented Woods and Drugs: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 97 (1669).

beram: Pers. See bairam(i).

berāt, sb.: Turk., lit. 'immunity'. See quotations.

1635 The Patriarch is now elected by his Metropolitans and Archbishops, according to the Ecclesiasticall Canons. Being elected, he is confirmed by the Grand Signiors Patent or Barut: E. PAGITT, Christianographie, p. 21. 1819 I began to think of purchasing a berath:—I mean one of those patents of exemption from the rigour of Turkish despotism, which the Sultan originally granted to foreign ministers: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 167 (1820). 1883 the berat or exequatur: Daily News, June 29, p. 2/2.

berceau, sb.: Fr.: cradle, arbor, bower, covered walk

1699 [See arcade] 1787 I took several turns in a berceau, or covered walk of acacias. Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol 1. p. xxx (1813). 1826 Green retreats succeeded to winding walks; from the shady berceau you vaulted on the noble terrace: Lord Braconsfirtd, Viv Grey, Bk. II ch iv. p. 38 (1881) 1841 In the library, that opens on a terrace, which is to be covered with a berceau, and converted into a garden, are two mirrors. Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol II p. 78.

berceaunette, sb.: quasi-Fr., perhaps bercelonnette affected by berceau (q, v): cradle, bassinette.

1865 Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. avi p 246. 1870 the little helpless baby in its berceaunette: J. Grant, Lady Wedderburn's Wish, Vol. 11 ch. v. p 68.

bercundass: Anglo-Ind. See berkundauze.

Berenice's hair, name of a small dim constellation near the tail of Leo, into which Aphrodite (Venus) is supposed to have converted the hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes, King of Egypt, 3 c. B.C.

1601 neither hath Italie a sight of Canopus, or that which they name Berenices haure: Holland, Tr. Phn N. H., Bk 2, ch 70, Vol. I. p 34 1664 [See Argo] 1712 Not Rerenice's Locks first rose so bright, The heav'ns bespanging with dishevel'd light: Pope, Rape of Lock, V. 129, Wks., Vol I. p 209 (1757).

berenjal, berenjaw: Anglo-Ind. See brinjaul.

berg, sb.: Ger.: 'mountain'; short for iceberg (q. v.).

1823 There was no landing on that precipice, | Steep, harsh, and slippery as a berg of ice: Byron, Island, iv. iv.

1869 a berg sticking up like a sharp horn: Once a Week, Dec 17, p 517/r.

1885 Of sea-cow basking upon berg and floe, | And Polar light, and stunted Eskimo: A. Dorson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 139.

bergamask(e), bergomasco, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. It., or It. bergamasco, adj. to Bergamo, a town in the Venetian territory, capital of the old province of Bergamasco, whose inhabitants used to be ridiculed as clownish: name of a clownish dance; a native of Bergamasco or Bergamo.

1590 Will it please you to see the epilogue, or to hear a Bergomask dance between two of our company: Shaks, Mids. Nis. Dr., v. 360 — But, come, your Bergomask: 1t, 368. 1602 I play Balurdo, a wealthy mountebanking burgomasco's heir of Venice: Marston, Antonio & Mellida, Induct [N & Q]

bergamot¹, sb., also attrib.: fr. It. bergamotta, through Fr. bergamotte, or fr. It. Bergamo: a fine variety of pear.

1616 The best and most excellent Perne is made of little yellow wave Peares. such as.. the fine gold Peare, Bargamot: Surflet & Markham, Countr Farm, p. 417.

1621 here you have your bon Cristine Pear and Bergamoti in perfection: Howell, Lett., u. vii. p. 9 (1645).

Winter Musch, (bakes well) Winter Norwick (excellently baked) Winter-Bergamot: Evelvn, Kal. Hort., p. 191 (1790).

1767 Pears. Orange bergamot, Hamden's bergamot... Suiss bergamot J. Abercrombile, Ew Man own Gardener, p. 67212 (1893)

[The proper name Bergamo determined the form of the It. bergamotta, if it be fr. Turk. beg-armūdi, = 'prince's pear'.]

bergamot³, sb., also attrib.: fr. It. bergamotta, bergamotto (='bergamot-tree').

I. a kind of orange tree (Citrus Bergamia) yielding from its blossoms and fruit a very fragrant essential oil; also the fruit of this tree.

1696 A parcel of Orange and Burgamot Trees: Lond Gas., No. 3196/4. [N. E. D.] 1797 BERGAMOT, a species of citron, produced at first casually by an Italian's grafting a citron on the stock of a bergamot pear-tree: Encyc. Bris.

2. the perfume prepared from the flowers and fruit of the Citrus Bergamia.

1766 Bring, O bring thy essence pot, Amber, musk, and bergamot: ANSTEY, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 16 (1808).

3. snuff scented with bergamot.

1716 A wig that's full, An empty skull, A box of burgamot: Songt Costume, 201 (1849). [N E.D.] 1785 The better hand more busy gives the nose | It's bergamot: COWPER, Task, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 50 (1808).

bergantine: Eng. fr. Sp. See brigantine.

bergère, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'shepherdess', an easy-chair.

1818 miss Hanton seated herself...upon a bergère: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. 1. p. 85 (1833) 1828 Chairs and sofas, bergères and chaises longues: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 28. 1841 gilt sofas, bergères, and fautenile, covered with blue sain: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 116.

beriberi, sh.: name of an acute Oriental disease, endemic in Ceylon, the coast of India, the Malay Islands, and Japan. Also epidemic. The symptoms are paralysis of the nether limbs, dropsy, difficulty of breathing. The word may be Singalese, in which language beri = 'debility'. Perhaps formerly Anglicised as barbiers, a disease which used to

attack Europeans and is thought to have been a form of heriberi.

1809 A complaint, as far as I have learnt, peculiar to the island [Ceylon], the bern-bern; it is in fact a dropsy that frequently destroys in a few days. LORD VALENTIA, Voy, 1 318. [Yule] 1836 the Ben-ben which attacked the Indians only, and generally proved fatal: Young & Christopher, in Tr. Bo. Geog. Soc., Vol. 1 [16] 1880 A malady much dreaded by the Japanese, called Kaské considered to be the same disease as that which, under the name of Benben, makes such havoc at times on crowded jails and barracks: Miss Bird, Japan, 1 288 [16]

berkundauze, sb.: Anglo-Ind fr. Arabo-Pers. barqandāz, = 'lightning-darter'. an armed retainer, an armed private policeman.

1776 the support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswarry only: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 9/2. 1793 Capt. Welsh has succeeded in driving the Bengal Berkendosses out of Assam: CORNWALLIS, Correst, II. 207 (1859) [Yule] 1794 Notice is hereby given that all persons desirous of sending escorts of burkundazes or other armed men, with merchandize, are to apply for passports: W. S. Seton-Karr, Selections, II 139 (Calcutta). [ib.]

berlin, berline, sb.: fr. the proper name Berlin, capital of Prussia: a kind of four-wheeled carriage with a closed body, and a seat with a hood behind, invented 17 c. The form berline is Fr.

1717 my berlin: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 200 (1827). 1746
Your distresses in your journey from Heidleberg to Schaffhausen your black
bread, and your broken Berline: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 81,
p. 179 (1774). 1851 a large and strong berline or travelling-coach: J. W.
CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., III p. 176 (1857). 1860 exchanged the heavy
draught of the wheel carriage for the scarce perceptible weight of the skateborne berline or cutter: Once a Week, Sept. 22, p. 358/1.

berlina, berlino, sb.: It.: pillory.

1605 to mount to the berlino: B. Jonson, Volp., v. 12, Wks, p 523 (1616).

Bermuda, Bermudas, name of a group of coral islands in the Atlantic, more than 600 miles from the nearest of the West Indian islands; hence, a kind of tobacco.

abt 1640 Will you take Tobacco in the Roll? here is a whole shiplading of Bermudas: Shirley, Capt. Underwit, iv. 2, in O. Pl., 11. 381 (1883). [N.E.D.]

bernous, bernoo: Eng. fr. Fr. See burnous.

ber(r)etta: It. See biretta.

*Bersaglieri, sb. pl.: It.: marksmen, riflemen. Regiments were enrolled in the Sardinian army 1848 under this name which is now given to regiments of the Italian infantry.

1883 the same war cry would resound from a battalion of dark-plumed Bersaghen as they dashed up a bank at their peculiar pace: Daily News, Sept 7, p 3/1.

[It. bersagliero='archer', 'sharpshooter', then 'rifleman', fr. bersaglio,='archers' butt'.]

Berserk, Berserkar, Bersark, Baresark, sb., also attrib.: Icelandic berserkr, pl. berserkir: a warrior possessed with the fury of battle and of uncommon strength, a phrensied Scandinavian champion.

1818 "Though unaccustomed to such servile toil," replied the Berserk: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 62 — the cairn beneath which the Berserker lie interred: 1b. 1887 "the Boys," that terrible Berserk-tribe, self-organized, self-dependent: C. KINGSLEY, Two Years Ago, ch. ii. p. 42 (1877). 1886 He...was filled with a Berserk rage and thirst for retribution: DAWSON, Bp. Hannington, ch v p. 57 (1887).

[Formerly supposed to be an etymological equivalent of Eng. bare-sark, i.e. bare-shirt, meaning 'without armour', now thought to mean 'bear-sark', i.e. 'bear-coat'.]

Berserkarwuth: Ger.: Berserk rage.

1880 Miss Yonge, Pillars of the House, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 218.

besestan(o), besestein: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. See basistane.

beshlik¹, sb.: E. Turk. bāshligh: covering for the head.

1884 the gold braid of forage caps,—the sombre hoods of beshliks: Arch.

Forres, Xmas in Khyber Pass.

1884 Hanging between the shoulders is the bashlik, or hood, worn during bad weather (by the Daghestans): Edm.

O'Donovan, Merv., ch. ii. p. 27 (New York).

*beshlik2, sb.: Turk.: a coin worth five (besh) piastres.

1888 The beskik [worth about a franc] is far from being worth a hundred paras: Manchester Exam., Jan. 27, p. 5/1.

*beso las manos, phr.: Sp.: 'I kiss your (lit. 'the') hands', a respectful salutation.

1578—80 I like not those same congyes by Bezo las Manos: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bh., p. 136 (1884). 1589 With vs the wemen...in steed of an offer to the hand, to say these words Beso los manos: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xxiv. p. 292 (1869). 1598 When they méete in the stréetes a good space before they come together, they beginne with a great Besolas manos, to stoope [with]

their bodies, and to thrust forth their foot to salute each other: Tr \$\mathcal{T} Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1. Vol. 1 p 194 (1885). 1623 So with my besa manos to Sir Francisco Imperiall I rest \$\mathcal{J}\$ H. Howell, Lett, III xxxiv p 115 (1645) 1630 after a Leash of Congees, and a brace of Beza los manus, the Mercer told him John Taylor, \$I'\xi_s\$, sig. 11 \tau^0/1 1636 Vouchsase a beso la manos, and a cringe | Of the last edition: Massinger, Duke Florence, in. 1, Wks. p 179/2 (1839) 1642 Nor can I relate the history of my life with a Bezo las manos to Fortune, or a bare gramercy to my good Stars. Sir Th. Brown, Relig Med., \$\times xvii Wks., Vol 11 p 343 (1852) 1666 One period more, my Lord, and beso los manos. Evelvin, Corresp, Vol 111 p. 177 (1872) 1677 having ordered us a convoy and received from us the complements of a Beso las manus, he returned with his troop of Coozelbashes. Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p. 117 (1677).

besogne, sb.: Fr. fr. It. bisogno, or Sp. bisoño (see besogno): a raw soldier, a low, needy rascal.

1604 vnskilful and vnexpert new Besoignes: T. Digges, Foure Parad, II p. 63 1615 Against this host, and this invincible commander, shall we have every besogne and fool a leader? Chapman, Odyss, Ep Ded., 50 [N E D.] 1658 Beat the Bessognes that he hid in the carriages. Brome, Covent Gard., v ii [zb]

besogno, besognio, biso(g)nio, sb.: It. bisogno, fr. Sp. bisoño, 'a novice', 'raw soldier': a raw soldier, a low, needy rascal. Hence, bezonian, besognier.

rascal. Hence, bezonian, besognier.

1591 old and perfect souldiers, that know these lawes and their dutie by heart, and at their fingers endes, and the rest Bisonians and fresh-water couldiers, that are ignorant. Garrardy Art Warre, p. 49—merites the name of a raw souldier and Bisognia: tb, p. 170.

1593 Great men oft die by vile bezonians. Shaks, II Hen VI., v. 1, 134.

1593—1622 the souldiers. who after the common custome of their profession (except when they be besonios), sought to pleasure him R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § xxi p. 160 (1878). 1597 Under which king, Besonian's speak, or die. Shaks, II Hen VI., v. 3, 118.

1598 he himselfe ensigning and teaching the Bisognuos and rawe men: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk II p. 16—Bisognuos and rawe men: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk II p. 16—Bisognuos or Bisonnio, a Spanish or Italian vovid, and is, as eve terme it, a raw souldier, energier in his weapon, and other Military points vb, Table

1600 your Criticke, or your Besse gno B Jonson, Cynth Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 243 (1616).

1601 Briefe, that Jesuits who in their institution are but Confessors. but Graduates, Besoños and Proficients towards perfection, shoulde dare so basely to blemish the Seminaries whose institution is far more hautie: A C., Answ to Let of a Yesuited Gent, p. 14.

1604 our best souldiers shall be raw Bisognios: D. Dieges, Foure Parad, iv p. 10.

1632 a poor bisognion Massinger, Maid Hon, iv 1, Wks., p. 203/1 (1839).

1820 to couch my knightly spear against base and pilfering besognios and marauders: Scort, Monastery, Wks., Vol II p. 457/2

besoigne, sb.: Fr.: business. affair.

besoigne, sb.: Fr.: business, affair.

1474 thynges that apperteyne to the counceyll/and to the besoyngne of the royame: CAXTON, Chesse IV is fol 65 %.

[Old. Fr. besoigne, fem., is fr. It. bisogna, = 'business'; Fr. besoin, masc., fr. It. bisogno, = 'need', 'want'. Prof. Skeat quotes an Old Fr. form busoignes.]

besoin, sb.: Fr.: want, desire.

1808 I had observed a sort of mechanical besoin to be charitably busy: H More, Calebs in search of a Wife, Vol. 1 ch xxii p 325 (1809) 1810 and her letters are divided. between her besoin de mourir [to die] for M. Mora, and her delight in living for M. Guibert: Edin. Rev. Vol 15, p. 480 1814 a monotony. poorly relieved. by the besoin du spectacle [for 'sight-seeing'] which prevails so conspicuously through all its orders: 1b, Vol. 23, p. 298 1884 There are some characters in which the besoin d'être aimé [of being loved] is the strongest motive power of their activities, intellectual and moral: Tablet, May 31, p 849/1.

bēta, sb.: name of the second letter of the Greek alphabet, B, β . Used in various scientific nomenclatures to indicate 'second' in classification.

bef 1400 [See alpha]. 1782 [See alpha].

[Gk. $\beta \hat{\eta} \tau a$, fr. Phœnician beth,='house'.]

*bête, adj.: Fr.: silly, stupid, dull.

1823 The days of Comedy are gone, alas! When Congreve's fool could vie with Molière's bête: Byron, Don Juan, xiv. xciv. 1865 I should die of a mistress who was bête, and their wit's rarely worth much till they've come to their first touch of rouge. Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vi p. 88

*bête noire, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'black beast', object of especial aversion.

1850 your or anyone else's bête noire is ant to get polished off with a few extra touches of blacking: Household Words, July 6, p. 359/1 1860 Jung Bahadoor, who is evidently the present bête noir of our General's life: W. H. Russell, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 200 1866 It was the bête noire of Clerk Gun's life, Mrs Jones: Mrs. H. Wood, Elster's Folly, of xiv, p. 164 (1871). 1881 Nearest to me on the long bench, I again detected my bête noire Ulric: G. Prillinore, Uncle Z., ch vi p. 89.

*betel (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. betel, betele, betle, betre, witele.

I. a climbing plant of the pepper genus, Piper betle; the heart-shaped leaf of this plant, chewed in India and the neighbouring countries with lime and areca; the compound chewed.

1555 she eateth much of the herbe called *Betola*, wherby she is driven into a madnes: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 21 (Arber, 1885). 1588 which frunct [*Archa*] they eat. with the leafe of an hearbe which they call *Bettell*, the which

is like vnto our Iuye leafe: T HICKOCK, Tr C Frederick's Voy., fol. 12 20. 1898 the whole day long they [doe nothing, but sit and] chawe leaves [or hearbes], called Bettele, with chalke and a [certaine] fruit called Arrequa-Tr J. Van Lusschoten's Voyages, Bk 1 Vol 1 p 213 (1885) — The leaves called Bettele or Bettre, which is very common in India, and dayly eaten by the Indians, doe grow in all places of India: 16, Vol. II p. 62 1625 leaues of a Tree called Bettre (or Vetele) like Bay leaues: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol 1. Bk, ii p 38 1627 The Root, and Leafe Betel: Bacon, Nat Hist., Cent vin § 738 1665 they eat it [Arecca] not alone, but wrap it in a leaf of Betele or Betree which hath neither flower nor moisture. Sir Tr Herbert, Traw, p. 354 (1677) 1673 Of these Leaves and the Fruit of the Tree Arek mingled with a little Chalk is made the Indian Betle which is very stomachical and a great Regale at visits. J. Ray, Journ Low Countr., p 37. 1682 perpetually chewing betel to preserve them [the teeth] from the tooth-ache: Evelyn, Diary, Vol II p 177 (1872) 1684 he presently presented me with some of his Betle: J P, Tr Tavernier's Traw, Vol I. Pt. 2, Bk. 1 p 93.—Tobacco and Betle: 2b, p 100.—He therefore presented to him, as twere to do him honour, a Betele, which he could not refuse to chew Betele is a little knot made up of very delicate leaves and some other things: 4b, Vol. II p 4. 1776 Comaul ul Deen gave me beetle, and a hooka to smoke Trial of Yoseph Fowke, 6/1. 1826 sat smoking, confidently chewing his betel: Hockley, Pandurang Har, ch. iii. p. 32 (1884) 1854 his Excellency consumed betel out of a silver box: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. viii p. 88 (1879) 1888 Until lately the leaves had been used merely as a nervous stimulant, like opium in China and betel in the East Indies: Athenæum, Dec. 29, p. 886/1. Dec. 29, p. 886/1.

2. betel-nut, betel-tree, mistaken names for the areca nut, areca palm.

1673 FRYER, E India, p. 40 (1698). [Yule] 1705 If I had been obliged to bestow a Name on this wretched Fruit, I should rather have called it the African Beetel or Anca ['Areca], which would have been much properer [siz] than Cabbage; since whatever I have heard concerning the Indian Beetel or Anca, exactly agrees with the Taste and Virtue of this Fruit: Tr Bosnan's Guinea, Let. xvi. p. 307

Variants, 16 c. betola, 16, 17 cc. bet(t)ele, bet(t)le, bet(t)re, 17 c.-19 c. beetle.

[Port. betel, vitele, &c. fr. Malay. vețțila, Tamil vețțilei, cf. Skt. vîtis,='betel'.]

*Bethel: Heb. bēth-ēl,='house of God', proper name of a holy place in Palestine; see Gen., xxviii. 17, xxxv. 15.

1. a holy place, a place for worship.

2. a building for worship, esp. a nonconformist chapel, some of which are inscribed with the name 'Bethel'. Also a place of worship for seamen.

*Bethesda, name of a pool at Jerusalem, the waters of which at certain times had healing virtue. See John, v. 2-7. The name may be Heb. bēth-hesdah, = house of mercy. Often used as the title of nonconformist chapels.

1654 pious Julia (Angel-wise) | Moves the Bethesda of her trickling eyes | To cure the spittle-worlds of maladies: J. CLEVELAND, Poems, p. 8 (1654)

bêtise, sb.: Fr.: silliness, stupidity.

1845 such bêtises [of flimsy excuses]: Lady H. Stanhofe, Mem., Vol. 1 ch. x p. 359 1862 And I repent me, see you, of having had the bêtise to pity you! Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 11. ch. x. p. 147 (1887)

betola: Eng. fr. Port. See betel.

betsi, betso: It. See bezzo.

bet(t)eela, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. beatilha: a kind of muslin, which used to be produced in India.

1598 this linnen is of divers sorts, and is called Sarampuras, Comsas, Beatillias, Satopassas, and a thousande [such like names]: Tr. Y Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 95 (1885). 1687 [See adatt]. 1727 Before Aurungzeb conquered Visiapore, this country (Sundah) produced the finest Betteelas or Muslins in India: A. Hamilton, East Indies, 1. 264.

Variants, 16 c. beatillia, 17 c. beteela, 17, 18 cc. bettily, bettillee, bet(t)ellee, 18 c. betteela.

Beulah. See first quotation.

1611 thou shalt be called Hephzi-bah, and thy land Beulah: for the Lord delighteth in thee, and thy land shall be married: Bible, Isaiah, lxii. 4. 1678 by this time the Pilgrims were got over the Enchanted Ground, and entering into the country of Beulah, whose air was very sweet and pleasant: BUNVAN, Pilgrim's Progress, Pt. 1 p. 179 (1887). 1830 Bunyan journeyed to that bright and frunful land of Beulah: Macaulay, Essays, p. 190 (1877).

*beurré, beury: Fr. beurré,='buttered': name of a kind of pear. Anglicised in 18 c., now treated as French.

1866 She had eaten some brown beurré pears: MRS. GASKELL, Wives & Daw., 1. 197 [N.E D] 1883 Ribston Pippin and Cornish Gilliflower apples, and Flemsh Beauty and Brown Beurré pears: Birmingham Whly, Post, Sept. 25, p. 1/6.

bévue, sb.: Fr.: blunder, oversight, lit. 'double view'.

1883 The bevue of the English lady who opined that it was an act of the grossest impertinence: Illustr. Lond. News, Dec. 8, p. 547/2.

*bey, sb.: Mod. Turk. pronunciation of beg (q. v.): a governor of a district, a person of rank among the Turks.

governor of a district, a person of rank among the Turks.

1599 A commandement to the Byes, and Cadies of Metelin and Rhodes:
R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II i. p 183 1704 Each of these Divisions hath
a Bay, or General, who gives so many Thousand Pieces of Eight Monthly
for his Place to the Dey, or Governour of Agier: J Pittes, Acc Moham,
p 19. 1742 [See bashaw I]. 1793 the bashaw is very careful how he
provokes the little princes, or beys: J Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol II
p 609 (1796). 1820 It was governed by beys, and pashas of two talls, sent by
the Porte T S Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol II ch. 1 p 23 1830 The
Beys are recalled to the seat of government: E BLAQUIERE, Tr Sig Pananti,
p 310 (and Ed). 1886 No one can read without a smile the description of
the two-year-old Bey, buttoned up in the full uniform of a superior officer:
Athenaum, July 10, p. 40/2.

beylic, sb.: Turk. begliq, in mod. pronunciation beyliq (see beglic): the jurisdiction of a bey.

1742 To Morat he left the beylic: R North, Lives of Norths, III 84. [N E.D] 1888 In former days . the Beylik was without roads or accommodation of any sort outside of Tunis: Athenæum, Jan. 28, p 111/3

Beyram: Turk. See Bairam.

bezant, bezaunte, bezaunde: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See byzant.

bezestan, bezesteen, bezestein, bezisten: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. See basistane.

bezique ($\angle \underline{\mathscr{L}}$), sb: Eng. fr. Fr. $b\acute{e}sigue$, $b\acute{e}sy$, fr. Pers. $b\bar{a}z\bar{\iota}ch\dot{\iota}$,='sport', 'game', $b\bar{a}z\bar{\iota}$,='play', 'sport': a game at cards, introduced about 1860.

Variants, bazique, bézique [N. E. D.].

[It appears that the Italian name for the game is bazzica, which means 'company', 'intimacy'. Perhaps the name refers to the appearance of a black queen and red knave together. It is therefore doubtful whether the name is originally Italian, or an Oriental form assimilated to an Italian word.]

bezo las manos: Sp. See beso las manos.

*bezoar ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. or Fr.

I. a concretion sometimes found in the Persian Wildgoat, or a similar concretion found in the intestines of American Llamas (also called Western bezoar stone or egagropile), both formerly valued as antidotes, especially the Oriental variety. Hence, any antidote or counter-poison. Also, any stone resembling the intestinal calculus bezoar which was sometimes supposed to be a true mineral.

which was sometimes supposed to be a true mineral.

1477 Whom my Master with great Engine, | Cured with Bezoars of the Mine: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. v. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit, p. 72 (1522).

1577 three Bezoar stones: Framfron, Josful Newes, fol. 64 ro. You dooe write in your booke, giuying knowledge of the Bezoar stone, and doe giue the signes of the beastes whiche hath them: 1b., fol. 65 ro. 1598 the stone called Bezars stone, which is very costly and proved to be good against poyson: Tr J. Van Linichoten's Voyages, Bk. i Vol 1. p. 120 (1885).

1599 have you no unicornes horne, nor bezoars stone about you? B JONSON, Ev. Man out of his Hum., v. 5, Wks., p. 166 (1616).

1607 a stone (called Belzahard, or Bezoahay): Topsell, Fourf, Beasts, p. 132.

1621 I have read of a Duke of Milan, and others, who were poyson'd by reading of a Letter, but yours produced contary effects in me, it became an antiot, or rather a most Soverain Cordiall to me, more operative them Bezoar: Howell, Lett., L. XXXI. p. 65 (1645).

1625 Diamants, and Bezoar stones: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol 1. Bk. in p. 87.

1627 there is a verticus Bezoar, and another without vertice. the Verticus is taken from the Beast: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent v. § 499.

1630 Feare and opinion makes it rellish well, | Whils Bezoar stone, and mighty Mithridate, | To all degrees are great in estimate: John Taylor, Wks., sig. H 6 vol..

1646 many Simples ...as Senna, Rhubarb, Bezoar, Ambregrus: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep. Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 20 (1686).

1665 many minerals and stones of lustre, as Jacynths, Jasper, Chrysolite, Onyx, Turquoise, Serpentine, and Granats: Pezars and Pearls also (than which no part of the World has better) are no less valuable: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 314 (1677) — Nuts...in colour and shape not unlike the Beazer; the kernell tasted like an Acon: vb., p. 382.

2 the Persans call it Pezar and Pa-zahar is of two sorts; found both in Asia and America.. It is off found in the stomach or maw of a Goat in Pegu, and upon the Indian Mountains: ib.

the Persian Wild-goat (Capra Aegagrus), also called bezoar-goat.

1614 the King hath Deare, Rammes, Veruathoes or Beazors, Lyons, Leopards, and wolues: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 38.

Variants, 15 c.—19 c. bezoar, 16 c. bezaar, 16, 17 cc. bezar, bezahar, 17 c. beaser, besar, beasor, beso(h)ard, bezoart, 18 c. besaar.

[Mod. Lat. and Fr. besahar, besaar, besoar, fr. Arab. bā-zahr, bādāzahr, fr. Pers. pād-zahr, = 'counter-poison'.]

bezonian: Eng. fr. Sp. See besogno.

bezzo, pl. bezzi, sb.: It.: a small coin worth about a farthing.

1617 Touching the brasse moneys, twentie soldi make a lire, two soldi or three susines make a gagetta, two betsi or three quarrines, make a soldo or marketta, and four bagatines make a quarrine: F. Moryson, Itm., Pt 1 p201 1641 At a word, threy livres. I'll not bate you a betsio: Antiquary, iii r, in Dodsley-Hazhtt's Old Plays, Vol XIII p 460 (1875)

*bhang: Anglo-Ind. See bang.

bhat, bhaut, bawt, sb.: Hind. bhāt: a professional bard in India. Many bhats act as sureties, and in N. W. India used to secure travellers from Rajpoots (see Rajpoot).

1775 The Hindoo rajahs and Mahratta chieftains have generally a Bhaut in the family, who attends them on public occasions sounds their praise, and proclaims their titles in hyperbolical and figurative language: FORBES, Or Mem, in 89 (1813) [Yule] 1810 Siva, wiping the drops of sweat from his brow, shook them to earth, upon which the Bawts, or Bards, immediately spraing up: M. Graham, Fournal, 169 (1812). [tb.] 1828 A 'Bhat' or Bard came to ask a gratuity: BP. Heber, Narrative, II 53 (1844) [tb.]

bheesty, bhisti, sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. bihishtī,='a person of paradise (bihisht)': a servant who supplies water for a family, carrying it in a goat-skin slung on his back.

1781 I have the happiness to inform you of the fall of Bijah Gurh on the 9th inst. with the loss of only 1 sepoy, 1 beasty and a cossy killed: Let, in Ind. Gaz, Nov 24. [Yule] 1810 If he carries the water himself in the skin of a goat, prepared for that purpose, he then receives the designation of bheesty. WILLIAMSON, V. M., 1 229 [1b] 1861 Calcutta is supplied with excellent water, brought from the numerous tanks throughout the city by water-bearers or bahisties (familiarly called beesties by the English), who carry it in large leathern bags: Chambers, Eucycl, s. v. Calcutta.

1882 a bhisti, a water-carrier: M. Crawford, Mr Isaacs, ch. xi p 231 1884 Before General M— reached the tents his bheestie overtook him: F Boyle, Borderland, p. 158.

bholiah: Anglo-Ind. See bauleah.

*biais, sb.: Fr.: slope, slant.

*1876 sleeves of medium size with broad biass: Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

bianco, sb.: It.: lit. 'white', name of an old kind of coin.

1617 ten bolignei make one bianco, and two brasse quatrines make a susine: F. Moryson, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 291.—two lires of *Genoa* make about three lires of Milan, foure brasse quatrines make a soldo, nine soldi make a bianco: 10, p. 292

bibelot, sb.: Fr.: trinket, small object of vertu.

1882 Ouida, in Belgravia, Vol. xlvi p. 453. 1886 In her own eyes she was indeed living in a state approaching to penury, but the spectacle of her pictures, her furniture and her bibelots had impressed John with a very different idea: M. Crawford, Tale Lone. Par., Vol. II ch. vi. p. 131.

*bibliomania, sb: quasi-Gk. coined from $\beta\iota\beta\lambda lo-\nu$,='book', and $\mu\alpha\nu la$,='madness' (see mania): extravagant passion for books, esp for rare or exquisite books.

1809 Bibliomania, or Book-madness: DIBDIN, Title.

biblioteca, sb.: It.: library.

1645 The biblioteca is painted by P. Perrugino and Raphael: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 191 (1872).

bibliothēca, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. βιβλιοθήκη,='book-case', 'library', in Late Gk.='Bible': a library, a bibliographer's catalogue, a series of books. [N. E. D.]

*hibliothèque, sb.: Fr.: library. Anglicised in 16 c. as bibliothèke.

1549 He [Alcuinus] muche commendeth a biblyotheke or library in Yorke: Bale, Conci. Leland's Journ. [T.] 1601 dedicating his Bibliotheque, containing all the bookes that ever were written: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 35, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 523

Variants, 17 c. bibliotheicke, bibliothec, bibliothek, bibliotheck. [N. E. D.]

biceps, adj. and sō.: Lat. adj. biceps,—'two-headed': name of the muscle on the front of the upper arm, often used as representative of muscular strength.

*biche-de-mer: Eng. fr. Port. See bêche-de-mer.

biddikil: Eng. fr. Port. See binnacle.

*bidet, sb.: Fr.: pony. Perhaps Anglicised by Jonson (1630 Chloridia, Wks., p. 656/2, Ed. 1860).

1762 sometimes I shall take a bidet—(a little post-horse) and scamper before: Sterne, Letters, No. xxvi. Wks., p. 749/2 (x839).

bidri, bidree, biddry, sb.: Hind. Bīdrī: name of a city in the Deccan, applied to a kind of damascening in metals upon a ground of pewter alloyed with copper.

1794 You may have heard of Bidry Work. Europ Mag, 209 [N E D] 1886 Bidri Ware one of the most interesting forms of metal work met with in India flat pieces of silver, cut into various patterns are inlaid upon a metal surface, consisting of an alloy of copper and zinc Art Yournal, Exhib. Suppl,

bieluga: Russ. See beluga.

a 1662 we saw a Fisher-man, who coming close by our Ship-side, took a Bieluga, or white-fish, which was above eight foot long, and above four foot broad. It was somewhat like a Sturgeon, but much whiter: J. Davies, Ambassadors Traw, Bk. iv p 123 (1669)

*bien aimé, phr.: Fr.: well beloved, darling. Louis XV. was called le bien aimé.

1848 William, bien aimé: LORD LYTTON, Harold, Bk. 1 ch. i p. 9/2 (3rd Ed.)

bien chaussé, fem. -sée, phr.: Fr.: well shod, with neat boots or shoes.

1819 I, who could worship the cloven foot itself, bien chaussée, was fascinated with the one I beheld: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III ch 1. p 18 (1820) 1841 nimbly moving their little feet bien chaussé. Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1 p 272

*bien entendu, phr.: Fr.: 'well understood', of course, to

1863 And I was not penniless, bien entendu: C Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. I p 190 1864 When such hopes were hinted in her presence by the charitable-minded among her own sex—the married ladies, bien entendu—Barbara shrugged her pretty shoulders: G A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch Iv p 68

bien ganté, fem. -tée, phr.: Fr.: well gloved, with neat gloves.

1883 Her first object should be to preserve their delicacy of form and colour; her second to be always bien gantée: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. III ch. i p. 8

*bienséance, sb.: Fr. fr. bienséant,='well-befitting': decorum, propriety, good breeding, convenience; in pl., the demands of good breeding and propriety, the proprieties.

demands of good breeding and propriety, the proprieties.

1681 ye bienseance of that place to France will prove an irresistible temptation. Stavile Corresp., p. 238 (Camd Soc., 1858). 1711 the Rule of observing what the French call the bienséance in an Allusion Spéciator, No 160, Sept. 3, p. 234/2 (Morley). 1754 he is a personage of a very portly appearance, and is quite master of the bienseance Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch axxix. Wks., Vol iv p. 218 (187). 1778 let us simple individuals keep our honesty, and bless our stars that we have not armies at our command, lest we should divide kingdoms that are at our bienséance. Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 92 (1858). 1790 But setting apart the consideration of bienseance, I doubt of the truth of your conclusion: T. Reid, Corresp., Wks., p. 82/2 (1846). 1812 Without reflection or concern for any thing but her own accommodation and the bienseances of her situation: Edin Rev., Vol 20, p. 190. 1815 every thing flattened down to a smooth surface of bienseance in his niece towards her high judicial guests: Lady Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol 111. ch. hii p. 107 (1810). 1841 and out of this sum the bienséances compelled me to sacrifice five-sixths: Thackeray, Misc Essays, &c., p. 398 (1885). bef. 1849 I could not immediately reconcile myself to the bienseance of so singular a welcome: E. A. Por, IVks., Vol 1 p. 258 (1884). 1887 Man's physique as well as his mental power had increased during his evolution from a barbaric state into a condition of bienséance: Altheneum, June 4, p. 741/2

*bien-venu(e), sb.: Fr. bien-venue: welcome. Anglicised

*bien-venu(e), sb.: Fr. bien-venue: welcome. Anglicised as ben-venue.

1393 To ben upon his bienvenue The first, which shall him salue: Gower, Conf., 1. [N. E. D.] 1593 Thus Longshanks bids his soldiers Bien venue. Preele, Edw. I., p. 379/2, l. 17 (1861). 1599 I having no great pieces to discharge for his ben-venue or welcomming in, with this volley of rhapsodies or small-shotte he must rest pacified: NASHE, Lent. Stuffe, in Harl. Misc., VI. 138 [Davies] 1600 the Armada had leave to depart thence with more thanks of the citie, than they had for their first bien-venue thither: Holland, Tr. Ling. Bly vyn. 1600. Tr. Levy, Bk. xxvi. p 599.

*bīga, sb.: Lat., earlier bīgae, pl.: a pair of horses, a chariot and pair.

1851 the repetition in the circular room of the Biga is the best that remains: J. Grison, in Eastlake's Lt/ɛ, p. 185 (1857). *1877 a personage standing in a biga driven by an aurrga and followed by two swordsmen: Times, Feb. 17. [St.]

bigama: Late Lat., fem. of bigamus (q. v.): (a woman) living in bigamy, living as the wife of two husbands.

1597 Greater is the wonder of your strickt chastitie, than it would be a nouell to see you a bigama: WARNER, Addit. to Albion's England, Bk. II.

bigamus, pl. bigami, adj. used as sb.: Late Lat.: living in bigamy, living as the husband of two wives.

abt 1375 Crist was not bigamus ne brake not his matrimonye: Wyclif, Sel. Wks., 1. 87 (1869). [N. E. D.] 1535 for by the takynge of the seconde wife he is made bigamus: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 147 vo. 1604 So as yf he came not to be trigamus with Bucer, yet was he bigamus at least: R. Parsons, Three Conv. of Engl., Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 353.

bigarreau (pl. -eaux), bigarroon ($\angle = \angle \prime$), sb.: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr.: name of the large white-heart cherry which is variegated (Fr. bigarré) light yellow and red.

1664 CHERRIES Morocco Cherry, the Egriot, Bigarreux, &c.: Evelyn, Kal Hort., p 210 (1729).

biggin, biggen (4=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. béguin, fr. beguine (q. v.): a child's cap, a night-cap, coif.

1530 Byggen for a chyldes heed, beginne Palsgr. 1597 he whose brow with homely biggen bound Snores out the watch of night Shaks, II Hen IV, w 5, 27 1609 a courtier from the biggen to the night-cap, as we may say: B Jonson, Sil Wom, ni 2, Wks. p. 222/1 (1860). 1639 ha made him barristei, And raw'd him to his satin cap and biggon: City-Match, iv. 7, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. XIII. p. 288 (1875).

bigotera, sb.: Sp.: a leather case for the whiskers.

1642 the other [Spaniard] hath a leather bigothero to laye upon them [his mustachos] all night HOWELL, Instr For. Traw, p. 31 (1869).

*bijou, pl. bijoux, sb.: Fr.: jewel, trinket; also, metaph. any small work of art or architecture, distinguished by exquisite taste or artistic excellence. Also, attrib.

quisite taste or artistic excellence. Also, attrib.

1699 The other Room had in it a vast quantity of Bijon, and many of very great Price, but the Siam Pagods, and other things from thence, were very odd: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p 201 — Amongst the Bioux made at Paris, a great quantity of Artificial Pearl is to be had, of divers sorts. the, p 142 1747 This little rural byou was Mrs Chenevik's: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11 p 36 (1857) 1749 both my picture-rooms being completely filled, the great one with capital pictures, the cabinet with byoux. Lord Chesterfeith, Lett., Bk 11 No xlix Misc Wks, Vol 11 p 355 (1777) 1818 "a cask of Waterford sprats, or some sort of a pretty bougue for my friends." "Byou," interrupted Miss Crawley: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol 11. ch. i p 46 (1819). 1836 regarded as mere bijoux of architectural taste. Edin. Rev., Vol. 63, p 221. 1843 the prettiest little bijou of a runned abbey ever seen: Thackenay, fr Sk Bk, p. 129 (1887) 1865 her bujou theatre: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol 1 ch xxi. p. 311. 1880 They say his house is a perfect little bijou: Miss Yonge, Pillars of the House, Vol 11. ch. xxx. p. 161 1888 Turquoise blue the Egyptians used abundantly for statuettes, vases, and bijoux many centuries before Danius was born: Athenæum, Oct. 13, p. 488/2.

bijouterie, sb.: Fr.: jewellery, small articles of vertu. Webster gives the partially Anglicised form bijoutry, citing

1815 they have improved every article of bijouterie to the highest pitch of excellence: J Scott, Visit to Paris, App, p. 315 (2nd Ed). 1826 a correct taste for poodles, parrots, and bijouterie: Lord Beaconspield, Vivo Grey, Bk II ch II. p. 32 (1881) 1847 All covered with glittring bijouterie and hair: Barham, Ingolds Leg., p. 416 (1865) 1885 There are not even specimens of old European bijouterie, though the Sultans must for hundreds of years have been receiving presents from European Courts: Spectator, Dec. 12, p. 1646/2

bilander, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. bijlander: a two-masted vessel used (orig. in Holland) for coasting and canal traffic. The word is adopted in Sp. in the form balandra, meaning a small vessel of burden.

1687 Why choose we then like bilanders to creep | Along the coast, and land in view to keep: DRYDEN, Hind & Panth., I 128. 1762 crooked, d'ye see, like the knees of a bilander. SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. i Wks., Vol v p. 5 (187). 1845 A balandra, or one-masted vessel of about a hundred tons' burden: DARWIN, Voy. Nat, vii. 134 (1873). [N. E D.]

*bilbo (∠ ∠), bilboa, bilbow(e), sb., also attrib.: Eng. fr. Sp. Bilbao, a town famous for swords and hardware generally.

a sword of especially good steel.

I. a SWORD of especially good steel.

1584 trust not too much to bilbow blade, nor yet to fortunes fickle trade:
CL. Robinson, Plaas. Del., p. 58 (1880)
1591 Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth fet, | Nor costly Oricalche from strange Phoenice: Spens, Mulopot, 77.
1595 You may thank God the long staff and the bilbo-blade crossed not your coxcomb: Perle, Old Wives Tales, p. 452/t, l. 26 (1861).
1598 to be compassed, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head: Shakes, Merry Wives, iii. 5, 172.
1630 Thy Bilboe oft bath'd in the blood of Foemans: John Taylor, Wes., sig. Bb 4rol. bef. 1658 Whom neither Bilbo, nor Invention pierces, | Proof, even 'gainst th' Artillery of Verses: J. Cleveland, Wes, ii p. 50 (1687).
1676 Stand, you Dog' offer once more to run, and I'll put Bilbow in your guts: Shadwell, Libertine, ip 14.
1682 Upon brown Bilbo hand he laid: T. D., Buller's Ghost, Canto I p. 15.
1693 Tell him, I say, he must refund—or Bilbo's the Word, and Slaughter will ensue: Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 7, Wks, Vol. I. p. 55 (1710). I. p 55 (1710).

2. a swordsman.

1598 I combat challenge of this latten bilbo: SHAKS., Merry Wives,

bilboes $(\bot \bot)$, sb. pl., in combin. bilbo(o): Eng. perhaps fr. Sp. Bilbao, see bilbo: an iron bar furnished with sliding shackles to be fastened on prisoners' ankles, the bar being generally secured to the deck of a ship.

1557 I was also conueyed to their lodgings... where I sawe a paire of bilbowes: In R Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. I. p. 295 (1598). 1600 I laid him in the bylboes; threatning to cut off his head: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III p. 262. 1604 methought I lay | Worse than the mutines in the bilboes: SHAKS., Ham, v. 2, 6. 1622 I put hym in the bilboes to cowle his feete till morning: R. Cocks, Diary,

Vol I p 95 (1883) 1625 the Flemmings put into the Bilbowes three Blackes: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol I. Bk. iv p 515. 1634 no whippings, no Prisons, Stockes, Bilbowes, or the like: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p 81. 1684 the captam of the place took him and told him he should go to the bilboes, and then be hanged: I Mather, Remark Provid, in Lib of Old Authors, p 38 (1856) 1695 Now a Man that is marry'd, has as it were, d'ye see, his Feet in the Bilboes Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 4, Wks., Vol. I p. 395 (1710)

bilboquet $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr., partly naturalised, but -qu-=k: two or more pointed sticks or pins connected by a line for measuring out garden beds; also, a cup-andball.

1616 For round workes, you must have an instrument, commonly called the Gardners Bilboquet: Surflet & Markham, Countr Farm, 256 [N E D.] 1801 Bilboquets, battledores and shuttlecocks, she acknowledged were no bad things: M Edgeworth, Good French Governess, p 109 (1832).

biliment: Eng. fr. Fr. See abiliment.

billa vēra, phr.: Late Lat.: a true bill. A Grand Jury finds a true bill, or ignores the bill, namely the indictment, according as they decide that a criminal case should or should not go before the jury at assizes.

1615 The bill of his indictment was found by the grand inquest to be billa vera on Thursday last: J Castle, in Court & Times of Yas I., Vol 1 p. 380 (1848). bef 1658 Who ever knew an Enemy routed by a Grand Jury and a Billa vera? J Cleveland, Wks., p. 73 (1687). bef 1733 Then the Ignoramus Friends had let the Indictment go Billa vera; and his Lordship had stood his Trial per Pares. R. North, Examen, I. II. 159, p. 120 (1740).

*billet-doux, pl. billets-doux, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'sweet note', love-letter.

love-letter.

1659—71 Wycherley, Plain Dealer, in Leigh Hunt's Old Dramatists (1880) [T L. K Olphant] 1676 You are he that have pester'd me with your Billets Doux: your fine little fashionable Notes it'd with silk: Shadwell, Virtuoso, ii. p 19. 1682 Kind Billet Deux perfum'd with Kisses: T D. Buller's Ghost, Canto I. p 12. 1691 I've had to-day a dozen billet-doux: From fops, and wits, and cits, and Bow-street beaux. Dryden, King Arthur, Epil, 1 1693 by and by clap a Billet doux into her hand: Congreve, Double Dealer, iii. 5, Wks, Vol. I. p 215 (1710) 1711 a Lover chanting out a Billet-doux: Spectator, No. 29, Apr. 3, p. 49/1 (Morley) 1713 'Twas then, Belinda, if report say true, Thy eyes first open'd on a Billet-doux: Pope, Rape of Lock, I. 118, Wks, Vol. I. p. 175 (1757) 1736 I with. a bill [may] appear half as agreeable as a billet-doux: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 5 (1857) 1763 remforcing these with billet-doux songs, and verses: Shoullett, France & Italy, vii. Wks., Vol v. p. 297 (1817) 1803 This billet-doux was received on the very day appointed for lady Delacour's last interview with the quack surgeon. M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 38 (1832) 1819 the bulletins from the army were the billet-doux in which her lovers might read their chance of success. T. Horp, Anast, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 375 (1820) 1840 the occasional presentation of a sippet-shaped billet doux: Barham, Ingolds. Leg, p. 69 (1865). 1880 Yes, indeed...it is the saddest of billet-doux: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. Alvii. p. 315.

billiards ($\angle =$), sb. pl., in combin. billiard-: Eng. fr. Fr. billard, = 'a cue', hence, 'the game of billiards': a name of several games played on a billiard-table with ivory balls which are driven by a stick called a 'cue', according to the rules of the particular game played. The table is smooth and level, covered with a tightly stretched green cloth, and surrounded by a raised elastic cushion.

1591 With dice, with cards, with balliards: Spens., Prosopop., 803. 1606 Let it alone; let's to billiards: Shaks, Ant. and Cleop, ii 5, 3. 1748 he having lost the greatest part of his allowance the night before at billiards. SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 28 (1817). 1785 a dice-box, and a billiard mace: COWPER, Task, iv. Poems, Vol II. p. 100 (1808). 1809 There is a magnificent pavilion, in which is a billiard-table and refreshments of all kinds: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. 2006.

[The Fr. billard seems to mean 'ball-stick', fr. Fr. bille, ='ball' (which is translated in the form balliards), 'small bowl', 'log of wood'.]

biltong, sb.: S. African Du.: strips of lean meat, mostly cut from the rump, dried in the sun, the African charqui.

Variants, beltong, bell-tongue. [N. E. D.]

[The name billing,='rump-tongue', is due to the dried strips of meat looking like smoked neat's-tongue.]

*bimbashee, sb.: Turk. bing-bāshī,='captain of a thousand': colonel.

1819 So far from heeding a Bimbashee, with about eighteen hundred men, whom Mavroyeni sent about the middle of October: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. xv. p. 329 (1820). **1876 I was conducted to the Bimbashee, an old man, who, finding me not much impressed by his attempts to alarm, became pleasant, and provided me with coffee and cigarettes: Times, Nov. 24. [St]

binchuca, benchuca, sb. See quotations.

1826 In the summer this abode is so filled with fleas and binchucas, (which are bugs as large as black beetles,) that the whole family sleep on the ground in fiont of their dwelling; CAPT. HEAD. Pampas, p. 17. 1845 an attack...of the Benchuca, a species of Reduvius, the great black bug of the Pampas; C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. xv. p. 330.

binjarree: Anglo-Ind. See brinjarry.

binnacle, bittacle ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. bitacola, Sp. bitacula, bitacora: the box or case in which a ship's compass is placed, which stands on a pedestal in front of the steering apparatus.

BISCIA

apparatus.

1622 So the pieces being usually made fast thwart the ship, we brought two of them, with their mouths right before the biticle: Famons Recovery of Ship of Bristol, in Arber's Eng Garner, Vol 1v p 602.—We washed the ship, put everything in good order as we could, repaired the broken quarter, set up the bitucle, and bore up the helm for England 'b', p 605 1625 the report of the peece did teare and breake downe all the Bitickell, and compasses: Purchas, Pitgrims, Vol. 11 Bk vi p. 895. 1626 In the stearage roome, the whip, the bittakell, the trauas boord, the Compasse: Capt J. Smith, Wks., p. 793 (1884). 1684 As for the compass in the biddikil, the north point was turned clear south: I. Mather, Remark. Provid, p. 65 (1856) 1773 Bittacle [not Binnacle] Johnson (Author's last Ed.) 1797 The binacle is furnished with three apartments, with sliding shutters. the two side ones have always a compass in each to direct the ship's way; while the middle division has a lamp or candle with a pane of glass on either side to throw a light upon the compass in the night, whereby the man who steers may observe it in the darkest weather, as it stands immediately before the helm on the quarter deck. Encyc. Brit.

Variants. 17 C. biticle. bitickell. bittakell, biddikil. 17 C.—

Variants, 17 c. biticle, bitickell, bittakell, biddikil, 17 c.— 19 c. bittacle, 18, 19 cc. binacle, binnacle.

The early form bittacle is ultimately fr. Lat. habitaculum, = habitation, 'lodge' (cf. It. abitacolo, Fr. habitatle). The word orig. meant a shelter for the steersman. The change to binnacle in the last quarter of 18 c. may be due to the case containing two compasses, which would suggest binocle; Prof. Skeat however supposes a confusion with Eng. bin.]

biogenesis, sb.: badly coined fr. Gk.: generation of living

organisms from living matter.
[Coined by Prof. Huxley in 1870, fr. βlos,='life', and γένεσις,='generation'. It ought to be biogenesia; see abiogenesis.

biondo, fem. bionda, adj.: It.: blond, blonde.

1817 in walked a well-looking and (for an Italian) bionda girl of about nineteen: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol III. p. 340 (1832).

biovac: Eng. fr. Fr. See bivouac.

*biretta, birretta, ber(r)etta, barretta, sb.: It. berretta, Sp. bireta, Fr. barette: a cloth cap with a square top worn by priests and superior ecclesiastics. Now almost confined to the Roman Catholic clergy. Anglicised in 19 c. as barret (Scott), 'a soldier's cap'; beret, = 'a clerical cap', 'a Basque peasant's cap' [N. E. D.].

1598 Or his berretta or his tow'red felt. Bp. HALL, Sat., IV vii. 52 (1839).

biringal: Anglo-Ind. See brinjaul.

*bis: Fr. See encore.

*bis dat qui cito dat, phr.: Lat.: he gives twice who gives quickly.

bis peccare in bello non licet, phr.: Lat.: 'to make a mistake twice is not permitted in war', i.e. one mistake is fatal. The Latin for a maxim attributed to the Athenian general Lamachus (see North's Tr. Plut., sig. A 6 ro., Ed. 1612).

1603 in bello, bis peccare non licet: C. HEYDON, Def. Judic. Astrol.,

bisbiglio, sb.: It.: whisper, rumor, murmur.

1592 we are put into a Bisbiglio: Reliq. Wotton., p. 706 (1685).

biscacha, viscacha, sb.: Sp. bizcacha (English writers also give biscacho, viscacho): a rodent of S. America, belonging to the Chinchillidae, which lives in burrows.

1811 The French must naturally smile at such mistakes, as they did at Freziers calling the Guanaco a Viscacho, which is in reality, nothing more than a rabbit: W. WALTON, Perwitan Sheef, p. 125, — they afford furs and ornamental skins, equal to the Chinchilla, particularly the viscacha, which is a species of rabbit: ib., p. 175. 1826 The greatest danger in riding alone across the Pampas, is the constant falls which the horses get in the holes of the biscachos: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 53. 1845 the necessity of a theory being felt, they came to a conclusion that, like the bizcacha, the mastodon was formerly a burrowing animal! C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. vii. p. 127.

biscachero, sb.: Sp.: the burrow of a biscacha.

1826 and as I knew there were many holes and biscacheros, we then slackened to an ambling canter: Capt. Head, *Pampas*, p. 244.

biscia, sb.: It.: snake, adder, destructive worm. Mil. formation of a body of troops in the shape of a snake arranged in folds.

1555 his shyppes were daily more and more putrified and eaten through with certeyne wormes whiche are engendred of the warmenes of the water in all those tractes nere vnto the Equinoctial line. The Venetians caule these woormes

Bissas: R. Eden, Decades, Sect 1 p 153 (1885). 1591 If therefore you would make a single Bissa, observe the order set downe in this proportion: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 135.

biscione, sb.: It.: a great snake; Mil. a large biscia (q.v.). 1608 which reare led foorth amongst the trees in a bishion: Capt. J Smith, Wks, p. 16 1624 the souldiers first all in fyle performed the forme of a Bissone so well as could be. ib, p. 397.

bise, Eng. fr. Old Fr. bise; bisa, Late Lat.: sb.: name of a cold north or northerly wind in Switzerland and the adja-

bef. 1300 That it ne began a winde to rise | Out of the north, men calleth bise: Havelok, 724 1594 Our sails were split by Bisa's bitter blast Greene, Looking Glasse, p 134/2, l. 14 (1861) 1787 Geneva is very cold in winter, and the Bize, of all winds, is the most intolerable: P. Beckford, Lett fr. Ital, Vol. 1. p. 27 (1805).

bishion: Eng. fr. It. See biscione.

bisk. See bisque.

*bismillah, phr.: Arab. bismi-'llāh, 'in the name of Allah': a Mohammedan exclamation, often used as a Grace, or as an invitation to eat, and therefore found as a sb.

1704 every one says his Grace, and that is, Be, isme olloh; i.e. In the Name of God J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 16. 1786 they instantly set about their ablutions, and began to repeat the Bismillah Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 77 (1883) 1797 Encyc Brit 1813 They reach the grove of pine at last: ("Bismillah' now the peril's past...": Byron, Graone, Wis, Vol Iv p. 171 (1832). 1836 he recites very commonly the 112th chapter, but without repeating the bismil'lah (in the name of God, &c) before the second recitation: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt, Vol 1. p. 88 1860 taking up his spoon with a "Bismillah" (in the name of God), our host gave the sign to begin: Once a Week (Druses of Lebanon), July 28, p. 122/1.

bismuth $(\angle =)$, wismut, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. bismuth, wissmuth, wismut: one of the metals, which used to be called a semi-metal and Tin-glass. It is crystalline, hard, brittle, diamagnetic, reddish white in color, used for alloys.

1641 The especiall mineralls and metalls that give colours are these, viz. Copper, iron, silver, gold, Wismut, Magnesia, and granats John French, Art Distrill, Bk v p 163 (1651). 1797 Encyc Brit 1835 It is more likely that if it does not contract, like silver and bismuth, and many other metals, it does not at least vary its dimensions considerably. Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, by vix notes. ch xix. p. 294.

*bison (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bison, or directly fr. Lat. bison, pl. bisontes.

1. a kind of wild ox, called the aurochs (q, v).

1555 This tract is ful of wods in the whiche they hunt the beastes cauled Vros or Bisontes, which in theyr toonge they caule Elg. (that is) wilde asses: R EDEN, Decades, Sect. IV. D 305 (1885).

1601 goodly great wild beutfes: to wit, the Bisontes, mained with a collar, like Lions. Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H, Bk. 8, ch. 15, Vol I p 199.

2. the N. American buffalo (Bos Americanus).

1797 Encyc. Brit., s.v. Bos III.

*bisque1, bisk, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bisque: a term of Tennis, meaning odds of one point or stroke in a set, allowed by the one player to the other.

1656 BLOUNT, Glossogr 1679 you beat Sharper at a Bisk, and he beats me..we'll play with you at a Bisk, and a fault, for twenty pound: Shadwell, True Widow, 1. p. 8. 1797 The lowest odds that can be given, excepting the choice of the sides, is what they call a bisque, that is, a stroke to be taken or scored whenever the player, who receives the advantage, thinks proper: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Tennis.

***bisque², bisk,** sb.: Fr., and Eng. fr. Fr. bisque: rich soup made by boiling down various birds or fish; esp. crayfish soup. Anglicised as bisk in 17, 18 cc., often regarded as Fr.

1662 They fill the crust with Fish or minc'd meat, with Chibols and a little Pepper...Tis no ill dish, and may be called the Bisque of those parts: J. DAVIES, Ambassadors Trazu, Bk III p. 65 (1669). 1670 eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragusts, your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Oho's: SHADWELL, Sull. Lovers, v. p. 71. 1675 [a savoury dish of all sorts of small danties]: H. WOOLEK, Gentleuwoman's Companion, p. 119. 1818 Of an eel matelote and a bisque d'ecrevisses [of crayfish]: T. MOORE, Fudge Family, p. 128. 1884 I see that you like this bisque of lobster: J. C GOLDSMITH, Himself Again, ch. viii, p. 105. Again, ch. viii. p. 105.

bisque, applied to porcelain, is Eng., short for biscuit.

bissa: It. See biscia.

bisse: ? Port. See biza.

bissone: Eng. fr. It. See biscione.

bistī, sb.: Pers. (fr. bist,='twenty'): money of account, consisting of twenty dinars (see dinar).

1598 enery Bist is two pence halfepeny English, and in Russe money three pence: R. Haktuvr, Voyages, Vol. 1 p. 357. 1625 the Mann of Rice, [is worth] seuen Beste: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1415 1634 Larrees fashloned like point-aglets, and are worth ten pence, Skawhees foure

pence, and Bistees two pence: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p 151 (1st Ed). 1662 The Abas, the Garem-Abas, or half-Abas, which they commonly call Chodabende, the Scaht and Bisti, are of Silver: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav, Bk vi p. 223 (1669) 1665 Coins at this day used, are the Abbasses in our Money sixteen pence: Larree, ten pence; Mamoodee, eight pence: Shahee four pence Saddee, two pence; Bistee, two pence. Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 314 (1677).

bistouri, bisto(u)ry (4 = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bistouri, fr. Old Fr. bistorie, whence Caxton's bystorye.

1. a large dagger or knife. Obs.

1490 Eneas had a bystorye or wepen crysolite, as it were a lityl swerde crosseles: CAXTON, Eneydos, xvi. 65. [N. E. D.]

2. a surgical knife, of various forms, one of which is curved and pointed with the edge on the concave side. Anglicised in 18 c., but now often spelt as Modern Fr.

1748 An Incision made with a Bistory: Phil. Trans., XLV. 133. [N. E. D.] 1797 Bistoury: Encyc Brit. 1886 The scalpel and the bistouri are not instruments of Mr Payn's: Daily News, Aug. 26, p 3/1.

biticle, bittacle: Eng. fr. Port. See binnacle.

*bitumen, betumen, bittamen, sb.: Lat. bitumen. The form bitume is through Fr.

1. a kind of mineral pitch, asphalton (q, v).

1. a kind of mineral pitch, asphalton (q. v.).

1460 A vessel of wykyns, filled the joyntis with tow erde, cleped bithumen: CAPGRAVE, Chron., 30 [N. E. D.] 1480 bethyn and sulphur brennyng: CAXTON, Ornd's Met, xv. 1v [sb.] 1555 In this, they shewed them as it were a great and highe aulter buylded foure square of marble compacte together partly with the toughe cleye of Babilon cauled Bitumen, and partly with smalle stoones: R. EDEN, Decades, p. 189 (1885). 1577 Of the Betumen vvhich is a kind of Pitch. Frampton, Yoyfull Newes, fol. 6 re. 1580 Also there groweth ye finest Alum yat is, Vermilion, Bittament, Chrisocolla, Coporus, the mineral stone whereof Petreolum is made: J. Lyly, Euphues & his Eugl., p. 439 (1868). 1601 Asphaltites (a lake in Turre which engendreth Bitumen): HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N H, Bk. 2, ch. 103, Vol. 1 p 45. 1603 Bitumen, Allom, and Nitre veins: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 71 (1608) 1609 baskets and panniers burning, besmeared over with pitch and Bitumen: HOLLAND, Tr. Narc, Bk xx ch vin p 154. 1615 Bitumen. fetch from the lake of Asphaltes in Iury: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 134 (1632) 1627 Wilde-Fires, (Whereof the principall Ingredient is Bitumen,) doe not quench with Water: Bacon, Nat Hist., Cent. viii. § 783. 1629 a spring neere the middest of the Ile [Barbados], of Bitume: Capt. J. Smith, Wks, p. 906 (1884). 1646 That there is any power in Bitumen, Pitch, or Brimstone, to purifie the air from his uncleanness: Sir Th Brown, Pseud Ep. Bk. 1 ch. x. p. 31. 1789 Of amber and asphaltum, or bitumen of Judea, there was and still is great abundance: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1, p. 727 (1796) 1820 indeed at this day the finest bitumen is picked up on the shore in hard lumps, and this, when mixed with that of the wells, forms the best composition for pitching the sides of vessels: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sacily, Vol. 1 ch. v. p. 159. 1842 many founts of Asphaltic bitumen: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 376 (1865).

2. in Modern Chemistry, a general name of sundry inflammable substances, including naphtha, petroleum, asphalt, and elaterite (or elastic bitumen)

1635 Naphtha is a liquid bitume: Swan, Spec. M, vi. 297 (1643). [N. E. D.]
1672 a multitude of Metalline Ores, Marchasites of several sorts, Antimonies,
Timid-glass, Fluores, Talks of various Kinds, Sulphurs, Salts, Bitumens,
5-c.: R. Boyle, Virtues of Gems, p. 96
1797 BITUMENS, in natural
history, are oily matters, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which
are found in many places within the earth: Encyc. Brit.

*bivouac ($\angle = \text{ or } \angle = =$), biovac, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bivouac.

1. Mil. orig. a night-watch by a whole force (see first quotation); an improvised rest for the night without the apparatus for a regular encampment; also, a situation chosen for such a rest.

1702 Biovac. A Guard at Night performed by the whole Army; which... continues all Night under Arms before its Lines or Camp, to prevent any surprise. The Word Biovac is a Corruption of the German Weinach, which signifies Double-Guard. To raise the Biovac, is to return the Army to their Tents or Huts: Mil Dict. 1763 Biovac, biovacac, or biovac...is formed, by corruption, from the German weywacht, a double watch or guard. Trev. Dict. Univ.: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1826 bivouack: Subattern, ch. 2, 10. 1638. p. 40 (1828).

2. a rest for the night in the open air taken by travellers or others; also, the situation and scene of such a rest.

1819 we pressed forward, passing by our former bivouacs in the woods: BOWDICH, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1. ch vii. p. 155.

1854 I do not object to an occasional bivouac: F. W. Faber, Growth in Holiness, ch. viii. p. 117

The orig. meaning of the word is clearly 'extra-watch', but the Ger. Beiwache is probably an etymological refashioning of the Fr. The forms biouac, biovac, bihovac, represent the Fr. bivac, or its Teut. original, which is said to have been borrowed during the Thirty Years War, and of which the last part seems to have been -wacht.]

bix [-wort], sb.: perhaps the annatto-tree (see annatto), Bixa Orellana; or, as wort is hardly applicable to a tree, some plant from which a dye was got, as a substitute for true annatto, such as the turmeric plant. The Sp. bija probably represents an earlier bixa, whence comes the Bot Lat. Bixa; so that the first part of bix-wort is probably Sp.

1706 PHILLIPS, World of Words bixwort: MEADOWS, St & Eng Dict 1884 Achiote, Achote, heart-leaved

biza, byza, bizza, bisse, sb.: ? Port. (? fr. Malay): a weight used as money of account in Pegu; see ganza. A biza probably weighed from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of ganza, which metal seems to have been current in pieces weighing about 70 of an ounce, called ganzas.

1588 This Ganza goeth by weight of Byze, and this name of Byza goeth for the account of the waight, and commonly a Byza of a Ganza is worth (after our account) halfe a ducket, little more or lesse: T HICKOCK, Tr C Frederick's Voy., fol. 32 vo — a great fat henne for a Bizze a peece, which is at the most a penne: ib., fol 35 vo. 1598 great store of Dates, and sold for a bisse the batman. R. HAKLUYT, Voyagzs, Vol I p 391 1599 euery Byza maketh a hundreth Ganza of weight That money is very weighte, for fourthe Byza is a strong Porters burden: ib., Vol II 1 p 238.— the charges of two Byzes a moneth: ib, p. 230.— was sold for fifthe Bizze: ib., p. 242. 1797 BISA, or BIZA: Eucyc Brit

*bizarre, adj., also used as sb.: Fr.: odd, fantastic.

1. whimsical, capricious, fantastic, eccentric, extravagant; in Art, unusual, irregular, aiming at peculiar effect rather than beauty.

[1602 And doth not our minister shew himself more then Bizarro [marg. Bizarro in Italian a light and phantastical head] (I speak of him as understanding the Italian tongue) for bringing in Bizarius [an authority quoted by Sutcliffe] to so fond a purpose? R Parsons, Warn-Word to Hast Wast-Word, Pref. p. 12.] bef 1648 Her attire seemed as bizare as her person: Lord Herbert, Life. [N. E. D.] 1724 The novelty pleased, truly, but yet there was something wild and bizarre in it De Foe, Roxana, p. 157 (1875) 1742 he was so bizare in his dispositions, that he almost suppressed his collections and writings of the law: R North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 122 (1826). 1757 his [Ariosto's] bizarre mixture of the serious and comic styles Hume, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 262 (1825) 1804 Among other bizarre reflections that suggest themselves: Edin Rev., Vol. 4, p. 90 1821 he must not substitute what is merely bizarre. for what is naturally interesting: b., Vol. 35, p. 285. 1832 it was worn in a fashion—then uncommon, without being bizarre: Lord Lytton, Godolph, ch. xvii. p. 29/2 (New Ed) bef 1849 the Duke's love of the bizarre: E. A. Poe, Wes., Vol. 1, p. 160 (1884) 1883 the reading desk rests upon an eagle of bizarre aspect: C C Perkins, Ital. Sculpt, p. xliv 1885 The former vessels exhibit some excess of that taste for the bizarre. Atheneum, Aug. 15, p. 215/2.

2. Hortic. esp. applied to tulips and carnations, irregu-

2. Hortic. esp. applied to tulips and carnations, irregularly variegated with more than two colors, often used as sb.

1753 Bizarre, a term used among the florists for a particular kind of carnation, which has its flowers striped or variegated with three or four colours: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

Variants, 17 c. bizare, 18 c. bizarr.

[The word originally meant 'brave', 'smart', but like the It. *bizzarro*, has been degraded in meaning. Ultimately fr. Sp. and Port. *bizarro*, = 'courageous', 'generous', 'magnificent', of uncertain derivation.]

bizarrerie, sb.: Fr.: bizarre quality, bizarre character, an instance of bizarre character, style or conduct.

1747 an example of English bizarrerie: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. II p. 90 (1857) 1887 if, indeed, we can designate as guilt the bizarrerie of slandering an artist who has been humbled by his proud relative: Athenaeum, July 2, p. 13/2.

bizcacha: Sp. See biscacha.

bize: Eng. fr. Fr. See bise.

bizza: ? Port. See biza.

blachong: Malay. See balachong.

blague, sb.: Fr.: humbug, hoax, pretence, bounce.

1837 The largest, most inspiring piece of blague manufactured for some centuries: Carlvie, Fr. Rev., Bk. v. ch vi. p. 313. 1838 Delaroche ..is a very intelligent and agreeable man, with good manners, and without the blague and pedantry so often found in persons of this class: In H Greville's Diary, p. 128. 1887 He laughed at the blague of O'Connell: Athenaum, Nov. 19, p. 680/r.

blagueur, sb.: Fr.: hoaxer, bouncer.

1883 [It is] not the laughter of the true humourist, but that of the professional blagueur: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 467.

blanc, sb.: Fr. fr. adj. blanc, fem. blanche, 'white'.

1. white paint, esp. for the face, cf. Eng. 17 c. blanch, blaunch. See rouge.

2. a rich broth or gravy used for stews in French cookery.

1845 Blanc —A rich broth or gravy, in which the French cook palates lamb's head and many other things: Bregion & Miller, Pract Cook, p 40

blancard, sb.: Fr.: name of certain linen cloths woven in Normandy from half-bleached thread.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

*blanchisseuse, sb.: Fr.: laundress.

1883 It would hardly be proposed to introduce Chinese washerwomen into Berlin, and French blanchisseuses would shrug their shoulders at German prices. Daily News, Oct. 15, p. 5/3.

blancmanger, blancmange, sb.: Fr.: *lit.* 'white food'. The syllable *blanc*- was early changed to *bla-*, *blawe-*, *blo(w)-*; later into blan(c)k-.

I. a dish of minced meat (usually white meat) served with white sauce. *Obs.*, unless *Hist*. In this sense the last syllable was preserved.

abt 1386 ffor blankmanger that made he with the beste | A Shipman was ther wonyinge fer by weste: Chaucer, Prol, C. T., 387. 1413 Fruyter vaunte, with a subtylte, two potages, blaunche manger, and gelly: Boke of Kerruynge, in Babees Bk, p. 271 (Furnivall, 1868). bef 1447 Two potages, blanger mangere, & Also Iely: J Russell, 693, ib., p. 165 1603 their blamangers, Jellies, chawdres and a number of exquisit sauces Holland, Trult. Mor., p. 680. 1616 Blanck Manger B. JONSON, Dev. is an Ass, 1 6, Wks., Vol. II p 170 (1631—40) 1626 Blank manger, A custard: Cockeram, Pt. I (2nd Ed) 1627 Better than Blanck-Janger, or Ielly: BACON, Nat Hist, Cent i § 48 1823 feasting among his high vassals and paladins, eating blanc manger: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. v. p. 83 (1886).

2. a sweet jelly (often of isinglass) thickened and whitened with milk; also, a similar substance made by boiling cornflour in milk. In this sense the last syllable was generally dropped in 18 c. and occasionally restored in 19 c.

1769 To make Blomange of Isinglass Mrs RAFFALD, Eng. Housek., 195 (1778) [N. E. D.] 1797 Encyc. Brit 1808 A most sumptious entertainment was served up, first, a kind of blancmanger: Edin. Rev., Vol. 12, p. 330 1820 shewing unparalleled talent, and indeatigable industry, in the preparation of mortreux. blancmanger. SCOTT, Monastery, Wks, Vol. 11 p. 455/2 (1867) 1847 colder ices— | Blancmange, which young ladies say, so very nice is: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 418 (1865).

2 a. metaph. anything pleasant but unsubstantial. This use is a libel on the ancient and on the modern dish, both being very nutritious.

1798 they were the blanc manger of literature: Anecd. of Distinguished Persons, iv. 327

3. custard apple. Obs.

1604 [See anona].

blanquette, sb.: Fr.: a kind of pear.

*blase, past part.: Fr.: surfeited, cloyed, wearied by the pursuit of pleasures, enervated by satiety, having lost the faculty of healthy enjoyment.

1821 I meant...to have displayed him [Don Juan] gradually gâté and blasé as he grew older, as is natural: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p. 127 (1832). 1822 He had been, to use an expressive French phrase, too completely blasé even from his earliest youth. Scort, Pev. Peak, ch. xxxix, p. 442 (1886). 1823 A little "blasé"—'tis not to be wonder'd | At, that his heart had got a tougher rind: | And though not vainer from his past success, | No doubt his sensibilities were less: Byron, Don Yuan, xii. lxxxi. 1844 but we blasé's young roués about London get tired of these simple dishes: Thackeray, Misc. 25says, p. 254 (1885). 1864 innocent heterodox soul, blasé on toast and water: Carlyle, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol II p. 283 (1884). 1879 They are blasés, these people: Mrs. Oliphant, Within the Precincts, ch. xxxvi. p. 376.

blastēma, pl. blastēmata, sb.: Gk. βλάστημα,='a sprout'.

1. the formative material of animals, or of parts of animals.

1845 In the very young embryos of maumalia, as the sheep or calf, the cerebral mass in the course of formation contains, in the midst of a liquid and transparent blastema, transparent cells of great delicacy with a reddish-yellow nucleus: Todd & Bowman, *Physiol. Anat.*, Vol. 1. p. 228.

1847—9 [See ab origine]

2. Bot. the sprouting part of a seed; also, the thallus or frond of lichens.

1830 LINDLEY, Introd. to Bot.

blēchnon, -num, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. βληχνον,='a kind of fern': name of a genus of ferns belonging to the order *Polypodiaceae*, Hard-fern.

[1601] Of Ferne be two kinds, and they beare neither floure nor seed. Some of the Greeks call the one Pteris, others Blechnon: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 27, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 281.]

blemos, sb. pl. See quotation.

1861 She left the Æohan harp in the window, as a luxury if she should wake, and coiled hervelf up among lace pillows and eider blemos. C. Kingsley, Yeast, ch. ii. [Davies]

blend(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Blende, fr. blenden, = 'to dazzle'. 'blind', 'deceive': native sulphide of zinc, which looks like lead ore; the Derbyshire variety is called 'Black-Jack'. Also, formerly applied to other worthless ores.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl, Suppl

*bleuatre, sb.: Fr.: bluish, somewhat blue.

1876 a coup d'œil of wood, glen, mountain, and river, lost in the distance in a bleuûtre haze. LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, Log-Letters from the Challenger, ch vi p 341.

*blond, blonde (esp. fem.), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. blond, fem. blonde, = 'yellow-haired'. Only partly naturalised, the fem. form being often used where it would be required in French and the word often written as if foreign. [Caxton altered blonde to blounde to qualify 'hair' (Fr. chevelure, fem.). N. E. D.]

I. adj.: yellow, golden, light-colored (of hair); fair, with light hair and fair complexion.

1683 he had the Danish countenance, blonde, of few words: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 11 p. 192 (1872) 1813 they were so fair, and unmeaning, and blonde: Byron, in Moore's Lyfe, Vol. 11 p. 263 (1832) 1825 The blonde and novel charms of the English girl at once attracted the attention of Avellino: English in Italy, Vol. 1 p. 46. 1848 the young ladies blonde, timid, and in pink: THACKERAY, Van Fary, Vol. 11 ch xvl. p. 165 (1879). 1880 a good-looking blonde-bearded young fellow J. PAYN, Confident Agent, ch. ii p. 11. 1886 No blonde can answer to the demand of the Shakspeareans for a dark-haired woman: Athenœum, Feb. 20, p. 258/2.

2. sb.: a person whose hair and complexion are light. A blonde is a fair woman, opposed to a brunette (q. v.).

1822 Brenda, the laughing blue-eyed blonde: Edin Rev., 199. [N. E. D.] 1839 Mrs Tymmons had been a blonde, and consequently had subsided into a bay wig: Lady Lytton, Cheveley, II v. 143. 1885 She was one of those thin, under-vitalized blondes who do not wear very well: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. 1 ch. iii. p 21.

*blonde, blond, sb., also attrib.: Eng. fr. Fr. blonde, adj. with dentelle, = 'lace', suppressed: a silk lace of two threads twisted and formed into hexagonal meshes; also called blond(e) lace. Originally of raw silk, and named from the color.

1766 [See aigrette 1]. 1816 Triple blond ruffles: Scott, Antiq., vi. [N E D.] 1828 a high cap of the most dazzling blonde: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859)

*blouse, sb.: Fr.: a light, loose upper garment like a smock-frock, which used to be generally worn by the French peasants and workmen. Now Anglicised as if written blowze.

1828 neither wearers of plaid, nor devourers of portidge, but blousses and soupe maigre well supplied the want: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 100.

blucher, name given to stout half-boots, after the Prussian general, von Blucher; generally mispronounced as if Eng., and with -u- for -u-.

1831 pots, tobacco-boxes, Periodical Literature, and Blücher Boots: CARLYLE, Sart. Resart., Bk. 1. ch. iii [C E. D] 1854 stamping the heel of his blucher on the pavement: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 236 (1879).

bluette, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'spark', a light production of a witty or humorous character.

1887 'Un Parisien,' by M. Gondinet, [is] a delightful bluette: Athenæum, Jan. 1, p. 13/2.

blunderbus(s), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. donderbus, = 'thundergun' (bus = 'box', 'tube', 'gun-barrel'): a short hand-gun with a large bore widening towards the muzzle for scattering several balls at short range; hence, metaph. a noisy random talker, and (with reference to the first part of the compound)

1654 In the antient wars, before these Bombards, Blunderbushes, Peters: GAYTON, Fest. Notes, IV. xi 244. [N. E. D.] [1660—1685 I do believe the word is corrupted; for I guess it is a German term, and should be donderbucks, and that is, 'thundering guns,' donder signifying thunder, and bucks a gur: Exp. J. TURNER.] 1663—4 S. BUTLER, Hunderbucks. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1676 Enter Sir Nicholas creeping out with a Blunderbus: SHADWELL, Virtuoso, v. p. 75. 1728 Jacob, the scourge of Grammar, mark with awe, Nor less revere him, blunderbuss of Law: Pope, Dunciad, III. 150.

[The word is a half Eng. nickname for the clumsy, blundering weapon.]

boa, boas, pl. boae (boas), sb.: Lat.: name of a large Italian snake, one of which was, according to Pliny, killed on the Vatican Hill in the reign of Claudius, and an infant found whole inside it.

1. Zool. a name formerly given to the Pythons of the Eastern Hemisphere, but now confined to the large serpents of America of which the best known species is the Brazilian Roa constrictor

1601 Of monstrous great Serpents, and namely of those called Boae HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N H., Bk. 8, ch 14, Vol 1 p. 199. 1626 Boas, a Serpent of that bignesse, that being found dead, there was a childe found whole in his belly. Cockram, Pt III (2nd Ed) 1797 [Ten species are mentioned, some Eastern, some American]: Energy Brit. 1830 a serpent of the boa species. E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p 135 (2nd Ed)

a long fur tippet, suggesting the shape of a snake, worn by women round their necks.

1836 Ladies' boas, from one shilling and a penny half-penny: Dickens, Sk Boz, 225/1 (1850) [N.E. D.] 1870 The tail is used in the manufacture of boas: Jeats, Nat. Hist. Comm., 276. [ib.]

*boa constrictor, sb.: Mod. Lat.: 'boa which squeezes': name of a species of very large serpent of the genus Boa, which often exceeds twelve yards in length; the name was commonly given to large Asian and African serpents.

1797 BoA...4. The constrictor. The flesh of this serpent is eat by the Indians and the negroes of Africa: Encyc. Brit. 1840 [the Captain] Talks of boa-constrictors, and hons, and apes: BARHAM, Ingolds Leg, p. 186 (1865).

Boanerges, the name given to the two sons of Zebedee (Mark, 111. 17), 'which is, The sons of Thunder': hence, a powerful preacher or speaker.

bef. 1617 The crying out of some Boanerges, some sonne of thunder: HIERON, Wks, II. 465. [N.E. D] bef. 1658 Where are her Boanerges? | And those rare Brave Sons of Consolation? J CLEVELAND, Wks, p 243 (1687) 1886 The man that wrote this was something other than a presumptions Boanerges: Athenæum, Dec. 4, p. 739/2.

[Written in N. T., βοανηργές, perhaps=Aram. bnē regaz, = sons of anger.]

bobbery, sb.: probably fr. Hind. bāpre (see next art.): noise, confusion, disturbance.

1816 The muse now blushes to disclose The bobbery that here arose: 'Quiz', Grand Master (Adventures in Hindostan), xi 48. [N. E. D.] 1830 When the band struck up [my Arab] was much frightened, made bobbery, set his foot in a hole and nearly pitched me: Men. of Col. Mountain, 106 (2nd Ed.) [Yule] 1866 But what is the meaning of all this bobbery? G. O. Trevelyan, Dawk Bungalow, p. 387. [2b.]

bobbery-bob, interj.: Anglo-Ind. for Hind. bap-re bap, ='O father, father!' expressing surprise, pain or grief. Compare the British schoolboy's invocation 'My Aunt'. Bāp-re is also used by itself or repeated.

1782 there were 8 or 10,000 people assembled; who at the moment the Rajah was turned off, dispersed suddenly, crying 'Ah-bauparee!' leaving nobody about the gallows but the Sheriff and his attendants, and a few European spectators: PRICE, Tracts, Vol. 11 p. 5. [Yule] 1834 They both hastened to the spot, where the man lay senseless, and the syce by his side muttering Bapre bapre: Baboo, i. 48 [10] 1863—4 My men laised the cry, 'A bear, a bear!' 'Ahi! bap-re-bap! Oh, my father! go and drive him away, 'said a timorous voice from under a blanket close by: Lewin, Fly on Wheel, 142. [10]

bocardo, bokardo, coined by Schoolmen: name of the fifth mood of the third figure of syllogisms, indicating by the three vowels that the first premiss is a particular negative, the second an universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative, both premisses having the same subject. See quotation fr. Wilson.

1509 Nowe is in hande plato | Another comyth in with bocardo and pheryson | And our goeth agayne a fole in conclusyon: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. 1.

1552 | Bo- | Some battail is not to be eschewed | Carr | Eury battail is full of much miserie. | Ergo some miserie is not to be eschewed:

do Ergo some miserie is not to be eschewed:

T. WILSON, Rule of Reas., fol. 61 vo.

1588 FRAUNCE, Lawiers Log., fol. 104 vo.

1717 From Darit to Bocardo vary: PRIOR, Alma, iii. 1453.

1827 [See baroco].

bocardo2, the name of the prison in the old north gate of Oxford, taken down in 1771; hence, generally, prison, dungeon.

1550 Was not this [Achab] a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast into bocardo or little-ease? Latimer, Serm. bef. Edw. VI., fol. 105. C [Nares]

1571 Doctor Story was apprehended by the officers, and laid in Bocardo: T. Colwell, Life, &c. of John Story, in Phanix Britanicus, p. 290 (1732).

1583 then to Bocardo goeth he. where he shall bee sure to lye: Stubbes, Anat. Ab, fol. 77 %.

1694 Call out the beadles and convey them hence | Straight to Bocardo: Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 164/2, l. 6 (1861). abt. 1600 And if you remaine in Bocardo untill you have proved this consequence, and reduced it to any lawfull moode or figure, you should never come forth alive: Apol. agst. Def. of Schisme, p. 141.

bocasin(e), boccasin(e), boucasin, bokesy, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. boccasin, boucassin: a kind of fine buckram like taffeta. used for lining. The form bokesy is direct fr. Sp. bocaci.

1485 vij ulnæ de blakke bokesye una toga lyned cum bokesy: Inv. Ripon Ch. Acts, 366. [N E. D.] 1611 Boccasin, Boccasin. Cotgr. 1 Bocasine: Johnson

bocca, sb.: It. bocca, = 'mouth': one of the holes or mouths of a glass-furnace through which the melting-pots are put in and taken out: boccarella (It. dim. of bocca), a smaller opening on either side of a bocca of a glass-furnace.

1797 On each side of the bocca or mouth is a bocarella or little hole, out of which coloured glass or fine metal is taken from the piling pot: Encyc Brit,

*boccale, sb.: It.: a decanter, a measure of wine, containing about one quart English.

1617 a vessell of wine containing thirty two boccali and a halfe· F. Moryson, Itin., Pt 1 p. 163. 1797 Encyc Brit

*bock, sb.: Fr.: orig., a Schoppen of Bock-bier, a strong German beer drunk in Spring; then, a glass or mug of any beer (nearly 11 pints English)

1882 those "after hours" when briefless barristers and journalists out of work congregate over their coffee, their absinthe, or their bocks: Standard, Jan 2, p. 6.

1887 At the cost of a few halting verses of pretentious licentiousness poured forth before a bock, you pass for a great man during one whole evening: Athenaum, Jan. 1, p. 10/3.

*bodega, sb.: Sp.: wine-cellar, wine-vaults, wine-shop. This name is now to be seen in the streets of London, and elsewhere in England, applied to the wine-vaults of a particular firm as a kind of trade-mark. Same der. as boutique.

1887 He gives a clever description of a Spanish bodega Athenaum, Oct. 1, p. 436/1. 1888 Pleasant gossip on Jerez, its bodegas, its life, and on other matters concerning the growth and consumption of sherry: $V \stackrel{co.}{\sim} Q$. 7th S, v. 58.

*Boeōtia, a district of Greece, situated north of Attica, the inhabitants of which were in ancient times as distinguished for their stupidity as were their neighbours of Attica for intelligence. Hence (though Boeotia contained Mt. Helicon, a celebrated haunt of the Muses, and could boast of the poet Pindar and the general Epaminondas), the name represents stupidity, dulness.

Hence, Beeotian, adj. and sb.: dull, stupid; a stupid igno-

rant person, a dullard.

1786 A dim Bœotia reigns in every skull. Wolcott (P. Pindar), Ep. Boswell, Wks., I 313 (1794) [N.E.D.] 1864 Is Beauty or Bœotia to blame? G A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol I ch. iii. p 44.

1603 Hercules.. being a yong man still, and a plaine Boeotian, abolished all logicke at first: Holland, Tr Plut Mor., p. 1356

*boer: Du. See boor.

bœuf à la mode, plir: Fr.: alamode beef, a plat of alamode beef. See à la mode 3 a.

1822 a well-seasoned veal pie, a bœuf-a-la-mode, plenty of the best vin du pays, and even a dessert: L Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 34.

boffeta: Hind. See bafta(h).

*Bohea, Bohea (tea), name of a range of hills in China, the Vu-i-shan (dialectic Bu-ī, Bo-ī), given formerly to the finest kinds of black tea, both to the leaf and the beverage, but now to the worst quality.

1698—1707 FARQUHAR, Beaux' Stratagem, in Leigh Hunt's Old Dramatists (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1712 Peco, and Bohea-Tea: Spectator, No. 328, Mar. 17, p. 478/2 (Morley). 1717 To part her time twixt reading and bohea, | To muse, and spill her solitary tea: POPE, Misc., Wks., Vol. vi. p. 44 (1757). 1818 Fum deals in Mandarins, Bonzes, Bohea: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 152. 1836 Bohea is a corruption of Vuee Shan, the hills where they are principally grown. J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 152. 1843 the muffins and bohea: THACKERAY, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 316 (1887).

Bohēmia, a kingdom forming part of the Austrian empire. The name is now used to signify the life of a gipsy or any person of irregular and unconventional habits; also, a community of, or district inhabited by, such persons, esp. those who being interested in Literature, Art, Music, or the Drama, live a free and easy life. This usage, with that of the adj. Bohemian, in corresponding senses, was introduced from the French, who associated Bohemia (la bohème) with gipsies, by Thackeray.

*Bohemian, adj. used as sb. See preceding article.

I. sb.: 1. a gipsy.

1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words.

I. sb.: 2. a person interested in Literature, Art, Music, or the Drama, who leads a free and easy life, without caring for the conventionalities of polite society.

1883 Old stories .show him [Fielding] as the ideal Bohemian: Sat Rev., Vol. 56, p. 303/1.

II. adj.: 1. gipsy (adj.).

II. adj.: 2. adj. to I. 2, pertaining to a social Bohemian, or to social Bohemians.

boiserie, sb.: Fr.: wainscoting.

1833 the walls of the state-chambers were painted or sometimes lined with curious carved boisserie. J DALLAWAY, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 312.

bojar: Russ. See boyar.

bokardo. See bocardo1.

bolas, so. pl.: Sp., pl. of bola, = 'ball': an instrument used by the natives of S. America for entangling and catching animals; see quotations.

1826 he was swinging horizontally above his head the bolas or balls, I perceived he was hunting for ostriches. CAPT. HEAD, Panhas, p 81. 1845 The Guaso is perhaps more expert with the lazo than the Guacho, but from the nature of the country, he does not know the use of the bolas. C. DARWIN, Fourn Beagle, ch. MI. p 250. — The bolas, or balls, are of two kinds: the simplest, which is chiefly used for catching ostriches, consists of two round stones, covered with leather, and united by a thin plaited thong, about eight feet long, the child page of the control of the contro long. 16., ch. 111. p 44.

*bolero, sb.: Sp.: a lively Spanish dance in triple time; also, the air accompanying such a dance.

1787 The happiness to see Madame Mello dance a volero: J Townsend, Journ Spain, 1 331 (1792) [N. E. D.] 1809 And when, beneath the evening star, | She mingles in the gay Bolero, | Or sings to her attuned guitar | Of Christian knight or Moorish hero: Byron, Childe Harold, 1 lyxiv (6, 184 draught).

1832 distinguished herself in a bolero with a handsome young dragoon W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 25 — noted for her skill at dancing the bolero ib., p. 249.

1845 capering, dancing in cachucas, Boleros: Barram, Ingolds. Leg., p. 266 (1865)

1887 Brighter and more pleasing is the composer's Caprice Espagnol, a piece in the manner of a bolero: Athenæum, Oct 8, p. 471/2. Oct 8, p. 477/2.

bolia, bolio: Anglo-Ind. See bauleah.

boligneo, bolineo, sb.: It.: a small coin. See quotations.

1617 ten bolignei make one bianco, and two brasse quatrines make a susine, sive make a boligneo, seuen make a gagetta of *Venice* · F. Morvson, *Itin.*, Pt. 1 p. 291. — From hence we hired a boat for foure bolinei and foure quatrines: *ib*, p. 92.

bolino, sb.: It.: burin, a tool for engraving on metal, esp. on copper.

1662 The utmost efforts and excellency of the bolino: EVELYN, Chalcogr, 57 (1769) [N E D]

*Bologna, a town in Italy, which has given a name to a large kind of sausage. The name also qualifies several substantives to form scientific terms. Perhaps polony (q. v.) is a corruption of this name.

1596 As big as a Bolognian sawcedge: NASHE, Saffron Walden, Wks., 111 162 (1883-4). [N. E. D.] 1750 [See Bayonne]

*bōlus, pl. bōli, bolus(s)es, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\beta\hat{\omega}\lambda_0s$, ='clod', 'lump of earth'. Often Anglicised as bole, esp. in the combin. bole armeniac, found as early as Chaucer.

1. a pill.

1662 make thereof lytle balles called Boli: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr.

Pt. III. fol. 23 v. 1601 Bole, is the forme of a medecine when it may be given in grosse manner at a knives point to the quantitie of a nutmeg at a time, untill the whole receit be taken: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Vol. II. sig. A lii v. 1671 don't I know thou hast taken Bushels of Pills and Bolus's enough to purge all the Corporations in the King's Dominions: Shadwell, Historists, i. p. 4. 1745 this sugar-plum was to tempt him to swallow that bolus the Princess of Denmark: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 34 (1857).

1756 And here, at any Time, may be had a Receipt for a Bolus: Gray's Inn Yournal, Vol. I. p. 125 1806 patiently swallowing the response, like a bolus without venturing to inquire what it contains: Berbsford, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 140 (5th Ed.). 1842 green potions, and boluses: Barham, Ingolds. Leg. p. 216 (1865). 1863 bolus-eyed people [the Chinese]: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 198 p 216 (1865). Cash, Vol. 1. p. 198

- a small ball of any substance.
- a kind of fine clay, also called bole.

1598 The Hilles of this Iland are redde like Bolus: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. II. p 265 (1885). 1672 duly disposed Earths and Bolusses: R. Boyle, Virtues of Gens, p. 169. 1818 The whole of the eminence consists of several layers of red, blue and white bolus: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. II. p. 151.

bolye, sb.: corrupted fr. Ir. buaile, = 'a place for milking cows', or buailidh, = 'an ox-stall', 'cow-house': a place of safety for cattle or men.

1598 to keepe theyr cattell, and to live themselves the most part of the yeare in bolyes, pasturing upon the mountayn, and wast wild places: Spens., State

 $Ir_{\rm r}I$., Wks, p $6_{30}/r$ (1883) — the people that thus live in those Bolyes growe therby the more barbarous, and live more licentiously then they could in townes: ib , p 630/2

bombace, -bage, -base, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bombace, = cotton', 'cotton wadding'; altered in 16 c. to bombast(e).

the down of the cotton-plant, raw cotton

1555 cotten which groweth on certain trees called Gossampini, this cotton, is otherwyse called Bombage or sylke of the trees R. Eden, Newe India, p 13 (Arber, 1885) — ropes of bombage cotton. th, p. 30 1568 From all meate soft, as wooll and flace, bombaste and winds that bloe: T Howell, Arb. Amile, 61 (1879) [N E D] 1578 fayre white cotton, or the downe that we call Bombace: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk vi p 679. 1624 garments of Silke or Bombace: Sir J Harrington, in Babees Bk, p 255 (Furnivall, 1868) 1654 Saffron, Bombace, Annis and Coriander seeds: S Lennard, Parthenop, Pt. I. p. 48

2. cotton wadding used as padding.

1547 for 8lb of bumbast to the bodies of the same maske, at 12d the lb 8s Lasely MSS., p. 71 (1835) 1577 But bumbast, bolster, firsle and perfume G GASKOIGNE, Steele Glas, Epil., p. 82 (1868). 1883 these Dublets stuffed with foure, five or six pounds of Bombast at the least STUBBES, Anat Ab, Pt 1. p. 55 (1877) 1635 A body that needed not the common helpes of rectifying its proportion by bombace or the like. J HAYWARD, Banish'd Virg, 149. [N. E. D.]

3. metaph. padding, stuffing, generally in form bombast $(\bot \bot)$, bombaste, bumbast(e).

1573-80 No bombast or paintry to helpe deformity GAB HARVEY, Lett. Bk, p. 103 (1884) 1588 We have received your letters full of love And. rated them | At courtship.. As bombast and as lining to the time: Shaks, L L L, V 2, 791.

inflated speech, grandiloquent language, fustian. 3 a. It is difficult to say whether bombast is used attrib., or whether it is the past part. of the 16 c. vb. bombase, bumbase, fr. the sb. bombace.

1592 hanging on thy bombast nothing but infectious abuses. Greene, in Book Collector's Misc, p. 15 (1871)

1628 Some astouishing bumbast:
J. Earle, Microcosm., p 81 (1868)

1662 A sermon to the university, the stuff, or rather bombace, whereof we have set down in our 'Ecclesiastical History': Fuller, Worthes, III 34 (1840). [N.E.D.]

1760 the style, a mixture of bombast, poetry and vulgarisms. Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 314 (1857)

[As the earliest instance hitherto recorded has the form bumbast, the word ought to be found at a still earlier date.]

*bombardier ($\angle = \underline{\mathscr{U}}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bombardier.

1. a soldier in charge of a bombard.

1560 Smithes, Masons, Ingeners, Bombardiers: Whitehorne, Arte Warre, 82 (1573) [N. E. D] 1611 Bombardier, A Bumbardier: Cotgr. 1743—7 They boasted they had formed an army...consisting of. two hundred and fifty bombardiers: Tindal, Contin Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 758/1 (1751).

2. a non-commissioned officer in the Artillery of the British Army.

bombardo, sb.: It. See quotation.

1724 BOMBARDO, is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Bassoon, or Bass to a Hautboy: Short Explic. of For Wds in Mus Bks.

*bombardon(e), $\angle =$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. bombardone,='a large bombardo': a brass instrument like an ophicleide in tone.

*bombasine ($\angle = \angle \prime$), bombazine, sb.: Eng. fr. It.: a fabric of silk and worsted. Also, attrib.

1555 This cotton the Spaniards call Algodon and the Italians Bombasino: R. EDEN, Voyages, fol. 5 v. 1598 In Persa is great abundance of Bombasino cotton, & very fine: R. HAKLUVT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 394 1599 the Silke or Bombycine fleece: vb., Vol. II. ii. p. 30 1665 The floors.. were spread some with Velvet stuft with Down or fine Bombasine: Sir Th HERBERT, Trav. p. 185 (1677) 1766 But who is that Bombasine Sir Th HERBERT, Trav. p. 185 (1677) as a statement of the wages of twenty weavers of fine bombazines, alapines, and paramattas, which averaged thirteen shillings and supence: J. James, Worsted Manuf., p. 483.

[From It. bombasino (whence Fr. bombasin), fr. Low Lat. bombacynus, adj. of bombax, fr. Lat. bombyx, fr. Gk. βόμβυξ, ='silk-worm', 'silk', 'cotton'.]

bombast: Eng. fr. Fr. See bombace.

Bombastes Furioso, the name of the hero, and the title of a burlesque opera by W. B. Rhodes, 1810, in which the bombast of modern tragedy is ridiculed.

*bon, fem. bonne, adj.: Fr.: good, kind. The masc. is also used as sb., 'the best', 'goodness', 'merit'; also as interj., 'good!', 'well!'. Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as bon, bone, boon, boun. It forms part of several Fr. phrases and words, some of which were Anglicised in Mid. Eng., e.g. bonair(e),

bonairete, bonchef, bon gre. Bon is often found written as if an adj. in cases where it is now joined to another word or connected by a hyphen.

bon accueil, phr.: Fr.: 'good reception', due honor, protection.

1622—3 Sir Horace Vere came hither this day fortnight, kissed the king's hand, and had otherwise bon accreet, both of the prince, lord marquis, and all the court: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol II. p. 363 (1848). 1833 He [Cartign] was very gay and amusing, and proud of being, as he said, the means of the bon accreeil of the English actors at Paris: H. Greville,

bon bastinado, phr.: quasi-Foreign; see bon and bastinado: good beating, sound thrashing.

bef. 1733 he let him escape only with a bon Bastinado. R. North, Examen, 1 iii 60, p 169 (1740)

bon camarade, phr.: Fr.: good comrade, worthy friend.

1848 ven not my bon camarade, Count of the Normans: Lord Lvyton, Harold, Bk. 11 ch 1 p 32/2(3rd Ed) 1860 he affected, too, the bon camarade in his manners. Whyte Melville, Holmby House, p 160. 1865 the free, frank, bon camarade communion of a friendship that was closer than brotherhood; Ouida, Strathmore, Vol 1. ch xiv. p 222.

bon compagnon, phr.: Fr.: good companion, jovial companion. Anglicised in 16 c. as boon (bone) companion.

bef. 1733 what they call a Bon Compagnon: R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 27, p 602 (1740).

bon courage, phr.: Fr.: good courage; partly naturalised and used as adj. (unless there be some error) in the second quotation.

1600 Go to, old soldiers, & redouted servitors, with bon-courage set over the river Iberus a new armie: Holland, Tr Livy, Bk xxvi p. 617.

1644 the Earl of Stamford. is boon-courage. Merc. Brit., No 22, p. 172.

bon enfant, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'good child', good fellow, pleasant companion.

1836 I was presented to Thiers He is very merry and bon enfant, and quickly enters into conversation. H. Greville, Diary, p 105. 1848 Look, Madame Crawley, you were always bon enfant, and I have an interest in you, parole d'honneur THACKERAH, Van. Farr, Vol. II ch. xxix p. 330 (1879). 1883 He was always and to everyone bon enfant: Sat. Rev., Jan. 6, p 3.

bon goût, bon goust, phr.: Fr.: good taste.

1709 I'm afraid he must have resolv'd, had he liv'd now, not to have eat at all, or at least without the Bon Goust: Mrs. MANLEY, New Atal., Vol. I. p. 105. 1712 the Gentlemen of the Bon Goust in the Pit would never have been put to all that Grimace: Spectator, No. 396, June 5, p. 576/x (Morley)

bon gré mal gré, phr: Fr.: '(with a) good will (with a) bad will': willy nilly, whether one will or no. Bon gré alone is a refashioning of the early bon gre(e), adopted in 14 c.

1818 And now, you may depend upon it, bon gré, malgré, we shall be fated to stop at this Lis—something: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1 ch. iii. p 153 (1819) 1830 the mother is constantly in attendance, to enforce their being devoured bon gré malgré: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p 233 (2nd Ed.) 1848 he walked, bon gré, to battle. Lord Lytton, Harold, Bk. vi. ch. vii. p. 143/2 (3rd Ed.).

*bon jour, phr.: Fr.: (a) 'good day!', a formula of greeting; hence, as sb. in Eng. use, (b) a civil greeting.

a. 1591 Signor Romeo, bon jour' there's a French salutation to your French slop: Shaks., Rom, ii 4, 46.

1603 painted Singers, that in Groues doe greet | Their Loue-Bon-vours, each in his phraze and fashion: J. SYLVESTER, Tr Du Bartas, Babylon, p 337 (foo8).

1823 the landlord entered,—answered Maitre Pierre's bon jour with a reverence: SCOTT, Quent. Dur., ch. iii p. 61

1588 To-morrow. we'll give your grace bonjour: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 1854 THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 59 (1879).

*bon marché, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'good market', cheapness: title of a large ready-money drapery establishment in Paris, now borrowed by English tradesmen.

bon mot, pl. bons mots, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'good saying', a witty saying, witticism.

witty saying, witticism.

abt. 1730 Swift. [T. L. K. Oliphant]

1747 The jokes, the bons mots, the little adventures, which may do very well in one company, will seem flat and tedious, when related in another: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. I. No. 97, p. 210 (1774)

1755 The bon-mot in fashion is that the staff was very good, but they wanted private men: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. II. p. 486 (1837).

1759 His answer, which is recorded amongst the Laconic bons mots: E. W. Montagu, Anc. Rep., p. 31.

1763 His answer, which is recorded amongst the Laconic bons mots: E. W. Montagu, Anc. Rep., p. 31.

1766 The flattering, fashionable tribe, [Each stray bon-mot to her ascribe: H. More, Florvo, 598, p. 39.

1804 It became absolutely a fashion, during the reign of terror, to make bon mots on the way to be guillotined: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 85.

1818 I didn't know what might have been the bon mot of London in the present day: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy. Vol. II. ch iv. p. 204 (1819).

1836 Lord Harrowby told me of rather a good bon mot of Pozzo's: In H. Greville's Diarry, p. 91.

1853 he certainly cannot be suspected of pilfering a bon mot from the Dauphin: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., v. p. 246 (1857).

bon présent, phr.: Fr.: kind present.

1600 Then, forsooth, he sendeth his letters unto us, with a goodly shew of a bon-present: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk XLI. p IIII.

bon ton, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'good tone', good style, good breeding, fashionable manner, fashionable society, fashion.

breeding, fashionable manner, fashionable society, fashion.

1747 I agree with you, that Leipsig is not the place to give him that bon ton, which I know he wants Lord Clessterflet, Lett. Bk ii No xx Misc Wks., Vol. II p. 319 (1777)

1756 It is the bon ton now to die: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 8 (1857)

1766 But then her Acquantance would never have known | Miss Shedkin Ap-Leek had acquir'd a Bon Ton. C ANSTEY, New Bath Guida, Let. x.

1771 Her character before marriage was a little equivocal, but at present she lives in the bon ton, keeps card-tables, gives private suppers to select friends Smollett, Humph Cl. p. 38/2 (1882)

1786 Knew what was proper to be known, | Th' establish'd jargon of Bon-ton: H. More, Florio, 6, p. i. 1818 whose foreign grace she placed at once to the account of supreme English bon ton: Ladv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 21 (1819)

- a bon-ton dinner table: 10, ch. ii. p. 89

1844 there is not less passion than of old, though it is bon ton to be tranquil' Lord Beaconsfield, Coningsby, Bk iv ch. xi. p. 228 (1883).

*hon vivant few honne wivents didner for the first coold.

*bon vivant, fem. bonne vivante, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'good liver', one fond of good living, a gourmand.

1785 GROSE, Classical Diet of Vule, Tongui. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1805. Anacreon, as we all know, was a bon vivant, and thought that good wine was not to be despised: Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 147 1812. C. *, who loves his bottle, and had no notion of meeting with a *bon-vivant* in a scribbler Byrox, in Moore', Life, Vol. 11. p. 158 (1832). 1814. The Major was somewhat of a bon vivant, and his wine was excellent Scort, Waverley, ch xalv p. 260 (188-) 1822. Moreau was brave, indolent and a bon vivant. Edin. Rev., Vol. 37, p. 177. 1848 the repasts of Egyptian bon-vivunts. THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. 11. p. 18 (1879). 1884. We tried Cherif Pasha, a pleasant bon vivunt, who did not mind interference particularly. Spectator, Apr. 12, p. 478

bon viveur, phr.: Fr.: bon vivant, perhaps rather stronger in meaning (as viveur by itself='high liver', 'free liver'), suggesting other pleasures than those of the table which constitute the main idea of bon vivant.

1865 an old English bon viveur: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xx p. 207. 1888 Mr Rogers has said and eaten as many good things as those excellent bons viveurs: Athenæum, Feb. 11, p. 171/3

*bon voyage, phr.: Fr.: good voyage, good journey; also, good wishes for a good journey or voyage, the expression of such wishes. Partially Anglicised in 15 c.—17 c.

Such wisnes. Fartially Anglicised in 15 c.—17 c.

1494 One broughte forthe a bolle full of mede to drynke vpon bon vyage: Fabyan, Vi. cci. 225. [N E D] abt. 1582 Three goulden mazurs vp skynckt for a bon viage hoysing: R Stanyhurst, Tr Virgit's Aen., Bk III. p 81 (1880) 1600 euery man determined lustily to worke a fresh for a bone voyage: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III p. 72 1600 to wait the first good day of wind and weather, to take the seas for a bone-voiage, and with Gods grace and favour to set saile for Affricke: Holland, Tr Livy, Bk xxix p 728 1618 such a hopefull boon Voyage: Howell, Lett, 1 iii. p. 5 (1645) 1626 A flown sheate, a faire winde and a boune voyage: Capt J Smith, Wks, p. 798 (1884). 1689 After this, aswinging glass was put about to the Bon Voyage: R. L'Estrance, Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu, p 51. 1848 you may add that I wish him a bon voyage: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 1, ch. xxv. p. 273 (1879).

bona, sb. pl.: Lat.: 'goods', neut. nom. pl. of bonus, adj.: forms in combin. several legal terms: as bona mobilia, ='movable goods'; bona notābilia,='noteworthy goods', i.e. personal estate of the value of £5 or more; bona peritūra, = 'perishable goods'; bona vacantia, = 'unclaimed goods', i.e. goods without an owner.

*bonā fidē, phr.: Lat.: with good faith. Commonly pronounced #= #= by English, the proper Lat. pronunc. being pedantic. Originally a legal term.

I. adv.: in good faith, honestly, trustworthily, genuinely.

1555 and I indeed bona fide made my consideration: Cranmer, Remains, p. 224 (1846).

1591 my meaning is plainly and bona fide, confessing all the abuses that can truely be objected against some kind of Poets: Str. John Harington, Apol. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II p. 122 (1815)

1598 His speeches were to be mused at, if he spake bona fide: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk. IV p. 120.

1600 he dealeth not soundly and bona fide in treaties of peace: Holland, Tr Livy, Bk. XXXII. p. 830.

1612 therefore it is better without vsing this vinprofitable diligence to let me possesse it bona fide, untill the true Lord shall appeare by some way lesse curious and diligent: T. Shellton, Tr Don Quizote, Pt. III. ch. ix. p. 212. bef. 1670 I think bona fide, there was no man born more like to Emmestes in our Divine Poet Mr. Spencer's Description: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 19, p. 14 (1693).

1672 I'll tell you, Sir, sincerely, and bona fide: G. VILLIERS, Rehearsal, I. p. 41 (1868).

1760 I think bona fide to the strength of the stren

2. adj.: genuine, real, honest. Perhaps originally used with verbal nouns.

1802 Their simplicity...consists...in the positive and bona fide rejection of art altogether: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 65.

1812 the conflagration may have

been caused by a bona fide discharge of the electric fluid. 1b, Vol 19, p 328, bef. 1863 I take the letters off the tray, which of those envelopes contains a real bona fide letter, and which a thorn? THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p 42 (1879) 1871 actual transcripts of bona fide originals.) L. Voung, Mem of C. M. Young, Vol. II. ch am p 110. 1878 a bona-fide transaction: J Pivin, By Proxy Vol. ii. ch am p 110. 1878 These are bona fide portraits of the Queen. Times, Apr 18 [St.] 1882 The bona fide traveller farce would be nothing to that Daily Telegraph, Nov. 6, p. 5/3.

*bona fides, phr.: Lat.: Leg.: good faith, genuineness, honesty of intention.

1789 one can hardly be too cautious of denying the bona fides of an antagonist in a philosophical dispute T. Reid, Corresp, Wks., p. 74/2 (1846) 1829 did we even grant the utmost bona fides to him who relates the military exploits of a hostile nation Edin. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 393 1882 he asked the Jury to consider the bona fides of the accusations against him. Standard, Dec. 20, p. 2

bona roba, phr.: corrupted fr. It. buona roba, ='good stuff', 'fine gown', 'fine woman': a handsome girl, a smart courtesan.

COURTESAIN.

1597 we knew where the bona-robas were and had the best of them all at commandment. SHAKS, II Hen IV, in. 2, 26

1610 A rich yong widdow—

F Good' a bona roba? B. JONSON, Alch, in. 6, Wks, p. 634 (1616)

1621 a faire and beautifull person, a brave Bonaroba, a bella Donna. R. Burton, Anat Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem 6, Subs. 3, Vol. II p. 375 (1827).

1663 he'll see what a bona roba she is grown. DRYDEN, Wild Gallant, iv. Wks, Vol. I p. 58 (1701)

1675 Aldo. such Bona Roba's! IVoad. One I know indeed; a Wife- but Bona Roba's say you. — Kind-Keeper, 1 I, Wks, Vol. II. p. III.

1675 the glittering Bona Robas of our times: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 56

1824 having been in her day a strapping bona roba, she did not even yet neglect some attention to her appearance. Scott, Redgantilet, Let x. p. 97 (1886). 1886 Four titled ladies dividing their spoil were compared with an equal number of bona robas portioning out the petty booty filched from their paramours of St. Giles's: Athenaeum, Feb. 13, p. 226/1.

bona si sua norint, phr.: Lat.: 'if they knew their peculiar blessings'. Virg., Georg., ii. 458, O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, | agricolas.

1619 Philosophie, which knowes to be knowne (bona si sua nôrint) and pusses up the mind with vanitie: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch i. p. 6 1619 in so much that the Oxonians and Cantabrigians—Bona si sua norint, were they sensible of their own felicity, are the happiest Academians on Earth. Howell, Lett., I. vii. p. 15 (645). 1651 Relig. Wotton, p. 7 (1654). 1748 The Irish might be a rich and happy people, bona si sua nôrint: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Misc. Wes., Vol. 11. App., p. 19 (1717).

bonae notae, phr.: Lat.: of a good kind ('brand'), of merit.

1704 an author bona nota, and an adeptus: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § i. Wks., p. 59/1 (1869).

bonagh, bonough, sb.: Ir. buana, buanadh,='a soldier': a regular soldier.

1600 [Tyrone's] wealthe...wilbe in shorte tyme exhausted, by the maynteyninge of his Bonaghs: DYMMOK, *Ireland*, 51 (1843). [N. E. D.] 1633 Three hundred were Bonoughes, the best furnished men for the warre: T. STAFFORD, *Pac Hib*, iii. 43 (1821). [16]

bonaght, sb.: Ir. buanacht, = 'subsidy', 'military service': a tax formerly paid to Irish chieftains for the maintenance of regular soldiers.

1568 Bonaghtes due to the Queens Majestie for her Galloglasses: In Dymmok's Ireland, App., 88 (1843) [N. E D] 1598 services, of the which this was one, besides many more of the like, as Cuddeehih, Cosshirh, Bonaught, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like: Spens, State Irel., Wks., p 623/2 (1869). 1818 her tiernas or clans, her bonagh, sorohen, cuddy, shragh, or mart: Ladv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III ch. 1v p. 211 (1819).

bonana, bonano: Port. and Sp. See banana.

bonanza, sh.: United States Eng. fr. Sp. bonanza, = 'prosperity': rich ore; also attrib. yielding rich ore, yielding large profits. Orig. applied to rich silver mines on the Comstock lode.

1888 within 20 yards he struck bonanza: Times, Jan. 4, p. 7/6. 1888 make up their minds to sell their great bonanza and come back to England: Athenæum, Oct. 27, p. 552/x.

bonaret(s): Russ. See barometz.

bonāsus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\beta \delta va\sigma \sigma s$, ='a short horned ox of Aeonia': a bison or aurochs (qq.v.).

1607 a Bonasus, who in most things is like a cow: Topsell, Fourf. Beasts, p. 56. 1787 The horn of the Bonassus, or wild bull, is curious, as it is now unknown: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 298 (1805). 1826 Killed a boar as big as a bonasus, which was ravaging half Reisenburg: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. vii. ch. iii. p. 395 (1881).

*bonaventure, bonadventure, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bonne aventure, or Sp. buenaventura, or It. buonaventura, = 'good hap'.

 name of the mizen-mast next the poop when there were two mizen-masts.

abt. 1500 Some pulled up the bonauenture, Some to howes the tope sayle dyde entre: Cocke Lorelles B., 12 (1843). [N. E. D.] 1626 In great ships

they have two misens, the latter is called the boneauentuer misen. C LPT J Suith, Wis, p. 794 (1884)

2. a kind of fishing-ship.

1614 Busses, bonadventures, or fisher-ships: Way to Wealth, in Harl Miss., III $_{235}$ (Malh) [N E D]

3. a kind of medicinal powder.

? 1540 Of pouder called Bonaventure This pouder is good for all maner of spots in the eyes: Treas of poore men, fol. $x = v^2$.

4. good luck. Though the form is Anglicised the word or phrase is intended to be foreign.

bef 1529 Alas, quod I, how myghte I haue her sure? In fayth, quod she, by Bone Auenture: J Skelton, Bouge of Courte, 110, Wks, Vol I p 35(1843) bef. 1670 and steering by that Oraculous Wisdom, he never put forth into the troubled Waters for those Dignities and Foundations, but they came merrily to the Haven with Bon-adventure. J HACKET, Alby Williams, Pt I 36, p 29 (1503)

5. an adventurer.

1598 Oh sır, you are but bonaventure, not right spanish I perceave · Chapman, Blinde Begg , Plays, I 14 (1873) [N E D.]

*bon-bon, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'good-good', sweetmeat, comfit, sugar-plum.

1807 such feminine bon-bons as sweet-meats, rout-cakes, and the choicen kinds of fruit: Beresford, Miseries, Vol II p 59 (5th Ed) 1818 Where for hall they have bon-bons, and claret for rain: T Moore, Fridge Family, P 22. 1826 the bon-bon box of Madame Carolina: Lord Belconsfield, Viv Grey, Bk VII. ch. ii p 390 (1881) 1841 The godfather always sends the bon-bons and a trinket to the mother of the child: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol I p. 308. 1860 Various are the contrivances by which the safe delivery of a bouquet or bonbon is insured without throwing them:

Once a Week, Max. 24, p. 283/2

*bonbonnière, sb.: Fr.: a sugar-plum box.

1854 She commonly brought a beautiful agate bonbonnière full of gold pieces when she played: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1 ch xxx1. p. 362 (1879)

bon-chrétien, bon-chrestien, sô.: Eng. fr. Fr.: lit. 'good Christian', a name given to some kinds of pears and apples.

abt. 1575 Specially the Peare called bon Chrestien: Arte of Planting, 39.

[N E D.] 1621 [See bergamot]. 1664 Apples Golden Ducket,
Pippins, ...Winter Bon-Cretienne, John-Apple Evelyn, Kal Hort., p. 196
(1729). — Pears Winter Musk (bakes well) Winter Norwich, excellently baked,
Winter Berganot, Winter Bon-crestien, both Mural: ib., p. 191 1690 It is
in shape and colour very like ye Spanish Bon Christien: Hatton Corresp, Vol. II.
p. 146 (1878). 1699 some few Bon Christiens we tasted, not much better than
ours, but something freer of Stones: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 159 1703
Wood. Well Sir can you love my daughter? Rey. Ay, better than Beef and
Pudding—she's a Boncritten. T. Baker, Tunbridge Walks, p. 47. 1769 Take
three or four boucretiens, or other good winter pears. W. Verral, Cookery,
p. 208 1840 pears that vie with if they do not surpass in flavour, the finest
Jargonelle or Bon Chrétien, or Gloux-morceaux: Fraser, Koordistan, Sec,
Vol I. Let. i. p. 5

bongew, sb.: corruption of Jap. bugiyo: a superintendent. 1622 3 bongews, to looke the mariners were all retorned and had used their indeavours. R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p 7 (1883). — cheefe bongew or Vizroy: 10, p. 28.

bongrace, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bonnegrace (see quot. fr. Cotgr.): lit. 'good grace'.

1. a sunshade worn in the front of a bonnet or cap by women in the 16 c. and early in 17 c.

1530 The bone grace, le monfflet: PALSGR. 1533 Her bongrace which she ware with her French hood J. Herwood, Pardoner & Frere, in Dodsley-Hazliti's Old Plays, Vol. 1. p. 203 (1876) — For a boon-grace, Some well-favored visor on her ill-favored face — Dialogue of Prov. 1611 Bonne grace, Th' vppermost flap of the down-hanging taile of a French-hood (whence belike our Boongrace): COTGR.

2. a large hat or bonnet designed to shade the face.

1606 a broad brimd Hat [marg Or Bond-grace]: Holland, Tr Suct., p. 75. 1617 A bongrace bonnet: Fitzgeffer, Satyres. bef. 1658 Sure she hath had hard Labour; for the Brows have squeezed for it, as you may perceive by his Butter'd Bon-grace, that Film of a Demicastor: J. Clevelland, Wks., p. 81 (1687). 1818 a bon-grace, as she called it; a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English mandens when labouring in the fields: Scott, Hrt. Mid-Lothian, ch. xxviii. [C. E. D.]

3. Naut. a junk-fender.

Variants, 16, 17 cc. bonegrace, 16 c. bungrace, 17 c. boon-grace, bondgrace.

*bonhomie, bonhommie, sb.: Fr., formerly bonhommie, fr. bonhomme, = good man': cheery goodnature, easy humor, simplicity.

1779 that bon-hontmie, for which a child is whipped when it shouts on setting its own frock on fire: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 237 (1858). 1798 In speaking of Epigrams with what bonhommue he says: Anecd of Distinguished Persons, iv. 303. 1803 My lord swallowed the remedy with a bonhommie which it did me good to behold: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 48 (1832). 1809 He has precisely what the French term bonhommie: Edin. Rev., Vol. 13, p. 471. 1814 He has much bonhommie with his other good qualities:

Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol III. p 5 (1832) 1819 your indolence—your credulity—your bonhomie, if I may call it so. T Hope, Anast., Vol. II ch xvi p 364 (1820) 1856 He added to solid virtues an infinite sweetness and bonhomiee. Emerson, English Traits, avii Wks, Vol II. p 130 (Bohn, 1866) bef 1859 That most delightful of all things, bonhomie. In Leigh Hunt's Fancy and Imagination, p 197 (5th Ed) 1879 Pugn showed almost too much bonhomie accord with my romantic expectations. Sir G Scort, Recollections, ch ii p 89 1882 with more bonhomie than he had previously shown. J. H SHORTHOUSE, in Macmillan's Mag, Vol 46, p 183

bonhomme, sb.: Fr.: a French peasant. The representative name used in France to designate a peasant, answering to Eng. Hodge, is Jacques Bonhomme, = 'James Good-man'.

bonito, boneto, sb.: Sp. and Port. bonito: a kind of tunny (Thynnus pelanys), common in tropical seas. The name is also given to other similar fish.

also given to other similar fish.

abt. 1565 These Bonitoes be of bignesse like a carpe, and in colour like a mackaiell, but it is the swiftest fish in swimming that is: J Sparke, Y Hawkins' Sec. Voyage, p 61 (1878) 1612 Dolphins and Bonitaes W Biddulph, in T Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p 2 abt. 1620 How many sail of well-mann'd ships | As the Bonito does the Flying-fish | Have we pursued Beau & Fl., Double Marr, i I [Yule] 1622 50 roles drid bouto R Cocks, Diary, Vol 1, p 17 (1883). 1634 Tyrannicke Fishes, Dolphines, Bonetaes, and Albycores Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p 26 1764 While on the yard-arm the harpooner sits, | Strikes the boneta, or the shark ensares Grainger, Sugar-Cane, Bk II [Yule] 1773 numbers of the fish Bonnetta swam close to her: Boswell, Fournal of a Tour, &c., Oct 16 [16] 1845 The central and inter-tropical parts of the Atlantic swarm with flying-fish, and again with their devourers the bonitos and albicores. C Darwin, Journ Beagle, ch vii p 162

Variants, 17 c. bonita, 18 c. bon(n)etta, 17 c —19 c. boneto, boneta.

bonnana: Port. and Sp. See banana.

*bonne, adj. used as sb.: Fr., fem. of bon, = 'good'.

1. a good girl.

bef 1529 Systers and nonnes And littel pretty bonnes: Skelton, Image Hypocr, IV. 133. [N.E D.]

2. a (French) maid, a (French) nurse-maid.

1771 Do not forget me to your bonne. WILKES, Corr, IV 85 (1805). [N E D] 1828 an old bonne was quietly helping herself to some sweetmeat: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. XXIX p 83 (1859). 1848 Jos Sedley was left in command of the little colony at Biussels, with Amelia invalided, Isidor, his Belgian servant, and the bonne, who was maid-of-all-work for the establishment, as a garrison under him: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol I. ch. XXII p. 326 (1870) 1885 The summer breeze rustled the leaves of the hittle plane trees, and made merry with the long ribbon streamers of the bonnes' white caps: L. MALET, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. III ch. v. p. 122.

*bonne bouche, pl. bonnes bouches, phr.: Fr., lit. 'good mouth', 'a pleasant taste': a tit-bit, a dainty morsel (reserved pour la bonne bouche, i.e. to leave a pleasant taste after eating).

1756 he was reserving the notification of a legacy of at least ten thousand pounds for the bonne bonche: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p 13 (1857) 1786 His palate these alone can touch, | Where every mouthful is bonne bonche: H. More, Florio, 130, p 0. 1829 But we cannot refrain from treating our readers with a delicious bonne bonche of wisdom: Edin. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 184. 1837 The story of B. M is, indeed, a bonne bonche in its way: C. Mac Farlane, Renditt & Robbers, p 24. 1859 our giving the white bread from our knapsacks as a bonne bonche to the herdsmen: Once a Week, Sept. 24, p. 246/2. 1882 this man was capable of speaking the truth even to a woman, not as a luxury and a bonne bonche, but as a matter of habit: M Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. iv p. 69 1884 we give ourselves and our readers something better as a bonne-bouche: Spectator, Apr 12, p. 498/2.

bonne compagnie, phr.: Fr.: good company, well-bred society.

1845 Monsieur Sue has tried almost always, and, in "Mathilde," very nearly succeeded, in attaining a tone of bonne compagnie: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 16 (1885).

*bonne femme, phr.: Fr.: good woman.

*1876 bonne femme pocket: Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St]

*bonne fortune, pl. bonnes fortunes, phr.: Fr.: good luck, success, esp. in an affair of gallantry.

1748 he has had more bonnes fortunes, than ever he knew women: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 94, p. 204 (1774) 1818 you cannot.. consider this adventure in any other light than as a mere bonne fortune: LADV MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 111. ch. ii. p. 91 (1819). 1828 One morning, chance threw into my way a bonne fortune, which I took care to improve: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. v. p. 14 (1859).

bonne grace, pl. bonnes graces, phr.: Fr.: good grace, gracefulness; (in pl.) favor, good graces.

1642 well-instructed in his own Religion...if he carry this bon-grace about him: Howell, Instr. For Trav., p. 17 (1869).

1648 daring to treat with a king who standeth so ill in their bonnes graces: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 30 (1872)

1686 an introduction into your bonnes graces: Savile Corresp., p. 297 (1858).

1748 the women were loud in praise of my bonne grace: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xliii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 280 (1817).

bonne mine, phr.: Fr.. good appearance, good show, pleasant looks. Mil. to make a bonne mine; to make a show of force, to put on a good countenance when attacked, to make a feint of resistance. See mien.

1644 We expected they would have disputed our passage over the river Dun, but they onely made a bon-mine there, and left us the Toune of Doncaster to quarter in that night: SIR G DUDLEY, To Prince Rupert, p. 3. [Davies] 1671 I take out my Comb, and with a bonue mieu combe my Perriwig to the tune the Fiddles play: SHADWELL, Humorists, v p 66. 1681 And every thing so whisht and fine, | Starts forth with [sc] to its Bonne Mine: A Marvell, Misc, p 99. 1693 So well drest, so bonne mine, so eloquent, so unaffected: Congreve, Double Dealer, ni 6, Wks, Vol 1. p. 218 (1710).

*bonnet rouge, phr.: Fr.: the red cap of the French Revolutionists, taken as a type of their principles and spirit.

1809 the tyrant crowned with the bonnet rouge, may be as relentless as he who wields the sceptre: Edin Rev., Vol. 14, p. 238

1857 remembering the mortification of the bonnet rouge on the 20th of June: J W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., IV p 232

Bononian[-stone], stone of **Bologna** (q. v.): native sulphate of baryta found near Bologna, which has phosphorescent properties.

1646 It were a notable piece of Art to translate the light from the Bonoman Stone into another Body: Sir Th Brown, Pseud Ep, Bk III. ch. xxvii p 145

bonum, sb.: Lat., neut. of adj. bonus, = 'good': good, goodness.

1602 that bonum & malum ['and bad'], vertue and vice, religion and heresie: W Watson, Quoditbets of Relig & State, Pref, sig A 2 n. 1664. To prove that virtue is a Body, I That Bonum is an Animal: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt II. Cant. II. p. 65. 1696 it is bonum; though not bene ['well (done)'] There is a goodness in the acts performed, their matter and substance is good, though they want other ingredients of goodness: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks, Nichol's Ed, Vol. II. p. 115 (1865).

bonum omen, phr.: Lat.: a good omen.

1600 he tooke it for Bonum Omen: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p 158

*bonus ($\underline{ } \underline{ } \underline{ } \underline{ } \underline{ } \underline{ }$), sb.: apparently for Lat. bonus, adj.='good', used instead of bonum,='a good thing': something given over and above a regular payment, a premium, an extra dividend, a bounty (i.e. a contribution for the encouragement of some particular branch of industry); hence, a bribe, perquisite.

1802 The bonus of one half per cent. interest will not mend the matter: Edin Rev, Vol. 1, p. 104.

1813 so powerful a bonus is given to one set of religious opinions: ib, Vol 21, p. 95.

1828 a pension from the parish is a bonus given to him, over and above the common rate of wages: ib., Vol 47, p. 306.

1882 a dividend of 3½ per cent, and a bonus of 2 per cent, were declared: Standard, Dec. 6, p. 6.

*bonze, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. bonzo, fr. Jap. bonzō or bonzi or bozu: a Buddhist priest in Japan or China.

1589 They have amongst them many priests of their idols, whom they do call Bonsos, of the which there be great convents: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II p 300 (1854). 1598 they have their Idolles and their ministers, which they call Bonses: Tr. 7. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i Vol. I. p 161 (1885). 1600 the Bonzei. hee banished a Bonzio of great wealth: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 861. 1604 these Bonços and religious men of China: E. Grimstron, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 335 (1880). 1622 The boz or pagan prist: R. COCKS, Diary, Vol. I p. 128 (1883). 1625 the Bonzees, or Preists of that Fotoqui: Purchas, Pilgruns, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 374. 1665 a Damozel every New Moon was by the Bonzee brought into the Temple: Sir Th Herrer, Traw, p. 374 (1677). 1818 [See Bohea] 1839 So feign the bards | And bonzes of Zipang: Bailey, Festis, p. 147 (1866). 1860 if an old Emir, or rich Bonze, wishes to pay an enormous price: Once a Week, July 14, p. 80/2.

[The Jap. forms represent the Chin. fán sêng, one of the various designations of the Buddhist priest, fan serving as Chin. adj. to Buddha or Brahma, in fact, indicating generally Indian religion and literature, and sêng representing sêng-kia-ya (i.e. Sakya) in the fan language (Sir T. Wade).]

boom, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. boom, = 'tree', 'beam', 'pole'.

I. a long spar or pole run out to support the foot of a sail, esp. a spar for stretching out the foot of a fore-and-aft sail. The gib-boom is run out from the bowsprit to extend the foot of the gib.

1627 With a Boome boome it out: CAPT. SMITH, Seaman's Gram., ix. 41.

2. a barrier of spars chained together stretched across a river or the mouth of a harbour to prevent the passage of ships.

abt. 1645 The sea-works and booms were traced out by Marquis Spinola: HOWELL, Lett., 1. 225 (1650). [N. E. D.] 1743—7 a sort of stoccado, being a boom of timber joined by iron chains: TINDAL, Contin. Rapin, p. 82/1 (1751).

3. a pole set up as a mark to show the channel during a flood.

1755 Johnson.

*boomerang, sb.. Eng. fr. some native Australian word: a missile weapon of the Australian aborigines, a curved stick of hard wood about 3 feet long so made and thrown as to describe peculiar curves. It can be thrown so as to return to the thrower, or to strike an object behind him. Also applied to similar instruments found in other parts of the world.

plied to similar instruments found in other parts of the world.

1827 Boomerang is the Port Jackson term for this weapon, and may be retained for want of a more descriptive name · Capt King, Narr Surv. Coasts Austral., 1 355. [N.E.D.]

1838 On the Antiquity of the Kilee or Boomerang: S. Ferguson, Title.

1845 Like the strange missile which the Australian throws, | Your verbal boomerang slaps you on the nose: O.W. HOLMFS. Modest Request

1850 The bomareng is one of the most remarkable of these missiles: Sir T. L. Mitchell, Lect. on Bomareng-Propeller, in R. Brough Smyth's Adorigines of Victoria, Vol. 1. p 319 (1878)

1872 the Dravidian boomerang does not return like the Australian weapon: Col. A. Land Fox, 10, 321 — the Egyptian boomerang in the British Museum: 10.

1886 boomerangs, nulla-nullas and other native weapons: J McCarthy & Mrs. Campeell-Praed, Rt. Hon., Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 91.

*boor, sb.: Eng. fr. Low Ger. būr, Du. boer, = 'peasant', 'husbandman', 'farmer', 'knave (at cards)'. The forms bawre, bauer, are from Ger. Bauer. See bower.

a Dutch or German peasant.

1. a Duich of German peasant.

1604 the countrey Booer, or honest Burgher: T. Digges, Foure Parad, 1
p. 6. 1611 But there came a German Boore upon me (for so are the clowns of the country commonly called). T Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 11. p. 401 (1771)

1617 The waggoner taking me for a poore Bawre. F. Moryson, Itm., Pt 1
p. 38. 1673 Many of the Countrey-Boors wear Straw-Hats: J Rav, Fourn Low Countr., p. 100 1679 Knaves and Fools b'ing near of Kin, As Dutch-Boors are t'a Sooterkin: S Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 111 Cant. ii p. 92 1743-7

Afterwards the French advanced and burnt above a hundred houses belonging to the country Farmers and Boors: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 11. p. 80/1 (1751) 1845 the Dutch boor: C Darwin, Fourn Bengle, ch ii p. 43.

a Dutch colonist. The form boer is now generally used for Dutch S. African colonists, esp. those engaged in farming or grazing.

1824 The Boors must be heard, the Hottentots must be heard: BURCHELL. Trav., I 13. [N.E.D.] 1865 Such a story. would be naturally referred to the Dutch boers: Tylor, Early Hist. Man., i. 11. [16]

boosa: Turk. See booza.

Bootes: Lat. fr. Gk. Βοώτης, = 'ploughman': the northern constellation which contains the bright star Arcturus (q.v.). Bootes is regarded as the waggoner of Charles' Wain (Ursa

1590 my name & honour shall be spread | As far as...fair Bootes sends his cheerful light: Marlowe, I Tamburl., i. 2 (1592), p. 12/1 (1858) 1594 The fair Triones...Smil'd at the foot of clear Bootes wain: Greene, Looking Glasse, p. 134/1, l. 31 (1861). 1603 So, slowe Bootes underneath him sees, | In th' ycy less, those Goslings hatcht of Trees: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 182 (1608) 1726 Wide o'er the spacious regions of the north, | That see Bootes urge his tardy wain: J. Thomson, Winter, 835 (1834)

booty (2=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. butin. The Fr. form is found as early as the Eng. in Caxton, and again in Palsgrave.

1. plunder, spoil, taken by an armed force or by robbers; hence, a prize, gain, an item of gain.

1474 he that abode behynde by maladye or sekenes in the tentes shold have as moche parte of the butyn [elsewhere botye] as he that had be in the bataylle: Caxton, Chesse, Bk II. ch. iv fol. 19 vo. 1530 I Parte a butyne or a pray taken in the warre, Ie butyne: Palsor — Boty that men of warre take, butin:

15. 1532 And at the sayd dyscomfyte our men founde grete butyn, in getting wherof dyvers of them were slayne: R. Copland, Vuctory agst. the Turkes, in Dibdin's Typ. Ant., Vol. III p 128 [1876]. 1540 I hadde gotten a good botye of gold for my shaare [of a robbery]: Palsorave, Tr Acolastus, sig R iv vo. 1593 So triumph thieves upon their conquer'd booty: Shaks., III Hen. VI., in 4, 63. 1611 If I had a mind to be honest, I see Fortune would not suffer met she drops booties in my mouth: — Wint. Tale, iv. 4, 863. 1665 the pillage the Souldiers got made many steal away to secure their booty: STATH. HERERT, Trau., p. 274 (1677). 1671 but the best of the booty had been shipped off: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 67 (1872).

2. an item of plunder.

1542 His souldyers had conspired...to converte all the booties that they shoulde geat, to their owne private vse: UDALL, Erasm. Apoph., 186 b. [N.E.D.] 1609 certaine cornets & companies, shold be employed busily in raysing and driving away booties, out of the fields: Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk. XXIV. ch. vi. p. 248.

3. to play booty, to join with confederates to cheat a player. Hence, booty-fellow, a confederate in cheating or robbing.

1608 Many other practises there are in bowling tending to cozenage, but ye greatest and grossest is Booty: in which ye deceipt is so open and palpable that I have seene men stone-blind offer to lay Betts franckely...only by hearing who played, and how the old Grypes had made their layes: Dekker, Belman Lond.,

Wks., III. 135-6 (1884-5). 1742 he had scornfully refused a considerable bribe to play booty on such an occasion FIELDING, Jos Andrews, 1 ii Wks, Vol. v p. 24 (1866) 1530 Botyfelowe, parsonner. PALSGR 1540 truste not to be partener or booty felowe with me:— Tr Acolastus, sig L 11 70.

booza, sb.: Arab. fr. Turk. būzah, bozah: an acid intoxicating drink, used in Turkey and Egypt, made by fermenting an infusion of millet or barley.

1656 Boza: BLOUNT, Glossogr 1684 Bosa is a Drink made of Millet as intoxicating as Wine J P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol 1. Bk in p 128. 1836 Boo sek, which is an intoxicating liquor made with barley-bread, crumbled, must with water, strained, and left to ferment, is commonly drunk by the boatmen of the Nile E W Lane, Mod Egypt., Vol. 1 p 112. — The fermented and intoxicating liquor called boo zek: 15, Vol. 11 p 34 1839 thou wilt find in it some boozah to drink: — Tr. Arab. Nts, Vol 1. ch ii. p 108 1845 but they have also a very tempting liquor called Boozy, distilled from barley. Warburton, Cresc. and Cross, Vol. 1. p 202 (1848). 1884 They make of this grain likewise a sort of beer called busa: Lansdell, Steppes of Tartary, in Lessure Hour

Variants, 17, 18 cc. bosa, boza, 19 c. boosa, bosa, buza, boozy, bouza, booza(h).

*borachio, boracho, sb.: Eng. fr. It. boraccia, or Sp. borracha: (a) goat's-skin bag for wine used in Spain; hence, (b) metaph. a drunkard.

(0) metaph. 2 Grunkard.

a. abt. 1582 With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bourrachoe replennisht R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. III p. 91 (1880) 1594
O these words are as sweet as a lily! whereupon, offering a boracho of kisses to your unseemly personage, I entertain you upon further acquaintance Greens, Looking Glasse, p. 132/1, 1 36 (1861). 1616 med'cinning the leather to a height | Of improved ware, like your Borachio | Of Spaine, Sir: B Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, 11. 1, Wis, Vol. II p. 173 (1631—40). 1621 he sent his Boy with a Borrachio of Leather under his Cloak for Wine: Howell, Lett., I. xxxvi. p. 69 (1645) 1684 a Boracho of Wine, and another of Water. J. P., Tr. Taxeriuer's Trav., Vol. I. Bk, i. p. 35. 1693 in their Caravans they carry all their Water with them in great Borracio's. J. Ray, Three Discourses, II. ch. ii. p. 109 (1713).

all their water with them in great Borracio's. J. RAY, Ihree Discourses, II. ch. in. p. 100 [1713].

b bef. 1627 I am no borachio: Middleton, Span, Gipsy, 1 r. [N E. D.]
1662 Prythee, friend, can these Dutch Borachios fight. Adventures of Five Hours, i in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. xv p. 215 [1876]. 1669 What, says he, must such Borachio's as you, take upon to villify a Man of Science? Dryden, Mack-Astrol, iii. Wis., Vol. 1 p. 208 [1701] bef. 1729 How you stink of wine'. you're an absolute borachio: Congreve. [J]

Borak: Arab. See Alborak.

boraneth, boranez: Eng. fr. Russ. See barometz.

*borasco, borasque, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. borrasca, or Fr. bourrasque, or It. burrasca: a violent squall of wind; also, metaph. a sudden disturbance.

1625 within a moment arose such a sudden Borasque or Flaa . These Borasques ...are very often and dangerous all along the Coast of Barbarie: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol II. Bk. vi. p 376. 1665 coasting close by the Isle of Wight. a sudden borasque or gust assaulted us; which after an hours rage spent itself: SIR TH HEBBERT, Trav, p I (1677). 1780 this bourrasque has subsided [of the Gordon riots]: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vII. p. 383 (1858).

borat(t)o: Eng. fr. It. See burato.

*borax, borac, sb.: Late Lat. borax, baurach, borac (of Armenian origin; Lagarde, Arm. Stud.): biborate of sodium, called tincal when found native. It is a mildly alkaline salt, used medicinally, in soldering, and for fixing colors on porcelain. Early Anglicised through Old Fr. boras as boras, borace.

abt. 1886 Ther n'as quiksilver, litarge, ne brimston, | Boras, ceruse, ne oile of tartre non. Chaucer, Prol. C. T., 632 1543 water of the decoction of Baurach, or of ashes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol xviii roli. 1558 paste of Borax vi vinces: W. Warde, Tr. Alesso's Secr. Pt. 1 fol. 67 ro. 1584 verdegrece, borace, boles, gall, arsenicke, sal armoniake: R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk xiv. ch 1, p 354. 1588 Boraso in paste: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 5 ro. 1601 Borax...Boras. Borras: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 5, Vol. II. p 471.

borborygma, ρl. borborygmata, quasi-Gk.; borborygmus, Lat. fr. Gk. βορβορυγμὸς, sč.: a rumbling in the intestines.

1762 moreover afflicted with griping pains and borborygmata: Smollett, Launc. Greaves, ch. xvi. Wks, Vol. v. p. 154 (1817). 1794—6 the borborigmi, or rumbling of the bowels: E. Darwin, Zoon., II. 530 (1801). [N. E. D.]

bord d'Alexandre, phr.: Fr.: striped silk from Alexandria.

1392 [In 1392 Richard Beardsall left as a legacy a piece of] burd Alysaunder: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, s.v. *Alexander*. [N. E. D.] 1482 the hole bedde of borde alisaundre as it hangeth on the gret chaumber at Mauteby: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 867, p. 286 (1874).

[Ultimately bord(e) is fr. Arab. burd, burda, = a striped mantle or the stuff from which such were made. Perhaps some Eng. forms were directly fr. Arab.]

*Bordeaux, sb.: Fr.: a claret named after a city in the south of France; also, attrib. A Bordeaux hammer, a throbbing headache produced by Bordeaux.

throbbing headache produced by Bordeaux.

abt 1870 His contagious stomack Was sa owersett with Burdeous drummake Leg. By St Andrews, in Scot. Poems 16th C, II. 342 (1801). [N E D.]

1576 A Burdeaux hammer beating in his head Newton, Tr Lemnie's Complex, 94 (1693) [ib] 1597 There's a whole Marchants Venture of Burdeux. Stuffe in him: Shaks., II Hen IV, ii 4, 69. 1879 Recover'd many a desp'rate Campain, | With Bourdeaux, Burgundy and Champain: S Butler, Hudbras, Pt. III Cant iii p. 189 1680 I am acquainted with my old Master's Merchant, he us'd to let him have very good Langoon and Burdeaux: Shadwell, IVon Captain, i. p. 5 1709 They can squeeze Bourdeaux out of a sloe, and draw Champagne from an apple: Addison, Tatler, Feb. 9, Wks, Vol. II p. 92 (1854) 1826 we are no bigots, and there are moments when we drink Champagne, nor is Burgundy forgotten, nor the soft Bourdeaux Lord Beaconsfield, Viv Grey, Bk vi ch. 1 p. 285 (1881)

Bordelais, sb.: Fr.: name of the country round Bordeaux, applied to wines, including French claret, and white wines, such as Sauterne; also, the name of a particular kind of grape or vine.

1616 The Bourdelais, otherwise named Legrais is best to make arbours of in gardens. and yet some plant it because it is a great bearer of fruit: SURFLET & MARKHAM, Countr. Farm, p 601.

bordello, sb.: It.: brothel.

1598 From the Bordello it might come as well, | The Spittle, or Pict-hatch: B. JONSON, Ev Man in his Hum, i. 1, Wks, p. 3/1 (1860) 1659 Doth your mistres, take us for her bordella's blouses? Lady Alimony, iv 2, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol XIV. p. 344 (1875).

Boreas: Lat. fr. Gk. Bopéas: name of the north wind, the god of the north wind.

god of the north wind.

abt. 1374 pe wynde pat hyst bonas: Chaucer, Tr Boethius, Bk. I p 9 (1868) 1460—70 A Foltysshe face, rude of eloquence, | Bostys with borias, and [at] a brownte wul flee. Lydgate, in Sir H. Gilbert's Q Eliz. Achad, &c., p. 81 (1869) 1573—80 the trubbleus and tempestius Boreasis that have so long and so rouhly blowid: Gab Harvey, Lett. Bk., p 34 (1884) 1589 What, will not Boreas, tempest's wrathful king, | Take some pity on us: Greene, Poems, p 288/2, l. 33 (1861) 1590 my name & honour shall be spread | As far as Boreas claps his brazen wings: Markowe, I Tamburl, i 2 (1592), p 12/1 (1858). 1602 These Boreas blasted lads, borne vinder the Britaine Ocean: W Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. &c. State, p 276. 1603 Auster and Boreas tousting furiously | Vinder hot Caucer, make two Clouds to clash: J. Sylvsster, Tr Du Bartas, p. 15 (1608). 1639 Blustering Boreas, | Aided with all the gales the pilot numbers | Upon his compass, cannot raise a tempest | Through the vast region of the air, like that | I feel within me: Massinger, Unitat. Combat, v. 2, Wks., p. 47/1 (1839). 1667 (See Argestes) 1678 With dog-star zeal and lungs like Boreas: W W Wilkins: Polit Bal, Vol I p. 204 (1860). 1742 I snatch'd her from the rigid North, | Her native Bed, on which bleak Boreas blew: E. Young, Night Thoughts, in p. 39 (1773) 1842 escaped from a gale, or | Poetice' Boreas' that blustering railer. Barham, Ingolds Leg., p. 252 (1865)

*boree, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bourrée: a kind of dance of French origin.

1676 Come, Fidles, be ready .The *Boree*: Shadwell, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 77. 1822—3 executed French *chaussées* and *borées* to the sound of a small kit .under the bow of Monsieur de Pogal: Scott, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xii p. 139 (1886).

boreen, sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. bōthar, = 'a road', with dim. suffix -īn: a lane, a narrow road.

1841 At my brother's, a piece down that boreen: S. C. Hall, *Ireland*, i. 77. [N. E. D.]

borghetto, sb.: It.: small borough (borgo), large village. 1886 he had to go down the hill, through several borghetti: Blackwood's Mag , July, p. 77/2.

borgo: It. See burgo.

borith, sb.: Heb. borith, transliterated in Vulgate and early English Bibles: generally explained as a plant which furnishes an alkali used as soap; perhaps Saponaria officinalis (more probably the mineral borax).

bef. 1400 If thou wasshe thee with clensing cley, and multeplie to thee the clensende erbe boreth: Wycliffite Bible, Jerem., ii 22. 1535 herbe of Borith: COVERDALE, 16 1730 BAILEY.

borné, part.: Fr.: narrow, narrow-minded.

1850 The Rockvilles remained high, proud, bigotted, and borné: Household Words, Aug. 3, p. 434/r. 1883 a mind so borné upon some sides of it: Macmillan's Mag., Dec., p. 92/2. 1885 To find them so largely represented in this place is a trifle depressing. It seems to prove that he was (in some sort) borné: Athenæum, Oct. 17, p. 497/2

bornous (e): Eng. fr. Fr. See burnous.

borrac(h)io: Eng. fr. It. See borachio.

borrico, borico, sb.: Sp.: ass.

1648 We travailed like Spanish Dons upon our little Boricoes, or Asses: GAGE, West Ind, iv. 13 (1655) [N.E. D.]

bos in lingua, phr: Lat. tr. of Gk. $\beta o \hat{v} \hat{s} \hat{\epsilon} \pi \hat{\iota} \gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma_{\mathcal{I}}$ (Aeschylus, Agam., 36),='an ox on the tongue': (there is) a weighty reason for silence.

1646 the Proverb, Bos in lingua: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep , Bk. 111 ch. viii. p 97 (1686)

bosa: Turk. See booza.

boscaresque, adj.: coined fr. It. bosco, = 'wood', or boscareccio, = 'woody', after grotesque: adorned with thickets or groves, silvan. Rare.

1742 his garden was exquisite, being most boscaresque, and, as it were, an exemplar of his book of Forest Trees: R. North, *Lines of Norths*, Vol. 11. p 181 (1826).

bosch¹, sb.: Du.: 'a wood', Colonial Eng. 'bush', used in various combinations in S. Africa, as bosch-bok,='bush-buck', bosch-man,='bush-man', correct Du. boschjesman,='bosjesman', bosh-vark,='wood-pig'.

*bosch², bosh, sb.: short for Bosch-butter,=sham butter named from Bosch, or 'sHertogenbosch, a town in Holland: butterine, sham butter generally made of oleomargarine mixed with a little real butter.

boserman, sô.: Eng. fr. Turk: a proselyte of the Mohammedan religion, a Christian turned Turk.

1598 if any Christian wil become a Busorman, that is, one that hath forsaken his faith, and be a Mahumetan of their religion they gue him many gifts: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 394. — Bussarmans: 16. p. 331. — Boserman: b. p. 233. 1665 Threbeg inlisted himself under the Turk; Constanded did the like under the Persuan; but both for Preferment became Apostates and turned Boserman: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 156 (1677).

Variants, 16 c. bussarman, busorman.

[Perhaps a corruption of Turk. musulmān.]

*bosh, sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. bosh,='empty', 'worthless': utter nonsense, trash, humbug; also used as interj. Made familiar in England by Morier's popular novel Ayesha, 1834.

*bosjesman: Eng. fr. Du. See bushman.

*boss, sb.: Eng. fr. Amer. fr. Du. baas,='master', earlier 'uncle', used as a title of respect: an employer of labor, manager, leading man; hence, attrib. principal, champion, unequalled, prime. Still slang in England.

bostāngī, bostandjee, sb.: Turk. bostānjī,='gardener', fr. Pers. bostān,='garden': one of the guards of the Sultan's palace in the time of the Janissaries.

1694 A Capigi, with several Bostangies was dispatched after him to bring him back: Lond Gaz., No 2989/t [N E. D.] 1717 the spanis and bostangees (these are foot and horse guards): Lapy M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 139 (1827). 1741 he commands above ten thousand Bostangi's, or Gardeners: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 245. 1819 a troop of bostandjees: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820)

bostāngī-bāshī, sb.: Turk.: commander of the guards of the Sultan's palace, and superintendent of police in the Bosp(h)orus. Apparently shortened to bustan in 17 c. by English.

1612 there came the Bustan which is a great man of the Grand Signiors, with two thousand men out of the Seraglia: In Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x p. 1822 (1625). 1741 the Mufti, the grand Visier, the Bostangi-bashi: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 232 1819 the Bostandjee-bashee in his police boat: T. HOPE, Anast, Vol. I. ch iv. p. 75 (1820).

bota, sb.: Sp.: small leather bottle for wine.

1832 his bota, or leathern bottle, which might hold a gallon, filled to the neck with choice Valdepeñas wine: W. IRVING, Alhambra, p. 26.

*botargo, sb.: It. botargo, botarga, buttarga: the hard roe of mullet or tunny preserved as a relish and incentive to drink. It is prepared in puddings or sausages.

drink. It is prepared in puddings or sausages.

1598 To make Botarge, a kind of Italian meat, fish spawn salted: Epulario, H ij b. [N. E. D.] 1615 all manner of graine, linnen cloth, hides, Salt, Butargo, and Cassia: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 93 (1632). 1616 Mullet and Sturgion, whose roes doe make Cauiare and Puttargo: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 168 1884) 1617 of Caviale (a salt liquor made of fish), and Botargo (as I think the rone of a fish): F. Morryson, Itim., Pt. III. p. 115. 1620 Mullet, Caviare, and Buttargo: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 240 (1884) 1645 Parmegiano cheese, with Botargo, Caviare, &c: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 194 (1850). 1654 And eat Botargo, Caviar, Anchovees, Oysters, and like fare: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. Iv. v. p. 483 (1678) 1665 is not botargo, [Fried frogs, potatoes marrow'd, cavear: Massinger, Guardian, ii 3, Wks., p. 2471 (1839). 1665 Mullet, the roe of which makes Potargo: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 187 (1677) 1730 And for our home-bred British cheer, Botargo, castup, and caveer: Swift, Pang, on the Dean. 1820 Botargo...is the roe of the red or grey mullet: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26. Variants 160 hotarge 17 c. hutl' Oxfore. Institutoro. 18 C.

Variants, 16 c. botarge, 17 c. but(t)argo, puttargo, 18 c. boutargue (Fr.).

[From Arab. buṭarkhah, fr. Coptic outarchon, fr. ou-,

Coptic indef. article, and Gk. ταρίχιον, = 'dried fish' (Quatremère).]

botija, sb.: Sp.: an earthen jar (with a narrow neck).

1589 a botila of oile made of algongoli for three rials. R PARKE, Tr. Mendoca's Hist Chin, Vol. II p 266 (1854). 1593—1622 At the tayle of one they tyed a great logge of wood, at another, an empty batizia, well stopped R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xix p. 151 (1878) 1600 a Bottija of wine of Chili to drinke. R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 735. — ten botisios of oyle: 16., p 530. — a Botijo of water. 16., p 493

Variants, 17 c. batizia, botisio, bottija, botijo.

botky. Perhaps a variant of baudekin (q, v).

1598 some cloth of gold, tissue & botky: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 358

botte, sb.: Fr.: (in Fencing) a pass, a thrust.

1850 I flatter myself that last botte was a successful one: THACKERAY, Pendenns, Vol. 1. ch viii p 87 (1879)

[From It. botta, = 'stroke', 'thrust', 'repartee'. The word is distinct fr. Fr. botte, = 'boot'.]

bottega, sb.: It.: shop. For derivation see boutique.

1819 Seated in the bottega [coffeehouse], over our rinfreschi: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. III ch. xiv p 366 (1820)

bottine¹, sb.: Fr.: half-boot, lady's boot.

1878 I want ..some white gloves and some new bottines: G. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxix. p 367.

bottine², bottina, sb.: Sp. botin: a buskin, a legging.

1832 bottinas, or spatterdashes, of the finest russet leather...open at the calf to show his stockings: W IRVING, Alhambra, p 38.

boucan: S. Amer. See buccan.

bouche, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'mouth', staff of cooks (in a large establishment).

1850 Chef of the bouche of Sir Clavering: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p 235 (1879)

boude, boody, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bouder: to pout, sulk, pout at.

1780 he at least, I hear, boudes those who voted against the Admiral. Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol VII. p. 441 (1858) 1857 Come don't boody with me: A Trollope, Barchester Towers, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 162.

bouderie, sb.: Fr.: pouting.

1854 There were frolic interchanges of fancy and poesy: pretty bouderies; sweet reconciliations: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol 1. ch xxxiv. p. 389 (1879).

*boudoir, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'a place to sulk in' (bouder), originally a private apartment where a man could study or meditate without interruption; now, a private retiring room where a lady can be alone or receive her intimate friends. Dictionaries are polite enough to add the idea of elegance to the definition, but this quality depends upon the taste of the occupier.

OCCUPIER.

1777 Will you have a description of my boudoir? LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. xxix. Misc. Wiss., Vol. 11. p. 90 (1777). 1786 in the boudoir, a silver cup with a cover, all in the shape of an owl: J. Adams, Diary, Wks., Vol. 111 p. 403 (1851) — in what he calls his boudoir,—a little room between his library and drawing-room: ib. p. 405. 1803 Belinda heard the boudoir door unlocked. M. Eddeworth, Betinda, Vol. 11 p. 50 (1832). 1810 a thousand pictures of life from the court and the senate, to the boudoir and the dressingroom: Edin. Rev., Vol. 15, p. 351. 1815 a luxunous Boudoir, full of couches and statues: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 200 (2nd Ed.). 1818 these heroes—what creatures they are! In the boudoir the same as in fields full of slaughter: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 121. 1826 outraging the propriety of morning visitors by bursting into his mother's boudoir with lexicons and slippers: Lord Beaconsfield, Via. Grey, Bk. 1 ch. vi. p. 13 (1881). 1828 that virtuous and wise personage was in the boudoir of reception Lord Lutton, Pelham, ch. xxvii p. 78 (1859). 1847 While Count Raymond push'd on to his lady's boudoir: Barram, Ingolds. Leg., p. 409 (1865). bef. 1849 the privacy of her own boudoir: E. A. Pos., Wes., Vol. 1. p. 255 (1884). 1864 rare audiences. in her boudoir G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 186. 1878 When the door had closed on them in the boudoir Grandcourt threw himself into a chair: G. Eliot, Dar. Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxvi. p. 336.

bouerie, sb.: fr. Du. bouwerij, fr. bouwer,='peasant', 'tiller': clownishness, boorishness. Rare. Obs. See bowery.

1577 King John...did extinguish it [the ordeal]. as flat lewdnesse and bouerie: Holinshed, Descr. Brit., II. ix. 178. [N. E. D.]

bouffant, fem. bouffante, adj., also wrongly used as sb.: Fr.: puffed (of dress), a puff, puffing.

1827 Sleeves having a little fulness from the elbow to the wrist which fulness is formed into small bouffants by six narrow bands: Souvenir, Vol. I. p. 21.
1880 Dress improvers are coming in.. and all the Parisian short dresses are more or less bouffante: Cassell's Mag., June, 441. [N. E. D.]

*bouffe: Fr. See opéra bouffe.

bouffée, sb.: Fr.: puff, gust, whiff.

1842 chanced to puff a great bouffee of Varinas into his face: THACKERAV, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p 6 (1857)

bougainvillaea, sb.: Bot. Lat. fr. Bougainville, the French navigator who sailed round the world 1766—1769: name of a genus of plants of the Nat. Order Nyctiaginaceae, some species of which are ornamental climbing plants.

1885 [the houses] were low, generally of one story the fronts festooned with bougain-villæas. J A. FROUDE, Oceana, ch vi p. 74 (1886)

bouge: Eng. fr. Fr. See budge.

bougie, sb.: Fr. bougie, = 'wax-candle', fr. Bougie, Arab. Bijāya, an Algerian town which exported wax.

1. a wax-candle, a wax-light.

1755 Supplied with Bougies, otherwise Wax-lights, for their own Apartments: Men Capt. P. Drake, II II 40. [N E D.] 1880 he had struck a match merely to light, as it were, an ornamental bougie—and found he had fired a powder magazine! J Payn, Confident. Agent, ch lii p 338

2 a thin flexible instrument used by surgeons for probing or dilating the passages of the body.

bouilli, sb.: Fr, past part. pass. of bouillir,='to boil': boiled or stewed meat, esp. beef; also, attrib. See bovoli.

boiled or stewed meat, esp. beef; also, attrib. See bovoli.

1600 He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat anchouses, maccarons, bouols, fagiols, and causare B Jonson, Cynth. Rev. 11. 3, Wks., p. 203 (1616)
1664 Or season her, as French Cooks use, | Their Hautigusts, Buollus, or Ragrusts: S. Butler, Huilbras, Pt 11. Cant 1 p 43.
1754 the knight induged upon his soup and bouille: Smolllett, Ferd Ct. Fathom, ch xxix Wks., Vol. IV p. 225 (1817).
1765 beef and pudding; in truth the beef is bouill, and the pudding bread: Hor WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV p 423 (1857)
1766 a bouillie of chestnuts, which is just invented 10, p. 473.
1823 There was even a peut plat of bouils for the heretic, so exquisitely dressed as to retain all the jucces: Scort, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 29 (1886).
1829 tell him to hurry—need not mind dressing—out-quarters—no ceremony—bouille beef will be in ribbons. W H Maxwell, Stories of Waterloo, p. 9/2
1841 we should have had bouilli five times a week for dinner: THACKERAY, Misc Essays, &c., p. 414 (1885).
1845 the consistence of a thick bouillie. Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 152.
1853 the dinner, at two, a plate of soup, with a 'small bit' of its bouilli, and some dry vegetables (generally beans). J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., v. p. 284 (1857).

*houillon. xh.: Fr.: (a) broth sour.

***bouillon,** sb.: Fr.: (a) broth, soup; (b) puff (of a woman's dress).

a 1656 Blount, Glossogr. 1759 to point out his manner of preparing his bouillion or broth: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 1. 1764 The soup, or bouillon of this animal, is always prescribed here as a great restorative to consumptive patients: Smollett, France & Italy, xx. Wks, Vol. v p 399 (1817). 1818 the two judges were quietly taking a bouillon after their long morning's ride Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol III. ch 1. p 2 (1819). 1822 his own abominable bouillons were cheaper than the apothecaries drugs: Edin. Rev., Vol 36, p. 545 1845 Court-Bouillon, or Liquor for boiling Fish: Bregion Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 118. 1860 He must be an unfortunate Frenchman indeed who cannot contrive to get a bouillon and a petit verre at the railway station: Once a Week, June 23, p. 606/2.

b. 1827 Round pelerine, gathered into a ruff composed of two rows of bouillons: Souvenir, Vol. 1. p. 87/1.

*bouillonné, sb.: Fr., past part. pass. of bouillonner,='to put puffs to': a puff (of a dress), a puffed fold.

1827 Sleeves short and full, composed of an intermixture of satin buillonne and blond lace: Souventr, Vol. 1. p. 21.

1829 A pelerine tippet.. surmounted by a broad net ruff, bullonee: ib., Vol. 11. p. 309/2. — Round the throat is worn a ruff of net boullonnee. ib., p. 324/2.

1860 It was to be of white crape, over a satin slip—bouillonnés of same—looped up with white lilacs: Once a Week, May 12, p. 450/1.

*1874 Bouillonnés of all kinds: Echo, Dec 30 [St.]

bouillotte, sô.: Fr.: game at cards played by five persons.

1854 lost twenty Napoleons at a game called Bouillotte Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch xxii p. 244 (1870) — think you had best see as little as possible of your bouillotte-playing French friend and his friends: 16., p. 248

boule¹, sb.: Fr.: ball, anything spherical in shape.

1823 most exquisite white bread, made into little round loaves called boules Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. iv. p. 62 (1886).

*boule², sō.: Fr.: a kind of marquetry named from the maker Boule, an Italian who lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV. (see buhl).

1882 The Louis XIV. barometers should be observed. Unlike our prosauc instruments, their necessary shape is altered until it resembles an æsthetic guitar set with boule: Standard, Dec. 12, p. 3.

*boulevard, sb.: Fr., earlier boulevart: orig. the level top of a rampart; hence, a walk or drive, laid out on a disused fortification; a broad street or walk planted with rows of trees. In Paris, the word boulevards often represents the lounging, gossiping part of the upper and middle classes.

1769 I went to the Boulevard last night after supper, and drove about there till two in the morning: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 183 (1857). 1815
The fashionable Boulevardes are lined with Baths: J. Scorr, Visit v. Paris, p. 126 (2nd Ed.). 1818 We lounge up the Boulevards: T. Moore, Fudge

Family, p 26. 1822 A fanteuil in a salon.. is worse than the three chairs on the Boulevard, L Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p 404. 1886 An artificial world. which has its conventional home on the boulevards: F. Harrison, Chaice of Bks., p 69

*boulevardier, sb.: Fr.: an habitual lounger on the boule-

1882 the coadjutor of M. Meilhac, the author of many broad pieces, a boulevardier before everything. Athenæum, Dec. 30, p. 876.

bouleversé, part.: Fr.: overturned, upset.

1845 But in France everything had been subverted—bouleverse—not merely the face of things, but the things themselves: J W. Croker, Essays Fr Rev, I. p. 10 (1857)

*bouleversement, sb.: Fr.: an overturning, utter overthrow, violent displacement.

1782 Whether mankind will be advantaged by these bouleversemens, I am not so clear: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. viii. p 143 (1858): 1831 I said that there appeared to me two alternatives, a general bouleversement or the war faction in power under the existing system: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xv p 196 (1875) 1870 what a thoroughly terrified face it looked when she met it within an inch of her own nose after her disgraceful bouleversement: R. Broughton, Red as a Rose, Vol. I. p. 204.

boulime, boulimie, -ia, -y, boulimos, -mus. See hulimia.

bouoli: Fr. See bouilli and bovoli.

*bouquet, sb.: Fr.: bunch, nosegay; flavor (of wine); sprig (of jewels); large flight (of rockets); large flight of pheasants which have been driven into one place by beaters.

1717 the most general fashion is a large bouquet of jewels, made like natural flowers: Lady M W. Montagu, Letters, No. xxxii. p 145 (1827). 1830 the emissary is generally charged with a tender message, and rich bouquet of roses. E Blaquiers, Tr Sig. Panants, p 200 (and Ed.) 1843 his respect for lacqueys, furniture, carpets, titles, bouquets, and such aristocratic appendages, is too great: Thackeray, Muse Essays, p. 16 (1885). 1858 Bouquets of wax-flowers: G Eliot, Yanet's Repentance, ch. ni. p. 199. 1865 he had drunk in the rich bouquet and the subtle strength of some rare ruby wine: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch. x. p. 164.—the bouquets of pheasants that the battues afforded later on in the year: ib., ch. n. p. 22. **1878 the presentation to the Queen by Princess Beatrice of a bouquet: Times, Apr. 18 [St]

*bouquetière, sb.: Fr.: flower-girl.

1841 The Boulevards were well stocked with flowers to-day, the bouquetières having resumed their stalls: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 11 p. 3 1865 How's the pretty bouquetière? Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 203.

*Bourdeaux: Fr. See Bordeaux.

Bourdelais: Fr. See Bordelais.

*bourgeois, burgeois, sb. and adj.: Fr. bourgeois, Old Fr. burgeis, = 'townsman'. Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as burgeis, 15 c.—19 c. burgess, but the 16 c. pl. burgeis is re-borrowed fr. Fr.

I. sb.: 1. a (French) freeman of a city or town; hence, the trading middle class of any country.

1562 cytizens, burgeis and freemen: J PILKINGTON, Abdyas, sig Gg v ro 1600 ten principall burgeoises out of every cittie: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk xiv. p. 1220. 1704 There are in it a hundred bourgeois, and about a thousand souls: ADDISON, Wês., Vol. I. p. 521 (Bohn, 1854). 1739 plantations of the rich Bourgeois: Gray, Letters, No. xxiv. Vol. I. p. 49 (1819). 1771 he learned that his nephew had married the daughter of a bourgeois, who directed a weaving manufacture: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl. p. 9/12 (1882). 1810 The general and peremptory proscription of the bourgeois excluded, no doubt, a good deal of vulgarity and coarseness. Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. I. p. 229 (1844). 1828 if one chanced to sit next a bourgeois, he was sure to be distinguished for his wit or talent: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. lxvii. p. 223 (1859).

I. sb.: 2. Printing (pronounced burjoice $\angle \angle$), a size of type between Long Primer and Brevier, and used in this line.

II. adj.: (Fr. fem. bourgeoise) pertaining to the middle classes, like the middle classes.

1775 Consider how bourgeois it would be in me to talk of her Highness my niece: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 240 (1857). 1826 her dubious relationship to the bourgeois Minister: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv Grey, Bk vii ch. xi. p. 451 (1881). 1845 a decent bourgeois family: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 4 (1857). 1865 the fairest bourgeose beauty he would have passed unnoticed: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 184.

Bourgeois Gentilhomme, phr.: Fr.: title and description of the leading character of one of Molière's comedies, meaning 'tradesman-gentleman'.

1742 With pride and meanness act thy part, | Thou look'st the very thing thou art, | Thou Bourgeois Gentilhomme: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 294 (1860).

bourgeoise, sō.: Fr.: the wife of a bourgeois, female member of a bourgeois family. See bourgeois.

1807 The simper, without sympathy, which you have to keep up with a Bourgeoise, who is privileged by wealth, in defence [sic] of manners, to issue cards, and lose her money, to her superiors: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II p 49 (5th Ed.).

*bourgeoisie, sb.: Fr.: the condition of a freeman of a town or city, the freemen of a French town collectively, the trading middle classes (orig. of France).

1600 endow him with most ample franchises and free burgeoisie. Holland, Tr Livy, Pref, sig. A vi v. 1601 any that came newly into their free burgeoisie. — Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 1, Vol. II p 459. 1787 They are, however, admitted to the bourgeoisie at a lower price than those who are inhabitants only. P Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I p 22 (1805) 1848 Cavaignac is now the idol of the bourgeoisie as being the symbol of order: H Greville, Diary, p. 284.

bourg-maister: Eng. fr. Du. (?through Fr.). See burgo-master.

bourguignotte, sb.: Fr. (=a light steel cap for foot-soldiers, or a kind of helmet; Anglicised in 16 c. as burgonet). See quotation.

1845 Bourguignote —A ragout of truffles Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p 40

[Perhaps fr. Bourgogne,='Burgundy'.]

bourn(e), borne, sb. Eng. fr. Fr.: boundary, bound, limit, terminus, goal. According to N. E. D. not found between Shakspeare and 18 c.

1523 All. places, lyenge bitwene the boundes and bournes followynge. LORD BERNERS, Froissart, I 212, 257 [N.E.D.] 1606 He set a bourne how farre to be beloud: SHAKS, And and Cleop, 1. 7, 16. 1610 Borne, bound of Land, Tlith, Vineyard none — Temp, ii I, 152 borne 'twirt his and mine: — Wint Tale, 1. 2, 134

bournous(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See burnous.

bourracho: Eng. fr. Sp. See borachio.

bourrasque: Fr. See borasco.

*bourse, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'purse', exchange for merchants. Often Anglicised as burse fr. 16 c.—18 c., borrowed again fr. Mod. Fr. 11 19 c.

1. an exchange for merchants.

1622 one may heare 7 or 8 sorts of tongues spoken upon their Bourses: Howell, Lett., II. xv. p. 32 (1645) 1641 I went first to visit the great church, the Doole, the Bourse: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p 18 (1850).

2. the French Stock Exchange, or any foreign Stock Exchange.

1865 The 'bear' party at the Paris Bourse plucked up courage to-day: Standard, Feb 23

*boursier, sô.: Fr.: 'purse-maker', in Mod. Fr. stock-broker, a speculator on the Bourse.

1883 and many an over-trusting Boursier has good reason to remember that among the fiercest gamesters in the Union Générale Shares were ladies of name: Standard, Mar. 7, p. 5.

*boustrophēdon, adv. used as adj.: Gk. βουστροφηδὸν, = 'in the manner of ox-turning': alternately from right to left, and from left to right, or vice versa, like the course of an ox when ploughing, as many ancient inscriptions in Gk. and many cher languages were written.

1699 the Boustrophedon way of Writing, mentioned by Suidas and Pausanas, or turning again as the Ox Plows: M. LISTER, Yourn to Parts, p. 51. 1775 The lines in both inscriptions range from left to right and from right to left alternately This mode of disposition was called Boustrophedon: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 38. 1820 The Boustrophedon mode of writing: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sixtly, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 369. 1888 Amongst the objects found. are eighteen bronze tablets bearing boustrophedon Euganean inscriptions: Athenaum, Nov. 10, p. 633/x.

boutade, boutado, sb.: Fr., lit. 'a thrusting', 'pushing': whim, start, freak.

1614 I did a little mistrust that it was but a boutade of desire and good spirit, when he promised himself strength for Friday: BACON, K. Yannes (Ord MS.). [L] 1704 Meanume his affairs at home went upside down, and his two brothers had a wretched time; where his first boutade was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too: Swiff, Tale of a Tub, § iv. Wks., p. 70/2 (1869). 1865 one of those tantalising boutades that were her most cruel and certain witcheries: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 164.

boutefeu, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'set-fire', 'linstock', 'incendiary': an incendiary, firebrand, agitator.

bef. 1598 The Guisards happen to serve for boutefeus in Scotland: Lord Burleigh, Advice Q. Elia., in Harl. Misc., II. 281 (1809). [N. E. D.] 1622 Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very boutefeu, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion: Bacon. [L] bef. 1658 Here is Tyranny of the Rout, Tyranny of a Savage Clown their Boutefeu: J. Cleveland, Rustick Ramp., Wks., p 489 (1887). 1663 But we, we onely do infuse | The Rage in them like Boutefeus: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 59. bef. 1670 Pope Alexander, a notable Boutefeu of those times in the Church of God: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 148, p. 156 (1693). 1683 he has bine of all sects, at last an Anabaptist and a mighty boutefeu in all ye seditions and commotions of yo citty: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. p. 22 (1878). 1685 The arch-boutefeu, Ferguson, Matthews, &c., were not yet found: Evelun,

Diary, Vol. II p 236 (1872). bef. 1733 Mr Coleman was a Boutefeu in the Country, seeking to erect a Male-content Party: R NORTH, Examen, I ili 50, p 153 (1740). 1768 Virginia, though not the most mutinous, contains the best heads and the principal boutes-feux: Hor WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 120 (1857) 1771 How can one regret such a general Boute-feu? 10, p 276.

boute-selle, sb.. Fr.: lit 'set-saddle': a French trumpet-call bidding horse-soldiers saddle their horses. Half corrupted, half translated in 17 c. into boot and saddle.

1628 At Executions, the Trumpets sounded the battaile, as the alarme, or the bouteselle, to go to death: Tr. Mathieu's Powerf Favorite, 136 [N E D]

boutique, sb.: Fr.: shop, tradesman's stock. As used in India, the word is, according to Yule, fr. Port. butica, or boteca.

1739 That there are many battecas built close under the Town-wall: In Veleler's Madras, III 188 (1867) [Yule] 1782 For Sale at No 18 of the range Botques to the northward of Lyon's Buildings, where musters may be seen India Gaz., Oct. 12. [16] 1828 no flaunting honitique, French in its trumpery, English in its prices, stares you in the face. Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. Min. p 63 (1859). 1834 The boutiques are ranged along both sides of the street S. C CHITTY, Ceylon Gazetteer, 172 [Yule] 1841 they are called to leave their boutiques and don their uniforms Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. II p 231.

[Ultimately fr. Lat. apothēca (fr. Gk. $\frac{\partial \pi o \theta \hat{\eta} \kappa \eta}{\kappa \eta}$), probably through Sp. botica, = 'an apothecary's shop'.]

boutonnière, sb.. Fr: button-hole: used as a translation of the Eng. button-hole meaning a flower or flowers to be worn on a person's dress, originally stuck into a button-hole.

abt 1867 she had distributed it to make boutonnières for other gentlemen: Bret Harte, Story of a Mine, ch xi Wks, Vol v p. 81 (1881) 1883 Sir John Bennett came into court carrying a huge bouquet, as well as a scarlet boutonnière Standard, No 18,508, p 3/2

bouts rimés, phr.: Fr.: rhymed endings (bouts, pl.): see quotation fr. Spectator.

quotation fr. Spectator.

1711 The bouts-rimés were the favourites of the French nation for a whole age together, and that at a time when it abounded in wit and learning They were a list of words that rhyme to one another, drawn up by another hand, and given to a poet, who was to make a poem to the rhymes in the same order that they were placed upon the list: the more uncommon the rhymes were, the more extraordinary was the genius of the poet that could accommodate his verses to them 'Spectator, No 60, May 0, Vol 1, p. 226 (1826). 1775 You will there see how immortality is plentifully promised to riddles and bouts-rimes: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol VI. p. 169 (1857). 1809 She insisted upon making verses herself and upon tasking M de Ligne to fill up bouts-rimés. Edin Rev. Vol. 14, p. 112 1834 When the Prince left the room Madame de Dino showed us some bouts rimés of his which were excellent: H Greville, Diarry, p. 21. 1888 It is pleasant to see with what tact and ingenuity the ballade-writer will fill in his bouts rimés: Atheneum, Jan. 7, p. 12/3

bouyourdee, sb.: Turk. buyurdu, buyuruldu: a written order from a governor.

1820 After much delay from the villany of the post-master, an inconvenience which every person who travels without a bouyourdee must always experience, we at length forced a passage through the crowds: T. S. Hughes, Trav in Szeily, Vol. 1c. hv. p 178 1845 he tore the buyurdee in pieces. Lady H. Stanhope, Mem., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 103

· bouza: Turk. See booza.

bovoli (according to Halliwell), sb. \$\psi l\$.: It.: a kind of snails or periwinkles eaten as delicacies. See Florio, s.v. bouolo. H. cites the first quot. given under bouilli.

bower, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. bouwer, or Ger. Bauer: a peasant, husbandman; see boor. Also (in Euchre, a game at cards), a knave.

bef. 1563 Done to death in Frisland by the bowers of the country for teaching a strange religion: BALE, Sel. Wks., 191 (1849). [N. E D.]

bowery, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. bouwerij, = 'husbandry', 'farm' (see **bouerie**): farm, plantation. Only used in the United States; now Obs. or Hist.

1809 His abode which he had fixed at a bowery, or country-seat, at a short distance from the city, just at what is now called Dutch Street: W. IRVING, Knickerb., 116 (1861). [N. E. D.]

boyar, sb.: Russ. boyārin: a person of high rank in the old Russian aristocracy, coming next to a prince. This order held all the highest offices in the State, but was abolished by Peter the Great. The title is sometimes erroneously given to Russian landed proprietors. A privileged class of boyars still exists in Roumania.

1591 The emperours of Russia giue the name of counsellour to divers of their chiefe nobilitie...These are called Boiarens: G. Fletcher, Russe Commonw., 46 (1836). [N. E. D.] 1662 the house of a Bojar, or Muscovite Lord: J. Davies, Ambassadors Traw., Bk. I. p. 4 (1669). 1819 You must have heard of the wealthy Vakareskolo, the Cresus of Boyars,—he who thought himself so secure from being fleeced: T. Hope, Amast., Vol. 11. ch. xii. p. 275 (1820). 1816 Russian Boyars, Spanish Grandees of the Order of the Fleece, Counts of France: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxvii. p. 306 (1879).

boza: Turk. See booza.

boz(e): Eng. fr. Port. See bonze.

Brabantie, sb.: Eng. prob. fr. Fr. Brabant, name of a duchy: some soldier's garment.

1591 but in stéede of them a straite brabantie and gascaine is to be worne: GARRARD, Art Warre, p 18

βραβεΐον, brabeium, sb.: Gk.. prize (awarded to a successful athlete). The Latinised brabeium is the Bot. name of the African Almond (Nat. Order Proteaceae).

1654 For that is the $\beta \rho \alpha \beta \epsilon i \omega \nu$ and Laureate Crown, which idle Poems will certainly bring to their unrelenting Authors: Vaughan, Silex Scintillans, Pref, p. li (1847)

brach(i)al, sb.: Eng. fr. It. bracciale: a piece of armour for the arm.

1562 he neuer fought but his arme was well armed his vse was euer to throwe of his braciall, as sone as he had put his enemyes to flyghte J. Shuir, Two Comm (Tr.), ii fol 42 70 1658 The Cavaliers were armed on the breast and the back, with brachals and gauntlets J Burbery, Christina Q Swedland, 466 [N E. D]

Brachman. See Brahmin.

*brachycephalus, ρl . -li, adj. used as sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. $\beta \rho a \chi v$ -, = 'short', $\kappa \epsilon \phi a \lambda \dot{\eta}$, = 'head': short-headed; in Ethnology, applied to skulls whose breadth is four-fifths or more of the length. Opposed to dolichocephalus (q, v).

brachygraphy $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. brachygraphie: the art of writing in shorthand; writing in shorthand; steno-

1590 The art of brachygraphie, that is, to write as fast as a man speaketh treatably: P Bale, Title 1665 The Characters are of a strange and unusual shape.. yea, so far from our deciphering that we could not so much as make any positive judgement whether they were words or Characters; albeit I rather incline to the first, and that they comprehended words or syllables, as in *Brachyography* or Short-writing we familiarly practise. Sir Th Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1677)

bradypepsia, bradypepsy, sb.: Late Lat., or Eng. fr. Fr. bradypepsie, ultimately fr. Gk. βραδυπεψία: slow digestion.

1603 [See anorexia] 1621 rheums, cachezia, bradypepsia, bad eyes: R Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. 1. p. 188 (1827).

braganine, sb.: Eng. fr. Indo-Port.: an E. Indian coin. 1599 [See bazaruco].

*braggadocio, sb.: quasi-It., coined fr. Eng. brag, given by Spenser as the name of his personification of vainglory (F. Q., 11. iii.).

1. a boaster, vainglorious person; also, attrib.

I. a boaster, vainglorious person; also, attrib.

1594 These., goose-quill Braggadoches were mere cowards and crauens:

NASHE, Unfort. Trav., 15. [N. E. D.] 1616 Vain vpstart braggadocho |
heartlesse cow! | Leave Mars his drumme, goe holde thy fathers plow! R. C.,

Times' Whistle, II. 732, p. 26 (1871). 1619 Gyants, Braggadochos, swelling
with selfe conceit: FURCHAS, Microcomus, ch. xxiv. p. 321. 1654 Fortitude in Women (which the Male Braggadochos think entailed to the Breeches):

R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 324. 1654 in reasoning and discoursing they are
very stately and disdainfull, and great braggadochos. S Lennard, Parthenop.,

Pt. 1 p. 43. 1664 To be expos'd in th' end to suffer, By such a Braggadocho
Captain: Dryden, Ess Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. 1: p. 3 (1701). 1676 a few
more braggadocios like himself: W. Hubarddo, Marrative, p. 76. 1754 in
point of genius and address, they were no more than noisy braggadocios:

SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxiv Wks., Vol. 1: p. 123 (1871). 1759
you are spies if you are not bragadochios [of ambassadors]: Hor. Walpole,
Letters, Vol. III. p. 257 (1857) 1763 He who has thus punished the Bragadocio takes his place. Father Charletoux, Act. Voy. Canada, p. 200,

1819 The rude exterior of the Islander had been exchanged among the Caleondiees of the Capitan-pasha, for a swaggering braggadocio air: T. Hope, Anast.,
Vol. 1. ch. iv p. 81 (1820) 1850 Pen hoped Pynsent might have forgotten
his little fanfaronnade, and any other braggadocio speeches or actions which he
might have made: THACKERAY, Pendemus, Vol. 1. ch. xxv. p. 273 (1879).

empty boasting, vainglorious talk.

bef. 1783 without a Braggadoccio, this may be styled a new work. R. North, Examen, p. xiv. (1740). 1860 He is a rough, rude, half-educated man, with plenty of vulgar impudence and random braggadocio: Once a Week, Sept. 15, p. 2881. bef. 1863 justly reprehending the French propensity towards braggadocio: Thackeray, Sec. Fun. of Napoleon, p. 321 (1879).

*Brahmin, Brahman, sb.: ultimately fr. Skt. brāhmana, most of the early forms being fr. Late Lat.: a member of the priestly caste of Hindoos; hence, metaph. a person of the highest caste (in any nation or society)

1555 their Priestes (called Bramini) washe the Image of the deuyll: R. EDEN, News India, p. 17 (Arber, 1885). 1586 and some others have written that in the realme of Calicut, ypon complaint made to the Bramains against the debtor: Sir EDW. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xxxiii. p. 154. 1586 in Calcuth... some young priest called Bramin: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 642 1598 the Bramenes, which are the ministers of the Pagodes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk i. Vol. 1. p. 86 (1885). 1599 there is an olde man which

they call a Bramane, that is, a priest R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol II. i. p. 256
1601 Among the Indians and Bactrians there be maine thousands of those whom
wee call Brachmanni J Chamber, Agst. Judic Astrol., p. 69
1603 Such
Doubts, as doubt-les might have taskt, it yntwist, The Brachman, Drude,
and Gymnosophist: J Sylvester, Tr Du Bartas, Magnif., p 77 (1608)
1609 the Bracmans, men of high reach and deepe conceit: HOLLAND, Tr.
Marc, Bk xxiii. ch. viii. p 231.
1619 the Indian Gymnosophists, were
impudent innaturall Beasts, offering violence to Nature in nakednesse, and strict
absuid Niceties, wherein they are followed to this day by the Bramenes, Joggues,
and others: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. Ivii. p. 543
1625 a Braminey, or
Priest of the Banmans, which came with the Mogoll for an Interpreter:
Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol I Bk iii p 268
1626 I'd rather see a Brachman | Or a Gymnosophist yet B Jonson, Masgnes (Vol II), p 135 (1640).
1634 The Bannian Priests called Brachman, are the Pythagorian Sect of the
Gymnosophists. They hate Mahumed, and acknowledge one God and Creator
of all things. The better sort are called Mockadams, or Masters; their behauiour
very good and tolerable Sir I'm Herbert, Traw, p 36
1655 the Indian
Philosophers, called Brachmanes Muffert, Heatths Improv., p, 30.
1675
Comes he t' upbraid us with his Innocence? | Seize him, and take the preaching
Brachman hence. Dryden, Aurenge-Z., ii Wks, Vol. II, p 25 (1701).
1754
No Indian brachman could live more abstenious. Smollett, Perd Ct. Fathoni,
ch xxivi Wks, Vol. vi p 175 (1817).
1778 That man must be a Bramin, or
a Devis | Who will not sip the sweets of secret Service: W. Mason, in Hor Walpole's Letters, Vol. vii p 178 (1888). bef 1792 The bramin kindles on his own
bare head | The sacred fire, self-torturing his trade: Cowper, Truth, Poems,
Vol. 1, p. 55 (1808).
1786 he diverted himself, however, with the multitude of
Calenders, Santons, and Dervises, who were continually coming and going, but
especially with the Brahmins, Fakirs, and other enthusiast

*braise, braize, braze, vb. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. braiser: vb.: to cook à la braise (g, v); sb.: braised meat, liquor for braising with.

1759 let your turkey lay in the braize till towards dinner-time: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 57 1806 A brown braise: J. Simpson, Cookery, p. 12. 1845 Braise — A manner of stewing meat which greatly improves the taste by preventing any sensible evaporation: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 40.

braisière, sb.: Fr. See quotation.

1845 Braisière.—Braising-pan—a copper vessel tinned, deep and long, with two handles, the lid concave on the outside, that fire may be put in it: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 40

brancard, sb.: Fr.: litter, portable couch, horse-litter.

1604 they set downe the brancard or litter with the idoll: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. II. Bk. v. p 358 (1880)

Brandenburg, name of a German Electorate in the east of Prussia, and of its capital city. Perhaps its use in the sense of ornamental facings of the breast of a coat was derived from the regimentals of the Prussian army. The Fr. form is brandebourg.

1676 my Chamber prefumed [sw] with his Tarpaulin Brandenburgh: WYCHER-LEV, Plain-Dealer, ii p. 23 (1681) 1694 but not being able to pull off his Cloaths, lies all night in his Brandenburger, or Night-gown: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 15/1. 1771 He wore a coat, the cloth of which had once been scarlet, trimmed with Brandenburgs, now totally deprived of their metal: SMOLLETT, Humph Cl., p. 68/2 (1882) 1845 looped in white silk brandenburghs over the chest: LADY H. STANHOPE, Mem., Vol. I ch iii p. 98. 1861 Manteau. . closed up in front by four large brandebourgs: Harper's Mag., Vol. II. p. 288/r.

*brandy, brandewine, brandy-wine, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. brandewijn, let. 'burnt-wine', i.e. distilled wine: a spirit produced by the distillation of wines, chiefly made in the south of France; the name is given to inferior spirits obtained from materials other than grapes. The best brandy is produced at and named from Cognac.

1622 Buy any brand-wine, buy any brand-wine? FLETCHER, Beggar's Bush, in. 1. [N.E.D.] 1663-4 S BUTLER, Hudibras. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1676 I have no Burnt Brandey to treat 'em with: SHADWELL, Libertine, iv. p. 72. 1680 go into your Huts, drink Brandy like Dutch Skippers, and smoak like double Chimneys: — Wom. Captain, iii. p. 30. 1681 Was this Fus Belli & Pacis; could this be | Cause why their Burgomaster of the Sea | Ram'd with Gun-powder, flaming with Brand wine, | Should raging hold his Linstock to the Mine: A Marvell, Misc., p. 114. 1693—1700 Congreve, Way of the World, in Leigh Hunt's Old Dramatists (1880) [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1705 Excessive Brandy-Drinking seems the innate Vice of all Negroes ... I have seen some of our Men give them Brandy half lengthened out with Water: Tr. Bosman's Causala, Let. xx. p. 403 abt. 1730 he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died: Swift, Directions, ch. iii. Wks., p. 569/1 (1869).

branle, bransle, sb.: Fr.: "a brawle, or daunce, wherein many (men, and women)...moue all together" (Cotgr.). Anglicised as brangle, brantle.

a wavering.

1581 The Legion incensed with griefe...put them of the first [legion] in branle: SAVILE, Tacitus' Hist., ii. 78 (1591). [N. E. D.] 1603 the motions and bransles of the Heavens: Florio, Montaigne, iii. 9, 565 (1632) [ib.]

2. a kind of dance, or the music for it.

1590 Bransles, Ballads, virelayes, and verses vaine: Spens, F. Q, III. x. 8
1697 Like vnto this is the French bransle (which they cal bransle simple) which goeth somewhat rounder in time then this, otherwise the measure is all one The bransle de poicton or bransle double is more quick in time, but the straine is longer Th Morley, Mus, p 181 1666 Pepvs, Diarry, Nov 15. [Davies]

Brantôme, title of Pierre de Bourdeilles, a Gascon, who died 1614, a celebrated writer of biographies and anecdotes.

1788 Such anecdotes...have not yet emerged into publicity from the portefeuilles of such garrulous Brantomes as myself: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1 p. cxx11. (1857)

*brasero, sb.: Sp.: fire-pan, brasier.

1683 sconces, branches, braseras, &c. all of massy silver: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 197 (1872)

brasil(e): Eng. fr. Port. See brazil.

brasserie. sb.: Fr.: brewery, place where beer is sold.

1864 Bass for ever! Vita longa, and if we have shortened him of his R's, may his monument outlive all other brasseries! Realm (Newsp.), June 15, p. 8. 1882 His comrades were singing in the brasserie: Essays from the Critic, p. 124 (New York) 1883 Tonquinese wattresses. have acquired also in some inexplicable manner the coquettish airs and gait of Parisian brasserie attendants. Standard, Sept. 13, p. 3/2. 1887 [They] are delighted to earn a cheap reputation at the café or the brasserie: Athenæum, Jan. 1, p. 10/3.

*brava, fem. adj. used as interj. and sb.: It.: lit. 'brave (woman)', an exclamation addressed to a female, as bravo to a man: well done!, capital!; a cry of 'well done!', 'capital!'.

1877 your singing, the admiration of the public, the bouquets and bravas C READE, Woman-Hater, ch 1 p. 9 (1883).

bravade (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bravade: bravado (q. v.).

1579 Euen so will it be harder then yron for Englishmen to digest. the french insolencies and disdaynefull brauades: J STUBERS, Gaping Gulf, Cvj. [N.E.D.]
1783 he beheld the approach of the enemy without concern, and disregarded this vain bravade: W ROBERTSON, America, Wks., Vol. vii. p. 169 (1824). 1820
The steward departed without replying to this bravade, otherwise than by a dark look of scorn: Scott, Abbot, ch. ALLI. [C. E. D.]

*bravado, bravada, sb.: Sp. bravada.

1. a bragging, boasting, a display of eagerness to fight.

I. a bragging, boasting, a display of eagerness to fight.

1573-80 in sutch gallant bravadoe termes runnith your mill crusadoe rhetorick: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bb., p 92 (1884). 1600 I deuised howe I might be reunged of this Sauage, and to make him know how dearely this bold brauado of his should cost him: R Harluyr, Voyages, Vol in p. 330. 1602 And hereupon one of them of a brauado hath made his vaunt since my returne. W. Warson, Quadhbets of Relig & State, p 108. 1603 [See armada ra] 1603 the gallant proffers onely of attemptiue spirits, & commendable though they worke no other effect than make a Brauado: S. D., Defence of Ryme, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 197 (1875)

1611 And there while he gives the zealous Bravado: B. Jonson, in Paney Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. b 3 pt (1776). 1625 the Frigats came and made a brauado before our ship: Purchas, Pulgrams, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 505. bef 1641 No Errantkinght ever went to fight | With half so gay a bravada, | Had you seen but his look, you'ld have sworn on a book, | Hee'ld have conquer'd a whole armada: Percy's Reliques, p. 341 (1857) 1657 To these Apulejan Bravadoes, whether they put on the Lyons or the Foxes skin: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 19. bef. 1670 They...were like to vex them with more lofty Bravadoes and Grandiloquence: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 58, p. 48 (1693). 1743-7 St. Ruth...in a bravado told those about him, that he would now beat the English army to the gates of Dublin: Tinnal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 179/1 (1751). 1767 this may be only a bravado: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 68 (1857). 1818 would rather hear her than all the bravado singing and Italian haberdashery in the world: Lany Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II ch. iv. p. 225 (1819) 1829 several of his cavaliers wowed loudly to revenge this cruel bravado, on the ferocious garrison of Gibraltar: W. Irving, Cong. of Granada, ch. lv. p. 321 (1850). 1844 There is some semblance of bravado in my manner of talking about the Plague: Kinglake, Eothen, p. 278 (1845

2. a swaggering bully, a bravo.

1663 Roaring Boys, Bravadoes, Roysters, &c commit many insolencies: A. Wilson, Fas. I., 28. [N.E.D.] 1762 Mr. Clarke approaching one of the bravadoes, who had threatened to crop his ears, bestowed such a benediction his jaw as he could not receive without immediate humiliation: Smollett, Launc. Greaves, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 128 (1817).

brave, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. brave, fr. It. bravo.

I. adj.: 1. manly, fearless, daring, courageous, gallant, soldier-like.

1485 It is very good to relate the brave deeds Caxton, Paris & V., Prol. IN.E.D.] 1572 so many brave soldiars: Sir T. Smith, in Ellis Orig Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccccii. p. 377 (1846). 1588 Therefore, brave conquerors,—for so you are, | That war against your own affections: Shaks, L. L. L., i. 1, 8. 1596 I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two, | And wear my dagger with the braver grace: — Merch. of Ven., iii. 4, 65. 1697 None but the brave deserves the fair: Dryden, Alexander's F., 15.

I. adj.: 2. fine, gay, splendid, handsome.

1554 the Court, where was a brave maskery of cloth of gold and sylver: F. YAXLEY, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 111. No. ccclexiii. p 313 (1846) 1568 to go more gayer and more brave, I Than doth a lord: FULWELL, Lite will to L., in Dodsley-Hazlitr's Old Plays, Vol. 111. p, 312 (1874). 1591 Our soldiors reporte that theise men were verie brave in armor, feathers and scarfes:

CONINGSBY, Siege of Rouen, Vol I. p. 28 (1847). 1596 And brave attendants near him when he wakes: SHAKS, Tam. Shr., Induct., 1, 40.

I. adj.: 3. admirable, excellent, first-rate, extreme.

1577 Nowe are the braue and golden dayes: NORTHBROOKE, Dicing, 102 (1843) [N.E D.] 1599 I'll devise thee brave punishments for him: SHAKS., Much Ado, v. 4, 130 1600 he writes brave verses, speaks brave words: — 1654 To York, the second city of England. watered by the brave river Ouse EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 315 (1872).

II. sb.: 1. a warrior; in 19 c. esp. a North American Indian warrior.

1601 We have no cause to feare their forreine braues: Chester, Love's Mart , 55 (1878) [N E D.]

II. sb.: 2. a bravo, assassin.

1603 Ador'd of Flatterers, Of Softlings, Wantons, Braves and Loyterers: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, II iii. IV 1871 (1641). [N. E. D] 1611 There are certaine desperate and resolute villaines in Venice called Braves: T. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol. II p. 55 (1776).

II. sb.: 3. a bravado, a display of readiness to fight.

1588 thou dost over-ween in all; | And so in this, to bear me down with braves: Shaks, Tit And., ii. 1, 30.

bravery $(\underline{u} = \underline{z})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. braverie, or It. braveria.

1. daring, courage.

1581 He received more brauerie of minde, bye the patterne of Achilles, then by hearing the definition of Fortitude: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., 56 (Arb.) [N.E.D.] 1598 a certaine brauery and greatnes of the minde: BACON, Sacred Medit, Exalt. Charitie, p. 107 (1871).

2. bravado, a piece of bravado.

2. DIAVAGO, A PIECE OI DIAVAGO.

1548 The Scots continued their bravery on the hill: Patten, Exped into Scotl, m Arber's, Eng. Garner, III. 98. [N.E.D.] 1579 challenged him to fight Pyrrus being mad as it were with this brauerie: North, Tr. Plutarch, p 411 (1612) 1614 The whole Campe (not perceiving that this was but a bravery) fled amaine: Raleigh, Hist. World, III 93. [N.E.D.] 1618 The second was concerning my Lord of Essex's death, whom he was reported to have insulted upon at his death, taking tobacco in a bravery before his face: T. Lorkin, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol II. p. 100 (1848). 1671 ere long thou shalt lament | These braveries in irons loaden on thee: Millton, Sami. Agon., 1243

display, grandeur, finery, decoration, objects to be proud of.

1562 pompe and brauerie: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 57 ° 1567 His jolly brauerie in himselfe is through setting up his fethers aloft: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 98 °. 1583 exquisite brauerie in apparel: Stubbes, Anat. Ab, fol. 8 °.— sittyng at the doore, to shewe their braueries: ib., fol. 48 °. 1601 the braverie and rich attire of those times: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 33. ch. 1, Vol. 11. p. 455. 1611 In that day the Lord will take away the brauery of their tinckling ornaments about their feete: Bible, Isaiah, in. 18.

a beau, a finely dressed person; also, collectively, an assemblage of richly accoutred soldiers.

1609 Hee is one of the Braueries, though he be none o' the Wits: B. Jonson, Sil Wom., i 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 536 (1616). bef. 1670 The Grandees also, and others of the Castilian Bravery that conducted the Prince to the Seas: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, I. 162. [Davies]

*bravissimo, adj. used as interj.: It., superl. of bravo (see bravo2).

1761 That's right.—I'm steel.—Bravo!—Adamant.—Bravissimo: COLMAN, Sealous W., i. r. [L.] 1776 I was so struck with his masterly performance, that not being able to clap my hands together, in token of applause, I cried out bravissimo! encora! J. COLLIER, Mus Traw, p. 39. 1780 three cried Bravo! bravissimo! Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 477 (1858).

*bravo1, pl. bravo(e)s, bravi (It.), sb.: It. bravo, adj. and sb.,='brave'.

1. a hired fighter or assassin, a desperate ruffian.

1. a hired fighter or assassin, a desperate ruffian.

1600 Keepe your distance; for all your Braue rampant, here: B Jonson, Crith Rev., v. 4, Wis., p. 249 (1616)

1632 How can you | Answer the setting on your desperate bravo | To murder him? Massinger, Maid Hon., iv. 5, Wis., p. 207/2 (1839).

1651 a crew of Banditi and Brave: Relig. Wotton., p. 479 (1685).

1671 He fear'd no Brave, nor no Ruffian's Stab: Shadwell, Humorists, Epil., p. 79.

1674 a forlorn of Braves: N. Fairfax, Bulk & Selv., p. 103

1711 dogged by Bravoes for an Intreague with a Cardinal's Mistress at Rome: Spectator, No. 136, Aug. 6, p. 203/1 (Morley)

1772 For the future assume the name of some modern bravo and dark assassin: JUNIUS, Letters, Vol I. No. xiv. p. 179.

1814 my young bravo whips out his pistol: Scott, Waverley, ch. Ivi. p. 374 (188-).

1833 Murders were committed in the face of day with perfect impunity. Bravoes and discarded serving-men, with swords at their sides: Macaulax, Essays, p. 240 (1877).

1854 he gives his genius a darkling swagger, and a romantic envelope, which, being removed, you find, not a bravo, but a kind chirping soul: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 190 (1879).

2. bravado. a dispolar of bravery.

2. bravado, a display of bravery.

1609 Is this your Brano, Ladies? B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., iii. 6, Wks., p. 563 (1616).

*bravo2, interj. and sb.: It. bravo, adj. and sb.

I. interj.: capital!, well done!.

1761 [See bravissimo] 1767 My little Towzer's silver note | Is sweeter than Senducci's throat; | And more deserves—Bravo, Encora, | Than all the quavers of Calora, | Or any other Signiora: C. Anstey, Poet. Epist.,

Let. IV 1769 O bravo bravo An exquisite conceit B Thornton, Tr. Plantus, Vol. 1. p 141. 1850 Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol 1. ch. IV. p. 42 (1870).

2. sb.: a cry of 'well done!', 'capital!', an expression of applause.

1818 nearly two hours had been passed in recitations, accompanied by bravoes and encores: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. in. p 152 (1819).

*bravura, sb.: It.: spirit, bravery.

1. brilliant display of spirit and skill, bold defiance, also attrib.

1788 In the lofty bravuras she copies the spheres 'Pasquin', Childr. Thispis, 136 (1792) [N E.D.] 1811 the young lady's bravura countenance: L M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 210 (2nd Ed.)

2. a musical passage which severely tasks a performer's powers (also, *attrib.*); also, *metaph*. a brilliant piece of composition.

1806 mere powers of voice in bravura singing: Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 312
1813 Pray suspend the proofs, for I am bitten again, and have quantities for other parts of the bravura: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 225 (1832)
1830 They prefer simple, easy, and tender strains, to the fantastical, roundabout, wandering, and hieroglyphical style of the modern bravura: E Blaquirre, and the roglyphical style of the modern bravura: E Blaquirre, for Sig Pananti, p. 267 (2nd Ed.)
1837 The prima donna sang a bravirra aria, the close of which was heartily applauded by the banditti: C. MacFarlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 187.
1885 The bravira and hurried movements...are curiously antithetical to the deliberate and exhaustive technique of Mr. Poynter: Athenæum, Dec. 5, p. 738/3.

braye, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. braie: an embankment defended by palisades and watch-towers. A false braye is an advanced parapet outside the main rampart.

1512 To make Bulwerkes, Brayes, Walles, Diches, and al other fortificacions: Act 4 Hen. VIII., 1. § 1 [N.E. D.] 1599 a Brey and Cortaine without was battered: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 122

brazil (= \(\perp)\), brasil(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. brasil, or It. brasile: name of a very hard dye-wood, of the tree Caesalpinia echinata, imported from S. America. This name, transferred from the hard Oriental dye-wood of the tree Caesalpinia sappan, became attached to the country known as Brazil.

I. name of the hard wood of the Eastern or Western Caesalpinia, or of the tree itself; also, attrib., e.g. brazil-

1530 Brasell tre to dye with, bresil: PALSGR 1555 Not farre from these mountaynes are many greate wooddes, in the which are none other trees then brasile, whiche the Italians caule Verano: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. I p 80 (1885) — Also brasile, gossampine cotton and sylke: — Newe India, p. 21 (Arber, 1885). 1674 your sticks [cues] ought to be heavy, made of Brasile, Ligium vitæ or some other weighty wood: Compl. Gamester, p. 25

2. the red or orange dye yielded by these woods.

abt. 1386 Him nedeth not his colour for to den | With Brasil, ne with grain of Portingale: Chaucer, Nonnes Pr., C. T., 15465.

1558 halfe an vnce of Brasyll W WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Ser, Pt. 1 fol. 81 vo. 1598 the wood Sapon, whereof also much is brought from Sian, it is like Brasill to die withall: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 121 (1885).

1712 her Box (which is indeed full of good Brazile): Spectator, No. 344, Apr. 4, p. 503/I (Morley).

1741 Cochineal, Indigo, Sarsaparila, Brasil, Campechy, Verdigrease, Almonds...Serge de Nismes, Pinchinats, the Satins of Florence: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. III. p. 335.

breaghe, sb.: fr. Ir. breith, Old Ir. brith, = 'judgment', 'penance'; see brehon.

1598 the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slayne, a recompence, which they call a Breaghe: Spens., State Irel., Wks, p. 610/2 (1869).

breaker: Eng. fr. Sp. See bareca.

breborion: Fr. See brimborion.

*breccia, sb.: It.: a kind of marble consisting of a number of angular fragments, held together by a natural cement; hence, any composite rock consisting of angular fragments held together by a natural cement, and more loosely, a composite mass of gravel and ice.

178. differents orts of breccia or conglutinated stones: PENNANT, Arctic Zool., quoted in Encyc. Brit., Vol. IX. p. 93/2 (1797). 1845 I noticed that the smaller streams in the Pampas were paved with a breccia of bones: C. DARWIN, Fourn. Beagle, ch. vii. p. 134. 1856 stands of the same Arctic breccia [gravel and ice] as those in its neighbor: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1 ch. xi. p. 116 1882 a rich red breccia from the Garfagnana: Athenæum, Dec. 30, p. 006.

*breeze, brize, brise, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Sp. briza, = 'northeast wind'

1. a north, or north-east wind, esp. the north-east trade

wind; hence, a cool wind from the sea (which in tropical Eastern America generally blew from the north-east).

1589 prosperous wind to serue their turne, which the mariners do cal Brizas, and are northerly windes: R PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 253 (18t.).

- 2. a light wind. In opposition to a sea-breeze, the counter current from the land is called a breeze even if it blows hard.
- 1626 A calme, a brese, a fresh gaile, a pleasant gayle, a stiffe gayle: CAPT J SMITH, Wks., p. 795 (1884) bef. 1700 From land a gentle breeze arose by night: DRYDEN [J.]
 - 3. metaph. Slang. a disturbance, uproar, scolding.

1837 Jemmy, who expected a breeze, told his wife to behave herself quietly: MARRYAT, Snarleyyow, Vol 1. ch xv [L]

bregantine: Eng. fr. Sp. See brigantine.

brehon, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Ir. brithemon, genitive of brithem, ='a judge': a native Irish judge; hence, Brehon law, the legal system of the native Irish, which has been superseded by English law.

1598 What is that which ye call the Brehoone Law?... It is a certayne rule of right unwritten, but delivered by tradition from one to another...in many thinges repugning quite both to God and mans lawe...in the case of murder, the Brehoon, that is they judge, will compound betweene the murderer and the frendes of the party murthered: Sfens, State Irel, Wks., p 610/2 (1883).

breloque, sb.: Fr.: trinket, gewgaw.

1850 she praised the lovely breloques or gimcracks which the young gentleman wore at his watch-chain: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. ii p. 22 (1879) 1879 a large person who wore more rings and study and *breloques* than had ever been seen at St. Michael's: Mrs. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxi. p 209.

brenjal, brenjaw: Anglo-Ind. See brinjaul.

brevi manu, phr.: Late Lat.: lit. 'with a short hand', off-hand, extemporaneously.

1835 while the comparatively pithy measure of opening, brevi manu, the English colleges to the Dissenters was successfully opposed: Edin. Rev., Vol. 60, p. 432.

breviātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to breviāre, = 'to shorten': one who makes summaries or abstracts; an officer of the Vice-Chancellor's Court in the Vatican (see abbreviator 2).

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl., s. v

brial, sb.: Sp.: a rich skirt.

1829 The queen wore a brial or regal skirt of velvet: W. IRVING, Cong. of Granada, ch xlii. p. 252 (1850). — The Infanta. wore a brial or skirt of black brocade: 1b.

Briareus: Gk. Mythol.: one of the Titans who was said to have had a hundred hands and fifty heads, also called Aegaeon (cf. Homer, Il., i. 404).

AEGREOII (CI. FIOLITEI, 12., 1. 404).

1593 didst thou speak in thunder like to Jove, | Or shouldst, as Briareus, shake at once | A hundred bloody swords with bloody hands, | I tell thee: PEELE, Edw. I., p. 388/1, l 22 (1861). 1606 he is a gouty Briareus, many hands and no use, or purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight: Shaks., Troil, i. 2, 30. 1625 it is good, to commit the Beginnings of all great Actions, to Argos with his hundred Eyes; And the Ends to Briareus with his hundred Hands: First to Watch, and then to Speed: BACON, Ess., Of Delays, p. 525 (1871). 1665 This monster has seven several arms on either side (as if descended from Briareus): Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 147 (1677)

*bric-à-brac, sb.: Fr.: 'odds and ends', artistic curiosities, knick-knacks, old plate, old china, &c.; also attrib.

1842 Poor Horace Waddlepoodle! to think that thy gentle accumulation of bricabrac should have passed away in such a manner: THACKERAN, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 32 (1857) 1854 the bric-a-brac shop in Wardour Street: — Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 204 (1879). 1878 The shop was that kind of pawnbroker's where the lead is given to...bric-a-brac: G. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiii. p. 285. 1882 Angela's own room was daintly furnished and adorned with as many pictures, pretty things, books, and bric-à-brac as the narrow dimensions of a Newnham cell will allow: W. BESANT, All Sorts & Conditions of Men, Prol., Pt. I. p. 5 (1883).

bricole, sb.: Fr.: in *Tennis*, rebound of a ball from the wall of a court; in *Billiards*, rebound of a ball from the cushion before it hits another ball; also, metaph. an indirect method or action. Anglicised as briccol(l) in the sense of a catapult or springal.

1598 Briccola, a brikoll or rebounding of a ball from one wall to another in a tenis court: Florio. bef. 1631 That love, which...fell not directly, and immediately upon my self, but by way of reflection or Briccole: Donne, Lett., 65 (1651). [N.E. D.] 1777 It is a bricole of self-love, I confess: Lord Christer-Field, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.). Bk. 1. No. lxxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 228 (1777). 1788 introducing two courtiers to acquaint one another, and by bricole the audience, with what had passed in the penetralia before the tragedy commences: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. cxl. (1857).

bride, sb.: Fr., lit. 'rein', 'bridle': string of a woman's bonnet or cap.

1827 the ends of this drapery form the brides, and are trimmed with a deep silk fringe: Sovvenur, Vol. 1. p. 21. — strings en bride . 10, p. 151/3 1850 a bunch of fancy ribbon placed upon each side [of the cap], from which depend the brides or strings. Harper's Mag., Vol. 11 p. 576.

brigade (= 2), brigado, brig(g)ad (2 -), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. brigade (fr. It. brigata), or fr. Sp. brigada: a company, crew. See brigue.

- 1. a gathering (of people), a concourse, mob, band.
- 1650 All that huge Brigade of peeple: Howell, Hist Rev. Napl, 117 (1664). [N.E.D.]
- 2. a large body of troops; a subdivision of an army; also, attrib.

1644 untill he see our small divided maniples cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unweildy brigade: MILTON, Areof, p. 71 (1868) 1649 it seems some motion of our Armies or stragling Brigadoes appeare Southward: LILLLY, Peculiar Prognost, p. 6. 1665 a Brigado of three thousand Horse. being ordered to assail Radjea Textievsingle at Normon: Sir Th. Herdert, Trav., p. 94 (1677). 1667 Thither wingd with speed | A numerous brigad hasten'd: MILTON, P. L., I. 675, p. 32 (1705) 1743—7 the first line in six columns, and the second in brigades: Tindal, Contin Rapin, Vol I p. 760/1 (1751). 1826 Subaltern, ch. 6, p. 103 (1828).

3. a band of associated persons, esp. in combination, an organised body of persons, as fire-brigade, shoe-black-brigade.

brigandise, sb.: Fr.: brigandage. Obs.

1603 brigandise and robbenes, bloody warres, inhumane cruelty of tyrants: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p 299.

brigantine $(\angle = \underline{\omega})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. brigantin, or It. brigantino, or Sp. bergantin.

I. a small vessel used in the Mediterranean, being adapted for both sailing and rowing, and easily handled; they were used as pirate-ships and dispatch-boats; hence, applied to sundry kinds of vessels.

1523 To saue ourselfe, it is best we sende formost our lytell shyppes, called Brigandyns, and let vs tary in the mouthe of the haupn: LORD BERNERS, Froiss., II. clxxi. [clxvii] 498. [N E. D.] 1555 Owre men. settinge forewarde with their ores the brigantine: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. 1 p. 70 (1885)

a two-masted vessel of modern times with square sails on the foremast, but with the mainmast fore-and-aft rigged (the topsail used to be square).

1579 certaine light brigantines of Caesars, that followed him hard: NORTH, Tr. Pintarch, p. 941 (1612). 1589 hee straight wayes entred into the brygandine: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II p. 51 (1854). 1590 Rowing with Chnstans in a brigandine! About the Grecian isles to rob and spoil: MARLOWE, II Tamburl., Wks, p. 59/2 (1865). 1598 Boats, Barkes, and Brigantines, which they use in those Countries: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk i. Vol I p. 127 (1885). 1599 gaillasses, galles, pallandres,... and brigantines: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 74. 1601 the Rhodians (madel the pinnace and brigantine: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 130. 1625 And also transported mee by Sea in a Brigandino freely to Serigo: Purchas, Pilgruns, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1837.

brigue, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. brigue: contention, faction, intrigue. Anglicised in 14, 15 cc. as brige, = 'contention'.

1678 A brigue or quarrel. Lis, contentio [briga]: LITLETON, Lat. Dict. [N.E. D.] 1701 They must set afoot Factions and Brigues: Jura Pop. Anglicani, 29. [ib.] bef. 1733 Brigues between Kings and their Nobles and Milhtary men: R. North, Examen. II. iv. 137, p. 303 (1740). 1888 that system of court brigue (the nearly untranslatable word was as common in his time as the thing), or unscrupulous intriguing for place and power: Athenaeum, Sept 1, p 286/1.

brillant, so.: Fr.: brilliancy, exquisite polish.

1693 [See bel air]. 1694 the Brillant of Language, or sharp and witty Expressions: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 13/2. 1736 the brilliant of wit and concise sententiousness, peculiar to that age: Gray, Wks., Vol. I. p. 243 (1814).

brimborion, breborion, sb.: Fr.: trash, nonsense.

1653 dunsical breborions: URQUHART, Rabelais, I. xxi. [N. E. D.] 1786 jewels and colifichets and brimborions, baubles, knick-knacks, gewgaws: MAD. D'ARBLAY, Diary & Lett., III. 8. [td.] 1813 The declaration of independence is a brimborion in comparison with it: J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. x. p. 37

*brindisi, sb.: It.: rhymes recited in drinking health, a

1837 a plentiful supply of excellent wine, in which he and his comrades pledged the company, and drank brindisis, or rhymed toasts, of admirable facetiousness: C. MACFARLANE, Banditti & Robbers, p. 126. 1885 The vocal pieces...were the brindisi from 'Lucrezia Borgia'...and a new scena: Attenaum, Aug. 20, p. 221/3. 1887 We hear the brindisi and the mandolinata and the double basses, rising and falling in obedience to the maestro's hand: Pall Mall Budgat Exp. 12 p. 1/2. Budget, Feb. 10, p. 4/1.

brinjarry, binjarree, bunjarree, vanjārā, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. banjārā, perhaps confused with Pers. birinj, = 'rice': a dealer in grain, salt, &c. The brinjarries move about in large parties with droves of laden cattle. In the N.W. Provinces they sometimes act as carriers. The form vanjārā is used about Bombay. The form brinjarry became classical owing to its constant use in Sir Arthur Wellesley's Indian Dispatches. [Yule]

1800 The Brinjarries drop in by degrees: Wellington, Disp, 1. 175 (1837) [Yule] 1810 Immediately facing us a troop of Brinjarees had taken up their residence for the might. These people travel from one end of India to the other, carrying salt, grain, and assafentida, almost as necessary to an army as salt. M. Graham, Journal, 61 (1812) [tb] 1813 We met there a number of Vanjarrahs, or merchants, with large droves of oven, laden with valuable articles from the interior country, to commute for salt on the sea-coast: Forbes, Or Mem., 1. 206 [tb] 1813 the whole of this extensive intercourse is carried on by laden bullocks, the property of that class of people known as Bunjaras Capt D. Briggs, in Trans Lit Soc Bo, 1 61. [tb.] 1825 We passed a large number of Brinjarrees who were carrying salt: Bp. Heber, Narrative, II. 94 [tb] 1876 a long string of brinjarries (carriers) laden with rice: Cornhill Mag, Sept, p 332 [16] 1876 a lon Mag, Sept, p 332

brinjaul, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. beringela: name of the Egg-plant (Solanum Melongena), known in Bengal as bangun, fr. Hind. baingan, fr. Pers. badinjan. [Yule]

gun, fr. Hind. baingan, fr. Pers. bādinjān. [Yule]

1611 We had a market there kept upon the Strand of diuers sorts of prousions, to wit. Pallingenes, cucumbers: N DOUNTON, in Purchas' Pulgrims, 1. 298 (1625) [Yule] 1673 The Garden planted with Potatoes, Yawms, Berenjaws, both hot plants: Fryer, E. India, 104 (1698). [16] 1738 Then follow during the rest of the summer, calabashas. bedin-janas, and tomatas: Dr. T. Shaw, Trav, p 141 (1757) [16] 1764 Another [ragout] is made of the badenjeen, which the Spaniards call berengena. SMOLLETT, France & Italy, six Whs., Vol. v. p 400 (1817). 1810 I saw last night at least two egg-plant: the red is the tomata: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. v. p 180 note. 1860 Amongst other triumphs of the native cuisine were some singular, but by no means inelegant chefs d'auvre, brinjals boiled and stuffed with savoury meats, but exhibiting ripe and undressed fruit growing on the same branch: J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, II 161. [Yule] 1886 From America the potato and the eggapple, or brinjal, have been introduced: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 75

[The Sp. forms fr Arab hādiniām are albergurana (whence

[The Sp. forms, fr. Arab. bādinjān, are alberengena (whence Fr. aubergine), berengena, the It. melangola, melanzana (whence Late Lat. melongena, whence Fr. melongine).]

*brio, sb.: It.: briskness, sprightliness.

1864 the sheep are in his best manner, painted with all his well-known facility and brio: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol I. ch xxii. p. 247 (1879). 1872 a sketch done with what we used to call brio: G. Eliot, Middlemarch, Bk. I. ch. ix p 56 (1874) 1884 He possessed a swing, an eloquence and a brio which were perfectly irresistible: E. E. Saltius, Bazac, p. 70 1886 variety, imaginative energy, and brio [of the Spanish drama]: F. Harrison, Choice of Books, p. 56

*brioche, sb.: Fr.: a sort of cake; mistake, blunder.

1843 Let a poor devil but draw the royal face like a pear now, or in the similtude of a brioche (this looks like a cler error for briolette), and he, his printer, and publisher, are clapped into prison for months: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 14 (1885).

[The meaning 'blunder' comes from the speech of the French princess, daughter of Louis XVI., Si le peuple n'a pas de pain, qu'il mange des brioches,='if the people have no bread, let them eat cakes'.]

briolette, sb.: Fr.: pear-shaped diamond.

*briquette (= \(\perp)\), briquet (\(\perp =\)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. briquette = 'a block of fuel made from coal and peat mixed'), dim. of brique, = 'a brick': a block or slab of artificial stone, a brickshaped block of artificially prepared coal.

*britzka, britska, sb.: Russ. britshka, Polish bryczka, dim. of bryka,='a freight waggon': a travelling carriage with a calash top, affording room for reclining on a journey.

1813 In the evening I set out.. in Sit Charles's English coach: my britzka followed with servants: SIR R. WILSON, Pr. Diary, 11. 66 [C. E. D.] 1826 Vivian quutted the side of her britzska: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. VII. ch. ii. p. 939 (1881). 1841 in former days sledges were considered as indipensable in the winter remise of a grand seigneur in France as cabriolets or britchkas are in the summer: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 135. 1864 ride for a stage or two in Clive's britzska: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxvii. p. 304 (1879).

*brocade (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. brocado,='embossed stuff': a rich fabric woven with a raised pattern, orig. of gold or silver; cloth of gold, cloth of silver. The forms brocardo, brocard, may be affected by Fr. brocart.

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1588 cloth of Silke, Brocardo, and diuers other sorts of merchandize which come out of Persia: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 47°. 1598 Silke, Satin and Brocado, which is cloth of Golde and Silver: Tr. Y. Van Linschotter's Voyagas, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 129 (1885). 1662 a Canopy of Brocadoe: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 11. p. 99 (1669). 1669 the Vice Chancellor's chaire and deske...cover'd with Brocatall (a kind of brocade): EVELYN, Diarry, July c. 1711 a Brocade Waistocat or Petticoat: Spectator, No. 15, Mar. 17, p. 28/x (Morley). 1713 Some o'er her lap their careful plumes display'd, | Trembling, and conscious of the rich brocade: Pope, Rape of Lock, iii. 116,

Wks, Vol. I. p. 190 (1757) 1744 The ball was on an excessively hot night, yet she was dressed in a magnificent brocade. Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 306 (1857) 1797 at present all stuffs, even those of silk alone, whether they be grograms of Tours or of Naples, satins, and even taffetues or lustsrings, if they be but adorned and worked with some flowers or other figures, are called brocades: Encyc Brit. S. v.

brocard $(\angle \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. brocard, fr. the name of Brocard, or Burchard, Bishop of Worms in 11 c., author of a collection of ecclesiastical canons: a maxim, a scholastic 'sentence'. In Fr. the word has come to mean 'sarcasm'.

Hence brocardics.

1824 My father replied by that famous brocard with which he silences all unacceptable queries: Scott, Redgauntlet, Let. v. p. 52 (1886) 1863 to whom [the Stoics] . and not ..to the Stagfrite, are we to refer the first enouncement of the brocard: Sir W. Hamilton, in Reid's Wks, p. 772, note A. 1660 I make use of all the brocardics, or rules of interpreters, &c.: Jer. Taylor, $Duct.\ Dub$, Pref.

brocatelle ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. brocatelle, brocatel, fr. It. brocatello: imitation brocade. Walpole's form is affected by brocade and the gender (fem.) of Fr. brocade.

1669 [See brocade]. 1753 Brocatell: Chambers, Cycl, Suppl 1760 some patterns of brocadella of two or three colours. Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol III p. 325 (1857). 1797 BROCATEL, or Brocadel, a kind of coarse brocade; chiefly used for tapestry: Encyc. Brit 1883 brocatelles and figured silks, chiselled velvets and brocaded plush: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 18,

brocatello, -tella, -telle, -telli, sb.: It. broccatello di Sienna: Sienna marble, the veining of which was supposed to have resembled brocade.

1738 There is also another kind of antient *Brocatella* dug near Adrianople: CHAMBERS, *Cycl*, s.v. *Marble* 1797 when distinguished by a number of bright colours, it [marble] is called *brocatello*, or *brocatellato*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

*broc(c)oli, sb.: It. broccoli, = 'sprouts', pl. dim. of brocco, = 'stalk': a kind of cauliflower which is early in season.

1699 The Broccoli from Naples: Evelvn, Acetaria, 16 [N.E.D.] 1723 how spring the Brocoli and the Fenochio: Pope, Letters, p. 194 (1737). spinach, sorrel, asparagus, broccoli·W. Verral, Cookery, p. 177.

brochette (= \(\perp)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. brochette: a small brooch, a small spit or skewer; Cookery, a method of cooking chickens, &c. See à la brochette.

1483 Thyrten knottes which were ful of brochettes of smale nedles and theron smale rynges: Caxton, Gold. Leg., 363/4. [N E D.] 18. Brochet of Smelts. Arrange the smelts upon small skewers. Mrs. Beeton, Housh. Manag.,

*brochure, sb.: Fr., lit. 'a stitched work': a pamphlet, a short printed work.

1748 The pacquet of brochures, and flourished ruffles, which you sent me by Hop Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk 11 No. xl Misc Wks., Vol II. p. 344 (1777) 1775 you will deign to assist me in procuring me these two brochures: W. Mason, in Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. v1 p. 213 (1857) 1809 your anecdotes and historieties de cour, your comedies, brochures, and all the other artificial ragouts: Mary, Tr. Reisbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. v. Pinkerton, Vol. v1. p. 210. 1820 and the list is closed by the last week's brochure of M. de Pradt. Edin. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 13. 1841 the most gross and disgusting falsehoods dispensed around by the medium of obscene brochures: Lauv Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 190. 1881 The object of this little brochure being to show the relative abundance of British wild plants, the compler, &c: F G. Heath, Garden Wild, ch. vii. p. 55. 1882 A little brochure by Andrulidákis deserves mention on account of its subject, the taxation of Crete during the first years of the Turkish domination: Athenaum. Dec 30, p. 884. during the first years of the Turkish domination: Athenaum, Dec 30, p. 884.

brodequin, sb.: Fr.: woman's or child's laced boot. Early Anglicised in the sense 'buskin' or 'high boot', as brodkyn, brotekin, brodekin.

1850 Madame noted every article of toilette which the ladies wore, from their bonnets to their brodequins: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1 ch. xxiii p. 248 (1879). 1865 her pretty, dainty brodequins dance fireproof over red-hot ploughshares: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p 90.

Brodstudien, sb. pl.: Ger., lit. 'bread-studies': professional study, undertaken for the sake of earning a livelihood.

1883 They will have at first no doubt to devote themselves very much to mere Brodstudien: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 520/2.

broma, sb.: Sp.: a ship-worm.

1555 The same [kind of worm] are also engendred in two hauens of the citie of Alexandria in Egipt, and destroye the shyppes if they lye longe at anker. They are a cubet in length, and sumwhat more: not passyng the quantitie of a fynger in bygnesse. The Spanyshe mariner cauleth this pestilence Broma: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. I. p. 153 (1885). 1593—1622 But with the water a certaine worme, called broma by the Spaniard, and by us arters, entred also: R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § XXXII. p. 201 (1878).

*bronchītis, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. bronchus, = 'one of the two main branches of the wind-pipe', Gk. βρόγχος, = 'a wind-pipe', or fr. Lat. bronchia, pl. fr. Gk. βρόγχια, neut. pl., = 'the

ramifications of the trachea', 'bronchial tubes': inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes.

1817 Hooping cough has been described much more frequently than bronchits. Lond. Med & Phys Fourn., Vol XXXVII. p 221. 1820 chronic bronchitis: Medico-Chururg Rev., Dec., p. 353 *1878 the death was caused by acute bronchitis: Lloyd's Wily News, May 19, p 8/4. [St]

*broncho-pneumŏnia, bronchio-pn., sô.: Late Lat.: inflammation of the lungs beginning with bronchitis.

bronco, broncho, sb.: Sp. bronco, adj. = 'rough', applied to a horse in America: a half-tamed horse; a cross between the horse and the mustang (q, v).

1886 In this wild state they are called 'mustangs', but when raised on a ranche, and after having been handled to a certain extent, they are called 'bronchos' Cornhull Mag, No 39, N S, p. 305

1887 Australian horses are sometimes at least as victous as the mustangs or bronchos of the wild West: Athenæum, Sept. 10, p 340/x.

brouette, sb.: Fr. See quotations.

1881 brouette, a small two-wheeled carriage, contrived by Dupin about A.D. 1671: Cassell's Encycl. Dict 1883 brouette, wheelbarrow; brouette, sort of sedan chair: Cassell's Fr. & Eng. Dict

brouillerie, sb.: Fr.: misunderstanding, disagreement.

1610—1 We have been advertised of certain broulleries and jars that have been among the great ones, and are now composed: EARL OF PEMBROKE, in Court & Times of Jas I, Vol. 1 p 133 (1848). 1614 But it is thought that all will vanish away in smoke, sith the duke's foundation fails him, which was grounded upon the broulleries in France, which are now compounded: T LORKIN, 16, p 318 1803 As to any broulleries between Lady Delacour and her lord, Belinda should observe a profound silence: M EDGEWORTH, Belinda, Vol II. ch. i. p. 15 (1832).

brouillon, sb.: Fr.: rough draught, foul copy.

1735 I recollect that your lordship has still in your custody the brouillons of verses and some letters of Wycherley: Pope, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 311 (1872).

bruin $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. bruyn, bruun,='brown', name of the bear in Reynard the Fox: name often given to the common or brown bear, and sometimes used as a common noun.

1481 bruyn the bere. brune the bere: CANTON, Reynard the Fox, vi. p. 17 (1880). 1663 The gallant Brunn march'd next him, | With visage formidably grim. .Clad in a mantle de la guerre | Of rough impenetrable fur: S. BUTLER, Hudbras, Pt. I. Cant. up 59 (1866) 1748 But so far was Bruin from entertaining the least suspicion: SMOLLETT, Rod Rand, ch. lvi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 395

*brûlot, sb.: Fr.: fire-ship; incendiary.

1823 Perhaps they took us for a Greek brûlot, and were afraid of kindling us: Byron, in Moore's Lefe, Vol. vi p 119 (1832).

brune, sb. fem.: Fr. fr. brun, adj., = 'brown': a dark girl or woman. The same as brunette, though properly a brune should be darker than a brunette.

1865 now with a duchess, and now with a darrymaid, now with a blonde, and now with a brune Oudda, Strathnore, Vol 1 ch ii p. 41. 1883 the golden-yellow tones of the early flowers promise to be widely imitated and worn as the favourite colour of blondes as well as brunes: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 18, p. 2

bruneo. See quotation.

1599 many small ships...laden with pepper, Sandolo, Procellan of China, Camfora, Bruneo, and other marchandise: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i.

*brunette (= \(\perp)\), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. brunette, fem. of brunet, = 'brownish': a dark-complexioned woman or girl; see brune.

1. sb.: a woman or girl of dark complexion.

[? 1882 a braue Brownnetta: R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgul's Aen., &c., p 141 (1880).] 1669 this Brunet of Africk: DRYDEN, Mock-Astrol., iii. Wks, Vol. I. p. 304 (1701). 1713 Your fair women, therefore, thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and brunettes: ADDISON, Guardian, No. 109, Wks., Vol. IV. p 206 (1856). 1811 a stout little brunette: L. M. HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. I. p. 91 (2nd Ed.). 1828 Let not my charming brunettes be angered, if Venus had yellow hair, Panthea had black: Harrovian, p. 96. 1865 a dashing brunette who smokes cigarettes and has led the Pytchley: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. ix p. 143. 1886 Was Mrs. Fitton a brunette? for no blonde can answer to the demand: Athenxum, Feb. 20, p 258/2.

2. adj.: dark-complexioned, brown-haired, brown.

1826 brunette complexion: Subaltern, ch. 2, p. 37 (1828). 1849—52 those who are naturally of a "brunette" complexion becoming swarthy: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. IV. p. 1335/2.

[The Old Fr. burnete,=Fr. brunette, was Anglicised in 13 c. as *burnet*(*te*).]

brunswick, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Braunschweig, name of a duchy in Germany, part of which belonged to the Electors of Hanover. See quotation.

[1846 Close out-door habits for ladies, introduced from Germany about 1750: F W. FAIRHOLT, Costume $m\ Eng$, Gloss]

brusk, adj.

1. Eng. fr. It. brusco: tart, sour.

1601 The thin and bruske harsh wine nourisheth the body lesse: Holland, Tr. Plin N H, ii. 152 [N. E. D.]

2. Eng. fr. Fr. brusque: brusque.

1651 The Scotish Gentlemen ..lately sent to that King, found.. but a brusk welcome: Reliq Wotton., 582 (1685). [N E.D.]

*brusque, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. brusque: abrupt, blunt, rough.

1744 she has been as brusque with W. about them: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol I. p. 319 (1857) 1818 To the other women he was cold and brusque; to the men haughty and supercilious. Lady Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol IV. ch ini. p. 160 (1819) 1828 certain formulae of politeness were joined with the rude manners and brusque tone of the camp: Engl. in France, Vol II p. 43 1886 A more brusque treatment would bring home to the shallow the need for more thorough study: Athenaum, Feb. 20, p. 263/2.

*brusquerie, sb.: Fr.: abruptness of manner, bluntness, slight incivility.

1752 gives an indelicacy, a brusquerie, and a roughness to the manners: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol II. No. 55, p 234 (1774) 1782 Mr Cumberland's brusquerie is not worth notice: HOR WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII p. 233 (1858) 1837 Vou will suppose that the brusquerie, as well as the purport of this interrogatory, occasioned some surprise: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol I p. 88. 1843 I hope you have not been so foolish as to take offence at any little brusquerie of mine: E. A. Por, Wks., Vol I p. 11 (1884) 1872 Dorothea... spoke with cold brusquerie: G. ELIOT, Middlemarch, p. 12 (1874).

bruttura, sb.: It.: nastiness, filth.

1592 that no Burgess or inhabitant Forrester, suffer any bruttura before his Door: Reliq Wotton, p 680 (1685)

*brūtum fulmen, pl. brūta fulmina, phr.: Lat., lit. 'random thunderbolt': empty threat, useless denunciation. The phr. is taken fr. Plin., N. H., Bk. 2, ch. 43, Hinc [conflictu nubium] bruta fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae. By the adj. bruta, Pliny clearly meant 'causeless and purposeless': whereas now the phr. is often intended to mean 'sound without force', instead of an ineffectual display of real force.

fectual display of real force.

1603 that the Councells and decrees of the Church have beaten downe Astrologie, which neverthelesse being examined, prooue but bruta fulnina, making vame cracks without any touch of that which I defend: C. Heypon, Def, Fudic. Astrol., p. 55.

1660 they look upon them [God's comminations] but as bruta fulnina and empty scarecrows. Newton, on Fohn (ch. xvi.), p. 1491 (1867).

1675 I fear not those Bruta fulnina, those causless Curses: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. i. ch. vii. § 1, p. 52

1681—1703 it hath been brutum fulnen to us, a thunderbolt of no force: Th. Goodwin, Wex., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. XI. p. 131 (1865).

1711 a meer Brutum fulnen, or empty Noise: Spectator, No. 235, Nov. 29, p. 3362 (Morley). bef. 1733 as Brutum Fulnen, it began with its greatest Efficacy,...and at length dwindled to nothing: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 55, p. 543 (1740).

1751 Crowle's defence who had called the power of the House brutum fulnen. Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 240 (1857).

1835 This rhodomontade—so characteristic of the Girondins—was, as to the purpose for which it was uttered, a mere brutum fulnen—but not so in its effect on those to whom it was addressed: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., vi. p. 366 (1857).

1882 The sermon was brutum fulnen:
T. MOZLEY, Reminisc., Vol. i. ch. xxix, p. 188.

1888 No penalty is...prescribed for non-compliance with this clause, which has the appearance of being a mere brutum fulnen: Law Times, LXXXV. 4/1.

1874 Brütus ch. Lat. Cognomen of two Romans renowned

Brūtus, sb.: Lat.: cognomen of two Romans renowned for patriotism and merciless virtue; one L. Junius Brutus, liberator of Rome from the tyranny of the kings, who condemned his two sons to death for treason, and so has been called 'the Roman father'; the other L. Junius Brutus who joined in the murder of his intimate friend Caesar to save the republic from his despotism. After the latter, the French early in 19 c. named a kind of rough, short-haired wig.

1770 an ape of Sylla will call himself Brutus, and the foolish people assist a proscription before they suspect that their hero is an incendiary: Hor. Walfold, Letters, Vol. v. p. 222 (1857). 1833 There was a stern, cold, Brutus-like virtue in the manner in which he discharged the duties of a soldier of fortune: Macaulay, Essays, p. 252 (1877). 1863 this mercantile Brutus: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 188. 1888 Sharpe's pumps and silk stockings, his... green silk umbrella, surtout, and Brutus wig are now almost forgotten: Athenaeum, Oct. 20, p. 514/3.

būbo, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\beta o\nu \beta \dot{o}\nu_{\gamma} = \text{`groin'}$, 'swelling in the groin': an inflamed swelling with hardening of lymphatic glands, esp. in the groin or armpit. One of the symptoms of the Oriental or Levantine plague is bubo in the groin.

1398 somtyme it comyth of ventosite & of wynde/and hight Bubo: Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., vii. lix. 1543 a pestiferous kernell or botche called

Bubo: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxx 19/2. 1563 Galen maketh Bubo a simple inflammation of the glandelous partes in that flankes: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 22 20 1578 in which Glandules happen the tumors called Bubones: J Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. v. fol. 79 70.

buccal, buckaul: Hind. fr. Arab. See bakal.

buccan, **boucan**, sb: fr. Fr. **boucan**, fr. a native S. Amer. word: a wooden framework on which meat was dried over fire, a **barbecue** (q, v). Hence the name was applied to a clearing inhabited by buccaneers (hunters of oxen and swine), and occasionally to their dried meat.

1738 a grate, or hurdle made of Brasil wood, placed in the smoak, at a good height from the fire, and called buccan: Chambers, Cycl., s.v. Buccaneers. 1797 The bucaneers lived in little huts built on some spots of cleared ground, just large enough to dry their skins on, and contain their buccaning houses. These spots they called Boucans: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Bucaneer.

*buccaneer $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. boucanier: name of French (and English) hunters of oxen and swine who settled in the north of the island of St. Domingo and the neighbouring small island of Tortugas in 1630, taking their name from the boucan or buccan over which they dried the flesh of the beasts which they caught. Hence the name was applied to the pirates of the Spanish main who especially attacked the Spaniards in 17, 18 cc.

1661 Not able ...to root out a few Buckaneers or Hunting Frenchmen: HICKERINGILL, *Tamaica*, 43. [N.E.D.] 1694 several thousand of Buccaneers, Pirates and Banditty: D'URREY, *Don Quix.*, Pt II v p. 56 1697 About ye yeare 1680 ther came out a history of ye Buccaneers, printed in Flanders, in Spanish a Dutch buccaneer: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 225 (1878). 1699 He had got an excellent French Fincle from a Buccanier, which he valu'd extremly: *Description of Isth. of Davian, p. 22. 1704 they have turn'd *Isbandote*, i.e. *Buckaniers*, or *Robbers*, or perfidious *Villains: J Pitts, *Acc. *Moham.*, p. 117.

buccinator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. $buc(c)in\bar{a}tor, = 'a$ blower of a crooked trumpet' $(b\bar{u}cina)$: one of the muscles of the cheek, the chief muscle employed in the act of blowing.

bef. 1744 That the buccinators or blowers up of the cheeks, and the dilators of the Nose, were too strong in Cholerick people: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. I. ch. x Wks, Vol. vi. p 144 (1757).

[Lat. būcinātor, noun of agent to būcināre,='to blow a crooked trumpet'.]

bucellas, sb.: Port. Bucellas, a small town near Lisbon: name of a white wine of Portugal.

1813 and yet it was a pint of bucellas, and fish: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 264 (1832). 1860 another glass of sherry, or—as you are dealing with a despairing lover who takes no notice of what he is drinking—a little Bucellas: Once a Week, June 9, p. 552/2.

Bucentaur: fr. It. Bucentoro, supposed to be fr. quasi-Gk. βουκένταυρος, = 'ox-centaur': name of the state-vessel in which the Doge of Venice performed the ceremony of 'wedding' the Adriatic Sea every Ascension Day; hence, a large ship or decorated barge.

1611 The fairest gally of all is the Bucentoro ..the richest gallie of all the world: T. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol. 1. p 280 (1776) 1612 The Bucentaure... was gently towed to Venice: W. Shute, Fougasse's Ven., II. 479. [N. E. D.] 1626 a great Ship, Bucentaur, Caricke, Argosey: COCKERAM, Pt. II. (2nd Ed.). 1681 And now again our armed Bucentore | Doth yearly their Sea-Nuptials restore: A. Marvell, Musc., p. 114. 1701 the Ambassadors go aboard the Bucentaure: New Account of Italy, p. 57.

*Būcephalus: Lat. fr. Gk. Βουκέφαλος, = 'ox-headed': name of the war-horse of Alexander the Great; hence, applied facetiously to any horse.

[1580 Bucephalus lyeth downe when he is carryed: J. Lvily, Euphues & his Engl., p. 350 (1868). 1600 Bucephalus, the horse of Alexander the great: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 532.] 1660 At last the King mounts her, and then she stood still, As his Bucephalus, proud of this rider: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. 1. p. 161 (1860) 1665 upon the precipice of the Hill is the effigies of another Gigantine person...mounted upon a ..Bucephalus: Sir Th. Herrerer, Trav., p. 149 (1677). 1814 the Bucephalus which he bestrode: Scott, Waverley, p. 81.

buchette, sb.: Fr. bûchette, dim. of bûche,='billet': a small piece of firewood.

1507 [The] Fenix...assembleth all his bouchettes and styckes in the hye mountayne, and fynably the fyre enflammeth them, and the Fenix is brente: Bk. Gd. Mann., Lij. [N. E. D.]

buchu, bucku, sb.: Native S. Afr. name for several species of *Barosma*, esp. *Barosma crenata*, Nat. Order *Rutaceae*: the leaves of these plants are antispasmodic and slightly tonic.

1763 the Hottentots, who grease their woolly heads with mutton suet, and then paste it over with the powder called bucku: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, vii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 301 (1817). 1804 buckee powder: PERCIVAL, C. of Good Hope, 86. 1814 either their tobacco or bucku (diosma): Tr. Thumberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 34.

buckone (=. "), buccoon, sb.: Eng. fr. It. boccone, = 'mouthful': morsels of meat.

1612 Sambouses are made of paste like a great round Pastie, with varietie of Hearbes and Meates therein, not minced but in Buckones. W. Biddlph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Foun Englishmen, p. 55 1625 rosted Buckones, (that is, small bits or morsels of flesh): Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk vii p. 1340. 1629 Buckones (which is rosted peeces of Horse, Bull, Vigrie, or any beasts): Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 855 (1884).

buckra, buccra, sb.: Negro patois: white man, European. buckshaw, sb.: Anglo-Ind.

I. refuse bummelo (q. v.) used as manure for cocoapalms.

1727 dunging their Cocoa-nut trees with Buckshoe, a sort of small Fishes which their Sea abounds in: A. Hamilton, Eart Indies, 1. 181. [Yule] abt 1760 manure for the coco-nut-tree consisting of the small fry of fish, and called by the country name of Buckshaw: Gross, Voyage, 1. 31 [2b.]

2. some kind of piece-goods.

1622 5 pec burshaws: R. Cocks, Duary, Vol 1. p 99 (1883).

buckshee: Anglo-Ind. See buxee.

bucksheesh: Turk. and Pers. See baksheesh.

*būcranium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. βουκράνιον, = 'ox-skull': a decorative representation of an ox-skull.

1882 Sepulchral relief . A garland hung on two burrania: C. Fennell, Tr A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb in Gt. Brit., p. 394 1883 In Donatello's scheme of ornament classical details such as burranes, masks, festoons, and putti (children): C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt, p. 91.

budge, bouge, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bouger,='to stir'.

I. intrans. to stir, to move (from one's place), to shrink away, to show uneasiness, to shirk.

1596 bouge saies the fiend, bouge not saies my conscience Shaks., Merch of Ven., ii. 2, 20 1601 Must I bouge? | Must I observe you: — Jul. Cas., iv. 3, 44. 1607 The Mouse ne're shumd the Cat, as they did budge | From rascals worse then they: — Corol., 1. 6, 44. 1663 I thought th' hads scorn'd to budge a step, | For fear: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. iii. p. 99 (1866).

trans. to stir or move with difficulty. Still in use in U.S.

1603 A stone so huge, That in our age three men could hardly bouge: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, II. i. IV. 106/1 (1641) [N. E. D.]

*budgerigar, sb.: a species of Australian Grass Parrakeet (Melopsitiacus undulatus), a favorite cage-bird (Gould, Handbk. Birds of Australia, Vol. II. p. 81).

1887 a couple of budgerigars, too well known now in all parts of the world to need a detailed description: Soy's Own Paper, May, p. 441/2.

[Corrupted abt. 1850 fr. betcherrygah, language of the natives of the Liverpool Plains, New South Wales. Changed to beauregard, in U. S. Spelt bajarigar as if Anglo-Ind.]

*budgerow, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bajrā: a lumbering barge without a keel, formerly used by Europeans travelling on Bengal rivers. [Yule]

on Bengal rivers. [Yule]

1588 they call these barkes [on the Ganges] Bazaras and Patuas ...an infinite number of Shippes and Bazars: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 22 vo. 1727 in the evening to recreate themselves in Chaises or Palankins...or by Water in their Budgeroes, which is a convenient Boat: A. Hamilton, East Indies, 11. 12. [Yule] 1787 He boarded the budgerow, in which Mr. Rees was, with a loaded pistol cocked in each hand: Gent. Mag., 923/2. 1797 The boats used in the inland navigation of Bengal are called budgeroes, and are formed somewhat like a pleasure-barge: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Bengal. 1830 The Bujra broad, the Bholia trim, | Or Pinnaces that gallant swin: H. H. Wilson, in Bengal Annual, 29. [Yule] 1854 Have Pen's immortal productions made their appearance on board Bengalee budgerows: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 43 (1879).

budgrook, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. bazaruco (q. v.). See quotations.

1672 Their coins [at Tanore in Malabar]...of Copper, a Buserook, 20 of which make a Fanam: FRYER, E. India, 53 (1698). [Yule] 1677 Rupees, Pices, and Budgrooks: Charters of E. I. Co., p. 111. [ib.] 1711 The Budgetooks [at Muskat] are mixt Mettle, rather like Iron than anything else, have a Cross on one side, and were coin'd by the Portuguese. Thirty of them make a silver Mamooda, of about Eight Pence Value: C. LOCKYER, Trade in India, 211. [ib.]

budmash: Anglo-Ind. See badmash.

Budwee: Eng. fr. Arab. See Bedouin.

1625 the Budwees brought downe both Goats and sheep to sell: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 290.

*buffalo ($\angle = =$), bufalo, sb.: Eng. fr. It. buf(f)alo, bufolo, or Port. bufalo, fr. Lat. bubalus, Gk. $\beta o i \beta a \lambda o s$, ='a kind of antelope', 'a wild ox'. The form buffle (through Fr. buffle), whence perhaps buff(e), is earlier than buffalo.

1. name of several kinds of oxen, esp. Bos būbalus, and the American bison; also, attrib.

[° 1511 in great Indyen there be bulfeldes [sic] and coyes: Of the newe landes, in Arber's First Three Eng Bks. on Amer., p. xxix./i (1885). 1532 but the sayd Cariamer assembled his company and folowed hym so nere that in landes, in Arber's First Three Eng Bks. on Amer., p. xxix./1 (1885). 1582 but the sayd Cariamer assembled his company and followed hym so nere that in every place abode camelles, buffelles, and other bagages that myght not followe the grete Turke: R. Copland, Victory agst the Turkes, in Dibdn's Typ. Ant., Vol. II p 117 1555 An Elephant excedeth in greatenes thre wilde oxen called Bubals: R. Eden, Newe India, p. 15 (Arber, 1885) 1600 Buffles, wild asses called by the Greekes Onagri, and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets) John Pory, Tr Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 39. 1601 the Buffle is bred in Affrica, and carieth some resemblance of a calfe rather, or a stag: Holland, T. Plin. N. H., Bls. 8, ch. 15, Vol. I p. 200.] 1562 a wylde bufallo a bull very great of bodye: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii. sig Cci. vo. 1689 They doo plough and till their ground with kine, bufalos, and bulles: R. Parke, Tr Mendoca's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 50 (1854). 1605 Do you not smile, to see this buffalo, | How he doth sport it with his head? B. Jonson, Volp., v. 4, Wks., p. 500 (1610). 1614 Three sortes of Beasts this Iland [Cyprus] yeeldes, which differ far from ours in England, that is to say a Buffella differs from an Oac The Buffella is a Beast after the maner of an Oac, but that hee is bugger: W. Davies, Trav. & Voy., sig D 4. 1615 drawing vp the water into higher cesterns, with wheeles set round with pitchers, and turned about by Buffolose: Geo. SANDYS, Trav., p. 118 (1632) 1617 In the Roman territory I haue seene many Beasts called Buffoli, like Oxen. hauing great hornes with foule nostrels cast vp into the Ayre: F. Moryson, Itm., Pt III p. 108, 1625 desiring to haue a Buffolo for sacrifice: Purchas, Pilgruns, Vol. I. Bk iv. p. 526 — Of Buffalaes, there be fine hundred: 16., Bk. iii. p. 218. 1665 The Country affords withal plenty of Beasts of sundry sorts, as Buffolos and Cows: Sir Th. Herreer, p. 1617) 1679 what may I expect to doe, lWh have quell'd so vast a Buffalo' S Buttleer, Huddivas, Pt. III. Cant.

a buffalo-robe; buffalo-horn.

Variants, 16 c. bufallo, bufalo, 17 c. buffella, buffolo (pl. buffoli), buffelo, buffala, 17 c.—19 c. buffalo, 18 c. buffaloe.

*buffet, sb.: Fr.

I. a sideboard, side-table for china, glass, plate, &c.; a cupboard for the same kind of articles. The word was adapted in various forms in 17, 18 cc. The spelling beauwas common in 18 c.

[1600 one footed standing tables, buffotes, and cupbourds: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXXIX. p. 1026.] 1801 His wife fidgeted at a buffet, in which she began to arrange some cups and saucers: M. Eddeworth, Angelma, ch. ii. p. 28 (1832). 1815 The sweet cakes on the buffet: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 136 (1833) 1886 In richer establishments both the precious metals appeared in profusion on the buffet: E. B. Hamilton, in Eng. Hist. Rev., Apr., D. 273.

a refreshment bar.

*buffo, sb.: It., adj.='comical, burlesque', sb.='comic actor', 'a light comedian': a comic actor, a singer in opéra bouffe; also, attrib.

1819 one of these, the buffo of the party: Byron, Don Juan, IV. laxi. 1882 Ward was an admirable buffo singer: T. Mozley, Reminisc., Vol. II. ch. lix. p 6.

buffoon (= 2), buffon, buffone, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. buffon, bouffon, or directly fr. It. buffone: a jester, mimic.

I. an actor of low comedy, a jester, a clown.

1589 Roscius...the best Histrien or buffon: PUTENHAM, Eng. Poes., I. xiv. p. 48 (1869). 1603 considering that the said Galba was no better than one of the buffons or pleasants that professe to make folke merry and to laugh: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1144. 1604 For which enterprise Latymer had naturally a singular talent, being indeed borne to be a Buffone or public jester: R PARSONS, Three Conv. of Engl., Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 215. 1618 there was about the King a kinde of Buffon or Jester: Howell, Lett., 1. iii. p. 7 (1845). 1625 there are also Buffons of all sorts, and such as shew trickes: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1595.

2. one given to low, broad, or extravagant jests, one who aims at exciting laughter without being really witty; also,

1598 age was authoritie | Against a buffon: and a man had, then...reuerence pai'd vnto his yeeres: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., ii. 5, Wks, Vol. I. p. 26 (1676). 1599 Nay, Buffone, the knight, the knight: — Ev. Man out of his Hum., v. 6, 1b., p. 156. bef. 1733 a Banter fit only for some Buffon in a Coffee-House to rally a Country Put with: R. North, Examen p. 682

bugger, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bougre: lit. 'a Bulgarian': one of a Paulician sect of heretics which took the name from the country of Bulgaria, members of which came West, and with these the Albigenses were supposed to be identical; hence, an abominable heretic (14 c.); one charged with abominable crime (16 c.—19 c.); a low term of vague abuse, or merely meaning 'person', 'fellow'.

bugiard, sb.: Eng. fr. It. bugiardo: a liar. Rare.

bef 1670 This Knight when he is in a Course of Malice is never out of his Way, but like an egregious Bugiard here he is quite out of the Truth: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1 82, p. 71 (1693).

*buhl, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Boule, an Italian designer of marquetry who lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV.: wood inlaid with brass, tortoise-shell, or other material in ornamental patterns.

1832 there was neither velvet, nor gilding, nor buhl, nor marquetrie: Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. xix. p. 37/2 (New Ed.) 1842 one Cabinet It's japann'd, | And it's placed on a splendid buhl stand. Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 319 (1865). 1850 a drawing-room clock and a Buhl inkstand: Thackeray, Pendenus, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 249 (1879) 1876 on one side the Marli horses in full career crowning a buhl pedestal; on the other a bronze Laocoon, with his two sons, in the coils of the brazen serpents: J. Grant, One of Six Hundr., ch. VI. p. 45.

buisson, sb.: Fr., lit. 'bush'. See quotation.

1845 Buisson.—A whimsical method of dressing up pastry, &c. · Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 40.

bukshee, bukshi, buktshy: Anglo-Ind. See buxee. bulafo: Afr. See balafoe.

*bulbul, sō.: Pers. and Arab.: name of several species of the sub-family *Pycnonoti* of the Thrush family, admired in the East for their song as the nightingale is in Europe.

1665 the Frogs (the Bull-bulls or philomels of this marish place) assembled in such numbers, and chirped such loathsome tunes, that we wished Homer would have given them another King: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p 173 (1677). 1784 We are literally lulled to sleep by Persian nightingales, and cease to wonder that the Bulbul, with a thousand tales, makes such a figure in Persian poetry: Sir W. Jones, in Mem., &c., II. 37 (1807). [Yule] 1813 A bird unseen. It were the Bulbul: Byron, Bride of Abydos, II. xxviii. Wks, Vol. IX. p. 254 (1832).

buldrun, sb.: corruption of Turk. bāldūr: manacles.

1820 the prevalent opinion was that the buldrun was to be our habitation in revenge for the vizu's disappointed ambition at Parga: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol II. ch. xi. p. 288.

bulgar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. bulghār: Russia leather, originally exported from Bolghār, a kingdom on the Volga. Also, attrib.

1623 Bulgary red hides: Court Minutes, in Sainsbury's Cal. of State Papers, E. Indies, Vol. III. p. 184 (1878). [Yule] 1673 They carry also Bulgar-Hides, which they form into Tanks to bathe themselves: FRYER, E. India, 398 (1698). [ib.] 1759 Bulger Hides: J. LONG, Selections, 193 (1869). [ib.] 1811 Most of us furnished at least one of our servants with a kind of bottle, holding nearly three quarts, made of bulghár...or Russia-leather: W. Ouseley, Trav., 1. 247. [ib.]

būlīmia, Mod. Lat.; boulīmia, Gk. βουλτμία; boulimie, Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: insatiable hunger, canine appetite, chiefly a symptom of mental disease. Also metaph.

1603 HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 740. 1680 Those bodies that have the Boulimia, or dog-appetite, whatever they eat, it affords them no nourishment or satisfaction: J. Flavel. Soul of Man., Wks., Vol III. p. 205 (1799). 1853 One incessant bulimia for idolatry: H. ROGERS, Ecl. Fatth, 144. [N. E. D.] 1860 Boulimia.. may be due to a very irritable state of the nerves of the stomach: Beale, Slight Ailm., 74. [1b.]

būlīmus, Mod. Lat.; boulīmos, Gk. βούλῖμος; boulime, Fr.: sô.: bulimia (g. v.).

1603 [See anorexia]. 1626 Boulime, A hungry disease in a cold stomacke: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (and Ed.). 1751 A Bulimus is a Disease... wherein the Patient is affected with an insatiable and perpetual Desire of Eating: R. Brooke, Gen. Practice Physic, ii. 193 (3rd Ed.). [N. E. D.]

bulla, sb.: Lat.: an ornament worn at the neck by noble Roman youths, laid aside when they arrived at manhood, and consecrated to the Lares. This word came to mean a seal attached to an official document, and the document itself, and in these senses was early Anglicised as bull(e).

1826 laying aside the bulla of juvenile incapacity: Scott, Woodstock, I. xi. 281.

*bulletin (_ = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bulletin.

1. a short dispatch or report published by authority.

1791 The pithy and sententious brevity of these bulletins of ancient rebellion: BURKE, Appeal Whigs. [R.]

2. an official report on the state of a sick person.

1765 The Dauphin is at the point of death; every morning the physicians frame an account of him; and happy is he or she who can produce a copy of this lie, called a bulletin: HOR. WAIFOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 435; [1857]. abt. 1793 I found him engaged in preparing a bulletin (which word was just then travelling into universal use): De QUINCEY, Autobiogr. Sk., Vol. IVI. ch. ii. p. 67 (1863). 1807 a detailed bulletin of black eyes, and bloody noses: BERESFORD, Misseries, Vol. II. p. 101 (5th Ed.). 1882 his medical attendants are unquestionably incurring a serious responsibility by publishing no bulletins: Standard, Dec. 29, p. 5.

3. a report of the proceedings of a society.

bullettino, It.; bollet(t)ine, Eng. fr. It. bullettino, bollettino: sb.: a memorandum, a certificate, a warrant.

1645 we proceeded towards Ferrara carrying with us a bulletino, or bill of health EVELVN, Diary, Vol 1. p 201 (1872) 1651 He. kept under Key. even to the least bolletines and short notes that he made: Tr. Life Father Sarpi, 46 (1676). [N. E. D.] 1673 The sealing of bolletines for them that are to undertake any new office, &c.: J RAY, Fourn. Low Countr., 178. [ib]

bulse, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. bolsa, fr. Late Lat. bursa, = 'a purse': a package of diamonds or gold-dust.

1855 All who could help or hurt at Court, ministers, mistresses, priests, were kept in good humour by presents of shawls and silks, birds' nests and atar of roses, bulses of diamonds and bags of guineas [(Note), White's Account of the East India Trade, 1691; Pierce Butler's Tale, 1691]. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., Vol. IV. ch. xviii. p. x37 (1861).

bummelo, sb.: Anglo-Ind., perhaps fr. Mahr. bombīl, bombīla [Yule]: a small fish abounding on all the coasts of India and the Archipelago (Harpodon nehereus); when dried called Bombay duck, which is imported into England.

1673 a Fish called Bumbelow, the Sustenance of the Poorer sort: FRYER, E. India, 67 (1698) [Yule] 1787 We were met by above a hundred girls carrying on their heads to market baskets of dried fish, which in this country are called bumbeloes: Archæologia, Vitt. 262. [Davies] 1810 The bumbelo is like a large sand-eel, it is dried in the sun, and is usually eaten at breakfast with kedgeree. M. GRAHAM, Journal, 25 (1812). [Yule] 1877 Bummalow or Bobil, the dried fish still called 'Bombay Duck': BURTON, Sund Revisited, 1. 68. [ib.]

*bund, sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. band: an artificial embankment, dam, dyke.

1810 The great bund or dyke: Williamson, V. M., II. 279. [Yule] 1860 The natives have a tradition that the destruction of the bund was effected by a foreign enemy: Tennent, Ceylon, II 504. [Ib] 1876 We must build a bund (embankment) at that sharp corner of the river: Cornhull Mag., Sept., p. 331. 1883 a bund, or dam, to be formed across one of the mountain streams: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II ch. iv. p. 196.

bunder, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. bandar: a quay, a harbour.

1673 We fortify our Houses, have Bunders or Docks for our Vessels, to which belong Yards for Seamen, Soldiers, and Stores: FRYER, E. India, 115 (1508). [Yule] 1809 On the new bunder, or pier: M. GRAHAM, Yournal, II (1612) [ib.] 1812 Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India, s.v.

*bundobust, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. band-o-bast: discipline, revenue settlement.

1776 In the year x180 .when the Bundobustt of the farms took place: Trial of Joseph Fowke, 17/2.

1812 Bundoobust: Gloss to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India.

1842 English superiority in bandabust—combination, arrangement, strategy: F Boyle, Borderland, p. 109.

buneeya, bunya, sb.: Anglo-Ind. of Bengal, fr. Hind. $v\bar{a}inya$, = 'man of the trading caste': grain-dealer.

1883 Those who have credit can borrow from the village buneeya, who at such times makes a harvest of his calling: Standard, Aug. 31, p 4/6.

*bungalow, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Mahr. banglā, fr. Bengali bānglā, a derivative of Banga,='Bengal': a one-storeyed house of light materials with a pyramidal roof, generally thatched, such as Europeans usually occupy in the interior of India; also a small temporary building of this type.

1780 A Commodious Bungalo and out Houses: Ind. Gaz., Dec. 23 [Yule] 1784 a garden, with a bungalow near the house: Cal. Gaz, in W. S. Seton-Karr's Selections, I. 40. [tb.] abt. 1818 As soon as the sun is down we will go over to the Captam's bungalow: Mrs. SHERWOOD, Stories, &c., p. 1 (1873). [tb.] 1885 Behold the hero of the scene, | In bungalow and palankeen: A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 177.

bunjarree, bunjary: Anglo-Ind. See brinjarry.

bunyip, sb. See quotation.

1888 There are plenty of sea-gods, little better than salt-water kelpies or marine bunyips: Athenæum, Jan. 14, p. 47/2.

buollies: Fr. See bouilli.

*buona mano, phr.: It., lit. 'good hand': present to a driver or servant, a new year's gift. Florio gives bonamano.

1787 A coach costs ten pauls a day, buona mano included: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 449 (1805).

buono stato, phr.: It.: good state (of affairs).

1835 the Good Estate (buono stato) shall be established: Lord Lytton, Rienzi, Bk. 1. ch. vii. p. 27/2 (1848). — joint protectors of the Buono Stato: ib., Bk. 11. ch. viii. p. 53/z. 1860 the Neapolitan army and navy will adhere to the buon stato, or new order of things: Once a Week, Sept. 15, p. 333/z.

buontempo, sb.: It., lit. 'good time': pleasure.

1618 The best is, he takes nothing to heart, but gives himself buon tempo:
J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. II. p. 106 (1848).

burato, sb.: Sp.: a light fabric of silk, used for veils in Spain. Akin to It. buratto, = 'bombasine', whence Eng. borat(t)o, and Fr. burat, = "Silke-rash; or any kind of stuffe thats halfe silke and halfe worsted" (Cotgr.). Hence probably is derived bur(r)atine.

1578 ix yeards of borato at ijs. vjd a yeard. Richmond. Wills, 276 (1853) [N E D] 1589 forthe peeces of silke and twentie peeces of burato, a litter chaire and guilt, and two quitasoles of silke: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II p 105 (1854) — calles of networke, buratos, espumillas. 16, p. 265 1660 Boratoes or Bombasines—narrow the single piece not above 15 yards, vjl.: Stat 12 Chas. II., c iv. Sched 1619 the new deuised names of Stuffes and Colours, Crispe, Tanct, Plush,... Burratine, Pan-veluei. Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvii. p. 268

*Burdeaux, Burdeaus, Burdeux: Fr. See Bordeaux.

*bureau, pl. bureaux, bureaus, sb.: Fr. (but often pronounced as if Eng. byoorow, = ", or "=), lit. coarse woollen stuff'.

a chest of drawers with a writing-board [].]; a writingdesk fitted with drawers.

1699 Cabinets and Bureaus of Ivory inlaid with Tortoishell: M Lister, Journ to Paris, p. 9. bef. 1744 Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan Bureau, Lady Gribeau I the Caesars shew: Branston, Man of Taste, p. 13 (1733) 1748 and opening a bureau, took out a pair of scales: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xxxv Wks., Vol. 1 p. 227 (1817) 1762 Queen Caroline found in a bureau at Kensington a noble collection of Holbem's original drawings. Hor. Walfole, Vertue's Anead Painting, Vol. 1 p. 79. 1806 bed-chambers blocked up with matted trunks, bureaux, &c: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 219 (5th Ed). 1811 she sat down to an old worm-eaten bureau, the few drawers of which contained all her wardrobe: L. M Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 338 (2nd Ed.) 1878 He looked round at the oaken bureau: G Eliot, Dan Deronda, Bk. Iv. ch. xxxiv, p. 205

2. an office, esp. for the transaction of public business: a douane (q. v.), a government office, a government shop, a committee.

1699 glad to retire to the gilt Bureau in the Palace again, to refresh my self: M Lister, Yourn to Paris, p 212 1751 that sort of hand in which the first Commis in foreign bureaus commonly write: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 27, p. 122 (1774). 1763 the first being found in one of our portmanteaus, when they were examined at the bureau, cost me seventeen livres entrée: Snollett, France & Italy, ii. Wks, Vol v. p. 256 (1817) 1793
The department of the treasury [Turkey], or mir, is divided into twelve bureaux: J. Morse, Amer. Univ Geogr., Vol. 11 p. 463 (1796). 1823 The imposts abolished, the bureaux in which they had been collected became useless Ladv Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. vii. p 152 (1855). 1860 the thinly veiled window of the bureau: Once a Week, Nov. 3, p. 520/1 1883 The tobacco Bureaux are nearly always bestowed upon people living in towns: Standard, Feb 2, p 3.

— The Bureaux, or Committees of this branch of the Legislature, are known to be opposed to the measure: the Feb. 6, p. 4.

bureaucratie, sb.: Fr.: government by departments of public administration, officialism, government officials generally. Anglicised as bureaucracy.

1818 Mr Commissioner, like his elder brothers, characteristically represented the Burraucratie, or office tyranny, by which Ireland has been so long governed: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch i. p. 35 (1819).

burgo, sb.: It. borgo: market-town, suburb.

1673 we came to a large Burgo called St. Donin: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 238. — Without the Walls of the City are five large Borgo's or Suburbs: 10, p. 241. 1835 a general name which has become a proper one by usage, like Ham, Kirby, &c. in English, or more like "Borgo" in Italian: Arnold, Thuc., viii. 14, Vol. III. p. 353 note

burgomasco: It. See bergamaske.

*burgomaster ("= '= '= '), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. burgemeester, assimilated to Eng. master, and sometimes also to Eng. burgh. Also Anglicised as burghermaster.

I. the chief magistrate of a Dutch or Flemish town; hence, any magistrate of a foreign municipality, and even an English or Irish borough-master.

English or Irish borough-master.

1562 A good burgmaister and ruler of a citie: J. Pilkington, Abdyas, sig. Gg v vº. 1586 In some places they have Advoyers, or Bourg-maisters, as in the Cantons of Switzerland, and in the free townes of Germany T. B., Tr. La Priviaud, Fr. Acad., p. 624. 1590 The richest Merchant or gravest Burghmaster: Greene, Never too Late, 14 (1600). 1596 with nobility and tranquillity, burgomasters and great oneyers: Shaks, I Hen. IV, ii. 1, 84. 1600 the townesmen chose one of their chiefe Burgo-masters to indge of cases civill and criminall: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr, p. 225. 1611 These merry Burgomaisters of Saint Gewere: T. Cornat, Cruatities, Vol. II. p. 473 (1776). 1617 the Master of the Citizens, or Burgomaster is next in authority to the Maior: F. Mornson, Itim., Pt. III. p. 275. 1619 the Spiene. Inot attayning the highest Burgomasters office: Purchas, Microcomus, ch. v. p. 41. 1620 The Susses, assembled in a Diet at Bada, heard the Popes Numio, and receiving the Brief, one of the Burgomasters of Zuric did kiss it: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. v. p. 473 (1670). 1622 For their Opindan government they have variety of Officers, a Scout, Bourgmasters, a Balue, and Vroetsclappens: Howell, Lett., II. xv. p. 28 (1645). bef. 1670 And I trow the Persan Monarchs have lasted longer then the Burgo-Masters of Greece: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 230, p. 224 (1693). 1704 They choose

their councils and burgomasters out of the body of the bourgeois Addison, Wks, Vol. 1 p. 523 (Bohn, 1854) bef. 1733 Holland, where a Burgo-Master or two, with a Secretary. have power of Life and Death: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii 8, p. 35 (1740) 1761 you can frisk about with greffiers and burgomasters: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 441 (1857). 1826 the villas would find little favour in any eye save that of a retired skipper, or a pipe-loving burgomaster: Reft on a Ramble to Germany, Introd, p 8

name facetiously given by the Dutch to a species of gull (Larus glaucus).

1678 The Great grey Gull called at Amsterdam the Burgomaster of Groenland: J. Ray, Tr. Willughby's Ornsthol, Bk. III. ch ii. p 349. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl., Suppl.

*burgonet ($\angle = =$), burguenet, burganet, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. bourguignette, fr. Bourgogne, = Burgundy: "a certaine kinde of head-peece, either for foote or horsemen, couering the head, and part of the face and cheeke" (1598 R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Table). Also, metaph.

1579 Menelaus, because he loued his Kercher better than a Burgonet: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 48 (Arber) 1590 it empiers the Pagans burganet: Spens, F. Q., II. viii. 45. 1593 This day I'll wear aloft my burgonet: Shaks, I'l Hen VI, v. 1, 204. 1598 hee shall go alwayes gallantly armed with a faire Millan Corslet and Burgonet: R Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. II. p. 19. 1606 The demi-Atlas of this earth, the arm | And burgonet of men: Shaks, Ant and Cleop., i 5, 24.

burgoo (<u>/ "</u>), sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. and Arab. burghul: boiled wheat dried and bruised, used in the East for making gruel or porridge; hence, thick oatmeal gruel or porridge, used chiefly by sailors. N. E. D. gives the spelling burgle.

T1704 Wheat to make Burgu: J PITTS, Acc. Moham., p. 19 (1st Ed.). 1781 They take two Measures of this [Pullon], and one of Rice, or Burgoe, 1e. Wheat boil'd, dry'd, and ground not very small. When the Liquor boils, the Rice being wash'd, or the Burgoe unwash'd, is put into the Pot: 2b., pp 22, 23. 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

[Dozy cites the forms burgu, borgu, as early as 1612, thus completing the proof that burgoo = burghul.

burgrave, burggrave (""), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Burggraf, ='town-count', or 'castle-count': the governor of a town or castle; hence, a hereditary ruler of a town or castle and the domain attached thereto.

1550 foure marquesses, foure landgraues, foure burgraues, foure earles: Bale, $Eng.\ Votaries$, Pt. 11. sig B 8 $v^o.\ [\text{C E D.}]$ 1797 In Bohemia the title of burggrave is given to the chief officer, or to him that commands in quality of viceroy: $Encyc.\ Brit$, s v Burggrave

burgundass: Anglo-Ind. See berkundauze.

Burgundy, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. Burgundia, the name of an old province in the east of France, applied to the rich red wines of the department of Côte-d'Or, such as Chambertin, Clos Vougeot, Richebourg, and Romanée. There are also white Burgundies, of which the best is Montrachet. Burgundy wine is also found in English use, especially in

1671 while we that drink Burgundy, like Bay-trees, are green and flourish all the year: Shadwell, Humorists, i. p. 4. 1679 Recover'd many a desp'rate Campain, | With Bourdeaux, Burgundy and Champain: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 189. 1680 with full bowls of Burgundy you dine: Dryden, Don Sebast, Prol., 2. 1709 he took a glass of fair water; and by the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc: Addison, Tatler, Feb. 9, Wks, Vol. II. p. 94 (1854). 1728 The mellow-tasted burgundy: J. Thomson, Autumn, 703 (1834). 1742 cramming down his envy. with the wing of a pheasant, and drowning it in neat Burgundy: Gray, Letters, No. lix. Vol. I. p. 131 (1819) 1792 ordered up a flask of Burgundy: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 5.

Buridan (John), a celebrated Schoolman of 14 c., native of Bethune in Artois, who taught in the university of Paris, and whose 'ass' has passed into a proverb. He is said to have propounded this dilemma—"What would an ass do if placed between two bushels of oats, or between a bushel of oats and a pail of water, so that the action upon his senses from each side was exactly equal?" It was supposed that this question could not be answered without arriving at an absurd conclusion.

1860 the ass of Buridanus: Sir W. Hamilton, Lect. Log., 1. 466. 1863
This illustration is specially associated with Joannes Buridanus, a celebrated
Nominalist of the 14th century, and one of the acutest reasoners on the great
question of moral liberty. The supposition of the ass, &c., is not, however, as I
have ascertained, to be found in his writings: — in Reid's Wks., Vol. 1. p. 238.

burkundauze, burkandaz, burkendoss, burkondoss, burkundaz: Anglo-Ind. See berkundauze.

*burlesque (44), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. burlesque, fr. It. burlesco, = 'jocular', 'pleasant'.

I. adj.: 1. droll, jocular, odd.

1656 Burlesque (Ital.) drolish, merry, pleasant: BLOUNT, Glossogr 71 Graham speaks of Fuller as extravagant and burlesque in his HOR WALPOLE, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, III. 8 (1786) [N E.D.] 1762-

I. adj.: 2. Art, and Lit. ludicrous, comically or ironically imitating serious composition.

1667 the images of the Burlesque [Poesie]. beget laughter: DRYDEN, Ann. Mirab, sig A 8 v. 1717 the novelty of it may give it a burlesque sound in our language: LADY M W MONTAGU, Letters, p. 167 (1827) 1788 we cannot conceive that the sublime genius of Zeuxis would descend to the mean employment of caricature or burlesque drawing: Gent. Mag, LVIII. 1 118/2. 1832 any descent into the ridiculous or burlesque: Moore, Byron, Vol II. p. 111

II. sb.: I. ironical or comical imitation of serious composition in literature or the drama; a literary or dramatic work in this style.

1667 I hear Mr. Waller is turned to burlesque among them, while he is alive: Sir W Temple, in Four C Eng Lett, 123 [N E D] 1711 Doggerel, Humour, Burlesque, and all the trivial Arts of Ridicule: Spectator, No. 249, Dec. 15, D. 3541 (Morley). 1886 Such versathty in a writer of burlesque is highly to be commended: Athenæum, July 10, p 45/2.

II. sb.: 2. a mockery, an extravagant or absurd imitation. 1748 he appeared a burlesque on all decorum: SMOLLETT, $\it Rod.~Rand$, ch xlv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 305 (1817)

*burletta, sb.: It., dim. of burla,='fun', 'joke': comic opera, light musical comedy.

1748 The burlettas are begun: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol II. p 135 (1857). 1787 There is another theatre for burlettas and plays: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr Ital., Vol. I. p. 66 (1805) 1818 the burletta of Cymon: Ladv MORGAN, Fl Macartly, Vol. III ch i. p. 68 (1819).

*burnous ($\angle u$, Fr. -ou-, s=z), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. burnous, fr. Arab. burnus. Sometimes treated as a pl. with sing. bernou, or bernoo(e).

1. a hooded cloak usually worn by Moors and Arabs.

I. a hooded cloak usually worn by Moors and Arabs. [1600 the poorer sort have onely their cassocke, and a mantle over that called Barnuss, and a most course cap: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr. p. 141. [1625 a white Bonet, like vnto a Bernusso: Purchas, Pilgrams, Vol II Bk. vii. p. 171] 1695 The black Caps and Bernous they are obliged to wear: MOTTEUX, St. Olon's Morocco, 81.—Bernooe: ib., 91. [N E D] 1797 The white or blue hood, the purpose of which seems to be to guard against bad weather, and which is called bernus, is likewise a ceremonial part of dress: Eucyc. Brit., s.v. Morocco 1819 the scarlet bernoos lined with sky-blue satur. T. HOPE, Anast., Vol I. ch. xi p 203 (1820). 1830 the bernousse is thrown carelessly over the shoulder: E BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 172 (2nd Ed) 1864 The liver-coloured man in the dingy white turban, the draggletailed blue burnous, the cotton stockings, and the alpaca umbrella: C. A. Salla, Quite Alone, Vol. I ch. p. 3 1876 Whiter than thy white burnous | That wasted cheek: M. Arnold, Poems, Vol. II 176 (1885).

2. a kind of cloak worn by European women somewhat like the Oriental garment.

1878 She folded her hands in her burnous: G. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxvi. p. 334.

burr, sb.: Eng. fr. Hind. bar: the banyan-tree (Ficus indica).

1803 The Mowah tree was here and there to be seen, and rarely the Burr and Peepul: J. T. BLUNT, Asiatic Res., VII. 61.

burracho: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See borachio.

burratine, sb.: Eng. fr. It. burattino: "a sillie gull in a Comedie" (Florio).

1617 A She-monster delivered of six Burratines, that dance with six Pantaloons: B. Jonson, *Vision Del*, Wks., p. 605 (1865).

Bursch, pl. Burschen, sb.: Ger., 'fellow', 'comrade', 'student': a student in a German university.

1848 Hans said that she advertised one at Leipzig: and the Burschen took many tickets: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xxxi p. 345 (1879). 1857 the Bursch had had too much Thronerhofberger the night before; and possibly, as Burschen will in their vacations, the night before that also: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xxvii. p 477 (1877).

*Burschenschaft, sb.: Ger.: association of German students. The Burschenschaften were clubs distinct from the modern Corps (see corps) and the old Landmannschaften, being of a quasi-political character. Their liberal tendencies led to their suppression.

1886 After...undergoing some months' imprisonment for his share in the Burschenschaft, he became a Privat Docent at Halle: Athenaum, July 31.

burse: Eng. fr. Fr. See bourse.

*bus. See omnibus.

*bushman, sb. Eng. fr. or after Du. boschjesman,='a man of the bush' (in S. Africa), orig. applied to natives.

a South African native, esp. a tribe near the Cape of Good Hope, a Boszesman.

1785 their Lego-Hottentots, or else such Boshies-men as have been caught some time before, endeavour to spy out where the wild Boshies-men have their haunts: Sparrman, in Encyc. Brit, s.v Boshies-men (1797). 1814 The Boshies-men are the most expert marksmen of all the Hottentots: Tr Thunberg's Acct C. Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 130 1840 It was just such a meal as a hungry cannibal would have made, or a Caffree, or wild Boshieman. Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11 Let vi. p. 140

2. an European living in the bush, or the interior of S. Africa.

busk, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. busc: a strip of wood, whalebone, steel, or other stiff material for stiffening the front of a corset; hence, a corset.

1598 A buske, a mask, a fan, a monstruous ruff BP. HALL, Sat. 1607 Purles, Falles, Squares, Buskes, Bodies, Scarffes, Neck-laces: A. Brewer, Lugna, 1v 6, sig I 2 v. 1663 she has not worn her Busk this Fortnight: DRYDEN, Wild Gallant, 1v Wks, Vol 1. p. 55 (1701)

busorman, bussarman: Eng. fr. Turk. See boserman.

bussola, sb.: It.: mariner's compass.

1591 to examine, discouer, view, take notice, the prospective & plot of every place with adused sudgement, & not by fortune as many are accustomed, for that they cannot otherwise do, not hauting sufficient knowledge of the Bussola, which with great industrie hath bin to this end found out and made more ample by the Conte Iutio de Tiene: Garrard, Art Warre, p 126

bust, Eng. fr. It.; busto, It.: sb.

 a sculptured or plastic representation of a human head with the neck, shoulders, and breast.

with the neck, shoulders, and breast.

1626 I haue foure bustoes, and some heades and peices collected in Asya and Paris [Paros]: SIR TH ROE, in A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb in Gt. Brit., p 199 (1832) 1644 bustos of Pan and Mercury, with other old heads: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p 111 (1872). 1645 a church .formerly sacred to Castor and Pollux as the Greek letters carved on the .busts of these two statues testify: ib., p 157. 1699 an infinite number of Busto's of the Grand Monarque: M. Lister, Fourn. to Paris, p 25. 1717 you'll make the better Busto for it [growing lean]: Pope, Wks., Vol. VIII., p. 30 (1757). 1750 buy me such bustoes, and vases, as you shall find are universally allowed to be both antique and fine: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. II. No lviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 365 (1777) bef. 1754 bustoes so maimed, and pictures so black: Fielding, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 324 (1866). 1766 Dost think that such stuff as thou wrif'st upon Tabby [Will procure thee a busto in Westmusster-Abbey: C. Anstey, New Bath Grade, Wks., p. 107 (1808) 1793 They likewise found among the ruins of this city [Herculaneum] multitudes of statues, bustos, pillars: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 425 (1796). 1816 no term, neither Greek nor Latin, defines without circumlocution, what the moderns call "a bust": J. Dallaway, Of Stat & Sculpt., p. 59.

a commemorative sculpture of the head, with breast, &c., of a deceased person; hence, a sepulchral monu-

1739 in a poetical corner I believe his busto will disturb none that lie near him: C. Wheatly, Let., in Lives of Eminent Men, &c., Vol. II. p. 116 (1813). bef. 1771 Can storied urn or animated bust | Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath? GRAY, Elegy.

2. the upper part of the trunk of the human body; the bosom, or bosom and shoulders, esp. of a woman.

1738 Chambers, Cycl. 1819 an Irish lady, to whose bust | I ne'er saw justice done, and yet she was | A frequent model: Byron, Don Juan, II. cxix

bustan. See bostangi-bashi.

bustee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bastī: a native village, or a group of huts in a native quarter, in India.

1883 The native town consists of collections of huts which are known as "Bustees": Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 301/2.

but, sb.: Fr.: a butt, mark, aim, object. Anglicised as but in 14 c., generally spelt butt in 17 c.

1640 which was the sole but of his designes: H. H., Treat. Int. of Princes & States of Christend., p. 24.

but(t)argo: It. See botargo.

buvette, sb.: Fr.: tap-room.

1885 We.. went into the stove-stifling heat of the little buvette of the station to keep ourselves warm whilst waiting for the train: Cornhill Mag., No. 306, p. 597.

buxee, buxie, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bakshī: a military

1615 gaue present order to the Buzy, to draw a Firma both for their comming vp, and for their residence: Sir T. Roe, in Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 541 (1625). 1701 The friendship of the Buxie is not so much desired for the post he is now in, but that he is of a very good family, and has many relations near the king: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, 1. 378 (1861). [Yule] 1763 The buxey or general of the army, at the head of a select body, closed the procession CRME, Hist. Mil. Trans., 1. 26 (1861) [16.] 1804 A buckshee and a body of horse: Wellington, Disp., III. 80 (1837). [16.] 1861 he was accused of

having done his best to urge the people of Dhar to rise against our Government, and several of the witnesses deposed to this effect; amongst these the Bukshi: MAJOR MCMULLEN, Memo. on Dhar [ib.]

buxee, buxi(e): Turk and Pers. See baksheesh.

buxerry, buxarry, sb.: Anglo-Ind., of doubtful origin: a matchlock-man; apparently used in much the same sense as berkundauze (q, v). [Yule]

1748 all the Military that were able to travel, 150 buxerries, 4 field pieces, and a large quantity of ammunition: In J. Long's Selections, p r (1869) [Yule] 1772 Buckserrias. Foot soldiers whose common arms are only sword and target: Glossary, in Grose's Voyage (2nd Ed.). [16] 1850 the native troops employed at Calcutta. designated Buxarries were nothing more than Burkandāz: CAPT. A BROOME, Bengal Army, 1. 92. [1b.]

buyurdee: Turk. See bouvourdee.

buza: Turk. See booza. byoke: It. See bajocco. Byram: Turk. See Bairam. byram: Pers. See bairam(i). byza, byze: ? Port. See biza.

byzant $(= \angle)$, bezant $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. besân, fr. Lat. byzantius (nummus), fr. Lat. Byzantium, Gk. Busáv-

1. a gold coin named from the place where it was first struck, viz. Byzantium (Constantinople). There were also silver byzants. The value of the coins varied.

bef. 1300 par was ioseph in seruage sald, | For tuenti besands [v.l. besaundes, Northern MSS. besauntis] pan and tald: Cursor Mundi, 4194. 1788 he accepted a sum of thirty thousand byzants: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. XI. ch. lix. p 139 (1813). 1836 ten besants of gold: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. II. p 139 p. 437.

2. the gold offered at the altar by a sovereign of England.

1667 The gold offered by the King at the Altar when he receives the Sacraent is still called Byzant: E. Chamberlayne, St. Gt. Brit., 1 ii. 12, 98 (1743) [N. E. D.1

1865 she had not a pedigree to flutter in the face of the world, blazoned with bezants of gold, and rich in heraldic quarterings: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 88.

*Byzantine $(= \angle =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Byzantīnus, = 'pertaining to Byzantium'.

1. adj.: pertaining to the style of architecture (or art), characteristic of the Eastern Roman, or Greek Empire, distinguished by use of the round arch, the dome, and rich mosaic work.

1878 That such a glorious result as Byzantine architecture should have been produced out of materials so lifeless speaks volumes for the power of religion: G. G SCOTT, Roy. Acad. Lect, Vol. I. p. 11.

2. sb.: byzant, I and 2.

C1, c: Mus.: name of the fourth and eleventh notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale; now the name of the key-note of the natural major scale. Guido's fourth note, C fa ut, was C; his eleventh note, C sol fa ut, c; his eighteenth note, C sol fa, cc. Our C is also called Do.

1597 C sol fa vt: Th Morley, Mus, p. 3. — C fa vt... C sol fa: ib., p. 4. 1609 C sol fa ut: Douland, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 9.

C.2, c., abbrev. for Lat. centum, = 'a hundred'.

C.3, abbrev. for Lat. circa, = 'about', used, generally in the form c., before numbers, esp. dates.

C. M., abbrev. for Late Lat. Chirurgiae Magister, = 'Master of Surgery'.

c'en est fait de lui, phr.: Fr.: it is all over with him. c'est à dire, phr.: Fr.: that is to say.

*c'est la guerre, phr.: Fr., 'it is (the way of) war': it is according to the rules and customs of warfare.

c'est le premier pas qui coute: Fr. See ce n'est que le p. p. q. c.

c'est tout dire, phr.: Fr.: this is to say all (there is to say). 1887 In this last, indeed, he is successfully himself C'est tout dire: Athenæum, June 11, p. 759/2.

c'est une autre chose, phr.: Fr.: that is another thing. 1808 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.

ca., c., abbrev. for Lat. capitulum, = 'chapter'.

1535 v. vj. and vij. ca. Mat: G. Joy, Apol. to W. Tindale, p. 42 (1883).

ça ira: Fr.,='That shall go-': opening words of a popular song of the great French Revolution.

1816 one of the peasants...began to play ca ira, as he advanced against the enemy: Edin. Rev., Vol. 26, p. 23. 1821 They say that the Piedmontese have at length risen—ca ira! Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p. 92 (1832). 1837 the world-famous caira. Yes; 'that will go:' and then there will come—? Carlyle, Fr. Rev., Vol. I. Bk. I. ch vi. p. 47. 1855—6 French revolutionists, whose ragged legions are...trampling down the old world to the tune of ca ira: Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 209 (1875).

ca. sa.: Lat. See capias.

*Caaba ($\angle = =$), Kaaba, Alcaaba: Arab. ka'ba,='square house': the ancient temple of Mecca, which is the chief object of Mohammedan pilgrimage, to which they turn when praying. In the south-east corner of the wall, on the outside of the building, is the sacred black stone supposed to have come down from heaven. Bedwell is mistaken as to the Caaba being Mahomet's sepulchre.

Caaba being Mahomet's sepulchre.

1615 I did not see thee at all, all the time that we went to the Alkaaba: W. BEDWELL, Moham Impost., 1. 3. — Alcaaba, Alkaaba, or Alkaba, is the name of that Church, Temple, or Mesgid in the city Mecha: — Arab. Trudg. — Alhace, is a title of honour and dignitie amongst the Turkes, and is given to all such as have visited the Alcaaba or sepulcher of Mohammed: ib. 1704 the Kabea, or [Caaba] Temple of Mecha: I. Pitts, Acc. Moham, p. 58. 1786 the embassy returned which. consisted of the most reverend Moullahs, who had fulfilled their commission and brought back one of those precious besoms which are used to sweep the sacred Caaba. Tr Beckford's Vathek, p. 60 (1883) 1797 The double roof of the caaba is supported within by three octagonal pillars of aloes-wood; between which, on a bar of iron, hang some silver lamps. The outside is covered with rich black damask, adorned with an embroidered band of gold, which is changed every year, and was formerly sent by the khaliffs, afterwards by the sultans of Egypt, and is now provided by the Turkish emperors: Encyc. Brit., s.v. — The tomb of Mahomet at Medina. stands in a corner of the great square, whereas the Kaba is situated in the middle of that of Mecca: ib., s.v. Medina-Talnari. 1819 my first round of devotions at the Kaaba: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. vi. p. 98 (1820). 1828 by the holy Caaba, I am like to profit by it: Knuzilbask, Vol. 1 ch. xv. p. 203. 1830 the keeper and defender of the Caaba: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 363 (and Ed). 1836 the Ka'abeh at Mek'keh: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt, Vol. 1. p. 302. 1836 Measure with an English footrule every Turkish Caaba: Emesson, Engl. Trauts, viii. Wis., Vol. 11. p. 59 (Bohn, 1860). 1887 The "mount of diamond" whereon they stood is the Caaba towards which the eyes of artists of all lands have...been reverentially directed: Athenaum, Nov. 19, p. 681/3.

*cab, kab, sb.: Heb. qab: a Hebrew_dry measure of the capacity of nearly three imperial pints English.

1635 the fourth parte of a Cab of doues donge worth fyue syluer pens: COVERDALE, 2 Kings, vi. 25. 1611 kab: Bible, 1b. 1626 Kab, Three wine quarts: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1797 CAB, an Hebrew dry measure, being the sixth part of a seah or satum, and the 18th part of an ephah: Encow. Brit. Encyc. Brit.

*cab: Eng. fr. Fr. See cabriolet.

cabaan, caban (= \(\mu \)), sb.: Arab. and Pers. qabā': an outer garment worn by the Persians, and in old times by the Arabs; see Dozy's Dict. det. des noms de Vêtements, p. 360.

1693 Sitting ... with a delicate white turbant, and a long red lined caban: RAY, Trav., II. 13 (1705). [N. E. D.] 1825 His kabba (the outer garment of his ordinary dress): FRASER, Journ. Khorasan, p. 69. 1828 He wore a kabba, or ordinary dress of dark-coloured cotton-stuff: Kuzzilbash, Vol. I. ch. xvii.

caback, sb.: Russ. kabak: a Russian dram-shop or place where vodki is sold.

1591 In every great towne of his realme he hath a caback or drinking house: G FLETCHER, Russe Commonw., 58 (1836). [N.E.D.]

*cabal1 (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cabale, or fr. cabala (q. v.).

1. the Jewish traditions on the mystical interpretation of the Old Testament; hence, any mystical tradition, a secret.

1626 Constable of the Castle Rosie-Crosse...and Keeper of the Keyes | Of the whole Kaball: B Jonson, Masques (Vol 11), p. 132 (1640). 1633 They much glory of their mysterious Cabal, when they make the reality of things to depend upon Letters and Words: Howell, Lett., VI. xiv. p. 26 (1645). 1663 For mystick Learning, wondrous able | In Magick, Talisman, and Cabal: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p 40.

2. a secret intrigue entered into by a few people; engagement in such intrigue; a private meeting of a few intriguers.

ment in such intrigue; a private meeting of a few intriguers. 1614 there may be mysteries and cabals 'twint you and the great man' I Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I, Vol. 1 p. 324 (1848) 1649
The Supplicants..met again at their several Caballs. Bp. Guthrie, Mem., 23 (1702). [N. E. D.] 1704 the two main bodies withdrew .to the farther parts of the library, and there entered into cabals and consults upon the present emergency: Swift, Battle Bks., Wks., p. 1041 (1869). 1748 I began to form cabals against my persecutor: Smollett, Rod. Rand, ch. in Wks., Vol. 1. p. 8 (1817). 1748 far from embarking upon any account in cabals and opposition: Lord Chesterfield, Lett, Bk. 11. No xxiv. Misc Wks., Vol. 11. p. 322 (1717)
1822 To tell the anecdote. at those little cabals, that will occasionally take place among the most orderly servants: W Irving, Bracch. Hall, in 23 [N.E. D.]

a small number of people joined in secret intrigue, a small faction, a clique, a coterie; also, attrib. Applied specially to the private committee (for Foreign Affairs) of the Privy Council in the reign of Charles II., and hence to his five ministers whose initials happened to form the word cabal, viz. Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (Earl of Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale.

Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale.

1664 And all the Grandees of th' Cabal | Adjorn to Tubs, at spring and fall.

S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 27 1667 The Cabal, however, prevailed, and that party in Parlament: Evelive, Diary, Vol. II. p. 31 (1872).

1688 or cabal men who have put many things in a heap. — Correct, Vol. III. p. 294.

1705 it was observed, that cabal proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five, — Clifford, Ashly, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale: Burnet, Hist. Own Time, Vol. I. p. 343 (1818).

1712 when an ill-natur'd or talkative Girl has said any thing that bears hard upon some part of another's Carriage, this Creature, if not in any of their little Cabals, is run down for the most censorious dangerous Body in the World: Spectator, No. 390, May 28, p. 567/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 the Earl had more Reach in this business than any, out of his Cabal, thought of: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 80, p. 72 (1740)

1742 But once he was caught in a trap, and found himself in the head quarters of a dangerous cabal: — Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 312 (1826).

1748 The puzzling sons of party next appear'd, | In dark cabals and nightly juntos met: J. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, I. liv. p. 211 (1834).

cabal², caball, sb. See quotations.

1613 The Cabal is a wilde Beast in this Island [Java] whose bones doe restraine the blood from issuing in wounded parties: Purchas, Pilgrimage, I. v. xiv. 517 (1617). 1665 The Beast out of which the Cabriz-stone is taken is called Caball. The Chineses residing at Bantam are best acquainted with him; albeit some say that in Syam and the Yarva he is seen the offnest: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 359 (1677).

*cabala, cabbala, sb.: Late Lat. cabbala, fr. Heb. qabbālāh, ='accepted tradition'.

- 1. the oral tradition of the Jews; particularly the occult philosophy of the mediæval Rabbins, which was represented as having been handed down by oral tradition from immemorial times, and as containing secrets of magical power; hence, an unwritten tradition.
- hence, an unwritten tradition.

 1621 Cabala...is derived fro man to man by mouth only and not by wrytynge:
 FISHER, Wks., 332 (1876). [N. E. D.]

 1600 howbeit their arte is exceeding difficult: for the students thereof must have as great skill in Astrologie, as in Cabala: JOHN PORV, Tr. Lev's Hist. Afr., p. 149.

 1627 And that Moses by a secret Cabala ordained the Lawes of Bensalem which they now vse:
 BACON, New Allantis, p. 26

 1646 Cabala from above, rather than any Philosophy, or speculation here below: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 189 (1686)

 1657 and their eyes Divinely enlightned, these shall know that in the true Cabala, Magick and Woarchadmie, there are laid up far better Treasures, to be got by them with the help of Oratory: H. PINNELL, Philos. Ref., p. 9.

 1665 the Yewe...spare not to averr (but from a Cabala or received Tradition from their Ancestors.) that upon this Mountain of Dannan Noak's Ark rested: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 201 (1677).

 1675 a kind of Cabbala, which they call [Gematria]: J. Smith, Christ Reig. Appeal, Bk. IV. ch. iv. § 1, p. 22.

 1830 the Talmud and Kabbala: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 157 (2nd Ed.).
- 2. a mystery, an occult system of doctrine, mystical lore. 1646 Astrologers, which pretend to be of Cabala with the Stars (such I mean as abuse that worthy Enquiry) have not been wanting in their deceptions: SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). 1678 a Trinity of Divine Hypostases, was a part of the Orphick Cabbala: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Pref., sig. ** 2 vo. — it was really a piece of the old Atheistick Cabala: ib., Bk. I. ch. iii. sig. ** 2 00. -

cabalist $(\angle = =)$, sh.: Eng. fr. Fr. cabaliste: one versed in, and professing belief in, the Jewish cabala (q.v.); hence, one versed in mystic lore or occult science.

abt. 1533 of the whiche knowlege the cabalystes doth make fyfte gates: Du Wes, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1058 (Paris, 1852). 1603 I perceive the Circumcised Crew | Of *Cabalists*, and burly *Tainuidists*, | Troubling the Church with their mysterious Mists: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Triumph, II. XXIV. p. 178 (1668). 1611 *Cabaliste*, A Cabalist; a professor, or viderstander, of the Iewes traditions: COTGR.

*caballero, sb.: Sp.: knight, gentleman.

1845 The Spannard is by nature high-bred and a caballero and responds to any appeal to qualities of which his nation has reason to be proud: Ford, Handbk. Spann, Pt 1. p. 39. 1867 the caballero's horse. Of a certainty the other caballero had taken it: BRET HARTE, Wks., Vol. v. p. 334 (1881).

caban, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. caban, = a "gabardine, or cloake of felt" (Cotgr.), fr. Sp. gaban: a kind of overcoat.

1619 the Galoshaw's, Cabands: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvii. p. 267.

cabana, sb.: Sp., name of an exporting house: a kind of cigar.

1865 Sticking his penknife through his cabana: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol 1. ch. x1i. p. 191.

*cabaret, sb.: Fr.

1. a wooden building.

1632 The greatest houses were heretofore but Cabarets, the Capitoll was at first covered with thatch: Sir T. Hawkins, Unhap. Prosper., 261. [N.E.D.]

2. a small inn, a public-house.

2. a small 1nn, a public-house.

1655 Suppose this servant, passing by some cabaret or tennis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing BP. Bramhall, Agst. Hobbes [J.] 1684 the poor Cabaretts of the Greeks. E. Everard, Tr. Tavernier's Yapan, &c., ii. p. 41. 1709 The Coffee-Houses, Clubs and Cabaret Meetings are infected. Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. ii. p. 133 (and Ed.). — at a Cabaret a League distant. drinking Bumpers: ib., p. 261. 1748 I inquired for a cabaret or public-house: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xli. Wks., Vol. i. p. 266 (1817) 1818 There is scarcely any cabaret in the remote parts of Ireland.. where a tolerable breakfast may not be procured: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 187 (1819). 1828 On the outside of the cabaret; and just under my window, was a bench: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxi. p. 54 (1859). 1842 Still less in Cabaret, Hotel, or Eating-house: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 369 (1865).

cabaretier, sb.: Fr.: the keeper or host of a cabaret.

1823 Not .. the daughter or kinswoman of a base cabaretier: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch x. p. 148 (1886).

cabarito: Sp. See cabrito.

cabaya, cabba(y), sb.: Malay: a long tunic of cotton, muslin, or other material.

1585 The King is apparelled with a Cabie made like a shirt tied with strings on one side: R. Fitch, in R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. II. p. 386 (1599). [Vule] 1598 They wear sometimes when they go abroad a thinne cotton linnen gowne called Cabaia: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voyages, 70. [ib.] 1634 three Cabbaes or vests of cloth of Gold: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 28. — attiring himselfe in red, his Tulipant, Cabbay, Boots, Scabberd: th., p. 81. 1684 The habit of the Persians is a Robe which they call Cabaye, that comes down a little below their knees: J. P., Tr Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 237. 1878 Over all this is worn (by Malay women) a long loose dressing-gown style of garment called the kabaya. This robe falls to the middle of the leg, and is fastened down the front with circular brooches: McNair, Perak, &c., 151. [Yule]

[From Port., ultimately fr. Arab. qabā, = 'a vesture', through a Pers. form with the affix of a noun of unity.]

cabbala: Late Lat. fr. Heb. See cabala.

caber, sb.: Sc. fr. Gael. cabar,='pole', 'spar', 'rafter'. Known in English from the Highland sport of tossing the caber, the caber being a pole roughly hewn from a fir-tree, with one end thicker than the other.

cabilliau, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. kabeljauw, or Fr. cabillaud (Cotgr. cabillau), = 'fresh cod', not 'live cod' (morue): fresh cod. The nautical kabbelow (q. v.) like the Swed. kabeljo, Dan. kabilou, = 'stock fish'.

1673 The Common People feed much upon Cabiliau (that is Cod-fish). J. RAY, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 51. 1681 And oft the Tritons and the Sea-Nymphs saw | Whole sholes of Dutch served up for Cabillau: A. MARVELI, Misc., p. 111. 1781 The Cabeliau of the Sort that is salted at the Cape, is not spotted, as is the India-Cabeliau: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. II. 288

[All the forms of this word are derived, directly or indirectly, fr. Du. kabeljauw, which Dr. Chance finds in use as early as 1350.]

cabilo, sb.: ? cupola. See quotation.

1625 those Moscheas...are built all of wonderfull faire stone, with their Cabiloes couered all ouer with Lead: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix.

*cabinet $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cabinet.

I. gen.: 1. a small cabin, a hut, bower, summer-house. 1579 The Lance Kneyghts also encamp always in the fielde verie stronglye, two or three to a Cabbonet, theyr Pykes and Armour standing up by them in readinesse: Digges, Stratiot, p. 120. cabinet: Spens, Shep. Cal, Dec., 17. 1580 Hearken awhile, from thy greene gardins did deface; | Their arbers spoyle, their Cabinets suppresse: $-F \ Q$, 11. Ali. 83... 1603 as if the sanctuaries and sacred cabinets or tabernacles were set open: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 253.

I. 1 a. metaph. a dwelling-place, secret retreat.

1594 They [blue veins], mustering to the quiet cabinet | Where their dear governess and lady lies, | Do tell her she is dreadfully beset: SHAKS., Lucrece, 442. 1595 plant goodnesse euen in the secretest cabinet of our soules: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet, p. 32 (1868). 1599 sequester'd from sense of human sins, | Thy soul shall joy the sacred cabinet | Of those divine ideas that present | Thy changed spirit with a heaven of bliss PEELE, David & Bethsabe, p. 486/1, 10.1863

I. 1 b. the nest of a bird, or lair of a beast.

1593 Lo, here the gentle lark, weary of rest, | From his moist cabinet mounts up on high: Shaks., Ven~and~Ad., 854.

I. 2. a private room.

1. 2. a private foom.

1565 Ther is a cabinet aboute xii footes square, in the same a lyttle lowe reposinge bedde, and a table, at the which ther were syttinge at the supper the Quene and David [Rizzio]: Earl Bedford, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., I 186, II 210. [N E D] 1615 the Sultans Cabinet, in form of a sumptious Summer-house; Geo. Samdys, Trav., p. 33 (1522) 1644 We were led into a round cabinet: Evelyn, Diary, Vol I. p. 59 (1872) bef. 1658 Hence Cabinet-Intruders, Pick-Locks hence: J. Cleveland, Wks., ii. p. 49 (1687). 1675 famous in the Cabins of Mars, and Cabinets of Venus: J Smith, Christ. Relig Appeal, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 3, p. 55 bef. 1733 Proceedings. many also, that by Way of Plot, were transacted in Cabinets, and behind the Scenes. R. North, Examen, I. iii. oz. p. 187 (1740). 92, p. 187 (1740).

I. 3. a receptacle for valuables; a room devoted to works of art: a museum.

abt. 1550 Fayre large cabonett, covered with crimson vellet...with the Kings arms crowned: In Our Eng. Home, 164 (1861). [N E.D.] 1601 he had a cabinet full of an infinit number of receits: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 25, ch. 2, Vol II. D. 209 1607 All from my mouthes rich Cabbinet are stolne: A. Brewer, Lingua, i. 7, sig. A iv 1620 in a secret Cabinet there were Letters found in great number: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. Ixx. (1676). 1645 The building is curnously furnished with cabinets of pietra-commissa in tables: Evelin, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 103 (1872) 1645 They [letters] can the Cabinets of Kings unscrue, | And hardest intricacies of State unclue: Howell, Lett., To Reader, sig. A 2 10. 1665 Amongst [the spoil] a Cabinet of Gold, thick set with Diamonds and other precious Stones, which for materials and Art was reputed the best Jewel in the World. Six Th. Herrery, Trav, p. 246 (1677). 1699 [See bureau 1]. 1816 since transferred to the cabinets of collectors of all European nations: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt, p. 271.

II. spec.: 1. the private room of an English sovereign, used for the discussion of affairs of State with Ministers.

1625 The King made choice of six of the nobility for his Council of the Cabinet: W. Yonge, Diary, 83 (1848). [N. E. D.]

II. 2. an English Ministry, a deliberative committee consisting of the principal members of the government; also called the cabinet council.

1625 We talk of a selected or cabinet council: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1 p. 14 (1848). 1644 According to...the practice of your Cabinet or Junto; but our State Committee know better: Mercurius Brit., 44, 347. [N. E. D.] 1726 From the highest to the lowest it is universally read, from the Cabinet-council to the Nursery: Gav, in Pope's Lett., Wks., Vol. IX. p. 53 (1757). 1855 Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the Cabinet: Macaulay, Hist Eng., Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 212 (1861). *1877 an Imperialist Cabinet: Echo, Nov. 26, p. 2. [St.]

II. 2 a. attrib. secret, confidential.

1623 Those are cabinet councils, | And not to be communicated: MASSINGER, Duke Milan, ii. r. [Davies] 1633 You are still my cabinet counsellors, my bosom | Lies open to you: — Guardian, ii. 3. [ib.] 1649 cabinet letter: MILTON, Iconoclastes, ch. iv. [ib.] 1655 Others (being only of Truth's Councell) had not received such private instructions as themselves, being Cabinet Historians: Fuller, Ch. Hist, 1. v. 28. [ib.] 1664 Others still gape t' anticipate | The Cabinet-designs of Fate: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 133.

[The word seems to have been at first taken by some English writers for a diminutive of cabane, whereas it is fr. It. gabinetto. The special use seems to be derived fr. Fr., as Cotgrave gives "Le cabinet du Roy, The privie chamber".]

*cabo, sb.: Port.: a ship's captain or supercargo.

1864 The cabo took the montaria and two men: H. W. BATES, Nat. on Amazons, ch. v. p. 104.

*cabob, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab., Pers., and Hind. kabāb: small pieces of meat roasted on a spit with seasoning between the pieces; in India, a general term for roast meat.

1673 Cabob is Rostmeat on Skewers, cut in little round pieces no bigger than 1673 Cabob is Rostmeat on Skewers, cut in little round pieces no bigger than a Suxpence, and Ginger and Garluck put between each: Favers, E. India, 404 (1698). [Yule] 1731 As for rost Meat, they cut the Flesh into small Pieces, stick three, or four of them upon an Iron Skewer, and so set them before the Fire; at the Cooks Shops, the Pieces are no bigger than the Bowl of a Pipe. This is called Cobbob: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 24. 1771 several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepperpots, pillaws, corys, chabobs, and suffatas: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 176/2 (1882). 1797 sometimes they eat kibab or roast meat: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Persia, 80. 1819 a plate of kiebabs hot from the oven: T. Hore, Anast, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 130 (1820). 1819 one dish they [the Turks] have in frequent use...a sort of forced meat ..they call kabobb: Cited in H. Busk's Dessert, &-c., p. 87 1826 my mother earned her pence by selling in the open streets the most dainty kabobs in the town. Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch xiv p 150 (1884) 1828 He seeks not to pamper his appetite with rich pillaws, high-seasoned kubaubs, and stews swimming in melted butter: Kuzzilbash, Vol. 1. ch xviii p. 272 1836 many cooks shops, where keba'b and various other dishes are cooked and sold: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt, Vol. 11. p. 13. 1840 a few kebaubs, hastily brought from a cook's-shop in the bazzar, and a cup of green tea: Fraser, Koordistan, &-c., Vol. 11. Let viii. p. 185. 1845 Indian Kubab. Kooftay Kay Kubab. Shamee Kubab: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook. pp. 328, 320 MILLER, Pract. Cook, pp. 328, 329

Variants, 18 c. cobbob, chabob, kibaab, 19 c. kiebab, kabob(b), kuba(u)b, keba(u)b.

*caboceer, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. cabociero, fr. cabo,='head': the head-man of a W. African village, a chief.

1705 a great Caboceer of Akini, with all his Men, were cut off: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xi p. 76. — for the King having any thing to charge on another, delivers the Matter into the Hands of the Cabocero's, and submits it to their decision: ib, p. 188. 1819 an assembly of the Moorish caboceers and dignitaries: BowDich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1. ch ii. p. 56. — Caboceer. A chief or magistrate. ib, Glossary. 1884 Twelve tent like umbrellas were planted for the twelve grand caboceers. F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 225.

cabochon, sb.: Fr.: a method of cutting precious stones, by merely making them smooth and polishing them in their natural shape.

1881 rock crystal with a smooth rounded surface cut en cabochon: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Jewellery (9th Ed.). 1886 [Justiman's councillors are attired in] cloth of gold and rich silks loaded with jewels cut en cabochon Athenaeum, May 15, p. 652/1.

caboose (= 4), camboose, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. kombuis.

a cook's room of a merchant-ship, erected on deck.

1769 Coboose, a sort of box or house to cover the chimney of some merchantships. It somewhat resembles a centry-box, and generally stands against the barricade on the fore part of the quarter-deck: FALCONER, Dict. Marine (1780) [N. E. D.] 1795 she had a great number of water casks in her hold, and a very large caboose on board of her: Amer State Papers, Vol. 1. p 622 (1832). 1852 Fog creeping into the cabooses of colher-brigs: Dickens, Bleak Ho., ch. i [Davies]

a fireplace erected on land.

1805 When the blacksmith cut up an old cambouse of sheet iron we obtained Number of courses of four inches square seven or eight gallons of corn from the Indians' Lewis & Clark's Exped, Vol. 1 p. 199 [1817] [N. & Q] 1859 The man. requested me to put his pannikin on the caboose fire: Autobiog. Beggarboy, 93. [N. E. D.]

3. in United States, a car on a freight (goods) train for the use of the guard, workmen, and others.

1881 The caboose of the construction train, containing workmen and several boys: Chicago Times, June 18. [N. E. D]

cabre, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cabrer: to caper.

1600 the horse reared and cabred with his forefeet: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. VIII. p. 285.

cabriole, sb.: Fr.: (a) a capriole (g. v.) or caper; (b) a kind of small arm-chair; (c) a cabriolet.

a. 1797 renounce the entre-chat, cabroles, and every kind of dance that requires very quick and complicated movements: Encyc Brit., Vol. v. p. 668/1. 1814 The occasional cabrioles which his charger exhibited: Scott, Wav., 1. vin. 103. [N.E. D.]

5. 1785 Sofas and stuffed chairs in the drawing-room, which my Lady has made her change for cabrioles: MACKENZIE, Lounger, No. 36, ¶ 8. [N.E. D.]

c. 1797 The coaches are.. less dangerous than the little one horse cabrioles: HOLKOFT, Stolberg's Trav., II. lxi. 403 (2nd Ed.). [N.E. D.]

*cabriolet, sb.: Fr., dim. of cabriole.

1. a light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle with a large hood and an apron. Shortened before 1826 to cab, the meaning of which has been extended to include vehicles which have succeeded the old hackney-coaches, as well as hansom-cabs which are the true descendants of the cabriolet.

hansom-cabs which are the true descendants of the cabriolet. [1755 All we hear from France is that a new madness reigns there, as strong as that of Pantins was. This is la fureur des cabriolets Angluce, one-horse chairs, a mode introduced by Mr. Child. They not only universally go in them, but wear them; that is, everything is to be en cabriolet: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, III. 100. [Davies] 1763 he goes in a one-horse chaise, which is here called a cabriolet: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 286 (1817). 1770 we walked in the garden, or drove about it in cabriolets: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. v. p. 245 (1857). 1809 I saw him taking the air: he was in a cabriolet, and had a single footman behind him: Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xix. Pinkerton, Vol. v. p. 70. 1815 a cabriolet, (or one horse chaise) is in attendance for the occupier of the second: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 67 (and Ed.). 1818 a little cabriolet, drawn by mules: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macariky, Vol. III. 61. p. 64 (1819). 1823 April 23. Cabriolets were, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, introduced to the public this morning: Gent. Mag., Vol. XCIII. i. p. 463/2. 1826 Sir John drove Vivian to the ground in his cabriolet: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. Iv. ch. v. p. 150 (1881). 1828 my cabriolet-steed was soon goaded to come up: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 165. 1840 his Lordship rang for his cabriolet: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 177 (1865). 1844 The owner of the cabriolet was the brisk, alert, self-satisfied dandy of the time: G. A. Sala, Outile Alone, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 28. 1826 Nothing like a cab, Grey, for the business you are going on: you glide along the six miles in such style that it actually makes you quite courageous: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. iv. ch. v. p. 159 (1881).

2. a kind of French cap for women. According to Walpole it was in the form of the vehicle of this name.

1771 I have bespoken two cabriolets for her instead of six, because I think them very dear. Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, III. 376. [Davies]

See quotation.

1815 A conductor is attached to each Diligence, whose duties, if they were properly laid down, would answer to those of our guards, but his chief business, according to his practice, is to sleep, closely shut up in the Cabriolet (which is a covered seat in front): J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 32 (and Ed.).

cabrito, Sp.; cabrit, Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: lit. 'kid', name of the prong-horned antelope.

1600 there was great store of dryed Cabritos, great store of Cabritos aliue: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III p 731. 1665 plenty we had of Cabarito's and Mutton, Hens, Eggs, and Rice bought very cheap: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 113 (1677).

caca, sb.: corruption of Jap. kakubashira, = 'a square post' (kaku,='square'): square post.

1622 4 cacas at 12 condrius peece: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol I. p 4 (1883).

We bought 1 caca or squar post, cost 1 mas: ib., p. 5.

*caçador, sb.: Port.: huntsman.

1809 the caçadores, yagers and the milita: Wellington, Disp., Vol. IV. p 267 (1838) 1826 A Portuguese brigade, including one regiment of caçadores: Subaltern, ch. 9, p 149

cacafuego, cacafogo, cacofogo, sb.: corrupted fr. Sp. caga-fuego, lit. 'void-fire', 'spit-fire'. In the form cacofogo it seems to have been made popular in England by the name of a character in the comedy, Rule a Wife, and have a Wife.

1625 She will be ravisht before our faces by rascalls and cacafugos, wife, cacafugoes! FLETCHER, Fair Maid, ni r [N.E. D.] 1641 those miracles be of a sanguin Dy (the colour of his habit) steep'd in blood; which makes the Spanuard call him the gran Caga-fuego of Christendom: Howell, Lett, vi. xliv p. 68 (1645) 1745 We are all Cabo'd and Cacofagoed, as my Lord Denbigh says: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1 p. 375 (1857). 1749 so immensely corpulent that he looked like Cacofago, the drunken captain in "Rule a Wife and have a Wife": 10, Vol. 11. p. 152.

cacam, sb.: Heb. hakam: Jewish doctor of the Law.

1615 a boy, attending vpon a great Cacam: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p 147 (1632). 1635 the Talmudssts, in regard that besides the holy Scriptures they embrace the Talmud, which is stuff'd with the traditions of their Rabbins and Chacams: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. 11 viii. p. 295 (1678).

*cacao: Sp. See cocoa.

cacaroch. See cockroach.

cacha. See cassa.

cachalot, sb.: Fr. (the last syllable sometimes as English): name of a genus of whales, also called Sperm Whale, or *Physeter*. See spermaceti.

1797 Encyc. Brit., s v. Physeter.

cache, sb.: Fr.: a hiding-place; place for concealing goods or treasure; a hole for hiding stores.

1835 some cachées [sic] of provisions belonging to the Esquimaux: Sir J. Ross, Sec Voyage, ch. xix. p. 406.

1836 depositing caches of meat in their progress: Edin Rev., Vol. 63, p. 304.

1856 the wolf, who makes a cache of his prey: Embrson, Engl. Trauts, vii. Wks, Vol 11 p. 52 (Bohn, 1866) 1856 Leaving orders to place my own sledge stores in cache: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor, Vol. 1 ch. xii. p. 132

1885 The objectif hérouque is a mighty hoard, and his comrades are guided to the whereabouts of Flint's own cache by a chart: Atheneum, Oct. 31, p. 568/2.

*cachemire: Fr. See cashmere.

*cache-poussière, sb.: Fr., lit. 'hide-dust': dust-cloak. '1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

*cachet, sb.: Fr., lit. 'seal' (apparently naturalised in Scotland in 17, 18 cc. N. E. D.): stamp, distinguishing mark. For literal sense see lettre de cachet.

1844 bear the artist's cachet of gentle and amnable grace: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c, p. 257 (1885). 1860 there is some cachet, some stamp of distinctiveness impressed on his dwellings, just as there is on his works: Once a Week, Sept 1, p. 274/1. 1883 I think them quite charming—so original, with a cachet quite their own: L. OLIFHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. vii. p. 90 (1884). 1886 This connexion was the foundation of the large dealings with America which gave a distinct cachet to his firm: Athenaum, Apr. 24, p. 554/3.

*cachexia, Mod. Lat.; cachexy $(- \angle -, ch = k)$, Eng. fr. Fr. cachexie: sb.: lit. 'evil habit', bad condition of the body caused by general defectiveness of nutrition, an accompaniment of several diseases. Also, metaph.

1541 the eurll habytude of the body (whiche the Grekes call Cachexie) and nat the vyce of the humour (that the Grekes cal Cacochymie): R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest, &c., sig. 2 D iii ro. 1555 the dysease which the phisicians caule Cachexia: R. EDEN, Decades, p. 58 (1885). 1584 I say the state of their bodies is rather kakefa: T. COGHAN, Haven of Health, p. 161. 1607 TOPESIL, Four-f. Beasts, p. 386. 1621 [See bradypepsia]. 1628 rheumes, Coughs, Cachexies, the Dropsie: T. VENNER, Baths of Bath, p. 19.

[Ultimately fr. Gk. $\kappa \alpha \chi \epsilon \xi i \alpha_1 = 'bad (\kappa \alpha \kappa \delta - s) habit (\xi i s)'.]$

cachinnus, sb.: Lat.: a loud laugh, loud laughter.

1782 Thus neither the praise nor the blame is our own, | No room for a sneer, much less a cachinnus | We are vehicles, not of tobacco alone, | But of any thing else they may choose to put in us: Cowper, To Rev. Mr. Newton 1824 The laugh of welcome was before it, the cachinnus of triumph was behind it: De Quincev, Walladmor, in London Mag, Vol. x p. 353

cachou: Fr. See acajou, cashew, and catechu.

*cachuc(h)a, sb.: Sp. cachucha: a lively Spanish dance. 1842 capering, dancing .Cachucas, Boleros: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 266 65). 1863 catchouka: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1 p. 178.

*cacique (= 2), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. cacique, cazique: a native chief in the W. Indies and America. Latinised in 16 c. as caccicus, cazicus, caciquus, casiquus.

1555 [See bark]. 1577 the Casique saied that he would bryng hym an Indian of his the Casique: Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol 24 7° 1589 there came foorth to receive them a great number of Indians, and amongest them their Caciques: R. Parke, Tr Mendoza's Hist Chin, Vol II p 248 (1854). 1600 live vider the government and lordship of Caciques like those of Mazico' R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol III. p 390. — a Queene, who was the great Casique of the North. and had more Casique under her: 10, p. 633. 1616 Pocahuntas, daughter of Powatan, a king, or cacique, of that country: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas I, Vol. I. p 415 (1848) 1778 He [Balboa] proceeded by sea to the territories of a cazique whose friendship he had gained: ROBERTSON, America, Bk III Wks., Vol. VI. p. 215 (1824). 1842 Cacique of Poyas: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 241 (1865) 1845 one of the under caciques being wounded, the bugle sounded a retreat C Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch iv p 64.

cacis, caciz: Port. fr. Arab. See casis.

caco, cacho: Gk. κακό-s: bad, evil. The base κακο- is often found in composition as caco-.

abt. 1400 there ben 2 maner of Aungeles, a gode and an evelle; as the Grekes seyn, Cacho and Calo, this Cacho is the wykked Aungelle, and Calo is the gode Aungelle: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xxxi p. 313 (1839).

cacochymia, Late Lat.; cacochymy, -mie, Eng. fr. Fr. cacochymie: sb.: morbid condition of the 'humors' of the body; see humor 1.

1541 [See cachexia]. 1601 any Cacochymie or collection of corrupt humours within them: HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N H., Bk. 19, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 8.

[From Gk. κακοχυμία (Galen), sb. fr. κακόχυμος,='having morbid (κακο-) humor' (χυμός) or 'humors' (χυμοί).]

cacod(a)emon, sb.: Gk. κακοδαίμων, = 'evil genius' (Aristophanes), generally adj., = 'influenced by an evil genius', 'illstarred'; see caco and demon.

I. an evil spirit or genius, a malignant deity, the opposite to agathodaemon; sometimes used as a term of abuse.

to agathodaemon; sometimes used as a term of abuse.

1994 Anie terror, the least illusion in the earth, is a Cacodæmon vnto him:

Nashe, Terrors of Nt, Wks., III. 267 (1883—4). [N.E.D.] 1634 where a
top a high Mount is conspicuously set the Idaa of a horrible Caco-demon: Sir

Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 190 1646 He stird all the Cacodæmons of hell
against the House of Austria: Howell, Levus XIII, p 165. 1652 And
now.. shall the Planets be, not deities, but Cacodæmons: J. Gaule, Mag-astronuancer, p 142. 1664 Nor Paracelsus, no nor Behman; | Nor was the Dog
a Cacodæmon: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 177. 1675 the
Heroes unravel the Snaris which the Cacodemons make: J. Smith, Christ,
Relig Appeal, Bk. II. ch iv § 3, p 34. 1684 De La Cerda speaketh of a
crow that did discourse rationally; undoubtedly it was acted by a caco-dæmon:
I. Mather, Remark. Provid., in Lib. of Old Authors, p. 141 (1856).

2. Astrol. the Twelfth House in a horoscope.

bef. 1625 The twelfth the Cacodemon: FLETCHER, Rollo, iv. 2, 442. [N. E. D.]

caco-deumo, sb.: evil-deumo. Coined from **deumo** (q, v)on the analogy of cacodaemon (q. v.).

1665 The Chappel where the grand Caco-Deumo used to sit, was uncovered: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 338 (1677).

cacoethes, Gk. κακοήθης; cacoethe, Fr. cacoèthe: adj.: of an evil habit, malignant.

1541 the curacyon of viceres, that is named Cacoethe/that is to say wycked: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. 2 C i vo. — an vicere malygne and Cacoethes: ib., sig. 2 D iii vo. — the vicere cacoethes: ib., sig. 2 D iii vo.

cacoëthës: Gk. κακόηθες: neut. of Gk. κακοήθης,='of ill (κακο-) habit $(\tilde{\eta}\theta os)$, used as sb.: an ill habit, an evil disposition, an itch for doing anything (with of).

1563—87 Such is the malady and caccethes of your pen, that it beginneth to bark, before it hath learned well to write: FOXE, A. & M., I. 557/I. [N. E. D.]
1603 This caccethes, or ill custome...incroacheth so vpon the good maners of men: H. Crosse, Vertues Commonw., 139 (1878). [ib.] 1704 They had the Caccethes of Scribbling without learning: Tom Brown, Stage-Beaux tost'd in a Blanket, p. 9. bef. 1745 As soon as he came to town, the political Caccethes began to break out upon him with greater violence, because it had been suppressed: Swiff, Char. of Steele, Wks., Vol. v. p. 447. 1845 Scottish writers and preachers are apt to indulge the argumentative caccethes of their country: J. Hamilton, Life of Bunyan, Wks. of Eng. Purit. Divines, p. xxxii.

cacoethes loquendi, phr.: Lat.: itch for speaking.

1820 the cacoethes loquends was not to be subdued without a struggle: Edin.

*cacoethes scribendi: Lat. See scrib. cac.

*cacophōnia, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. κακοφωνία,='ill (κακο-) sound $(\phi \omega \nu \eta)$ ': disagreeable sound (of a word or of diction), the opposite to euphony. Anglicised in 18 c. as cacophony.

bef. 1745 For I will put no force upon the words, nor desire any more favour than to allow for the usual accidents of corruption, or the avoiding a cacophonia: Swift, Antiquity Eng. Tongue, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 439 (1824).

*cactus, pl. cacti, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κάκτος.

(ancient use) a prickly plant, probably the cardoon.

1601 Cactos: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 21, ch. 16, Vol. II. p. 98. 1607 a kind of thorne called cactus, wherewithall if a young one [hart] be pricked in his legs, his bones will never make Pipes: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 130.

2. name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants with fleshy stems, generally of singular shape and without leaves, furnished with clusters of spines or filaments. Many species have flowers of great beauty, as the Night-blowing Cereus.

1797 The cact are plants of a singular structure, but especially the larger kinds of them; which appear like a large, fleshy, green melon, with deep ribs, set all over with strong sharp thoms: Encyc. Brit., s.v. 1819 In front rose a hillock covered with runned koobbehs, cactus hedges and date trees. T. Hopp, Anast, Vol. II. ch. v. p. pr. (1820). 1830 In the more arid vallies are to be found the. superb cactus: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 120 (2nd Ed.). 1845 A few hedges, made of cacti and agave, mark out where some wheat or Indian corn has been planted: C. DARWIN, Yourn. Beagle, ch. iii. p. 40. 1864 The entrance to the hamlet was planted with gigantic plants of the cactus tribe: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 145

cadarigan, sb.: corruption of Kārdārīgān: title of a high military dignity among the Sāsānians (Theophanes, i. 390).

1614 their [the Persians'] title of Carderiga. Selden, Titles Hon., p. 90.—Cardarigan: ib, p. 91. 1788 that powerful satrap the cadarigan, or second in command: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol VIII p. 247 (1813).

*cadastre, sb.: Fr., lit. 'register of a poll-tax': a register of the quantity and value of real property, made for purposes of taxation.

1804 It is first to compile a general Cadastre, somewhat in the style of our old doornsday-book: Edvn. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 17.

cadāver, sb.: Lat.: a corpse, a carcase.

1547 Beware of . dead cadavers, or caryn: BOORDE, Brev., lx. 18. [N.E.D.] bef 1626 Whoever came | From death to life? Who can cadavers raise? DAVIES, Wit's Pilgrin, v. 2. [C. E. D.] 1658 Fresh and warm Cadavers: SIR Th BROWN, Hydrotaph., p. 59 1667 every grain of ashes of a burned Cadaver: SIR K. DIGBY, Observ. Relig. Med., p. 347.

caddi: Arab. See cadi.

*caddy ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng., corruption of catty (q. v.): a small box for holding tea.

1792 A Quantity of Tea in Quarter Chests and Caddies, imported last season: Madras Courier, Dec. 2. [Yule] 1793 When you went you took with you the key of the caddy: Cowper, To Lady Hesketh, Jan. 19. [R.]

cadeau, sb.: Fr.: a present, a gift.

1840 If there seems any chance of a little cadeau, | A 'Present from Brighton' or 'Token' to show, | In the shape of a work-box, ring, bracelet, or so: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 201 (1865). 1841 I must go and put my taste to the test in selecting cadeaux to send in return: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 279. 1842 ladies like little cadeaux from a suitor: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 211 (1865). 1867 pretty cadeaux sent to my mother of scented pincushions and sacs d'ouvrage, worked by the nuns: LADY MORGAN, Menn., Vol. 1. p. 26 (1862). 1861 this little cadeau from his mother has touched his filial heart: A. TROLLOPE, Framley Pars., Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 153.

cadelisquer: Arab. See cadilesker.

*cadenza, sb.: It.: a cadence, an ornamental passage at the end of an opening in Music.

*1874 fainting fits adapted to cadenzas: Echo, Apr. 8. [St.] 1883 improvising a marvellous cadenza: B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. xi. p. 137.

*cadet 1 (= \angle), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cadet.

1. a younger son, a younger brother, the youngest son, a member of the younger branch of a family.

1626 I crave leave to deal plainly with your Lordsh, that I am a Cadet, and have no other patrimony or support, but my breeding: Howell, Lett., iv. xxv. p. 35 (1645). 1646 David the...minor cadet of Jesse: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep. Bk. vii. ch. v. p. 285 (1686). 1646 his Confederates ought not to take offence if he as the Eldest, had treated himself alone for his Cadets, a title which they had reason to esteeme for honorable: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 72. bef. 1658 He is the Cadet of a Pamphleteer: J. Cleviland, Wes., p. 80 (1687). 1709 This Gentleman. was a Cadet of Fustice, with no large Estate: Mrs. MANLEY, New Atal., Vol. II. p. 172 (2nd Ed.). 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1826 The Marquess of Carabas started in life as the cadet of a noble family: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 22 (1881).

- 2. a volunteer who served in the army to learn the duties of an officer in the hope of gaining a commission; now, a student at a military or naval academy. In the days of the E. India Company all young officers went out to India as cadets [Yule].
- 1659 Room for our bravoes, cadets' they march along in ranks and files. Lady Alimony, iii. 2, in Dodsley-Hazhtt's Old Plays, Vol. xIV. p. 327 (1875). 1691 The Elector of Saxony. adds a Company of Cadets: Lond. Gaz., No. 2719/2. [N. E. D.] 1769 Upon our leaving England, the cadets and writers used the great cabin promiscuously: In J. Long's Selections, 290 (1869). [Yule]

*cadet², sb.: Fr.: junior (after a proper name), opposed to aîné (q. v.),='senior'.

1883 M. Coquelin aîné. .M. Coquelin cadet: Academy, Jan. 20, p. 43.

*cadi (\not L), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. $q\bar{a}d\bar{a}$,='judge': a civil judge or magistrate among Turks, Arabs, and Persians, the chief magistrate of a town or village. See alcalde.

chief magistrate of a town or village. See alcalde.

1583 the Cadie of this place: In Purchas' Pilgrinus, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1645.
1590 In Turkie no man may strike the graunde Cady, that is their chiefest Iudg: E Webber, Tray, p. 33 (1868).
1599 the Cadit, ye Subassi, & the Meniwe, with the Padre guardan: (aht. 1553) John Locke, in R. Hakluy's Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 106
1615 KADI, Cadi, Alkadi, Alkad, The Lord chiefe Iustice: W. Bedwell, Arab Trudg.
1616 the Cadie of the place: Geo. Sandyr, Tray, p. 62 (1632).
1617 The third Magistrate is called Cady, who gouernes Ecclesiastical matters: F. Moryson, Itm., Pt. 1, p. 241.
1619 there ioned presently with them certaine Comminalities of the Iurisdictions, & of the Cadle, with Ensignes displayde: Proceedings of the Grisons, 1618, sig. C 1 vo. bef. 1625 then Vice Cadies on horseback: T. Cornat, Crudities, &c., Vol. III. sig. U 4 vo (1776)
1626 cour against the great gate, is the Cass his seat of Chiefe-Iustice in matters of law: Purchas, Pulgrins, Vol. 1. Bk. iv p 439.
1632 then Vice Cadies on horseback: T. Cornat, Vol. 1. Bk. iv p 439.
1632 the Caussee (or Iudge) and Calentar or Gouernour, with many other men of note gallantly mounted: Sir Th Herreptor: J. Davies, Tr Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 25, 1669.
1665 The Cadii, Cadaleshi, and Mustaedini are next in Ecclesiastic dignity: Sir Th. Herreptor, p. 347.
1704 The Man to be married...goes to the Kadee, or Judge or Magistrate J Pitts, Acc. Moham. p. 27.
1716 The Man to be married...goes to the Kadee, or Judge or Magistrate J Pitts, Acc. Moham. p. 27.
1717 Carry the child and its parents before the cadi, and there declare they receive it for their heir: LaDy M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 256 (1837).
1724 He wanted Bisket and a Pilot, which if the Consul had not procured, the Cad or Waivod would for Money J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 267.
1738 Timour distinguished the doctors of the law. he was silenced, or satisfied, by the dexterity of one of the cadhis of Aleppo: Gibbon, Decl & Fall, Vol. XII. p. 22 (18

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *cadie, cady*, 17 c. *kadi, cadee, cadè, casi*, caddi, causae (pl.), causee, cauzee, cawsee, kasi, 18 c. cadhi, 18, 19 cc. kadee, 19 c. cadee. The forms with z and s represent the Pers. pronunciation.

cadilesker ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. qāḍī 'l' 'askar, ='judge of the army': a chief judge among the Turks, having originally jurisdiction over soldiers.

1586 [See bashaw r]. 1615 Next in place to the Muftie, are the Cadileschuers, that are Judges of the Armies: Geo. Sandys, Traw., p. 61 (1628) 1625 the Cadile Leskar, or Chiefe Justice: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1371. 1665 [See cadil. 1684 The Cadilesquers follow the Mouft and are Judges-Advocates of the Militia: Tr. Tovernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag., p. 12. 1741 a secret Council of the Mufti also, and the Cadilesquers, or Justices-general: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 255. 1793 appeal may be made to the Cadi Leschkires, or superior judges of the army, in Rumilia and Anadoli: J. MORSE, Armer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II p. 462 (1796) 1797 There are but three cadileschers in all the grand signior's territories: Encyc. Brit., s.v.

Variants, 16 c. cadelisquer, 17 c. cadileschier, cadde leskar, kadilesker, cadaleshi, 17, 18 cc. cadilesquer, 18 c. cadi leschkire, cadiles(c)her.

[For cadi- see cadi. The Arab. 'l'askar is ultimately fr. Pers. lashkar (see lascar).]

*cadit quaestio, phr.: Lat.: the question falls, the argument or case collapses (nothing being left for discussion).

1883 If it does not feel it, cadit quastio: Spectator, Sept. 8, p. 1150/1. 1887 the mode of working...is such...as will not damage the canal, in which case cadit quastio: SIR L. W. CAVE, Law Times Reports, LVII. 808/2.

cadjan, sb: Anglo-Ind. fr. Jav. and Malay $q\bar{a}j\bar{a}ng$, = 'palm-

I. cocoa-palm leaves matted and used for thatch in S. India.

1673 Flags especially in their Villages (by them called Cajans, being Co-coetree branches) upheld with some few sticks, supplying both Sides and Coverings to their Cottages: Fryer, E. India, 17 (1608) [Yule] 1727 his [the Cananore Raja's] Palace, which was built with Twigs, and covered with Cadjans or Cocco-nut Tree Leaves woven together: A. Hamilton, East Indies, 1 296 [ib.] 1809 The lower classes [at Bombay] content themselves with small huts, mostly of clay, and roofed with cadjan: M. Grahtam, Yournal, 4 (1812). [ib.] 1860 Houses are timbered with its wood, and roofed with its plaited fronds, which, under the name of cadjans, are likewise employed for constructing partitions and fences: Tennent, Ceylon, II. 126 (1860). [ib.]

2. a strip of fan-palm leaf (either of the talipot or the palmyra, qq.v.) prepared for writing upon; a document written on such a strip.

1707 a Cajan letter: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, II. 78 (1861) [Yule] 1716 a villainous letter or Cajan: 16., 231. [16.] 1839 copying our books on their own little cadjan leaves: Lett. fr. Madras, 275 (1843). [16.]

cadjowa: Anglo-Ind. See cajava.

Cadmean, Cadmian, adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Cadmeus, fr. Gk. Καδμείος, adj. to Κάδμος (Cadmus), the mythical founder of Thebes in Boeotia. For Cadmean victory, see quotations and Herod., i. 166.

1603 A Cadmian victorie, that is to say, which turneth to the detriment and losse of the winner: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut Mor., p. 12.— the victorie which in olde time they call the Cadmian victorie, was nothing els but that victorie between brethren about the citie of Thebes, which is of all other the most wicked and mischievous: 1b., p. 186 1762 Our conquests would prove Cadmean victories: Gent. Mag., 430. [N. E. D.]

cadmīa, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. καδ $\mu(\epsilon)$ ία $(\gamma \hat{\eta})$,='Cadmian earth': obsolete name of calamine (q. v.).

1601 Brasse...Made. of the Chalamine stone, named otherwise Cadmia: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 34, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 486. — brasse...made of another stone also besides Cadmia, which they name Chalcitis: iô., ch. 2. 1611 Calamite, a kind of Cadmia: COTGR.

*cadre. sb.: Fr.

a frame, a scheme.

1830 This species of cadre, or frame, afterwards afforded the poem its name: SCOTT, Introd. Lay Last Minstr. [N. E. D.]

- 2. Mil. a list of officers, the officers of a regiment collectively.
- 2 a. Mil. the permanent framework or thoroughly organised nucleus of a regiment, which is raised to full strength on emergency.

1851 The number of officers .becomes inadequate to the sudden filling up of 1801 The number of officers occomes material to the student infining up their cadres, upon a transition from the peace to the war-footing: GALLENGA, Mariotti's Italy, 243. [N. E. D.] 1883 It would have supplied the cadres of a much more powerful organization: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p 459. Colly a comparatively small proportion of the latter [regular troops] could be placed in the first line on account of the want of a sufficiency of solid cadres: Athenaeum, Aug. 13, p. 205/2.

Cadua, representative name for an elderly woman desirous of admiration or courtship.

1663 Some Cadua or other has a kindness for me: Dryden, Wild Callant, i. Wks, Vol. I. p. 35 (1701) 1695 you shall see the Rogue shew himself, and make Love to some desponding Cadua of fourscore for Sustenance: Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 392 (1710).

*cādūceus, sb.: Lat.: a herald's staff (in Classical times, orig. an olive branch entwined with fillets of wool, later, a staff entwined with serpents); esp. the winged staff of Mercury (Hermes), borne by him as the messenger of the gods. Anglicised as caducy, 16 c., and as caduce, 17 c.—19 c.

Anglicised as caducy, 16 c., and as caduce, 17 c.—19 c.

1591 in his hand | He tooke Caduceus, his snakie wand, | With which damned ghosts he governeth: Spens., Prosopop., 1292. 1598 Caduceo, Mercuries rod, a caducy: Florio. 1601 a caduceus for Mercury: B. Jonson, Poetast., iv. 4, Wks., p. 318 (1616). 1606 Mercury, lose all the serpentine craft of thy caduceus, if ye take not that little little less than little with from them that they have! SHAKS., Troil., ii. 3, 14. 1606 Me showed himselfe abroade caying in his hand either a thunderbolt or a three-tined mace, or else a warder or rod called Caduceus (the ensignes all and ornaments of the Gods): Holland, Tr. Suet., p. 147. 1659 My caduceus, my strong zeal to serve you: Massinger, City Madam, iii. 2, Wks., p. 328/1 (1839). 1665 Men...drinking, singing, playing rill the Bottles prove empty, songs be spent, or that Morpheus lays his Caduceus over them: Six Th. Herbert, Traz., p. 131 (1677). bef. 1719 Why should they not as well have stamped two thunderbolts, two Caduceuses, or two ships, to represent an extraordinary force: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 299 (Bohn, 1854). 1763 The Caduceus had no relation to the sun: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 134. 1886 a receipt in Italian signed "Jacobus de Barbaris," marked with the caduceus: Athenzum, Nov. 13, p. 640/3.

cady: Arab. See cadi.

Caecias': Lat. fr. Gk. καικίας: the north-east wind.

1603 like unto the north-east winde Cacias, which evermore gathereth the clouds unto it: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 379. 1667 [See Argestes].

caecum, pl. caeca, sb.: Lat., neut. of caecus,='blind': a blind tube in an animal organism, i.e. a tube with one end closed; esp. intestinum caecum, 'the blind gut', an elongated bag opening into the first part of the large intestine.

1738 Chambers, Cycl., s.v Intestine. 1753 — Suppl. 1858 The resemblance of the cacum to the stomach in most of the graminivorous, and particularly the rumnating, animals, as well as its form and situation throughout all the higher classes of the animal kingdom, are circumstances showing that it is an important viscus, and one in which the last act of digestion is performed: J. Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., Vol. 1 p. 274.

caena: Lat. See cena.

*Caesar, cognomen or family name of the great Roman dictator Caius Julius Caesar, adopted as a title by the Roman emperors, and after Hadrian's time, as a title of the reigning emperor's heir and destined successor; hence, the word has come to mean any supreme ruler, esp. an emperor of the old Roman empire, and of the 'Holy Roman Empire' of Germany. See aut Caesar aut nullus, kaiser, Czar. Hence, Cæsareate, Cæsarship.

1. Caius Julius Caesar, representative of conquest, supreme power, pre-eminence. Also, in the phr. Caesar's wife, in allusion to Julius Caesar's saying "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion", as an excuse for divorcing his first wife.

above suspicion", as an excuse for divorcing his first wife.

1657 for you, who are a true Caesar in disposition and science, a Caesar in diligence, in vigilance, in courage: J. D., Tr. Letters of Voiture, No. 141, Vol. 1. p. 232. 1679 I who was once as great as Caesar, | Am now reduc'd to Nebuchadnesar: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. p. 215. 1714 the poor Ambition of a Caesar or an Alexander: Speciator, No. 609, Oct. 20, p. 856/a (Morley). bef. 1733 a Judge should be, like Caesar's Wife, neither false nor suspected: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 57, p. 59 (1740). 1785 never with ring wreaths, compar'd with which | The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds: Cowper, Task, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 204 (1808). 1883 With the Rylances it has always been Cæsar or nothing: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 46.

2. title applied to Roman emperors or to their heirs.

2. title applied to Roman emperors or to their heirs.

bef. 1400 Therfore 3elde 3ee to Cesar [v. l. the emperoure] tho thingis that ben Cesaris [v. l. emperouris]: Wycliffite Bible, Matt., xxii. 2r. 1540 wherefore he was the fyrste that receyued at one tyme all ornamentes and tokens of honour, aydynge therto the name of Cesar, which a fewe yeres before he had receyued: Elvot, Im. Governaunce, fol. 7°. 1549 [See aut Gaesar aut multus]. 1567 In histories we read that many Casars or Emperours.. haue had Nightingales & Starlings...taught both in the Greeke & Latine tongue: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 95°. 1609 like a good and thriftie mother, prudent withall and wealthy, committed unto the Casars, as to her children, the whole right and interest of the inheritance, to be managed & ordred by them: Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk. xiv. ch. v. p. 10. 1660 Who..had they been able, would have advanced the power of the Senate to the abdication of Caesars. R. Coke, Elem. of Power & Subj., 57. 1776 Augustus was therefore a personal, Casar a family distinction: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 173 (1813). 1868 the Teutonic tribes...destined.. to be soon the conquerors of the Casars, and the masters of the Western world: C. Kingsley, Hermits, 5 (1879).

3. the emperor or kaiser of the 'Holy Roman Empire' of Germany; perhaps extended or to be extended, like kaiser, to the head of the present German Empire.

1549 [Gregorie] ordeyned further, that from the emperours election to his coronacion, he shoulde be called none other but Cæsar and kyng of Romayns, and after that the bishop of Rome had crownd him, he shoulde be called Emperour and August: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., 161, 50 vo. — Celestine the iiii. called into Italie Henrie the .vi. than elected Cæsar, And after he had crowned him emperour in Rome: ib., fol. 55. 1591 the late Cæsars were by consent of the whole peeres of Germanty crowned first: L. Llovo, Tripl. of Triumphes, sig. E 2 vo. 1602 And in Germany howsoener there be some slacknes and dislikes at their Diets and election of their Cæsar: W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 275.

4. a person brought into the world by the Cæsarean peration. Raynald follows Pliny to some extent. See operation. Cæsarean.

1540 They that be borne after this fashion are called *Casars*, for because they be cut out of their mothers belly; where vpon also the noble *Romane Casar* the first tooke his name: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. ix. p. 148 (1613).

caesare: Lat. See cesare.

Cæsarean (/ ===), Eng. fr. Lat. Caesareus; Cæsarian (_ _ = =), Eng. fr. Lat. Caesarianus: adj., also used as sb.: pertaining to Caesar; esp. Casarean birth, operation, section; the delivery of a child by cutting through the abdomen of the mother. P. Scipio Africanus Major and C. Julius Caesar are said to have been born in this manner, and the latter gave the name to the operation; though Pliny derives the name Caesar (and Caeso) from the part. caesus, = 'cut', as though the founder of the Caesar family derived his name from the operation, but this is manifestly false etymology.

1528 The Archbishop of Capua and others of the Cæsarians: Let., in Brewer's Reign Hen. VIII., II. 323. [N. E. D.] 1615 Concerning this Cæsarian section: CROCKE, Body of Man, 344. [ib.] 1650 his Cæsarean

Majesty [Charles V.]: Howell, Tr. Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 83. CHAMBERS, Cycl.

*Cæsarise ($\underline{\nu} = \underline{\bot}$), vb.: to be an absolute ruler; Cæsarism $(\underline{\prime\prime} = \underline{\prime})$, sb.: a system of absolute government. See Caesar.

1603 This pow'r hath highest vertue of Desire, | And Cæsarizeth ore each appetite: DAVIES, Microcosm., p 25. [Davies]

caestus (misspelt cestus, another word which in turn is misspelt caestus), sb.: Lat.: a 'boxing-glove' in Ancient Italy and Greece, namely a thong of bull's hide wound round the hand and forearm of the pugilist; sometimes armed with balls of lead or iron.

bef. 1720 The prizes next are order'd to the field, | For the bold champions who the cæstus wield Pope, Tr. Homer's Il., XXII. 754. 1813 Tom [Crib] has been a sailor—a coal heaver—and some other genteel profession, before he took to the cestus: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol II. p. 277 (1832). 1887 A pugilist. sits with his hands and forearms still bound with the brutal loaded cestus: Athenæum, Aug. 13, p. 219/2.

caesura, Lat., lit. 'a cutting'; caesure, ce(a)sure, Eng. fr. Lat. (through Fr. césure): sb.: Prosody: interruption of

I. the interruption of a metrical foot by the end of a word falling before the end of the foot, esp. certain regular interruptions of this kind near the middle of long verses such as nambic trimeters and dactylic hexameters. The division of a long verse by the coincidence of the end of a word with the end of a foot is sometimes also called caesura, sometimes distinguished by the term incision (Lat. incīsio).

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1830 A verse being expressed in words, the casura signifies the end of a rhythm in the words, coinciding with the end of a metrical order: J. Seager, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk I. ch. viii. p 13. 1855 We must carefully distinguish incision from caesura: L. Schmitz, Tr. Zumpf's Lat. Grammar, p. 554 (4th Ed.).

I a. the irrational lengthening of the last syllable of a word which makes a caesura (1).

1678 PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1755 JOHNSON.

2. English Prosody. a pause in or about the middle of a verse.

1556 Obserue the trayne: the ceasure marke To rest with note in close: ABP. PARKER, Psalter, A ij. [N. E. D.] 1575 There are also certayne pauses or restes in a Verse whiche may be called Ceasures, whereof I woulde be lothe to stande long G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. 11. p. 5 (1815). 1589 The meter of seuen sillables is not vsual, no more is that of nine and eleuen, yet if they be well composed, that is, their Cessure well appointed, and their last accent which makes the concord, they are commendable inough: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes, 11. iii [iv.] p. 85 (1869). 1595 That Cæsura, or breathing place in the middest of the verse, neither Italian nor Spanish haue: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 71 (1868). Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 71 (1868).

English Prosody. interruption of a word by elision to avoid hiatus, as th'old for the old.

1706 the Cæsura sometimes offends the ear more than the Hiatus itself. Pope, Wks., Vol. vii. p. 52 (1757).

4. metaph. a stop, an interruption.

1590 After him Uther, which Pendragon hight, | Succeeding—There abruptly it did end, | Without full point, or other Cesure right; | As if the rest some wicked hand did rend, | Or th' Author selfe could not at least attend | To finish it: SPENS., F. Q., II. x. 68.

caeter -: Lat. See ceter -.

*café, sb.: Fr.: coffee, coffee-house. Sometimes written caffé, perhaps by confusion with It. caffè (q. v.).

coffee.

1842 taking café: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 219 (1865).

coffee-house; a French term originally, but used at least since 1860 to designate restaurants in England, which bear some of the characteristics of a Parisian café.

1815 Cafés, where coffee and liqueurs are taken—Restaurateurs, where dinners are served,—Patissiers, where you may regale on patties and ices: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 116 (and Ed.). 1818 With its cafés and gardens, hotels and pagodas: T. Moore, Pudge Fanniby, p. 80. 1864 He went from café to café, and drank deep: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch xi. p. 175. 1885 the remnants of an excellent luncheon in the shaded hall of a Genoese café: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. II. ch i. p. 37.

*café au lait, phr.: Fr.: coffee with (hot) milk, opposed to café noir.

1763 pray send me some caffé au lait: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 121 (1857). 1818 Lord Frederick, who was sipping his caffé au lait: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 255 (1830). 1822 yet caffé au lait was, I believe, the only exhilarating liquor on the table: L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 310. 1822 and the cup of smoking cafe au lait stood still in their hand: Edin. Rev., Vol. 37, p. 302. 1841 urged the necessity of her abandoning caff au lait, inch consommés, and high-seasoned entrées: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 214. 1883 café au lait in the morning in one's bedroom: W. H. RUSSELL, in XIX Cent., Sept., p. 484.

*café chantant, phr.: Fr., 'singing café': a café provided with a stage for singing and other entertainments.

*café noir, phr.: Fr., 'black coffee': very strong coffee taken without milk.

1876 where his café-noir had been placed: MRS. OLIPHANT, Phabe Junior, Vol. II. p. 55

cafejee, sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. qahvejī: a servant whose business it is to serve coffee, the termination -jī signifying in Turkish one whose employment is indicated by the first part of the word.

1819 cafedjee: T. Hope, Anast., Vol 1. ch. 11 p 48 (1820). 1839 the cafijhi seizes a small live coal in a pair of iron pincers, and deposits it on the summit of the tobacco: MISS PARDOE, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 149.

cafejee-bashi, sb.: Turk. qahvejī-bāshī: head of the cafejees.

1820 The Cafigeebashi superintends the coffee: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II ch. iii. p. 69.

caffa, capha, sô.: a silk stuff, perhaps like damask. It may be the same as Fr. cafas, "a kind of course taffata" (Cotgr.). Also in 18 c. a kind of painted cotton cloth made in India.

1531 White caffa for the Kinges grace Wardrobe Acc. Hen VIII., May 18. [N.E.D.] 1619 the new deutsed names of Stuffes and Colours, Crispe, Tanet, Plush, Tabine, Caffa, Tertianella, Burratine, Pan-vehiet Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvii p. 268. 1750 And some others [i.e places] dependant on Caffa, which serves them for an Almagazen: Beawes, Lex Mercat, 780 (1752). [N.E.D.]

*caffè, sb.: It.: coffee, coffee-house, café.

1848 The Caffès and waiters distress me: A. Clough, Amours de Voyage, v. 1851 the bloody waistcoat of a German shot in the breast was exhibited at the Caffè Greco before crowds of people. J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 148 (1857). — One evening I was sitting in the caffè in the Piazza di Life, p. 148 (1857). Spagna: 26., p. 160.

*caffre $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. $k\bar{a}fir$,='infidel'. Some of the Eng. forms are fr. the Arab. pl. forms kafara, kuffār.

one who does not believe in Islam, esp. a non-Mohammedan Negro.

medan Negro.

[1555 thynkynge that they myght forceably drawe them to the dyggynge of golde bycause they were Caffranite Idolaters and circumcised: R. Eden, Decades, p. 190 (1885).]

1588 from thence they carry Elphants teeth for India Slaues, called Caferi and some Amber and Golde: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol 38 vo.

1598 that you deliuer into his hands as many Caphars, that is, vn-beleeuers (meaning vs the Christians) as are among you with their goods: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 331.

1598 The black [people] or Caffares of the land of Mosambique, and all the coast of Ethiopia: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1 Vol. 1 p. 269 (1885).

1600 strongly walled toward the lande, for feare of the Cafri, or lawlesse wilde Negros, who were deadly enimes to the Arabians: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 27.

— The people of this place called in the Arabian toong Cafri, Cafres, or Cafates, that is to say, lawlesse or outlawes: ib., p. 36.

1614 That knave Simon the Caffro, not what the writer took him for—he is a knave, and better lost than found: Sainssurv, Cal. of State Papers, E. Indies, I. 356 (1862).

1791 FURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 419.

1662 a certain people called Kebber, that is to say, Infidels, from the Turkish word Kiaphir, which signifies a Renegari. J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. vi. p. 225 (1669).

1673 They show their Greatness by their number of Sumbreeroes and Cofferies, whereby it is dangerous to walk late: FRYER, E. Indies, 74 (1698).

1781 The Cafres traffick with the Rovers of the Red Sea; who bring 'em Manufactures of Silk for Elephants Teeth...He had Two Cafre Wives: Medicures of Silk for Elephants Teeth...He had Two Cafre Wives: Medicures Sale. Two Coffree Boys, who can play remarkably well on the French Horn: India Gaz., No. 19. [Vule] abt. 1866 And if I were forty years younger, and my life before me to choose, I wouldn't be lectured by Kafirs, or swindled by fat Hindoos: Sir A. C. Lyell, Old Pindaree.

2 a native of S. Africa living in Cafraria,

2. a native of S. Africa living in Cafraria, N.E. of Cape Colony, adopted by English from the Arabs through Port.

1786 Tr. A. Sparrman's Voyage.. into the country of the Hottentots and Caffres: Title. 1797 Encyc. Brit., s.v. Hottentots.

Variants, 16 c. caferi (pl.), caphar, caf(f)ar, 17 c. cafre, cafri, caffro, caffar, kebber, coffery, coffree (fr. Hind. kufrī), 18 c. caf(f)er, 19 c. kafir.

cafigee-bashi: Turk. See cafejee-bashi.

*cafila, caffila, sb.: Arab. qāfila: a caravan, a company of

1594 the cafelow or carouan: In R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. II. ii. p. 193. 1598 there commeth a great companie of people over land which are called Caffiles or Carvanes, which come from Aleppo: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1. Vol. I. p. 43 (1885). — The marchants know the times when the Carvana or Caffila will come: ib. 1614 wee had a Caffeloe or Conuoy of two hundred strong: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 47. 1615 Caffila, is the same almost that Karawan is: that is to say, a conuoy, or company of men, with weapons hired to defend and gard others from the violence of theeues and robbers: W. Bedwell, Arab. Trudg. 1625 a great Caphala, or Fleete of neere fiue hundred saile of Portugall Frigats: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 301. — the comming

of the Caffell to Cassan: ib., Vol. II. Bk. ix p. 1415. 1662 the Caravans, which they call Cafflas: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 8 (1669) 1665 that rascal-race of Coolyes and Bieligrates which so thievishly robb'd the Cafflass and lived upon the spoil of peaceful passengers: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 75 (1671). 1797 Caffla: Encyc. Brit. 1810 we again set forward, accompanied by a coffle of fourteen asses loaded with salt: Mungo Park, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 841 (1814). 1819 made my bargain with the Kerwanbashi of a small kaflé on the eve of its departure: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 111 (1820). 1840 The way was a mere sheep-path, and he was, unhappily, induced to leave the cafilah, or party with which it appears he was travelling, to see this place: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. iii. p. 62. 1884 Forthwith, the kafila got into motion: F. Bovle, Borderland, p. 288.

Variants, 16 c. caffile, caffila, cafelow, 17 c. caffeloe, caffila, caffell, caphala, 19 c. coffle, kafflé, cafilah, kafila(h).

cafila-bashi, sb.: Turk. qāfila-bāshī: captain of a cafila.

1840 the kafilah-bashee (or leader of the caravan) being among the number who died: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. ix. p. 247.

*caftan (= \(\mu\), or \(\perp =\), sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. (and Pers.) qaftan: a long tunic or cassock tied round the waist, worn in the East. Sometimes taken fr. Fr. cafetan (caphetan, Cotgr.).

East. Sometimes taken fr. Fr. cafetan (caphetan, Cotgr.).

1598 a Caftan or a close coat buttoned, and girt to him with a Persian girdle:
R. Hakluvr, Voyagas, Vol. 1, p. 497.

1662 Upon the Kaftan they wear a close Coat, which falls down to the mid-leg, and is called Feres...the Kaftas and Feres are made of Cotton: J. Davies, Anticassadors Trav., Bk. iii p. 56 (x669).

1717 The difference of the dress here and at London is so great, the same sort of things are not proper for caftans and manteaus: Ladv M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 136 (1827).

1741 This Caftan is a Vest of Linsey-Woolsey, or of some other Stuff: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 106.

1768 Entering the second court of the seraglio, we were dressed in kaftans (Persian vests): Gent. Mag., 1541.

1830 a superb caftan: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 363 (and Ed.).

1840 The men retained their shirt, drawers, and often their kaftan, a kind of inner cloak: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. viii, p. 221.

1882

A tall figure in a gray caftan and a plain white turban stood in the door:

F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. vi. p. 117.

Variants. 17 C.—10 C. kaftan. 17. 18 Cc. caf(f)etan. 18 C.

Variants, 17 c.—19 c. *kaftan*, 17, 18 cc. *caf(f)etan*, 18 c. voftan.

cagot, sb.: Fr.: one of an outcast race in S. France, hence, gen. an outcast.

1845 In the former valley lived the Agotes, who, resembling the Cagots of Luchon, have long been a stumblingblock to antiquarians: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 908. 1883 Those miserable cagots, those moral lepers, are then forced into the society of decent people's children: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 4887.

cahaia: Turk. See kehaya.

cahier, sb.: Fr.: paper book, quire of paper, sheets of manuscript fastened together, a set of instructions or conditions, an official report; c. des charges, conditions of a mercantile or financial contract.

1805 busily employed in preparing the cahiers or instructions for the direction of their deputies: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 152. 1845 [See bailliage]. 1883 the cahier des charges already passed by the Rothschilds and the Deloit Syndicate: Standard, May 3, p. 5.

caia: Turk. See kehaya.

caid, sb.: Arab. $q\bar{a}'id$,='leader'; see alcayde.

1830 The Caids, or governors of cities: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 311 (and Ed.). 1889 At a village on the southern side of the Atlas Mountains Mr. Thomson was hospitably entertained for several days, but the kaid would not consent to allow him to return westward: Athenaum, Jan. 19, p. 87/3.

cailliach, sb.: Gael. cailleach: an old woman, a hag.

1818 The cailliachs (old Highland hags) administered drugs, which were designed to have the effect of philtres: Scott, Rob Roy, Introd. [C. E. D.]

caimac: Turk. See kaimak.

*caimacam: Turk. See kaimakam.

Caimaes, sb. pl.: Port. caimães: kaimals, a Malayalam title of Nair chiefs of Malabar.

1625 certaine Nobles, called Caimaes: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 28.

caiman: Carib. See cayman.

Gain, name of Adam's eldest son, who perpetrated the first murder by killing his brother Abel (Gen., iv.); hence, Caincolored,=red or reddish-yellow, applied to human hair, Cain, like Judas Iscariot, being represented with this kind of hair.

1598 he hath but a little wee, with a little yellow beard, a Cain-coloured beard: Snaks., Merry Wives, i. 4, 22. 1652—6 And as there were many Maril in one Cæsar...so are there many Cains and Caisaphases in the best of us all: J. Trarp, Com. Old Test., Vol. I. D. 17/1 (1867). 1662 There is not one Cain among all those Abels nor an Esau among all those Jacobs in heaven: Brooks, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 151 (1867).

cainkeen. See cannequin.

caique, sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. qāiq (pronounced qāyiq): a light wherry used for rowing, esp. on the Bosp(h)orus. The spelling caique is Fr.

CAISSON

1625 hee steeres the Kings Kaick: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol II. Bk. ix. p. 1591 1741 We were fain to hale our Caick ashore: J. OZELL, Tr Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 113. — They both pass in Caiques with Sails from one Island to another, to cultivate them: ib., Vol. III. p. 318. 1813 And fearful for his light caique, I He shuns the near but doubtful creek: Byron, Gazour, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 154 (1832). 1819 Each stroke of the oar, after we had pushed off from the ship, made our light caick glide by some new palace: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 69 (1820). 1820 we could see his caique no where on the expanse of waters: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. ivi. p. 500. 1839 and mark the arrows speed of the graceful cauques as they fly along the Channel: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 127. 1865 the pleasure-boats kept for the Abbey, pretty toys, shaped like Turkish caiques: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 55. 1877 We had arrived at the open sea. Mohammed removed his handkerchief from his eyes, the motion of the cayek was different to that which he had experienced on the river: F. Burnaby, Thr. Asia Minor, ch lxix p. 346 (1878).

*caiquejee, sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. qāiqjī: a rower of a caique, boatman.

1839 the caique...with...its drowsy caiquejles, awaiting, half asleep, the return of their lounging employer: MISS PARDOE, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 44.

*cairn, sh.: Eng. fr. Mod. Sc. cairn, fr. Gael. carn, = 'heap of stones': Archæol.: a pyramid of stones raised as a sepulchral monument or boundary mark or mark of any kind; a pile of stones.

1797 CAIRNS, or Carnes, the vulgar name of those heaps of stones which are to be seen in many places of Britain, particularly Scotland and Wales: Encyc. Srt. 1818 he pointed out, here a Cromlech, and there a cairne, a Danish fort, or a monastic run: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1c. h. v. p. 246 (1819). 1818 the cairn beneath which the Berserkir lie interred: E. HENDERSON, Iceland, Vol. 11, p. 62. 1820 as for the miscellaneous antiquities scattered about the country, he knew every one of them, from a cromlech to a cairn scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. 11, p. 398/1 (1867). 1835 Men were also sent to erect a cairn of stones to mark the entrance of the harbour: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. x. p. 146. 1856 they built a substantial cairn, and buried the provision...ten paces from its centre: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 134

*cairngor(u)m, cairngorm-stone, sb.: a variety of rock crystal, found in many shades of yellow and brown, sometimes smoky, sometimes transparent, named after a mountain, or a group of mountains, in the north of Scotland on which it is found, much used as an ornament for Highland costume.

1823 brilliant breeches, bright as a Cairn Gorme, | Of yellow casimire we may presume: Byron, $Don\ \mathcal{F}uan$, 1x. xliii.

cairo, cayro, sb.: Port. cairo: coir (q. v.).

1598 coquen, which are Indian nuttes, and cayro, which are the shelles of the same nuts, and that is the Indian hemp, wherof they mak ropes, cables, and other such like [commodities]: Tr. J. Van Linschotzer's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 75 (1885). 1599 great store of Cairo to make Cordage: R. HAKLUYI. Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 227.— sowed together with cayro, which is threede made of the huske of Cacces: ib., p. 251. 1625 some Cayro, or bat Ropes: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 304. 1677 Vessels. sow'd together with Cairo as here called; a Cord made of the rind of Cocos: Sir Th. Herbert, Tran., p. 362.

caisse, sb.: Fr. caisse, quaisse: "a Drumme, or (most properly) the barrell, or wood of a Drumme" (Cotgr.).

1591 the drums likewise ought to be ready to batter their caisses according to ye sound of the collonels trumpets: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 204.

caisson ($\underline{\cancel{\prime}}$ =, -ai as Fr.), caisso(0)n ($\underline{\cancel{\prime}}$, -ai as Fr., -son =-soon), sb: Fr.: large chest.

1. Mil. a case to hold bombs used as a mine, an ammunition chest, a covered waggon.

1702 Caisson or Superficial Fourneau. A Wooden Case, or Chest into which they put 3 or 4 bombs...also a covered Waggon to carry bread, or Ammunition: Mil. Dict. 1765 Caisson, a chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach: Johnson. 18. Right and left the caissons drew, | As the car went lumbering through | Quick succeeding in review | Squadrons military: Bret Harte, How are you, Sanitary?

2. Hydraul. a watertight case or frame used in laying foundations and building in the bed of a river, or any mass of water, the sides rising above the water level so that the inside of the case can be kept free from water, and the enclosed portion of bed reached by workmen; a kind of floodgate for a dock, shaped like a boat; a float used for lifting ships, &c., which is sunk full of water, attached to whatever has to be raised, and then pumped empty; a reservoir formerly used in canal-making.

1763 Caisson is also used for a kind of chest used in laying the foundations of the piers of bridges: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1788 two of the caissoons erected at Cherburgh have been destroyed by an inundation of the sea: Gent. Mag., LVIII. 1. 78/2.

3. Archit. a sunken panel in a ceiling or soffit.

1840 Caissons, the sunk panels in flat or vaulted ceilings, or in soffits: Gloss. Goth. Archit.

caixa: Port. See cash.

cajan: Anglo-Ind. See cadjan.

cajava, cadjowa, sb.: Pers. kajāwa, kajāba: a kind of litter or pannier, a pair of which are slung across a camel.

litter or pannier, a pair of which are slung across a camel.

1665 his Seraglio ..was in two hundred Doolaes or Cajuaes, as if he were going upon a journey into Bengala: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 66 (1677).— the Queen-mother, and wife of Darius. were drawn in Chariots of Gold, with fifteen Cajua's in which sat the Kings Children and Nieces: 10, p. 246.— those [women] of better rank are mounted two and two upon Camels in Cages (or Cajuaes as they call them) of wood, covered over with cloth, to forbid any Man the sight of them. 10, p. 299.— every Camel usually is loaden with two Cajuaes, which holds two Women: the Cage is of Wood, covered with Cloath; so low, as suffers them not to stand upright: 10, p. 215.— 1684 He enter'd the Town with eight or ten Camels, the two Cajuava's or Litters on each side of the Camel being close shut, to keep the Women from being seen: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav, Vol. 1 Bk. i. p. 61.— fifty Camels that carry'd his Women; their Cajuavas being cover'd with Scarlet cloth fring d with Silk: 20, Bk. ii. p. 63.— 1790 two persons, who are lodged in a kind of pannier, laid loosely on the back of the animal. This pannier, termed in the Persic Kidjahwah, is a wooden frame, with the sides and bottom of netted cords, of about 3 feet long and 2 broad, and 2 in depth. Forster, Yourney, II. 104—105 (1808) [Yule]—1883 The main body of the caravan is made up of camels, on which the wives ride in covered Khajawaks slung on the animals' backs: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 118.—1884 women .were carried in kedyavs, hamper-like litters, slung one on each side of a camel or mule, and usually covered by a sunshade: Edm. O'Donovan, Merv, ch. x p. 98 (New York).

Cajeput, Cajuput (£ = -), Sb.: Eng. fr. Du. kaioehoetik.

cajeput, cajuput ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. kajoepoetih, transliteration of Malay kāyu-putih, = 'white wood' (puteh ='white'): name of a tree, native of the Moluccas, the Melaleuca Leucodendron (Nat. Order Myrtaceae), the leaves of which yield a green essential oil used in medicine. Also, the oil itself, generally called cajeput-oil.

1797 CAJEPUT, an oil brought from the East Indies resembling that of cardamoms: Eucyc. Brit. bef 1845 Doors all shut, On hinges oil'd with cajeput: Hood, To Mr. Malthus, vii. [N.E.D.]

caju: Eng. fr. Fr. See cashew.

calaat: Pers. See khalat.

calabash¹, calabass ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. ?: a kind of small gun. Obs.

1579 some laden with *Muskets*, some with *Calabashes*, others with murdering *Fire balles*: DIGGES, *Stratiot*. p. 179 1591 Likewise there may be certaine small carriages, some laden with muskets, some with Calabashes, others with murdering fire balles: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 199.

*calabash2, calabass (===), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. calabaça, calabaza, = 'gourd', 'pumpkin'.

I. the gourd-like fruit of the *Crescentia cujete* (Nat. Order *Crescentiaceae*) or Calabash-tree, native of W. Indies and Tropical America. The shell of this fruit is so hard that it can be used for household utensils and even kettles.

1596 his calabaças or gourds of the golde beads: RALEIGH, in R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. III. p 636 (1600) 1604 the Calibasses or Indian Pompions: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p 238 (1880). 1797 Calabash-Tree: Encyc. Brit.

short for the Calabash-tree.

1797 The latifolia, or broad-leaved calabash: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Crescentia.

an utensil made from the shell of a calabash (1), or from a gourd or pumpkin; or a similar utensil of any material. Also, attrib.

1699 they are presented every one with a Calabash, of about two Pynts of Scotish Measure: Description of Isth. of Darian, p. rz. 1705 a good Calabash of Lime Juice and Malaget mixt: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xiii. p. 224. 1797 The smaller calabashes are also frequently used by these people as a measure: Encyc. Brit., s.v. 1814 Instead of China-vessels and calabashes, poverty had taught them to use the shells of the tortoises: Tr. Thumberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi p. 29 1803 all my beautiful scarlet calibash boxes...floating on the sea: M. EDGEWORTH, To-morrow, ch. ii. p. 288 (1832).

*calaboose, sb.: U. S. Eng. fr. Sp. calabozo, = 'dungeon', through Amer. Negro Fr.: name for a prison, in and about Louisiana.

1805 others...followed the merchants; after them the priests and commandant; then the church and jail (or callaboose), and now nothing of the old town is left: Amer. State Papers, Ind. Affairs, p. 727 (1832).

calahan: Pers. See calean.

calamanco ($\angle = \angle = \bot$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. calamaco.

1. a glossy woollen stuff, chequered in the warp, sometimes striped, flowered, or watered; originally manufactured in Brabant. Also, attrib.

1598 Tesserino, a weauer. Also a kinde of fine stuffe like silke mockado, or calimanco: Florio. 1619 Pan-veluet, Lana Murandela, Callimanco, Sattinisco, Figuretto: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvii. p 268. 1641 Silke-

Laces, Sattins, Plushes, Taffeta's Cally-mancos, and many others. L. ROBERTS, Trens. Traff., in McCulloch's Collection, p. 78 (1856). abt. 1709 A gay calamanco waistcoat. ADDISON, Tatler [N. & Q] 1797 CALAMANCO..It has a fine gloss; and is checkered in the warp, whence the checks appear only on the right side: Encyc Brit. 1857 At that time ribbed calimancoes were the main line; they were made of hand-spun yarn, and we had five shillings for weaving about sixty-four hanks in a piece: J. James, Worsted Manuf, p. 479.

a garment of this material.

1859 The girls went off straightway to get their best calamancoes, paduasoys...capes, &c.: Thackeray, Virgin., xxxii. [N. E. D.]

3. metaph. apparently conveying the idea of unintelligibility.

1592 Doest thou not understand their [huntsmen's] language? Min. Not I' Pet. Tis the best calamance in the world, as easily deciphered as the characters in a nutmeg. Lyly, Midas, iv. 3. [N. E. D.] 1607 A Spaniard is a Camocho, a Calimanco: Dekker & Webster, Sir T. Wyat, 45. [ib.]

4. wood and plaster buildings, in allusion to the stripes.

1792 The mansion was of plaister striped with timber, not unaptly called callimanco work: Miss. Ess., in Ann. Reg., 150/2. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 16 c. calamance, 16 c.—19 c. calimanco, 17 c. callymanco, callamanco, 17, 18 cc. callimanco.

calamba(c), sb.: Sp.: the finest kind of aloes-wood.

calamba(c), sō.: Sp.: the finest kind of aloes-wood.

1589 There is a great stoare of a wood called palo de Aguila, and of another woode called Calambay, and both of them are verie odoriferous: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. ii p. 303 (1854).

1598 [See amber I. i].

1622 a present of halfe a lb. of lignum allowas (or calemback): R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 286 (1833). — ij chistes which came from Syam with callamback and silk: sb., Vol. II. p. 51 1634 [See aguila]. 1657 Cedar and Calambon: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 136, Vol. I. p. 224. 1662 Benjamin, Wax, Copper, Lead, Indico, Calamba-wood, Brasil-wood J. Davies, Tr. Mandello, Bk, II. p. 104 (1669). — Palo d'Aguila, by Drugsists called Lignum Aloes; by the Portugues, Palo d'Aguila; and by the Indians, Calamba, grows in Java: tb, p. 122. 1665 here we had the Wood called Calambuco, a Tree much valued and used at Funerals: Calamba or Calambuca, which some think Lignum Aloes; much burnt in these parts at Funerals: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 333 (1677). 1667 Phil. Trans., Vol. II No. 23, p. 417. 1694 A Columbuck, a piece of wood of a very pleasant Scent: N. H., Lades Dict., p. 12/1.

Variants. 16 C. Calamba. Calambav. 17 C. Calemback. Cal-

Variants, 16 c. calamba, calambay, 17 c. calemback, callamback, calambon, calambuca, columbuck.

[From Oriental Port. calambuco, perhaps fr. Jav. kalambak.]

calamine $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. calamine, ultimately fr. cadmia (q. v.): an ore of zinc, either a carbonate or a silicate. Also, attrib.

1601 Some thinke it better to wipe...the dust from the Calamine with wings: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 34, ch. 18, Vol. 11. p. 520. — Chalamine stone: 12, Bk. 24, ch. 1, Vol. 11. p. 486. bef. 1704 We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, vz. loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, calamine, or lapis calaminaris: LOCKE.

*calamity $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. calamité.

1. a state of distress or misery.

1490 He was restored ..from anguisshe and calamyte in to right grete prosperite. Caxton, Emptdos, xxii. 80. [N. E. D.] 1509 And hye promotyd in welth and dignyte. | Hath sodaynly fallyn into calamyte: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. 1. p. 128 (1874). 1528 Of whose miserable calamite/Vinder the spretuali captituite/I will here after a processe make: W. Roy & Jer. Barclowe, Rede me, &c. p. 123 (1871). 1531 Beholde the astate of Florence and Gene, noble cities of Italy, what calamite haue they both sustained by their owne factions: Elyor, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. ii. Vol. 1. p. 22 (1880). 1545 a greuouse calamite and miserable captituite: G. Jove, Exp. Dan., fol. 12 vo. 1546 a man borne to the miserie, calamitie, and adversities of this life: Tr. Polydore Vergul's Eng. Hist., Vol. 11. p. 107 (1844). 1563 they came to greate calamitye and misery. J. PILKINGTON, Paules Church, sig. A ii vo. 1591 Will'd me to leave my base vocation | And free my country from calamity: Shaks., I Hen. VI., 1. 2, 81. 1595 Like true, inseparable, faithful loves, | Sticking together in calamity: —K. Yohn, iii. 4, 67. 1598 And therunto soone after was added another fatall mischief, which wrought a greater calamitye then all the former: Spens., State Irel, Wks., p. 615/2 (1869). 1660 We observed our Solemn Fast for the calamity of our Church: Evelyn, Diarry, Vol. 1. p. 352 (1872).

2. a disaster, misfortune, loss.

2. a disaster, missortune, loss.

1546 which thinge [i.e. the divorcement] so fell out that it was bothe a calamitie and a saftie unto him: Tr Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1, p. 179 (1846). — this daye should. bee the beginninge of all calamities if never so littel thei showld recule: ib., p. 268. 1554 and by the abouesayde Calamyties they were so greatly weryed with trauayles: W. Prat, Africa, Prol., sig. B ii vol. 1555 Moste humbly desyringe the Admirall to haue compassion of theyr calamities: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1, p. 87 (1885). 1595 too well I feel | The different plague of each calamity: SHAKS., K. Yohn, iii. 4, 60. 1596 much lamented his calamity: SFENS, F. Q., vi. viii. 3. 1665 If the malignity of this sad contagion spend no faster before winter, the calamity will be indicible: EVELYN, Correst, Vol. III. p. 167 (1872). 1820 it was exposed to the greatest external calamities by an Albanian invasion: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15.

calamus, sb.: Lat.: (a) a reed or cane; also (b) Sweet Calamus, or Calamus aromaticus; an Oriental aromatic plant not identified with certainty. Anglicised by Wyclif as calamy.

a. 1601 the shorter and thicker that the reed is, the better is the Calamus: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 12, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 375.

b. 1398 It is sayde that Calamus aromaticus is a manere of kynde of spycery that growyth be-yde mount Libani: Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., xvii. xxix. bef. 1400 Dan, and Greece, and Mosel, settiden forth in thi fairis. calamus: Wycliffite Bible, Ezek, xxivi. 10. ? 1540 Calamus aromaticus: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. A ii ro. 1558 lignum Aloes, Calamus Aromaticus, Galanga, Bengewine: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 50 vo. 1580 red Sanders, Cardinus benedictus, ana 3 ounces, Cloues, long Pepper, Callomus aromaticus: J. Hester, Tr. Phioravanit's Chriurg, p. 61. 1599 Nuttmegges, Calamus, longe Pepper: A M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 24/2. 1603 the anomaticall calamus, or cane of Arabia: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 568. 1627 Finne of Rose-Mary dryed, and Lignum Aloes, and Calamus laken at the Mouth, and Nosthrils: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. x. § 25. — Also of the Roots of Piony the Male; And of Orris; And of Calamus Aromaticus; And of Rev: ib., § 963.

calantica, better calautica, sb.: Lat.: a kind of feminine head-dress or veil, sometimes reaching down to the breast and shoulders, applied by archæologists to a kind of ancient Egyptian head-dress.

1882 Egyptian Statue with apron and calantica: C. Fennell, Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit, p. 288.

calapatch, calapee. See calipash.

*calash (= ∠), calèche, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. calèche.

1. a kind of light carriage, with low wheels and a removable folding hood.

movable folding hood.

1666 The Pope...taking the air in a rich Caleche: Lond. Gaz, No. 104/1. [N.E. D.] 1673 I have been at your Lodgings in my new Galeche: DRYDEN, Marr. à la Mode, 16 (1691). 1676 Truly there is a bell air in Galleshes as well as men: ETHEREGE, Man of Mode, iii. 2, 36 (1864). [ib.] 1679 Proposing first to go in his Calash, and pass for a French-man: R. Mansell, Narr. Popish Plot, 43. [ib.] 1679 Ladies hurried in Calleches, | With Cornets at their Footmen's Breeches: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 130. 1684 a small Coffee...for the Powder, drawn by two very fair Horses, driven by a Coachman, like a Caleche, adoined with a number of small ed Streamers: Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. II. p. 68. 1782 furnishing calashes to those who visit his domains: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 268 (1838). 1816 he purchased a caleche at Brussels for his servants: Byron, in Moore's Lye, Vol. III. p. 243 (1832). 1819 I wrapped myself in my clouk, stepped into my calesh, and...again rolled on with renovated speed: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 417 (1820). 1826 I took a caleche to myself from Coblentz to Maynz, that Imight linger on the way: Ref. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 8. 1826 Essper George rode up to the caleche: Lord Braconsfield, viv. Grey, Bk. VIII. ch. i. p. 496 (1881). 1828 the venerable caleche, that let down as venerable a visitant: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 30. 1831 The Duke of Richmond was in the King's caleche and Lord Grey in one of the coaches: Greville Memorrs, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 147 (1875).

- 2. the hood of a calash, the hood of any vehicle.
- 3. a silk hood for a woman's head, supported with hoops of cane or whalebone and shading the face.

1774 Chip hats or calashes: Westm. Mag, ii. 352. [N.E.D.] 1814 Others wore, hanging loose over their shoulders, a sheep's kin, the ends of which scarcely met lefore, the upper part going, like a calash, over the head: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 12. 1818 that curious ceiffure made and called after the head of a French carriage, and not many years back worn in Ireland under the name of a calesh: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 162 (1819).

calathus, pl. calathi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κάλαθος,='a vaseshaped basket', such as are represented on the heads of statues of Demeter. See kalathos.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

calavance: Eng. fr. Sp. See caravance.

calcar ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. calcara,='a lime-kiln', 'a kind of furnace': in Glassmaking, a small furnace or oven in which the first calcination of sand and salt of potash is made to form frit.

1662 Mix & spread them well in the Calcar, with a rake, that they may be well calcined, & continue this till they begin to grow into lumps: C. Merrer, Tr. Neri's Art Glass, 19. [N.E.D.] 1797 Encyc. Brit.

calcedon, calcidenys, calcydone, calsydoyne: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat. or Gk. See chalcedony.

calceolaria, sb.: Mod. Lat.: slipper-wort, Nat. Order Scrophulariaceae, native of S. America, cultivated as a garden-flower in Europe.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

calcium, sb.: quasi-Lat., coined fr. Lat. calx,='lime': a chemical element, the basis of lime, the carbonate of which is the chief constituent of limestone, marble, chalk, &c. Calcium light is lime-light.

calcul (4 =), calcule, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. calcul: calculation. 1591 The place of Artillerie is comprehended in the Calcull of the footmens quarters: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 257. 1645 The general calcule, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions: Howell, Dodona's Grove. [J.] calculator ($\angle = \angle = \Box$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. calculator: a reckoner, a set of tables to assist in reckoning, a calculating

abt. 1880 Siche ben many calkelatours: Wyclif, Sel. Wks., II. 408. [N.E.D.]
1586 to seeke after sorcerers, magitians, & calculators of nativities: T. B, Tr.
La Prunaud. Fr. Acad, p. 40 (1589). 1662 the magistry of Divnners, Speculators, Circulators, Prognosticators, Calculators, &c.: J Gallie, Mag-astronaucer, p. 9. 1782 the mercenary troop of Calculators was likely to desert to the side that was most likely to possess the military chest: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol viii p. 176 (1858). 1820 the most successful combiner of powers and calculator of numbers as adapted to practical purposes: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. p. 404 (1867). 1823 a situation | Extremely disagreeable, but common | To calculators when they count on woman: Byron, Don Tuan, XIV. xliii.

[Lat. calculator, noun of agent to Lat. calculare,='to reckon'.1

calculus, pl. calculi, sb.: Lat., = 'pebble'.

- 1. Med. stone, a hard internal concretion formed in an animal body.
- 1797 Human calculi are commonly formed of different strata or incrustations: Encyc Brit., s.v.
- 2. Math. computation, esp. differential calculus and integral calculus, in which the ratios of indefinitely small quantities are investigated.

1666 after they shall have well examined and considered all his Observations, and the Calculus raised therefrom: Phil Trans., Vol. 1. No. 17, p. 304. 1843
The neglect of this obvious reflection has given use to misapplications of the calculus of probabilities which have made it the real opprobrium of mathematics:

J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 63 (1856). 1854 the exhibition of logic in the form of a calculus: Boole, Invest. Laws Th., ch. i. [L.] 1858 forget the very exsence of the differential calculus: A. Trolloff, Three Clerks, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 10.

caldarium, sb.: Lat.: the hottest room of a Roman hot bath, a Roman hot bath. The spelling calidarium is Late

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1830 advancing by slow degrees, he successively passes through the fragidarium, and teptdarium, until he reaches the calidarium of the Romans: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 223 (and Ed.). 1885 We enter the tepidarium...and thence pass into the caldarium: Athenaum, Oct. 10, p. 477/2.

caldera, sb.: Sp., lit. 'cauldron': a crater of a volcano or of an extinct volcano.

1691 thus...have been made those deep and dreadful calderras both of Vesuvius and Etna: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 327 (1872). 1865 Enlarged afterwards into a caldera: Lyell, Elem. Geol, 632 (6th Ed.). [N. E. D]

calean, caleeoon, sb.: Pers. qaliyūn: a water-pipe for smoking; the Persian form of the hookah, with an inflexible

1739 Several persians of distinction, who, smoaking their callean, observed a profound silence: Elton, in Hanway's Trav., I. 1. 5, 16. [N.E.D.] 1797 going out of a house without smoking a calean, or taking any other refreshment, is deemed in Persia a lugh affront: Encyc Brit., Vol. XVI, D. 179/2. 1811 Reclining in garden and smoking caleans: H. Martvn, Let., in Ment., iii 412(1825). [N.E.D.] 1828 silken-shirts and trowsers, cloaks and slippers, with calleeoons and metal-platters: Kuuzulbash, Vol. I. ch. IV. D. 53 — the elders of the men met to smoke their calleeoons: ib., ch. v. D. 53 — the elders of the men met to smoke their calleeoons: ib., ch. v. D. 53 — the elders of the men aclaeoon: Franker, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let. i. D. 18. 1844 in the Irish pictures may be included Mr. Solomon Hart's Persian gentleman smoking a calahan: Thackerary, Misc. Essays, &c., D. 247 (1885). 1884 The Turcomans rarely smoke anything but a water-pipe, or kalioun: Edm. O'Donovan, Marv, ch. iii. p. 32 (New York).

*calèche: Fr. See calash.

calecut: Eng. fr. Port. See calico.

caleever: Eng. fr. Fr. See calibre.

calembour(g), sb.: Fr.: a pun.

1826 I am in no humour for sorrow to-day. Come! a bon-mot, or a calembourg, or exit Mr. Vivian Grey: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. IV. ch. iv. p. 151 (1881). 1839 no fanciful calembourgs on roses and reine-marguerites are graven into the eternal stone: Miss Pardor, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 132. 1883 many of his jeux de mots and calembours are quoted with approval: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 632/1.

calendae: Lat. See kalendae.

*calender, calendar ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. qalandar, fr. Arab. galandarī: a member of a mendicant order of dervishes in Persia and Turkey, founded by the Sheikh Qalandar (Qarandal), whose rule enjoins constant wandering.

1621 Their Kalenders, Dervises, and Torlachers, &c. are more abstemious: R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. 11. p. 531 (1827). 1625 thirtie of his Nobles, all clad like Kalendars or Fookeers: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 433. 1634 The Calenderi, Abdalli, and Dervislari be Pæderasts, and dangerous to meet in solitary places: Sir T.H. HERBERT, Trav., p. 331 (1677). 1665 Babur and thirty Nobles in the habit of Filgrim Kalenders: hp. p. 70. 1786 [See Brahmin]. 1828 I had frequently seen dervishes and calunders: Kuszilbask, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 150. 1884 The one-eyed calender informed me that he could get permission to visit them: F. Boxlæ, Boxlæfand, p. 237. Borderland, p. 237.

Calends: Lat. See Kalends.

calentar, sb. See quotations.

1662 the Chan and his Calenter, or Lieutenant: J. Davies, Ambassadors rav., Bk. v. p. 154 (1669) 1665 Constable Calentar: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., Bk. v. p. 154 (1669) Trav, p. 315 (1677).

calentura, Sp.; calenture ($\angle = =$), Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp.: sb.: (a) a burning fever, esp. a feverish attack accompanied by delirium to which sailors are subject in the tropics. Also, (b) metaph.

(b) metaph.

a. 1593—1622 the contagion...is wont. to breed calenturas, which wee call burning fevers: R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xii. p 125 (1878). 1598
The burning Feuer, calde the Calenture: G. W., Cures of the Diseased, sig. A 4 v. 1600 we lost not any one, nor had one ill disposed to my knowledge, nor found any Calentura, or other of those pestilent diseases which dwell in all hot regions: R. HAKLUVT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 660. 1623 now lies sick at my Lord of Bristolls house of a Calenture: Howell, Lett., III. xxvi p. 94 (1645). 1634 long diseases and mortail, as the Calenture, Scorbute or Scuruie: Str. TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 5 1640 You scap'd the Calenture by 't: R. BROME, Antip, ii. 4, sig E 1 v. 1665 in changing so many parallels, the weather increast from temperate to raging hot so as it would have been intolerable had it not been compensated by some breezes we had,...nevertheless Calentures begun to vex us: Str. TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 5 (1677). 1721 So, by a calenture misled, | The mariner with rapture sees, | On the smooth ocean's azure bed, | Enamell'd fields and verdant trees: Swift, Sea Proj., vii.

b. 1596 Ere hee bee come to the...raging Calentura of his wretchedness: NASHE, Saffron Walden, 44. [N. E. D.] bef 1631 For, knowledge kindles Calentures in some, | And is to others icy Option: J. Donne, Poems, p. 160 (1669) 1675 Break, break distracted heart, there is no cure | For Love, my munds too raging Calenture: Shadwell, Psyche, ii. p 23.

calepin ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. calepin, or directly fr. It. calepino: a dictionary, a memorandum-book. The word derives its use from the famous Latin (polyglot) dictionary of Ambrosio Calepino, i.e. Ambrose of Calepio in Italy, first published in 1502, of which Passerat published an edition 1600.

1568 I wyll that Henry Marrecrofte shall have my calapyne and my parafrasies: Lanc. Wills, II. 226 (1860). [N. E. D.] 1662 We have weeded the calepines and lexicons: EVELYN, Chalcogr., 22 (1769). [ib.]

calesa, sô.: Sp.: calash.

1845 what din and dust, what costumes and calesas: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 738.

calesh: Eng. fr. Fr. See calash.

calessino, sb.: It., dim. of calesso, = 'calash' (q. v.): a small calash.

1860 looking back at us from the driving-seat of his calessino: Once a Week, June 23, p 612/r.

calibash. See calabash, or calipash.

*calibre, caliber, caliver (= # =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. calibre.

1. the diameter of a spherical missile, the bore of a gun, the weight of a spherical missile; extended use, the diameter of any spherical body, the internal diameter of any hollow cylinder or pipe.

1591 These Hargabuziers or rather Musketeares, must have Péeces of two ounces of Catibre, for by such like ye besieged are greatlie troubled: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 296. 1628 being 1 and a halfe in thicknesse at the Calibre of the Bore in Mettall: R. Norton, Gunner, p. 158. 1705 armed with bayonnets and firelocks, all of a caliver: TINDAL, Contin. Rapin., Vol. 1. p. 604/1 (1751). 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1826 twenty mortars of different calibre: Subaltern, ch. 3, p. 48 (1828).

I a. one of the earliest uses of the word is with the spelling caliver in the sense of a light musket or harquebus; perhaps fr. Sp. calibre.

1568—1588 kalyver, qualiuer, qualivre, caleever, caliber. [N. E. D.] 1591 their burgonets, corslets, caléeuers, halberds, swords: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 189. 1598 the Cannon, the Musket, the Caliuer and Pistoll: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. 1. p. 2. 1600 a supply of calieuers, handweapons, match and lead: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 264.

2. metaph. measure of rank or power, and generally of any qualities.

1567 The forfeiture of the honor of a ladye of equal calibre [elsewhere spelt 'calabre'] and callinge to mee: Fenton, Trag. Disc., 164. [N. E. D.] 1775 We have no news of ordinary calibre: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 183 (1857). 1818 historical and astronomical dictionaries of every calibre: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (1879). 1826 Men of his calibre make themselves out of mud: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. vii. ch. v. p. 407 (1881). 1840 a poet of no mean calibre: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 127 (1862).

attrib. as in caliber-compasses, caliber-rule. Generally spelt calliper, caliper.

*calico ($\angle = =$), calicut, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. Calecut.

- 1. name of an Indian city on the Malabar coast, one of the principal ports in India in 16 c., used attrib. in calicut-cloth, calico-cloth. The -ut was probably changed to -o in this combination.
- 1540 A surplyse and an elne kalyko cloth: Lanc. Wills, II. 151 (1860). [N E. D.] [1847—8 the newe founde land named Calyco: BORDE, Introduction, ch vi. 142 (1870.) [1553 silke and linnen wousen together, resembling something Callicut cloth: In R. Hakluyi's Voyages, Vol. II. i, p. 173 (1599). 1591 fine Calicut cloth, Pintados, and Rice: ib., p. 592. [Yule] [1601 Calecut Pepper-wort: HOLLAND, Tr. Plan. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 17, Vol. II. p. 64, 1605 a kind of Callico-cloth: EDM Scot, in Purchas' Pilgrims, I. 165 (1625). [Yule] 1608 Calecut clothes: J. DAVIS, ib, 136. [ib.]
- 2. (a) Oriental cotton cloths; any cotton fabric; plain white cotton cloth; also (b) attrib. Calico-ball, a ball where women wear only cotton fabrics.

Variants, 16 c. kalyko, cal(l)icut, callaga, callaca, calocowe, 17 C. calecut, callico, callicot.

calidarium: Late Lat. See caldarium.

calidity $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. calidité: heat, warmth. 1528 walnut . is harde of digestion...by reason of hit calidite: PAYNELL, Reg. Sal., sig. Q ij vo. 1543 And that chaunceth by reson of his sharpnesse, and calidite or heate: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xliii ro/2.

calipash $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng., of unknown origin, but cf. Sp. carapacho, = 'carapace'.

1. the upper shell or carapace of a turtle.

1689 We left some peces of the flesh on the calapatch and calapee, that is, the back and breast shells: H. Pitman, *Relation*, in Arber's *Garner*, VII. 358. [N. E. D.]

2. the dull greenish gelatinous substance under the upper shell of a turtle.

1750 The tortouse, as the alderman of Bristol, well learned in eating, knows by much experience, besides the delicious calibash and calipee, contains many different kinds of food: Fielding, Tom Yones, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 18 (7866). 1759 have plenty of water in several pals or tubs, lay your fish upon the back or calliopash, cut off the under shell or calliopee, in the first line or partition, from the edge of the calliopash, take that off: W. VERRAL, Cookery, p. 236 1807 I wonder they don't go on to inform us "from authority" who took calipash, and who calipee! Berrsford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 100 (5th Ed.).

calipee ($\angle = \angle \angle$), sb.: Eng., of unknown origin.

1. the lower shell of a turtle with the substance that adheres to it.

1657 Lifting up his [a turtle's] belly, which we call his Calipee, we lay open all his bowells: R. Ligon, *Barbadoes*, 36 (1673). [N. E. D.] 1689 [See cali-

2. the light yellowish gelatinous substance next to the lower shell of a turtle.

1750, 1759, 1807 [See calipash 2].

*caliph, calif ($\underline{\text{"}}$ =), khalif (= $\underline{\text{"}}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. caliphe, calife, ultimately fr. Arab. khalīfa,='successor' (of Mahomet): the title of the temporal and spiritual head of the Mohammedans, or Prince of the Faithful. In Anglo-Indian households, the tailor and the cook are called khalifa or khalīfajī [Yule].

Hence, caliphate, the dignity, reign, or dominion of a caliph; caliphship, the dignity of a caliph.

1398 the caliphe of Egipte: Gower, Conf., I. 245. [N. E. D.] abt. 1400 And there with alle he holdethe Calyffes, that is a fulle gret thing in here Langage: And it is als meche to seve as Kyng: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. v. p. 36 (1839). — In that Rewme, at Baldak aboveseyd, was wont to duelle the Calyffeez, that was wont to ben bothe as Emperour and Pope of the

Arabyenez: 1b., p. 43; — the Calyffee of Barbaryenes: 1b, p. 44; — the Calyphee of Baldak, that was Emperour and Lord of alle the Sarazines: 1b, ch xxi p. 230. 1562 helde the soueraintie therof [of Cairo] & were named Calphi: J. Shutter, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 43. bef 1579 Califfes, kings, Soudans, Admirals, and gouernoures of the lands T Hacket, Tr. Amadis of Fr., Bk v p. 230. 1586 In like maner the Caliphaes of the Sarasins were kings and chiefe bishops in their religion. T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 633. 1600 a certaine factious and schismaticall Califa: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 10 — the Mahumetan Caliphas. 1b, p. 28. 1603 Haly the Caliphe. J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Triumph, I. vxix. p. 173 (1508) 1615 Challfa, Califa, Chalibas, is the title of honor attributed to the successors of Mohammed; it is commonly interpreted by the Historiographers Pontifix, that is, Bishop: W Beddelt, Arab Triag 1625 Vilt the Chalipha. Purchas, Pilermas, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 4. 1665 the Babylonian Kalyph, who disbursed two millions of gold to re-edifie it [Bagdad] after that devastation which was made there by Almerick. Almansor the three and twentieth Chalphi: Tr Beckford's Valuek, p. 27 (1883). 1788 "Be of good courage, sad the caliph: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. Ix p. 374 (1813). 1817 It is the Caliph's glorious armament: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 28 (1860). 1830 the Caliphs, Emirs, Fatemirs, Abacidi, and Almohades E Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 424 (and Ed) 1839 When the Khaleefeh saw It, he felt its weight: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab Vits., Vol. I. ch iv p. 251 — The Khaleefeh threw down the cup: it, Vol. II ch ix p. 50. 1883 The Khalifs had become rigidly orthodox: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 383/1. 1887 The earliest Mohammedan comage of Egypt was, of course, merely a branch of the general money borrowed or minted by the Khalifs: Altheneum, Sept. 10, p. 337/3. 1614 Whil'st the Chalphat remaind vindeuided: SELDEN, Triles Hon., Pt. I. ch. v. p. 92. 1677 Ally, son-in-law to Mahomet. pretending to the caliphship:

Variants, 14, 17 cc. caliphe, 15 c. calyffe, calyffeez (? pl.), calyphee, 16 c. calyphi (pl.), califfe, 16, 17 cc. calipha, 17 c. califa, chalifa, chalipha, kalyph, chalyph, 18, 19 cc. khalif, 19 c. khalefeh, kalif.

caliver: Eng. fr. Fr. See calibre.

calix: Lat. See calyx.

callaca, callaga: Eng. fr. Port. See calico.

callamanco, callimanco, callymanco: Eng. fr. Sp. See calamanco.

callamback: Sp. See calambac.

callapee, callepy, callipee. See calipee.

callean, calleoon: Pers. See calean.

calleche: Fr. See calash.

callepash, calliopash, callipash. See calipash.

callico, callicot, callicut: Eng. fr. Port. See calico.

callida junctura, phr.: Lat.: skilful connection. Hor., A. P., 47, 48, where it means skilful connection of words so as to give a fresh meaning to an old word. In the quotations it is applied to connection of parts.

1804 it forms, indeed, the cement of the whole work—the callida junctura by which all the parts are held together: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 210. 1805
The callida junctura of its members is a grace, no doubt, which ought always to be aimed at: ib., Vol. 6, p. 6. 1813 the havoc it must...make among...the... callidae juncturae of the critics: ib., Vol. 22, p. 299. 1886 After all, in novels as in verse, callida junctura, that is (for our present purpose) clever piecing, is half the battle: Athenæum, June 19, p. 808/3.

callivance: Eng. fr. Sp. See caravance.

callus, sb.: Lat. callus, = 'hardened skin': a hardening of part of the skin; an osseous formation which joins the two parts of a broken bone; a hard thickening on a plant; also, metaph.

1563 the parts of the broken bone may be conglutinated & ioyned together by engendring of callus: T. Gale, Exchirid., fol. 42 v. 1692 A Callus that he Contracts, by his insensible way of handling Divine Matters: Burnet, Past. Care, vii. 73. [N. E. D.] 1769 A callus extending up the forehead: Pennant, 2001., II. 494. [C. E. D.] 1797 the callus generated about the edges of a fracture, provided by nature to preserve the fractured bones, or divided parts, in the situation in which they are replaced by the surgeon: Encyc. Brit., s.v.

calo: Gk. καλὸ-s: good, beautiful. The base καλο- is found in composition as calo-, though the form calli- is commoner.

abt. 1400 [See caco].

calocowe: Eng. fr. Port. See calico.

calor, Lat.; calour, Eng. fr. Lat.: sb.: heat, warmth.

1590 The humidum and calor...Is almost clean extinguished and spent: MARLOWE, Il Tamburl., v. 3 (1592), p. 72/1 (1858). bef. 1618 The one dries

up the Humour Radicall, | The other drowns the Calor Naturall: Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, 517. [Davies]

caloyer (= "=), sb.: Eng. fr. It. caloiero: a monk of the Greek Church, esp. of the order of S. Basil.

Greek Church, esp. of the order of S. Basil.

1599 being guided of one of their Monkes called Caloiero: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. p. 126

1612 certaine of their religious men, whom they call Colories A Colorie hath his eymologie of καλος & iepevs, calos hiereus, that is, bonus Sacerdos, a good Priest. W. Bidduphi, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 9.

1612 The first Caloiero: that ever I saw were in this Towne of Zante, which are certaine Greekish Priests. T. Corvat, in Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1812 (1625)

1615 a Monastery of Calorieros; for so are their the Greek's Monks called Geo Sandys, Trav., p. 8 (1632)

1620 a poor Caloier of Trapizonda, became a great renowined Cardinal, and wanted not much of being Pope: Brent, Tr. Sozwe's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. i. p. 71 (1676).

1625 my holy Colorro led mee to a Monastery. Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. II. Bk. iv., p. 1634.

1741 we principally address d our selves to the Papas and the Caloyers'. J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. I. p. 94.

1776 Two or three caloyers, or monks who manage the farm R. Chandler, Trav Greece, p. 148

1812 The convent's white walls glisten fair on high; | Here dwells the caloyer: Byron, Childe Harold, II. xlix.

1819 I had heard of one [monastery] on the road, where the Caloyers lived well, and could spare a wayfaring man a few crums [sic] from their table T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 263 (1820).

1820 the most picturesque sites to several convents of Caloyers: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 318.

[It. caloiero, whence Fr. caloyer, Eng. caloyer, is fr. Mod.

[It. caloiero, whence Fr. caloyer, Eng. caloyer, is fr. Mod. Lat. calogērus, fr. Late Gk. καλόγηρος, = 'beautiful in old age' $(\gamma \hat{\eta} \rho as)$. Byron seems to follow the Fr. pronunc.

caloyera, sb.: It. caloiera: a nun of the Greek Church.

1819 Her husband dying, she took the habit of a caloyera, in a nunnery: T. Hops, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. 1. p. 5 (1820).

*calpac(k), kalpac(k), sb.: Turki qalpāq: a Turkish cap edged with fur; a felt cap round which the shawl is wound to form a turban.

1598 On his head hee weareth a white Colepecke, with buttons of siluer, gold, pearle, or stone, and vider it a blacke Foxe cap, turned vp very broad: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 314. — A cap aloft their heads they have, that standeth very hie, | Which Colpack they do terme. ib., p. 387. 1717 Round her katifate she had four strings of pearl, the whitest and most perfect in the world Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 225 (1827). 1813 His calpac rent—his caftan red—! Byron, Giavour, Wiss., Vol. Ix. p. 176 (1832). 1819 a clumsy calpack of short black lamb's wool T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 42 (1820). 1820 with a mountain of calpac upon his head: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 30x. *187. four domestics, wearing kalpacs or furred bonnets: Echo. [St.]

calsouns, calsounds, calsunes: Eng. fr. It. See calzoons.

*calumet ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Canadian (Normandy) Fr. calumet: a North American tobacco-pipe, an emblem of hospitality and peace. For deriv. see N. & Q., 7th S., IV. Nov. 19, 1887, p. 411. The word was originally applied to plants with hollow stems.

PIARLS WITH HORIOW STEIRS.

1714 they are great Juglers, and have as well as the others the use of the Tobacco Pipe, which they call Calumet. Tr. Trav of Sev. Learned Missioners, p. 273.

1763 The calumet of the Savages is the tube of a pipe: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Accl. Voy. Canada, p. 133.

1845 The lowest orders have a coarse roll or rope of tobacco. this is their calumet of peace: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 195.

bef. 1849 The pipe part of the Calumet is two feet form, made of strong reed or cane: In Southey's Comm. pl. Bk., 2nd Ser., p. 572/2.

1872 islands of soft pipe-stone from which are cut the bowls for many a calumet: CAPT. W. F. BUTLER, Great Lone Land, p. 159.

*calumniator (= "= '= '=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. calumniator: one who spreads false charges, a slanderer.

one who spreads false charges, a slanderer.

bef. 1863 Satan.. is called 'the tempter', 'the calumniator or quarrel-picker', and 'the accuser of the brethren'. BECON, New Catech., IV. 185 (1844). [N.E.D.] 1602 he was to be reckned of for an iniurious calumniator: W. WATSON, Quadilitets of Relig. & State, p. 95.

false Calumniators: Proceedings of the Groom, 1618, sig. H. 3 vo. 1667 these Calumniators: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. vi. § 3, p. 57.

1714 liars and calumniators at last hurt none but themselves, even in this world: Pope. Let., Wks., Vol. vi. p. 262 (1757).

1776 The author has a brand of infamy set upon him, as a public warning to all calumniators and detractors: Trial of Foseph Founke, 14/2.

drawing his sword, he would have pierced his calumniator, had not the Lord High Constable interposed: Scott, Faur Md. of Perth., ch. xiii. p. 284 (1886).

1832 attempts made by himself towards confuting his calumniators: Moore, in Byron's Wks., Vol. III. p. 277.

1851 the pretended betrayer and calumniator of Mare Antoinette: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., II. p. 77 (1857).

[Noun of agent to Lat. calumniāri...—'to lay a false infor-

[Noun of agent to Lat. calumniāri,='to lay a false information', 'to spread calumnies'. Lat. calumniator is only used as a Legal term meaning 'perverter of law'.]

calunder: Eng. fr. Pers. See calender.

calvaire, sb.: Fr.: a calvary. See calvary 2.

1888 In Finistère and the Morbihan (Erdeven), as often as not, the calvaire by the wayside has been sculptured from or erected on a rude Celtic megalith: Athenaum, Sept. 15, p. 359/3.

*calvary ($\angle = =$), sh.: Eng. fr. Lat. calvāria,='skull', used to translate New Test. transliteration $\gamma \circ \lambda \gamma \circ \theta a$, a softened form of Aram. gulgaltā (Syr. gāgultā),='skull': the name of the mount of the Crucifixion near Jerusalem.

I. a scene of a crucifixion compared with that of Christ, a scene of an atoning sacrifice.

1878 A Calvary where Reason mocks at Love: Geo. Eliot, Coll. Breakf. P., 293. [N. E. D.]

2. a representation (in statuary) of the Crucifixion in the open air in Roman Catholic countries; also, a small hill or hillock with a series of chapels on the sides containing each the representation of one of the scenes of the Crucifixion, and with a crucifix, or a chapel containing a crucifix, at the

1738 Calvary, a term used in catholic countries for a kind of chapel of devotion, raised on a hillock near a city. Such is the Calvary of St. Valerian, near Paris; which is accompanied with several little chapels, in each whereof is represented in sculpture one of the mysteries of the passion: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

3. See quotation. Does Cockeram give a loose paraphrase of 'the place of a skull'?

1626 Caluary, A place for dead mens bones: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

calx, pl. calces, sb.: Lat., 'lime'.

1. powder produced by calcining metal or mineral which the alchemists and early chemists considered to be the essential part of the substance calcined. Also, metaph.

1471 For in lesse space our Calae wyll not be made, | Able to tayne with colour whych wyll not vade. G. Ripley, Comp. Alch., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 130 (1652). 1610 his faces there, calcined. | Out of that calz., I' ha' wonne the salt of Mercury: B. Jonson, Alch., ii. 3, Wks, p. 624 (1610. 1652 He intended it for a dissolvent of calx of gold: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 284 (1872). 1658 The rest subside in coal, calx or ashes: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph , p. 45.

1797 CALX properly signifies lime, but is also used by chemists: Encyc.

calx vive, phr.: calx, Lat.; vive, Fr.; Anglicised as calce vive: quicklime.

1477 Calx vive, Sandifer, and Vitriall. T NORTON, Ordinall, ch iii. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 39 (1652). 1579 Sulphur, Salte Peter, Rosine, Calx vive, Lintséede oyle. Digges, Stratiot., p. 113 1591 Sulphure, Saltpeter, Rosine, Calx vive, Quickepeall, Lintesede oile: Garrard, Art

calveanthus, sb.: coined Late Lat. fr. Gk. καλυκ-, = 'calyx', $\ddot{a}\nu\theta$ os, = 'flower': name of a genus of ornamental shrubs, comprising two species, Carolina All Spice, and Japan All Spice.

1797 The floridus, a flowering calycanthus: Encyc. Brit., s v. Yonge, Pillars of the House, ch. xvi. p. 359.

*calyx, calix, pl. calyces, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κάλυξ, formerly confused with Lat. calix, = 'cup': Bot.: the outer integument of a flower, also called an involucre; the calyx is formed of leaves generally green either distinct or united at their margins, and form the outside of a bud. Some physiologists wrongly use calyx (which should be confined to botany) instead of calix.

1698 A large Bell-fashioned cinereous Calyx: Phil Trans., Vol. XX. p 315. 1741 The Calix or Cup of the Flower is eight or nine lines high: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 187. 1881 When the blossom is unopened the forms of the calyces are lost in the general mass of greenery: F. G. HEATH, Garden Wild, ch. ix p. 209.

calzons (± ±), sb. pl.: Eng. fr. It. calzone: drawers, breeches, hose, applied to such garments worn by Oriental nations. There seems to be a mistake in the first quot. fr. Herbert, which is repeated in the 1665 and 1677 edd. In the last quot. fr. Herbert calzoon seems to be a corruption of Sp. colchon,='mattress'.

1615 These are attired in calsouns and smocks of calico: Geo. Sandys, Traw., p. 75 (r632). 1634 Some againe...haue short coats or calzoons of cloth without sleeues: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 146 (1st Ed.). 1656 Calsounds or Calsunes, a kind of drawers or such like garment of Linnen, which the Turks wear next their skin: Blourt, Glossogr. 1665 the better sort of that sex [female] wear linnen Drawers or Calzoons of Pantado: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 175 (1677). — The floors we could not enter with our shoes on... but with good reason, seeing they were spread some with Velvet stuft with Down or fine Bombasine; others with rich Carpets and Calzoons of Bodkin and cloth of Gold: 16, p. 185. *ib.*, p. 185.

cam, kam(me), adj. and adv.: Eng. fr. Welsh, Gael., and Ir. cam, = 'crooked'.

1. adj.: crooked, twisted, perverse, ill-tempered.

bef. 1600 His mind is perverse, kam [Ed. 1676 cam], and crooked. Hooker, Serm., in. Wks., ii 698. [N.E.D.] 1755 Kam. adj Crooked: Johnson.

2. adv.: awry, askew, crooked, athwart.

1579 We speake in good earnest, and meane not to say, walk on, behaue your selues manfully. and go cleane kam our selues like Creuises: Tomson, Calvin's Serm. Tim., 909/1 [N. E. D.] 1607 Sizm This is cleane kamme. Brut. Meerley awry. SHAKS., Cortol, iii I, 304, wrong way, cleane contrarie, quite kamme: Cottgr.

cam: Pers. See khan.

camaca, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. camoca, camaca, Fr. camocas: a kind of fine cloth, probably of silk.

1393 A cote of cammoka oper of clene scarlett: LANGL, P. Pl., C xvii 299 [N.E D.] abt. 1400 thet ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartaries or of Camokas, so richely and so perfytly Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xxii p. 233 (1839). abt. 1475 Your curtaines of camaca: Sgr lowe ch. xxII p. 233 (1839). Degre, 835. [C. E. D]

[According to Dozy, Sp. camocan, camucan, whence probably the mediæval Lat. and Fr. forms, are fr. Arab. kamkhā.]

camaieu, camayeu, pl. -eux, sb.: Fr. camaieu, = 'cameo'.

I. cameo (q, v).

1596 Goodly Camayeux excellently well cut: Danett, Tr. Comines, 264 (1614) [N E D] 1684 A beautiful Camahieu of a white Agate, on which is seen the Effiges of the Queen of Saba: Tr. Combes' Versailles, &c., p. 131. 1738 Chambers, Cycl. 1766 And sure no Camayeu was ever yet seen, Like that which I purchas'd at Wicksted's Machine: C Anstev, New Bath Guide, Let x. 1797 A society of learned men at Florence undertook to procure all the cames or camayeux and intaglios in the great duke's gallery to be engraven: Encyc. Brit, s.v.

2. a mode of painting in one color.

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl 1797 Encyc Bnt. 1887 The MS. was on vellum, illuminated, and containing over a dozen very pretty miniatures in camaieu-gris [gray], of French execution Athenæum, May 14, p. 643/1.

camarada, sb.: Sp.

1. a small number of soldiers, who share mess and lodging together.

1598 a camerada: Florio, s.v. Camerata.

1598 a whole Camarada of Soldiers: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk: 1. p. 10. — Camarada, a Spanish word, is a small number of 11 or 12 soldiers, and is the one halfe of a squadra, being writed together in their lodging, and diet, and friendship, the chiefe man of whom is the Cabo de Camara: 10., Table.

1625 They feed by whole Camaradaes, and are serued and waited vpon by other women: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11 Bk ix. p 1587

2. a messmate, comrade. For quotations see comrade. [Derived fr. Sp. camara, = 'chamber', 'cabin', Lat. camera (q.v.).

camarade, camarado: Eng. fr. Sp. See comrade.

*camaraderie, sb.: Fr.: intimacy, good-fellowship, prejudice in favor of companions.

1840 you will observe how a spirit of camaraderie and partisanship prevails in matters of art especially: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 152 (1885). 1882: She laud her hand upon his arm with so charming a camaraderie, that he could not choose but obey: W. BESANT, All Sorts & Conditions of Men, ch. xi. p. 154 (1883). 1888 the badges, the seals, the processions and social gatherings, by which in America the spirit of camaraderie among the Chautauquans is encouraged and their loyalty to the institution is maintained: XIX Cent., Oct.,

camarick, camarike: Eng. fr. Flem. See cambric.

*camarilla, sb.: Sp.: a small chamber, a royal cabinet (both the room and the councillors), a clique, a band of secret intriguers.

1845 misgovernment is either conducted by a Camerilla or a Court Martial: FORD, Handbk Spain, Pt. II. p. 716. 1886 Alexander, Czar of Russia... assisted the better elements in Spain against the clerical camarilla: Athenaum, Dec. 4, p. 743/2.

camarine (∠ = "), sb.: Eng. fr. Camarīna (Καμάρινα), name of a Sicilian town, near which was an unwholesome marsh: a malarious marsh, a swamp. Also, metaph.

1576 This Author.. doth not onely.. wade into the very Gulph and Camarine of Mans apparant wilfulnesse: Newton, Tr. Lemnie's Complex, To Reader. [N. E. D.] 1681 The danger of poisonous sents, and Camerines of Customs, which use to envenome and infect the soul: P. Rycaur, Critick, 163. [iö.]

camarlengo, camarlingo: Sp. See camerlengo.

camayeu: Fr. See camaieu.

cambays, sô.: name of Indian piece-goods from Cambay, a port of Guzerat.

1622 chaders, cambias, and buxshaws: R. Cocks, *Diarry*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1883). 1797 CAMBAYES, in commerce, cotton cloths made at Bengal, Madras, and some other places on the coast of Coromandel: *Encyc. Brit.*

cambiatura, sb.: It.: change, relay, system of relays.

1765 The method we took was that of cambiatura. This is a chaise with horses shifted at the same stages that are used in posting. Smollett, France & Italy, xxxviii Wks., Vol. v. p 544 (1817).

cambio, sb.: It.: barter, change, exchange, bill of exchange, place of exchange, burse. Anglicised by Eden as cambie.

1555 For .xv. yardes of cloth sumwhat woorse then the other, they receaued in Cambie, one Bahar R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 259 (1885). 1645 I commend them for their plain downright dealing, and punctuality in payment of cambios, contracts, and the solidiers' salary Howell, *Dodona's Grove*, p. 20. [Davies] 1656 *Cambio*, a Burse or Exchange as the Royal Exchange in London. Blount, *Glossogr* 1797 *Encyc Brit*

cambium, sb.: Late Lat., 'exchange': Bot.: a cellular tissue between the wood and the bark of exogens in which the growth of wood and bark takes place.

1830 LINDLEY, Introd. to Bot., Bk I. ch. i. § 2. [L]

cambozade: Eng. fr. Sp. See camisado.

cambric ("\(\psi\)), sb: Eng. fr. Flem. Kameryk,='Cambray', a town of French Flanders.

a kind of fine white linen, orig. made at Cambray.

I. a kind of fine white linen, orig. made at Cambray.

[1481 the bysshop of camerik · Cakton, Reynard the Fox, ch xxviii p. 68
(1880.). 1530 xviij elles of cameryk for vj shittes for the King. Privy Purse
Exh. Hen. VIII., Oct 29, in Beck's Draper's Dict. abt. 1570 His shirt had
bandes and ruff of pure cambrick: Thynne, Pride & Lowl., in F. W. Fairholt's
Costume in Eng (1846) 1579 the Cambricke sooner stayned then the course
Canuas. J Lyly, Euphines, p. 34 (1868). 1583 Ruffes, made either of Cambricke, Holland, Lawne or els of some other the finest cloth Stubbes, Anat.
Ab, fol. 22 v. 1598 kerchieffes of fine white lawne, or cambricke: R. HakLuyt, Voyages, Vol. 1 p. 497. bef. 1627 Windows, some of Glasse, some of
a kind of Cambrick oyled: Bacon, New Atlants, p. 4 (1658) 1711 Cambrick
and Muslins: Spectator, No 57, May 5, p. 93/2 (Morley) 1883 pale blue
cambric. M. E. Braddon, Golden Catf, Vol. 1. ch vi. p. 170.

1573—80 Frenche camarike ruffes, deepe with a witnesse starched to the purpose: GAB. HARVEY, Lett Bk. p. 98 (1884). 1610 the swan-skin couerlid, and cambricl: sheets: B Jonson, Alch., iii. 3, Wks., p. 641 (1616). 1840 a fine cambric handkeichief: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 183 (1865).

*cameleon, camelion: Eng. fr. Lat. See chameleon.

*camellia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Camelli, the Jesuit who introduced the flower from China and Japan: name of a genus of shrubs with beautiful flowers (Nat. Order Ternstromiaceae). The cultivated varieties known in England are derived from the Camellia japonica.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1797 With us, the Camellia is generally treated as a stove plant, and propagated by layers: Encyc. Brit., s.v 1848 magnificent curling ostrich feathers, soft and snowy as camellias: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 22 (1879) 1852 my dress! Lace, with bouques of red camellia: C LEVER, Daltons, p. 173 (1878). 1865 the scarlet camellias: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch xi p. 176. 1878 in front of the gay little country houses were rows of striped camellias: J. PAYN, By Proxy, Vol. 1; ch. ii. p. 14. 1885 a mere tangle of roses, camellias, illacs, and other flowering shrubs: L. Malet, Col Enderby's Wyfe, Bk II. ch. ii. p. 41.

camelopardalis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. καμηλοπάρδαλις: a camelpard, generally called a giraffe (q.v.). Wyclif called it a camelion, i.e. 'camel-lion'. The Eng. camelopard is adapted fr. Lat. camēlopardus.

1898 Cameleopardus...hyghte Cameleopardalis for he hath the heed of a Camel & speckes of the Perde: Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., xviii. xx. 1601 the Nabis, necked like an horse...headed for all the world as a camell, beset with white spots upon a red ground, whereupon it taketh the name of Camelopardalus: HOLLAND, Tr. Pim. N. H., Bk. 8, ch. 18, Vol. 1. p. 205. 1613 The Giraffa or Camelopardalis, a beaste not often seene: Purchas, Printage, I vi. i. 464. 1708 Hyzana's, Camelopardalis Motteux, Rabelais, v. xxx. 141 (1737) [N. E. D.] 1769 Inclosed I have sent you the drawing of a Camelopardalis: Phil Trans., 1xx. 27. [1b.]

*cameo $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. $cam(m)\acute{e}o$, pl. $cam(m)\acute{e}i$. In 16 c. forms derived fr. the Late Lat. and Fr. equivalents are found [N. E. D.]. A precious stone carved in relief, such as the onyx or agate, esp. sardonyx, which have two layers of different colors, so that the figure in one color rises in relief from a ground of another color. The term has been extended to similar carving of shells and to any carved work in low relief of similar nature.

1673 Several Entaglie, Camei & Nicoli: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 245 1689 cameos taken from achates...and other precious stones: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. III p. 304 (1872). 1749 no days lost in poring upon almost imperceptible Intaglias and Cameos: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No. 163, p. 434 (1774). 1760 There is a glass-case full of...lapis lazuli, cameos, tochpick-cases: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 206 (1857). 1762 a smaller head of the Queen, both in cameo on onyx: — Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. I. p. 162. 1816 germs are of two kinds, cameos which are raised from the surface: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 295. 1826 [See bandeau]. 1840 cameos and intaglios of the Greek artists: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol.

II. Let, ii p 31. 1864 the quietly-folded scarf of black ribbed silk, fastened with a subdued cameo representing the profile of a Roman Emperor G A SAL, Quite Alone, Vol 1. ch. vi p. 95. 1865 a bracelet of cameo dropped from her arm: Outp., Strathmore, Vol 1 ch iv. p. 152. — the glitter of the camei on an arm as white as they 'ib', ch x p. 166.

*camera, sb.: Lat., 'vault', 'vaulted chamber'.

- I. Leg. a judge's chamber; see in camera.
- 2. Mus. (rather It. than Lat.). See quot.

1724 CAMERA, a Chamber. This Word is often used in the Title Page of Musick Books, to distinguish such Musick as is designed for Chambers, or private Consorts, from such as is designed for Chapels, or great Consorts: Short Explic. of For. Wds in Mus. Bks.

a council or legislative chamber, in reference to Italy or Spain.

1712 A Declaration. read by the Secretary of the Camera Lond. Gaz., 5068/1. [N.E.D.] 1816 the first share was claimed by the Pope, the second by the "camera" or officers of state J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 293.

short for camera obscura (q. v.); esp. a camera obscura used in photography.

1738 Another portable Camera may be thus made: Chanders, Cycl., s.v. Camera-Obscura. 1759 Others will make a drawing of you in the camera... there you are sure to be represented in some of your ridiculous attitudes: STERNE, Trist Shand, 1. xvii Wks, p. 56 (1839). 1847 The camera gives on the Daguerreotype plate an inverted image: Clauder, in Trans. of Soc of Arts, Suppl. Vol., p. 202 (1852). 1888 Mr. Stone took a small camera with him, and by means of dry plates has been able to illustrate the journey very fully. Athenaeum, Mar 24, p. 368/r.

camera lúcida, phr.: Late Lat. (fr. two Lat. words), 'light chamber': a contrivance invented by Dr. Hook in 1668 for throwing a colored image of anything on to a wall in a light room; the name was transferred to a contrivance for throwing, by means of a peculiarly shaped prism, a colored image of any object on to a horizontal surface, so that it can be traced accurately.

1753 Camera lucida, a contrivance of Dr Hook for making the image of any thing appear on a wall in a light room, either by day or night: CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1886 He was an expert draughtsman with a camera-lucida: Atheneaum, Jan. 16, p 109/3.

*camera obscura, phr.: Late Lat. (fr. two Lat. words), 'dark chamber': a dark chamber into which light is only admitted through a small opening, so that images of external objects are thrown upon an interior surface opposite to the opening. A double-convex lens placed in the aperture will throw upon a surface placed at the proper distance a perfectly clear picture reversed. The principle was discovered in 16 c. by Baptista Porta. In photography, the chamber is a box, the length of which can be varied so as to throw the image on to a sensitive plate at the proper focus.

a sensitive plate at the proper focus.

1725 When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a Camera obscura: Pores, Letters, p. 171 (1737).

1738 Construction of a portable camera obscura: CHAMBERS, Cycl., s.v.

1777 It is such a perfecting of the camera obscura: CHAMBERS, Cycl., s.v.

1777 It is such a perfecting of the camera obscura; that it no longer depends on the sun and serves for taking portraits with a force and exactness incredible. Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 483 (1857).

1798 Roger Bacon ..describes the Camera Obscura with all sorts of glasses that magnify or diminish any object: Amed. of Distinguished Persons, Vol. 1. p. 2

1819 he offered to shew it to the King, with the camera obscura and telescope: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1. iii. p. 46.

1826 A camera obscura I can be amused by for hours, when man is the thing exhibited,—man Lilliputianised: Ref. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 136.

1827 If I had a sort of spiritual Camera Obscura that could reflect the constructions of my brain and fix them: Colerides, Alaric Watts, Vol. 1. p. 289 (1884).

1839 The third is the placing the prepared plate properly in the camera obscura to the action of light: J. S. Memes, Tr. Daguerre's Hitt. Photagen. Drawing, p. 55.

1883 The shadow [is] thrown on a plate in the camera obscura: Standard, Aug 27, p. 5/2.

camerick(e), cameryk(e), camerige: Eng. fr. Flem. See cambric.

*cameriere, pl. camerieri, sb.: It.: valet, gentleman's

1592 one of the meanest Servitors of the Pope...now Cameriere Canonico: Reliq. Wotton., p. 661 (1685). 1644 Then followed four other camerieri with four caps of the dignity pontifical: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 136 (1872).

camerine. See camarine.

*camerlengo, It.; camarlengo, Sp.: sb.: chamberlain, lord of the bed-chamber, chancellor.

1625 the Inhabitants are gouerned by a Camarlingo, in the behalfe of Venice: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol II. Bk. x. p 1834.

1673 a Camerlengo and a Castellano: J. Rav, Journ Low Countr., p. 242.

lingo: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

camese: Eng. fr. Arab. See camise.

camestres, sb.: coined by Schoolmen: name of the second mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the first premiss is an universal affirmative, the second premiss an universal negative, and the conclusion an universal negative.

The Christian righteousnesse, is the purenesse of the minde To weare a Tippet, a Cowle, a shauen crowne, is not the purenesse of the minde. Therefore the outwarde attire is not the Christian righteous-Pure-nesse of Ca-me-1552 the stres

T. WILSON, Rule of Reas , fol. 29 vo (1567).

camis, camus, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. camisa: a chemise, shirt, loose tunic of light material.

1590 She was yelad All in a silken Camus lilly whight: Spens., F. Q., II. iii. 26 1596 All in a Camis light of purple silke: $i\dot{b}$, v v. 2.

camisa, sb.: Sp.: a camis (q.v.).

1851 These polite mannered men stood before us . dressed in a bark cloth "camisa": Herndon, Amazon, Vol II. p. 198 (1854)

camiçada, camizada, camisada (Oudin), fr. Sp. camisa, = a shirt'. Occasionally corrupted to canvasado, canvisade, by confusion with canvas.

 a night attack in which the attackers wore shirts over their armour to prevent mistakes. Also, metaph.

1. a night attack in which the attackers wore shirts over their armour to prevent mistakes. Also, metaph.

1648 Of whom, in a camisado. his Lordship killed above eight hundred: W PATTEN, Exped Scott, in Ander's Eng. Garner, III. 80. [N E. D] 1558 But considering the Castle to be strongest, and doubting that by a Cambozade or sudden assault, the town might be won, for it was but weak: T. Churchyard, Stege of Guisnes, in Arber's Eng. Garner, Vol IV p 207 1560 The Emperour attempteth the matter by a Camisade in the night, and chouseth out of the whole nombre the fotemen of Almaignes and Spanyardes, & comaundeth them to put on whyte shirtes over their harnesse: DAUS, Tr. Steidane's Comm., 268 a. [N.E. D] 1573—80 philosophy and knowledge in divers naturall morall matters, must give her the Camisade and beare ye swaye an other while: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 87 (1884). — Never miserable Villacco, [Surprisd with ye like Cammassado: th., p. 112. bef. 1579 to this camisado, the which I woulde should be two houres after midnight, and as secretly as may be, for feare of waking of our enimies: T. Hacket, Tr. Amadis of Fr., Bk. x. p. 257. 1591 my lord havinge intelligence that those of Roan mente to give him a camisado in the nighte. Cominisate, Stege of Rouen, Vol. 1, p. 13 (1847). 1591 suddaine Surprises and Camisades, to salhe in skirmish, and to make incursions: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v. p. 175. — the very same night that he approched neare, gaue him a most furious Camisado, and slew many of his people: th. — Moreouer wee both pronounce and write the word Camisada, the which (in truth) ought to be written and pronounced Camisado, and slew many of his people: th. — Moreouer wee both pronounce and write the word Camisada, the which (in truth) ought to be written and pronounced Camisado, and slew many of his people: the ninesting a shirt ouer the solders apparell or armour: th. Table, 1600 he turned his armie and marched to Puteoli, for to surprise and give a camisado to the fort and garison there: Holland, for

2. a shirt worn over armour in a night attack. Rare.

1618 some two thousand of our best men, all in camisadoes with scaling ladders: SIR R. WILLIAMS, Actions Lowe Countr., p. 82. [T.]

camiscia, camicia, sb.: It.: shirt, linen tunic.

1825 King Richard, his large person wrapt in the folds of his camiscia, or ample gown of linen: Scott, Talisman, ch. xv. p. 64/1 (1868).

camise (= ""), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. qamīç,='shirt' (fr. Lat. camisia; see camis and chemise): an Oriental shirt. The Mid. Eng. camise is a variant (fr. Old Fr.) of chemise.

1812 Oh! who is more brave than a dark Suliote, | In his snowy camese and his shaggy capote? Byron, Childe Harold, 11. bxii. (2). 1865 Snow-white the camise: S. Evans, Bro. Fabian's MS., 105. [N. E. D.] 1881 He wore the kamis, a white cotton shirt tight-sleeved, open in front, extending to the ankles and embroidered down the collar and breast: L. WALLACE, Ben Hur, 9.

camoca, camoka: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See camaca.

camocho, camouccio, sb.: perhaps corruption of It. camoscia, a fabric worn in Italy: a term of contempt or abuse, of which the exact meaning is not certain. Perhaps Anglicised as camooch.

1599 I will not hear thee: away, camouccio: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., v. 3, Wks., p. 62/2 (1860). 1602 Whosoever says you have a black eye, is a camooch: MIDDLETON, Blurt, i. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 19 (1885). 1607 [See calamanco 3].

*camorra, sb.: It.

1. "an irish rugge. Also an vpper cassock" (Florio), a smock or blouse.

2. a secret organisation for the purpose of extortion, robbery, and resistance to the law, such as exist in the district of Naples and in Sicily. Hence camorrism, tyranny of a secret lawless organisation; camorrist, a member of a ca-

1883 [See bagnio 3]. 1886 The suspicion his proceedings might arouse in this mercantile camerra: Mag. of Art, Dec., p. 39/1.

camouccio. See camocho.

camouflet, sb.: Fr., lit. 'puff of smoke': a small mine placed between the galleries of a mine and countermine intended to bury or suffocate the occupants of the enemy's

camp volant, phr.: Fr.: flying camp.

1562 he determyned to leue before it a campe volant, and so in ye ende by time to take it: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii. fol. 36 vo. 1696 Camp volant, a little Army of Horse and Foot, that keeps the Field, and is continually in motion: Phillips, World of Words.

*campagna, campa(g)nia, sb.: It. campagna, fr. Lat. campānia.

1. open country, level tract, champaign (q. v.), esp. the Campagna of Rome.

Campagna of Rome.

1591 When he is to march in Campania, (as it is to be presupposed he shall) it is requisite that he make provision: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 273. 1598 The Campania or field without the Citie ought to be razed or plained a thousand pases round about: R Barrer, Theor of Warres, Bk. v. p. 128. — it is not so light a matter to skirmish among the musket bullet, as it is to brawle at Westmunster Hall with hands full of gold nor so iocande to heare the bouncing of the Cannon; as to hearken to the cry of the crowching Clyents: nor so delicate to lye in open Campania; as to wallow at home in a bed of downe: ib., p. 167. — Campania, an Italian voord, and is a field: ib., Table. 1641 This is a hill of Glory, hard to climb...no plain campagnia to it: M. Frank, Serm., 413 (1672). [N. E. D.] 1740 the open campagna of Rome: Grav, Letters, No. exxviii. Vol. I. p. 80 (1813). 1798 I have often met him...amongst the runs of antient Rome, and often in the Campagna: Anad. of Distinguished Persons, iv. 387. 1816 it occurred to these gentlemen...that "the campagna" had been imperfectly examined: J. Dallawar, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 293. 1832 Along the deathly campagna, a weary and desolate length of way: Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. xl. p. 83/1 (New Ed.).

2. Mil. a campaign.

2. Mil. a campaign.

1652 He who hath not made two or three campagnas (as they use to term it) by the time that he is 18 years of age: EVELYN, State France, Misc. Writ., 84 (1805). [N. E. D.]

campāna, sb.: Late Lat., 'bell': some bell-shaped flower, perhaps the pasque flower, Anemone pulsatilla.

1613 For the laboring wretch that's troubled with a cough, Or stopping of the eath . Campana heere he crops, approoued wondrous good: DRAYTON, Polyolb., breath .Campar xiii. [N E.D.]

*campanile, pl. campanili, sb.: It. fr. Late Lat. campāna, ='bell': a bell-tower, in Italy frequently detached. In Eng. sometimes treated as if Fr. Apparently used by Tennyson for a campanula in bloom; but the stanza is obscure.

1644 On each side of this portico are two campaniles, or towers: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 126 (1872). 1673 The Campanile or Steeple, a large round tower of a considerable highth: J. Rav, Journ. Low Countr., p. 262. 1806 The Campanile is always detached from the main building: J. Dalllaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 7. 1855 What slender campanili grew | By bays, the peacock's neck in hue: Tennyson, Daisy, 13. 1882 Now and again, clear and sharp in the liquid air, the musical bells of the Campanili rang out the time: Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (2nd Ed.).

*campānula, sb.: Late Lat., dim. of campāna,='bell': name of an extensive genus of herbaceous plants, Nat. Order Campanulaceae; bell-flower. The best-known British species is the hare-bell.

1664 MAY...Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting.. red Martagon, Bee-flowers, Companella's white & blue: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 205 (1729). 1767
Perennial & Biennial Flower Plants...Campanula, bell-flower, Peach-leaved, Common blue: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 695/1 (1803). 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

campeachy[-wood], campeche, sb.: the red dye-wood, better known as log-wood, named fr. Campeachy on the west coast of Yucatan, obtained from the Haematoxylon Campeachianum.

1600 The chiefest merchandize which they lade there in small frigats, is a certeine wood called campeche, (wherewith they vse to die): R. HAKLUTT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 461. 1741 [See brazil 2]. 1797 Campeachy-Wood, in botany: Encyc. Brit.

campeador, sb.: Sp., lit. 'one who is in the field' (campo): distinguished warrior.

1845 The Campeador appealed to Alonzo VI. and a trial of arms took place: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 614.

camrade: Eng. fr. Sp. See comrade.

*camphora, sb. Late Lat. and Port., ultimately fr. Arab. kāfūr. The earliest Eng. forms of camphor are fr. Fr. camfre, or adapted fr. Late Lat., to which the modern form camphor is assimilated.

a substance obtained from a species of laurel native in the Malay Islands, and in inferior quality from another species found in Japan. It is whitish, volatile, and crystalline, and has stimulant, antispasmodic, and antiseptic pro-

1589 There is also much camphora, and all kinde of spices. R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoca's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 320 (1854).

1598 many [kindes of] Drogues, as Amfion, or Opium, Camfora, Bangue, and Sandale wood: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 61 (1885).

2. the camphor-tree. In Spenser probably a mistake for conferva='comfrey', variants of which are campherie, cumphory.

1590 Had gathered Rew, and Savine, and the flowre | Of Camphora, and Calamint, and Dill: Spens., F. Q., III. ii. 49.

*campo, pl. campi, sb.: It., Sp., and Port.: a field, plain,

1645 Rome. has seven mountains, and as many campi or valleys: EVELYN, Diarr, Vol. I. p. 189 (1872). 1820 a fiume, broke down a bridge, and flooded heaven knows how many campi: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. IV. p. 278 (1832). 1864 an extensive grassy plain or campo with isolated patches of trees: H. W. Bates, Nat. on Amazons, ch. iv. p. 80.

campo santo, phr.: It., lit. 'holy field' (cf. 'God's-acre'): cemetery, burial-ground.

1833 the cloister of the Campo Santo [arose] in 1275: J. DALLAWAY, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p 75. 1837 the bodies of the people thus murdered are not buried by the roadside, but in the campo santo of a neighbouring village: C. MacFarlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 229. 1883 Eloquent of the life beyond the grave, the Campo Santo...speaks also of man's doings in the world: C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt., p. 28. 1883 The wall forms the enclosure of a dismal burying-ground, the campo santo of the Yarmouth Dissenters: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 530.

campoo, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. campoo, fr. Port. campo, ='field', 'camp': camp, brigade (under European commanders in the Mahratta service). [Yule]

1803 Begum Sumroo's Campoo has come up the ghauts, and I am afraid... joined Scindiah yesterday. Two deserters...declared that Pohlman's Campoo was following it: Wellington, Disp., ii. 264. [Yule] 1883 the cavalry of rival Mahratta powers, Mogul and Rohilla horsemen, or campos and pultuns (battalions) under European adventurers: Quarterly Rev., Apr., p. 294. [ib.]

*Campus Martius, the field of Mars (god of war) in Ancient Rome, used for elections, military drill, games, &c. Hence, metaph. place of action or contest

1602 then what hath he to doe in Campo Martio [abl.], with Bellonaes banner, to ballance his pen with gastfull gores of English blood: W. Watson, Quoditiots of Reig. & State, p. 238.

161.1 I saw their campus Martius where in ancient times they were wont to muster their souldiers: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 198 (1776).

1792 It was the latter end of August, the weather fair and pleasant, when Harry issued forth to his little Campus martius, accompanied by Neddy and the faithful James: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual.

camrade: Eng. fr. Sp. See comrade.

camuesa, sb.: Sp.: pippin, a good kind of apple.

1604 If they suffer them to ripen on the tree, they have a better taste, and a very good smell, like to cannuesas: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1 Bk. iv. p. 243 (1880).

camulicai, sb. See quotation.

1555 In all the Ilandes of Molucca is founde...canes of suger, oyle of Cocus, mellons, gourdes, and a marueilous coulde frute which they name Camulicai and dyners other frutes: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 260 (1885).

camus: Eng. fr. It. See camis.

can: Pers. See khan.

Canaan, ancient name of the part of Palestine west of the river Jordan. Hence, metaph. land of promise, land of life after death.

1687 New English Canaan: T. Morton, Title. 1654—6 he [the Christian] hath tasted of the grapes of this celestial Canaan: J. Trapp, Comm., Vol. III. p. 257]. (1868). 1807 It is also the Canaan of Physicians: Southey, Espriella's Lett., III. 328 (1814). [N.E.D.]

canada, sh.: Sp. canada, = 'glen', 'dale', 'glade', 'measure of wine'. [N.E.D.]

1. a narrow valley, a small canon (q, v), in the western parts of N. America.

1850 Descending a long cañada in the mountains: B. TAYLOR, Eldorado, xiii. 131 (1862). [N. E. D.] 1879 The cañada...was about a mile and a half broad: Вееквонм, *Patagonia*, iv. 51. [ib.]

2. a measure of wine, probably with a play on the Eng. word can.

1610 And now, my maisters, in this bravadoe, I can read no more without anadoe Omnes What ho! some Canadoe quickly! Histrio-m., ii 104. Canadoe IN.E D.1

canaglia, canalia, sb.: It. canaglia: canaille.

1605 Clamours of the Canaglia: B. Jonson, Volp., ii. 2, Wks., p 463 (1616). bef. 1733 a rattle-headed Scum of the Canaglia: R. NORTH, Exement, I. ii. 162, p. 114 (1740) — Low Pleberan inventions, proper only for a Canaglia of Paltroons, over Ale, to babble to one another: 16., It iv. 141, p. 366. 1822—3 dilated throats for vocal encouragement of the canaglia below on usual and unusual occasions: Scott, Pev. Peak, note on ch. aliv. (1886).

*canaille, sb.: Fr., lit. 'pack of hounds', 'number of dogs'. Naturalised in 17, 18 cc. as canail(e), cannale.

I. a rabble, a low crowd, a mob

1661 And this canaille of wild Independents. have hewed their way to, and 1661 And this canaille of wild Independents. have hewed their way to, and lopped off the top, and then grubbed up the roots of the royal stock: Archdin. Armway's Tablet, &c., p. 98. 1758 we are daily insulted. with the opprobrious term of Canaille: Ann. Reg., I. Humble Remonstrance of the Mob of Gt Brit. agst. Importation of French Words, p. 3731. 1763 The vanity which characterizes the French extends even to the canaille: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, v. Wks, Vol. v. p. 227 (1817). 1807 Going to the Exhibition at so exquisitely late an hour, as, you fondly flatter yourself, will completely shelter you from the canaille: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. 11. p. 49 (5th Ed.). 1816 The canaille are objects rather of disgust than curiosity: Edin. Rev., Vol. 24, p. 334 1822 The clergy also went away at the Reformation, and the canaille only remained at last: L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. 1, p. 523. 1830 I'm sure it is very condescending of his Lordship to speak to such canaille as all of you: Greville Memorrs, Vol. 11. ch. xii, p. 70 (1875). 1853 The canaille of talkers in type are not my friends then: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol. 11 p. 129 (1884) 1863 the canaille of the French nation: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 314. P. 129 (2017) Vol. I. p. 314.

2. a pack (of dogs).

1856 though our Esquimaux canaille are within scent of our cheeses: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 106.

canāliculus, pl. -culi, acc. -culos, sb.: Lat.: groove. fluting.

1563 4 partes are left for the Canalicoli: J. Shute, Archit., fol. vii v^o . Astraguli be made and set vpright round about the piller within the Canaliculi: $i\partial$., fol. xi v^o .

*canard, sb.: Fr. (sometimes Anglicised = 4), lit. 'duck': an absurd story, a hoax, a wild report.

1864 Webster. *1878 the canards of Vienna: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 6/3. [St.] 1883 So excellent a canard could not be left unnoticed by the ingenious American advertiser: Standard, Sept. 3, p. 3/2.

Canary, canary, sb.: fr. Canāria (insula),='isle of dogs', one of the Fortunate Islands on the west coast of Africa, which gives its name to the group. Hence used attrib. and as a common noun.

1. a light wine from the Canary Islands, also called sack.

I. a light wine from the Canary Islands, also called sack.

1584 wine of Madera and Canary, they beare the name of the Ilands from whence they are brought: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 271.

1597 I faith, you have drunke too much Canaries: Shaks, If Hen. IV., ii. 4, 29.

1598 As if he list revive his heartless grain | With some French grape, or pure Canarian, | When pleasing Boundeaux falls unto his lot, | Some sourish Rochelle cuts thy thirsting throat: Bp. Hall, Sat., v. iii. 127.

1601 thou lack'st a cup of Canarie: Shaks, Tw. Nt., i. 3, 85.

1616 Rich Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., Times' Whistle, 1916, p. 62 (1871).

1621 Iack T. I feare will dye in a butt of Canary: Howell, Lett., v. xxv. p. 30 (1645).

1634 Sherries and Malagas well mingled pass for Canaries in most Tavens, more often then Canary is 18ff: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. 11. 1v. p. 352 (1678).

1632 they gave us Canary that had been carried to and brought from the Indies: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. 1. p. 361 (1850).

1676 Sir, a Dish of Racy Canary if you please, I am for no Hocks' D'Urffey, Mad. Fickle, i. p. 3 (1691).

1688 payd for a bottle of connary when Mr. Sanders preached 2s.: Glassock's Records of St. Michaels, p. 83 (1882).

2. a lively dance (Sp. canario), said to have been derived by the Spaniards from the natives of the Canary Islands. Used by Shakspeare as a vb.

1588 to ligge off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete: Shaks, L. L. L., iii. 1, 12. 1598 Castagnetie, little shels, such as they vse that daunce the canaries, to make a noise or sound or clack with their fingers: Florio. 1601 A medicine | That's able to breath life into a stone...and make you dance Canari: Shaks., AU's Well, ii. 1, 77.

a singing-bird from the Canary Islands of green or yellow color (Carduelis canaria, Fam. Fringillidae).

1655 So also doth the Canary, Finch or Fiskin: Moufet & Benn., Health's Improv., 186 (1746). [N. E.D.]

4. a malaprop for quandary.

1598 you have brought her into such a Canaries, as 'tis wonderfull: the best Courtier of them all...could neuer have brought her to such a Canarie: Shaks., Merry Wives, ii. 2, 61.

. 5. attrib. as in canary-bird, canary-colored, canarycreeper, canary-grass, canary-seed, canary-wine, canary-

1577 Canara byrds, come in to beare the bell, | And Goldfinches, do hope to get the gole: G. Gaskotone, Steel Gles, &c., p. 88 (1868) 1662 little Birds, like the Canary Bird: J Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 111. p. 221 (1669). 1695 Come hither Hussie, you little Canary-Bird, you little Hop-o' my-thumb: OTWAY, Souldiers Fortune, 1v. p. 49. 1731 Canary Birds are seen at the Cape, differing from the Birds of the same Name in Germany only in their Colours: Meddley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 11, p. 155. 1769 I took notice that the Canary-bird, which grows white in France, is here almost as grey as a linnet: Tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 604 (1814). 1614 we tooke in fresh Water, Canarie wine, Marmalad of Quinces at twelue pence the pound: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 3. 1641 Take of the best Canary Wine, as much as you please: John French, Art Distill., Bk. 1. p. 27 (1651). 1653 a butt of Canary wine divided into three barrells: Sir R. Browne, in Evelyn's Corresp., Vol. 1v. p. 288 (1850).

canaster $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. canastro, canasta,= 'hamper', 'rush-basket': a kind of tobacco prepared by breaking up the dried leaves roughly; so called from the rush-baskets in which it was formerly brought from America. Also called canister-tobacco.

1827 The best tobacco .. the Dutch Canaster: Hone, Every-day Bk., II. 196 [N. E. D.] 1842 a pound of canaster: Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Miscellanies, p. 5

canaut, sb.: Hind. fr. Arab. qanāt, = 'caul': the side-wall of a tent, or canvas enclosure. [Yule]

1616 The King's Tents are red. incircled with Canats (made of red calico stiffened with Canes at every breadth, standing upright about nine foot high): TERRY, in Purchas' Pilgrims, II. 1481 (1625). [Yule] 1625 with high Cannats of a course stuffe made like Arras: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 559. 1793 The canaut of canvas...was painted of a beautiful sea-green colour: DIROM, Narrative, 230. [Yule] 1817 A species of silk of which they make tents and kanauts: J. MILL, Brit. India, II. 201 (1840). [ib.] 1882 In the connât or verandah of the tent: F. M. CRAWFORD, Mr. Isaacs, ch. ix. p. 187.

Variants, 17 c. can(n)at, kanate, 18, 19 cc. canaut, 19 c. kanaut, connaut, connât.

*cancan, sb.: Fr.: a wanton dance originated in the public dancing places at Paris, such as the 'Mabille' Gardens.

1848 the sympathy he has acquired by wearing a beard, smoking a short pipe, dancing the cancan: H GREVILLE, Diary, p. 269. 1865 threw his ermine over his emptiness, covered all cancans with his coronet, and hushed all whispers with his wealth: Ouida, Stratemore, Vol. L. ch. ix. p. 154.

*cancer (\angle =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. cancer (='crab', 'malignant tumor'), or fr. Norm. Fr. cancre, whence Mid. Eng. and Mod. Eng. canker.

a crab.

1607 The like things are reported of the Asps, Cancers, and Tortoyses of Egypt: Topsell, Serpents, 686. [N. E. D.]

2. the constellation of the Crab, between Gemini and Leo, now the fourth of the divisions of the zodiac, which the Sun enters on June 21. This division no longer coincides with the constellation.

1391 the heued of cancer turnyth evermor consentrik vp-on the same cercle...this signe of cancre is cleped the tropik of Somer: CHAUCER, Astrol., p. 9 (1872). 1582 the hotest time of the yeere, the sunne entring into Cancer: R. HAKLUYT, Divers Voyages, p 108 (1850) 1590 from the midst of fiery Cancer's tropic | To Amazonia under Capricom: MARLOWE, II Tamburl., i. (1592), p. 44/1 (1858). 1603 [See Auster]. 1606 And adde more Coles to Cancer, when he burnes | With entertaining great Hiperion: SHAKS, Troil., ii. 2 206

3. a malignant growth which destroys the parts affected and spreads indefinitely. Also called *carcinoma*.

bef. 1492 a sore the whiche was called a cancer: CAXTON, St. Katherin, sig. f vi re/2. 1563 Laste of all, that he maketh no warrantyse of suche sicknes, as are incurable, as to cure a Cancer not vicerate, or elephantiasis confirmyd: T GALE, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 46 vo.

metaph. anything malignant, regarded as a corroding sore.

1670 grief (Beauty's worst Cancer): DRYDEN, Temp., iii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 252 (1701)

5. a plant, perhaps Cancer-wort.

1546 Yf he be stynged with a spider, he healeth himself with eatinge Pylles or a certain herbe named Cancer: LANGLEY, Tr. Pol. Verg. De Innent., I. xvii. 31 b. [N.E.D.] 1609 To seeke th' hearbe cancer, and by that to cure him: Herwoop, Britaines Troye. [C. E. D.]

cancionero, sb.: Sp.: collection of songs.

1886 Of early romances and cancioneros, Spanish, French, Italian, and German, no such array has ever before been seen in an auction room: Athenaeum, Nov. 27, p. 707/3.

cancro, sb.: It., lit. 'canker': an expletive. [Halliwell]

candareen $(\angle = \underline{\omega})$, sb.: Eng., probably corruption fr. Malay kandūrī: a Chinese weight or money of account, equal to 10 cash (q. v.) or a hundredth part of a tael (q. v.).

1622 5 greate square postes ..cost 2 mas 6 condrins per peece: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1 p 1 (1883) 1625 I made readie fifteene buckets, which cost sure Condrins a peece: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol 1. Bk iv. p. 402. 1673 1 Teen is 10 Mass 1 Mass in Silver is 10 Quandreens 1 Quandreen is 10 Cash: FRYER, E. India. [Yule] 1796 Candareen: J. MORSE, Amer. Univ. Geogr, II. 531. [N E. D.] IN E.D.I

Variants, 17 c. condrin, quandreen.

*candēlābrum, pl. -bra; incorrectly sing. candelabra, pl. -bras, so.: Lat.: an ancient candlestick, an ancient lampstand, a branched candlestick, a chandelier.

stand, a branched candlestick, a chandelier.

1811 her vases, her candelabra, her exotics, curtains: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 267 (and Ed.). 1815 Some of these [cacti].. divide into several branches in the form of candelabras: Edin. Rev., Vol. 25, p. 106. 1816 Luxury...required that the Bacchick Vases and Candelabra should be elaborately wrought both in marble and bronze: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 185. 1820 a candelabrum from which a fiame arises. T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Stelly, Vol. 1. ch., v. p. 163. 1845 huge aloes towering up in candelabras. Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 410. 1845 A centre ornament, whether it be a dormant, a plateau, an epergue, or a candelabra, is found so convenient: J. Breggion, Pract. Cook, p. 25. 1884 On the table. glimmered in mild yellow luxuriance a large candelabrum of wax-lights: Edgar Fawcett, Rutherford, ch. xxiii. p. 270 ch. xxiii. p 270

candidate ($\angle = =$), Eng. fr. Lat.; candidatus, Lat.: sb.: it. 'clothed in white': a competitor for office in Ancient Rome (because such wore a white toga); one who offers himself for election or appointment to any office, place, or dignity; one who is considered fit (for any position); metaph. an aspirant, one who strives to deserve (with of and for); University use, a student preparing for a degree.

University use, a student preparing for a degree.

1588 the people of Rome. Send thee by me...This Palliament of white and spotlesse Hue; | And name thee in Election for the Empire...Be Candidatus then, and put it on, | And helpe to set a head on headlesse Rome: Shaks, Tit. And., i 185. 1600 two Candidates for a Consulship: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. cvii (Brev. Flor.), p. 1257. 1609 he served in the warres as a Candidate of T. Tr. Marc, Bk. xv ch. v p. 37. 1621 competitors for the place ...I hear of a number of new candidati named: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 11. p. 279 (1848). 1691 he published certain books against B. Jewell, being then a candidate of the Fac. of Theology: Wood, Ath. Oxon. [R.] bef. 1700 While yet a young probationer, | And candidate of heav'n: Dryden [J.]

candor, candour $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. candor.

brilliance, brightness.

1634 This nights travaile was bettered by Cynthias candor: Str The Herbert, Trav., 91. [N E D.]

1658 the candour of their seminal pulp: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr, ch. 4, p. 46 (1686).

purity, innocence.

1610 helpe his fortune, though with some small straine | Of his owne candor: B. Jonson, Alch., v 5, Wks., p. 676 (1616). 1620 This is a pure soul in which there shines a candour, an excellency of nature: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xix. (1676). 1633 your innocence and candour: Massinger, New Way to Pay, iv. 1, Wks., p. 306/1 (1839).

fairness, impartiality, kindly disposition.

bef. 1637 Writing thyselfe, or judging others writ, | I know not which th' hast most, candour or writ: B. Jonson, Epigr., 123. [R.] 1675 one Bulwark... grounded upon the Candour and Integrity of its Assailants: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 1. ch. xi § 4, p. 104. 1712 been famous for the Candour of its Criticisms: Spectator, No. 341, Apr. 1, p. 497/2 (Morley). bef 1733 upon Pretence of Candor and Impartiality: R. North, Examen, p. v. (1740).

4. frankness, outspokenness. Sometimes a malicious pleasure in telling disagreeable truths is implied.

1769 This writer, with all his boasted candour, has not told us the real cause of the evils: Lett. Funzus, ii. 11. [N. E. D.]

candy, candil, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. khandī, Tamil and Malay. kandi. The forms ending in -1 are fr. Port. candil. A weight used in S. India, corresponding roughly with the bahar (q. v.), varying in different localities, but generally containing 20 maunds (see maund). The average weight is about 500 pounds English.

1598 One candiel is little more or less than 14 bushels, wherewith they measure Ruce, Corne, and all graine: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy., 69. [Yule] 1599 at so much per candill, aduertusing that there be two sorts of candill, one of 16 manas, the other of 20 manas: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 274. 1625 The Candee we found by triall thereof, with our English weights, to contayne fine hundred and two pounds nete: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. v. p 657. 1710 They advised that they have supplied Habib Khan with ten candy of country gunpowder: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, II. 136 (1861). [Yule]

cane, sb.: W. Afr.: servant, messenger.

1819 I left a cane in waiting at the palace, with orders to quit and return to me at 4 o'clock: Bowdich, Mission to Askantee, Pt. I. ch. v. p. 108.

cane. See khan.

cane pēius et angui, phr.: Lat.: worse than a (mad) dog or a snake. See Hor., Epp., I. 17, 30.

1602 This is right Mahumetisme, & tendeth to the ouerthrow of the Gospel and church Catholike, the sweete spouse of Christ, and therefore is to be detested cane perus & angue: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 301. 1663 Have we not enemies plus satis, That Cane & angue perus hate us? S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. 1. p. 57.

canēphorus, canēphora, sb.: Gk. κανηφόρος, adj., = 'basketcarrying': a maiden who bore on her head a basket containing the mysteries of Demeter, Bacchus, or Athena; Archaol. a figure of a maiden bearing a basket on her head. The forms canephoros, canephorus, are sometimes applied to the figure of a youth bearing a basket on his head.

[1603 vessels to carie in procession both of golde and silver, besides other jewels of fine gold for the service and worship of the said goddesse, and namely, to the number of one hundred Canephorae, that is to say, Virgins carrying paniers or baskets with sacred reliques upon their heads: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 939.] 1816 The Canephora or young female bearing the votive basket on her head: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p 106. 1882 the large round vessel which people have been inclined to designate as a κανοῦν οι κάλαθος (and hence too the bearer as Kanephoros or Kalathephoros): C. Fennell, Tr. A. Michaelis Anc. Mark. in Gt. Brit., p 243.

*canezou, sb.: Fr.: a woman's jacket. Also attrib.

1827 A half high canezou is worn over the dress: Souvenir, Vol. I. p. 21.

— a pelerine canezou, with long ends of the same colour and materials as the dress: ib., p. 127/2.

1828 A canezou spencer of white muslin. ib, Vol. II. p. 183/2.

1850 Another pattern is of Indian muslin Canezou: Harper's Mag.,

canga, cang(ue), congo, sb.: Port. cango (cf. canga, = 'porter's yoke'): a heavy broad collar of wood fastened round the neck as a punishment in China.

[1696 He was imprisoned, congoed, tormented, but making friends with his Money...was cleared, and made Under-Customer. Bowyer's Fril, in Dalrymple's Orient. Repert., 1. 81 (1808). Yule] 1727 With his neck in the congoes which are a pair of Stocks made of hamboos: A. Hamilton, East Indies, 11. 175. [2b.] 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl 1797 The punishment of the cha. usually called by Europeans the cangue, is generally inflicted for petty crimes: Staunton, Embassy, &c., 11. 492. [Yule] 1797 The canga is composed of two pieces of wood notched, to receive the criminal's neck...Some cangas weigh 200 b); the generality from 50 to 60: Encyc. Brit., s.v. 1878 the wretch that was starved to death in the cangue: J. Payn, By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 9.

[The Port. canga is fr. Chinese of Canton kang-ka or kong-ka, = 'neck-frame' (Sir T. Wade).]

cangan, sb.: Chin. kangan. See quotations.

1600 some white Cangas of cotton, (which are pieces of cotton-linen so called by the Chinars): R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p 446. 1882 cangan. Fabrics: Chinese coarse cotton cloth. It is in pieces six yards long, nineteen inches wide, and has a fixed currency value. (Knight.): Cassell's Encycl. Dict.

cangeant, sb.: dialectic Fr. = changeant: changing, varying. 1603 The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Decay, p. 116 (1608).

cangia, It.; canja, Eng.: sb.: fr. Arab. qanja: a long covered boat used on the Nile and the Bosp(h)orus.

1790 This sort of vessel is called a Canja, and is one of the most commodious used on any river, being safe, and expeditious at the same time, though at first sight it has a strong appearance of danger. That on which we embarked was about 100 feet from stern to stem, with two masts, main and foremast, and two monstrous Lathre sails: the main-sail yard being about 200 feet in length:

J. BRUCE, Trav., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 43.

1883 He took the only boat available, a mere open "cangia": Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 337/x.

cango, sb.: Jap.: a kind of litter to carry one person.

1876 cangos...consist of round trays fixed beneath poles supported on the shoulders of two men: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, Log-Letters fr. Challenger, p 339.

canion, canyon ($\angle =$), Eng. fr. Sp. cañon; canon, Eng. fr. Fr. canon: sb.: lit. 'tube', 'pipe'; in pl. ornamental rolls placed horizontally at the ends of the legs of breeches.

1583 The Frenche hose...with Cannions annexed, reaching downe beneath their knees: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., sig Ci vº (1585). 1598 a payer of paned hose...drawne out with cloth of silver and canyons to the same...a pair of round hose of panes of silk, laid with silver lace and canons of cloth of silver: Henstowe, Diarry, in F. W. Fairholt's Costume in Eng., Gloss. (1860). 1611 Chausses à queuë de merius, Round breeches with strait cannions: Cotgr. 1623 'its pity that thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of canions; thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish waiting-woman: MIDDLETON, More Dissemblers, i. 4, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 398 (1885).

canna1, sb.: Lat., 'cane', 'reed': a genus of plants of the endogenous order Marantaceae, native in warm climates in both Hemispheres.

1664 sow on the *Hot-bed* such plants as are late bearing Flowers or Fruit in our climate; as...*Myrtle-Berries* (steep'd a while) Capsicum Indicum Canna Indica, &-c.: EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p. 197 (1729). 1767 Canna, Indian shot, or cannacorns: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 743/1 (1803).

canna², It.; canne, Fr.: sb.: a measure of length varying from a little less than six feet to a little more than seven feet; lit. 'cane', in which form the word canne is occasionally found Anglicised.

1598 as great as a vessell of 2. cannes [Indian] measure: Tr F Van Lunschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1. Vol. 1 р. 75 (1885). 1600 A Canna (which is a measure proper to this region, containing two elles) of course cloth is sold for halfe a рессе of gold: Јонн Року, Tr Leo's Hist. Afr, p 61.

canna³, sb.: Sp. caña: a cane. The juego de cañas, or 'game of canes', consisted in throwing canes at one another on horseback.

1651 me-thinks, that not onely in their sports of Cannas and Toros, but even in some more solemn and serious things than those, they are not free from having still somewhat of the Moor: J. Donne, Letters, p 72.

canna fistula, phr.: Late Lat.: cassia fistula (q, v).

1577 greate quantitie of Canafistola: Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol. 21 ro 1589 there is cannafistola for to lade fleetes, very bigge and good.. one of the notablest things in this kingdome, and is a maruellous tree of an admirable vertue: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin, Vol. 11. p. 318 (1854). 1598 The Canna Fistula, which is likewise much used for Purgations, and other such like Medicines: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1. Vol. 11. p. 122 (1885) 1600 The countrey yeeldeth great store of suger, indes of onen, buls and kine, ginger, Cana fistula & Salsa perilha: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 111. p. 449. — there is much sugar, and cana fistula: 1b., p. 466.

cannat: Anglo-Ind. See canaut.

cannequin: $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cannequin, fr. Port. canequin: a kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies, in pieces of about eight ells long.

1598 Cotton Linnen of divers sorts, which are called Cannequins, Boffetas, Iorins, Chautares and Cotonias, which are like Canvas, thereof do make sayles and such like things: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages, Bk. 1. Vol 1. p 60 (1885). 1625 musters of goods landed, the greatest part whereof was Cainkeenes, blue Selas: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol 1. Bk v. p. 660. 1662 Cannequins, black Chelas, blew Assamanis: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk 1 p 21 (1669). 1797 CANNEQUINS...are a proper commodity for trading on the coast of Guinea, particularly about the rivers Senegal and Gambia: Encyc.

[Old Indo-Port. quamdaquy, prob. fr. Mahr. khandaki,=a low-priced kind of cloth.]

*cannibal $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. canibal, dialectic variety of caribal,='a Carib-islander'.

1. a man-eating Carib; hence generally, a man-eating savage.

Savage.

1555 Of the people called Canibales or Anthropophagi, which are accustomed to eate mans fleshe: R. Eden, Newe India, p. 29 (Arber, 1885). abt. 1565 an Island of the Cannybals: J. Sparke, J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage, p. 25 (1878). — In these Islands they being ashoare, found a dead man dryed in a maner whole...so that those sorte of men are eaters of the flesh of men, as well as the Canibals: ib., p. 51. 1584 [See anthropophagi]. 1589 the American, the Perusine and the very Canniball: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, I. v p. 26 (1869). 1600 those barbarous people called Cannibals which feede only vpon raw flesh, especially of men: R. Cawdray, Treas of Similies, p. 237. 1801 Please God, Catay or the Canibals countrie were their abode, rather then so civil a land as England: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent., p. 05. 1604 The Cambals that each others eate: Sharks, Oth., i. 3, 143. 1608 wee found them no Canyballs: Capt. J. Smith, Wis., p. lxxvii. (1884). 1625 these Gagas are the greatest Canibals and Man-eaters that bee in the World: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. II. 8k, vii. D. 974. 1646 Cannibals or Men-eaters: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. x. p. 268 (1686). 1712 a sort of Cannibals in India, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the Nations about them: Spectator, No. 324, Mar. 12, p. 40/12 (Morley).

2. metaph. one who in any way preys on his own kind.

2. metaph. one who in any way preys on his own kind.

1584 The Canibals crueltie, of popish sacrifices exceeding in tyrannie the lewes or Gentiles: R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk. XI. ch. iii. p. 191.

Butchers and Villaines, bloudy Caniballes, | How sweet a Plant haue you vntimely cropt: Shaks, III Hen. VI., v. 5, 61.

1599 if we fed upon one another, we should shoot up a great deal faster, and thrive much better; I refer me to your usurous cannibals, or such like: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., v. 4, Wks, p. 64/2 (1860).

1600 suddenly we were assaulted by the Indians, a warlike kind of people, which are in a maner as Canibals, although they doe not feede vpon mans flesh as Canibals doe: R. Hakluut, Voyages, Vol. III.

1, 474.

1603 Who taxes strange extorts; and (Caniball) | Gnaws to the bones his wretched Subiccts all: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Babylon, p. 332 (1668).

1625 Certainly, if a Man would giue it a hard Phrase, Those that want Frends to open themselues vnto, are Canniballs of their owne Hearts: BACON, Ess., Frendskip, p. 172 (1871).

1630 the vncharitablenesse and ingratitude of those beastly, barbarous, cruell Country Canibals: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. G. 100/16.

1658 Right Canabals that made the Church their Food: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 283 (1687).

1663 Agannst the bloudy Caniball, | Whom they destroy'd both great & small: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 36.

3. an animal that devours its own species.

1845 They all seem to be cannibals; for no sooner was a mouse caught in one of my traps than it was devoured by others: C. Darwin, *Yourn. Beagle*, ch. ix. p. 179.

4. attrib.

? 1582 Oh, flee this Canibal country, this coouetous Island: R. STANY-HURST, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. 111. p. 71 (1880). 1665 to record the variety of tortures here too much used by men-eating Hags of Hell, Canibal-hounds, Capigi, and their death-twanging Bow-strings...what could be the effect, but an odious... remembrance? Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 177 (1677).

*cannon ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. canon.

I. a piece of ordnance, a gun mounted on a carriage; sometimes used collectively.

1525 5 gret gonnes of brasse called cannons, besides sondery other fawcons: T MAGNUS, in State Papers, IV 325. [N E D.] 1559 both armies were in sigte of other within shot of canon: KNOX, Let, in McCrie's Life, p 424 (1855) 1562 he herde him shote of certaine Cannones: J Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), in 37 vo [1567 all the horrible and tempestuous soundes: canoned forth oute of the greatest bombardes. Painter, Pal Pleas, Vol I Pt. 1 p 246 (Hazlitt) 1577—87 The next daie the Frenchmen with five double canons and three culverings began a batterie, from the Sandhils: Holinshed, Chron., Vol III. p. 1735/2 1590 And with their cannons, mouth'd like Orcus' gulf, | Batter the walls: Marlowe, I Tamburd, Wks. p. 20/1 (1865). 1591 his castle being: taken by force of cannon: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Vol 1 p. 19 (1847). 1596 thou hast talk'd. Of Basiliskes, of Canon, Culvern: Shaks, I Hen IV, in 3, 56 1600 Then, a Soldier: Seeking the bubble Reputation | Euen in the Canons mouth: — As V. L. It, ii 7, 153. 1641 They have also power to. dispose of ye cannons and artillery in ye North: Evelvy, Corresp., Vol. Iv p. 66 (1872). 1648 the works furnished with four brass cannon: — Diary, Vol. I. p. 65. 1646 That which the murdring Cannon cannot force... Love can: Fanshawe, Tr Paster Fido, p. 221 (1647).

2. the etymological sense, a tube, the bore of a hollow cylinder.

1588 How long the canon or concauitie of every Peece of Artillene ought to bee: Lucar, Tr. Tartaglia's Arte Shooting, 30 [N E D] 1611 Trajectoire, The cannon, or taile of a perfuming funnell: Cotgr.

a smooth round bit, also called cannon-bit.

1590 menage faire | His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt Spens. F. Q., I. vir. 37. 1598 Cannone... a cannon of a horses bit: Florio. 161: Canon...also, a Canon-bitt for a horse: Cotgr.

- 4. Billiards (properly a distinct word corrupted fr. carrom, short for carambole), a stroke in which the striker's ball hits the other two balls, either at the same time, or one after the other.
- 5. attrib. and in combinations, as in cannon-ball, cannon-proof, cannon-shot.

1590 How those were hit by pelting cannon-shot | Stand staggering like a quivering aspen leaf: Marlowe, I Tamburl., Wks., p. 15/2 (1865) 1591 These haughtie wordes of hers | Haue battred me like roaring Cannon-shot: Shaks., I Hen. VI., iii. 3, 79. 1595 The Spanish Navie came within the reach | Of Cannon shot: G. Markham, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 65 (1871).

cannon: Eng. fr. Lat. See canon.

cannonade $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. cannonata, or Sp. canonada: a continued discharge of cannon against an enemy.

1562 the faire Cannonade, harquebuzade and such lyke: J. Shute, Two Comm (Tr.), ii. fol. 36 vo. 1743—7 the Admiral gave the signal for beginning the cannonade: TINDAL, Contin. Rapin, Vol 1. p. 664/x (1751).

cannoneer $(\angle = \angle)$, cannonier, sb.: Eng. fr. It. cannoniere, or Fr. canonnier: an artilleryman employed in discharging cannon, a gunner.

1562 halfe cannonnes, falconers and passe volantes...and prouided a great number of cannoniers to vse them: J. Shute, True Comm. (Tr.), ii. fol. 57 ro. 1579 how far off such Cannoniers are from the first Elements of that Science: Digges, Stratiot, p. 188. 1598 Cannoniere, a cannoniere or a gunner: Florio. 1626 Canonier, One which shooteth in great Ordnance: Cockeram, Pt 1. (2nd Ed.). 1639 The Compleat Cannonier; or the Gunner's Guide: J. ROBERTS, Title.

cannonera, Sp. cañonera; cannon(i)er(e), Eng. fr. Sp. cañonera: sb.: an embrasure, a place for a cannon in a bulwark. Anglicised as cannon(e)ry.

1532 a bulwerke to be made...with cannoners in the same: Chronicle of Calais, p. 127 (1846). 1591 the Counterscarpe therof, doth prohibite the flankes or Cannonieres, which defende the bothome of the ditch: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 327. 1598 the Cannoneras of the flankers, which are to guarde this bulwarke: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v. p. 130. — Cannonera, a Spanish word, and is the place or roome where the Cannon is placed in a bulwarke: id. Table.

cannula, canula, sb.: Lat. cannula, ='small reed', 'small pipe', dim. of canna, ='reed': a small tube introduced into a cavity or tumor or into the bladder, as a passage for fluid; also a small tube generally of silver or aluminium introduced into the trachea after tracheotomy as a passage for the breath.

1684 Let a Cannula be made of a Linnen Rag besmear'd with White Wax: Tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit., xiv. 484. [N E.D.] 1738 Cannula, or Canula, in chirurgery, a little tube, or pipe, which the chirurgeons leave in wounds and ulcers: Chambers, Cycl. 1888 The doctors in inserting the new cannula yesterday took the opportunity of examining the wound: Standard, May 10, p. 5/5.

*canoe (= \(\mu\)), canoa, sb.: fr. Sp. canoa, fr. Haytian canoa: a kind of light boat in use amongst uncivilised nations, generally propelled by paddles, orig. applied to the boats of the

W. Indian aborigines; also, 18, 19 cc. a small boat propelled by paddle made and used amongst civilised nations. The spelling cance is an early French form, but it may be due to an Anglicised pl. cances.

an Anglicised pl. canoes.

1555 Theyr custome is to go fyue, syxe, or seuen, or more in one of theyr Canoas or barkes erly in the mornynge to sume place in the sea: R EDEN, Decades, Sect if p. 213 (1885) abt 1865 [See almadia] 1589 many canoas that came thether (the which be small barkes or botes made all of one peece). R. Parke, Tr Mendosa's Hist. Chin, Vol. 11 p. 257 (1854) 1600 wee were all perswaded that we had seene a Canoa rowing along the shoare: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 90 1607 spying 8 salvages in a Canoa: Capt J Smith, Wes., p. xil (1884) — Cannow: the, p. kii. — Cannoa: the, p. lav. 1608 Canowes: the, p. to 1613 Canoes which is a kind of Boate they have made in the forme of an Hoggs trough But sumwhat more hollowed in: the p. cxiv 1614 they espied a Cannoae and two men in it a fishing. R Coverte, Voyage, p. 6 1625 My Pinnasse took three of the actors in a small Canonow: Purchas, Pighymns, Vol. 1 Bk iv p. 5to bef. 1627 China also, and the great Atlantis, (that you call America) which have now but Junks, and Canoas, abounded then in tall Ships: Bacon, New Atlantis, p. 12 (1658) 1634 Their Canoes or Boats are hued out of one tree, and capable of three naked men: Sir Th. Herrer, Thue, p. 25. 1705 with which and Palm-Oil about an hundred Canoas are daily laden at Mouree: Tr. Bosman's Cuinea, Let. iv p. 54. 1719 he had the other canoe in the creek: De For. Rob. Crusce, p. 252 (1858). 1731 small Boats or Canoes: Medley, Tr. Rolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 1 p. 78. 1748 on board a canoe that lay alongside: Smollett, Rod Rand, ch. xxxv Wks, Vol. 1 p. 229 (1817). 1765 Their canoes were rendered very leaky: Maj. R. Rogers, Journals, p. 7 1817 a Gondola. Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe. | Where none can make out what you say or do: Byron, Beppo, xix 1878 The jury expressed an opinion that the Rob Roy canoes were dangerous, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death". Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 7/4. [St] 1887 The voyage was performed by him on a "lakatoi," a cumbersome native craft, consisting of a numb

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. canoa, 17 c. cannoa, can(n)ow(e), cannooe, cano(o), canno(e), canot (Fr.), 17 c.—19 c. canoe, 18 c. canoo.

*canon (Δ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. canon, fr. Gk. κανών,='rule'. The forms canun, canoun, canoun, are fr. Old Fr. canun. Ecclesiastical meanings date from 13 c. or earlier.

1. Eccles. a rule, a law of the Church, the canon = canon law, i. e. ecclesiastical law.

1489 The cannot deffendeth expressly al manere of bataille and violent hurt: CAXTON, Fapies of A., IV ix 254 [N. E. D.] 1509 Whiche of theyr maners vnstable ar and frayle | Nought of Lawe Ciuyl knowinge nor Canon: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol I. p. 25 (1874). abt. 1522 Strawe for lawe canon, | Or for the lawe common: J SKELTON, Wks., Vol II p. 39 (1843). 1562 the dregges of Poperie with their Canons & Decrees: J. PILKINGTON, Abdyas, sig. Ee v. vol. 1588 the decrees of godly canons: UDALL, Den. of Truth, ch. xix. p. 81 (1880) 1601 selfe-loue, which is the most inhibited sinne in the Cannon: SHAKS, All's Well, i. x, 158. 1644 crowding free consciences and Christian liberties into canons and precepts of men: MILTON, Areof, p. 69 (1868). 1659 We turn this Canon against the Canoneers, and easily prove that the Papist cause is utterly lost, if the Catholick Church be Judge: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, ch. xvii. p. 7z.

I a. the books of Scripture which are received as inspired according to the decree of the Church as distinguished from the Apocrypha; the list of canonical books; metaph. any set of sacred books sanctioned by authority.

abt. 1400 in the bigynnyng of canon, that is, of the bok of Genesis: Wycliffite Bible, Apocal., Prol. 1619 they...which obtrude vpon the Canon, Apocryphall Writings: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch lxvi p 666. 1675 the taking of forged Oracles into the Sibylline Canon: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. vi. § 4, p. 60.

ι*δ*. a canonical book.

1483 Saynt John that saith in his canone, We have, &c.: CAXTON, Gold. Leg., 25/3. [N. E. D.]

I c. the part of the Mass between the Preface and the Pater, containing the words of consecration.

bef. 1300 Pe first mess pat sent petre sang, Was par pan na canon lang Bot pater-noster in paa dais, Na langer canon was, it sais: Cursor Mundi, 21190. [N. E. D.]

2. gen. a law, rule, formula, axiom, principle.

abt. 1386 But certes I suppose that Auycen | Wroot neuere in no Canon ne in o fen: Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, C. T, 12824. 1485 an autentyke book named myrrour hystoryal, as by the canonnes and some other bookes which make mencyon of the werke folowyng: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 2 (1881). 1588 Such rules, maximaes, canons, axions. or howsoever you tearme them: Fraunce, Lawiers Log, I. ii 7 vo. 1600 the Pontificiall canons and laws: Holland, Tr. Lvvy, Bk xxx. p. 740. Shaks., Cortol., i. 10, 26.

3. Math. a general rule, a table of calculations.

1391 lok how many howres thilke coniunction is fro the Midday of the day precedent, as shewith by the canoun of thi kalender: Chaucer, Astrol., p. 41 (1872).

1598 Rules or Canons for the Elections of workes: F. WITHER, Tr. Dariot's Astrolog., sig. R 4 v.

1816 the mathematical canons such as Polycletus invented give the measure of the principal parts of the body: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 63.

4. a standard, a criterion.

1603 the very Canon rule, and paterne of all vertue: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut Mor., p 33 bef 1631 of the diseases of the mind there is no Criterium, no Canon, no rule: J. Donne, Poems, p 284 (1669). 1816 In order to transmit to posterity infallable principles of design, a single statue was made in which they were all included, and upon that account called the rule or canon: J. DALLAWAY, Of Stat & Sculpt., p. 98.

5. Mus. name formerly applied to musical signs; a species of composition written according to strict rule (hence the term), in which the different voices take up the same melody, one after another, either at the same or at a different pitch.

after another, either at the same or at a different pitch.

1596 The third by Cannons set to songs, as it increases in Dupla, Tripla, Quadrupla, &c or a briefe by a large, or a Sembriefe by a long Pathway to Mus., sg D ii v. — It [Diminution] is a certaine decreasing of the naturall value of notes and rests, by certaine signes or canons, and is signified four evales. The first by a line cutting the circle or semcircle: 2b, sig D ii v. 1597 an example whereof you have in this Canon following wherein also I have broken the plainsong of purpose, and caused it to answer in Fuge as a third part to the others: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 99. — if you sing the leading part an eight higher, your Canon wil bee in hypodiatessaron: 1b., p 100. 1698 On the Division of the Monochord or Section of the Musical Canon: Dr. J Wallis, in Phil. Trans. Abr., Vol. iv. p 240.

Various technical uses, as in Printing, the name of a type equal to four-line pica.

*cañon, canyon $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. cañon,='tube', 'pipe': applied in the west of N. America to the vast deep ravines or gorges, often with precipitous sides, at the bottom of which in many cases, a river or stream flows.

1846 halted at noon in a ravine, or canon, 6,486 feet above the sea: A. WISLIZENUS, Tour N. Mexico, p. 15 (1848). 1851 I suspect this cave is nothing more than the canon, or opening of some long deserted mine: Herndon, Amazon, Pt. 1. p. 73 (1854). 1876 the same unearthly yell rolled up from the canon: Earl of Dunraven, Great Duide, ch. ix p. 373 1888 We may not, for instance, agree with him in referring the canons of Western North America to initial fissures: Athenaeum, Nov. 3, p. 595/3.

canōpus, sh.: Lat. fr. Gk. $K\acute{a}\nu\omega\pi\sigma s$, name of a city in the Delta of the Nile: (a) name of the bright star 'a' in the southern constellation Argo navis; also, (b) a kind of ancient Egyptian vase, chiefly used for holding the entrails of the dead who were embalmed.

a. 1594 With brows as bright as fair Erythea | That darks Canopus with her silver hue: GREENE, Orlando Fur, p. 102/2, l. 37 (1861). 1842 Lamps which out-burn'd Canopus: Tennyson, Dream F Wom, 146. 6. 1704 the learned German author,...who had probably never seen anything of a household god, more than a canopus: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 466 (Bohn,

*cantabile, adj. and sb.: It., 'fit for singing'.

I. adj.: in an easy flowing style, suitable for singing.

1724 CANTABILE, is to play in a Kind of Singing or Chanting Manner: Short Explic. of For Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1884 Hubert's 'Invocation to Sleep,'—a brief but pleasing piece of cantabile writing: Daily News, Apr. 30,

2. sb.: a style suitable for singing; a composition or movement in this style.

1788 Tho her sportive cantabilies win us: J WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin), Childr Thespis, 137 (1792). [N. E. D.] 1856 It expresses them admirably in its cantabile: Mrs C Clarke, Tr. Berlios' Instr., 81. [ib.]

cantābit vacuus coram lātrone viātor, phr.: Lat.: the traveller with empty pockets will sing [feel unconcerned] before a robber. Juv., x. 22.

1593 'Tis an old said saying ..that Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator: Peele, Edw. I., p. 401/1, l. 21 (1861).

cantambanco, pl. cantambanchi, -qui, sb.: It.: "Cantinbanco, a mountibanke, a ballad-singer" (Florio). Anglicised as cantabank.

1589 small and popular Musickes song by these Cantabanqui vpon benche and barrels heads: Puttenham, Eng Poes., II. ix. [x.] p. 96 (1869). 183 He was no tavern cantabank: Sir H. Taylor, Artevelde, I. iii. i. [N. E. D.]

*cantar $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. cantaro, or Sp. cantara, fr. Arab. qintār, ='a weight of a hundred pounds', 'a quintal' (g, v), and fr. Lat. cantharus, ='a tankard'. The Arab. name for the weight was assimilated to the native It. and Sp. names for a measure of capacity.

1. a measure of weight of varying value, used on the shores of the Mediterranean.

1555 [See bahar]. 1599 The waight there is called a Cantare for fine wares, as mettals refined, and spices: R. Hakluyr, Voyagas, Vol. 11. i. p. 176. 1600 Oliues are sold among them for a duckat and a halfe the Cantharo, which measure containent a hundred pounds Italian: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 120. 1615 Kantar, Kintar, Cantarus, an hundred weight. The greatest weight amongst the Arabians of Barbary, containing an hundred pound weight: W. BEDWELL, Afrab. Trudg. — Now an hundred Rethels do make a Cantar, or Kintar as some do pronounce it, that is an hundred weight: ib., s.v. Rethi.

1625 one Bahar of Cloues, which amounteth to foure Cantari, and six pound weight; and one Cantar is a hundred pound weight: Purchas, Pilerims, Vol I. Bk. II. p 44 1650 fifty cantaras of Powder. Howell, Tr Giraff's Hist. Rev Napl., p 64. 1797 Cantar is also an Egyptian weight, which is de nominated a quintal, and consists of an hundred or of an hundred and fifty rotolos Encyc Brit 1819 weighing full half a kantar: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III ch. i. p. 20 (1820) 1836 The rull is about 15½ oz., and the oock'ckak, nearly 2½ lbs, avoirdupois The ckunta'r is 100 rulls: E W. Lane, Mod. Egypt, Vol. II p. 8.

2. a measure of capacity in Italy and Spain of about 32 pints English (Spanish wine measure).

1780—6 Cantar [in Spain] wine measure, is about two gallons. Balley. 1797 Cantaro is also a Spanish liquid measure, in use especially at Alicant, containing three gallons. Cantaro is also a measure of capacity, used at Cochin, containing four rubies, the rubi 32 rotolos. Encyc Brit

[The Arab. qintar is fr. a shortened Syr. form of Lat. centēnārium (Frankel, Aram. Fremdworte, p. 203).]

*cantata, sb.: It., 'song': a dramatic composition set to music, orig. for a single voice, now with solos and choruses, a short oratorio or a short lyric drama without action.

a short oratorio or a short lyric drama without action.

1724 CANTATA, is a Piece of Vocal Musick, for one, two, three, or more Voices, and sometimes with one or more Instruments of Musick, of any Sort or Kind, composed after the Manner of Operas, consisting of Grave Parts and Airs intermixed one with another. Short Explic of For Wds, in Mus Bks. 1759

Never was anything so crowded as the House last night for the Prussian canata: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III p 205 (1857).

1777 quite disgusted at the numberless subscriptions we are pestered with, for cantatas, sonatas, and a thousand other things: Lord Chesterfield, Lett. (Tr. fr Fr,) Bk I. No. xxxv Misc Wks, Vol. II p 110 (1777).

1820 whose admirable cantatas have furnished ideas to a vast number of his successors: Edun. Rev., Vol 33, p. 369.

1823 a cantata, which is still a feeling and a fearful picture of the trials: Ladv Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. iv. p. 81 (1855)

1883 the production of Dr Arnold's sacred cantata Sennacherib: Daily News, Sept. 7, p. 5/4.

*Cantāte, sb.: properly 2nd pers. pl. imperat. act. of Lat. cantāre, = 'to sing': name (taken from the first word of the Lat. version) of Psalm xcviii. used as a canticle in the evening service of the Church of England, as an alternative to the Magnificat.

1550 now we may synge Cantate, | And crowe Confitebor with a joyfull Jubilate: Kynge, Johan, p. 65 (1838).

cantatore, sb.: It.: a male singer. Anglicised as cantator, 1866 [N.E.D.].

1876 STAINER & BARRETT

*cantatrice, sb.: It. or Fr.: a female professional singer. 1827 The supper of Machiavel at Florence, with the cantatrice, la Barbara: Edin. Rev., Vol 46, p. 373 1877 a cantatrice, who had left the stage: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch iii. p. 31 (1883)

*canteen ($\angle \mu$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cantine,='a sutler's shop', 'a bottle-case'.

1. a sutler's shop, a place where liquor, &c. is sold to soldiers.

1744 I took him to the Canteen, and gave him what he would drink: M. Bishop, Life & Adv, 138. [N. E. D.]

2. a mess chest, a chest containing apparatus and utensils for preparing an officers' mess.

1817 Next follow the mules, with the tents and canteens: Keatinge, Trav, II. 6. [N E. D.] 1882 Abu Nakhleh was clearing up and packing the canteen in our tent: S. M. Palmer, in Macmillan's Mag., Vol. XLVII p 193/1 (1883).

a soldier's bottle for carrying liquor.

1744 The soldiers...ran into the Water and after they had filled their Bellies, filled their Canteens: M. Bishop, Life & Adv., 8. [N. E. D.] 1807 Till the bottom is seen | Of each can and canteen: Beressord, Miseries, Vol. II. p 239 (5th Ed). 1885 a trooper of the right Hussars generously brought him a canteen of hot tea: Daily News, Feb 14, p 5/5.

canter, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp.: a kind of Spanish fishing-boat.

1600 certaine Canters which were Spanish fishermen, to whom we gaue chase...wee tooke with vs one of theirs which they called Canters, being of the burden of 40 tunnes or thereabouts: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol III. p. 731.

*cantharides, sb. pl.: Lat., pl. of cantharis,='blistering fly', 'green worm which feeds on vines and roses', fr. Gk. κανθαρίς.

catoria, commonly called Spanish Fly; also applied to other green insects and grubs. The Mid. Eng. cantharide is fr. Fr.

1541 gryllettes blacke flesshe flyes or cantarides: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. Y iii vo. 1600 Cantharides, a certaine greene and venemous worme, or file, vsually feedeth you wheate when it waxeth ripe or on Roses in their pride: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 240. 1634 Here be the flies that are called Chantharides, so much esteemed of Chirurgions, with divers kinds of Butterflies: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 47.

2. the drug consisting of dried Spanish Flies, or Cantharides vesicatoriae, used for blisters, and internally as a diuretic, &c. Also, metaph.

diuretic, &c. Also, metaph.

1525 ye shall gyue them this medecynes of Cantarides that dryueth oute through the vryne the melancolyous blode: Tr Jeroma of Brianswick's Surgery, sig F 1 vo/2 — Take Cantarides/that is greate and olde/ and therof cut away the heedes foote & fatnes. vb 1551 corrosyues made of the fiyes called chantarydes: W Turner, Hirro, sig C in vo 1563 the beastes that be called Cantharidis: W Warde, Tr Alessio's Secr., Pt II foll. 8 vo. — make also powder of Cantharides: to, 161. 49 vo. 1586 Likewise he compareth it to the fites called Cantharides: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 459
1589 Take Cantarides, Hares greace, & leaven, mine them together as a salve: A M., Tr Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke, p 2021 1601 I, you whorson cantharides? was 't 1? B. Jonson, Poetast., v 3, Wks. p. 344 (1616). 1607
poysoned with French green fives called Cantharides: Topset., Foury, Beasts, p. 252 1627 Bacon, Nat. Hist, Cent. i. § 95 1680 a pound of ambergits, and half a peck | Of fishes call'd cantharides: Massinger, Putture, iv. 2, Wks., p. 231/2 (1839). 1685 they cuppd him and put on severall blistering plasters of cantharides. Hatton Correct, Vol II p. 51 (1878) 1779 such a sentimental writer would be so gross as to make cantharides one of the ingredients of a love-potion for enamouring Telemachus. Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VII p. 174 (1858).

Cantharo: It. See Cantar.

cantharo: It. See cantar.

canthus, bl. canthi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κανθòs: a corner of

1646 they open at the inward Canthus or greater Angle of the eye: Sir Th Brown, Pseud Ep, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 143 (1686) 1842 the canthus or angle of the eye is fixed immoveably and no working of passion can alter it: Sir C. Brill. Expression, p. 151 (1847). 1887 There is slight exaggeration in the size of the inner canthi of the eyes: Athenaeum, Jan. 8, p. 71/2.

cantica, Lat., 'songs'; cantics, Eng. fr. Lat.: sb.: Cantica Canticorum, or Song of Solomon.

bef. 1300 pe pridde book aftır [pe] two l Cantica men callep hit so | A noteful boke of holy writt: Cursor Mundi, 8472.

Rogers' Agric. & Prices, Vol. III. p. 570.

Psalme, and S. Augustine, de spir & lit. alleage for example the Cantickes, which some for their owne pleasure haue very disorderly applyed: Siz Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. XXX. p. 140.

Cantica Canticorum, phr.: Lat., lit. 'song of songs': name of the Song of Solomon.

1581 amonge the iewes, though it were prohibited to children untill they came to rype yeres to reade the bokes of Genesis, of the inges, Castica Castica-runs, and some parte of the boke of Ezechiel: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. I. ch. xiii. Vol. I. p. 130 (1880).

*cantilēna, sb.: Lat. or It.: the air of a musical composition; in old Church song, the plain song or canto fermo (q. v.); a ballad.

1776 she thought me (like Handel) too ambitious of displaying my talent of working parts and subjects, and added, that my cantilena was often rude: J. Collier, Mus Tran., p. 90.

1837 They are sung in a sort of recitative, monotonous cantilena style, which is not very pleasant as music: C. Mac Farlane, Bandstit & Robbers, p. 23.

1835 The scena consists of a declamatory recitative followed by a fine and broad cantilena: Athenaum, Aug. 29, p. 281/z.

cantinière, sò.: Fr.: female keeper of a canteen.

1864 She was cantinière to the Trente-septième: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 127.

*canto, so.: It, 'song'. In Eng. pl. cantoes.

1. a division of a long poem, as of the Books of Spenser's Faerie Queene, 1590-6.

Faerie Queene, 1590—6.

1591 I haue cut short some of his Cantos, in leaning out many states of them: Siz John Harnsgron, Apol. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol II. p. 144 (1815).

1596 what befell her in that theevish wonne, | Will in another Canto better be begome: Spens, F. Q., vi. x. 44.

1640 Wherefore my troubled mind is now in pain | Of a new burth, which this one Canto 'Il not contain: H. More, Psyck, III. iv. 42, p. 185 (1647).

1670 and accordingly to divide it into Five Books...and every Book into several Castiós: Dryden, Ess. on Heroick Plays, Wis, Vol. I. p. 383 (1701).

1748 Your Poem, of which I have read the first Canto: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Misc. Wis., Vol. II. App., p. 18 (1777).

1756 an heroic poem. The four first cantos are by much the best: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 12 (1857).

1750 how many cantos this may extend, I know not, nor whether (even if I live) I shall complete it: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p. 127 (1832).

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2. a ballad, a song.

1603 To heare a Canto of Elizae's death: G. Fletcher, Death of Eliza, iii. [N. E. D.] 1634 and after the violent expression of many a hideous bellowing and groaning, he makes a stop, and then all the auditors with one voice utter a short Canto: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 83.

3. the melody of a musical composition, the upper voiceparts in concerted music.

1724 CANTO, a Song, or the Treble Part thereof: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1839 The French have no taste for 'canto', and prefer declamatory music and exaggerated sentiment: In H. Greville's Diary, p. 139.

canto concertante, phr.: It., lit. 'song in concert'. See quotation.

1724 CANTO CONCERTANTE, is the Treble of the little Chorus, or the Part that sings throughout: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

canto fermo, phr.: It., lit. 'firm song': simple melody, plain song; orig. plain ecclesiastical chant.

1889 The first verse of the ancient chorale forms a sort of canto fermo for the sopranos: Athenœum, Mar. 9, p. 321/2.

canto ripieno, phr.: It., lit. 'replenishing song'. See

1724 CANTO RIPIENO, is the Treble of the grand Chorus, or that which sings only now and then in some particular Places: Short Explic. of For. Wds. 11 Mus. Bhs

*canton¹ ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. canton,='a corner', 'a Hundred', 'a precinct', or 'circular territory'.

1. an angle, a corner.

1534 When I kept the Cantons, jetted in the streetes: Lord Berners, Gold Bk M. Aurel., xv. [N. E. D.] 1601 the very canton and angle of Bosota: Holland, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk 4, ch. 3, Vol. 1 p. 73. 1615 in a canton of the wall ..there is a clift in the rocke: Geo. Sandyr, Trau., D. 191. [C. E. D.]

I a. Herald. a small division in a corner of a shield, generally in the dexter, less than a quarter of the shield.

1572 Whan yee shall see anye token abated, by the dignitie of the Canton: Bossewell, Armorie, it. 39. [N.E.D.] 1662 The king gave us the arms of England to be borne in a canton on our arms: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 389

1 b. a piece, a part, a cantle; a division of a long poem (by confusion with canto).

1601 a square piece or canton of the fish Tunie salted and condited: Holland, Tr Plis. N. H., Bk. 32, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 434 1609 Troia Britanica, or Great Britanies Troy. A Poem deuided mto XVII. seuerall Cantons: Heywood, Title. [N. E. D.] 1686 another piece of Holbem's...in which, in six several cantons, the several parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented: Burnet, Trav., p. 255 (Ord MS). [L.]

2. a division of a country, a district, esp. one of the confederated divisions of Switzerland.

federated divisions of Switzerland.

1522 there is such discencion, discorde, and actuall warre between the Cantons there: J. Clerk, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. cxii. p. 312 (1846)
1573 a certaine canton or quarter of the country of Attica. NORTH, Tr. Plutatria, p. 86 (1612).

1586 I have seeme this same lawe of the collar observed in certain Cantons of Zusserland: Sir Edw. Horry, Polit. Duc. of Truth, ch. xxxiii, p. 154.

1692 The four Protestant Cantons: Relay. Wolton, p. 687 (1685).

1601 The fourth Canton or region of Italie: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 3, ch. 12, Vol. 1. p. 64.

1620 In some Cantons also of Bohemia: Berny, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 3 (1676).

1646 of the fourteen Cantons half be Roman Catholics: Evelivin, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 245 (1822).

1646 of the fourteen Cantons half be Roman Catholics: Evelivin, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 245 (1822).

1646 of the fourteen Cantons half be Roman Catholics: Evelivin, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 245 (1822).

16470 Therefore it is no discredit to your Profession, that as the Atlainans in Greece of old, and the Sutisers in the Cantons at this Day are often Auxiliaries of both sides in a pitcht Battail: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1 124, p. 173 (1693).

1686 some Cantons of the Kingdom of Granada: Acct. Persec. of Protest in France, p. 42.

1704 Jack. put himself in possession of a whole canton: Swiff, Tale of a Tub, Wiss., p. 27/2 (1865).

1746 inform yourself daily of the nature of the government and constitution of the Thirteen Cantons: Lord Chestrephill, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 82, p. 183 (1774).

1763 We are on the edge of the Iriquois cantons: Father Charlevoix, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 136.

1864 Monsieur Constant came...from one of the cantons bordering upon Italy: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 98.

canton², sb.: perhaps a variety of Eng. cantion or canzon (q. v.), affected by canto: a song.

1601 Write loyal cantons of contemned love | And sing them loud even in the dead of night: SHAKS., Tw. Nt., i. 5, 289.

*cantonnier, sb.: Fr.: a laborer employed in keeping roads in repair (so many to each canton).

1832 The houses of the cantonniers, who had been in earlier days stationed for the relief of travellers, were now devoted to the cultivation of the mosses and ferns of the province: Blackwood's Mag., Vol. 3x, p. 93x. 1868 a perfect army of cantonniers and their attendant sweepers are at work for ten hours per day: Morning Star, Jan. 16.

cantor $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. cantor.

r. a singer.

1609 A Musician to a Cantor, is as a Prator to a Cryer: Douland, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 4.

2. a precentor (q, v).

1588 The Cantor of S. Davids: LELAND, Itim., v. 26. [N.E.D.]

cantore, sb.: It.: a singer.

1794 CANTORE, a Singer, or Songster: One that sings: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bhs.

cantoris, sb.: Lat., gen. of cantor, = 'singer', 'precentor': often used attrib. in the phr. cantoris-side, i.e. the precentor's side (generally the north) of a cathedral or collegiate church, opposed to decani-side or dean's side; the use is extended to any sacred building in which the singing is antiphonal.

cantref, cantrev (\angle =), sb.: Welsh cant, ='hundred', tref, ='town', 'dwelling-place'; early Anglicised as cantred: a division of land, a Hundred, a district containing a hundred townships.

1606 Wales, that had neere as many Kings as Cantrefes in times past: Warner, Albun's Eng., xv. xcni, 375 (1612) [N.E. D.] 1656 Cantred or rather Cantref signifies an hundred villages: BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1797 Encyc

cantus, cantum (acc.), sb.: Lat.: song, treble voice. See

1481 what was it. prose or ryme. metre or verse... I trowe it was cantum. for I herde you synge: CAXTON, Reynard the Fox, ch. xxvii p 63 (1880) 1597 In this Cantus there is no difficultie if you sing your Semibreefes three Minyms a peece: Th Morley, Mus., p. 20. 1887 The work is written for cantus, altus, and tenor—a rather unusual combination of voices: Athenæum, June 25,

canvasado, canvisado: Eng. fr. Sp. See camisado.

canvis(s)ado, canvizado, sb.: perhaps a corruption of camisado (q. v.): a term of fencing, a counter-check direct.

1601 The one of them proferring the canuszado, or counterchecke directly vnto the other: Deacon & Walker, Spirits & Dev., 312. [N. E. D.] 1605 Holo, holo' thou hast given me the canvissado: Heywood, Troubles Q Eliz., Wks., I. 225 (1874). [tb.]

canyon: Eng. fr. Sp. See cañon.

canzon, sb.: Eng. fr. It. canzone: song, ballad, canzone.

1590 My canzon was written in no such humor: Lodge, Euphues Gold. Leg, in Shaks Wks, vi. 37 (Halliw.). [N. E. D.] 1665 The Canzon was this: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 395 (1677). 1742 a canzon of Guarin, beginning thus, Cor mio del, &c: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol 11 p. 207 (1826). 1764 I have not chosen this canzon for the beauty and elegance of thought and expression: Smollett, France & Italy, xxi. Wks, Vol. v. p. 416 (1817)

*canzona (pl. canzone), canzone (pl. canzoni), sb.: It.: song, ballad; a form of measured melody less strict than a madrigal; also, applied to instrumental pieces. In Mod. It. the meaning of canzone has been modified, = 'canticle'. 'hymn'.

'hymn'.

1589 Petrarch hath giuen vs examples hereof in his Canzoni: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., II. x [x1.] p. 100 (1869). 1590 Canzone [heading]: Greene, Poems, p. 20612 (1861). 1724 CANZONE, in general signifies a Song or Tune. If this Word is fixed to a Piece of Vocal Musick, it signifies much the same as the Word Cantata: But if fixed to a Piece of Instrumental Musick, it then signifies much the same as the Word Sonata or Suonata: Short Explic. of For. Was. in Mus. Bks. 1823 accompanying voices which for ever sang the fashionable canzoni of Cambio Donato and of the Prince di Venusa: Ladv Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. iii. p. 30 (1855). 1865 she began to sing one of the sweet, gay, familiar canzone of Figaro: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 70. 1887 such longer Canzoni are often called 'versi intercalari' from the recurring burden which cuts into the midst of the sense of each verse: Miss R. H. Busk, Folksongs of Italy, p. 28. 1888 There is a canzone. which has a certain celebrity from the fact that Petrarch has borrowed its first line in a canzone of his own: Athenceum, Jan. 14, p. 46/2. canzone of his own: Athenæum, Jan. 14, p. 46/2.

canzonet ($\angle = \angle$), Eng. fr. It. canzonetta (not in Florio, 1598); canzonetta, It.: sb.: a little song, short song.

1598); canzonetta, It.: sb.: a little song, short song.

1588 let me supervise the canzonet [a short poem]: Shaks., L. L. L., iv. 2, 124. 1590 Canzonets, or little shorte Songs to Foure Voyces, celected out of the best and approued Italian Authors: Th. Morley, Title. 1597 Madrigals, Canzonets, and such like: — Mus., p. 24. 1598 Canzona, Canzone, a song, a canzonet, a ballad, a dittie, a laye, a roundelay, a virelaye Florio 1600 B. Jonson, Cymih. Rev., iv. 5, Wks., p. 234 (1616). 1696 Canzonat, (Ital.) one of the most usual dispositions of Italian Lyrick Poesie, in which every several Stanza answers, both as to the number and measure of the Verses, the every Canzonat varies in both at pleasure: Phillips, World of Words. 1724 CANZONETTA, is a little Song or Tune, Cantata, or Sonata: Short Explic of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1807 these cradle-canzonettes: Beresford, Museries, Vol. II. p. 177 (5th Ed.). 1811 spin canzonettas for Vauxhall: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 62 (1832). 1847 She wept her true eyes blind for such a one, | A rogue of canzonets and serenades: Tennyson, Princ., v. Wks., Vol IV. p. 97 (1886). 1854 Percy sings a Spanish seguidila, or a German lied, or a French romance, or a Neapolitan canzonet: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 259 (1879).

canzoniere, sb.: It.: a maker of songs, a singer of songs. 1886 The Altissimo never once affords us the pure thrill of beauty which we get from any popular Italian canzoniere: Athenœum, Aug. 28, p. 265/3.

caoul: Arab. See caul.

*caoutchouc (" 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. caoutchouc, fr. a word meaning 'juice of a tree', in the dialect of the Indians of the province of Mainas in Ecuador: india-rubber, an elastic gum consisting of the inspissated milky juice of certain euphorbiaceous trees, chiefly produced on the river Amazon in S. America from the Siphonia elastica.

1775 An elastic gum bottle, otherwise called boradchio or caout-choue: Phil.

Trans., Vol. LXVI. p. 258. 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1799 the solution of caoutchoue, or elastic gum: Med. & Phys. Yourn., Vol. II. p. 83. 1835—6
Others suppose the ventricles of the heart to dilate in consequence of elasticity, in the same manner as a bag of caoutchoue does after being compressed with some

degree of force: Todd, Cyc. Anat. and Phys., Vol. 1 p 656/2. 1865 Caoutchouc. 1s used as a varnish for water proofing purposes: J. WYLDE, in Circ. Sc., 1.419/2. 1886 A sheet of caoutchouc was kept in a state of tension: Athenæum, Sept 4, p. 298/1.

*capable (#==), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. capable.

I. able to take in or to hold.

1571 This transfygured, bodye is also capable of two internall spheres Digges, Pantom, iv. vxv. Gg ij [N. E D] 1601 Phasis [the River] was capable of great ships: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 6, ch. 4, Vol. 1. p. 177. 1620 an Hall, capable to receive about 200 persons: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 51 (1676).

1 a. able to perceive.

1561 Only those things be painted and grauen wherof our eies are capable: T Norton, Calvin's Inst, 1 26 [N.E.D.] 1588 if their daughters be capable, I will put it to them. Shaks, L. L. L. iv. 2, 82. 1589 Arrogancie is Lynx-eyed into advantage, Enuie capable of the least error: W. WARNER, Albion's England, sig. ¶ 4 vº 1594 Capable we are of God, both by vinder-standing and will: Hooker, Eccl. Pol., Bk. 1 § xi. [R.] 1667 not capable her ear | Of what was high: Milton, P. L., VIII. 49 (1705).

1 b. absol. able to contain or comprise much; roomy, capacious, comprehensive.

1578 all round thynges are more capable: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v fol. 69 %. 1604 Till that a capable and wide revenge | Swallow them up: SHAKS, *Oth.*, iii 3, 459.

1 c. fitted by size or quality for.

1644 a narrow river...capable of bringing up a small vessel: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 79 (1872) 1645 The Phazza itself is so large as to be capable of jousts and tournaments: ½, p. 227. 1649 this city...is capable 11 do hurt or good to the King's affairs: — Corresp, Vol III. p. 41.

susceptible of, able to undertake, willing to und 'ake, qualified legally, absol. competent, able.

1579 a sharpe and capable witte: J Lyly, Euphues, p. 138 (1868). 1595 urge them while their souls | Are capable of this ambition: Shaks, K. John, ii. 476 1602 His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones, | Would make them capable: — Ham., iii. 4, 172. 1605 of my land. I'll work the means | To make thee capable: — K. Lear, ii. 1, 87. 1606 Let me bear another to his horse; for that's the more capable creature: — Troil., iii. 3, 310. 1665 I am resolved to do my duty as far as I am capable: Evelyn, Corress, Vol. III. p. 166 (1872). 1673 he was not capable of holding any office: — Diary, Vol. II p. 90. 1675 as high an Encomium as any Prince is capable of: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. I. ch. Iv. § 1, p. 11. 1705 he was thought the capablest man for business: Burnet, Hist. Own Time, Vol. I. p. 22 (1818).

capacity (= '='='), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. capacité.

I. power of holding, containing, receiving; also, metaph. 1481 The capacyte and gretnes of heuene: Caxton, Myrr, III xx. 179 [N.E.D.] 1606 Had our great palace the capacity | To camp our host: Shaks, Ant. & Cleop., iv 8, 32.

I a. space for holding, a hollow, the boundary of an area.

1541 In diuiding ye tronke. betwene the necke & the legges, is two great capacytees: R. Copland, Calyen's Terap., 2 G ij. [N. E. D.] 1563 where the Pellet or shotte moueth in the capacitie of the Breste: T. Gale, Treat. Gonnesbut, fol. 14 vo.

1 b. area, volume, cubic extent.

1571 You maye readely measure all equiangle figures, what capacitie...soeuer they bee of: DIGGES, Pantonn., II. ix. [N. E. D.] 1658 The present Urns were not of one Capacity, the Largest containing above a Gallon: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph., II. 18 (1736). [ib.]

1 c. power of comprehension.

16. power of comprehension.

1531 glueth to a childe, if he wyll take it, every thinge apte for his witte and capacitie: Elvor, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. x. Vol. I. p. 66 (1880).

1552 the capacitie of my Countrie-men, the English nation, is so pregnant, and quicke to achive any kinde: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., sig. A ii v° (1567).

1570 the infinite desire of knowledge, and incredulte power of mans Search and Capacitye: J. Dee, Pref Billingsley's Euclid, sig. *ij v°.

1588 God comfort thy capacity! I say, the allusion holds in the exchange: Shaks., L. L. L., iv. 2, 44.

1598 the capacitie and wit of man is fettered and entangled: Bacon, Sacred Medit, Imposture, p. 121 (1871).

1603 the quicknesse and promptitude of their wit and their readie capacitie: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 62.

susceptibility, receptivity, capability.

1601 spirit of love! how quick and fresh art thou, | That, notwithstanding thy capacity | Receiveth as the sea: Shaks., Tw. Nt., i. 1, 10. 1659 Several branches [of Justice] answerable to those capacities of injury: Whole Duty Man, x. ii. 79 [N. E. D.]

2 a. legal qualification.

1480 to have succession and capacite in the lawe to purchase, take and resceyne...londes, tenementes,...or other possessiouns: Bury Wills, p. 66 (Camd. Soc., 1850). bef. 1529 So many capacities, | Offices and pluralities: J. Skeinn, Wis., Vol. 1, p. 150 (1843). ? abt. 1633 and so sens I understond thay have goton capssytees and exemsyons owt of the relygion: Rich. Lyst, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. coxii. p. 260 (1846). 1658 any other man of holy church...if he hadde capacitie to take suche grauntes or feoffements: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. 11. ch. vi. fol. 30 vo. bef. 1550 By great audacitees | They graunt capacitees: Quoted in J. Skelton's Wks., Vol. II. p. 43r (1843).

ability, power.

1541 nor extortioner for money but after the capacyte of the pacyent: R. COPLAND, Tr. Caydo's Quest., &c., sig. B ii ro. 1713 There are a set of dry, dull fellows who want Capacities and talents to make a figure amongst mankind: Johnson, Guardian, No. 3, par. r.

3 a. mental ability, talent.

1485 the capacyte of my lytel entendement: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 2 (1881) 1528 theare is the Cardinall/Of whose pompe to make rehearceall/It passeth my capacite W Roy & Jer Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 45 (1871) 1563 I according to my small Capacitie did waye with my selfe: J Shutte, Archut, sign An mo 1580 as if some instinct of Poeticall spinite had newly ravished them above the meanenesse of common capacitie E Kirke, in Spens. Shep Cal. Ed., Wis, p. 4421 (1869). 1584 confections so innumerable. as confound the capacities of them that are set on worke heerein. R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk xiv. ch. 1, p. 354.

position, office, function.

1672 joining the Council of Trade to our political capacities. EVELVN, Diary, Vol II. p 83 (1872).

capagi: Turk. See capigi.

*cap-à-pie, adv.: Old Fr. phr. (de) cap a pied, = 'from head to foot' (Mod. Fr. de pied en cap): from head to foot, entirely, thoroughly. Hence, cap-à-queue, quasi-Fr.: head to tail.

thoroughly. Hence, cap-à-queue, quasi-Fr.: head to tail.

1523 xx. thousande of other mounted on genettes cap a pee. Lord Berners, Froissart, I 136, p 334 (1812). 1593 Arm'd cap-de-pè, with shield and shivering lance Peele, Order of the Garter, Wks., p. 285/2 (1861). 1604 A figure like your Father, | Arm'd at all points exactly, Cap a Pe, | Appeares before them: Shaks, Ham., 1, 2, 200. 1611 I am Courtier Cap-a-pe: — Wint. Tale, iv. 4, 761 1623 Secretary Conway was very gay and gallant there, all in white, cap-à-pie, even to his white hat and white feather: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol II. p. 393 (1848) 1642 take an Englishman Capa pea, from head to foot, every member hee hath is Dutch: Howell., Instr. For Trav. p. 58 (1869). 1646 A Horseman armed Cap-a-pe. Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk v. ch. xvii. p. 211 (1686) 1659 a kinght of honour armed cap a pié. Evelivn, Diary, Vol II. p. 348 (1872) 1674 making the world a God Cap-a-pe, or up to the Brim. N. Fairfax, Bulk and Setv. p. 180. 1676 I am disguis'd Cap a pe to all intents and purposes: Shadwell, Virtuoso, ii. p. 17. 1694 Don Quix of is seen Arm'd Cap-a-pee: D'Urffey, Don Quix, Pt. I. p. 1. "1755 But all your productions are of a different sort; they come from you arm. pa-piè, at all points, as Minerva is said to have issued from the head of Jupiter: Grav and Mason, Corresp., p. 41 (1853). 1762 It was the figure of a man armed cap-a-pee: Smollett, Launc. Greaves, ch. ii Wks, Vol. v. p. 9 (1817). 1813 I presume you would like miss Georgina to have an entire cap-a-pie new dress: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. II. ch. xxvii p. 149 (1833). 1818 if in steel | All cap-a-pie from head to heel: Byron, Mazepa, viii. 1848 these dignitaries, armed cap-a-pie, and spear in hand: Lord Lyrton, Harold, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 54/2 (ard Ed.). 1850 he flung open the door and entered with the most severe and warlike expression, armed cap-a-pie as it were, with lance couched and plumes displayed: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. viii p. 84 (1879).

1854 and whereas

caparison $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. caparazon: an ornamental horse-cloth, a cloth spread over the furniture of a horse; the furniture of a horse; extended to the furniture of other beasts and to the dress of human beings, also metaph.; a kind of armour for a war-horse.

1579 a goodly horse with a capparison, and all furniture to it: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 225 (1672). — the caparison of a horse: th., p. 593. 1601 [an Elephant] had a rich harmish and caparison given him: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 8, ch. 5, Vol. 1. p. 194. 1607 Oh Generall. | Here is the Steed, wee the Caparison: Shaks, Coriol., i. 9, 12 1611 With Dye and drab, I purchas'd this Caparison: Wint. Tale, iv. 3, 27 1667 thiting Furniture, emblazon'd Shields, | Impresses quaint, Caparisons and Steeds: Milton, P. L., IX. 35 (1705). 1738 Antiently, Caparisons were a kind of iron armour, wherewith horses were covered in battel: Chambers, Cycl., s.v. 1742 having richer caparisons than any of the expedition: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 204 (1857). 1749 my heart groanes | Beneath the gay caparison, and love | With unrequited passion wounds my soul: SMOLLETT, Regiciae, iii. 4, [R.] 1825 he arched his neck, shook his steel caparison, and snorted to announce his unabated mettle: Scott, Betrothed, ch. ix. p. 93 1579 a goodly horse with a capparison, and all furniture to it: NORTH, Tr.

capataz, sb.: Sp.: overseer, head man.

1826 The day before we started, the capataz came to me for some money to purchase hides, in order to prepare the carriages in the usual way: CAPT. Head, Pampas, p. 43. 1868 My versatile peon Esquimeralda volunteered to act as capitaz of the postilions: H. C. R. JOHNSON, Argentine Alps, p. 165. 1876 The Capataz is often very skifful in little feats of this kind: From Vineyard to Decanter, p. 25. — The sample having been tasted the Capataz is sent with his versation into the caller, it is not approximately the capataz in the capataz is sent with his Decanter, p 25. — The sample havenencia into the cellar: ib., p. 31.

capella, sb.: It., also cappella: a chapel, small church.

1882 The Capella had apparently been built of the remains of some temple or old Roman house: Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. 11 ch. xii. p. 259 (2nd Ed.).

capella ardente, phr.: It.: a chapel illuminated with candles for the lying-in-state of a body; a place to contain a coffin round which candles are set. Cf. chapelle ardente.

1645 In this church was erected a most stately Catafalco, or Capella ardente, for the death of the Queen of Spain: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 168 (1850).

capellano, pl. -ni, sb.: It.: chaplain.

1644 capellani, camerieri de honore, cubicuları and chamberlains: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 130 (1850).

*capercailye, capercailzie ($\angle = \angle = \bot$), sb.: Eng. and Sc., corruption of Gael. capull coille (gen. of coll, = 'wood'), = 'horse of the wood': the wood grouse, mountain cock, or cock of the woods, Tetrao urogallus. Formerly indigenous in the Highlands of Scotland; re-introduced in modern times from Sweden and Norway.

1630 Capons, Chickins, Partridge, Moorecoots, Heathcocks, Caperkellies, and Termagants: John Taylor, Wks., sig. N 2 $r^0/2$.

caperdewsie. See cappadochio.

caperoon, sb.: Eng. fr. It. capperoni (pl.): very large caper (flower-bud of Capparis spinosa).

1598 Capperons, a kinde of great capers for sallets, called caperons: FLORIO 1623—4 a great quantity of capers and caperoons; many frails or tepnots of special figs J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. II p. 453 (1848).

capha. See caffa.

caphala: Arab. See cafila.

caphar (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. khifāra,='defence', 'protection', 'money paid for protection': a tribute or toll imposed by Turks in return for protection granted to travellers or the inhabitants of a place; hence, a station where such toll is collected.

1612 made vs pay Caphar or pole money twice W BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 95. 1615 they followed vs to gather their Caphar; being three Madeins vpon euery camell. GEO. SANDYS, Trav. p. 116 (1632). 1617 we iointly paid fine meydines for cafar, (that is Tribute): F. Moryson, Itm., Pt. 1. p. 215. 1738 CAPHAR, a toll, or duty, imposed by the Turks on the Chistian merchants, who carry or send merchandises from Aleppo to Jerusalem: Chambers, Cycl. 1754 Upon the farther side of this plain is a caphar, where a watch is kept for the security of travellers, and there I paid toll for their maintainance: Drummond, Trav., Let ix. p. 187.

caphar: Arab. See caffre.

capi-aga, sb.: Turk. qapi āghā, = 'door-master': the chief of the white eunuchs, who is governor of the gates of the

1698 Capi Aga, the principal Groom of the Grand Seignior's Bed-chamber, and the chief introducer of all private Addresses to him, as being the nearest about his person: PHILLIPS, World of Words 1738 Capi-aga, or Capiagassi, a Turkish officer, who is governor of the gates of the Seraglio, or grand master of the Seraglio: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1797 Eucyc. Brit.

capias, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of Lat. vb. capere, = 'to seize': lit. 'thou mayest seize', name of several writs authorising the sheriff to arrest or seize. Capias ad respondendum, a writ before judgment to take the defendant and make him answer the plaintiff; capias ad satisfaciendum, or ca. sa., a writ of execution of judgment for recovery in a personal action on a person who is to be taken and kept in prison until he give satisfaction; capias pro fine, a writ lying against a person who does not discharge a fine due to the Crown; capias utlagatum, a writ lying against an outlaw upon any action; capias in withernam, a writ lying against beasts under distraint which have been driven out of the county, or concealed.

Deasts united distraint which have been driven out of the county, or concealed.

1463—4 Also Whele sends you a capias ut legat against Harlare: Plumpton Corresp., p o (Camd. Soc., 1839)

1468 an accyon in Wyks name of trespas under such forme as ther may be a capias a wardyd a yenst bys comyng: Paston Letters, Vol. 11. No. 503, p. 189 (1874)

1470 Broom and Pampyng may have warnyng that they may purvey for hem self, if ther com eny capias owght for hem: ib, No. 642, p. 400.

1489 that in every such action populer... every of the same defendauntes have emprisonement of ij, yere by processe of capias and utlagatur: Caxton, Stat. 4 Hen VII, c. 20, sig. ev v. (1860)

1635 And the proces is in thys wrytte Attachement and dystresse / and for defaute of dystresse thre Capias & one Exigent/as in a wrytte of Trespas; Tr. Littleton's Nat Brw., fol. 80 v.

1596 All which when Cupd heard, he by and by | In great displeasure wil'd a Capias | Should issue forth t' attach that scornefull lasse: Spens., F. Q., vi. vii. 35.

1607 a capias utlagatum for your execution: MIDDLETON, Phæniz, i. 4, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 121 (1883).

1608 Do but send out your Herum or capias ut legatum to attach Summoneas and bring him viva voce tongue to tongue: J. Day, Law-Trickes, v. p., 76 (A. H. Bullen).

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl.

1742 to be sued only in that court, and by bill, and not capias, as officers of the court are proceeded against: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 136 (1826).

1760 But it seems that there should be a Capias or some Process to bring in the Party: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 133.

1763 Tr. Jives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 136 (1826).

1760 But it seems that there should be a Capias or some Process to bring in the Party: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 133.

1762 [See alias II.].

1768 the capias at legatum was not taken out as it should have been: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 97 (1857).

1787 Mr. Justice Hyde gave an order for issuing a capias against the Zemindar: Gent Mag. 11812.

1807 serving a capias and respond

capigi, capidjee, sb.: fr. Turk. qapijī,='door-man': a porter, esp. a gate-keeper of the Seraglio. Capigis are employed as messengers and executioners.

1599 iustices and Cadies, Ianizaries, Capagies, and others: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II. i p. 181. 1612 the King sent a Cappagie to strangle him: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 70. 1615

He hath not so few as foure thousand persons that feed and line within his Serragio; besides Capagies, of whom there are fine hundred attired like Januaries, but onely that they want the socket in the front of their bonnets, who waite by fifties at enery gate: Geo Sandvs, Traw, p. 73 (1632). 1625 one of his Capagies: Prokhas, Prigrims, Vol 11 Bk. ix p. 1693. 1632 Nassif. was strangled in his bed by eight Capagies: Sir Th Herbert, Traw, p. 29 1642 the visiers, for security of the Emperor, assembled the causes, capagies, spaheis, and janusaries of the court: Strangling and Death of the Great Turk, &c., in Harl Misc. (Malh), v. p. 192. 1653 The. chief...Gate. is in the day time guarded by a Company of Capachees [marg. Porters], which change their watch by turns. J Graves, Grand Signour's Seragilo, p. 2. 1665 [See cannibal 4]. 1678 Capatus [1696 Ed. adds, or Capagi], those that guard the Gate of the Grand Seigniors Palace: Phillips, World of Words 1687 a Capagi passed through this place [Smyrna] from Rhodes, carrying from Constantinable the Head of [the] late Visier: London Gaz, No. 2305, Dec. 19—22. 1741 the Entrance whereof is also kept by fifty Capagis; J. Ozell, Tr Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol II. p. 183 1802 The Capagi made us cross various apartments. Edin. Rev., Vol. x, p. 48. 1819 On the threshold stood lounging a boy—the son of a Capadge of the Porte: T Horps, Anast., Vol II. ch ix. p. 169 (1820). 1840 Thus, when it is known that a capadge or messenger is on the road, provision is made for his reception according to the nature of his commission: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let x p. 256

Variants, 16, 17 cc. capagi, 17 c. cappagie, capagi, capagi, capagi,

CAPIGI-BASHI

Variants, 16, 17 cc. capagi, 17 c. cappagie, capogi, capigi, capoochee, capitzi, 19 c. capidgi, capidjee.

capigi-bashi, sb.: Turk. qapijī-bāshī: captain of porters or guards of the gates, in Turkey.

1599 The Capagi Bassas head porters: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II i. p. 201. 1625 a Cappagee Bashee: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II Bk ix p. 1606. 1688 whilst they were discoursing, the Capigue Bachi entred the House: London Gas., No. 2320/2.

capi-kehagia: Turk. See kehaya.

*capillaire, sb.: Fr., 'maidenhair': syrup of maidenhair; syrup flavored with orange-flowers. See adiantum.

1763 and, in lieu of tea in the afternoon, they treat with a glass of sherbet, or capillaire: Smollett, France & Italy, iv Wks., Vol. v. p 274 (1817).

capilotade, capirotade, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. capilotade, capirotade: a stew of various kinds of meat, a hash of one kind of meat; also, metaph. hash, jumble. Apparently first introduced in the form capirotado, direct fr. Sp. capirotada.

1611 Caprotade, A Caprotadoe, on stued meat, compounded of Veale, Capon, Chicken, or Partridge, minced, spiced, and layed vpon senerall beds of Cheese: Cotor. 1677 Caprotade, a capilotade, or stewed meat of veal, capon, chicken, and partridge minced: Miege. 1702 Ah the Traitor! What a Capilotade of Damnation will there be cook'd up for him' Vanbrugh, False Friend, in Wks, Vol 1. p 343 (1776). 1705 What a Capilotade of a Story's here? The Necklace lost; and her Son Dick; and a Fortune to marry; and she shall dance at the Wedding. — Confed., in. p. 35. 1816 Capilotade of partridge is made from the partridges left from the day before: J Sinfson, Cookery, p. 154. 1845 Capilotade.—A common hash of poultry: Bregion & MILLER Pract. Cook. p. 40 Cookery, p 154. 1845 C MILLER, Pract. Cook, p 40

[Sp. capirotada, apparently derived from capirota, = 'a kind of sauce. Cf. It. capirota, = "a kind of daintie potage or sauce vsed in Italie" (Florio).]

capisoldo, pl. -ldi, sb.: It.: bounty, reward.

1591 rather distribute amongst them, all the advantages, dead paies, and Capisoldi: Garrard, Art Warre, p 143.

capitaine, sb.: Fr.: captain.

1644 the capitaine sent a band of them to give us music at dinner: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 85 (1872).

capitana, sb. fem.: Late Lat. and Romance; properly fem. adj. from Late Lat. capitanus or Romance capitano with fem. sb.,='ship' suppressed: the captain galley, the chief ship, the ship of the captain general of the galleys or of the

1753 Capitana or Capitain gally, the chief or principal gally of a state, not dignified with the title of a kingdom: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl 1771 Cortes himself commanded the capitana, or admiral: ROBERTSON, America, Wks., Vol. vii. p. 366 (1824). 1797 The capitana was anciently the denomination of the chief galley of France, which the commander went on board of: Encyc. Brit., s.v.

capitano, sb.: It.: captain, chief, governor.

1645 having been very merry with them and the capitano: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 156 (1872). 1673 Padua is governed by a Podestà or Maior, who is chief in civil matters; and a Capitaneo or Governour who is over the Military: J. RAN, Sourn. Low Countr., p. 215. 1704 The chief officers of the commonwealth are the two capitaneos, who have such a power as the old Roman consuls had: Addison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 405 (Bohn, 1854).

capite, sb., abl. of Lat. caput, = 'head': Leg.: used attrib. with tenure or land, see in capite: in chief, held in chief.

1607 Capite, is a tenure, which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his 1607 Capite, is a tenure, which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown...most commonly where we talke of tenure in capite, we meane tenure by Knights service: COWELL, Interpreter. 1611 COTGR., s.v. Chef. 1684-6 We shall have in heaven not only vision but fruition; we have it already in Capite tenure, in Christ our head and husband: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. I. p. 281/1 (1867). bef. 1733 when the Capite Tenures of Estates were taken away, and...the Excise, planted in the room of them: R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 56, p. 627 (1740). 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. capitellum, Late Lat.; capitel(le), Eng. fr. Lat. or Fr. capitel (Cotgr.): sb. See quotations.

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1543 Capitellum, whiche is made of lye of Frenche sope, is hote and drye in the fourth: Item capitelle made thycke at the fyre in a brasse banne, with a lytle vitroil romayne breaketh all Apostemes in cauterysynge: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chururg., fol. cixxxviii vola 1607 strong lie, called Capitellum, or Magistra. Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p 430.

*capitol ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Capitolium: the temple of Jupiter on the Tarpeian rock or Capitoline hill in Ancient Rome, also the whole hill including the temple and citadel; hence, any citadel on a hill. The name has been borrowed for the name of the Congress House and the House of Legislature of the United States. Capitolium was Anglicised in 14, 15 cc. as capitolie and capitoile (Chaucer, C. T., 14621) through Old Fr.

1531 they wold have set his image in triumphant apparaile within the capitole, and have granted to him to have ben consul and Dictator during his lyfe: ELVOT, Governour, Bk III ch xxi. Vol. II p 328 (1880) 1567 Vpon our royall Capitoll and Court within Roome towne. A Golding, Tr. Ovid's Metani, Bk xv fol 139 v° (1575). 1586 I overcame both Carthage and Hanniball, and therefore I am now going to the capitol to sacrifice to Inpiter: T B, Tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad, p. 107 (1589). 1589 The Senate. Could not themselves, their Citie, scarce their Capptoll release: W. Warner, Albion's England, p. 66 1591 to set vp Images and statues in the Capitoll: L LLOYD, Tripl. of Triumphes, sig B i v°. 1607 Casar ascended into the Capitall betwixt foure hundred Elephants: TOSSELL, Fourf Beasts, p. 206. 1675 henceforth the Veil of the Temple. must be hung up in the Capitol...the Capitoline Gods: J SMITH, Christ Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. x. § 2, p. 119

capiton, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. See quotations.

1611 Capiton, Capiton; course sleaue (silke). Cottga. duties now payable upon raw short silk or Capiton. shall 1759 cease and determine: Ann. Reg., p. 182. 1759 That the Capiton . shall from and after July 5

capitoul, sb.: Fr.: title of the magistrates of Toulouse. 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

capitoulat(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. capitoulat: the office or jurisdiction of a capitoul.

1586 Shreeualnes, Consulships Capitolats, & Church-wardens: T. B., Tr La Primaud. Fr Acad., p 627.

capitulator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: one who capitulates. 1611 Capituleur, A capitulator: COTGR.

[Coined fr. Eng. capitulate, or capitulation, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. capitulare, = 'to reduce to heads'.]

capitulum, pl. -la, sb.: Lat.: a small head (in various technical senses); a chapter or division of a literary work.

1563 So endeth the forme and measures of the Capitulum [capital of a column]: J. Shute, Archit., fol. v v^{ϱ} .

capivi: Eng. fr. Port. See copaiba.

*capo d' opera, phr.: It., lit. 'chief of work': masterpiece; cf. Fr. chef d'œuvre.

1817 it is a capo d'opera of Titian: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. IV. p. 8 (1832). 1845 The works of Cervantes especially his capo d'opera Don Quixote: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 317. 1887 Mr. F. Madox Brown's capo d'opera is Work (47), a large and vigorous picture: Athenæum, July 16, p. 91/1.

capo maestro, capomaestro, sb.: It., lit. 'head-master': chief architect, superintendent.

1883 he was an architect and at one time "Capo maestro" of Pisa Cathedral: C. C. Perkins, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 33.

capo popolo, phr.: It.: head (chief, captain) of the people.

1652 They also elected a Capo popolo who might govern all the Communalty: HOWELL, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 55.

capocchia, sb. fem.: fr. It. capocchio, = "a doult, a noddie, a loggarhead, a foolish pate, a shallow skonce" (Florio).

1606 alas poore wretch: a poore Chipochia: SHAKS., Troil., iv. 2, 33.

capogi, capoochee: Turk. See capigi.

capoiba: Port. See copaiba.

capooch, sb. See quotation.

1625 a certaine war-like Instrument called in the Turkish Tongue a Capooch, which is somewhat like a Mace: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. x. p. 1822.

*caporal, sb.: Sp. caporal, and Fr. caporal.

1. a corporal (Sp. or Fr.).

1598 even from the Caporall to the Captaine generall: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. 1. p. 13. — The word Caporall, which is a meere Italian, and also used by the French, we corruptly do both write and pronounce Corporall:

2. a kind of tobacco (Mod. Fr.).

1862 Their tobacco, thought it bore no higher rank than that of caporal, was plentiful and fragrant: Thackeray, Philip, Vol I. ch. xix. p 342 (1887) 1883 who are much too mightily connected to make up packets of caporal, even though it be caporal superview, with their own genteel fingers: Standard, Feb. 2, p. 3.

capot, sb.: Fr.: hood, kind of bonnet. Anglicised in 17 c. as a term of piquet (q.v.).

1827 Half dress bonnet of the capot shape: Souvenir, Vol. I. p. 21. a hood or capot of the same material: Once a Week, Sept. 22, p. 354/2

capote (= 4), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. capote.

1. a long rough cloak with a hood, a loose overcoat with a hood, a long mantle for a woman.

1809 wrapped myself up in my Albanian capote (an immense cloak): Byron, m Moore's Life, Vol. 1 p 296 (1832). 1819 Wrapped up m my capote I sallied forth: T. Hore, Anast, Vol. III ch ii p. 51 (1820). 1820 his fleecy capote thrown carelessly over his shoulder: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. v. p 99 1830 this strut is probably the effect of the capote, a cloak depending from one shoulder: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 96 1854 the ladies came down-pretty capotes on: Thackerax, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxiii p 357 (1879). 1856 His dress was a hooded capôte or jumper of mixed white and blue fox-pelts and trousers: E. K. Kane, Artic Explor, Vol. I ch. xvii. p. 203.

2. a kind of bonnet (mere Fr.).

1850 Drawn capote of pink crape, adorned in the interior with half wreaths of green myrtle: Harper's Mag, Vol II. p. 575.

cappadochio, caperdochy, caperdewsie: cant name for stocks or prison.

1600 My son's in Dybel here, in Caperdochy, itha gaol: Hevwood, I Edw. IV, iv. 4, Wks., I. 72 (1874) [N. E. D.] 1607 How, captain Idle? my old aunt's son, my dear kinsman, in Cappadochio? Purrian, in Supp. Shaks., II. 550 [Nares] 1664 I here engage my self to loose yee, And free your heels from Caperdewsie: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 60.

cappagie: Turk. See capigi.

capparison: Eng. fr. Sp. See caparison.

capriccio, caprichio, sb.: It. capriccio.

I. a sudden movement of the mind, a whim, a strange conceit, a passing fancy.

conceit, a passing fancy.

1601 Will this Capricho hold in thee, art sure? Shaks., All's Well, ii 3, 310.

1620 fearing lest at some time or other by the Capricio's of the Princes brain, a worse encounter might befall him: Brent, Tr. Sowe's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. x1 (1676).

1635 which by a sullen Capriccio of his he would have restrain of them from: Howell, Lett, v. xvi p. 31 (1645).

1650 meerly. to please his own caprichio, and to make himself formidable: — Tr. Giraff's Hist Rev Napl., p. 121.

1675 In short, nothing is so intrinsically decorous, but the experience or capricio of a phantastical Lady will alter or explode: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Comptanton, p. 46.

1684 We would...wish ...he would resign his sovereignty...to the capricios of our himour: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. II. p. 468 (1664).

1709 Come, Vis Capriciao, to like me less now you know I know you: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol II. p. 133 (and Ed.) bef. 1733 Transactions...referred to Persons, on whose Design, or Capriccio they turn: R. North, Examen, I. ii. z. p. 31 (1740).

1807 Going, with ardent expectations, to a Pic-nic; and finding that, from some sudden capriccio in the decrees of fashion, there is no nic to pick: Erresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 47 (5th Ed.)

1824 folks who in no way partake of their fantastic capriccios, do yet allow it to pass unchallenged: Scott, Reagauntlet, Let. v. p. 52 (1836).

2. a sudden moverment or turn, a caper, a frisk.

2. a sudden movement or turn, a caper, a frisk.

2. a Studies investment of turn, a capet, a Irisk.

1665 It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected caprichios of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well-managed experiment: Glanville, Scepsis, Pref. [].] 1759 viewed the soul stark-naked...watched her loose in her firsks, her gambols, her capricios: STERNE, Trist. Shand., I. xxii. Wks., p. 55 (r839) 1823 Magnificent were thy capricios on this globe of earth, Robert William Elliston! Lamb, Ess. of Elia, p. 23 (1867). 1840 These capricass of mountain streams are often, as in this instance, as remarkable as unaccountable: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let. v. p. 140

3. a fantastic work of art.

1696 Capricais's are pieces of Music, Poetry, and Painting, wherein the force of Imagination has better success than observation of the rules of art: Phillips, World of Words.

1824 In the centre of it is a pillar or stone pulpit richly carved. on which the Emperor used to six...It is a mere capricio, with no merit except its carving: Br. Heber, Yournal, Vol. II. ch. xxi p. 353 (and Ed.).

3 a. name given to various kinds of musical composition of a fanciful character.

1696 [See 3]. 1776 Saying this, I took up my violoncello, that by the execution of a most masterly capricio, I might convince him of his ignorance, and my own skill: J COLLIER, Mus. Trav., p. 51. 1847 Alack, for the Bard's want of science! to which he owes All this misliking of foreign capricios: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 414 (1865).

*caprice (= 11), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. caprice. This Fr. word gradually ousted the It. capriccio from common use, during the latter part of 17 c., and 18 c.

1. a whim, freak, an opinion or decision taken up without adequate motive.

1732 That counter-works each folly and caprice; | That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice: Pope, Ess. Man, II. 239

2. a propensity towards indulging freaks or whims; also, metaph.

1668 so doubtful a foundation as the caprice of mankind: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 10 (1872). 1815 What is the certainty of caprice: J AUSTEN, Emma, Vol 1 ch. xiv p. 107 (1833). 1845 they are free from caprice, hardy, patient: FORD, Handbk Spain, Pt. 1. p. 65.

3. a fantastic work of art.

1721 Caprichio, Caprice .. also a particular Piece of Musick, Painting and Poetry: Balley 1845 the creamy stone is worked into saints, apostles, candelabra, and the richest caprice: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. II. p. 579

caprich (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. It. capriccio: caprice.

1656 Caprichio, Caprich, an humour, fancy, toy in ones head, a giddy thought: BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1664 Til drawing bloud o' th' Dames, like witches, | Th' are forthwith cur'd of their Capriches: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant 1 p 3. 1679 Abus'd, as you have been, b' a Witch, | But conjur'd int' a worse Caprich: 1b., Pt III. Cant 1 p 17

capricieuse, sb.: Fr., properly fem. of adj. capricieux: a capricious woman.

1865 the bright capriciouse: Outpa. Strathmore. Vol. I. ch. v. p. 82.

capricioso, adj. and adv., also used as sb.: in the style of a capriccio (3 a); a piece in the style of a capriccio.

1754 a few capriciosos on the violin: SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch xxxi. Wks., Vol. IV p. 172 (1817).

caprifico, sb.: It.: wild fig-tree.

1884 the fig-wasp, who comes .from a wild tree called the caprifico...the true fig is a cultivated wasp-proof caprifico: Cornhill Mag.

capriole $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. capriole, Mod. Fr. cabriole.

a leap, frisk, caper.

1594 With lofty turns and caprioles in the air: Davies, Orchestra, in Arber's Eng Garner, v. 40. [N. E. D.] 1630 Ixion. does nothing but cut capreols, fetch friskals, and leades Lavaltoes with the Lamiæ: B. Jonson, Chloridia, Wks., Vol. II p. 154 (1640) 1824 "True," said I, having no mind to renew my late violent capriole, "and I must go help old Wilhe": Scott, Redgauntlet, Let. xii p 134 (1886).

2. in Horsemanship, a leap which a horse makes without advancing, jerking out its hind legs while all its feet are in

1598 Capriola...a capriole, a sault or goates leape that cunning riders teach their horses: FLORIO. 1674 the Capriole...is the same manner of Motion as the Corvet: Compl. Gamester, p. 193.

capsicum, sb.: Mod. Lat.: Bot.: (a) name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order Solanaceae), bearing membraneous pods, containing many seeds of hot and pungent flavor. This genus yields chillies, cayenne pepper, and the capsicum of the pharmacopæia, which is the fruit of the species Capsicum fastigiatum. (b) The fruit-pods of plants of this genus.

а. 1767 Capsicum...to be sowed in a hot-bed, March or April, and planted out in May or early in June: J. Авекскомвіє, Ev. Man own Gardener, p 552/1 (1803)
b. 1787 The active ingredient...is the capsicum: J. Collins, in Med. Commun., II 372. [N. E. D.]

*capsula, sb.: Lat., 'small box', 'small case'. Very often Anglicised as capsul(e).

Physiol. a membraneous envelope or sac.

1664 The obtuse Tip of this Capsula...shoots itself into the basis of the Liver: Power, Exp. Philos., I. 40.

2. Bot. a dry dehiscent seed-vessel.

1731 It grows about a Half a Foot high; and bears a great Number of White Flowers, which are follow'd by several Capsula, containing each a Quantity of very small Seed: MEDLEY, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. II. p. 71.

Chem. a small earthen pan for containing substances to be exposed to strong action of fire, a kind of crucible.

1738 CHAMBERS. Cvcl.

captal, sb.: Fr. (dialect of south, = Fr. capital, capitau): commander, captain.

1523 ye captall of Buz [Buche]: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, I. 211, p. 254

captor $(\angle z)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. captor, noun of agent to captere, = 'to seize', 'to take': one who seizes, one who takes. "he that takes a prisoner, or a prize" (J.).

1688 Captor, celui qui a fait la prise: MIRGE, Gt. Fr. Dict. [N. E. D.] 1788 A moiety of this treasure was undoubtedly the property of the captors: Gent. Mag., 1v111. i. 6/1x. 1887 the captors of such spolia opima: CARLYLE, Fr. Rev., Vol. 111. Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 158 (1888).

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Capua, name of the chief city of Campania in Italy, renowned for luxury, and in particular for having caused the demoralisation of Hannibal's army; representative of any scene of deterioration owing to self-indulgence.

[1609 the shadie boothes and bowers of Theatres, which Catulus imitating the wantonnesse of Capua, in his Ædileship pitched and reared first: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Bk xiv ch v p 13] 1887 Many landscapes here prove . how carefully and skilfully Gamsborough painted before at Bath he found his Capua: Athenæum, Oct. 29, p. 574/3.

capuccio, sb.: It.: hood, capuche (q. v.).

1590 Next after him went Doubt, who was yclad | In a discolour'd cote of straunge disguyse, | That at his backe a brode Capuccio had, | And sleeves dependaunt Albanese-wyse· Spens., F. Q., III. xii. 10

capuche (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. capuche: hood of a gar-

1611 Capuchon, A Capuche; a Monks Cowle, or Hood; also, the hood of a cloake. Cotgr. 1612 Hee wore a little browne Capouch, gyrt very neere to his body with a white Towell: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quizote, Pt. IV. ch. 1. 283. 1662 the capuche of their Wastcoats: J. Davies, Ambasadors Trav., Bk. III p. 54 (1669) 1681 Capouchins, or Capuchus, a religious order of friars so called of their cowl, or capouch: Blount, Glossogr.

capuchin $(\angle = \angle)$, capuchine, capucin, sb, also attrib.: Eng. fr. It. capuccino, or Fr. capucin (Mod. Fr. capuchin).

1. a monk of a Franciscan order distinguished by a pointed capuche. The order was sanctioned by Clement VII., 1525.

VII., 1525.

1596 It was a great speech for a while about the towne, that this great marchant would become a Capuchine, and make a distribution of his goods among them: Estate of Engl. Fugitives, p. 78

1598 Capuccini, an order of friers called Capussins wearing hoods: Florio.

1611 Capucin, A Capucine Frier (of S. Frances Order) weares neither shirt, nor breeches: Cotgr. — Caputions, Monkes; or, Capucine Friers: ib

1612 If thou with not, here solemnly I wow | By holliest Saint, enwrapt in precious shrine, | Neuer to leaue those hills where I dwell now, | If 't be not to become a Capucine: T. Shellton, T. Don Quixote, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 82.

1620 Whether the Duke de Yoyeuse being a Capuchin were dispensable: Brent, Tr. Soawe's Hist Counc Trent, p. xxi. (1676) bef. 1631 [I give by Will] My money to a Capuchin: J. Donne, Poems, p. 46 (1669) 1644 (two small slands) in one of which is a convent of melancholy Capuchins: Evelyn, Diary, Vol I. p. 100 (1850).

1705 Their Wisdom was lodged in their Capucin's Cap: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let xx. p. 418.

1741 the Chapel whereof is serv'd by Capuchin Fryars: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol II. p. 193

1826 the capuchin was reading the vesper-service to the goatherds assembled in the chapel: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 163.

2. a hooded cloak for women, made in imitation of the

2. a hooded cloak for women, made in imitation of the dress of Capuchins.

bef. 1771 With bonnet blue and capuchine: GRAY, Long Story, 37 1771 carefully wrapped his poor feet in her capuchin: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 36/x (x882).

capuchon, sb.: Fr.: a hood.

1604 a capuchon or hoode: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 221 (1880).

capule, sb.: fr. Sp. capulin: Mexican cherry.

1600 fruit which wee found...having a stone in it much like an almond (which fruit is called Capule): R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III p. 474

caput (pl. capita), sb.: Lat., 'head': name of the old Council of the University of Cambridge, which prepared the agenda for the Senate of the University.

1769 It will be much more agreeable to find the whole caput asleep, digesting turtle, dreaming of bishoprics: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol v. p. 172 (1857). 1787 Cambridge, Oct. 12. This day the following were elected of the Caput for the ensuing year: Gent. Mag, p. 927/2.

caput inter nübila condit, phr.: Lat.: hides its head among the clouds. Virg., Aen., 4, 177.

1665 Pyco [one of the Azores] is extraordinary high land and surges in a peak or spire like Teneriffe, so far above the Clouds as those that sail by find it oft invelloped with foggs...so as its Motto may be, Caput inter nubila condo ['I hide']: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 398 (1677). bef. 1733 We must allow the first Notice of this Practice to have been about 1641. But Caput inter nubila: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 114, p. 92 (1740).

caput lupīnum, phr.: Lat., lit. 'wolf's head': an outlawed felon (who might be killed like a wolf).

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1837 should be treated as a caput lupinum because he could not read the Timeus without a headache: Macaulay, Essays, p. 401 (1877).

*caput mortuum, phr.: Lat., 'dead head'.

1. the residuum left after exhaustive distillation or sublimation.

1641 to these adde the Caput Moriuum, of Vitrioll, or Aqua fortis: JOHN FRENCH, Art Distill., Bk. 1. p 4 (1651). 1665 They take the Caput mortuum and pound it, and renew the operation as long as they can get any Mercury out of it: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 2, p. 23. 1673 the Caput mortuum of Vitriol, which though the Vitriol hath been once or twice extracted from it, will by being exposed to the Air again recover more: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr.,

p. 65. 1704 You cleanse away carefully the sordes and caput mortuum. letting all that is volatile evaporate: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 1. Wks, p. 73/1 (1369). 1741 lay your Hand upon a Glass Retort, whereon a Solution of that Caput Mortuum has been made: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefor's Voy Levaut. Vol III p. 104. 1762 that his silver, by the fire, must be calcined to a caput mortuum, which happens when he will hold and retain the menstruum, out of which he partly exists, for his own property. Smollett, Launc Greaves, ch. 2. Wks, Vol vp. 93 (1817) 1805 and he found the caput mortuum to consist of 168 grains: Edin Rev, Vol. 6, p. 178. 1812 the beef reduced to a wasted caput mortuum. is then considered fit to eat: 1b., Vol. 20, p. 306.

2. metaph. a worthless residue.

2. metaph. a worthless residue.

bef. 1733 [the Faction against Charles II] was a fresh Growth out of the Capit mortuum of that which actually destroyed King Charles I: R. North, Examen, I. 1. 4, p 16 (1740) 1759 Whenever therefore this essential spirit, as I may term it, of a free nation is totally dissipated, the people become a mere Capit mortuum, a dead inert mass, incapable of resuscitation: E W Montact, Ancient Republicks, p. 154 1765 Lord Temple is a capit mortuum since Churchill died and Wilkes was banished. Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. iv p. 338 (1857) — When we are divested of that eagerness and illusion with which our youth presents objects to us, we are but the capit mortuum of pleasure: id, p. 497. 1835 and much of the philosopher's conversation becomes a mere capit mortuum: Edin. Rev., Vol. 61, p. 135. 1837 Had Philippe d'Orleans not been a capit mortuum! Carlyle, Fr Rev., Vol. II. Bk. iv ch ix p. 133 (1888). 1844 the Conservative Constitution will be discovered to be a Capit Mortuum: Lord Beaconsfield, Coungsby, Bk. II ch. v. p. 100 (1881). 1879 [The design] was a mere Capit mortuum: Sir G. Scott, Recollections, ch. iv. p. 196.

capybara (== "="), sb.: Braz.: the water-cavy of Brazil (Hydrochoerus capybara), also called cabiai.

1774 The capibara resembles a hog of about two years old, in the shape of its body, and the coarseness and colour of its hair: Goldsmith, Nat Hist. Vol. 1 p 350 (1840) 1797 The capybara, or thick-nosed tapir, has no tail; the hind feet have each three webbed toes. The length of the animal, when full grown, is above two feet and a half. Ency Brit, s. v. Miss. 1845 on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccari, capybara: C Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. v p 87.

caquiras, sb. Cf. Sp. chaquiras. See quotation.

1555 These beades and Iewels and such other trynkettes, they [Indians of the firme lande, z c. Central America] caule Caguiras: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. II. p. 238 (1885).

cara, care, sb. See quotation.

1599 for cariage of 10 cares 180 larines... Note that a cara is 4 quintals of Balsara: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 11. i. p. 272.

caraba: S. Amer. See carapa.

carabe, charabe, sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. kahrubā,='strawattracting', perhaps through Fr. carabé (carabe, Cotgr.), or Port. carabe: yellow amber.

1526 Carabe or cacabre is a gomme called ambre: Grete Herball, ch. cxxxiii. 1540 Take of Frankencense, Carabe, Galles Balaustium. RAYNALD, Birth Man, Bk 11. ch. vi. p 129 (1673) — Karabe, otherwise named Amber: th., p. 126 1558 yelowe Ambre whiche the Apoticaries call Carabe: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 3 ro 1569 Charabe brayed and dissolued with oyle of Roses: R. Androse, th., Pt. 1v Bk. ii p. 20. 1599 Carabbe from Almanie: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 11. 1. p. 277. 1738 Carabe, or Karabe, denotes yellow amber: Chambers, Cycl.

carabe: Eng. fr. Fr. See carob.

carabin, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. carabin: a horseman armed with a carbine, a carabineer. Obs.

1591 Musters of Carabins or Argolettiers: Sir J. Smythe, *Instr. Milit.*, 202. [N. E. D.] 1591 there was intelligence broughte by our Carbynes, that they discovered.. sounder troupes of horses: Coningspy, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 15 (1847) 1611 Carabin, A Carbine, or Curbeane an Arquebuzier armed with a morrian, and breast-plate, and seruing on horsebacket Cotgr 1646 another Army. consisting of 16600. foot, 1500. horse, and 2000. Carrabins, to make head against the Mutiners: Howell, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 29.

carabinero, sb.: Sp.: a carabineer, light horseman armed with a carbine.

1845 The Contrabandistas have a perfect understanding with the Carabineros and other preventive guards: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 600. 1883 the carabineros, or revenue officers: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. I. p. 216.

carach: Eng. fr. Arab. See caratch.

caraches, sb.: system (or systems) of secret writing, cryptogram(s). See quotation. caractes. See character 3 b. See quotation. Perhaps a clerical error for

1641 and gotten the key of their caraches: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 130

caracol, caracore, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. caracora, or direct fr. Malay kura-kura: a Malay galley, or large rowing boat.

1606 The formost of these Galleys or Caracolles recovered our Shippe, wherein was the King of Tarnata: Middleton, Voyage, E.2. [Yule] 1622 7 or 8 carecoles (or boates): R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 279 (1883). 1625 Toward night came a Caracoll with fortie or fiftie men aboord me, sent from the King of Button: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 197. — Presently the King came off in his Caricoll; rowed at least with an hundred cares: 16., p. 236. — the King and all his Caricolles came vnder sayle after mee: 16., p. 230. — we had sight of two Curra Curras between vs and Botun: 16., Bk. iv. p. 356. — an

Holland Coracora which came from Amboyna with Letters to the Captaine: ib., Bk v p 677. 1632 the Ternatans of Loho, should have come with their Curricurryes to assist Master Towerson at Amboyna: Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du asst Engl. at Amboyna, p. 13 1634 their Boates or Curricurroes: Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p 193. 1665 They delight in fishing, and to sport upon the Water in Boats or Curricuries resembling the Venetian Gondaloes: ib., p. 348 (1677). 1779 The Banguey corocoro had then twenty-five people; they have overboard of water: T. Forrest, Voy New Guinea, p 100.

Variants, 17 c. caracoll(e), carecole, caricoll(e), curra curra, coracora, curricurry, curricurro, 18 c. corocoro, caracore.

[Malay kura-kura is fr. Arab. qurqūra, which according to Dozy is perhaps from Late Lat. carricāre, = 'to load'. The Eng. word carrack is, according to Dozy, fr. qarāqir, pl. of qurgūra.]

*caracole ($\angle = \angle$), caracol ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. caracol(e), or direct fr. It. caracollo, caraguolo, or Sp. and Port. caracol, lit. 'snaıl', 'periwinkle', 'spiral shell'.

I. Mil. a ring or round. Cf. Cotgr., "Caracol, A Snayle; (whence;) Faire le caracol. (Souldiors) to cast themselues into a Round, or Ring".

1591 It is requisite if you desire to make the Ring a Caraguolo, to hold the ame order that is set down in making of the Bissa: GARRARD, Art Warre,

a shell shaped like a snail-shell.

1593—1622 certaine shels, like those of mother of pearle, which are brought out of the East Indies, to make standing cups, called caracoles: R HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xxvii p. 176 (1878).

Archit. a winding staircase.

1721 Caracol: BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

4. in Horsemanship, a half turn, a zig-zag movement; also applied to rapid movements of human beings themselves, as also is Thackeray's caracolade.

as also is I nacketay's caracolade.

1614 In the Art of Horsemanship, there are divers and sundry turns...those we call Caragolo: Markham, Cheap Husb., I. i. 21 (1668) [N E. D.] 1643
Now was St Wm Constable crept out of Hull wth their Horse making their Carrocols upon ye woulds: SLINGSEV, Duary, 103 (1836) [15.] 1797 CARACOL, in the manege, the half turn which an horseman makes, either to the right or left.—In the army, the horse always makes a caracol after each discharge, in order to pass the rear of the squadron: Encyc Brit 1840 somersets and caracoles [of a quack's jack-pudding]: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 73 (1865).

1862 performing various caracolades and gambadoes in the garden: Thackern, Philip, Vol. II ch. vii. p. 99 (1887)

caract: Eng. fr. Fr. See carat.

*carafe (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. carafe, fr. It. caraffa: a glass bottle for holding water.

1786 Called for a...caraff of water: Lounger, II. 178 (1787). [N.E.D.] 1865 the wines sparkled pink and golden in their carafes: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 39.

caraffa, sb.: It. fr. Arab. gharrāfa, fr. gharafa,='to draw water': a carafe, "a kind of viol glas" (Florio).

1880 two or three stiff necked glasses, called caraffas, containing different sorts of wine: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, ch. xxvii. p. 313 (1883).

carafon, sb.: Fr.: a small decanter (a quarter of a bottle). 1862 A crust and a carafon of small beer: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 343 (1887).

caragasoune: Eng. fr. Sp. See cargason.

carage: Turk. See caratch.

*caramba, interj.: Sp.: strange!, wonderful!.

1865 "Caramba!" broke in Strathmore: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 41 1870 "Caramba!" exclaimed the woodman, "Surely our Lord died for all, without excluding escribanos": Miss R. H. Busk, Patrasias, p. 258.

caramba, sb.: Sp. See quotation.

1845 The gay charra is worthy of such a beau. She wears a caramba in er hair and a mantilla of cloth cut square el cenerero: FORD, Handbk. Spain,

*carambola, sb.: Port.: the fruit of a small E. Indian tree (Averrhoa carambola, Nat. Order Oxalidaceae); also, the tree itself. See kamrak.

1598 There is another fruite called Carambolas, which hath 8 corners, is bigge as a smal aple, sower in eating, like vnripe plums, and most vsed to make Conserues: Tr. F Van Linschoten's Voy., 96. [Yule]

caramousal, carmousal, sb.: Eng. fr. It. caramusali(no), caramussale, or Fr. carmoussal: a Turkish merchantman, a Moorish transport ship.

1572 a great number of Caramusalins, or Brigandines: In R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. II. i p. 122. 1587 were sent foorth in a Galeot to take a Greekish Carmosell: ib., p. 187 (1599). 1599 a smal barke called Caramusalins, which was a passage boat: ib., p. 284. 1615 Turkish Carmasals and Gallies: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 26 (1632). 1625 I embarqued in a Caramoe-

salo: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. x p 1834. 1696 Carmousal, a Turkish ship with a very high poop: Phillips, World of Words

Variants, 16 c. caramusalin, carmosell, 17 c. carmasal, carmoesal, (carmusol, carmizale, caramoussal, caramusal, caramozil, N. E. D.) 17, 18 cc. carmousal, 18 c. caramousel.

[Ultimately fr. Turk. qarāmūsāl (perhaps through Low Lat. caramussallus), = 'a kind of ship'.]

carapa, carap $(\angle =)$, crab, sb.: S. Amer.: name of a small genus of trees, native in tropical America and W. Indies (Nat. Order *Meliaceae*), of which some species yield from their seeds a liquid oil. The bark of the *Carapa* or *Crab* tree of Guiana is also used in tanning.

1769 The Caraba, or Crab tree...consists of numerous branches covered with long narrow leaves of a dark green color: E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 81 1866 Treas. Bot.

carasie: Eng. fr. Fr. See carisi.

*carat ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. carat, or It. carato.

I. the fruit of the carob-tree (see carob), Gk. κεράτια (pl.). Rare.

1601 The fruit called Carobes or Caracts: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 15, ch 24, Vol. 1 p 447.

2. a small weight used for diamonds and other precious stones.

Stones.

1555 From this Ilande of Tararequi, there was brought a pearle of the fasshyon of a peare, wayinge xxxx. carattes: R Edd, Decades, Sect. ii p. 214 (1885).

1588 certaine men. set and make the price of pearles according to their carracts, bewty and goodnes: T. Hickock, Tr C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 14 vo. 1589 there is great fishing of pearles and aliafar, and those which are there founde do in many killats exceede them that are brought from Baren: R Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. 11 p. 303 (1884)

1598 the prices of the stones, that is one Quilat for so much, two Quilates for so much a Diamant of one Quilat alone: Tr y Van Lunchoten's Voy, Bk i. Vol. 11. p. 146 (1885).

1600 The golden come of Tunis containeth fower and twenty charats apecce. John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 251.

1624 a great Table Diamond for Olivares of eighteen Carrats Weight: Howell, Lett., Iv. i. p. 2 (1645).

1636 if a Diamond exceed twenty Caracts (a Caract is four Grains,) such by the Law of that place are reserved for the king. Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 88 (1677)

1673 A stone of one Carrack is worth rol.: Fryer, E. India, 214 (1698). [Yule]

3. a small weight, one twenty-fourth of some larger weight, as a scruple.

1558 Bengewine a Carret, Muske foure graines: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 51 rd. 1590 here's the note | How much your Chaine weighs to the vtmost charect: SHAKS., Com. of Err, iv. I, 28. 1836 The ckeera't (or carat)=4 ckum'hhahs=3 hhabbehs, =the 24th part of a mitckal, or from 2 155 to 3 English grains: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. II. p. 371.

4. a twenty-fourth part of an unit, used to indicate the proportionate fineness of gold, pure gold being 'of 24 carats'.

1558 fine golde foile, that is of xxiiii. Carate: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr. Pt. 1. fol. 77°. 1597 thou [O crown though] best of Gold, art worst of Gold. | Other, lesse fine of Charract, is more precious, | Preserving life, in Med'cine potable: SHAKS., II Hen. IV, iv. 5, 162.

5. small money of account.

1797 Arabia. Medina, Mecca, Mocha, &c. A Carret Lo os. old.: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Money.

metaph. fineness, worth, character.

1598 I will not go. Business, go by for once | No, beauty, no; you are of too good caract. | To be left so, without a guard, or open: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iii. 2, Wks., p. 13/2 (1860). 1650 authority doth commonly discompose, and stound the mind of man, specially one of a base carat, and low extraction: Howell, Tr. Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 125.

[Some forms are fr. Sp. and Port. quilate, Old Port. quirate, or Arab. qīrāt (whence come all Romance forms). The Arab. qīrāt, qirrāt, = 'the pod of the carob-tree', hence 'a weight of four grains', is a loan-word from Aramaic. The Gk. κεράτια,='little horns' (whence Arab. qīrāt is usually derived), was used to represent the Aramaic original, and may have been in use earlier than κερατία,='carob-tree', though the latter is found in extant literature long before the The amount of the weight varied; but mediæval and modern uses are derived from the sense of 'the twentyfourth part' of a gold Roman solidus and of its Arabic representative the dīnār. The κεράτιον, Lat. siliqua, was equivalent in weight to 3 grains of barley or 4 grains of wheat.]

*caratch (= "), carach, carage, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. kharāj, ='tribute': a tax imposed on Christians by the Turks.

1682 The Inhabitants were all run away, not being able to pay their Caratch: WHELER, Fourn. Greece, VI. 479. [N. E. D.] 1684 I ask'd several of the Christians of the Country, how they did to live and pay their Carage, which is a Tribute Carage, which is a Tribute

that the Grand Signor lays upon all Christians throughout his Dominions' J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk ii p 79 1741 Besides the 300 Purses of the Carach, exacted from the Armenians and Greeks. J. Ozell, Tr. Tourne-fort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p 101 1776 they pay to the Grand Signior two purses yearly as caratch or tribute-money: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 6—the caracten-money or poll-tax. ib., p. 17. 1793 Amount of the Charatsch, or capitation of such subjects in Europe as are not Mussulmen. J. Morse, Amer Univ Geogr., Vol. II p. 462 (1796).

*caravan ('=', or =='), sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. kārwān, perhaps sometimes through Fr. caravane. In early uses equal to cafila (q. v.).

I. a company of merchants or pilgrims travelling together in Mohammedan countries.

in Mohammedan countries.

1588 there goeth a great Caranan from Percia to China. T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 19 vo. 1594, 1598 [See Cafila]. 1598 neither went there any Caranan of people from Boghar: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol 1 p 305 1699 The Caronan maketh but small iourneis about 20. miles a day. 10, Vol. 11. i. p. 243. 1600 if any caronan or multitude of merchants will passe those deserts, they are bound to pay certaine custome: John Pork. Tr. Leo's Hist Afr., p. 22. 1614 Also we had thought to haue gone along with a Carranand of foure hundred and fifty strong R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 30 1615 Karawan, Caraban, a company of merchants going together for trading, with a great number of Horses, Camels, and Mules W. Bedwell, Arab. Trudg. 1615 setting for the Carnan vito Mecha: Geo. Sandys, Trau, p. 108 (1632). 1665 the Indian commerce by Merchants was brought to Samarcand, and thence by Carravan with extream charge, tool and hazard removd to Trepezond: Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p. 38 (1677). 1684 and in two and thirty hours, going the Caravan passed by in its way from Mecca: Spectator, No 631, Dec. 10, p. 879/2 (Morley) 1761 The sentiment might easily have come to Tor or Sues, towns at the bottom of the gulf, and from thence by karrawans to Coptos: Sterne, Trist Shand, 1v. 62. [Davies] 1797 As we descended we saw two caravans, who had piched their wagons on the side of the mountain: Southey, Lett dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 104. 1820 a caravan of merchants: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Steily, Vol 1 ch vi p. 183. 1845 when the caravan arrives in small villages it attracts immediate notice: Ford, Handbe, Spain, Pt. 1, p. 38. *1878 The caravan now guided by the Balizy tribe: Times, May 10. [S.]

2. a fleet of ships.

1588 we staied 40 dayes for prouiding a Carauan of barks to go to Babylon: T Hickock, Tr. C Frederick's Voy, fol 39 ro. 1625 the Carrauan of Frigats: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk iii p. 214. 1819 He had lost half his crew in his last Egyptian caravan: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 19

3. a troop, company, or flock.

3. a troop, company, or flock.

1667 Part loosly wing the Region, part more wise | In common, rang'd in figure wedge their way and set forth | Their Aerie Caravan high over Seas | Flying, and over Lands: Milton, P. L , vii. 428 (1705).

1704 They [the gods] travel in a caravan, more or less together: Swift, Battle Bks, Wks., D. 105/1 (1869).

1764 his letters lie very often till enough are assembled to compose a jolly caravan: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. D. 306 (1857).

1775 On the way from Tenedos we were amused by vast caravans or companies of cranes passing high in the air: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, D. 22.

1809 The Bohemian travels much. Some as dealers in glass, who go as far as England and Italy, and some as basket and sieve-makers I have met with large caravans of these on the Upper Rhine and in the Netherlands: Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. D. 136.

1830 In moving from Ravenna to Pisa, Lord Byron's caravan consisted of 7 servants, 5 carriages, 9 horses, a monkey, a bull-dog, a mastiff, 2 cats, 3 peafowl, a harem of hens: J. Galt, Life of Byron, D. 260.

4. a covered waggon (in this sense the word is now often shortened to van), applied originally to vehicles for conveying a number of people, then to waggons containing animals and other objects for exhibition, then to waggons for conveying goods, and lastly to wooden houses on wheels such as gipsy-carts.

1674 Caravan or Karavan (Fr. caravane)...of late corruptly used with us for a kind of Waggon to carry passengers to and from London: Blount, Clossogr 1746 my caravan sets out with my household stuff on Monday: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 50 (1857). bef. 1782 In coaches, caravans, and hoys, Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys: Coweer, Retir., Poems, Vol. 1. p. 205 (1868). 1813 It was a large sociable, what they used to call their caravan: M. Edgeworth, Patronagg, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 175 (1833). 1821 Caravans, on Springs and Guarded, for the conveyance of Goods only, in 32 hours to London: Liverfool Directory, in N. & Q., 7th Ser., v Jan. 28, 1889, p. 71/2. 1826 two enormous crimson carriages, a britzska, and a large caravan: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. v. ch. viii. p. 206 (1881). *1878 the ragged tents and caravans at Dulwich: Echo, May 22, p. 1 [St.]

Variants, carvane, carvana, 16, 17 cc. carouan, 17 c. carrauand, karawan, karavan, caraban, caruan, carravan, 18 c. karrawan.

*caravance, gar(a)vance, calavance, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. garbanzo, = 'chick-pea': name of sundry kinds of peas and small beans. The corrupt spellings with l, ll for r seem to be due to American pronunciation.

1600 great store of victuals, of garuansos, peason, and some wine: R. HAK-LUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 817.

1622 garvances, or small peaze or beanes, in abondance: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 311 (1883).

1625 twentie sixe Candees of Grauances: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 638.

1665 seeing we would not trust them, they came aboard our ships, daring to trust us; and in their Canoos brought us Cocoes, Mangoes, Jacks, green Pepper, Caravance,

Buffols, Hens, Eggs, and other things: SIR TH. HERBERT, Traw., p. 333 (1677).

— fruit resembling the Gynny Beans or Carravances, but safe-guarded with sharp prickles: 16., p. 382. 1668 all the sorts of garavances, calaburos and gourds: Evelvy, Corresp, Vol III. p. 206 (1872). 1719 I was forc'd to give them an extraordinary meal every day, either of Farma or calavances, which at once made a considerable consumption of our water and firing: SHELVOCKE, Voyage, 62. [Yule] 1738 But garvanços are prepared in a different manner, neither do they grow soft like other pulse, by boiling DR. T. SHAW, Traw, p. 140 (1757). [16.] 1774 When I asked any of the men of Dory why they had no gardens of plaintains and Kalavansas . I learnt . that the Haraforas supply them:

T. FORREST, Voy New Guinea, 109. [16] 1814 any Beans called Kidney, French Beans, Tares, Lentiles, Callivances, and all other sorts of Pulse: Stat. 54

Geo. III., c. 36. [16.]

Variants, 17 c. garuanso, garvance, grauance, carravance, garavance, 18 c. calavance, garvanço, kalavansa, 19 c. calli-

*caravansera(i), sb.: Pers. kārwān-sarāy,='palace': a building for the shelter and accommodation of caravans, also, metaph. and extended to any house for rest and refreshment, any inn or hotel.

ment, any inn or hotel.

1599 we lay in one of the great Canarzaras [? Crauanzaras], that were built by Mahomet Bassha with so many goodly commodities: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 196.

1612 In Constantinople, Pera and Galata there are Karabassaries or Xenodochia four hundred and eighteen: T. Corvat, Yournall, in Crudities, Vol. III. iig. x 8 x (1776).

1625 wee came to a Crauansall odged at a Crauansara! Durchas, Pilgrinis, Vol. II. Bk. ix p. 1418 — it may be kept in a Magosine within some Caue or Crauancera: 10, p. 1643.

1634 And note that neere all or most of the Carrauans-raws, are Tancks or couered ponds of water, fild by the beneficiall raines, for the vse and drink of Trauellers Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 51.

1662 The Persians call those places Caravanseras, and they are as the Ventas in Spain, and serve for Inns upon the Highway: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v p. 152 (1669).

1665 we found there a very neat Carravans-raw, (a building resembling an empty Colledge:) The Greeks call them Pandochia, the Turks Innaretts; the Indians Serrays: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 117 (1677).

1684 ten or twelve wreched Caravansserraks, that is, great Barns. where hundreds of men are found pel-mel together with their Horses: It Tavernier's Trav., Vol II. p. 73.

1712 a House that changes its Inhabitants so often, and receives such a perpetual Succession of Guests, is not a Palace but a Caravansary' Spectator, No. 289, Jan. 31, p. 416 (Morley).

1716 For the spacious mansion, like a Turkish Caravanserah, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging: Pore, Wes., Vol VIII. p. 24.

1872).

1741 Bezestains (Places like our Changes, for selling Wares) Caravanserah, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging: Pore, Wes., Vol VIII. p. 24.

1873).

1741 Bezestains (Places like our Changes, for selling Wares) Caravanserah, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging: Pore, Wes., Vol VIII. p. 25.

1741 Bezestains (Places like our Changes, for selling Wares) Caravanserah, lower of a ruined caravansera or build 1599 we lay in one of the great Cauarzaras [? Crauanzaras], that were built

Variants, 17 c. karabassary, crauanserra, crauancera, carrauans-raw, caravans-serrah, caravanserah, 18, 19 cc. caravansarv.

caravella, sb.: It.: a Turkish frigate.

1793 20 caravellas: J. Morse, Amer. Univ Geogr, Vol. II. p. 463 (1796). 1819 One of his caravellas, stationed before Nauplia, by chance espied our doings, and immediately gave us chase: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. i. p. 24 (1820).

*caraway, (4 = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. carui, fr. Arab. karāwiyā, said to be fr. Gk. κάρεον.

I. name of an umbelliferous plant, Carum carui, biennial, belonging to the parsley family; also, attrib.

1440 carwy herbe: Prompt. Parv (Way). 1525 Cara. This herbe is called Careaway: Herball, pr. by R. Banckes, sig. B iv ro. ? 1540 Fenell sede 3.i. Careway sedes 3.i.: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. A iii ro. 1548 Daucus... for the other kindes ye may vse carawey sede: W. Tunner, Names of Herbs. 1550 Carui... Caruy: A. Askham, Litle Herball, sig. B vii ro. 1601 The wild Caraway, named Cacalia or Leontine: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 25, ch. 17, Vol. II. p. 232. 1627 Adding a little Cortander Seed, and Carraway Seed, and a very little Saffron: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cant i § 54.

the fruit or seeds of the Carum carui.

1543 Carwayes bene hoote and drye in the thyrde degree: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. clxxxvii vo/2. 1548 Carcum...is called in englishe Carruwayes. in French Carui, the poticaries cal it also Carui: W. Turner, Names of Herbs. 1562 Dill, Fennell, wilde Carwayes: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. III. fol. 14 ro. — Anyce, carui, Fennell: ib., fol. 17 ro. 1591 Alcarauea, Carrowaies: Percivall, Biblioth. Hisp.

3. an article of food flavored with caraway. 1597 a dish of caraways: SHAKS., II Hen. IV., v. 3, 3.

carbine $(= \angle)$, carabine $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. carabine: a short fire-arm used by cavalry and artillery; also, in combin. and attrib. Identical in form with the Anglicised instances of Fr. carabin, = 'a carabineer'.

1605 The names of Lances, Carabines, pykes, muskets: Verstegan, Dec. Intell., i. 23 (1628) [N. E. D.] 1643 their pistols and Carabines at the first charge doe great execution: Parlt. Scout communicating Intell. to the Kingdom, June 20—27, No. 1, p. 5. 1644 for whom [i.e. the rogues] we were all well appointed with our carabines: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 61 (1872). — the soldiers

at the guard took our carbines ib., p. 84. 1664 Brought in their childrens spoons, & whistles, | To purchase Swords, Carbines and Pistols. S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant ii. p. 123. 1741 one very indifferent Carabine with a Lock: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefor's Voy Levant, Vol. III p. 323.

carbonada, Sp.; carbonado ($\angle = \angle = \bot$), Eng. fr. Sp. carbonada (with the usual 16, 17 cc. change of Sp. -a to -o): sb.: a piece of meat sliced and broiled.

1590 I will make thee slice the brawns of thy arms into carbonadoes and eat them Marlowe, I Tamburl, Wks., p. 29/2 (1865). 1596 if I come in his [way] willingly, let him make a carbonado of me: Shaks., I Hen. IV., v. 3, 61. 1598 Carbonata, a carbonado, meate broiled vpon the coles, a rasher: Florio.—Brasuole, steakes, collops, rashers, or carbonados: 2b 1607 before Corioli he scotched him and notched him like a carbonado Shaks., Coriol., iv. 5, 199. 1626 Carbonado, A rasher vpon the coales: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1769 For that I wear him [a sword] unemploy'd, who longs | To make a carbonado of the foes: B. Thornton, Tr. Plautus, Vol. 1. p. 127.

*carbonaro, pl. carbonari, sb.: It., lit. 'collier', 'charcoalburner': a member of a secret society of Italian republicans, which originated at Naples early in this century. Hence carbonarism, the principles of carbonari or similar politicians.

1819 they said at Venice, that I was arrested at Bologna as a Carbonaro: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. iv. p. 246 (1832).

1821 think the Carbonari strong enough to beat the troops: 16, Vol. v. p. 63.

1821 think the Carbonari strong enough to beat the troops: 16, Vol. v. p. 63.

1830 Is not this description. of the conspirators applicable to, as it was probably derived from the Carbonari? J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 232

1849 Emperor and king, jacobin and carbonaro, alike cherished him: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 143 (1881).

1887 Alfieri, Foscolo, Manzoni, and others evoked sentiments that could not be crushed out by Metternich's stamping down of Carbonarism: Athenaum, Nov. 5, p. 597/1.

Nov. 5, p. 597/1.

carboy, karboy ($\angle \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. $qar(r)\bar{a}ba$,='a glass wine-flask' (cased with wicker-work): a large globular glass vessel protected with wicker-work, chiefly used for containing strong acids and other corrosive liquids.

1754 I delivered a present to the Governor, consisting of oranges and lemons, with several sorts of dried fruits, and six karboys of Isfahan wine: HANWAY, Trav., &c., I. 102. [Yule] 1800 Six corabahs of rose-water: Symes, Emb. to Ava, p. 488. [tb.] 1813 Carboy of Rosewater: W. MILBURN, Orent Comm., II. 330. [tb.] 1875 People who make it [Shiraz Wine] generally bottle it themselves, or else sell it in huge bottles called "Kuraba" holding about a dozen quarts: Macgregor, Yourn Khorassan, &c., 1 37. [tb.]

carcajou, sb.: Fr. of Canada: N. American name of the glutton or wolverine; also applied to the American badger, Meles labradorica, and by Charlevoix to the Canadian lynx.

1763 The Carcajou who cannot bear the water lets go his hold immediately: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 66. 1774 The war between these is carried on not less in Lapland than in North America, where the reindeer is called the carribou and the glutton the carcajou: GOLDSMITH, Nat. Hist., Vol I. p. 341/2 (1840).

carcan, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. carcan: an iron collar used as a punishment (N. E. D.), an ornamental collar.

1534 Carcans for blasphemers, chaynes for scloues: LORD BERNERS, Gold. Bk. M. Aurel., iv. D iij b. [N. E. D.] 1539 New-jeris Giftis, in chenjeis, tabullatis, ringis, stanis, carkannis: Ld. Treas. Acc., in Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, I. 299, [ib.] 1601 carquans and such ornaments for their shoes: HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 12, Vol. II, p. 483. 1603 your chaines, corquans, and brooches of gold: — Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 154. — the brooches, collars and carkans of riches are any waies comparable: ib., p. 215.

carcere duro, phr.: It., lit. 'cruel prison': severe imprisonment.

1823 and, while the patriots of the land he misruled were chained to the galleys, or died the slow death of the carcere duro, could lead a procession in honour of the Madonna: Lady Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. iii. p. 31 (1855). 1824 The punishment of political libel .is, for the first offence, the carcere duro for an indefinite period: Edin Rev., Vol. 39, p. 289.

carceres, sb. pl.: Lat., 'prisons'. See quotation.

1600 the barriers or carceres, so called, because the horses stood there pent and kept in untill the magistrat gave the signall to begin the course: Holland, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. Iv. ch. x.), p. 1376.

carchi, sb.: a coin of Cyprus. See quotation.

1599 These are so plentifull that when there is no shipping, you may buy them for no. *Carchies*, which coine are 4. to a *Venetian Soldo*, which is peny farthing the dozen: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 11. 1. p. 110.

[Probably fr. Turk. girsh, ghirsh, orig.=the German dollar, now a very small coin.]

carcinoma, pl. carcinomata, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. καρκίνωμα: Med.: cancer; a disease of the cornea.

carcoon, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. kārkūn: a clerk, manager.

1803 A carkoon whom he sent to me this morning: Wellington, Let., in Gurw. Disp., 11. 161. [N.E.D.]

1826 My benefactor's chief carcoon, or clerk: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. i. p. 21 (1884).

cardamōmum, Lat.; cardamom(e), cardamum ($\underline{u} = \underline{z}$), Eng. fr. Lat.: sb.: spice consisting of the aromatic seeds of various plants of the Nat. Order Zingiberaceae, esp. (Pharmacopæia) Malabar cardamom, the seed of the Elettaria cardamomum.

1555 mirabolanes, Cardamome, Cassia, and dyuers other kyndes of spyces. R. EDEN, Nevve India, p. 15 (Arber, 1885). 1558 Mace, great Cardamomum, Muske W. Warde, Tr. Alesso's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 45 v° 1568 ten graynes of Nasturtum, otherwyse called Cardamum: 1b., Pt. II fol. 5 v° — fower Vnces of Cardamomum, or towne kerse: 1b., fol. 38 v°. 1588 there goeth out of this lingdome of Cananor, all the Cardomomo, great store of pepper, Ginger Honey: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 11 v°. 1598 Cardamomum is a kinde of spice which they use much in India to dresse with their meates, and commonly they have it in their mouthes to chaw upon: Tr. 7 Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 86 (1885). 1599 Annis seedes, Fennelle, Cardamome: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke, p. 12/2. 1603 Besides two sorts of the juniper berries, the greater & the lesse, Cardamomum and Calamus. HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1310. 1627 Cardamom is in Latine Nasturtium; And with vs Water-Cresses: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. iv. § 354.

cardarigan. See cadarigan.

carduus benedictus: Lat.: name of a plant, the Blessed Thistle, supposed to cure many diseases; also called simply carduus, esp. in combin. or attrib.

23 Carduus, esp. in combin. of altrio.

1543 of tormentyll, of Cardus benedictus, of ye rotes of Tunici: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirnery, fol. cexxviii ro/1.

1558 the luice of Cardus benedictus: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 11 vo — the iuice of Cardus benedictus: to, fol. 20 ro.

1580 [See calamus b].

1599 that wolle which growth in the flowers of Carduus Benedictus. A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 66]2.

1627 For Opening, I Commend Beads, or Peices of the Roots of Carduus Benedictus: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. x. § 663.

1654 enough to make ...a Carduus Posset [passe] for a universall Medicine: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 291.

1665 I also observed there [at Cape of Good Hope] store of Agrimony, Betony. Carduus Benedictus: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 15 (1677).

1682 drinking carduus posset, then going to bed and sweating: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. 11, p. 173 (1872).

carecole: Eng. fr. Port. See caracol.

*career (= "), car(r)ier(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. carrière.

I. a race-course, a space for riding, a course, a way.

1580 It was fit for him to go to the other end of the Career: Sidney, Arcadia, 286 (1622). [N. E. D] 1642 those Islands .in the carrere to Her [Spain's] mines: Howell, Instr. For. Traw, p. 46 (1869). 1738 Career, or Carrer, in the manage, a place inclosed with a barrier, wherein they run the ring Chambers, Cycl.

2. a short gallop or charge at full speed of a horse; by extension, a charge, rush, or rapid motion generally.

extension, a charge, rush, or rapid motion generally.

1546 tooke privelie there carier abowte, and violentile assalled the tents of there adversaries: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol., 1, p. 55 (1846).

1579 he put his horse in full cariere against him: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 309 (1612)

— hoping by the fiercenesse and fury of their careire, to brake into the ranke of the enemies [of chariots "carts" armed with scythes]: 20, p. 955.

— 1582 For it is not reason, that a good horse should be the lesse estéemed, for that the ryder knoweth not how to make him runne hys carrier: — Tr. Guevara's Dialof Princes, sig. C ii yo.

1589 the Dolphines. Setch their carréers on the calmed waues: R. Green, Menaphon, p. 23 (1880).

1590 horses. after the first shrinck at the entring of the bullet doo pass their Carrier, as though they had verie litle or no hurt: Sir J. Smythe, Certain Discourses, p. 23 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

1591 and when these of the first ranks haue discharged their Pistolets, making Carier & being charged, they place themselues: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 118.

1593 Hee stoppes, when hee shoulde make a full careere: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatus, Bk. II. p. 81.

1593 Lee stoppes, when hee shoulde make a full careere: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatus, Bk. II. p. 81.

1593 Lee stoppes, when hee shoulde make a full careere: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatus, Bk. II. p. 81.

1596 Cariera, a careere of a horse: Florio.

1607 Some sudden stop in passing a Cariere: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 398.

1607 Defi'd the best of Panim Chivalry | To mortal Combat, or carriere with Lance: Milton, P. L., 1, 766 (1705).

1810 The Winds who swept in wild career on high | Before its presence check their charmed force: Southey, Kehama, 57.

2 a. metaph, a freak of fancy.

2 a. metaph. a freak of fancy.

1573—80 Extra iocum, and to leave thessame stale karreeres: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk, p. 75 (1884). 1599 The King is a good King, but...he passes some humors, and carreeres: Shaks., Hen. V., ii. 1, 132.

a regular course or motion, speed (in the phrases, in full career, with full career).

1600 ran amaine with full carriere upon the Consul: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. II. p. 48. — ran his horse with full cariere: ib., Bk. x. p. 355. 1603 Ay, will-they nill-they, follow their carreres: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Burtas, p. 99 (1608) 1663 how suddenly they [ie. the skaters) stop in full career upon the ice: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 394 (1872). 1665 there the Sea stopped his carriere; but prostrating himself the Sea parted in two and yielded.. a safe passage: Sir Th. Herrer, Traw, p. 59 (1677). 1667 the Sun | Declin'd was hasting now with prone carreer | To th' Ocian Isles: Milton, P. L., iv. 323 (1705).

4. metaph. the course of action, continuous activity, the signal part of an active course (esp. with full).

1594 at the first your carire was not the best: Lett. of Eliz. & Fas., p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1849) 1599 Shall quips and sentences...awe a man from the careere of his humour? Shaks., Much Ado, ii. 3, 250. 1611 stopping the Cariere | Of Laughter, with a sigh: — Wint. Tale, i. 2, 286. bef. 1733 interpose their authoritative Testimony to give the Career of the others a Check: R. North, Examen, p. i. (1740). 1845 he finished his desolating career by blowing up the fortifications: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. L. p. 472.

5. a line or course of life systematically pursued, a professional employment, a road to distinction or fortune.

*carême, sb.: Fr.: Lent.

1787 What cannot arrive here a month before the careme, would miss its sale: Th. Jefferson, Writings, Vol. II p. 207 (1850). 1865 If congresses were held en petit counté, with a supper worthy Carême, they might come to something: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132.

carena, sb.: Sp.: careening.

1600 I caused them to bring them into a good harbour, & to give the carena to the shippe called Sanct Peter, & to mend all things that were needfull: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 437. — The shippe .must give a Carena, as they call it in the Spanish tongue, which is in English, shee must be throughly calked, and fortified. The Carenero or the Calker: 10., p 864.

caret, sb.: Lat. (properly 3rd sing. pres. indic. of carere, = 'to be wanting'): a mark like the Fr. circumflex accent \wedge used by scholars and writers to show where a corrected omission or an addition is to be inserted. It is pronounced usually like the vegetable carrot; cf. Shaks., Merry Wives, iv. 1, 55, "Evans. Remember, William; focative is caret [='vocative is wanting']. Quick. And that's a good root".

1681 Caret, (Lat) it wanteth, is the name for this mark (A) which is made in writing, where any thing is wanting, left out, or interlined; or to show where an interlineation comes in: BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1797 CARET, among grammarians, a character signifying that something is added on the margin, or interlined, which ought to come in where the caret stands. Eucyc. Brit.

carex, pl. carices, sb.: Lat.: sedge, name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Cyperaceae.

1853 green with the mosses and carices of Arctic vegetation: E. K. KANE, 1st Grunnell Exped, ch. xviii. p. 136.

carga, sb.: Sp.: a load, a large measure of weight. Sometimes Anglicised as cargo.

1600 The Indians of this country pay the king their tribute in sacao, giuing him foure hundred cargas, and euery carga is 24000 almonds, which carga is woorth in Mexico thirty pieces of reals of plate: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol III. p. 457. 1753 Cargo also denotes a weight used in Spain and Turky, amounting to about 300 English pounds: CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1811 The ordinary price paid for wheat upon the farm, in New Spain, is about 4 or 5 dollars the carga or load: Edin. Rev., Vol. 19, p. 157. 1826 we again mounted our mules, but as the capataz was very slow in loading the cargas, I rode on with one of the party: Capt. Head, Pampas, p. 175. 1851 The price of maize is five dollars the carga or mule load: Herndon, Amazon, Pt I p. 71 (1854)

cargason, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. cargazon, cargaçon.

1. load of a ship, freight, cargo.

1. load of a ship, freight, cargo.

1583 enery ship the fourth part of her Cargason in money: In R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 246. 1588 The Broker that hath received his Cargason, commaundeth his servants to carry the Marchaunts furniture for his house home: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy, fol. 5 vo. 1621 she [a Letter] was to me, as a Ship richly laden from London useth to be to our Marchants here, and I esteem her Cargazon at no less a value: Howell, Lett, I. xxviii. p. 54 (1645). 1622 I delivered so takes plate bars to Mr. Eaton, and is parte of money sent in cargezon, Mr. Wickham having 150 tais before. And I delivered the invoiz or cargezon of goodes: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 53 (1883). 1625 their ships Cargazon...was as followeth: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. I. Bk. iii p. 306. 1626 the Cape-merchant and Purser hath the charge of all the Cargasoune or Merchandize: Capt. J. Santh, Whs. p. 789 (1884). 1642 make their returne in Apes and Owles, in a cargazon of Complements and Cringes, or some huge monstrous Perivices: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 67 (1865). 1654 the English Ship Pearl...perisht in the Port with all her Cargazond: — Parthenop., Pt. II. p. 40. Pt. II. p. 40.

a bill of lading.

1588 these merchants assoone as they are come to land, doo give the cargason of all their goods to that Broker: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 5 re.

*cargo ("1), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. carga,='load', 'burden', 'freight'. Gradually supplanted cargason.

I. freight, load of a ship; also, metaph. and attrib. and in combinations.

in combinations.

1657 As we had Cause to suspect him for the Cask, so wee had for the Cargo: R. Licon, Barbadoes, 8. [N. E. D.] bef. 1670 O Planet-blasted Wits, to think their Cargo could be preserved in the shipwrack of the whole Kingdom! J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 193, p. 206 (1693).

1688 my Cat, and my Bale of Dice: For that's all my Cargo: D'Urffer, Commonto. Wom., i. p. 7.

1697 I had..never so many or fair [things] as in this cargo: Evenlyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 268 (1872).

1708 Whereas if the King would be a little reasonable, as he was the first and second time I was there, we could easily dispose of the whole Cargo: Tr. Bornan's Guinea, Let. xix. p. 360.

1720 Thither may whole cargos of nectar (liquor of life and longswity!) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: Pope, Letters, p. 184 (1737).

1742 We here take leave of the high Court of Chancery (a gross cargo upon the shoulders of the lord keeper): R. North, Lives of Norths, p. 49 (1826). bef. 1782 But h! what wish can prosper, or what pray'r, [For merchants rich in cargoes of despair: Cowper, Charity, Poems, Vol. I. p. 135 (1868).

1806 receiving in return, six months afterwards, a cargo of novels: Berespord, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 35 (5th Ed.).

2. a bill of lading.

2. a bill of lading.

1678 LITTLETON, Lat. Dict. [N. E. D.]

caribe, sb. See quotation. Cotgrave gives the word as Fr. for the "most biting kind of Indian pepper".

1604 There is of this Axt [or Indian pepper] of diverse colours, some is greene, some red, some yellow, and some of a burning color, which they call Caribe, the which is extreamely sharpe and biting: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv p 239 (1880).

caribou, sb.: Fr. of Canada: the reindeer of N. America.

1763 Champlain speaks of hunting...the Caribou· FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acct Voy Canada, p 66. 1774 The war between these is carried on not less in Lapland than in North America, where the rein-deer is called the carrabou and the glutton the carcajou: Goldswith, Nat. Hist., Vol. 1. p 341/2 (1840).

*caricatura, It.; caricature ($\angle = = \angle \prime$), Eng. fr. It.: sb.: lit. 'a loading'.

I. abstr. the method or process in Art of producing a grotesque or ludicrous likeness by exaggeration of special details; also, by extension, a grotesque and exaggerated delineation in words.

delineation in words.

bef. 1682 Pieces and Draughts in Caricatura, of Princes, Cardinals and famous Men: Sir Th Brown, Tracts, XIII p 101 (1686). 1736 Draw them like, for, I assure you, | You will need no caricatura: Swift, Poems, Wis, Vol. x. p. 557 (1814) 1742 let us examine the works of a comic history painter, with those performances which the Italians call Caricatura. Now what Caricatura is in painting, Burlesque is in writing: FIELDING, Yos. Andrews, Pref. Wks., Vol. v. p. 1765 bef. 1764 several persons were depicted in caricatura:

— Wks., Vol. iv. p. 340 (1806).

— The This genius for likenesses in caricature is astonishing: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. iii p. 71 (1857). 1792 taking off and holding up the solemnity and self-importance of each profession in caricature: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. v. p. roo.

2. concr. a likeness in which certain details are exaggerated so as to produce a ludicrous or grotesque effect; also, metaph. a similar description of words.

1712 those burlesque pictures which the Italians call caricaturas; where the art consists in preserving, amidst distorted proportions and aggravated features, some distinguishing likeness of the person, but in such a manner as to transform the most agreeable beauty into the most odious monster: Speciator, No. 537, Nov. 15, Vol. VI p. 55 (1826). 1715 instead of making Caricaturaes of Peoples Facces: Richardson, Theor. Pavanting, p. 198. 1722 Another book consists chiefly of Caricaturaes or Droll-heads: — Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 24, 1726 Your map is as much a caricatura of Bibury: Swiff, in Pope's Wks., Vol. VII. p. 81 (1871). 1748 several caricaturaes of the French: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. II. No. 34, p. 148 (1974). 1771 O what a caricatura' Smollett, Letters, Vol. II. No. 34, p. 148 (1974). 1771 O what a caricatura' Smollett, Letters, Vol. II. No. 34, p. 148 (1974). 1771 O what a caricatura' Smollett, Letters, Vol. II. No. 34, p. 148 (1974). 1771 O what a caricatura of the play, you produce two pictures; you tell us, that one is not like the Duke of Bedford; then you bring a most hideous caricatura, and tell us of the resemblance: but multum abluati imago: Junius, Letters, Vol. II. No. xxvi. p. 191. 1777 I must own I had made a caricature of the picture you sent me: Lord Chestersfield, Lett. (Tr fi Fr), Bk. I No. lix. Misc. Wks, Vol. II. p. 174 (1777). 1815 In every various form of paragraph, pamphlet, and caricature, both his character and person were held up to oduum: Byron, in Moore's Lyfe, Vol. III. p. 216 (1832). 1816 almost all these prints are rather caricatures of ancient art than a faithful copy of its perfections: J Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 287. 1854 Caricatures of the students, of course, were passing constantly among them: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 197 (1879). 1712 those burlesque pictures which the Italians call caricaturas; where the

2 a. an object regarded as a ludicrous or exaggerated copy of another object.

1738 I behold with indignation the sturdy conquerors of France shrunk and dwindled into the imperfect mimics, or ridiculous caricaturas, of all its levity: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Common Sense, No. 93, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 99 (1777). 1809 This want of interest in usual virtues and vices, this insensibility to the little events of ordinary life, oblige the German to look for strong emotions and caricatures to entertain him on the stage: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Traw Germ., Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 23.

caricoll: Eng. fr. Port. See caracol.

*caries, sb.: Lat.: decay (in a living organism), esp. of bones or teeth.

1555 Suche trees are never infected with the disease of trees that the Latines caule caries,...being but a certaine putrifaction by reason of a wateryshe nuryshment: R. EDEN, Voyages, &-c., fol. 211 vo.

*carillon (= \(\sigma \), -ll-=-ly-), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. carillon, partly naturalised.

an arrangement of bells and machinery for producing a kind of chime, in which four bells can be struck at once by means of the hands and feet or by mechanism.

1776 Tho' I know Dr. Burney treats all Carillons with sovereign contempt, I confess I was much pleased with these: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 37.— an accurate history of the carillons and church-clock: ib., App., p. 15. 1826 the sound of the carillons: Ref. on a Ramble to Germany, Introd., p. 10.

music played on bells by the above contrivance.

1797 CARILLONS, a species of chimes frequent in the low countries, particularly at Ghent and Antwerp, and played on a number of bells in a belifrey, forming a complete series or scale of tones and semitones, like those on the harpschord and organ. There are petals [sic] communicating with the great bells, upon which the carilloneur with his feet plays the bass to sprightly airs, performed with the two hands upon the upper species of keys: Encyc. Brit. 1865 the bells were still ringing the curfew with low mellow chants and carillons: Outpa,

Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 30. 1887 Ending as it does with a carillon of wedding bells. it is scarcely a "tragi-comedy": Athenaum, Nov. 26, p. 721/1.

a musical instrument or part of a musical instrument which imitates a set of bells.

1819 Carillon is likewise the name of a small keyed instrument to imitate a peal of hand bells. Rees, Cycl.

[Fr. carillon is fr. It. cariglione, = "a chime of bels" (Florio).]

carīna, sb.: Lat., 'keel of a ship': Zool. and Bot.: applied to various parts of plants or animals which have been thought to resemble the keel of a ship.

carisi, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. carisi,='a kind of pear', 'perry made from the same' (Cotgr.): a kind of perry, called in Fr. cerelle (Cotgr.).

1616 But for as much as we are not determined to speake in this place of all these sorts of fruit drinkes, but onely of them which are called cider, perrie, and carasse, which next vnto the juice of the vine, are the most profitable and necessarie liquor for the life and health of man: Surflet & Markham, Countr

carlin(e), Eng. fr. It. carlino; carolin(e), Eng. fr. Late Lat. Carolus, = 'Carlo', 'Charles': sb.: a small coin of Naples, worth 4d. originally, now worth 2d.

1599 you may lade hoopes, which will cost carolins of Naples 27 and a halfe the thousand, which is ducats two and a halfe of Spaine: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 11. i p 117. 1650 they added five Carlines more to Ferdinand for ever: Howell, Tr. Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 3

carlino, pl. carlini, sb.: It.: small money of Italy. Florio (1598). See carline.

1617 At Naples a gold Spanish crowne, or a French crowne of iust weight, was given for thirteene carlini, an Italian gold crowne for twelve carlini and a halfe, a silver crowne for tenne carlini: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 292.

*carmagnole, sb.: Fr.

1. a wild song and dance, popular in France during the great Revolution, which also gave its name to a sort of jacket; also, metaph.

1793 The people who, five years since, fell down in the dirt as the consecrated matter passed by, now dance the Carmagnole in holy vestments: Amer. State Papers, Vol. I. p 383 (1832). 1837 men dance the Carmagnole all night about the bonfire: Carlyte, Fr. Rev., Vol. III. Bk. v. ch. iv. p 158 (1888). Simon taught him to drink, to swear, to sing the carmagnole: 1b., Bk. vi. ch iii p 183. 1886 The official before whom civil marriages took place was clad in red cap and red carmagnole: R. HEATH, in Mag. of Art, Dec., p. 54/2. 1887 M. Uzanne makes us see the wild carmagnole of lewdness and waste: Athenaeum, Sent. 2. p. 2002.

2. cant name for a soldier of the French Revolutionary forces.

[1796] Then that curst carmagnole, auld Satan, | Watches, like baudrans by a rattan, | Our sinfu' saul to get a claut on | Wi' felon vie: Burns, Poems, Vol. 11. p. 3 (1830).]

carmasal, carmizale, carmoesalo, carmosell, carmousal, carmusol: Eng. fr. It. See caramousal.

carn: Gael. See cairn.

carnac, sb.: Anglo-Ind., cf. Fr. cornac, and Port. cornaca: the driver of an elephant, a mahout (q, v).

1704 Old Elephants...oftentimes kill their Carnak or Guides: Collect. Voy. (Churchill), III. 825/2. [N. E. D.] 1727 As he was one Morning going to the River to be washed, with his Carnack or Rider on his Back, he chanced to put his Trunk in at the Taylor's Window: A. HAMILTON, East Indies, II. IIO. [Yule] 1797 Another [elephant], in his madness, killed his cornac or governor: Encyc. Brit., Vol. vi. p. 552/2. 1884 The carnac, or driver, was quite unable to control the beast, which roared and trumpeted with indignation: C. Bock, Temples & Elephants, p. 22. [Yule]

carnadine, sb.: Eng. fr. It. carnadino, = "a carnation colour" (Florio): red, or carnation color; or a stuff of that color (Nares).

1598 How ill fits you this Ribbon Carnatine: Tofte, Alba, 74 (1880). [N.E.D.] bef. 1627 Silk-grograms, satins, velvet fine, | The rosy-colour'd carnadine: Middleton, Anything for Quiet Life, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 268 (1885).

carnage (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. carnage.

1. great slaughter, butchery.

1600 they made foule worke & carnage among them: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXII. p. 462.— that great butcherie & carnage: ib., p. 464. 1603 But now, what rage, what furie and madnesse inciteth you to commit such murders and carnage?—Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 573. 1787 The carnage was great; we trampled thick on the dead bodies that were strewed in the way: J. Hubbard, in Gent. Mag., Lviii. i. 66/2. 1852 Men and women fought side by side amidst flames and carnage: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. xxxii.

2. dead bodies, heaps of slain.

1667 such a scent I draw | Of carnage, prey innumerable: MILTON, P. L., 268 (1705). bef. 1744 His ample maw with human carnage fill'd. POPL x. 268 (1705). [C. E. D.]

carnifex, sb.: Lat.: executioner.

1561 Auoude the murder of this carnifex Aman; Godly Q. Hester, 40 (1873) [N E D] 1617 let the carnifexes scour their throats! MIDDLETON, Fair Quar, iv. 4, Wks, Vol. iv. p. 246 (1885).

carnificina, sb.: Lat., lit. 'office of carnifex or executioner': execution, torture.

1611 Being entred into Italy, to passe throgh that carnificina, that excruciating and excarnificating torture of the *Spanish Inquisition*: Corvar, Crambe, sig D 4+0.— to eschew the bloudy Spanish carnificina:—Crudities, Vol. II. p. 156 (1776). 1635 I graunt it is Carnificina, a Racke to a good Conscience: S. Ward, Sermons, p. 348.

*carnival ("==), sb.: Eng. fr. It. carnevale, carnovale (some forms through Fr. carnaval).

1. in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries, the name of Shrovetide, the week before Lent, in the middle of which Quinquagesima Sunday falls.

Quinquagesima Sunday Ialis.

1611 your proudest Tuscan Carniuals, and yee French Bals their brother:
L. Whitaker, in Coryat's Cranibe, sig. b 2 rd. 1712 this Anniversary Carnival, which lasted about a Week' Spectator, No. 433, July 17, p. 622/2 (Morley).
1717 the carnival is begun, and all sorts of diversions are carried to the greatest height: Lady M W. Montagu, Letters, p. 8; (1827). 1749 They will take the carnaval at Venice, in their way, where you will likewise probably meet them Lord Chesterield, Lett., Bk. III. No. lxxxi. Misc. Wks, Vol II p. 553 (1777).
1820 The splendid entertainments of the carnival, with its bull-fights: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Szuky, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 3. 1845 the carnival is almost a religious duty. this bidding adieu to flesh-eating is called in Spanish carnes tolendas, the institution is alluded to as carnis privium in the Mosarabic ritual: Ford, Handbh. Spain, Pt. I. p. 482. 1881 as some saturnalia passes into a carnival at Rome: E. Mulford, Republic of God, ch. iii. p. 77.

I a. attrib.

1549 theyr Carnovale time (whiche we call shroftide); W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 85 %. 1581 Nor any ruffian or Carnevall-youth in Rome would speak [such a libel] without a visard. Cardl. Allen, Apol. Engl. Colleges, 60. 97% 1605 your cannitale concupiscence: B. Jonson, Volg., iv 2, Wks., p. 498 (1616). 1694 half a dozen merry Fellows, with Magicians and Devils Vizards, such as are used in Carnaval time, with other rare Anticks: D'Urfey, Don Quix., Pt. I. v. p. 55. 1788 the carnival sports of the Testacean mount and the Circus Argonalis: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. XII. ch. lxxi. p. 420 (1810) (1812).

 a period of high holiday, of unrestrained festivity, of intense enjoyment, of unbridled indulgence of appetite.

1598 The Carnouale of my sweet Loue is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate: Toffe, Alba, 102 (1880). [N. E. D.] 1677 the Sun is no sooner set, but that then their Carnival begins, then they let loose the reins of their appetite: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav. p 325. 1766 she is going to spend the Carnival at Marseilles at Christmas: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p. 7661 (1839) 1847 Love in the sacred halls | Held carnival at will: Tennyson, Princ., vii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 191 (1886).

[It. carnevale is fr. Late Lat. carnilevarium (carnelevale), = solacing of the flesh' (Skeat), a term applied to Quinquagesima Sunday and Shrove Tuesday. Carnilevarium has been explained less satisfactorily to mean 'putting away of flesh', while the explanation as 'farewell to flesh' from carne vale is popular etymology which may have helped to produce the corrupted form.

*carnivora, sb. neut. pl.: Lat., fr. adj. carnivorus,='flesheating', 'carnivorous', applied especially to a principal division of Mammalia whose teeth are adapted for mastication of flesh. In the quot. fr. Bacon carnivorae is an adj. agreeing with aves, = 'birds' understood.

1627 In Birds, such as are Carnivora, and Birds of Prey, are commonly no Good Meat: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. ix. § 859.

carnoggin, sb.: Eng. fr. Welsh cyrniogyn: a piggin.

1656 Carnogan (Brit.), a little kind of a wooden dish with hoops, a Piggin:
BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1682 A herd of goats, or runts, or ought | That country
[Wales] yields; flannel, carnoggins, | Store of Metheglin in thy waggons: With the Drollery, p. 203. [Nares]

carnosity ($\angle \angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. carnosité.

fleshiness, flesh.

1533 Carnositie or fleshynes, etc.: ELYOT, Cast. Heithe, I. 2. [N. E. D.] 1543 knobbes, whiche onely are ful of carnosyte or flesshines: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxxvii 10/2.

2. a fleshy swelling.

1543 Whan the carnosytie is taken awaye, ye muste mundifye, and cicatrise the place: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxxviii vo/2. 1555 And within, there cleaueth faste to the rynde of the nutte a carnositie or substaunce of coornel: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 11. p. 225 (1885). 1558 wrill you feele the Carnosite: W. Warder, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1, fol. 8 vo. 1599 as much contaminated carnosity as there is soe much Alumme you must take: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 44/2.

caro, masc. adj. used as sb.: It.: dear, darling.

1793 To each of the dear little Caro's pray deliver nine lasses for me, which shall be repaid on demand: GIBBON, Life & Lett., p. 354 (1869).

1865 What are you thinking of, caro? Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 2.

caro sposo, phr.: It.: dear bridegroom, dear husband.

1806 still hated by both;—by her, for attacking her caro sposo, whom she will suffer no one to despise but herself: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 167 (5th Ed). 1815 The thing would be for us all to come on donkeys .my caro sposo walking by: J. Austen, Emma, Vol III. ch. vi. p. 318 (1833) 1820 you are a prodignously kind and obliging help-mate, to provide your caro sposo with so charming a locum tenens when you are confined to your apartments: Mrs. Opie, Tales, Vol. III. p. 100. 1841 The silvery sound of its bell often reminded her of the flight of Time, and her caro sposo of the effects of it on his inconstant heart: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 56.

carob $(\angle z)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. caro(u)be.

1. the pods of a tree, native in the Levant, the Ceratonia siliqua, the pulp of which is edible, but generally used for food for horses; also called Algarroba Bean; also, attrib. as in carob-tree. The husks of the Prodigal Son are supposed to have been carobs, so also are the *locusts* eaten by S. John Baptist, whence the names S. John's Bread, Locust-bean.

1548 I se in Colon one little Carob tree: W. TURNER, Names of Herbs.
1578 in English, a Carob tree, a Beane tree, the fruite also may be called Carobbes: H. LYTE, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. Vi. p. 740.
1599 They lade also great store of Carrob: for all the countrey there about adioning, and all the mountaines are full of Carrob: trees: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 11. i. p. 170.
1600 here they have abundance of Carobs and honie: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 218.
1601 Carobs or Cods of Syria: HOLLAND, Tr. Plun. N. H., Bk. 23, ch. 8, Vol. 11. p. 172.

2. the tree called Ceratonia siliqua; also, attrib. as in carob-bean.

1548 the fruite Carobes or Carobbeanes: W. Turner, Names of Herbs.
1578 Carob beane coddes, or S. Johns bread: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb.,
Bk. Vi. D. 740. 1664 Plants late bearing Flowers or Fruit in our Climate,
sa. Volubils, Myrrh, Carrobs: Evelvin, Kal. Hort, p. 197 (1722) 1704
The carob seeds are very fresh: Hatton Corresp, Vol. II. D. 251 (1878). 1845
The Algaroba or carob-pod is the usual food for animals, and sometimes for men: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. D. 462.

[Ultimately fr. Arab. kharrōba, kharrūba,='carob tree'.]

carobia, sb.: Russ. korobea. See quotations.

1598 they deliuered mee my *Corobia* againe with all thinges that were therein: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 304. — by reason it came in *Corrobias*, wee lose and spoyle more then the Caske will cost: 1b., p. 306. — a *Carobia* or cheste, wherein were dollers, and golde: 1b, p. 425.

caroch(e), carroch(e), = 2, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. caroche: a coach, a grand carriage.

coach, a grand carriage.

1591 Carrucha, a carroch, a coche: Percivall, Biblioth Hisp. 1600 to maintaine a ladie in her two carroches a day: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., iv. 2, Wks., p. 221 (1616) 1603 As a Caroche, draw'n by foure lusty steeds: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barias, Captaines, p. 516 (1608) 1606 He neuer by report when he made anie journey, had under a thousand carroches in his traine: Holland, Tr. Suet, p. 193. 1609 Others againe, reposing the chiefest grace and glory that is, in carroches higher than ordinary, and in the superfluous braverie of sumptuous apparrell: — Tr. Marc., Bk xiv. ch. v. p. 11. 1611 seven or eight stately Carochs attended: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 1. p. 99 (1776). 1614 has he ne'er a little odd cart for you, to make a Caroch on with four pyed hobbyhorses: B Jonson, Bart. Farr, iii. 4, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 37 (1631—40). 1617 Oxen to draw Carts, and sometimes Caroches (vulgarly Caroszs): F. Moryson, Itm., Pt. 11. p. 108. 1625 I ouertook a Caroch, wherein were two Gentlemen of Rome: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. x. p. 1832. 1630 Caroches, Coaches, and Tobacconsiss...His vaine expences daily sucke and soake: John Taylor, Wet., sig. Ee 4 vol. 1648 a numerous train of Carroches: Moderate Intelligencer, No. 159, p. 1246. bef. 1670 carried him in their Caroaches to Newmarket. J. Hacker, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 27, p. 21 (1693). 1679 To mount two wheel d Carroches, worse | Than mannaging a Wooden Horse: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 185.

carolin (/ - -), Sh.: Enp. fr. Ger. Karolin, fr. Late Lat.

carolin (½ = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Karolin, fr. Late Lat. Carolus,='Karl', 'Charles': a German gold coin worth rather more than a sovereign, no longer current.

1797 German Coins... A Carolin legal weight... x15.45 grs. Troy: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Money.

carolin(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See carline.

carolus, sb.: Late Lat. Carolus, = 'Karl', 'Charles': name of several coins called after a Karl or Charles, esp. an English gold coin first struck in the reign of Charles I. value 20s., afterwards 23s. Sometimes Anglicised in 16 c.

1547—8 in bras they have mietes, halfe pens, pens, dobles, lierdes, halfe karalles & karales, halfe sowses & sowses: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xxvii. p. 191 (1870). — a karoll is worth x. bras pens: ib. 1797 Carolus: Encyc. Brit.

caroogh, kearroogh, sb.: Ir. cearrbach: a gambler.

1598 theyre Kearrooghs, which are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentellmens howses, living onely upon cardes and dice: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 642/1 (1869). — Carooghs, Bardes, Jesters, and such like: ib., p. 678/2.

caros, sb.: Gk. κάρος: heavy sleep, torpor.

1578 feuers, caros, & dotage: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1. fol. 10 ro. 1603 The Karos, th' Apoplexie, and Lethargy: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barlas, Furies, p. 276 (1608). 1626 Karos, A drowsie disease in the head: Соскевам, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

carosse $(= \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. car(r) osse: a caroche (q, v). CATOSSE (= \(\frac{\pmathcal{L}}{2}\), 50: E.Hg. II. F. I. CHET (1035): a CALIUCHE (2.5).

1598 Carroccia, Carrozza, a caroce, a coche, a chariot: Florio.

1604 going in coches and carosses: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indues, Vol. 1 Bk iii. p. 129 (1880).

1615 the women in large Carosses, being drawne with the slowest procession: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 245 (1632).

1626 carasse: In Court & Times of Chas. I, Vol. 1. p. 72 (1848)

1884 The Prince travelled alone in a carosse-coupé, or travelling chaise, at the head of his party: J. H. Shorthouse, Schoolm. Mark, Pt. II. ch. IV. in Eng. Illus. Mag., Oct., p. 51.

carouan: Eng. fr. Pers. See caravan.

carouse (= 4, formerly pronounced so as to rhyme to house), adv., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. gar aus, = 'all out', in the phr. gar aus trinken, = 'to drink all out', 'to empty the drinking-vessel'.

1. adv.: all out, to the bottom.

1567 The tiplinge sottes at midnight which to quaffe carowsedo vse: Drant. Ep. to Lollius [R.] 1609 others busic in colouring the hayre of their heads yellow. and some againe drinking garaus. Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk. xxvii. ch. i. p. 305.

2. sb.: a bumper, the drinking of a bumper, a drinking bout. Shortened to rouse in 17 c. Perhaps drink carouse was understood as drink a rouse.

1559 Lyzeus fruitful cup with full carowse | Went round about: Mirr. Mag., p 6to. [R] 1591 Sir Roger and I were invyted to certaine French gentlemen, where we dranke carowses: Coningsby, Sugge of Romen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1 p. 59 (1847). 1594 Alvida begins her quaff, | And drinks a full carouse unto her king: Greene, Looking Classe, p 1412 (1861). 1598 dranke a great carouse to the health of the Queene: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1 p. 460. 1605 To say Arnuk a Garaus. which is to say Allout: Verstegan, Dec. Intell., 13 (1644). 1607 You are in your rouses and mullwines: Middleton, Phanix, v. 3, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 101 (1883). 1607—8 In the midst of dinner, the king drank a carouse in a cup of gold: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas I., Vol. 1. p. 73 (1848). 1617 each one at the Table salutes him with a Cup all which garauses he must drinke as for a fine: F. Morvson, Itm., Pt. III p. 86. 1630 it must be well liquored with two or three good rowses of Sherife or Canarie sacke: John Taylor, Wks., sig. N 3 vol. 1635 The Vintners drink Carowses of joy that he is gon: Howell, Lett., vI. xvii. p. 31 (1645). bef. 1767 The swains were preparing for a carouse: Sterne, Trist. Shand. [C. E. D.]

carousel (= \(\perp \psi, \cdot ou\) as Fr.), sb.: Fr. carrousel: a kind of tournament consisting of knightly exercises and games. Sometimes spelt carousal, which spelling may have led to the confusion with the derivative of carouse.

1650 Before the Crystal Palace where he dwells The Armed Angels hold their Carousels: MARVELL, Death Ld. Hastings. [N. E. D.] 1797 CARROUSAL, a course of horses and chariots, or a magnificent entertainment exhibited by princes on some public rejoicing. It consists in a cavalcade of several gentlemen, richly dressed and equipped after the manner of ancient cavallers, divided into squadrons meeting in some public place, and practising justs, tournaments, &c.—The last carrousals were in the reign of Louis XIV.: Encyc. Brit

carpack, sb.: apparently = 'calpack' (q. v.).

1819 CARPACK, in the Egyptian Dress, a sort of red cap turned up with fur, which some make a custom of wearing in common, though it is properly a part of the dress of the interpreters only, the same cap with muslin tied round it being more properly the common dress: Ress, Cycl.

carpe diem, phr.: Lat.: 'enjoy the day', make the most of the present time; Hor., Od., i. 11, 8.

1817 I never anticipate—carpe diem—the past at least is one's own, which is one reason for making sure of the present: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 332 (1832). 1862 Well! carpe diem, fugit hora, &c. &c.: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. II. ch. 2. p. 140 (1887).

carrack, carract, carrat, carret: Eng. fr. Fr. See carat.

carranto: Eng. fr. It. See coranto.

carrauand, carravan: Eng. fr. Pers. See caravan.

carrauans-raw: Pers. See caravanserai.

carrefour, sb.: Fr.: a place where four roads meet, or two roads cross each other. Anglicised as carfour.

1889 [A place was selected] in the carrefour formed by the junction of the Boulevard Arago and the Place and the Rue St. Jacques: Athenaum, May 11

carrettella, sb.: It., dim. of carretta: a small carriage. 1860 with a good carrettella and a fast-trotting horse: Once a Week, June 23,

carroch(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See caroche.

carta blanca, phr.: Sp.: blank paper, carte blanche (q.v.). 1667 I, Blanca Rocca, am not carta blanca | Fit to receive whate'er impression: Elvira, iv. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. xv. p. 72 (1876). cartas, sb. pl.: Sp.: papers (of a ship), passport.

1625 The Portugall ships. had met with one of this Towne, and finding her without Cartas, brought her with them as prize for Goa: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 1 Bk. iv p 422. — he reapeth great benefit to himselfe by giving himselfe Cartasses or Passports to all ships and Frigats: 12b., Bk. iu. p. 267

*carte. sb.: Fr., lit. 'card': bill of fare, menu. See also carte de visite.

1818 we've Massinor's eloquent carte to eat still up: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 90.

1823 all the delicacies of Very's carte ...do not supply the vacancy: Scott, Owent Dur, Pref., p. 15 (1885)

1829 A pink carte succeeded to the satin play-bill. LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. 1 ch. x. p. 33 (1881).

1860 The soups on the carte at a Restaurant may sometimes taste rather vapid: Once a Week, Jan. 28, p. 94/z.

*carte blanche, phr.: Fr., 'blank paper'. See also charte

1. a blank paper, or a paper with only a signature upon it, on which the person to whom it is given may write his terms on the understanding that they will be accepted. Orig. a military phrase, referring to capitulation at discretion.

1714 But being in Possession of the House, I intend to insist upon Carte Blanche: Spectator, No. 566, July 12, p. 806/2 (Morley). 1742 giving hopes that his necessities would, at length, reduce him to the state of carte blanche: R. Norrth, Lives of Norths, Vol. II p. 104 (1826). 1775 Full powers and instructions were sent at the same time to Gunning, to agree for any force between five, and twenty thousand men, carte blanche for the terms: GIBBON, Life & Lett., p. 238 (1869). 1790 I cannot conceive how any man can have brought himself five, and twenty thousand men, carte otanicus for the terms: Gibbur, 29, 23 (1869). 1790 I cannot conceive how any man can have brought himself to that pitch of presumption, to consider his country as nothing but carte blanche, upon which he may scribble whatever he pleases: BURKE, Rev. in France, p. 23 (27d Ed.). 1792 I will sign a carte blanche, insert the terms at your pleasure: H BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol v p. 16 1823 the government scribbler should get a carte blanche to fill up your character and pretensions: Edin Rev., Vol. 38, p. 374. 1828 he was willing to sign a carte blanche to that gentleman to alter them [s.e. resolutions]: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. 1. p. 1131.

2. metaph. absolute freedom of action, full discretionary power, leave granted without any reservation.

power, leave granted without any reservation.

1754 whether commissioned or non-commissioned he carried carte blanche to the Duke of Bedford, who bounced like a rocket, frightened away poor Sir George, and sent for Mr. Pitt to notify the overture: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 417 (1857).

1765 The Duke of Cumberland was sent to Mr Pitt, from whom, though offering almost carte blanche, he received a peremptory refusal: 1b., Vol. IV. p. 371.

1811 and that superior rank claimed the privilege of acting under carte blanche from conscience: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. L. p. 64 (2nd Ed.).

1814 This argument, however, only proves that absolution does not give a carte blanche to sin anew: Edin. Rev., Vol. 23, p. 46.

1826 they did not give him carte blanche, to make the bill what he pleased: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 353.

1837 The poor devil, I believe, was given carte blanche to lie: Lady H Stanhops, Mem., Vol. I. ch. i. p. 37 (1845)

1871 he gave his patron carte blanche to repeat his visits: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 13.

1888 Mr. Smith has given him carte blanche to do what he likes with the new rules, and he will do it: Manchester Exam., Feb. 20, p. 5/6

2. a term in piquet.

a term in piquet.

1814 Carte Blanche means a hand without a court card in the twelve dealt, which counts for ten, and takes place of every thing else: Hoyle's Games, p. 112.

*carte de visite, phr.: Fr., lit. 'visiting-card': a small photographic portrait on a card. Introduced about 1860, originally intended to be used as visiting-cards.

1886 Of his [Diamond's] improvements in the practice of photography perhaps the most noteworthy at the present time was the substitution of the familiar cartes-de-visite for the less convenient "positives on glass": Athenaum, July 3,

carte du pays, phr.: Fr.: map of the country; also, metaph. position of affairs (as we say 'the way the land lies').

1744 not being quite perfect in the carte du pais, told my lady, &c.: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 317 (1857). 1840 my companion, who knew the carte-du-pays well, had been prowling about to discover...the means of getting on: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11. Let. xviii. p. 436 1850 He walked the new arrivals about the park and gardens, and showed them the carte du pays, and where there was the best view of the mansion: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 11. ch. xviii. p. 197 (1879).

*cartel (" 4), chartel, Eng. fr. Fr. cartel; cartello. It.: sb.: small paper.

1. a challenge or defiance in writing, a challenge or defiance.

"1549 the defamed maketh his defiaunce by a writte called Cartello, and openly challaungeth the defamer: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol 4 ro (1562). 1598 Cartello, a cartell, a chalenge, a defiance, a libell: FLORIO. 1600 drawn hither by report of your chartels, advanced in court, to prove his fortune with your prizer: B. JONSON, Cynth. Rev., v. 2, Whs., p. 94/x (1860). 1798 that his first emotion was...to send him a cartel of defiance: Anecd. of Distinguished Persons, iv. 363. 1829 Treacherous Squib! I positively must call him out. Duke, bear him a cartel: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 73 (1881).

1 a. a calumnious writing, libel.

1598 Cartellante, a chalenger, a libeller against one with cartels: FLORIO.

2. a written agreement about exchange of prisoners, an exchange of prisoners.

1716 I think it is very convenient there should be a cartel settled between them: ADDISON, Wes., Vol. IV p 483 (1856). 1745 to propose a cartel for the exchange of prisoners. Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 412 (1857) 1760 leaving most of the wounded...upon the confidence of the cartel: New Mil. Dict., sig. 3 H I 20/2.

2 a. short for a cartel-ship, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or to carry commissions between hostile

1769—1813 [N. E. D.]. 1800 Whether cartel vessels...shall be exempted from the restrictions imposed on other vessels? Amer. State Papers, Vol. II. p. 286 (1832).

3. a piece of card or paper, a tablet; in Art, a representation of an inscribed paper or tablet.

1722 Some Boys holding a Cartel most Beautifully Design'd: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 102. — The two uppermost have in each two Prophets holding Cartels: iò, p. 104.

carthamus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Arab. qurium: name of a small genus of plants (Nat. Order Compositae). The flowers of an annual species, Carthamus tinctorius or Bastard Saffron, are used as a drug, and yield red and yellow dye, the red being the basis of rouge. The flowers are called Safflower.

1600 So long as a man stung with a Scorpion holdeth wilde Carthamus in his hand, he feeleth no paine: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p 96. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

cartilage ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cartilage: gristle, a gristly part of an animal.

1525 The iye hathe cartilages aboue & vnder whiche we name the iye lyddis wt here that close from aboue with one musculus / & opyn wt twhart musculus: Tr ferome of Branssuck's Surgery, sig. B ij ro/1. 1541 the bones, grystles, or cartilages, the synewes: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest, &c., sig. B iv vo. 1563 bones, cartilagies [sic] ligamentes, Nerues, vaynes, arteries, muscles, fleshe, and skynne: T. Gale, Inst Chirurg, fol 6 vo. 1578 [the trew ribbes] are vnited, by a Cartilage goyng in the middest to the brest bone: J Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1. fol. 23 vo. 1678 Nerves and Muscles, Bones and Cartilages: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk. 1 ch iii p. 149.

*carton, sb.: Fr., 'pasteboard': case for drawings or

1816 Your two philosophical letters ..have been too long in my carton of "letters to be answered": J. Adams, Wks., Vol. x. p. 212 (1852). 1828 And into a carton so labelled, the inquisitive eyes and fingers of Sophy dived: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 69.

*cartoon (_' _"), Eng. fr. It. cartone; cartone, It.; carton,

1. a large sheet of drawing-paper; a drawing or sketch on a large sheet of paper.

On a large sheet of paper.

1598 the best painters .vsed first to prepare certaine sure, wel-seasoned and infallible Cartones: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. v. p. 186.

1697 But ye sight best pleased me was ye cartoons by Raphael, weh are far beyond all ye paintings I euer saw: Hatton Corresp., Vol 11 p. 229 (1878).

1699 It was designed for a Pavement in Marchetterie, of which he shewed me a Carton drawn in the Natural Colours: M. LISTER, Fourn. to Paris, p. 77

1715 Raffaelle therefore in that Cartone: RICHARDSON, Theor. Painting, p. 45.

1728 By it another large Carton of Perugino; great Taste and not Stiff: — Statues, &-c., in Italy, p. 28

1748 a large cartoon of Rubens: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 11.

p. 110 (1837)

1806 they were finished by English artists from Flemish cartoons: J. DALLAWAY, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 270.

1851 I made the acquaintance of Blake who showed me his Cartoons: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's Life, p. 42 (1857).

2. a full-page illustration, esp. in 'Punch' or a comic paper arranged more or less like 'Punch'.

1883 drawing for more than two decades cartoons for "Punch": Daily Telegraph, Jan. 24, p 5.

*cartouche (∠ \(\psi \), last syllable as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cartouche. Partly naturalised; almost Anglicised in 17, 18 cc.

a cartridge.

1611 Cartouche...also, a Cartouch, or full charge, for a pistoll, put vp within a little paper, to be the readier for vse: Cotgr. 1743—7 the French had several cannon laden with cartouches: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 2941 (1751). 1819 decked with muskets, blunderbusses, cartouch belts fantastically ornamented, and various insignia: Bownich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 18. 1826 cartouch-boxes: Subaltern, ch. 6, p. 106 (1828).

- 2. a case of pasteboard or wood for holding balls and pieces of iron to be discharged from a mortar.
- 3. Archit. an ornament in the shape of a scroll, the volute of an Ionic column, a modillion. Also cart(h)ouse, cartouze.
- 1611 Volute...also, the writhen circle, or curle tuft that hangs ouer, or sticks out of the chapter of a piller, &c; and is tearmed by our workmen a Rowle, Cartridge, or Carthouses: Cotton. Modillon, A cartridge, or cartoose, a foulding bracket, or corbell: ib. 1664 figurd Mutils or Corbells in stead of Cartouzes: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. I. p. 36.

4. a representation of a piece of paper bearing an inscription or design.

1664 [the Fronton] card'd and frett with some Escutcheon or Cartouch: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. 1. p. 84

4 a. Egypt. Antiq. an oblong sign with rounded corners, inside which are hieroglyphs of names or titles.

1886 Mr. Petrie .says that the cartouche on the breast is that of Aahmes: Athenæum, Oct. 9, p. 472/2.

caruan, carvana, carvane: Eng. fr. Pers. See caravan.

*caryātides, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. Kapvārides: maidens of Caryae (Gk. Kapúaı) in Laconia, serving in the temple of Artemis (Diāna); in Archit. female figures used instead of columns. Anglicised as caryatids, rarely sing. caryatid.

columns. Anglicised as caryatids, rarely sing. caryatid.

1563 ymages, figured like women, which are named Cariatides vpon their heades be laide Epistilia: J. Shute, Archit, fol in ro. 1601. The virgins also going under the name of Caryatides, erected upon the chapters of the columns in that temple (the Pantheon): HOLLAND, Tr. Phin. N. H., Bk. 36, ch. 5, Vol II. p. 569. 1722 They seem to be a sort of Caryatides but that they have nothing like Capitals on their Heads: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 111. 1755 the cariatides are fine and free, but the rest is heavy: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol II. p. 428 (1857) 1820 the Chapel of Pandrosos, supported by female figures called Caryatides: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Staty, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 259. 1837 These men call themselves supports of the throne, singular gilt-pasteboard caryatides in that singular edifice Carlyle, Fr. Rev., Vol. I. Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 19 (1888). 1845 observe the 3 fine tombs separated by caryatides: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 617. 1847 Two great statues, Art | And Science, Caryatids, lifted up | A weight of emblem: Tennyson, Princ., Viv. Wis., Vol. IV. p. 107 (1886) 1856 Eight Yankee Caryatides, up to their knees in water, and an entablature sustaining such of their household gods as could not bear immersion! E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 93

*Cassa. va.: It.: house, mansion.

*casa, sb.: It.: house, mansion.

casada. See cassada.

casale, sb.: It.: hamlet, homestead.

abt. 1506 we landed there, and wente to such casales as we founde and refresshed us: Sir R. Guylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 56 (1851). 1625 lodged at a Casal: Purchas, *Pulgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IA. p. 1414. 1625 lodged at

casaua, casaue, casaui: Eng. fr. Sp. See cassava. casbeg(he), casbeke: Pers. See kasbeke.

cascabel $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. cascabel, = 'a bell', 'a knob' (at the breach of a cannon), 'a rattlesnake'.

1. a knob at the back of a cannon, the part of a cannon behind the base-ring, only applied to muzzle-loading guns.

1639 the cascabell, or her Decke: J. ROBERTS, Comp. Cannoniere, p. 25.

2. a rattlesnake, a rattlesnake's rattle.

*cascarilla, sb.: Sp.: the bark of the tree Croton eleuteria (Nat. Order Euphorbiaceae); also called Cascarilla-bark. Imported from the Bahama Islands. The word is dim. of Sp. cascara, = 'bark'. In Spanish use cascarilla includes Peruvian bark.

1686 200 thousand pounds of the Bark of Trees, called Cascarilla: Lond. Gaz, No. 2186/1. [N. E. D.] 1797 Encyc. Brit., s.v. Croton. 1851 I would call your attention to the "cascarilla" or Peruvian bark: Herndon, Amazon, Vol. 1. p. 34 (1854).

cascata, It.; cascate, Eng. fr. It.: sb.: cascade, waterfall, cataract. Now superseded by the earlier cascade (through Fr. cascade).

1670 curious Fountains, Cascatas, and other delightsome Water-works: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11. p. 198 (1598). 1673 cascates or falls of water: J. RAN, Journ. Low Countr., p. 366. 1684 a thousand other little Rivuler, and a thousand Cascata's every where: Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 11. p. 127.

cascine (44), sb.: Eng. fr. It. cascina: country-house, hovel; also, terrace-garden (cf. Fr. cassine, Cotgr.); esp. the garden so called at Florence.

1743—7 The rest of the day was spent in taking several cascines...possessed by the enemy: TNDAL, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 760/2 (1751) 1787 The Cascine at Florence is like the plantation of a private gentleman; this is like the forest of a Prince: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 362 (1805).

*casemate ("" "), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. casamata (cf. It. casamatta), lit. 'slaughter-house'.

1. a kind of vault in a bastion serving as a battery to defend the ditch; an embrasure; a bomb-proof chamber with embrasures.

1575 The enemies cannon...well sertched...everie corner that casematti might lurch in: Life of Lord Grey, p. 24 (Camd. Soc., 1847). 1590 It [i.e. the fort] must have...casemates to place the great artillery: MARLOWE, I Tamburl., Wks., p. 55/2 (1855). 1591 with theyr defence of Casematte: GARARD, Art Warre, p. 284. — he may easily enter within the Ditch, and open the Counterscarpe, to batter afterwardes the Casemattes: ib, p. 31x. 1598 Casemats were wont to be made in steede and place, where we now plant our Plat-

formes: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk v. p 126. — Casamatta, a Spanish word, and doth signifie a slaughter-house, and is a place built low under the wall or bulwarke: 16, Table. 1598 Casamatta, a kinde of fortification called in English a Casamat or a slaughter house, and is a place built low under the wall or bulwarcke, not arriuing unto the height of the ditch seruing to skoure the ditch, annoying the enemie when he entreth into the ditch to skale the wall: FLORIO. 1622 halfe Moones, Bulwarkes, Casamates, Rampires, Rauesins: PEACHAM, Cont. Gent., ch. ix. p 77. 1625 Secure your Casamates: B. Jonson, Stap of News, i. 3, Wks., p 12 (1631) 1702 Casematte: Mil. Dicl. 1743—7 The French had made a detached bastion with a casemat upon it bomb-proof: Tindal, Contin Rapin, Vol. 1 p 290/1 (1751)

2. Archit. a hollow moulding.

1611 Nasselle...also, a hollow in a piller, &c, called, a Casemate: Cotgr.

caserne, sb.: Fr.: soldiers' hut between a town and its ramparts, barrack. Anglicised as casern, cazern, 17 c.

1696 Cazerns: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1743—7 firing the cazerns and granaries, where the oats and other magazines lay Tindal, Contine. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 326/2 (1751). 1797 Casern. Encyc Brit 1823 He must go home with us to our caseme. there is no safety for him out of our bounds. Scott, Quent. Dur., ch vi. p. 101 (1886) 1837 Paris is pretty well garrisoned, and the casernes in the vicinity of the capital are always occupied: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 1. p. 248.

*cash, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. caixa, casse, cas (perhaps confused with Eng. fr. Fr. cash): name given to small money of S. India up to 1818 (see quotations from Lockyer and Grose); also to small money of China and the Malay Islands, made of an alloy of copper and lead, with a hole in the middle for stringing them on cords. The word cash (Chinese tsien) as applied to Chinese money = $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the tael (q.v.), or Chinese ounce of silver, so that about thirty cash = a penny.

ounce of silver, so that about thirty cash = a penny.

1598 200 Caxas is a Sata, and 5 Satas are rooo Caixas, which is as much as a Crusado Portingale money, or 3 Keysars guilders, Netherlandish money: Tr Y Van Linschoten's Voy. Bt. 1 Vol. 1. p. 113 (1885). 1600 Those [coms] of Lead are called Caxas: whereof a thousand sixe hundred make one Mas. J. Davis, in Purchas Pilgrums, Vol 1. Bt. 11. p. 171. 1622 We paid for our diet at Ishebe 3 ta., and to the servantes 200 cash. R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 77 (1883).

1625 Foure hundred Cashes make a Cowpan, Foure Compans are one Mas. Fine Masses make foure shillings sterling: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bt. 11. p. 173. — the King hath no Coine of his owne, but what comment from China, which is called Cashes, and is made of the drosse of Lead, it is round and thin, with holes to string them on, a thousand Cashes vpon a string, called a Pecoo, which is of diuers values, according as Cashes rise or fall, wherewith they know how to make their accounts, which is as followed: ten Pecoes is a Laxsau, ten Laxsaues is a Cattee, ten Cattees is an Vta, ten Vtaes is a Bahar: ib, Bk. iv, p. 391.

1662 a string of two hundred Caxaes, called Sata, is worth about three farthings sterling, and five Satas tyed together make a Sapocon: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelsio, Bk. 11. p. 118 (1669)

1711 Doodos and Cash are Copper Coins, eight of the former make one Fanham, and ten of the latter one Doodo: C. LOCKVER, Trade in India, 8. [Vule]

1738 The Caxaes are of two kinds, great and small: the small are those we have been speaking of, three hundred thousand whereof, are equal to fifty-six livres five sols, Dutch money. The large are old Caxaes, six thousand whereof are equal to the piece of eight, or four shillings sixpence sterling. These are nearly the same with the caches of China, and the cassies of Japan: Chambers, Cycl., s. v. Caxas. abt. 1750—60

At Madras and other parts of the coast of Coromandel, 80 casches make a fanam, or 3d. sterling; and 36 fanams a silver pagoda, or 7s 8d. sterling:

· [Ultimately fr. Skt. karsha,=a weight of silver or gold, equal to one four-hundredth of a tulā (about 145 ounces Troy), through Tamil kāsu, or some kindred Konkani form.]

cashew (= 2), cachou, caju, sb.: Eng. corruption of Fr. acajou (q. v.): name of the fruit Anacardium occidentale, or cashew-nut tree, a kidney-shaped nut growing on a large pear-shaped receptacle. The form cachou seems to be a confusion with Fr. cachou, = 'catechu' (q. v.). Cashew-nut is used with other things for a condiment generally in the form of small pills used to conceal the taste and smell of tobacco after smoking. Such pills are called cashews, or (by confusion with Fr. cachou, = 'catechu') cachous.

1598 Cajus groweth on trees like apple trees, and are of the bignes of a Peare, at one end by the stalk somewhat sharp, and at the head thicker, of a yelowish colour, being ripe they are soft in handling: Tr. & Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 28 (1885). 1797 Encyc. Brit., s.v. Anacardum. 1819 under the shade of a cachou tree: BOWDICH, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. I. ch. ii.

*cashier (= 11), vb.: Eng. fr. Du. or Flem. kasseren,='to quash', lit. 'to cross out a writing'.

to dismiss, discharge, orig. applied to troops; to discard, lay aside.

1598 Fal. Truly, mine host, I must turn away some of my followers. Host. Discard, bully Hercules; cashier: let them wag: Shaks., Merry Wives, i. 3, 6. 1600 clense the armie by casseering and discharging those busic-bodies

and troublesome spirites: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. vII. p. 276. 1600 it will now bee my grace to entertaine him first, though I casheere him againe in pruate: B Jonson, Cynth Kev., i 5, Wks., p 196 (1616) bef 1603 he could not abide very fat men, but cassiered a whole band of them for that cause only: North, (Lives of Epamin, &c. et al. dollar plut, p. 1116 (1612) 1615 Sir Arthur Ingram is at last quite cashiered, and on Monday Sir Marmaduke Dayrell is sworn cofferer J Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas I., Vol. I p. 367 (1848) 1618 to deny a man's self, to cashier his familiar lusts: T. Adams, Wks., Vol II p. 75 (1867). 1620 the Council was casseered: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk II p. 119 (1676) 1639 Christ takes not the advantage of the weakness of the Church to cashier and to hate her: Sibbes, Wks., Vol II p. 76 (1862) 1640 Lets now—that Idea with our inward sight! Behold, casheering sensibility H. More, Psych, III. ii II, p. 158 (1647). 1664 Trapan'd your Party with Intregue, And took your Grandees down a peg, New-Modell'd th' Army and Caskier'd | All that to Levion SMEC adhe'd. S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt II Cant. ii. p. 105. 1665 The indignity offered his Son-in-Law gladded her in part, and much more to see his son Zeidcawn by her means cashiered from his employment: Sir Th Herrer, Trav, p. 96 (1677). 1708 now Gehazz was cashiered, 'its likely an honester man [was] put in his room: M. Henry, Expos, Vol. II. p. 423/I (1725).

Mil. and Nav. to dismiss an officer from service.

1598 a certaine Lieutenant...was...disgraced, or rather after a sort disgraded, and cashierd for bearing any farther Office: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 607 1682 and you know the Admiral Dorp was cashiered for not quarrelling it with our Northumberland: EVELYN, Corresp , Vol. III p 271 (1872).

3. to quash, annul,

1598 Cassare, to crosse or blot, or casheere out of a booke: FLORIO. 1648 having lately by their arrest cashiered an arrest of Parlament EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 347 (1872).

Variants, 17 c. casseer, cassier.

*cashmere, cachemire, cas(s)imere, sb.: a shawl made of the wool of the goat of Cashmere or Kashmīr, a kingdom in the Western Himalayas; also called in full a Cashmere shawl; the fabric of which such a shawl is made; a similar fabric, or an imitation of the cloth of Cashmere. The earliest forms of the word in common use were cassimere, kassimere, applied to a fine twilled woollen cloth principally manufactured in the west of England, which forms, by confusion with Eng. kersey, have given rise to the form kerseymere.

kersey, have given rise to the form kerseymere.

1684 I had always a Covering of Kachemire over my Head, which like a great Scarf hung down to my Feet: Tr. Tavernier's Traw., Vol. II. p. 86. 1784 For sale—superfine cambries and edgings scarlet and blue Kassimeres: W. S Seton-Karr's Selections, I. 47 (Calcutta) [Yule] 1797 CASSIMER, or Casimer, the name of a thin tweeled woollen cloth, much in fashion for summer use: Encyc. Brit. 1811 The casimeres made of it [Vigonia wool] were for this same reason not brought into fashion: W WALTON, Peruvian Sheep, p. 172. 1818 Lady Dunore drew her cashmir over her head and round her shoulders: LADY MORGAN, Pl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 65 (1819). 1818 The great heiress, you know, of Shandangan, who's here, | Showing off with such airs, and a real Cashmere: T. Moore, Fudge Pantly, p. 114. 1826 Her cashmere would have graced the Feast of Roses: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv Crey, Bk, VII. ch. ii. p. 301 (1831). 1828 His turban, which was formed of a cashmere shawl: Kuzzilbash, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 200. 1839 the tall Effendi, with his turban of cachemire: Miss Pardoce, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 60. 1840 The shawls used are always the finest Cashmeres, and are fringed with gold and silver ornaments: Fraeer, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I Let xi. p. 282. 1865 cachemires, sables, flowers, objects d'ast, were scattered over it: Oulda, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 236. *1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions [St.] 1883 those delicate tints in that soft Indian cashmere, that falls in such artistic folds: M. E. Braddon, Golden Cash, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 32.

[The forms with -ss- or -s- for -sh- are probably through Fr., cf. Fr. casimir, or through Port., cf. Barros' Queximir. The forms with -che- for -sh- are fr. Fr.]

casho. See cassa.

cashoo: Eng. fr. Fr. See catechu.

casi: Pers. fr. Arab. See cadi.

*casino, sb.: It.

1. a summer-house, a pleasant country residence.

1806 In Lord Burlington's casino at Chiswick he has adopted the general idea 1806 In Lord Burlington's casino at Chiswick he has adopted the general idea of that built by Palladio near Vicenza: J. Dallamay, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 210. 1816 the Apollo Belvedere and the Gladiator were taken from under the ruins of the palace of Nero at Antuum...when a casino was made there by Cardinal Borghese: — Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 223. 1820 a pretty rural casino in the midst of vines and olives: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 21.

2. a club-house, a room used for social gatherings, a public dancing-saloon.

1744 well received at the conversazioni, at Madame de Craon's, and the Casino [of Florence]: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol 1. p. 305 (1857). 1787
The Gentlemen of the Casino, on the same occasion, to their great honor, liberated a hundred and fifty insolvent debtors with a thousand crowns: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 283 (1805). 1826 he will find at the casino English newspapers and reviews: Ref. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 65. 1850
The casino of our modern days was not invented, or was in its infancy yet: Teackerry, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 16 (1879). 1854 We are speaking of a time before Casinos were, and when the British youth were by no means so active in dancing as at the present period: — Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 166 (1879). 1865 she has more the look of a court than a casino: Ouida, Strath-

more, Vol. I. ch. v p. 84.

1886 certainly superior to the majority of the casinos at the watering-places: Athenæum, July 24, p. 116/1.

casique: Eng. fr. Sp. See cacique.

casis, sb.: Port. fr. Arab. qasīs,='(Christian) presbyter': title given by Christians to Mohammedan divines.

1582 And for pledge of the same, he would give him his sonne, and one of his chief chaplaines, the which they call Cacis· N. L[ITCHPIELD], Tr Castañeda [Yule] 1612 their Casseeses, that is, their Churchmen (with blew shashes about their heads)· W. BIDDLPH, in Tr Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 28 1688 While they were thus disputing, a Caciz, or doctor of the law, joined company with them. DRYDEN, L of Xavier, Wks, XVI. 68 (1821). [Yule] 1870 A hierarchical body of priests, known to the people (Nestorians) under the names of Kieshishes and Abunas, is at the head of the tribes and villages, entrusted with both spiritual and temporal powers: MILLINGEN, Wild Life annow the Koords, 270 [10] Life among the Koords, 270 [ib]

cask, caske, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. casco, = 'skull', 'sherd', 'cask', 'helmet'. Imported with Spanish wines, perhaps in

1. a barrel, a wooden vessel, with circular flat top and bottom and bulging sides encircled by hoops, for holding liquor or any commodities.

1522 Cambridge 6 new casks 7s: In Rogers' Agric & Prices, Vol. III p 565. 1557 New wine will search to finde a vent, | Although the caske be neuer so strong: Tottel's Misc., p. 153 (1870). 1598 by reason it came in Corrobias, wee lose and spoyle more then the Caske will cost: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p 306. 1603 new Wine, Working a-new, in the new Cask: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Fathers, p. 450 (1608). — Spews out a purple stream, the ground doth stain, | With Bacchus colour, where the cask hath layn: ib.

1 a. collect. casks, supply of casks.

abt 1598 Great inconveniences grow by the bad cask being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away: RALEIGH. [J] 1611 Barillier, an officer that tends. the caske of a away: RALEIGH. [J] great mans sellor: Cotgr.

1 b. a barrel with its contents, a measure of capacity. 1738 A Cask of almonds, is about three hundred weight: CHAMBERS, Cycl., s.v.

I c. See quotation.

1548 any wheat, malt, oats, barley, butter, cheese, bacon, cask or tallow: In Strype's Mem. Eccl., Vol. 11. Pt. i p. 186 (1822). [Referred to in N.E.D.]

a casket.

1593 A jewel, lock'd into the wofull'st cask | That ever did contain a thing of worth: Shaks., II Hen. VI, iii. 2, 409.

a helmet, head-piece; modern spelling casque, after

1591 and we all with our caskes downe, and eyther sword or pystolls drawn: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol I p. 45 (1847). — all his nobles standing about him all armed saving their kaskes: ib 1648 The blacke Troops hide the Field, fear'd when they wore | The plumed Caske, but fear'd without it more: Fanshawe, Escurial, p. 237. 1788 their arms were a wooden casque, and a buckler of raw hides: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. VII ch. xiii. p. 324 (1873). 1816 Minerva has thick curls, which flow beneath the casque: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 49. 1847 He knightlike in his cap instead of casque: Tennyson, Princ., iv. Wks, Vol. IV. p. 126 (1886). 1887 The warrior takes water in his casque from a spring to bathe the horse's fetlock: Athenæum, June 25, p. 836/1.

4. case, shell.

1646 Not denying the shell and the cask to them who enjoy the kirnell and the pearl: R. Balllie, Anabapt., 150 (1647). [N. E. D.] 1727 The Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut: A. Hamilton, East Indies, 1. xxiv. 296. [ib.]

casotte, sb.: Eng. fr. It. casotto, or casotta: small country residence.

1743—7 the Casotte, where he lodged himself: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. I. p 297/2 (1751). — Major-general S....commanded the right attack of all before the Casotte: ib.

cassa, casho, cacha, cossa, cushee, sb.: a kind of Indian piece-goods.

1598 this linnen is of divers sorts, and is called Sarampuras, Cassas, Comsas, Beatillias, Satopassas, and a thousande [such like names]: Tr. F Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 95 (1885). 1622 a peece of fine casho or chowter: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 86 (1883). 1625 fine Cotton Cloath which commeth out of India, where they call it Cacha: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1089 1665 he. ties a zone of Cushee about his loins woven with Inkle of the Herboods making: SIR TH HERBERT, Traw., p. 57 (1677). 1785 Cossaes, Doreas, Jamdannies, Mulmuls, Nainsooks, Neckcloths: In W. S. Seton-Karr's Selections, I. 83 (Calcutta). [Yule]

cassada, sb.: corruption of cassava (q. v.).

1600 I sent euery weeke 16. or 20. of the rest of the company to the maine ouer against vs, to liue of Casada and oysters: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 262. 1624 the Casado root: Capt. J. SMTH, Wks., p. 629 (1884) 1625 They brought vs also fruits, as Plantans, Cassathoe roots, and duers other fruits: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I Bk. iii. p. 226. 1685 Puttato and Cassadra [sic] Roots (whereof they make their bread): J. S., A brief and perfect Journal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies, p. 19. 1777 cassada bread which, though insipid to the taste, proves no contemptible food: ROBERTSON,

America, Bk. IV Wks., Vol VII. p. 6 (1824). 1797 JATROPHA, the CASSADA PLANT: A genus of the monodelphia order, belonging to the monoecia class of plants. The manihot, or bitter cassada, has palmated leaves, the lobes lanceolate, very entire, and polished: Encyc. Erit 1845 Mandioca or cassada is likewise cultivated: C DARWIN, Journ Beagle, ch ii. p 23

[The form cassatho makes it likely that cassatha was an intermediate corruption between cassava and cassada.]

*Cassandra: Gk. Mythol.: name of Priam's daughter, who prophesied the woes of Troy, but was not believed; representative of a prophetess or a female foreteller of evil, especially if the prophecies be disbelieved. Rarely, applied to a male foreteller of evil.

1670 Cassandra like: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pref., sig A vi vº (1698).
1711 A Cassandra of the [Gypsy] Crew: Speciator, No. 130, July 30, p. 195/2 (Morley) 1837 A Cassandra-Marat cannot do it: Carlyle, Fr. Rev., Vol. II Bk. i ch. ii. p. 15 (1888).

cassareb, cassareep, sb.: Carib: the concentrated juice of bitter cassava, which is highly antiseptic and forms the basis of the W. Indian pepper-pot. The poisonous acid is expelled by heating the juice. Treas. of Bot. [C. E. D.]

1882 the cassava, from which the black man gets his starch, his tapioca, and his bread, and the cassareb, which is the basis of all his best sauces, and the chief ingredient in the famous "pepper pot": Standard, Dec. 14, p 5.

cassatho(e). See cassada.

*cassava, cas(s)avi, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. casabe, ultimately fr. native Haytian casāvi, caçābi: name of a genus of plants, also called Manihot, or Mandioc, esp. of the Manihot utilissima (the Jatropha or Janipha Manihot of Linnæus). From its large tuberous root, after expressing a very poisonous volatile juice containing hydrocyanic acid, starch or flour called cassava is procured, which when purified is known as tapioca (q. v.). The bread made from cassava flour is also called cassava. See also cassada. Sweet cassava or Manihot Aibi is quite harmless and used as a vegetable.

Aipi is quite harmless and used as a vegetable.

1555 Soo that duryng al that tyme, they had none other meate but only Cazibi: that is, suche rootes whereof they make theyr breade: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. I. p. 93 (1885) — their custome was to sende them a portion of their fyne breade of Cazabi or Maximum: ib, Sect II p. 215 abt 1565 and having taken two caruels laden with wine and casaua, which is a bread made of roots: J. Sparke, F. Hawdinis' Sec Voyage, p. 55 (1878). 1577 a Leafe of that Plant whiche they dooe make the Casani [sic]... The Casani is the bread: Frampton, Foyfull Newes, fol. 103 pp. — this kinde of corne whiche their doe call Cacaui is healthfull, and the fruite thereof is eaten and the water that commeth of it is dronke: ib, fol. 103 pp. — there is breade made of it [maies], as of the Casani: ib, fol. 104 pp. 1589 a roote, which dooth growe in that iland in great quantitie and abundance. It is white, and is called casaue, the which being grinded and brought into meale, they doo make bread thereof for their sustinence: R. Parke, Tr. Mendona's Hust Chin., Vol II. p. 218 (1854). 1600 Coscushaw some of our company tooke to be that kinde of root which the Spanyards in the West Indies call Cassauy, it groweth in very muddy pooles, and moist grounds: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III p. 212. — her loading was thought worth root or 1300 pounds, being hides, ginger, Cannafistula, Copperpannes, and Casaui-meale. Cazaui-roots: ib, p. 851. 1604 they we a kinde of bread they call Caçavi, which is made of a certaine roote they call Yuca: E. Grimston, Tr. D. Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I Bk iv. p. 232 (1880). 1622 [The Indians] huign...vopon Cassaua, a root to make bread, onely then knowne to themselues: Capt. J. SMITH, Whs., p. 580 (1884). 1625 Cocos nuts and Bananas, and Some Cassauie and Papade, which is also to be had in East Indies: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. I. Bk. ii p. 104. 1691 the Cotton Trees; the Manyoc, or Cassava; the Potatoe; the Yesua's bark tree: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 218 (1707). 1699 The

Variants, 16 c. cazibi, cazabbi, casaua, casaui, cacaui, casaue, 17 c. cassauy, cazaui, caçavi, cas(s)aui(e), cazave.

cassawaris, cassawarway: Eng. fr. Malay. cassowary.

cassé, part.: Fr.: quashed, annulled, rescinded.

1820 my decree of arrest should instantly be cassé: MRS. OFIE, Tales, Vol. III. p. 379.

casseer, cassier: Eng. fr. Du. See cashier.

casserole, sb.: Fr.

1. a kind of stew-pan.

1708 Casserole, a Copper-Pan: Kersey 1887 his imagination had never pictured to him such a store of abominations for the casserole as were to be seen in this pile: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 148.

2. an edible edging or case forming the outer part of a made dish.

1706 Casserole...a Loaf stuff'd with a Hash of roasted Pullets, Chickens, etc. and dress'd in a Stew-Pan of the same Bigness with the Loaf; also a kind of Soog or Potage of Rice, etc. with a Ragoo: Phillips, World of Words.

Casserole au ris [of rice], with giblets...put a little coulis round the casserole when on the dish. J Simison, Cookery, p. 135.

cassetta, pl. cassette, sb.: It., lit. 'casket'; alms-box.

1549 But then beganne the Artisanes with the rascal of the citee (which for their povertee were called Cassette) to assemble together in companies: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 183 ro (1561)

cassia, casia, sb.: Lat. casia, fr. Gk. κασία, = 'the bark of Cinnamomum Cassiae', or 'Cassia lignea': (a) short for cassia lignea; (b) short for the tree Cinnamomum Cassiae; (c) short for cassia fistula; (a) short for the tree Cassia occidentalis, which yields cassia fistula; (e) a vague poetic term for a fragrant shrub.

term for a iragrant shrud.

1398 two manere Cassia. That one is callyd Cassia fistula & the other Cassia lignea: Trevisa, Tr Barth De P. R., xvii. xxvii — The smellynge cane is of Ynde. And is medicynall almost as Casia other Canel: ib., xxix. abt 1400 Tak to thee swete smellynge thingis of chasee [v.l casia] fyre hundryd stoles: Wycliffite Bible, Eaod, xxx. 24

1601 Canell of Casia: Holland, Tr. Pin. Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 356

1601 Canell or Casia: Holland, Tr. Plin. W. H., Bk 12, ch. 10, Vol. 1. p. 372

1615 a composition of Cassia, Mirrh and other odours: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 134 (1632).

1625 Cancamo, Spikenard, Cassia, Frankincense, Xilocassia: Purchas, Pügrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. D. 42.

and other odours: Geo. Sandys, 1700., p. 134 (1032).

Spikenard, Cassia, Frankincense, Xilocassia: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43.

5 1555 a great wood of Precious trees, some of Cinomome and Cassia: R. Edd., Neve India, p. 8 (Arber, 1885). — yet haue I not seene any (trees) that lose theyr leaues...in these regions excepte onely Cassia: — Decades, Sect. II. p. 227 (1885). 1877 one sorte they call Cassia, and an other Sinamon, & an other Cassia lingua, and it is all one kinde of Tree, that bringeth them forthe: Frampton, Josfull Newes, fol. 88 %.

c. 1398 [See a.] 1526 Casia may be kept two yeres: Greie Herball, ch lexxiv 1558 of the inside of Cassia, the quantitie of a beane: W Warde, Tr Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 23 %. 1620 When he saw his best time he would take Physick of his own appointment, but simple, not compounded, as Cassia, Manna, Tamaris, or some such thing. Brent, Tr Soaw's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. lxx. (1676) 1684 Cassia-Trees, that bear the best Cassia: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 70

a 1578 Cassia groweth in Syria, Arabia, and such lyke Regions: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. vi. p. 740. 1797 There are 30 species. The most remarkable are The fistula, or purging cassia of Alexandria: Encyc. Brit., s. v. e. 1586 Casia, broade mary Goldes, with pancyes, and Hyacinthus: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 77 (1815) 1667 through Groves of Myrrhe, | And flouring Odours, Cassia, Nard, and Balme; | A Wilderness of sweets' MILTON, P. L. v. 293, p. 180 (1705) 1693 With branches, thyme and cassia, strowed around: Addison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 19 (Bohn, 1854). (1705) 1693 With branche Wks, Vol. 1. p. 19 (Bohn, 1854).

cassia fistula: Late Lat.

I. name of the fruit of the Pudding-pipe tree, the pulp of which is used as a laxative drug; also of the drug itself. See also senna.

See also senna.

1398 [See cassia a]. ?1530 sene leues, Cassie fistule, of eche iii ownces: Antidotharus, sig. E i vo. 1540 If these profite not Cassia fistula taken iii. or iiii. drammes one halfe houre before dinner: Raynald, Birth Man., Bk II ch. iii. p 96 (1673). 1555 the trees, whiche beare Cassia fistula of the beste kynd: R. Edden, Newe India, p. 36 (Arber, 1885). — Here they founde those great trees which of them selues in dyners places bringe furth the fruite or spice whiche the Apothecaries caule Cassia fistula: — Decades, Sect. I. p. 93 (1885). — Decades, Sect. I. p. 93 (1885). — 1558 an vince of Cassia fistula: and halfe a quarter of an vince of Metridate: W Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 32 vo. 1562 cassia fistula or suche lykewise lenitiue: W Turner, Bathes, sig. c iiii. 1578 The tree which beareth Cassia Fistula: H Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. VI. p. 740 1625 great store of Cassia Fistola, and Indian Dates: Purchas, Pulgrams, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1156.

2. name of the Pudding-pipe tree, or Cassia occidentalis. 1598 Cassiafistula, a puddingpipe fruite, or nee, or Cassia fistula: Florio. 1797 [See cassia d].

cassia lignea : Late Lat.

I. name of the bark of the tree Cinnamomum Cassiae, an inferior kind of cinnamon.

1398 [See **cassia** a]. 1540 temper these with Cassia lignea, and Honey: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. II ch. iv. p. 114 (1613). 1558 halfe an vnce of Cassia Lignea: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 5 \$\sigma^0\$. 1569 Take of Labdanum, of Cassia lignea, and of the iuice of Wormwood clarified of eche one scruple: R. Androse, ib., Pt. Iv. Bk. i. p. 48.

rare name of the tree Cinnamomum Cassiae.

1600 Ascopo a kinde of tree very like vnto Lawrell,...it is very like to that tree which Monardes describeth to be Cassia Lignea of the West Indies: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 275.

cassia [-buds], commercial name of a spice consisting of the flower-buds of the Cinnamomum aromaticum, and other species of cinnamon.

cassia [-oil], oil of cinnamon, produced from cassia bark and cassia buds.

cassid: Anglo-Ind. See cossid.

cassido(i)n(e), Eng. fr. Old Fr. cassidoine; cassidonie, -ny, fr. Fr. cassidonie (Cotgr.): sb.: fr. Lat. chalcedonius (lapis): stones of Chalcedon; see chalcedony. The forms cassidonie, cassidony, also mean the plant Lavandula stoechas, or French Lavender, and a species of Gnaphalium, but the derivation of the botanical term is uncertain.

bef 1300—1548 cassidoine, casydoyne, cassiden, casyldon, cassadone, cassiden, cassaydown. [N. E D.] 1579 Her finger tipt with Cassidone: Puttenham, Parth, in Eng Poes, Vol 1 p xxiv (1811) 1601 cassidoine or cristall bolls: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H, Bk. 35, ch. 12, Vol. 11. p. 553—Cassidoin vessels 16, Bk. 37, ch. 2, p. 603. 1611 Cassidonie, A Cassidoine; a base, and brittle stone, of small value, though it shine like fire: Cotgr

cassimer(e). See cashmere.

cassine¹, sb.: Eng. fr. Native Amer.: name of the *Ilex vomitoria*, or *yapon* of Virginia and Carolina, and of the *Ilex* paraguensis of S. America, the leaves of which the Jesuits used to export from Paraguay as South Sea tea; also, an intoxicating beverage made of the leaves of this tree.

1600 baskets full of the leaves of Cassine, wherewith they make their drinke: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 111 p 339— he commaundeth Cassine to be brewed, which is a drinke made of the leaves of a certaine tree: They [natives of Florida] drinke this Cassine very hotte: ib, p. 307. 1797 CASSINE, in botany A genus of the trigynia order... There are three species, all of them natives of warm climates: Eucyc. Brit

cassine², sb.: name of a genus of S. African plants, allied to the Spindle-tree (Nat. Order *Celastraceae*), the wood of which is adapted for making musical instruments. [C.E.D.]

cassine3, sb.: Fr.: a farm-house, an Italian cascina; see

1708 Cassine, a Country Farm-House in Italy, such as are occasionally fortify'd to maintain a particular Post, &c. Kersey. 1758 Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1764 Last June, when I found myself so ill at my cassine, I had determined to go to Rocabiliare: Smollett, France & Italy, xxiv. Wks, Vol. v. p. 434 (1817).

cassino, sb.: fr. It. casino: a game at cards, in which the ten of diamonds, counting two, and the two of spades, counting one, called respectively great cassino, and little cassino, are the principal cards.

1811 Lady Middleton proposed a rubber of Cassino: J. Austen, Sense & Sens., ch xxiii [Davies] 1811 Two whist, cassino, or quadrille tables will dispose of four couple. Great cass, little cass, and the spades, Ma'am: E. Nares, Thinks I to Myself, II. 132 (1816). [16.]

*cassolette $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cassolette: a vessel for burning perfumes, a box for perfumes with a perforated cover. Anglicised as cassolet.

1817 rang'd in cassolets and silver urns. T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 20 (1860). 1837 our antique Cassolettes become Water-pots, their incensesmoke gone hissing, in a whiff of muddy vapour: Carlyle, Fr. Rev., Vol. II. Bk i ch. aii p. 48 (1888).

cassone, pl. cassoni, sb.: It.: large chest, coffer.

1883 He painted two chests ("Cassone") for the Duchess Margaret: C. C. PERKINS, Ital. Sculpt., p. 40.
1886 The first and second [pictures] are decorative panels from cassoni, and represent scenes at tournaments: Athenaum, May 22, p. 687/2.

cassowary (∠===), sb.: Eng. fr. Malay kasavārī or kasuvārī: name of a genus of birds of which the first known species Casuarius galeatus is found in Ceram Island (Moluccas), the Australian species being more generally called the emu (q, v).

the emu (q. v.).

1611 St Yames his Ginny Hens, the Cassawarway moreover (Note by Coryat. An East Indian bird at St. James in the keeping of Mr. Walker, that will carry no coales, but eat them as whot you will): Pracham, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. 1 3 70 (1776).

1630 from the Titmouse to the Estrich, or Cassawaraway. John Taylor, Wks, sig. 0 1 70/2.

1673 A Cassawaries or Emeus Egg: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 28.

1690 I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two cassiowaries in St. James's Park: Locke. [J.]

1705 The Cassawaris is about the bigness of a large Virginia Turkey. His head is the same as a Turkey's; and he has a long stiff hairy Beard upon his Breast before, like a Turkey: Funnel, in Dampier's Voyages, iv. 266 (1729). [Yule]

1774 The cassowary's eggs are of a gray ash colour: Goldshith, Nat. Hist., Vol. II. p. 27/1 (1849)

1797 The Casuarius Novae Hollandia, or New Holland cassowary, differs considerably from the common cassowary: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Struthio.

1800 Large as the plumeless Cassowar | Was that o'ershadowing. Bird: Southey, Thalaba, vii. 65.

castaldo, sb.: It.: steward, factor.

1654 Atenotjo being now made Castaldo of Capoa, was afterwards in the year 899. entituled Prince of Capoa and Beneviento: S. Lennard, Parthenop., Pt. 1.

Castalia: Lat. fr. Gk. Κασταλία: name of the celebrated fountain of the Muses on Mount Parnassus, the waters of which were supposed to inspire those who drank them with poetic power. Hence, the adj. Castalian, = 'poetic'. English poets seem to have agreed to make the second a long, though it ought to be short, as it is in the Anglicised Castaly. A less known Castalia was a prophetic fountain at Daphne, near Antioch in Syria.

1591 Helicon, | So oft bedeawed with our learned layes, | And speaking streames of pure Castalion: Spens, Compl., Teares of Muses, 273 1603 All thy worth, yet, thyself must patronise, | By quaffing more of the Castalian head: G Chapman, in B Jonson's Wes., p. 74, (1860) 1667 th' inspir'd | Castalian Spring: Milton, P L, iv. 274, p. 133 (1705) 1742 a purer Stream...than that which burst | From fam'd Castaliae: E Young, Night Thoughts, v. p. 80 (1773) 1781 A stream of prophecy. flowed from the Castalian fountain of Daphne: Gibbon, Decl & Fall, Vol iv. ch. xxiii p. 119 (1813). 1782 would make your hair stand on end instead of dipping you in Castalia: Hor Wahfole, Letters, Vol. VIII p. 252 (1858) 1785 true pray'r | Has flow'd from lips wet with Castalian dews. Cowper, Task, iii Poems, Vol. II. p. 76 (1808) 1805 Though from the Muse's chalice I may pour | No precious dews of Aganippe's well | Or Castaly | H. Kirke White, Death Nelson, 20. 1812 From this part descend the fountain and the "Dews of Castalie" | Byron, Childe Harold, i. note. 1847 I led you then to all the Castalies; | I fed you with the milk of every Muse: Tennyson, Pranc., iv. Wks. Vol. IV p. 107 (1886)

*castanet $(\angle = \angle)$, so.: Eng. fr. Sp. castanetas (pl.), or It. castagnette (pl.), cf. Florio, "Castagnette, little shels, such as they vse that daunce the canaries, to make a noise or sound or clack with their fingers": pairs of clappers, of wood or other material, used to accompany dance or song, orig. played by the dancers themselves. The negro 'bones' are a simple form of these instruments.

1662 the Tzarpanes, or Castagnetts, which they had in their hands, in the managing whereof they were very expert: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk v. p. 207 (1669) 1665 dance a Saraband with Castaneta's: Dryden, Ind. Emp. 1v. 3, Wks., Vol I p. 136 (1701). 1669 Dance with Gittars and Castaneta's: Shadwell., Roy. Shep., ii p. 27. 1681 Castanets (from the Lat. Castanea, a Chesnut, which they resemble) Snappers which Dancers keep time with in dancing Sarabands: Blount, Glossogr. 1776 a couple then danced with castanets and the other swarthy ladies. began smoking: R Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 133 1797 At Benevente I first saw people dancing with castanets: Southey, Lett. dur Resid. in Spain, p. 86. 1832 we heard the notes of a guitar, and the click of castanets: W. Irving, Albambra, p. 25. 1845 let all...listen to the song, the guitar, the castanet: Ford, Handbra, Spain, Pt. 1. p. 77. — the sound of the castanet wakens the most listless: ib., p. 187.

[The Sp. castañeta='cracking or snapping of the fingers', which accompanies some Spanish dances. The word is derived from castaña (It. castagna),='chestnut', the sound being compared to the cracking of chestnuts on the fire.]

*cast(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. casta,='race', 'family': a tribe, clan, family. In India the term also comes to denote special occupation and social status according to the institutions of Brahminism. The four principal Brahmin castes are, the Brahmins or religious order, the Kshetriyas or military order, the Vaisyas or merchants, and the Sudras or artisan and laboring classes. Hence, the term is applied by extension of meaning to social position generally, to the breed of domestic animals, and finally, to status of any kind.

an Oriental family, clan, or tribe.

1625 about which part lived the Cassa or Caste of Alkeid Absadock: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. vi. p. 86r. 1662 the same Caste, or Family: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. I. p. 51 (1669). 1791 their division into separate tribes or casts, the members of which never intermarry: ROBERTSON, Anc. India, § 1, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 24 (1824).

2. an order or class of Hindoo society, the division being based on descent.

1613 The Banians kill nothing; there are thirtie and odd severall Casts of these that differ something in Religion, and may not eat with each other: N. WITHINGTON, in Purchas Pilgrims, I. 485 (1625). [Yule] 1630 This world was to be continued for four ages, and to be peopled by four casts or sorts of men: Lord, Discov. Banians, p. 3. [L.] 1665 a Book (the Shaster by name) divided into three Tracts, dedicated to the three great Casts... with peculiar instructions to each Cast or Tribe: Sir Th. Herbert, Tran., p. 49 (1677) abt. 1760 The distinction of the Gentoos into their tribes or Casts, forms another considerable object of their religion: Gross, Voyage, I. 207 (1772). [Yule] 1787 They are the lowest of the four ranks or casts of India: Gent. Mag., p. 899/1. 1797 imprisonment and whipping, which occasion loss of caste: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 17 (1858).

2 a. by extension, social position, an order or rank in society, a breed (of animals), status of any kind; esp. common in the phrases high-caste, to lose caste.

1812 that great body of the people, it appears to us, is likely to grow into a fixed and degraded *caste*, out of which no person can hope to escape, who has once been enrolled among its members: JEFFREYS, *Essays*, Vol. 1, p. 104 (1844) 1845 Zamora the proverbial strong city which resisted even the Cid lost caste with the monarchy's decrepitude: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 11. p. 588.

2 b. the Hindoo system of division into classes; also, metaph. any exclusive social system.

1845 a silent spot where officers alone are buried...caste rules over dead and living: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. 1. p. 345.

*castellano1, sb.: Sp.: an ancient gold coin of Spain; also, the corresponding weight of about 71 English grains. Anglicised in 16 c. as castellan, castelian.

1555 This pounde of viii vinces, the Spanyardes caule Marcha [Sp. Marco], 1555 This pounde of viii vinces, the Spanyardes caule Marcha [Sp. Marca), whiche in weyght amounted to fyftie pieces of golde cauled Castellani. R. Eddin, Decades, Sect 1 p. 118 (1885) — those pieces of golde which they caule Pesos or golden Castellans: 16, p. 135 — coste me more then a thousande and fyue hundreth Castellans: 16, Sect II. p. 238 — 1589 a piece of virgin golde did weigh three thousand and sixe hundred castillianos: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoxa's Hist Clun, Vol II p. 217 (1854) — 1753 Castillan, a gold coin current in Spain, valued at fourteen risk, and a half: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. — Castillan also denotes a weight used by the Spaniards in the weighing of gold, containing the hundred the part of a Spaniar bound: 16 the hundredth part of a Spanish pound . 26

castellano², sb.: It. and Sp.: warden of a castle. Some Anglicised forms in -ane, -an, may be from Sp. or It., but Old Fr. castellain already appears as castellaine in Gower.

Old FF. Castellam Already appears as tastetatine in Gower.

1549 Castellane W. Thomas, Hist Ital., fol. 182 ro — Castellane: ib, fol. 184 ro. 1591 for it is not lawfull for the Castellane to leaue his Castle. Garrarp, Art Warre, p. 48 1598 The Castellane hath one key of the chest, where all the keyes are locked: R Barrer, Theor. of Warres, Bk III p. 247.

The Election, charge, office and dutie of a Castellano, or Captaine of a Citadell, Castell, Fortresse: ib, Bk vi, p. 240. 1612 The Hoste thought he had called him a Castellano or Constable T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. 1. ch. ii p. 12 1626 the Castellano [of Port Aurea] and the people beganne to mutine: Sir Th. Roe, in A. Michaelis' Anc. Narb in Gl. Brit., p. 197 (1882).

castīgātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to castīgāre, = 'to chastise', 'correct': a corrector, a critic.

1618 The Latin Castigator hath observed, that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here: P. Holderus (R. Houlder), Barnevels Apology . with Marginall Castigations. [R.]

Castile [-soap], name of a hard kind of fine pure soap, orig. made in Castile of olive oil. "Castle-soap...I suppose corrupted from Castile soap" (J.).

1621 it [Barillia] is an ingredient that goes to the making of the best Castile-Soap: Howell, Lett., 1 xxiv. p 47 (1645) 1636 a parcel of Castile soap: In Court & Times of Chas I., Vol II. p. 245 (1848) 1658 The Nitre of the Earth had coagulated large lumps of fat, into the consistence of the hardest castle-soap: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph, p 48. bef 1719 I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on Castle-soap; the which, from its curiously marbled appearance, the child imagined to be sweetstiff, and essayed to suck: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol I. ch. iii. p 57.

*castor ('Ξ), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. castor, fr. Gk. κάστωρ, ='beaver'.

1. a beaver.

1. a beaver.

1398 the Castor bytethe of his gendryng stones: Trevisa, Tr Barth. De P. R., xviii. xxix

1526 Castoreum is hote and drye in the seconde degre. It is the genytours or stones of a beest called castor/beuer/or a brocke: Grete Herball, ch. xlini

1547—8 Ther be many castours and whyte beares: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. vi. p. 141 (1870).

1665 Musk Cats here are also store of; she exceeds the Castor for bigness: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 363 (1677).

1696 Bawer... This Beast is also called a Castor; and such Hats where the chief Ingredient is the Hair of this Beast, are called Castors and Bewers: Phillips, World of Words.

bef. 1700 Like hunted castors conscious of their store, Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they bring: DRYDEN. [L.]

1763 The Beaver or Castor is the same creature. Father Charlevolk, Act. Voy. Canada, p. 38.

a hat made of beaver's fur.

1696 [See 1]. 1741 they work likewise in Straw-Hats, which are sold all over the Archipelago by the name of Siphanto Castors: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 185

the castor of castor-oil, castor-bean, may be the same word, but the connexion has not been traced. Castor-oil (not in Johnson) is expressed from the seeds or beans of the Castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis (Nat. Order Euphorbiaceae), formerly called palma Christi. An oleum ricini was known to Pliny as useful for lamps, which ricinus, he says, received its Latin name (lit. 'tick') from the likeness of the seeds to that kind of vermin.

1777 Phil. Trans., Vol. LXVII. p. 510. 1796 Here I saw, for the first time, e oleum ricini, or castor oil: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton the oleum ricini, or Vol. xvi. p. 17 (1814).

a castle. Properly a distinct word, fr. Lat. castrum.

1666 But while these devices he all doth compare, | None solid enough seem'd for his strong castor; | He himself would not dwell in a castle of air, | Though he had built full many a one for his Master: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. 1. p. 179 (1860).

*Castor and Pollux: Gk. Mythol.: twin brothers, sons of Jupiter and Leda, called also Dioscuri. They were the patrons of sailors, and consequently gave a name to the electric flames that are seen to play about the mast-heads or yards of a ship during a storm; also called *St. Elmo's fire*. They are the Heavenly Twins of the sign Gemini in the zodiac.

1555 As on the contrary parte, the lyke fyers cauled in owlde tyme Castor and Pollux and nowe named the two lyghtes of saynt Peter and saynt Nycolas

whiche for the most parte faule on the cables of the shyppes: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 111 p 250 1580 delicate and choyce elegant poesie of good M. Sidneys or M Dyers (ouer very Castor and Pollux for such & many greater matters). GAB HARVEY, Three Proper Letters, p 36. 1600 We had also vpon our maine yarde, an apparition of a little fire by night, which seamen doe call Castor and Pollux: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol III p. 159. 1696 Castor and Pollux. They are also certain Aerial Fires, which in great Tempests are wont to appear to the Mariners, sometimes in rapid motion, sometimes fixing upon the Masts of the Ship These Fires, if double, signific approaching serenity; if single, the continuance of the storm: Paillins, World of Words.

*castoreum, sb.: Lat.: a strong-smelling mucilaginous substance extracted from the inguinal glands of the beaver, which formerly were supposed to be the animal's testicles. This substance yielded an oil used by painters. Anglicised in 16 c. as castorie, castory.

in 16 c. as Castorie, Castory.

1398 very castorium & not feyned helpethe ayenste the grettest euylls of the bodye: Trevisa, Tr Barth. De P R, XVIII XXIX 1626 Agaynst Grettyng sethe castorium in stronge vineygre/put therto of ye humour of anacarde & anoynt ye hynder part of the heed Grete Herball, ch xxiii ? 1530 Oyle of Castory the whyche is moche profytable and nedefull for a surgyan: Anti-dotharius, sig. D in vo. — Castorie, Mumie, Reed Myrre, wormewode: th., sig E iii ro 1540 Item, Asa fetida, of the bignesse and waight of a Pease, mingled together with Castorium, of the waight of a dram: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. II. ch. v. p. 112 [1613]

1543 of oyle of Juniper, of Castoreum, of Laurell: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirurg, fol. cix roll 1555 they lefte a very sweete sauour behynde them sweeter then muske or Castoreum: R Eden, Decades, Sect. i. p. 153 (1885). 1561 let him oft smell at Castoreum: HOLLY-BUSH, Abothic., fol 5 ro. 1562 Take the oyle of Castoreum two vinces: W WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Sect., Pt. III. fol. 3 ro. 1590 polisht yvory | Which cunning Craftesman hand hath overlayd | With fayre vermilion or pure Castory: Spens., F O, II ix. 41. 1599 throughe out the day he must reserve a little Castoreum in his mouth: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke, p. 16)1. 1603 a potion of Scammonie, or a drinke of Castoreum. HOLLAND, Tr. Plut Mor, p. 109 1607 The Beauers of Spaine yield not such vertuous castoreum as they of Pontus. Torsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 48 1627 I iudge the hike to be in Castoreum, Muske, Rew-Seed, Agmus Castus Seed, &c: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. x. 966. 1696 Phillips, World of Words

castrato, bass, bart., used as Sb.: It.: an eunuch.

castrato, pass. part., used as sb.: It.: an eunuch.

1776 I then told my friend that I would willingly hear the castrato, but he answered he was afraid the Caffarelli could not oblige me in that particular: J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav., p. 35.

castron, sb.: Mod. Gk. κάστρον, fr. Lat. castrum, = 'castle', fortified place'. See quotation.

1820 fortifying its castron or citadel: T S. Hughes, *Trav in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch i. p 8.

castrum, sb.: Lat.: castle, fortified place; castra (pl.), = 'camp'.

1886 [The] space is known to have contained another characteristic of a Roman castrum, that is to say, a huge wine cellar filled with thousands of amphoræ: Athenæum, Mar. 13, p. 365/2.

casuarīna, sb.: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of exogens found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Indian Archipelago, used as an ornamental tree in India. Also called Beef-woods.

1861 over all slim Casuarine | Points upwards, with her branchlets ever green: Barrackpore Park, 18th Nov, 1861 [Yule] 1867 Our road lay chiefly by the sea-coast, along the white sands, which were fringed for miles by one grand continuous line or border of casuarina trees: Col. Lewin, Fly on Wheel, 362 (1885) [ib.] 1886 a London firm has been employed to produce some furniture of jarrah, jam, banksia, casuarina, and other timber: Art Yournal, Exhib. Suppl., p. 23/1.

casucha, sb.: Sp.: hut, cabin.

1818 he might be received into the wretched casucha of a vacuna hunter on the banks of the Salado: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. Iv. p. 296 (1834).

*casus belli, phr.: Late Lat., 'a case for war': an act or circumstance which constitutes a justification for proclaim-

1853 the entrance of the Russians into the Principalities should be considered a casus belli: Greville, Menoirs, 3rd Sen., I. iii. 7r. 1882 Whatever the future may bring forth, there is at this present moment no casus belli between Austria and Russia, and none whatever between Germany and Russia: Standard,

cāsus foederis, phr.: Late Lat., 'a case of the treaty': an act or circumstance contemplated under the provisions of a treaty, so that its occurrence makes it obligatory upon the signatories to fulfil their respective shares of the compact.

signatories to fulfit their respective snares of the compact.

1780 These powers will...adjudge this war not a casus feederis: I. Adams, Wks, Vol. vii. p. 346 (1852).

1803 a source of disagreeable questions between the parties concerning the actual casus feederis...requiring for the casus feeders a great and manifest danger threatened to the territory guaranteed: Amer. State Papers, Vol. II. p. 544 (1832).

1808 that she should...allow a Turkish war to be a casus feederis: Edin. Rev., Vol. XI, p. 29.

that his Government which is bound by a quadripartite treaty, of which your person is the casus feederis; will seize the vessel which conveys...? H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 16.

1882 the Treaty of Alliance with the Austrian Empire, including those paragraphs...which define the special obligations of each contracting party under a casus feederis: Standard, Dec. 20, p. 5.

*cāsus omissus, phr.: Late Lat., 'a case left out': a case not specially provided for by law, statute, or other authoritative declaration.

1774 it cannot be too often repeated, that colonization is casus omissus at common law: J. Adams, Wks, Vol. IV. p. 121 (1851) 1811 but the legal right of supplying it I.e the defect]. is a casus omissus not provided for by the Constitution: Edin. Rev., Vol. 18, p. 31. 1828 so material a defect would have been regarded as a casus omissus: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. 11. p. 1633

catabothron, sô.: Late Gk. κατάβοθρον. See quotations, and katavothron.

1820 a catabothron or subterranean channel. T. S. Hughes, *Trav in Sicily*, Vol. 11 ch xii p 311 1886 This is, it is believed, the first example of a "catabothron," as such subterranean aqueducts are called in Greece, which has been discovered in Madagascar: *Athenæum*, Apr. 17, p. 523/2.

catabra, sb.: Jap. katabira: a thin summer garment.

1622 I had r peec Liquea cloth of Mr Wickham to make Co Jno. of Goto a catabra: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol 1. p 10 (1883).

catachresis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κατάχρησις.

1. a rhetorical figure by which a word is used in a sense which does not properly attach to it.

1553 Abusion, called of the Grecians Catachresis, is when for a proper certaine woorde we use that which is most nighe unto it: T WILSON, Art of Rhet, p. 93
1589 Catachresis, or the Figure of abuse: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III xvi [1.] p. 190 (1869). 1603 take these termes as spoken metaphorically or by the figure eardxprosis HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor. p. 33
1696 Phillips, Words of Words.
1887 Herr Schlapp dealt very fully with the origins of Shakspeare's metaphor. his use of catachresis or mixed metaphor. Athenœum, Apr. 30, p. 579/2.

2. an instance of the perversion of terms according to the figure described above.

hgure described above.

1603 it ministreth some rhetoricall figures, catachreses and metaphrases, songs, musicall measures and numbers: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor., p. 984. 1603 that this title of Mathematici, is by a Catachresis, abusinelie vsed in the curill law: C. Heydon, Def. Sudic. Astrol, p. 330 1609 When we cals pipes Vocal, it is a translated word and a Catachresis. J. Douland, Tr. Ornith Microl, p. 6 1654—6 It is a catachresis signifying the very great destruction of their enemies; T. Trapp, Comm., Vol. IV. p. 436/I (1857) 1671 and by the way how do'st like that Metaphor or rather Catachresis: Shadwell, Humorists, III. p. 37 1674 Catachreses and Hyporboles: Dryden, State Innoc, Pref., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 55I (1701) 1727 nothing so much conduces to the Bathos, as the Catachresis. A Master of this will say, Mow the Beard, Shave the Grass, Pin the Plank, Nail my Sleeve. Pope, Art of Sinking, ch.x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 19I (1757).

*catacomb $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. catacomba: underground burial-places near Rome, supposed to have been used as hiding-places by the early Christians; hence, gen. any connected series of underground burial-places.

1680 But without the City [of Naples] near the Church and Hospital of St. Gennaro,...are the Noble Catacombs: Burnet, Lett. Switzerland, &c., 1v. p. 201 (1686) 1696 Catacombs, the Tombs of the Martyrs are so call'd in Italy, which the People go to visit out of Devotion: Phillips, World of Words. 1704 Amphitheatres, triumphal arches, baths, grottoes, catacombs, rotundas: Addison, Wis., Vol. 1. p. 434 (Bohn, 1854). 1797 The method of preserving the dead in catacombs seems to have been common to a number of the ancient nations. Excyc. Brit., s.v.

catadūpa, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. Κατάδουποι (fem. pl.): the Cataracts of the Nile. Also, metaph. Anglicised as catadupe.

1596 Sien of my science in the catadupe of my knowledge, I nourish the crocodile of thy conceit: Wil's Miserie. [Nares] 1601 the water that he [Nile] beareth, hasteneth to a place of the Æthyopians called Catadupi, where in the last fall amongst the rockes that stand in his way, hee is supposed not to runne, but to rush downe with a mightie noise: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 5, ch. 9, Vol. 1. p. 97. 1612 and in the fall, the water maketh an exceeding great noise, like vnto that Catadupa in Ethiopia, where the fall of Nilus maketh such a noise, that the people are made deafe therewith that dwell neere it: W. BIDDLIPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 30. 1640 no more than Egypt can Niles Catadupa bear: H More, Psych., iii. ii. 17, p. 159 (1647). 1696 Catadupe, (Greek) the same as Catarract in the first signification, viz. a fall of Waters, with a great noise from on high: Phillips, World of Words.

catadupe $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. catadūpus, pl. catadūpi: one living near the Cataracts of the Nile.

1607 As I remember, the Egyptian catadupes never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them: Brewer, Lingua, iii. sig e 8 v (1657). [C.E.D.] bef. 1658 Like the Catadupi at the Fall of Mile [sic]: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 24x (1687).

*catafalco, sô.: It., 'stage', 'scaffold', 'hearse': a decorative structure used in funeral solemnities, a richly decorated hearse. Anglicised by Evelyn, 1643, as catafalque, perhaps through Fr. catafalque.

1641 in the middle of it [the chapel] was the hearse, or catafalco, of the late Archduchess: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 34 (1850). 1645 In this church was erected a most stately Catafalco...for the death of the Queen of Spain: iò, p. 168. 1680 Aubrey, Lives of Eminent Men (1813). [T. L. K. Oliphant] CASTRUM DOLORIS, in middle-age writers, denotes a catafalco, or a lofty tomb of state: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl.

*catafalque, sb.: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr. $(\angle = \angle)$. See catafalco. Also, metaph.

1643 In the nave of the church lies the catafalque, or hearse, of Louis XIII.: EVELYN, Diary, Vol I. p. 42 (1850). 1774 refusing to assist at the catafalque of the late King: Hor Walfolk, Letters, Vol VI. p. 102 (1857). 1835 each corpse was brought up the church and placed on a great catafalque in the middle of the dome H Greville, Diary, p. 66 bef. 1863 the catafalque is really a noble and imposing-looking edifice, with tall pillars supporting a grand dome: Thackerary, Sec. Fun. Napoleon, p. 347 (1879) 1878 The black and yellow catafalque known as the 'best bed': Geo Eliot, Dan. Dermida, Bk. 1. ch ii p. 17 1883 The catafalque stands in front of the altar: Standard, Sept x, p. 5/6 1884 I saw the catafalque of curls. that the hair-dresser piled on her head: Tr. Galdos' Trafalgar, p. 104

catagrapha, sb. pl.: Gk. κατάγραφα, properly neut. of adj. κατάγραφος, = 'drawn in profile'. See quotation. The Anglicised catagraph, = 'a drawing in outline', is probably fr. Gk. sb. καταγραφη, = 'a delineation'.

1638 Cimon Cleonæus was the first that found out Catagrapha, that is, oblique or travers images, varying the countenances of men, by making them not onely to looke backe, but up and downe also: JUNIUS, Anc. Painting, Bk. III. ch iv. p 290

*Cataian, adj. to Late Lat. Cataia, = 'Cathay' or 'China'. Used as sb. in 16, 17 cc., the word meant either a liar or a thief.

1598 I will not believe such a Cataian, though the priest o' the town commended him for a true man: Shaks, Merry Wives, ii 1, 148. 1604 I'll make a wild Cataian of forty such: Honest W, in Old Plays, III 435 [Nares] 1649 Hang him, bold Cataian, he indites finely: Davenant, Love & Hon. [ib.]

catalēpsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κατάληψιs: a seizure, a state of real or apparent unconsciousness into which hysterical subjects may fall. Generally Anglicised as catalepsy.

1671 Catalepsis. is a sudden detention or benumning both of Mind and Body. Salmon, Syn Med, I li 126. 1708 Kersey. bef. 1735 a disease called a catalepsis: Arbuthnot. [T.]

catalēxis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κατάληξις, = 'termination': the absence of part of the last foot of a verse, gen. the ending of a verse with a long syllable instead of a complete foot.

1830 Since the Cretic foot is by itself a catalectic order, Cretic verses are for the most part terminated by that same foot, and have no other catalexis: J SEAGER, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk II. ch. xix p 46.

*catalogue ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. catalogue: a list, esp. a systematic list, often arranged in alphabetical order, as the catalogue of a library, a list made for a special purpose (as an auctioneer's catalogue of a sale); not now applied to persons in England, as it still is in Scotland and America.

1576 his name is not read in all the Catalogue of the Saxons: Lambarde, Peramb. Kent, p. 354.

1586 The whole. frame of this earth seemeth blundered and confounded with the innumerable Catalogues of Interpreters: Ferne, Blaz Gentrie, Ded.

1589 in euene wrinckle was a catalogue of woes: R. Greene, Menaphon, p. 28 (1880)

1598 the Catalog of bookes that I haue read through: Florio, sig b i re.

bef 1603 a great Christian Doctor, who hath placed Seneca in the Catalogue of Saints: North, (Lives of Epamin., &c., added to) Plut, p. 1225 (1612).

1605 the count-lesse catalogue of those I haue cured: B. Jonson, Voly, ii. 2, Wks. p. 469 (1650).

1611 I could then haue look'd on him, without the help of Admiration, though the Catalogue of his Endowments had bin tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by Items: Shaks, Cymb., i. 4, 5.

1620 the Catalogue of the Divine Books Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 145 (1676).

1657 Other innumerable things there were, printed in his Catalogue by Mr. Ashmole: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I p. 340 (1872).

1665 ranked in the catalogue of the Heathen Gods: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 107 (1677).

1675 marking them (Corresp., Vol. III. p. 249 (1872).

1694 They are printing catalogues of all ye manuscripts in all ye publick and all ye private libraries in England: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. p. 203 (1878).

1712 a long catalogue of those virtues and good qualities he expects to find in the person of a friend: Spectator, No. 385, May 22, Vol. IV. p. 205 (1826).

1776 he was inserted in the catalogue of Athenian divinities: R Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 50.

1785 station'd there I As duly as the Langford of the show, | With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 180 (1868).

*catalogue raisonné, phr.: Fr., 'analytical catalogue': a catalogue based on analysis, a catalogue arranged and executed on scientific principles, giving a full description of each item registered.

1803 A catalogue raisonee, if executed with judgment and impartiality, would be a very useful appendage to every work: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 79. 1806 While on a visit, without a servant—counting out your linen (shaking piece by piece) for the wash, and drawing up, at intervals, a catalogue raisonnée of the litter: Berrsprord, Miseries, Vol. 1, p. roß (5th Ed.). 1816 the ingenious Mr. Tassie has made a collection amounting to 160000 gems of which a catalogue raisonnée was published 1792: J. Dallaman, Of Stat & Sculpt, p. 290. 1828 his poem on Zoology, considered with reference to the subject, is little more than a catalogue raisonnée. Harrovian, p. 82. 1843 Even after he has learned as much as people usually do learn from others, will the notions of things contained in his individual mind afford as sufficient a basis for a catalogue raisonné as the notions are in the minds of all mankind: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 1, p. 22 (1856). 1888 A specially useful feature will be a catalogue raisonné, descriptive of all the different sets of slides now on sale: Academy, Nov. 3, p. 288/3.

cataloon, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. catalogne: fabric from Catalonia, a province of Spain. Cf. Cotgr, "Catalongue, A (white) Spanish rug; or, a coarse couerlet of Catologna".

bef. 1605 Buffyn, catalowne ..single chambletts: In Beck's Draper's Dict, p 16.

*catalpa, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: name of a genus of trees (Nat. Order *Bignoniaceae*), native in N. America, W. Indies, Japan, and China.

1754 The Catalpa Tree. Bignoma Uructl... This Tree was unknown to the inhabited parts of Carolina, till I brought the seeds from the remoter parts of the country. CATESBY, Nat. Hist Carolina, Vol. 1 p. 49 1767 deciduous comamental trees such as poplar, almond, catalpa, tulip tree: J ABERCROMBIE, Ev Man own Gardener, p. 180 (1803). 1797 The catalpa... deserves a place in all curious shrubberies: Encyc. Brit., s. v. Bignoma

catalysis $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Gk. $\kappa a \tau \hat{a} \lambda v \sigma \iota s$,='dissolution' ($\varepsilon s p$. of a government).

1. a rapid decay, a dissolution, a bringing to an end.

1655-6 I perceive by your symptoms, how the spirits of pious men are affected in this sad catalysis: Evelun, Corresp., Vol III. p 69 (1872) bef. 1667 While they were in thoughts of heart concerning it, the sad catalysis did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation Jer Taylor. [L] 1688 I look for no mighty improvement of mankind in this declining age and catalysis: Evelun, Corresp., Vol. III p. 290 (1872).

2. in *Physics*, the effect produced by contact with a chemical re-agent which was supposed to cause decomposition and recomposition without itself entering into actual combination with the substances affected.

I. a raft used in India and Ceylon as a surf-boat, formed of logs of wood tied together; similar rafts are used in the Brazils.

1673 Coasting along some Cattamarans (Logs lashed to that advantage that they waft off all their Goods, only having a Sail in the midst and Paddles to guide them) made after us: FRYER, E India, 24 (1698). [Yule] abt 1780 The wind was high, and the ship had but two anchors, and in the next forencon parted from that by which she was riding, before that one which was coming from the shore on a Catamaran could reach her: ORME, Hist Mil. Trans., 5°c, III. 300 [16.] 1836 None can compare to the Catamarans and the wonderful people that manage them. each catamaran has one, two, or three men. Lett. from Madras, 34. [tb] 1846 The catamarans used in the Brazils, and which are also common in the East Indies: Young, Naut. Diet. [L] 1883 Of these animating diversions. some idea may be formed by those who have seen a catamaran: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 411.

2. a flat-bottomed boat or a raft used for setting hostile ships on fire.

1804 The Catamaran Project: Ann. Reg., Vol XLVI. p. 143/1 1821 immense sums. have been.. expended on Barracks, Magazines, Martello-Towers, Catamarans: In W. Cobbett's Rural Rides, Vol. 1. p. 51 (1885).

3. a vixen, a scold.

1779 I imagine there will be a large company. The invitation is to dine and spend the evening Too much at a time. I shall be in danger of crying out, with Mr. Head, Catamaran, whatever that may mean, for it seemed to imply tediousness and disgust: Johnson, Lett, &c., Vol. II. p. 79 (1788). 1834 The cursed drunken old catamaran: Marryan, Peter Simple, ch. vi. [Davies] 1862 He and his little catamaran: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 175 (1887).

catamēnia, sb. pl.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. καταμήνια: the menses (g. v.).

1750 Two ancient Hindoo sages are of opinion, that if the marriage is not consummated before the first appearance of the catamenia, the girl becomes 'degraded in rank': Dunn, *Unity of Human Species*. [L.] bef. 1771 1 am assured by persons of credit, that if they are...approached by a woman in her catamenia, they infallibly expire: Smollett, *Trav.*, Bk. I. Let. xxii. p. 346 [Jodrell]

catamite $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. catamītus, Old Lat. form of Gk. Γ avv μ i δ η s; see **Ganymede**: a youth who submits to unnatural crime.

1603 Another time Cassander forced him even against his will to kisse a yoong baggage or Calamite [sic] named Python: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p 412. 1665 dancing girls and panted Catamites; that nefandum peccatum being there tolerated: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 162 (1677).

cataplasm ($\angle = \angle$), Eng. fr. Fr. cataplasme; cataplasma, Lat. fr. Gk. κατάπλασμα: sô.: a plaster, a poultice.

1541 the Cathaplasmes made of barly meale: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. 2 F ii vo. 1543 a good remedye to heale the disease, called alopecia, layed on in the fourme of a cataplasme: TRAMERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. clxxxvii vo/1. — applied...after the maner of cataplasma: ib., fol. ccxxxvi vo/2. 1563 emplasters, cataplasmes, vnguents, fomentations: T. GAIR. Exchirid., fol. 30 vo. 1598 applie thereunto a Pultis or Cataplasme of Barley meale: C. W., Cures of the Diseased, sig. D 1 vo. 1601 [colewort] stamped and applied with water it is an excellent cataplasme for the Kings evill: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 50. 1604 I bought an unction of a mountebank, | So mortal that, but dip a knife in it, | Where it draws blood no

cataplasm so rare, | Collected from all simples that have virtue | Under the moon, can save the thing from death | That is but scratch'd withal: Shaks., Ham., iv. 7, 144.

*catapult ($\angle = =$), Eng. fr. Fr. catapulte; catapulta, Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\kappa ara\pi \ell \lambda \tau \eta s$: sb: an engine for hurling large stones or darts. The name has been transferred to an instrument for hurling small stones, consisting of a forked stick with a piece of elastic, the ends of which are fastened to the branches of the fork.

1605 The balista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the catapults: CAMDEN, Remains. [T] 1769 My fist is a Balista, | My arm a Catapulta: B. THORNYON, Tr. Plautus, Vol. I p 323. 1829 long laborious lines of ordnance. lombards, ribadoquines, catapults: W. IRVING, Conq of Granada, ch. li. p 300 (1850). 1833 Catapulta or Mangonels to cast large stones to a distance: J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 279.

*catarrh (= \(\mu\)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. catarrhe: a morbid discharge from some membrane connected with one of the outlets of the body, esp. of the mucous membrane of the eyes and nose, in which case the disease is popularly called cold in the head.

1528 specially if the catarre procede of cold matter Paynell, Tr. Reg. Sal, sig. a it vo. 1540 the colde whereof is dangerous to bring them to Catarrhes and poses: Raynald, Birth Man, Bk. iv. ch. vi. p. 199 (1673) 1543 it represses the catarre: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. colii volz. 1563 To breake botches, impostumes, catarres, or sores coming in the throte: W Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. II. fol. 16 vo. 1603 Coughes, and Catarrhs: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 281 (1663). 1605 a humide fluxe, or catarrhe: B Jonson, Volg. ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1676) 1607 the Catarre or Rheume: Topsell, Four-f Beasts, p. 348 1630 there fell upon him such a sudden coldness, as if he had been frozen. with a fearful benumbdness, being the first time in his life that he had known what a Catarrh was: Brent, Tr. Saave's Hist Counc. Trent, p. xcvi (1676). 1663 They'l feel the Pulses of the Stars, I To find out Agues, Coughs, Catarrhs: S Butler, Hudstras, Pt. I Cant. i p. 46. bef. 1782 coughs, and rheums, and phthisic, and catarrh: Cowper, Convers., Poems, Vol. I. p. 167 (1808).

Variants, 16 c. catare, cattarre, 16, 17 cc. catarre.

catastasis $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. κατάστασις, = a settling: Rhet.: the part of a speech in which the case is set forth, or in which the general drift of the speech is indicated; also, in a drama, the main part of the action which leads up to the catastrophe.

1632 [See epitasis]. 1679 I saw it Scene by Scene, and helped him in the writing, it breaks well, the *Protasis* good, the *Catastasis* excellent, there's no *Episode*, but the *Catastrophe* is admirable: Shadwell, *True Widow*, i. p. 6. 1681 *Catastasis* (Gr) the third part of a Comedy. BLOUNT, *Glossogr* 1761 the *Catastasis* or the ripening of the incidents and passions for their bursting forth in the fifth act: STERNE, *Trust Shand*, iv. Wks. p. 169 (1839). 1837 Consider therefore this pitiable Twentieth of June as a futility, no catastrophe, rather a *catastasis*, or heightening: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 183 (1838).

*catastrophe $(= \angle = =)$, catastrophy, sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. $\kappa \alpha \tau \sigma \tau \rho o \phi \dot{\eta}$, = 'an overturning'.

1. the concluding action of a drama, which generally consists in a sudden resolution of the intricacies and perplexities of the plot, and a reversal or upsetting of the course which events have seemed likely to take, commonly called a denouement (q. v.); also, metaph. (with an allusion to the drama expressed or implied).

drama expressed or implied).

1540 whervpon is grounded the catastrophe of this comedy: Palsgrave, Tr. Acolasius, sig. U it vo.

1679 and a fit Catastrophe: Gosson, Schoole Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 33 (Arbor) 1588 The catastrophe is a Nuptiall: Shakes, L. L. L., iv. 1, 77.

1589 attend this actuall Catastropha: W. Warner, Albion's England, p. 158.

1591 For all mans life me seemes a Tragedy, Full of sad sights and sore Catastrophes: Spens., Compl., Teares of Muses, 158.

1609 Shall I goe fetch the ladies to the catastrophe? B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., iv. 5, Wks., p. 580 (1616).

1646 His subject for the most part tragicall, to we'h he put an il Catastrophe: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 181.

1655 After a whining prologue, who would have look'd for | Such a rough catastrophe? Massinger, Guardiam, i. I., Wks., p. 342/2 (1839)

1679 [See catastastasis]. bef 1733 no preconceived Drama could...tend to its final Catastrophe, more regular and naturally: R. North, Examen, i. ii. 28, p. 44 (1740).

1761 it has its Protasis, Epitasis, Catastasis, its Catastrophe as farce! such a denouement! such a catastrophe! Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 107/2 (1882).

1772 Let them proceed as they have begun, and your Majesty need not doubt that the Catastrophe will do no dishonour to the conduct of the piece: Junius, Letters, Vol. II. No. xxxv p. 39.

1812 But it has impaired their dramatic excellence, by dispensing them too much from the necessity of preparing their catastrophes by a gradation of natural events: Jefffreys, Essays, Vol. I. p. 170 (1844).

2. a decisive event, a complete overturning, a signal mis-

2. a decisive event, a complete overturning, a signal misfortune, a (disastrous) conclusion. In *Geol.*, a stupendous convulsion of the earth's surface regarded as a cause of geological phenomena.

1601 This his good melancholly oft began | On the Catastrophe and heele of pastime: Shaks.. All's Well, i. 2, 57. 1615 to make the catastrophe more horrid: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 271 (1632). 1620 But it is certain that the

Catastrophe of the Council, which it was thought could not possibly have a quiet conclusion, had beginning in this time. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc Trent, Bk. vii. p. 659 (1676). bcf 1631 with patience see | What this mad times' catastrophe will be. Drayton, To W. Browne. [R] bcf 1641 the prologue to her fall and lives catastrophe. T. Heywood, Englands Elisabeth, p. 16 (1641) bcf. 1658 If by the fall of Luminaries, we | May safely guess the World's Catastrophe: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 215 (1687). bcf. 1670 And the King being come to Salsbury in September with a full Court, it came to a Catastrophe: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II 21, p. 20 (1693). 1671 What a Devillish Catastrophe is this? SILADWELL, Humorists, Iv. p. 54. 1709 fail'd not to compare her to Donna Olymphia of Rome, and wish'd her the same Catastrophy: Mrs. Manley, New Atal, Vol. II p. 157 (2nd Ed) 1712 the great Catastrophe of this Day (Good Friday]: Spectator, No. 356, Apr. 18, p. 519/2 (Morley). bef 1733 this amazing Catastrophe of Godfrey's Murder: R. North, Examen, i. Iii. 113, p. 199 (1740) 1754 he furnished me with two vals of poison for the dismal catastrophe I had planned: SMOLLETT, Ferd Cl. Fathon, ch. XXV. Wks, Vol. IV. p. 142 (1817). 1856 My mind never realizes the complete catastrophe, the destruction of all Franklin's crews: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. ch. Xx. p. 246. 1859 There are, in the palætiological sciences, two antagonist doctrines: catastrophes and uniformity. Whewell, Nov. Org Renov., p. 25. [L] p. 25. [L]

catchup, catsup. See ketchup.

catēchēsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κατήχησις, = 'instruction by word of mouth', a Stoic term borrowed by ecclesiastics: teaching by means of a catechism, teaching of catechumens.

1882 From the sixth to the sixteenth century very little was done for catechetics and catechesis: Schaff-Herzog, in Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. 1. p. 418/1

catechu (" '), cutch, sb.: Eng. fr. Canarese and Malay kāchu: name of gums obtained from the wood of Acacia catechu, and Acacia suma, called 'black catechu', or from Uncaria Gambir, and Uncaria acida, called 'pale catechu', and from areca-nuts, whence the botanical name of the areca palm, Areca catechu. Catechu is also called Terra japonica. It is used in India as an addition to betel and areca for chewing, and in commerce for dyeing and tanning.

1617 And there was rec out of the Adviz, viz... 7 hhds drugs cacha; 5 hampers pochok: R Cocks, Diary, 1 294 (1883) [Yule] 1708 Cashoo, the Juce or Gum of a Tree in the East-Indies. Kersev. abt. 1760 Another addition too they use of what they call Catchoo, being a blackish granulated perfumed composition: Grose, Voyage, 1 238. [Yule] 1883 CUTCH.—1,170 bags sold without reserve, at 238 6d. to 24s.: Daily News, Sept. 26, p. 3/4.

catēchumenus, pl. catēchumeni, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κατηχούμενος, properly pres. part. pass.,='being instructed': a catechumen, one who is being catechised with a view to being received into a Christian Church. The form catecumelynge in Piers Plowman (C. E. D.) suggests that the word was Anglicised in Middle English.

1502 and they [were baptised] that dewely were cathecuminus: that is to saye instructe of the artycles of the fayth A C, Ordinarye of Christen Men, sig. a 6 v. 1565 The catechinnens might not be present at the ministration of the sacrament of Christ's body: Jewel, Wies, p. 706 (1847). 1582 as Catechinnenses, signifieth the newly instructed in faith not yet baptized: Rheinis Test., Pref, sig. c 3 v. 1624 The Cateciment beeing not baptized, could not bee imparted with the body of Christ: R. MOUNTAGU, Gagg, p 244. 1644 are these their disciples? their wicked Catechumeni? Merc Brit., No 23, p. 178

Variants, 16 c. cathecuminus, 17 c. catecumeni (pl.).

catena, pl. catenae, sb.: Lat.: chain, connected series.

1641 an English Concordance and a topic folio.. a Harmony and a Catena: MILTON, Liberty of Printing, Wks, Vol. I. p. 317 (1806) 1758 Catena Patrum [a commentary on the Scriptures compiled from the Fathers]: CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl 1871 A Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese: S. Beal, Title 1878 you may from either construct unbroken catena of examples: G. G. SCOTT, Roy Acad Lect., Vol. I. p. 145. 1883 Mr. Gardiner's narrative. will assume its proper place in the Catena classicorum [of Classical writers] of our national history: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 472/I. 1885 At the end is given a catena of inscriptions: Athenaum, Sept. 19, p. 362/2.

catenella, sb.: It.: small chain.

. 1854 There are afflictive penances such as fasting, hair shirt, catenella, &c.: F. W. FABER, Growth in Holiness, ch. xi. p 189 (1872).

cater, catter, sb.: Turk. qāţir: a mule.

1598 they lay not aboue twentie batmans vpon a catter, and it lieth no lower then the skirts of the saddle: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 391.

cateran $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. ceatharnach: an irregular Highland Scotch, or Irish soldier.

bef. 1529 To angre the Scottes and Irysh keteringes withall, | That late were discomfect with battayle marcyall: J. Skelton, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 184 (1843). 1814 Alexander ab Alexander proposed they should send some one to compound with the caterans: Scott, Wav., ch. xv. [C E. D.]

catergi, sb.: Turk. qāṭirjī: a muleteer, a carrier.

1599 The Catergi, Carriers vpon Mules: HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 201 1741 The Catergis, or Carriers, rose an Hour before the Signal: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 80.

catharticon, sb.: Gk. καθαρτικον, properly neut. of adj. καθαρτικός, = 'purifying': a purgative, a purifying medium.

1836 mathematics .. do constitute the true logical catharticon. Edin. Rev., Vol. 62, p. 433

*Cathay: Eng. fr. Low Lat. Cataia: a name for China, borrowed from Central Asia; hence, Cathayan, = 'Chinese'; see Cataian. In 16c. Cathay was thought to lie to the north or west of China.

1817 With javelins of the light Kathaian reed: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh,

cathaye, a mistake for 'cwt.' in the quotation below.

1625 I have aboord one hundred thirtie nine Tunnes, six Cathayes, one quarterne two pound of Nutmegs: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk ui. p 247

cathecuminus: Late Lat. See catechumenus.

cathedra, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\kappa \alpha \theta \epsilon \delta \rho \alpha$: a chair, esp. a chair of office. See ex cathedra, in cathedra.

1640 R. Baker, 1st Psalm, p 17. 1753 Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1797 Cathedra is also used for the bishop's see, or throne in a church: Encyc Brit 1883 a marble "cathedra" of the 1sth Century: C C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt., p xxxv. 1889 The only part that has survived to our times is the stone chair termed the "Frith-stool." It is probable that this was the cathedra, or bishop's seat, of the Saxon church: Athenæum, Jan 19, p 90/1.

*catheter ($\angle = =$), sb.: Gk. $\kappa a \theta \epsilon \tau \eta \rho$ (properly='a senderdown', 'a discharger'),='a plug of lint', 'a catheter': a surgical instrument for emptying the bladder, consisting of a somewhat flexible tube.

1611 Algarie, A kind of instrument wherewith Chirurgians prouoke vrine, some tearme it, a Catheter: Cotgr. 1708 Kersey. 1734 Wiseman, Surgery. [L.]

*catholicon, sb.: Gk. καθολικον, properly neut. of adj. καθολικὸς,='universal', 'general'.

1. an universal remedy, a medicine supposed by old physicians to have the power of curing any disease, a panacea; also, metaph.

Cea; also, metapn.

1614 Physicians tell us that the herb panaces is good for all diseases, and the drug catholicon instead of all purges: T. Adams, Wks., Vol 1. p. 372 (1867).

1637 Now affliction is God's Catholicon, the cross is the cure of them all: J. Trapp., Com Old Test., Vol 11. App., p. 7071 (1868).

1642 There is no Catholicon or universal remedy I know, but this, which is Nectar, and a pleasant potion of immortality: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., Pt. 11 § ix p. 41 (1686).

1658 I care not much if I untwist my Committee-man, and so give him the Receipt of this Grand Catholicon: J Clevelland, Wks., p. 76 (1687).

1665 A moist redolent gum soveraign against poyson, and (if we may believe it) a Catholicon for all sorts of wounds whatsoever: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 124 (1677)

1692 and therefore God applied a catholicon, or universal outward plaster every year: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol v. p. 429 (1863).

1762 [See alkahest].

2. See quotation.

1776 a sun-dial at the catholicon or cathedral [Athens] inscribed with the name of the maker: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 35.

cathyl. See catty.

Catiline, Lucius Sergius Catilina, a depraved Roman patrician, celebrated for his conspiracies to ruin Rome, especially for one frustrated by Cicero, B.C. 65; representative of a desperate conspirator; hence, Catilinism, = 'desperate conspiracy'.

1602 He must be a Cateline in countenance, a Protheus in shape, and a Camelion in change: W. Watson, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 110. 1647 a preaching Catiline: Merc. Prag, No. 7, p. 49. bef. 1658 His Brother pledgd him, and that bloody Wine | He swears shall seal the Synod's Catiline: J. Cleveliand, Wks, in p. 27 (1687). 1770 Catilines start up in every street I cannot say Ciceros and Catos arise to face them: Hor. Walfold, Letters, Vol. v p. 222 (1857).

1611 Catilinisme. Catilinisme, conspiracie: Cotgr.

Cato, Marcus Porcius Cato the elder, a very strict censor of Rome, renowned for virtue and austerity; also, his descendant Marcus Porcius Cato the younger, a man of similar character and a patriotic opponent of Catiline and Julius Caesar; representative of stern antagonism to vice and luxury, and of austerity. The form Cato(u)n is Fr. fr. Lat. acc. Catonem, and generally means, esp. before 16 c., another Cato, a mediæval author of moral verses which had great reputation.

[abt. 1386 He knew nat Catoun for his wit was rude (v. l. Caton): CHAUCER, C. T., Muller's Tale, 3227 1483 George the booke sellur hath doctrinals, catons, oures of our Lady, Donettis, partis, accidents: CAXTON, Boke for Travellers, quoted in Way's Prompt. Parv., p. 63 note.] 1658 In cowncell he was a Cato righte | And one of Hector's side: Ancient Biographical Poems, Camden Misc., Vol. III p 17 (1855). ? 1582 For gravitee the Cato R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgu's Aen., 65c., p. 134 (1880). 1603 Tunes, Notes, and Numbers (whence we do transfer | Th' harmonious powr that makes our

rierse so pleasing) | The sternest Caties are of force to stir, | Mans noblest spirits with gentle Fury seazing: J SYLVESTER, Tr Du Bartas, Urania, xxvix. p 157 (1608) 1616 As for the crabbed & criticall interpretation of many, that would seeme moste iudicious Catoes, & yet are indeed most censorious cocombes, I waigh tiltle: R C, Poents, in Tunes' Whistle, p 111 (1871). 1625 we may feare in this taske frequent Censurers, not rigid Catoes, or seuerer indicious ludges. PURCHAS, Pulyrins, Vol 1 Bk i p 91. 1630 should any censorious Cato plead the Law for banishing of any Bawdes' JOHN TAYLOR, Wks, sig Ii 4 r0/2 1654 6 But these Catos, these civil justiciaries, they want sincerity in the first table, and integrity in the second J TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol 1 p 73/2 (1867). 1660 Wise Cato's all. J C[ROUCH], Return of Charles II, p, 7. 1712 retaining any Footsteps of a Cato, Cicoro or Brutus Spectator, No. 364, Apr 29, p 534/2 (Morley) 1770 [See Cattline]. 1824 emigration, | That sad result of passions and potatoes — Two weeds which pose our economic Catoes: Byron, Don Yuan, xv xxxvi 1826 Some future Cato may mourn over the long lost liberties of his country Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt II. p. 1799.

catso, catzo, interj., also used as sb. in Eng.: It. cazzo (sb., ='penis', and interj.): "an interjection of admiration and affirming, what! gods me, god forbid, tush" (Florio, s. v. Cazzica). As sb. in Eng. the word seems generally to mean 'crafty rogue'. Corrupted by confusion with profane expletives, beginning with 'God', 'Cod', 'od', 'Gad', to Cod's so, Gad so, &c. Hence, catserie, = 'evasion', or 'abuse'.

bef. 1593 I grieve because she liv'd so long, | An Hebrew born, and would become a Christian | Cazza, diabolo! (1633) MARLOWE, Yew of Malta, iv. p. 166/r (1858). 1599 These be our nimble-spirited Catso's that ha their euasions at pleasure. B Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii r, Wks., p. 99 (1616). 1602 Catso, Saint Mark, my pistol' thus death flies: MIDDLETON, Blurt, v. 1, Wks, Vol. 1 p. 84 (1885) 1659 And so cunningly temporize with cunning catso: Wily Beginted, in Old Plays. [Nares] abt 1671 Our good King Ctharles] the Second, too flippant of treasure and moisture, I Stoop'd from the Queen infecund, to a Wench of Orange and Oyster; | Consulting his Catzo, he found it expedient | To [waste time in revels with] Nell the Comedian: Roxbirghe Ballads, Vol. iv Pt. xii. p. 521.

bef 1593 looks | Like one that is employ'd in catzerie | And crosbiting; such a rogue. MARLOWE, Yew of Malta, in Old Plays, VIII. 374. [Nares]

cattan, sb.: Jap. katana, = 'a sword': a Japanese sabre.

1622 the rich cattan he left in my custody: R Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 10 (1883). — they thought it best to buy 4 cattans or Japan sables: ½, p. 66. 1625 he whipt out his Cattan, and wounded both of them very sorely: PURCHAS, Polgrams, Vol. I. Bk. Iv. p. 369. 1665 Murder, theft, treason, and adultery are punisht severely, either by crucifying or beheading with a Cuttan: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 373 (1677)

cattaventos. See quotation.

1598 They [the people of Ormus] use certaine instruments like Waggins with bellowes, to beare the people in, and to gather winde to cool them withall, which they call Cattaventos: Tr. J Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. I. p. 16/2.

catter: Turk. See cater.

cattiva musica, phr.: It., 'naughty music': irritating

bef. 1733 the Sound No Popery. .was cattiva Musica to the Party: R. North, Examen, 111. vii 4, p 506 (1740).

catty, sb.: corruption fr. Malayo-Jav. kātī, katī: a weight used in E. India and China of 1 lb. 5 oz. 2 drs. A catty = 16 taels, or (in Java) 20 taels. Catty is also a lapidary's weight for emeralds=3 grains, and Javanese money of account=19 florins Dutch. [Encyc. Brit.] See caddy.

count=19 florins Dutch. [Encyc. Brit.] See caddy.

1555 For .xvii. Cathyls of quicke syluer, one Bahar: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. III. p 259 (1885).

1598 each sacke wayeth 45 Catten waight of China: everie Catte is as much as 20 Portingale ounces: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. I. p 173 (1885). — the Mosseliat for Muskel is commonly worth, one yeare with the other the Caete, which is 20 ounces, sixe or seven Ryalls of eight: 10, p. 149.

1622 8 or 10 cattis of amber greese: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 7 (1883).

1625 their pound they call a Catt, which is one and twentie of our ounces: Purchas, Pitgrins, Vol. I. Bk. iii, p. 123. — We received a Beame and waight, the Cattee poize innetie nine Dollerss: 10, p 108.

Bantam Pepper vngarbled. was worth here...tenne Tayes the Peecull, which is one hundred Cattees, making one hundred thirtie pound English subtill. A Taye is fine shillings sterling with them: 10, 18. iv. p. 369.

1662 sold for six, seven, or eight Campans the China Catti; but the grey are not so dear, and not worth three or four Campans the Catti, which amounts not to above eleven Sols, or a Mamide of Cambaya: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 108 (1669).

Variants, 16 c. cathyl, catte, caete, 17 c. cate, catti(e), catt, cattee.

catur, sb.: Old Port.: a light rowing vessel used on the coast of Malabar.

1688 No man was so bold to contradict the man of God; and they all went to the Arsenal. There they found a good and sufficient bark of those they call Catur, besides seven old foysts: DRYDEN, Life of Xavier, Wks., xvi. 200 (1821). [Yule]

caubeen, sb.: Ir. caibin: a hat, an old hat.

1818 I changed my old wig and caubeen for this bit of a straw hat: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 145 (1819). 18. The boys were mostly farmers' sons, in leng frieze coats,...clouted shoes tied with strips of raw neat-skin, and slovenly caubeens; C. ReADE, Wandering Heir, ch. i. p. 2 (1883). — Caubeens were lifted in the village, wherever this decayed noble passed: 18.,

*caucus, sb.: from the name of a political club started abt. 1725 in Boston, U. S. A., perhaps a corruption of American-Indian of the Chickahominy district *Caw-cawwassonghes*, ='elders' (Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, Arber's Ed., p. 347); or else fr. Eng. caulkers, the club meeting in the shipping quarter of Boston [See N. & Q., 6th Ser., XII. pp. 54, 194, 336]: a committee which organises and controls a political party. Made familiar in England by the Birmingham Liberal 'Six Hundred', called a 'caucus' abt. 1880. The meaning has extended from local committees to national organisations of a similar character and to the system involved in the existence of such institutions.

ence of such institutions.

1763 This day learned that the Caucus Club meets: J. Adams, Wks, Vol. II. p 144. 1788 Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, in Boston, one or two from the north end of the town, where all ship-business is carried on, used to meet, make a caucus: GORDON, Hist. Amer. Rev., Vol. I. p 240. [N & Q] 1826 That plan contained within itself at least an effectual remedy against the operations of the Caucus Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt 1. p 1416. 1828 He was opposed to the selection of speakers by any thing like a caucus arrangement: ib, Vol. IV. Pt ii. p 2478. 1853 "I think of taking a hint from the free and glorious land of America, and establishing secret caucuses. Nothing like 'em' "Caucuses?" "Small sub-committees that spy on their men night and day, and don't suffer them to be intimidated to vote the other way": Lord Lytton, My Novel, Bk XII ch xii, Vol. II. p 424 (1874). [Davies] 1856 Thus challenged, I bethought myself neither of caucuses nor congress: Emerson, English Traits, xvi. Wks, Vol. II. p. 128 (Bohn, 1866). 1867 Caucus. The editor of The Times has twice, in the course of the present week, applied the phrase in question to the political meeting lately held at the private residence of Mr. Gladstone N & Q, 3rd Ser., xi Apr. 13, p. 292. 1882 the whole force of the Caucus was brought to bear on the hesitating members: Standard, Dec. 20, p. 5.

caudatario, sb.: It.: train-bearer, page. "Caudatarij, such as hold vp princes or bishops traines or trailes" (Florio, 1598).

1644 the caudatari [pl], on mules: EVELYN, Diary, Vol 1. p. 130 (1850).

caudex, pl. caudices, sb.: Lat.: trunk, stem. Techn. in Bot., the main axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root.

1797 Encyc. Brit 1819 the stems or caudices of these trees projected from the trunks like flying buttresses: BOWDICH, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1. ch. 11. p. 20.

caul, sb.: Arab. qaul,='word', 'promise', 'agreement': a safe-conduct, a written engagement.

1625 the Sabanders men brought vs a Caul or conduct to come safely ashoare: Purchas, Pulgrams, Vol 1 Bk. 1v. p. 320. 1688 The President has by private correspondence procured a Cowle for renting the Town and customs of S. Thomé: J. T. Wheeler, Madras, 1 176 (1861) [Yule] 1780 This Caoul was confirmed by another King of Gingy. of the Bramin Caste: Dunn, New Directory, 140 [10] 1800 the neighbouring fort. having surrendered, received cowle, and suffered no injury: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 132 (1844).

cauliagh, sb.: Ir. cailleach: an old woman.

1883 the cauliaghs, young colleens, and men of the village: H. JAV, Connaught Cousins, Vol I. ch. vi. p. 127.

cauphe: Eng. fr. Turk. See coffee.

Caurus, Corus, so.: Lat.: name of the north-west wind. often personified.

abt. 1374 a swifte wynde pat hy3t chorus: CHAUCER, Tr. Boethius, Bk. 1. p. 9 (1868). 1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1748 Or else the ground by ciercing Caurus sear'd, | Was jagg'd with frost, or heap'd with glazed snow: J. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, II. Lxxviii. p. 245 (1834).

causa, sb.: Lat.: a cause, that which produces, or contributes to the production of, an effect. The word is used in many metaphysical phrases, as causa efficiens, an efficient cause; causa movens, a moving cause, an initiating cause, a first cause, the last item arrived at when tracing back the elements of a chain of causation; causa proxima, an immediate cause; causa remota, a remote cause; causa secunda, an intermediate cause.

1629 The Father may be said to be Causa movens, the Son operans, the Spirit absolvens; the Father wills it, the Son works it, the Holy Ghost accomplishesh it: T. Adams, Wis., Vol. III. p. 175 (1862). 1781 so that the expansion force of the air is the causa praxima, the weight of the atmosphere the causa remota of the suspension of the mercury: T. Reid, Corresp., Wks., p. 60/2(1846). 1696 nor do any give a firmer...assent to that metaphysical principle, causa secunda non movet, nisi mota [does not become active unless acted upon]: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wis., Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 171 (1865).

causa causae est causa causāti, phr.: Late Lat.: the cause of the cause is the cause of the effect. A legal and philosophical maxim.

1684 according to the rule, that causa causæ est causa causati, they [i.e. such motions] may be justly charged upon our score: S. Charnock, Wiss., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 291 (1866). 1781 Your Lordship knows the maxim, Causa causæ est causa causati: T. Reid, Corresp., Wks., p. 60/2 (1846).

causa causans, phr.: Late Lat.: a causing cause, an effective cause, a cause which is actually operative in producing the result.

1824 the causa causans of all the improvements that have ever been made: Edin Rev, Vol. 40, p. 6

1831 the causa causans, by whose interposition the old laws of nature may be permanently changed: 26, Vol. 52, p. 392.

1882 Some of the less charitable observers were inclined to regard the real causa causans to be the necessity felt by their official chiefs for assigning in action a presentable raison d'être for their existence: Greg, Misc. Essays, ch. i. p. 7

causa mali, phr.: Lat.: cause of mischief.

1877 The causa mall, then, in both plays is the prolongation of a visit: Athenaum, July 14, p 49/1.

causa sine qua non, phr.: Late Lat., lit. 'a cause without which not': an indispensable cause or condition, a cause or condition without which a certain effect or result is impossible. Causae sine quibus non,='causes without which not'. See sine qua non.

1602 Shall I be the efficient instrumentall cause or causa sine qua non, of so many great, worshipfull, honorable and princely heires: W WATSON, Quoditibets of Relig & State, p 210. 1638 these inherent dispositions are exacted libets of Reing & State, p 210. 1638 these inherent dispositions are exacted on our part as cause sine quibus non, as necessary conditions Chillingworth, Wks, Vol III p 262 (1820). 1650 ignorance is but the causa sine quâ non of sinning: The Goodwin, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol IV p 164 (1862). 1659 Whether they will call it an Efficient Cause, or only a Causa sine qua non, Election & Ordination must go to make a Pope: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, ch. xviii. p 74. 1684 that [i.e. Christ's Resurrection] was not his glory, but the beginning of his exaltation, a causa sine qua non: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand Divines, Vol V p 49 (1865). 1696 faculties cannot act without some qualities required as necessary conditions, causae sine quibus non. without which there can be no acts: D. Clarkson, Pract Vks., Nichol's Ed, Vol II. p 117 (1865). 1759 the third cause, or rather what logicians call the Causa sine quâ non, and, without which, all that was done was of no manner of significance. Sterne, Trist Shand., II xix. Wks., p 103 (1839). Wks , p 103 (1839).

causator, sb.: Low Lat., noun of agent to causare, = to cause': a causer, he who, or that which, produces an effect.

1646 the indivisible condition of the first Causator: SIR TH. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch. x p. 29 (1686)

cause bobi, phr.: corruption of Welsh caws pobedig or caws wedi er bobi (S. Wales): toasted cheese, Welsh rabbit.

1526 cryed with a loude voyce 'Cause bobe' / that is as moche to say as 'rostyd chese': In Hundred Mery Tulys, p. 131 (Oesterley, 1866) [From note in Boorde's Introd, p. 330 (1870)] 1547—8 I do loue cawse boby, good rosted chese: Boorde, Introduction, ch il. p. 126 (1870). 1584 rosted chéese corrupteth in the stomacke both it selfe and other meates, and sendeth vp ill vapours and fumes, which corrupt the breath Wherefore let students let Caus bobi alone: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 162.

*cause célèbre, phr.: Fr.: celebrated trial.

1858 A TROLLOPE, Three Clerks, Vol. III ch xi. p 203. 1860 Wellnigh all the great murders—the causes cellebres of blood in our day—have been most deliberately planned: Once a Week, Sept. 22, p 36/2. 1882 In the Crimmal Court of Innspruck to-day proceedings were opened in a cause cellebre of a most extraordinary, and, in many respects, most painful character: Standard, Dec. 16, p. 5.

causee, causae: Arab. See cadi.

*causerie, sb.: Fr.: gossiping, small-talk; also, a paragraph of gossip.

1827 the volume which has been the innocent cause of all this causerie: Edin Rev., Vol. 46, p. 386. 1841 the warmth of discussion, which too frequently renders politics a prohibited subject, is excluded, or the pedantry that sometimes spoils literary causerie is banished: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1 p. 269 1887 Alfred Hedenstierna...is writing causeries in a small provincial paper: Athenaum, Jan. 1, p. 30/2.

causeur, sb. masc.: Fr.: a man who gossips, a man given to small-talk, a talker.

1824 we have ..the causeurs of the saloons: Edin. Rev., Vol. 40, p. 320. 1865 We can fill our cells with convicts, but not our clubs with causeurs: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch viii. p. 134.

causeuse, sb. fem.: Fr.: a female who gossips, or is given to small-talk; also, a small sofa or lounge, on which two people can sit and chat.

1849 Sofas, couches, causeuses, chairs: A. REACH, Cl. Lorimer, p. 25, 1864 Lanesborough dropped into the other half of Mand's causeuse: London Soc., Vol. VI. p 50. 1865 nestling herself in her causeuse: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. III ch. iii. p. 47.

cauter(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cautère: an instrument for cauterising.

1611 Cautere, A cauter; a searing hot yron: Cotgr. 1617 a Cautere, a searing hote iron: MINSHEU, Guide into Tongues.

cauterisation $(\angle = = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cautérisation: the act or process of cauterising.

1543 when ye know that it is a pestiferous carbuncle, incontinently cauteryse the sayde carbuncle with a depe cauterisation: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxxi vo/2. 1611 Cauterisation, A cauterisation, or cauterizing: Corgr.

1734 They require, after cauterization, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits: WISEMAN, Surgery. [J]

cauterise (# = 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cautériser: to burn or sear, either with heated substances or by the application of corrosives or caustics; also, metaph. to sear, to render

1543 [See cauterisation and cautery 1]. 1598 Cauterio, an iron which surgeons vse to cauterize or seare with: Florio 1601 though the wound were cauterized with a red hot yron. Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 32, ch. 5, Vol. II p. 434. 1603. And thus they say that the Physician biddeth his apprentise or Chyrurgian to cut or to cauterize: — Tr. Plint. Mor., p. 1063. 1648. Jer. Taylor, Gt. Exemp., sig. Cro. bef. 1657. The more habitual our sins are, the more cauterized our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell, and yet our danger is much the greater. — Holy Dying, I. 603 (Ord MS.) [L.] 1684. — Contempl., p. 241.

cautery ("==), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. cauterium, Gk. kav-

1. an instrument for cauterising.

1525 The cauterys or yrons y^t ye brenne w^t : Tr. Ferome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig D i $v^o/2$ 1543 it muste be cauterised with an actuall cauterie: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxviii $r^o/1$.

the act or process of cauterising.

1525 The hote cauterium shalbe done in this maner wt a hote brennynge yron: Tr ferome of Brunsunck's Surgery, sig. D 1 vo/2 1578 A caveat for the application of cauterie to the legge: J BANISTER, Hist Man, Bk viii. fol. 117 vo marg. abt. 1720 Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual cautery is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick, or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels: Quincy. [J.]

cauzee, cauzy: Arab. See cadi.

*cavalcade ($\angle = \angle \prime$), Eng. fr. Fr. cavalcade; cavalcata, It.; cavalcate, Eng. fr. It. cavalcata; cavalgade, cavalgado, Eng. fr. Sp. cavalgada; cavalgada, Sp.: sb.

1. riding service, riding, an expedition of cavalry.

1590 cavalgade: SIR R WILLIAMS, Discourse Warre. [T L K Oliphant] 1598 These and the other shot on horsebacke do serue principally for great Caualgadas, they serue to watch, to ward, to discouer, to scoute: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v. p. 143. — to make incursions and great Canalgados to surprise victuals and conucies, to preuent their allodgements: 26., p. 175.

a procession of people on horseback, a company of persons on horses; hence, any procession.

persons on horses; hence, any procession.

1650 a motion was made to make a solemn Cavalcata to the Church del Carmine: Howell, Tr. Grraff's Hist Rev Napl, p. 43.

1664 First, He that led the Cavalcate, Wore a Sowgelder's Flagellate S Buttler, Hudbras, Pt. ii Cant. ii p 171.

1670 the two Princes of the Calcia come to the place in a most stately Cavalcata, with all the young Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Town, upon the best Horses they can find: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt i. p. 130 (1698). — this watery Cavalcata: 16, Pt. II. p. 254.

1640 I saw his Majesty...conducted through London with a most splendid Cavalcade: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. i. p. 14 (1872) 1662 Your calcade the fair spectators view From their high standings: Dryden, Coronation, 37.

1665 the Armenian Prince in a Cavalcade of about four thousand Horse and innumerable Foot, came out to meet us: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 154 (1677).

1679 Nor Cavalcade of Hoborn, Could render half a grain less stubborn: S. Butler, Hudbras, Pt. III. Cant ii. p. 107.

1689 provided a seat to see the cavalcade at the coronation: Davies, Diary, p. 5 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1712 such a beautiful Procession of his own Descendants, such a numerous Cavalcade of his own raising: Spectator, No 500, Oct. 3, p. 713/2 (Morley) 1748 joined in the cavalcade, which luckily took the same road that we had proposed to follow: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. x. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 48 (1871). 1776 forming as usual a long and motley cavalcade: a Drev or booty conducted by horse-

3. Sp. cavalgada, a prey or booty conducted by horsemen.

1829 encumbered with booty, and with the vast cavalgada [of sheep or cattle] swept from the pastures of the Campiña de Tarifa: W. IRVING, Cong. of Granada, ch. xii. p. 79 (1850). — to which places the cavalgadas of Christian captives had usually been driven: \dot{zb} , ch. lxvi. p. 366.

*cavalier (! = "), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. cavalier, cavallier (Cotgr.), or It. cavaliere (cauagliere, Florio), = 'knight'.

I. sb.: 1. a knight, a gentleman serving in war as a horsesoldier, a mounted gallant.

1589 Melicertus begirt the Castle with such a siege, as so manie sheepish Caualiers could furnish: R. Greene, Menaphon, p. 81 (1880).

1591 Caualiters of S. Georges Squadrons: Garrare, Menaphon, p. 81 (1880).

1699 For who is he cavaliers: Peelle, Anglor. Fer, p. 59716 (1861).

1599 For who is he ... that will not follow | These cull'd and choice-drawn cavaliers to France's Shaks., Hen. V., ii Prol., 24

1599 Many good welcomes, much gratis cheer | Keeps he for everie straggling Cavaliere: Br. Hall, Sat, Bk. III.

Sat, 7. [R]

1620 cavagher: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. lun (1676).

1642 ac Cavalier of Malta: ib, Bk. Ip. 49.

1642 a Cavalier of any of the there habits [in Spain]: Howell, Instr. For Traw., p. 50 (1869)

1644 an absolute cavalier, having...been a captain of horse in Germany: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 50 (1872).

1818 A better cavalier ne'er mounted horse: Byron, Don Yuan, I. ix.

I. sb.: 1a. a fine gentleman, a gallant.

1669 as you have been curious in enquiring into my secrets, you will be so much a Cavalier as to conceal 'em: DRYDEN, Mock Astrol., ii. Wks., Vol. 1.

p. 293 (1701) 1670 those Coaches double lin'd with Ladies and Cavaliers of Garbo: R LASSLLS, Voy Ital., Pt I p 101 (1698) 1748 received daily the addresses of all the beaux and cavaliers of the country. Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch vi. Wks., Vol I p 23 (1817).

I. sb.: 1 b. the Italian title Cavaliere, = 'Chevalier' (see chevalier).

1670 That of St. Michael in Mosaick work, is of the design of Cavalier Gioseppe. R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital, Pt II. p. 27 (1698)

I. sb.: 2. an adherent to the party of the King in the great English Civil War of the seventeenth century, so called from the richly furnished cavalry of the King's army.

1642 but if the cavaliers march towards you, wee shall march to Barnet to morrough upon necessety: Eart of Essex, in Ellis' Orie, Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV No cccckxav p 216 (1846) 1648 the bruit of Cromwell's defeat. does not a little recover our drooping Cavaliers: EVELYN, Corresp. Vol III p. 27 (1872). 1855 a concession in which the Cavaliers were even more deeply interested than the Roundheads, was easily obtained from the restored King: MACAULAY, Hist Eng., Vol I p 154 (1861).

I. sb.: 3. "Cauagliere a cauallo, is a high mount or platforme of earth, raised verie high that the artillerie vpon the same may shoote ouer the wals and bulwarks to scoure and cleere the fields all about" (Florio, 1598).

1569 Our casemates, cavaliers, and counterscarps J. Heywood, Four P's. [T.] 1590 great Ordinaunce, planted yppon the Cavaleeres (by us called Mounts): Sir John Smyth, Certain Discourses, pp. 49—56 (Camd Soc, 1843). 1591 Caualiers raised yppe of purpose. Garrard, Art Warre, p. 317 — Bastillions, Caualieres, Casemates: 10, p. 319 1591 400 or 500 working upon a...cavillier or such lyke fortification: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 36 (1847) 1670 nine Royal Bastines; Eighteen Cavaliers R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 231 (1698). 1822 Byron, Don Juan, VII. xii.

II. adj.: 1. knightly, warlike, brave, chivalrous.

bef 1642 The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier: SUCKLING. [J] 1666 The Queen was now in her cavalier riding habit: EVELYN, Diary, Vol II p. 18 (1872) 1670 the stately Entrance, Gate, and two strong Towers, make this Castle one of the most Cavalier Curiosities a Man can see in Italy: R Lassels, Voy Ital., Pt. I. p 87 (1698).

II. adj.: 2. belonging to the party of the King in the great English Civil War of the seventeenth century, in the style of a member of that party.

1844 an old Cavalier family: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Coningsby, Bk. III. ch. iii [L.] 1864 a cavalier hat with a scarlet feather: London Soc., Xmas No, p 30.

II. adj.: 3. supercilious, haughty, contemptuous.

1670 a Cavalier way of entering into a Room: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pref., sig. a 7 vo (1698) 1696 I have a good mind to pursue my Conquest, and speak the thing plainly to her at once... I'll do't, and that in so Cavalier a manner, she shall be surpriz'd at it: VANERUGH, Relapse, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 34 (1776). 1697 now will he be most intolerably cavalier, tho' he should be in love with me: — Prov. Wife, ii. p. 131

cavalier seul, phr.: Fr., 'solitary cavalier'.

1. a single gentleman.

1829 He was a cavalier seul, highly considered, truly, but yet a mere member of society: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. 1. ch. vi. p. 19 (1881).

2. a figure in a quadrille, during which each man in turn of two opposite couples dances a few steps by himself, while the other three face him.

1850 Pen was performing cavalier seul before them: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxvi. p. 283 (1879).

*cavaliere, sb.: It.: a cavalier, a knight, a cavaliere servente (q. v.).

1823 learning, with implicit obedience, to fold a shawl, as a Cavaliere: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. vi. p. 37 (1832). 1849 a Cavaliere, decorated with many orders: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 336 (1881).

cavaliere servente, phr.: It.: a cavalier in attendance, a lover of an Italian married lady, one who dangles after a married lady.

1788 [See cicisbee]. 1787 to whisper was formerly called Cicisbeare: and as the gentleman I am to describe, usually speaks by whispers, he is called Cicisbeo. In other parts of Italy, he is called Cavaliere Servente, a name better suited to the purpose, and which explains itself: P. Beckrorn, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I p. 98 (1805) 1817 within the Alps... "Cavalier Serventes" are quite common: Byron, Beppo, xxxvi. 1819 Italy...where I saw nothing but priests and cavalier-serventes: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 385 (1820). 1821 I meant to have made him [Don Juan] a cavalier servente in Italy. Byron, in Moore's Lyfe, Vol. v. p. 127 (1832). 1824 the exercise of the fan, the flacom, and the other duties of the Cavalier servente: Scott, Redgauntlet, Let. xii. p. 129 (1886). 1883 the aristocratic tool of Lauriola, and the cavalière servente of the wife of that great speculator: L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. XXVI. D. 313 (1884).

cavaliero, sb.: Sp. and Port. cavallero, caballero (often affected by Fr. cavalier, or It. cavaliere), or It. cavaliero (Minsheu).

1. knight, horseman, cavalier.

I. knight, horseman, cavalier.

1589 It is neither losse of hung nor life, nor so blind a bob as Blind Asse, that will scare a Caualiero: Pasquit's Ret, sig. D mij 1592 Nashe, P Pemiesse (Collier) [T. L K. Oliphan] 1597 I'll drink to Master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleros about London: Shaks, II Hen IV, v 3, 62. 1598 hee's a gallant, a Cavaliero too, right hangman cut B. Jonson, Ev Man in his Flum, ii 2, Wils, p 22 (1616) 1600 one of them was a cavallero, another a souldier: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol III p 646. 1622 Ike Dono, the cavelero of Xaxma: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 11 (1883) 1625 Semidone went aboord the ship to accompany certaine strange Caualeroes, and afterward he brought them to see the English House: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol I. Bk iv. p. 395 1646 a Cavaliero who passed by looked a good while earnestly on us: Evelyn, Diary, Vol I p 236 (1872) 1817 he was a perfect cavaliero, | And to his very valet seem'd a hero: Byron, Espo, axxiii 1823 willing...to take up the gallant profession of Cavalieros of Fortune Scottr, Quent. Dur., ch. xxxvii p 446 (1886). 1883 Spanish cavalleros: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. I p 188.

2. a raised platform for ordnance (see cavalier, I. 3).

1590 The bulwarks and the rampires large and strong, | With cavalieros and thick counterforts: MARLOWE, II Tamburl., Wks., p. 55/1 (1865).

cavallerie: Eng. fr. Fr. See cavalry.

cavallerizza, sb.: It.: "a princes quierie or stable where his horses of seruice are kept and ridden" (Florio, 1598).

1644 At the Duke's Cavalenzza, the Prince has a stable of the finest horses of all countries: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I p 95 (1850).

cavallerizzo, sb.: It.: a riding-master, a master of the

1646 He then shewed a stable of brave horses with his menage and cavalerizzo: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 237 (1872)

cavallo, sb.: Port.: a fish, perhaps of the genus Equula [Yule], or a fish like a mackerel, Sp. cavalla (Minsheu).

1624 the Cauallo, the Gar-fish, Flying-fish and Morerayes: CAPT. J SMITH, Wks, p 631 (1884). 1634 Oysters, Caualloes, Porpiece, Grampasse: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 213 1875 Caranx denter (Bl. Schn.) This fish of wide range from the Mediterranean to the coast of Brazil, at St. Helena is known as the Cavalley: J C. Melliss, St. Helena, p. 106. [Yule]

cavallotto, sb.: It., lit. 'a fine horse'. See quotations. Anglicised as cavalot; cf. Fr. cavalot, = "A certein coyne worth about iij. s. also, a nag, or little horse" (Cotgr.).

1617 In the Dukedome of Ferrara ..foure [boligne1] make one caualot Moryson, Itin, Pt 1. p 291. — seuen soldi and a halfe of Genoa make a F. Moryson, *Itin*, Pt 1. p 291. — seuen so reale, foure soldi make a caualotto: 2b., p 292

cavalo, sb.: It. See quotation. Perhaps cauali is for caroli (see carolus) or for carli. Perhaps for cavalli from the impress of a horse.

1617 At Naples...ten quatrines make one sequin .& two cauali make one quatrine: F. Moryson, Itzn., Pt. 1. p. 292.

cavalry $(\angle = =)$, cavallerie, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cavallerie: (a) the mounted troops of an army or nation, a body of horse-soldiers; (b) a body of men on horseback.

horse-soldiers; (b) a body of men on horseback.

a 1546 but the cavallery of Fraunce came upon them with so great speede...
they were forced to fight a field with horsemen: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.,
Vol. II p. 29 (Camd. Soc., 1844) 1579 according to the Almane, Syanishe,
Frenche, and Italian customes, as well for Cavallerie, as Fanterie Digges,
Stratiot, p. 135. 1591 the which had entire past the said wood, before the
enemies Cavallarie could ouertake them: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 272. 1598
the Cavallerie and Infanterie: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v. p. 155.
1601 generall of the Roman Cavallerie: Holland, Tr. Plin N H., Bk. 7,
ch. 28, Vol. 1, p. 170. 1620 Amongst the Popes particular designs, one was
to institute a Religion of an hundred persons, like unto a Cavalary Bernt, Tr.
Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. v. p. 366 (1676). 1648 Earl Calendar and
Middleton were gone to Wigan...with a considerable part of the cavalry: SIR
J. Turner, Memoirs, in Carlyle's Letters & Speches of Cromwell, Let xli.
Vol. 1, p. 336 (1845). 1666 so gallantly and in so good order his Cavalry
appeared, that had not the noise of the Turks Artillery affrighted their Horse
more than their numbers did their Riders 'tis thought the Persians had obtained
a clearer Victory: SIR TH. Herbert, Traw, p. 276 (1677). 1743—7 the
cavalry designed for their relief, coming up, the enemy were in their turn constrained to retire: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1, p. 560/a (1751).

b. 1670 behold the sports of Cavalry which are often exhibited upon this
fair green spot of ground by the Nobility: R. Lassels, Voy Ital., Pt. 1, p. 118
(1698).

*Cavarasse kawasse sh.: Arab and Turk. Agazunasse archer

*cavasse, kawasse, sb.: Arab. and Turk. qawwās: archer, policeman, a servant armed with a stick who precedes his master to clear the way, or carries messages; esp. a servant in uniform attached to a consulate.

1819 three Hawarees or Barbaresque horsemen for the protection of my vassals, half a dozen kawasses, to clear my way of canaille, and four or five Saïs, or grooms, to take care of my stud: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30 (1820). 1840 a few stages back, we had overtaken a cawasse or confidential servant of the Grand Vizier: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 377.

*cavatina, sb.: It.: a short, simple air, with no repetition of the melody.

1813 duets, trios, and sets of cavatinas: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. II. p. 59 (1833). 1818 she sung a cavatina of Paesiello's: Mrs. Opir.

New Tales, Vol. I. p 107. 1888 The vocalist of the evening was Miss Liza Lehmann, who sang charmingly the Cavatina from 'Der Freischutz': Athenæum, Mar. 24, p 381/1.

cavatine. sb.: a kind of weapon. See quotation.

1629 an old Christian pike, or a Turks cavatine: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks.,

*cavē, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. vb. cavēre,='to beware': beware!.

1883 that undefinable air...which gives society as fair a warning as if the man wore a placard on his shoulder with the word Cave: M. E. Braddon, Phantom Fortune, Vol III. p. 110.

*cave canem, phr.: Lat.: beware of the dog!, an inscription often found at the entrance to a Roman house.

cavea, sb.: Lat., 'hollow place', 'enclosure', 'cage': the part of an ancient theatre in which the spectators sat on semicircular tiers of seats.

1611 The seats or benches . encompassing the Cavea: T Corvat, Crudities, Vol II. p. 107 (1776) 1886 The peculiarity of this theatre [at Thoricum] is the strange form of the cavea . A very rude low wall divides the cavea, cut entirely out of the side of the hill, from the orchestra below: Athenæum, Dec. 4.

caveare: Eng. fr. Fr. See caviare.

*caveat, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of Lat. vb. cavēre, = 'to beware': let him beware.

Leg. a notice to an official to refrain from some act pending the decision of a court or magistrate as to the propriety of the said act. The term was especially used with reference to ecclesiastical courts, and in the phrases enter a caveat, put in a caveat. Hence, caveator, = one who enters a caveat'.

1565—6 a caveat entered for the title that the earls doth defend ABP. PARKER, Corresp, p 267 (1853) 1623 but we say they have a caveat to divulge nothing: J. CHAMBEKLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol II p. 405 (1848). 1837 the nieces and nevys, who was desperately disappointed at not getting all the money, enters a caveat against it: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xhin.

metaph. (with reference to the legal use), a protest, a caution (not to act in some way).

caution (not to act in some way).

1549 I speake it as scripture speaketh to give a Caneat and a warning to all maiestrates: Latimer, 7 Serm bef K Edw. VI, 1v. 112 (1869)

A Caveat for Common Cursetors, vilgarly called Vagabones, set forth by Thomas Harman, Esquier, for the utilitie and profity of hys naturall Countrey: Title. 1879 Pintarch with a caueat keepeth them out, not so much as admitting the litle crackhalter that carneth his maisters pantouffles, to set foote within those doores: Gosson, Schoole Ab., Ep. Ded, p. 30 (Arber) 1606 having precisely & with much curiositie put in caveats both for the number & also for the condition & respect otherwise of those that were to be made free: Holland, Tr Suet, p. 56. 1614 A caueat against cutpurses: B. Jonson, Bart Fazr, ii. 5, Wks., Vol. II p 4r (1631—40). abt 1630 in true zeal to the publique good, and presented in caveat to future times. (1653) R Naunton, Fragm. Reg. p. 22 (1870). 1681—1703 And what other righteousness can he allege and produce to make void that caveat and bar put in against him: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand. Divines, Vol vi. p. 378 (1863) 1711 I do hereby enter my Caveat against this piece of Raillery: Spectator, No. 10, Mar. 12, p. 20/1 (Morley). bef. 1733 and, by way of Caveat, may serve to prevent the like Animal biting harmless people in after Times: R. North, Examen, I. iii 82, p. 181 (1740). 1764 you may perhaps put in a caveat against my plea of peace: Hor. Watrois, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 263 (1857).

gen. a warning, a caution, a precaution.

1578 A caveat for the application of cauterne to the legge: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. viii fol. iii ro marg. 1579 he thought to giue a Caueat to al parents, how they might bring their children vp in vertue: J. Lyly, Euphuses, p. 122 (1868) ? 1582 Theese be such od caueats, as I to the frendlye can viter: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. III. p. 85 (1880) 1597 But withall you must take this caueat: Th. Morley, Mus, p. 84 1598 the chiefest caveat and provisoe in the reformation of the Northe must be to keepe out the Scottes' Sprsn., State Irel., Wks., p. 6591 (1869). 1603 whereby he giveth us a caveat, not to provoke faither a man that is angrie: Holland, Tr. Piut. Mor. p. 15 1618 he doubleth the caveat, saying 'Take heed and beware': H. Airay, Philippians, Nichol's Ed., p. 52/2 (1864). 1620 For although the caveats to look to himself were now very frequent, yet these religious men walkt about with an intire confidence, fearing no ill: Brent, Tr. Sawe's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. Ivii. (1676). 1645 The late Earl of Salisbury gives a caveat for this, That beuty without a dowry...is as a gilded shell without a kernell: Howell, Lett., 1 kr. p. 89. 1656 implying that only those who make conscience of the caveat have a share in the comfort: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. 36m, Nichol's Ed., p. 123/1 (1865). 1578 A caveat for the application of cauterie to the legge: J. Banister, John, Nichol's Ed., p. 123/1 (1865).

*caveat emptor, phr.: Late Lat., 'let the purchaser beware': a phrase embodying the principle that if a purchaser does not take reasonable care of his own interests before purchase, he must not, if he be dissatisfied after purchase, blame the seller. See Butler's Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 50, "Buyers, you know, are bid beware".

1523 he [the horse] is no chapmannes ware if he be wylde, but if he be tame, and haue ben rydden vpon, than Caueat emptor: FITZHERBERT, Boke Hust., sig. H i v. 1584 Sed [but] caueat emptor: T. Coghan, Haven of Health,

p 225. 1616 we compel none to buy our ware caveat emptor: T. Adams, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 15 (1867). 1643 Merc. Brit., No. 10, p. 80

cavedo, cavido, cabido, sb.: Port.: a long measure equal to about 271 English inches.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1797 Encyc. Brit

caveer: Eng. fr. Arab. See kabeer.

cavēto, sing. imperat. of Lat. cavēre, = 'to beware': lit. 'beware!', 'let him beware!'; caution, wariness.

1599 Therefore, Caveto be thy counsellor: SHAKS., Hen. V., ii. 3, 55.

cavetto, sb.: It.: a concave moulding of which the section is a quarter of a circle or less, used to ornament cornices.

1664 the bandage which composes the Capitelli of the Trielphis and continues between them over the Metops and not seldom under a Cavetto or small Cymatum: Evelvn, Tr. Freart's Parall Archit., &c., p 133. 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl.

cavezon, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. cabezon, or Fr. caveçon, cavesson (Cotgr.), or It. cavezzana: a band placed on the nose of a horse by way of a curb.

1584 Lastlie, is added a short discourse of the Chaine or cavezzan: J. Astley's Art of Riding, Title 1598 Cauezzana, a cauetzan or headstraine Florio. 1611 Camorre, A sharpe, and double-edged Cauesson of yron, for an viruly horses nose: Cotga. 1674 fasten one of the Reins of the Cavezan to the Ring: Compl. Gamester, p. 192. 1797 Cavezon: Encyc. Brit

*caviar(e), $\angle = \angle \angle$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. caviar. Some forms fr. It. caviale, caviaro.

1. a relish made of the roe of Russian sturgeon and other

I. a relish made of the roe of Russian sturgeon and other Russian fish.

abt 1560 they had fisshed all the wynter and had saulted great quantitie of Moroni and Caviari: W. Thomas, Tr. Barbaro's Traw Persia, p. 13 (1873). 1898 Ickary or Cawery, a great quantitie is made ypon the river of Volgha out of the fish called Bellougina, the Sturgeon, the Seuringa and the Sterledey: R. Hakkuvt, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 478 — very great store of Icary or Cawary: in 1600 He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat anchouses, maccaroni, bouchi, fagioli, and canuare: B Jonson, Cynth Rev., 11. 3, Wks., p. 203 (1616). 1607 Å man can scarce put on a tuckt-up cap, A button'd frizado sute; scarce cate good meate, I Anchovies, caviare, but hee's satired, | And term'd phantasticall: Marston, What you Will, in. 1616 Mullet and Sturgion, whose roes doe make Cauiare and Puttargo: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 108 (1884). 1617 great abundance of Cauiale (a salt hquor made of fish) and bolargo: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. 111, p. 175 1620 A pasty of venison makes him sweat, and then swear that the only delicaces be mushrooms, caveare, or snails: E. BLOUNT, Observ. [Nares] 1624 shall relish like Anchoves or Caveare: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol 11.), p. 176 (1640). 1625 The Cauiare or Roe must be taken whole out of the Fish...the names of the three fishes, of the Roes whereof they make it, are these: Sturgeon, and Mourrounna, and Merssenne: PURCHAS, Pitgrims, Vol. II. Bl. Ix. p. 1420. 1627 And we see againe, what Strange Tastes delight the Taste; As Red-Herrings, Caueary, Parmizan, &c.: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. ix. § 835. 1645 here is old great quantities of Parmegiano cheese, with Botargo, Caviare, &c. which makes some of their shops perfume the streets with no agreeable smell: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. I. p. 194 (1850). 1654, 1655 [See botargo]. 1662 The Musscerites call it Ikary, and the Italians Cavaar: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. III. p. 65 (1669) 1665 Sturgeons, the roe of which makes Caveare; Cabriot the French call it: Sir Th. Herrery, Parey, p. 1

2. a delicacy which requires an educated taste for its appreciation; something which refined or educated people approve, but which the vulgar dislike, or which one set of people approves, but another does not.

1604 the Play I remember pleas'd not the Million, 'twas Cauiarie to the Generall: SHAKS., Ham, ii. 2, 457. 1821—2 He [i.e. Cobbett] must, I think, however, be caviare to the Whigs: HAZLITT, Table-Talk, p 68 (1885). *1876 As a general rule the humour of one nation is cavare to the rest: Times, May 15. [St.] 1882 It will fascinate here and there the clever boy or girl of a clever household, but to the general of nursery palates it will be caviare: Athenæum, Dec. 23, p. 846.

3. Mexican caviare made of the eggs of a fly called Axavacatl.

1797 This caviare, called *ahuanhtli*, which has much the same taste with the caviare of fish, used to be eat by the Mexicans, and is now a common dish among the Spaniards: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Axayacatl*.

Variants, 16 c. caviari, cauery, 16, 17 cc. caueary, 17 c. cauiare, cauiarie, cauiale, caveare, cavaiar, 18 c. cavear, caveer, caviaro, 18, 19 cc. caviar.
[Ultimately fr. Turk. havyār, or hāvyār: The word is

sometimes pronounced as if it were spelt caveer (\(\pm\)_\(\psi\)).

cavity $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cavité.

I. a hollow place, a depression, a hole.

1541 Is it possible that an electric acued may growe togyther and be agglutynate before that the cauyte be replete with flesshe? R. COPLAND, Tr. Galyen's Terap., sig. 2 Dj

1611 Cavité, A cauitie, hollownesse; hollow way, or hollow place Cotter att in the several cavities of the skull. Speciator. [1] 1776 Some cavities in the ground near the road seem to have been receptacles of grain R. CHANDLER, Traw Greece, p. 105

1797 The cellars near Benevente are hollowed in the cavity from a mound above them. SOUTHLE. LER, Trav Grecce, p. 195 1797 The cellars near Benevente are hollowed in the earth, and the earth from the cavity forms a mound above them. Southly, Lett dur. Resid in Spain, p 83

2. hollowness, the state of being excavated or hollow. bef 1679 the cavity or hollowness of the place Goodwin, Wks., Vol. III. p. 565 [R]

cavo rilievo, phr.: It., 'hollow relief': a relief in which the highest parts of the sculpture are on a level with the surface of the stone, the outline of the figures being formed by cutting down perpendicularly to the surface of the stone to a line sufficiently deep to allow of carving down to it in relief.

1889 Had this cavo-rilievo been sculptured any length of time before his death, these signs for *deceased* would be absent: Century Mag, Sept, p 719/1.

cavum aedium. cavaedium: Lat.: the inner court of Roman houses.

cawachee, sb.: Pers. pronunc. of cafejee (q.v.). 1840 FRASER, Koordistan, &-c , Vol II Let iii p. 56.

cawn: Pers. See khan.

cawse boby. See cause bobi.

cawsee: Arab. See cadi. caxa: Port. See cash.

caxicus, sb.: Low Lat. fr. Sp. cacique: a cacique (q, v).

1555 or in his name to sende one with them to salute their Cazicus, that is their kinge: R. EDEN, Decades, fol. 15 ro.

caxon, sb.: Sp.: a chest, a chest of fifty cwt. of ore ready to be refined.

1753 Caxon [sic]: CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1818 the veins have yielded.. even seventy marks to the caxon of ore: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol IV p. 333 (1834). 1851 The general yield of the Cascajos is six marks to the caxon: Herndon, Amazon, Vol. I. p. 99 (1854).

caya, cayha: Turk. See kehaya.

cayek: Turk. See caique.

*cayenne[-pepper], sb.: name of the hot red pepper obtained from dried fruits of various kinds of capsicum, esp. of the Capsicum annuum, the fruit of which is called chilli (q. v.), native of W. Indies. The name is that of an island off the coast of French Guiana, in S. America.

1759 season with Kian pepper (but not too much): W. Verral, Cookery, p. 236. — a pinch of Kian: 26, p. 237. 1796 Cucumbers...pickled first in salt water, and afterwards in vinegar, with Cayenne pepper: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol xvi. p 21 (1814) 1848 cayenne pepper, hot pickles, guava jelly, and colonnal produce: Thackeray, Van Fair, Vol 11. ch. xx. p 226 (1879) 1871 Slices of liver, well peppered with cayenne and salt, were grilling on the gridiron: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xii.

cayer, sb.: Fr. cayer, cahier (Cotgr.): a quire of paper, several sheets of writing tacked together, a report, a memorial.

1646 he could not answer their Cayers so soon as he desired: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 25.

cayman, caiman, sb.: Native S. Amer. of Guiana: a large American reptile of which there are several species, also called alligator (q. v.), answering to the crocodile of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Eastern Hemisphere.

1677 Pimple stones. whiche are founde in greate quantitie in the mawes of Caimanes, yt are called Lagartos: Frampton, Yonfull Newes, fol. 73 vol.
1689 if...they meete with a cayman, or lyzarde, or any other sauage worme, they knowe it to be a signe of euill fortune: R. Parke, Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p 253 (1854).

1600 There is a fish in the riuer called Cayman, which followeth after the canoas: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. III. p 564.— a fish called by the Spaniards Lagarto, and by the Indians Caiman, which is indeed a Crocodile, for it hath 4 feete and a long taile, and a wide mouth, and long teeth, & wil denour men. Some of these Lagartos are in length 16 foot: ti., p. 579.

1604 a combat betwixt a Cayman and a Tiger...the Tiger with his pawes resisted the Caymant: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. II. Bt. iii. p. 148 (1880).

1625 a small Hand...did rise in the forme of a Cayman: Purcha's, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 654.—great Crocodiles, which the Countrey people there, call Caiman: to., Vol. II. Bt. vii p. 991.

1705 The Cayman, better known by the name of Crocodile: Tr. Bosman's Caimaa, Let. xiv. p. 246.

1774 two kinds; the Crocodile, properly so called, and the Cayman or Alligator: Goldsmith, Nat. Hist., Vol. II. B. 295/x (1840).

cayolaque, cayulacca, sb.: fr. Malay: the 1ed-colored wood of a tree native in Sumatra, used for incense and dveing.

1589 cayolaque [See aguila]. 1625 Bezar stones, Wax, Rotans, Cayulacca, and Sangus Dracous: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p 392.

cayote: Amer. Sp. See coyote.

cayro: Port. See cairo.

cazabbi, cazave, cazibi: Eng. fr. Sp. See cassava.

cazador: Sp. See caçador.

cazern: Eng. fr. Fr. See caserne.

cazi-asker, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab.: cadilesker (q. v.).

1819 On going away, the Cazi-asker, in order to save a present, gave his host a counsel. T. Hope, Anast, Vol III. ch. x1 p 271 (1820).

cazimi, sb.: Astrol.: the position of a planet when neither its latitude nor its longitude is more than sixteen minutes distant from the centre of the sun.

1603 if any starre be within 16 minuts of the Sunne in Cazini, (as the Arabians teach and tearme it): C HEYDON, Def Judic Astrol., p 447.
1615 [See alfridaria]. 1659 occidental from the sun, oriental from the angle of the east, in cazini of the sun, in her joy, and free from the malevolent beams of infortunes: MASSINGER, City Madani, ii. 2, Wks., p 322/2 (1839).
1696 Cazini, A Planet is said to be in Cazini when it is not above 17 minutes from the center of the Sun: PHILLIPS, World of Words.

[According to Devic, fr. Arab. jazm,='section'.]

cazique: Sp. See cacique.

cazzo: It. See catso.

ce, cet (before vowels and h mute), masc.; cette, fem.; ces (pl.): demonstr. pron.: Fr.: this, these, that, those, with a noun; he, she, it, that, they.

*ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte, phr.: Fr.: it is only the first step which is difficult (costly); cest le -,='it is the —'.

bef 1790 Franklin, Econ. Proj, Wks., p 187 (1809). 1826 in this case as in so many others—Cest ne que le premier pas qui coute—the first step is all the difficulty: Congress Debates, Vol 11 Pt i. p. 131 1827 Never was the maxim—Cest le premier pas qui coute—more completely verified: Earn. Rev., Vol. 46, p 5. 1845 in these miracles which abound in papal hagiology cest le premier pas qui coûte: Ford, Handble Spain, Pt. 1. p. 253. 1858 A. Trollope, Three Clerks, Vol. 11. ch. x. p. 219.

*cead mile failte, phr.: Ir.: a hundred-thousand welcomes!.

1857 LADY MORGAN, Memoirs, Vol. 1. p. 18 (1862).

ceasure: Eng. fr. Lat. See caesura.

cecisbeo: It. See cicisbeo.

cecity ("==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cécité: blindness, darkness; also, metaph.

1528 Wherfore let theym do wonders/By the divels their founders/To leade men in blynde cecite: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &-c., p. 112 (1871). 1646 they [moles] are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no Cecity, yet more than a Cecutiency: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep, Bk. III. ch. xviii p. 120 (1686)

*cēdant arma togae, phr.: Lat., 'let arms give place to the toga' (the outer garment of the Roman civil dress): let civil authority take the place of martial law, or let peace take the place of war. The verse ends concedat laurea laudi, see Cicero, in Pisonem, xxx. 73; de Off., I. xxii. 77.

1608 Cedant arma toga, my gowne and bookes boy: J. Dav, Law-Trickes, sig. F 4 ro. 1783 Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol vIII. p. 388 (1858). 1815 Wilkinson seems to have put an amorous construction on the precept cedant arma toga: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. x. p. 181 (1856). 1845 Sertorius by persuading the natives to adopt the dress, soon led them to become the admirers, then subjects, of Rome—Cedant arma toga: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1

cedilla, sb.: Sp. cedilla, cerilla (Minsheu): a mark or tail placed under a c to indicate that it has the sound of s or ts. The word means 'little z'. Often used attrib. in the phrases cedilla c, c cedilla. This letter \hat{c} is used in French, Spanish, and to express the Sanskrit \mathbf{X} , the first sibilant in the sylla-

1708 Cerilla, (in the Art of Printing) a Mark set under the Letter c in French and Spanish, to show that it is to be pronounced as an s: Kershy. 1753 The cedilla is called by some of our printers ceceril [i. e. c cerilla]: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl., s. v.

cedrati, sb. pl., cedrato, sb. sing.: It.: citron-water.

1742 the jar of cedrati, for which I give you a million thanks: Hor. Wal-pole, Letters, Vol 1. p. 156 (1857). 1747 it is the cedrato which he has often tasted at Florence: Gray, Letters, No. kv. Vol. 1. p. 146 (1819).

cedule, sb.: Fr.: a scroll, a private instrument in writing. Cotgrave Anglicises it, "Cedule, A cedule"; but the English form of the word is schedule, ='list', 'inventory', and (in statutes) something appended to an act.

1622 I have procur'd a royall cedule which I caus'd to be printed by web cedule I have power to arrest his very person, and my Lawyers tell me there was never such a cedule granted before: Howell, Lett, III xiv p. 69 (1645). 1650 dispersing little cedules, up and down to that purpose sign'd by himself:

— Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 17.

ceiba, sb.: Sp.: a species of Bombax or Silk-cotton tree (Nat. Order Sterculiaceae), native in S. America and W. Indies.

1797 BOMBAX. The ceiba, with a prickly stalk: Encyc Brit. 1884 At the Cross of San José, near a big ceibo tree: F. A. OBER, Trav. Mexico, &c., p. 131.

ceimēlia, sb. pl.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κειμήλια: heirlooms, valuable objects preserved as treasures; hence (for ceimēliarchium), a repository of such treasures.

1644 a lower very large room. which is a vaulted Cimelia, destined for statues only: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 50 (1850) 1753 Ceinelia.. in antiquity, denotes choice or precious pieces of furniture or ornaments, reserved or laid up for extraordinary occasions and uses. In which sense, sacred garments, vessels, and the like, are reputed of the ceimetia of a church: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1797 Encyc. Brit

ceimēliarcha, sb. See quotations.

1644 Above this is that renowned Ceimeliarcha, or Repository, wherein are hundreds of admirable antiquities. Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p 93 (1850) 1753 Ceimeliarchium... the repository or place where ceimelia are preserved: Cham-BERS, Cycl., Suppl.

[Late Gk. κειμηλιάρχης, = 'treasurer', κειμηλιάρχιον, = 'treasury'.]

*ceinture, sb.: Fr.: sash, cincture. Hence, the name of the railway round Paris.

1827 White satin *ceinture*, fastened by an emerald buckle: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. 1851 The skirt has three broad flounces. and embroidered *ceinture* of very broad white satin ribbon: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 432/1.

cela est selon, phr.: Fr., lit. 'that is according': that depends on circumstances.

1803 "Cela est selon!" said Clarence, smiling: M. EDGEWORTH, Belinda, ch. v. p 95 (1825).

*cela va sans dire, phr.: Fr., lit. 'that goes without saying': that is a matter of course. The literal translation is sometimes affectedly used by English writers as if it were English.

Céladon, a sentimental character in the French romance of Astrée, who has given the name to the color sea-green

1763 The Lord is too doucereux and Céladonian: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p 95 (1857).

celarent, vb., used as sb.: Lat.: Log.: a mnemonic word designating the second mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the second premiss an universal affirmative.

celebrator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who extols or makes famous, one who solemnly performs (a rite or ceremony), one who solemnly commemorates, a celebrater.

1661 It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well celebrators, and admirers, as disregarders: Boyle, Style of H Script, p. 174. [T] bef 1744 I am really more a wellwisher to your felicity than a celebrator of your beauty: POPE, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 207 (1751). [Jodrell]

[Lat. celebrātor, noun of agent to celebrāre,='to keep a solemn festival', 'to make widely known'.]

Celery: Fr. See Sillery.

*celestina, sb.: It.: an accordion.

celestinette, sb.: Fr.: some kind of musical instrument. 1778 [written an Opera and not told me] I wish your Celestinette may be broken about your ears: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 20 (1858).

celeusma, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κέλευσμα: a word of command, the call of the person who gave the time to the rowers of an Ancient Greek vessel.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl, Suppl.

*cella, sb.: Lat.: the space enclosed by the walls of a temple.

1820 upon the vast pilasters of the cella, stood enormous statues: T. S. HUGHES, Traw. in Sicily, Vol. 1 ch. i p 18 1885 An irregular transverse line may be seen dividing the original wall of the cella from the newer wall: Athenaum, Aug. 22, p. 2471.

cello, 'cello. See violoncello.

cēna, coena, caena, sb.: Lat.: the principal meal in the day of the Ancient Romans.

dinner or supper.

1865 I'm sure Horace himself was prosy before he had sat down to the cana: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch. vni p 129.

2. a representation of the 'Last Supper' in Christian Art. 1644 on this [altar] is a coma of plate. EVELVI, *Diarry*, Vol. 1 p. 133 (1872) 1882 High over the altar, brilliant with a thousand lights, flashed the countless gems of the wonderful tabernacle, and the coena of plate of inestimable cost: Shorthouse, *John Inglesant*, Vol. 11 ch. xi. p. 245 (and Ed.).

cēnāculum. sb.: Lat.: dining-room, supper-room.

1615 Here Helena built a most sumptuous Temple, including therein the Connaculum; where that marble pillar was preserued that stood before in the palace of Pilate, to which they tied our Sautour when they whipped him: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 184 (1632).

cenchris, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κέγχρος, or κεγχριδίας,= 'a kind of serpent with millet-like protuberances on its skin': name of a venomous serpent of the Eastern Hemisphere known to the Ancients, applied to a genus of American serpents of the Rattlesnake family.

1601 Serpyllum... is thought to have a speciall vertue against serpents, and namely the Cenchris, the Scolopendres also as well of the sea as the land: HOLLAND, Tr. Plm. N. H., Bk 20, ch 22, Vol. II. p. 75 a greene and most venimous and bloud-sucking Serpent: Minsheu, Guide into Tongues 1750 Sir J. Hill, Hist. Anim., p. 106. [Jodrell]

cenotaphium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κενοτάφιον, = 'an empty tomb': a funereal monument to someone whose remains are not entombed on the spot. Anglicised in 17 c. as cenotaph(e), probably through Fr. cenotaphe.

1611 I take this monument to be nothing else then a cenotaphium: T. Coryat, Crudities, Vol II. p 428 (1776).

censitaire, sb.: Leg. Eng. fr. Fr. censitaire: a copyholder. 1825 feudal and seigniorial rights and burthens to which such censitaire...his heirs and assigns, and his and their lands...may be subject: Stat 9 Geo. IV., c. 59, § 3.

*censor (∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who estimates.

a magistrate in Ancient Rome whose duty it was to regulate the classification of the citizens according to the amount of their property, and also to degrade those who had outraged public morality.

1531 Cause Cesar (who had bene bothe Consul and Censor, two of the moste honorable dignities in the citie of Rome): Elyot, Governour, Bk. II. ch. vi. Vol II. p. 58 (1880) 1540 ye wyll cause to be chosen Censores or correctours of maners:—In. Governaunce, fol. 19 70. 1545 The Romaynes...appoynted also the Censores to alow: Ascham, Toxoph., p. 130 (1868) 1567 there was one of these brought into the Citye of Rome when Claudius was Censor: J. Maplett, Greene For, fol. 99 vol. 1579 they made him Censor. In his office of Censorship: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 134 (1612). 1609 in reforming of manners a most quick and severe Censor: Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk. XXV. ch. v. p. 268. 1644 Cato the Censor: Milton, Areop., p. 37 (1868). 1786 Here, rigid Cato, awful Sage! | Bold Censor of a thoughtful age; H. More, Bas Bleu, 199. Bas Bleu, 199.

1 a. persons exercising similar duties in other states.

1789 Every seventh year...13 persons shall be chosen by the freemen [of Veront], and be called 'the council of censors': J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr, Vol. i. p. 361 (1796).

an examiner, a critic, one who finds fault.

1586 censors and iudges: Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xxxvii. p. 165. 1589 You Censors of the glorie of my deare, | With reuerence and lowlie bent of knee: R. Grrens, Menaphon, p. 76 (1880). 1599 Let envious Censors with their broadest eyes | Look through and through me: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., Prol., Wks., p. 82 (1616). 1601 hard censours of these my labours: Holland, Tr. Plm. N. H., Pref., p. ii. 1608 thy far-seeing Ey, as Censor, views | The rites and fashions: J. Svivesters, Tr. Du Barias, p. 113 (1608). 1604 the Comptroller, Censor, or Muster Master Generall: T. Digges, Foure Parad., 1. p. 8. 1619 where every vulgar eye is a Spectator, euery lauish tongue a Censour: Pukchas, Microcosmus, ch. xlix. p. 458. 1714 The petition of a certain gentleman...famous for renewing the curls of decayed periwigs, is referred to the censor of small wares: Spectator, Nov. 12, No. 610, Vol. VI. p. 325 (1826). 1767 Tho much I fear the Censor's Wand | May ill become my feeble hand: C. Anstey, Poet. Epist., Let. I.

1810 where every thing must be canvasved and sanctioned by its legitimate censors JEFFREN, Essays, Vol. I p 233 (1844) "1874 Nor. could their censors have treated their undertaking . : Echo, May 30 [St.]

3. in modern times, an officer who regulates public entertainments and the Press with a view of preventing the publication of anything immoral or indecent. In England the Lord Chamberlain holds the censorship of the stage.

1738 Censors of Books, are a body of doctors, or other officers, established in divers countries, to examine and give their judgment of all books, ere they go to the press: Chambers, Cycl

in Cambridge University, the officer who is responsible for the discipline and general management of non-collegiate students; also, two of the delegates of students not attached at Oxford; also, certain officers at Christ Church, Oxford; also, officers of the Royal College of Physicians.

censor morum, phr.: Lat.: a regulator of morals.

1713 I find I am looked upon as a censor morum, an obstacle to mirth and talk: Addison, Guardian, No. 163, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 316 (1856) bef 1733 A bare Relator may be unarmed, but a Censor Morum cannot: R. North, Examen, II. IV. 146, p. 300 (140). 1826 Who made him the censor morum of this body: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i p. 401. 1862 Who was he to be censor morum? Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. vi p. 167 (1887). 1865 to have constantly refused would have been to place himself in the absurd light of censor morum to Strathmore: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 298.

censure $(\angle \bot)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. censure, = 'an estimate'. Early used in the sense of 'a judgment', 'a judicial decision'. Probably borrowed again in less technical meanings.

1. an expression of opinion as to merit (gen. unfavorable).

1. an expression of opinion as to merit (gen. unfavorable).

1673—80 What needid so rigorous and severe a censure? Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 122 (1884) 1586 requesting your worshyps censure of the same: W Webb. Discourse of Eng. Poet., Ep., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol II p. 16 (1815). 1594 Set each man forth his passions how he can, | And let her censure make the happiest man: Greene, Orlando Fur, p. 89/1 (1851). 1598 he did confute and reprehende the censures of such as woulde take you them, to give their iudgementes of such things as appertained not to their professions: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1 p 16. 1608 There are those places where respect seems slighter; | More censure is belonging to the Mitre: Middlett, Fire Callants, it., Whs., Vol III. p 156 (1885) 1645 How the young king will prosper after so high, and an unexampled act of violence. there are divers censures: Howell, Lett., 1 xviii, p 39. 1668 I desire rather your assistance than your censure: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III p 202 (1872) bef 1733 Methods of advancing themselves, which meet with Censure or Approbation, as the Genius of future Times happens to dispose: R. NORTH, Examen, I ii. 4, p. 33 (1740). 1742 What Hand, | Beyond the blackest Brand of Censure bold. Would, give its All to Chance, | And stamp the Die for an Eternity? E Young, Night Thoughts, v. p. 97 (1773).

examination.

1598 I have added a briefe Censure of the booke of Colours: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatus, To Reader, sig ¶ v r^o .

censure 2 ($\angle \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. censura: the office of a Roman censor, the term of office of a Roman censor, the taking of the census in Rome, scrutiny by a censor.

1862 The censure of Camillus and Postumius, A.U 351, was celebrated: MERIVALE, *Hist. Romans*, Vol. IV. ch. xxxiii. p. 40 (1862).

*census, sb.: Lat.: a rating, estimating. Anglicised as cense by Bacon and Sir Th. Herbert.

- I. in Ancient Rome, the inquiry into the numbers, property, &c., of Roman citizens, held every five years.
 - I a. any similar enrolment.
- 2. in modern times, the numbering of the population of a country accompanied by the collection of statistics as to age, occupation, &c., taken every ten years in the United King-

1665 free Denizons enrolled into Cense that were able to bear arms: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 220 (1677).

3. any collection of statistics.

1881 The catalogue may be regarded as a kind of census of British plants; t a census, so to speak, of dwelling-places and not of inhabitants: F. G. HEATH, but a census, so to speak, of c Garden Wild, ch. vii. p. 55.

cent. per cent., short for centum per centum, phr.: Late Lat : (interest at the rate of) one hundred for a hundred. See per cent.

1741 and these honest Pilferers will not furnish a Piece, but at Cont. per Cont.: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levent, Vol. II. p. 242. bef. 1744 "Ill all the Demon makes his ful descent | In one abundant show'r of Cent per Cent: Porg. Mov. Ess., III. 372. 1748 speak, you old cent. per cent. fornicator: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1817). bef. 1796 Here passes the aguire on his brother—his horse; J There centum per centum, the cit with his purse: Burns, Big-bellied Bottle, Poems (1830).

*centaur, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κένταυρος-

Gk. Mythol. name of the members of a fabulous tribe of Thessaly, who had the legs and body of a horse, the equine neck and head being replaced by the upper parts of a human being from the abdomen upwards.

a human being from the abdomen upwards.

abt. 1386 He [Hercules] of Centaures laid the bost adoun: Chaucer, C. T., Monkes Tale, 14105 (1850) [1387 Centauri, as it were an hundred wynde waggers for pey wagged be wynde wel faste in her nidynge: Trevia, Tr. Higden, Vol I. p. 189 (Rolls Ser.).] 1806 And in likewise, vinto the sagitary [They feyne the centaures, to be of likenes | As halfe man, and halfe horse truely: They feyne the centaures, to be of likenes | As halfe man, and halfe horse truely: They feyne the centaures. J. Skelton, Phyl. Sparowe, 1804, Wis., Vol. I. p. 07 (1843). 1855 they thought that the man on horsebacke and the horse had byn all one beaste, as the antiquine dyd fable of the monster Centaurus: R. Edyn, Decades, III ii fol 159 v. 1579 the battle of the Labythas against the Centaurs: North, Tr. Phutarch, p. 15 (1652) 1590 Infernall Hags, Centaurs, feendes, Hippodames: Spens, P. Q. II. is. 50 1590 The battle with the Centaurs, to be sung | By an Athenian: Shaks, Mids Vi's Dr., v. 44. 1600 Centaure: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i 3, Wks., p. 197 (1650). 1605 Down from the waist they are Centaura, | Though women all above: Shaks, K. Lear, Iv. 6, 126. 1619 Centaures and Monsters: Purchas, Microecosmus, ch. avnii, p. 20 1646 Thus began the concert and opinion of the Centaures, Centaures, Harpies and Satyrs: 10, Bk v ch. xix p. 214 1651 as a Syrene or a Centaure had been intolerable in his eye: Relig. Wotton, p. 260 (1654) 1668 That which of Centaure long ago | Was said, and has been wrested to | Some other Knights, was true of this: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant ii p. 106 1679 By Santring still on some Adventure, I And growing to thy Horse a Centaur: 10, Pt. III. Cant. i p. 70 1709 the roof of which was painted with gorgons, chimeras, and centaurs. Addition on heas thrown on the ground backwards. R. Crandler, Trav. Greece, p. 72. 1835 They will say to you, that the Centaur form, half war, half peace, is a deformed monster which the friends of humanity must exturpate: Congress. Debates, Vol. 1. p. 310

Astron. one of the southern constellations.

1667 Satan in likeness of an Angel bright | Betwixt the Centaure and the Scorpson stearing | His Zenith: MILTON, P. L., x. 328, p. 378 (1705).

*centime, sb.: Fr.: the hundredth part of a franc in modern French money, in value less than half an English farthing.

1885 As you care for the flower you buy for fifty centimes, and let wither for an hour in your button-hole! L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. III. ch. vi.

centimètre, so.: Fr.: the hundredth part of a mètre, a little less than two-fifths of an inch English. The cubic centimètre is a little more than 'o6 of a cubic inch.

1882 It was found at Cologue yesterday morning that the Rhine had risen ninety centimètres during the night, and the low-lying parts of the town were submerged: Standard, Dec. 29, p. 4. 1886 The cranial capacity is 1,330 cubic centimètres: Athenaeum, Apr. 24, p. 557/2.

centinel: Eng. fr. Fr. See sentinel.

*centipeda, pl. centipedae; centipes, pl. centipedes, sb.: Lat.: a centipede.

1601 These Scolopendres of the sea, are like to those long earewigs of the land which they call Centipedes, or many-feet: Hollard, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk 9, ch. 43, Vol. 1 p. 262. — Millepedae or Centipedae, which are a kind of earthwormes keeping upon the ground, all hairse, having many feet: ib. Bk. 29, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 369 1846 some make their progression with many Legs, even to the number of an hundred, as Yuli, Scolopendra, or such as are termed Centipeder: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xv. p. 111 (1685). 1774. The Scolopendra is otherwise called the Centipes, from the number of its feet: Goldsmith, Nat. Hist, Vol. II. p. 467/1 (1840).

cento, so.: Lat., 'a garment made of rags sewn together', 'a poem made up of verses taken from other poems': a composition formed by piecing together portions of other compositions, a literary or musical patchwork.

1605 It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a cento: Camben, Remarks. [T.] 1628 His verses are like his clothes miserable centoes and patches: J. EARLE, Microcosm, xxviii. p. 81. 1642 these Centoes and miserable outsides: Sir Th. Brown, Redig. Med., Pt. 11. § xiii. Wiss., Vol. 17. 449 (1852). 1658 A compleat peece of vertice must be made up from the Centors of all ages: — Hydriotash. Ep. Ded. 1659 The Chaldee paraphrase is a cento also: J. Owen, Wis., Vol. 17. p. 340 (1852). 1722 you call'd 'em an Horatian Cento and then I recollected the disjecti membra poetas: Pope, Letters, p. 249 (x737).

cento por cento, phr.: Sp. ciento por ciento: cent. per cent.

1577 G. GASKOIGNE, Steele Glas, p. 71 (1868).

centumvir, pl. centumviri, sb.: Lat.: one of a commission of a hundred members, appointed in Ancient Rome for deciding civil suits.

1601 Thou art one of the centum viri, old boy, art not? B. Jonson, Poil. 4, Wies, p. 302 (1616). 1603 having to plead a cause onely befor Centumvirs or hundred judges: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 440. Centum-viri: Phillips, World of Words.

centuriator, sb.: quasi-Lat., as if noun of agent to centuriare, = 'to divide into hundreds or centuries': a historian who divides his work into centuries, used especially of the ecclesiastical historians of Magdeburg, who between 1571 and 1574 published thirteen volumes, each volume dealing with a century.

1659 the Centuriators of Magdeburg are full and large in his Character: E. Larkin, Spec Patr., p 15 1670 maintaining this Ecclesiastical History against the Centuriators of Magdeburg: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital, Pt. II. p 38 (1698). — I must justly say, that Baranus deserved well the purple of the Church, for having alone born up the cause of the Church of God, against a whole Troop of Centuriators: 1b, p 137. 1726 The Centuriators of Magdeburg were the first among the Protestants that discover'd this grand Imposture of the Papists: AYLIFFE, Pareng., p. xvii

cephalalgia, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. κεφαλαλγία: headache. 1783 Cephalaigia is defined to be a pain in the Head, proceeding from a copious congestion of the blood and humours to that part. Chambers, Cyel, Suppl., s.v. Head-ach 1863 Kephalaigia, or true cerebral headache: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol II. p 175.

ceptier, ceptyer: Eng. fr. Fr. See septier.

cerafagio: It. See serafagio.

cerastes, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κεράστης: a horned serpent, esp Cerastes horridus, one of a genus of very venomous vipers, found in Asia and Africa.

1601 the horned serpent Cerastes: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 32, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 434. 1667 Scorpion and Asp, and Amphisbana dire, | Cerastes horn'd, Hydrus, and Ellops drear, | And Dibsas: Milton, P. L., x. 525 (1705). 1781 A Horn of a Cerastes is in the Possession of an eminent Physician at the Cape: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. II p. 169. 1800 Wreathes the Cerastes round her playful child. Southey, Thalaba, 1x. 174

*Cerberus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. Κέρβερος. Hence, the adj. Cerberian.

1. Mythol. the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance to Hades.

abt. 1386 He [Hercules] drow out Cerberus the hound of helle: CHAUCER, C. T., Monkes Tale, 1408 [1856] 1591 Cerberus, whose many mouthes doo bay | And barke out flames, as if on fire he fed: Spens, Compl., Virg. Gnat., 345. 1637 Hence, loathed Melancholy, | Of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born, In Stygian cave forlorn. MILTON, L'Allegro, 2. 1643 whom he had corrupted, and who then stood like Cerberus keeping hell gates: Relation of all Proceedings of Sir Hugh Cholmleys Revolt, p. 7. 1663 Or Cerberus himself pronounce | A Leash of Languages at once: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i p. 9. 1819 I resolutely defended the pass committed to my care, was as formidably repulsive as Cerberus himself: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. 1ch ni. p. 47 (1820). 1667 Hell Hounds never ceasing bark'd | With wide Cerberan mouths full loud, and rung | A hideous Peal: MILTON, P. L., II. 655 (1705).

2. an inexorable guardian, a ravening monster, esp. in the phr. to throw a sop to Cerberus, to give a bribe, or to offer a gift or concession with a view to satisfying, at as little

cost as possible, demands which cannot be denied.

cost as possible, demands which cannot be denied.

1618 They are the devil's ban-dogs, as one calls parsons the Pope's Cerberus:
T. Adams, Wks., Vol 1. p. 75 (1867)

1630 But first the Prisoner drawes without delay, | A sop for Cerberus that turnes the key: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Aaa 5 v/2.

1632 I will be | Her Cerberus, to guard her: Massinger, Maid Hon., in 2, Wks., p. 1951/(1838).

1636 If you put not into the mouths of these Cerberuses [i.e. prelates], they would even prepare war against you:
J. Trapp, Com New Test., p. 517/2 (1868).

1676 must we suffer then this many-headed Cerberus to go unmuzi'd, out the Lease, barking against the Light of Heaven: J. Smith, Christ Relig. Appeal, Bk. III. ch. x. § 6, p. 130.

1733 To Cerberus they give a sop. | His triple barking mouth to stop: Swift, Wks., p. 603/2 (1869)

1748 to which intimation this Cerberus [a porter] replied:
SMOLLETT, Red. Rand., ch. li. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 353 (1817)

1874 Beyond the closed door, Philip, in the hot kitchen, was throwing sops to Cerberus: B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. xi. p. 157 (1883)

1619 Or, if thou wilt seare thy Conscience, and give Reason some Cerberean Morsell to muzzle him, remaine still: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. liii. p. 511.

3. attrib., and in combin.

1625 they began to cast their Cerberous heads together how they should get in: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. ni p. 173.

1665 whose Tongue was, Cerberus-like, triple: Phil. Trans., Vol. I. No. 1, p. 10

cercis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κερκίs: name of a genus of plants, also called *Judas-tree*. The Cercis siliquastrum has fine purple flowers, and leaves green on the upper and hoary on the under surface.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

cercle, sb.: Fr.: circle, club.

1880 there's two hundred pounds, which, thank Heaven, I won at the cercle last night: J PAYN, Confident. Agent, ch. lii. p. 338.

*cerebellum, sb.: Lat., lit. 'little brain' (cerebrum): the posterior inferior portion of the brain. Anglicised in 17 c. ās *cerebel*.

1578 [the presse] lyeth between the brain and Cerebellum: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. v. fol. 77 vo. 1621 The fourth creek, behind the head, is

common to the cerebel or little brain, and marrow of the back-bone, the least and most solid of all the rest, which receives the animal spirits from the other ventricles, and conveys them to the marrow in the back, and is the place where they say the memory is seated R Burton, Anat. Met., Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs 4, Vol. 1, p. 27 (1827). 1665 The Scull being opened, both the Cerebrum and Cerebellum were bigg in proportion to the Body Phil. Trans., Vol. 1 No 5, p. 87. 1717 (See cerebrum). bef. 1735 In the head of man, the base of the brain and cerebel, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon: DERHAM. [J] 1759 the cellulæ of the occipital parts of the cerebellum: Sterne, Trist. Shand, II. xix. Wks, p. 103 (1839).

*cerebrum, sb.: Lat.: brain; techn. the superior anterior portion of the brain, distinguished from the cerebellum.

bef. 1627 I have had a conquassation in my cerebrum ever since the disaster, and now it takes me again: MIDDLETON, Anything for Quiet Life, in. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 293 (1885) 1665 [See cerebellum] 1717 Surprise my readers, whilst I tell em | Of cerebrum and cerebellum: PRIOR, Alma [T.] 1759 instead of the cerebrum being propelled towards the cerebellum, on the contrary, was propelled simply towards the cerebrum: Sterne, Trist Shand., II xix Wks., p. 104 (1839)

*Ceres, name of the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of husbandry, answering to the Gk. Dēmētēr (Δημήτηρ). The word is used to mean corn.

1593 Why droops my lord, like over-ripen'd corn, | Hanging the head at Ceres' plenteous load? Shaks, II Hen. VI, i. 2, 2 1594 lands that wave with Ceres' golden sheaves: Greene, France cone of Ceres chiefest Barns for Corn: Howell, Lett, 1. xiv p 25 (1645) 1654—6 Some foreign writers have termed our country the court of Queen Ceres, the granary of the western world: J Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. 1 p. 2961 (1867). 1665 Fishing delights those that live near the Sea, more than tillage Thetis being better accounted of than Ceres: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 22 (1677). 1667 ported Spears, as thick as when a field | Of Ceres ripe for harvest waving bends | Herbearded Grove of ears, which way the wind | Sways them: MILTON, P. L., IV. 681 (1905) 981 (1705)

cēreus, sb.: Lat., lit. 'waxen': name of a genus of cactuses, of which some species are remarkable for the size and beauty of their flowers, esp. Cereus grandiflorus, which blossoms at

1730 This Cereus, separated from another, of which it was a Branch seven Years ago, and exposed in open Air all Summer, grew without pushing forth Branches: Phil. Trans., Vol. xxxvi. No 416, p. 462. 1797 Eucyc. Brit.,

cerilla: Sp. See cedilla.

cerneau, pl. cerneaux, sb.: Fr.: kernel, nut.

1823 the salad, the olives, the cerneaux, and the delicious white wine: SCOTT, Quent. Dur, Pref., p. 30 (1886).

ceron, ceroon, seroon (= 4), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. seron: a bale, a large package.

1599 sixe cerons or bagges of sope: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II. ii p. 3.
1811 the wool of the Alpaca is shorn, packed in seroons, and only seen out of the country, on the skin, as a rarity: W. WALTON, Peruvian Sheep, p. 71.

cerot(e), = 4, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cerot: a plaster made with wax (Lat. cēra) and other substances.

WAX (LAL. Ceru) Alici officiente whyte waxe by arte and fyer make a styffe cerote: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirnerg., fol. xvi ro/r. — make a soft cerote, and malaxe it with aqua vite: ib., fol. cclv ro/r. 1601 Laid too as a Cerot with pitch, it [black cress] resolveth pushes and biles: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk 20, ch 13, Vol. II. p. 56. 1611 Cerut, A Plaister made of Waxe, Gummes, &c., and certaine oyles; wee also, call it, a Cerot, or Seare-cloth: Cotgr 1734 In those which are critical, a cerote of oil of olives, with white waxe hath higherto served mu purpose: Wireman. Suprepry [1.] wax, hath hitherto served my purpose: WISEMAN, Surgery [J.]

certi fīnis (less correctly fīnes), phr.: Lat.: definite limits. Cf. Hor., Sat., I. i. 106.

1825 the certs fines beyond which it is wrong to go: Edin. Rev., Vol. 42,

*certiōrāri, vb., used as sb.: Late Lat.: name of a writ issuing out of the Chancery Division, or the Crown side of the Queen's Bench Division, of the High Court of Justice, directing an inferior court to return the records of a cause there depending, directing, that is to say, that a cause shall be transferred to a superior court, upon reasonable apprehension of miscarriage of justice in the inferior court. If the case on which the certiorari rests be not proved, the other side may obtain a writ of procedendo.

1476—7 Your writs and certiorari are labored for, and shal be had, howbe the judges will graunt no certiorari but for a cause: Plumpton Corresp., p. 35 (Camd. Soc., 1839). 1535 the partye demaundaunte or plentyfin may have one Cerciorare out of the Chauncery: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 33 ro. 1593 here's a certiorari for your procedendo: Peelle, Edw. I., p. 38a/x (186x). 1607 to raptures! here a writ of demur, there a procedendo, here a sursurvara, there a captendo: Middleton, Phanix, i. 4, Wks., Vol. p. 122 (1885). 1607 sasarara: Tourneur, Revenger's Trag., iv. 1. 1630 Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, Habeas Corposes, Sursararaes, Procedendoes: John Taylor, Wks., sig and Hihi vol..—Your hungry mawes I often did replenish, | With Malmesie, Muskadell, and Corcica, | With White, Red, Claret, and Liatica, | With Hollocke, Sherant, Malliga, Canara, | I stuft your sides vp with a surserara: ib., sig. Lll 4 vol..—1676 be sent to Bridewel, and be whipt with a Certiorari: Shad-

well, Virtuoso, iv p 50 1688 what is there to be done more in this Case, as it lies before the Bench, but to award out Execution upon the Posse Comitatus, who are presently to issue out a Certiorari: — Squire of Alsatia, i p 5 (1699). 1693 I'll rattle him up I warrant you, I'll firk him with a Certiorari. CONGREVE, Double Dealer, ii 4, Wks., Vol. i p 187 (1710). 1742 His lordship put by this indiscreet, or rather treacherous, pass, and let the presentment come, and then it was immediately removed by a certiorari, which did not afford any matter of charge R North, Lives of Norths, Vol II. p. 250 (1826). 1760 Upon the return of a Certiorari, Wh. Page took an Exception to an Order of Bastardy Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p 2 — We never grant Certioraries to remove Judgments from the Old Baily: \(\delta_i\), p. 13. 1762 O' that there was a lawyer here to serve him with a siserari: SMOLLETT, Launc Greeves, ch. ii. Wks, Vol v p. 12 (1817) 1790 Should he be free to withdraw the cause by a certiorari at any time before trial from the State Court: Amer State Papers, Misc., Vol. I p 23 (1834) *1878 a writ of certiorari: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p 5/4 [St.]

certitudo objecti, — subjecti, phr.: Lat. See quotations.

1669 (1) There is a certitudo objecti, a certainty of the object, so our election is sure with God, for with him both it and all things are unchangeable (2) There is a certitudo subject, the certainty of the subject; and so we must make our election sure to ourselves in our own hearts and consciences: BROOKS, Wks., Vol. III. p. 474 (1866). 1684 It is not meant of a personal assurance, or a certitudo subjecti, but objecti: S. CHARNOCK, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Jand Divines, Vol. III. p. 484 (1865). 1696 Though there be certitudo objecti, yet not certitudo subjecti: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 75 (1864). (1864).

ces: Fr. See ce.

Cesar: Lat. See Caesar.

cesare, sb.: Lat.: Log.: a mnemonic word designating the first mood of the second figure of syllogisms in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the second premiss an universal affirmative.

Vnquiet 1552 conscience 'Cæ- No iust man before God hath an vnquiet and doubtfull conscience.
All they that trust to be justified by their workes, haue vnquiet consciences

Therefore none trusting to his workes, is just before God
T. WILSON, Rule of Reas, fol. 29 rd (1567).

Words. 1837 [See celarent]

1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words.

cessāvit, vb., used as sb.: Lat., lit. 'he has ceased': name of a writ which gave a lord power to recover lands or tenements, if the holder had ceased to perform the services of his tenure for two years together.

1535 Knowe ye/that a recouere in a Cessauit agaynste the demaundauntes selfe/1s a good barre in a wrytte of ryght: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 3 re. 1621 upon which the Lord bringeth a Cessavit, and doth recover, and entreth into the tenancy: Tr. Perkins Prof. Booke, ch. v. § 389, p. 168 (1642). 1708 KERSEY. 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl.

cesta, sb.: Sp.: basket.

1622 Tozoyemon Donos wife of Sakay sent me a sesto (or basket) of Japon figges and peares: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 73 (1883).

*cestui, pron.: Anglo-Fr., 'he', 'him'. Used in legal phrases, as cestui que trust, a person for whose benefit lands, &c., are held in trust by another (by a trustee); cestue (a) que use (obs.), a person to whose use any one is infeoffed of lands or tenements; cestui (a) que vie, one for whose life any lands, &c., are granted. Jacobs' Law Dict., 1756, and Encyc. Brit., 1797, explain cestui que trust wrongly. For cestui que, cestui qui is often found.

For cestui que, cestui qui is often found.

1548 proudethe that the heire cesty que we shallbee in warde: Staunford, Kinges Prerog., ch. i. fol. 9 ro. 1607 Cestui qui vie, is in true French (cestui a vue de qui), i hee for whose life any land or tenement is graunted: COWELL, Interpreter (1537) — Cestui qui use (elle cuijus usui vel ad cuijus usum) is broken french, and thus may be bettered: (Cestui al use de qui). It is an ordinary speech among our common lawyers, signifying him, to whose use any other man is infeoffed in any lands or tenements: th. 1621 If Cestyque use be of a Reversion, he may grant the same as well as if he were in possession: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. i. § 08, p. 44 (1642). 1696 Cestuy a que vie, Cestuy a que use. The first is, He for whose Life another holds an Estate. The second is, he who is a Foefiee for the use of another: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1738 Cestui qui trust should die heirless to-morrow: J. Adams, Wiss., Vol. 1, 54 (1856). 1826 the lands may be sold by the State with the consent of the townships, which were the cestuyque trusts: Congress, Debates, Vol. 11.

Pt. i. p. 36. 1835 Tomlins, Law Dict., Vol. 1. (4th Ed.).

cestus: Lat. (='boxing-glove'). See caestus.

cestus, cestos, ceston, sb.: Lat. cestus, fr. Gk. κεστὸς, ='stitched': a zone, a girdle, esp. the magic girdle of Venus, with which women of irresistible fascination are supposed by poetical fiction to be girt. Wrongly spelt caestus, and caestus (='a boxing-glove') is in turn wrongly spelt cestus. Anglicised as cest in 17 c. The form ceston may be Fr.

1557 To you, I trow, Iones daughter hath the louely gyrdle lent, | That Cestos hight: Tottel's Misc., p. 104 (1870). bef. 1593 Mer. Venus, give me

your pledge Ven My ceston, or my fan, or both? PEELE, Arraignment of Parts, iii 2 [Davies] 1603 thy Brest | [Thou] Gird'st with a rich and odoriferous Cest: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 67 (1608). 1650 She [sickness] pulls off the light and fantastick summer-robe of lust and wanton appetite, and as soon as that cestus, that lascivous girdle is thrown away, then the reins chasten us: Jer Taylor, Holy Dying, III. § 6. 1672 her Cestos girt: Dryden, Cong. of Granada, II ii Wks., Vol I p. 436 (1701). bef. 1674 As if love's sampler here was wrought, Or Citherea's ceston, which | All with temptation doth bewitch. Herrick, Hesp., p. 177. [Davies] 1709 Venus was proud of an opportunity of obliging so great a goddess, and therefore made her a present of the cestus which she used to wear about her own waist: Addison, Tatler, Mar 18, Wks., Vol. II. p. 104 (1854). 1746 Fancy.. To whom, prepared and bathed in heaven, | The cest of amplest power is given: Collins, Charact, 19 1775 The Queen has had the cestus since: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 245 (1857) 1792 the Graces alone gird on the cestus or girdle of irresistable beauty. H Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 210 1800 the Cestus of Venus was the zone: J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p: 250.

cesure: Eng. fr. Lat. See caesura.

cet: Fr. See ce.

*cētācea, sb. neut. pl.: Late Lat.: name of an order of aquatic mammals, which includes whales, dolphins, narwhals, and porpoises.

1835 SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. Quadr, § 185.

cētera dēsīderantur, phr.: Lat., 'the rest is wanting': sometimes used to indicate that the remainder of a manuscript or publication is not extant.

1842 BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 289 (1865).

cētera dēsunt, phr.: Lat., 'the rest is wanting': often used to indicate that the remainder of a manuscript or publication is not extant.

*cēteris paribus, phr. (abl. absol.): Lat.: other things being equal.

being equal.

1601 Yet my meaning is always cateris paribus: T. Wright, Passions Minde, Pref., p v 1604 for this cause we feele greater heat at land then at sea, Cateris paribus: E. Grimston, T. D'Acottá's Hist W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk ni. p. 95 (1880) 1620 Of these two sorts of drinkes, cateris paribus: Retrieve for pleasantnesse and goodnesse hath the precedency: T Venner, Via Recta, § ni. p. 39 1644 the only way to be (cateris paribus) safe Temporall and Eternally: La. Digbies Designe to betray Abingdon, p. 19. 1664 So we may, (Cateris Paribus) believe the Primitive Times more knowing, because more Industrious: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 219. 1659 General Councils of true Pastors caterie paribus, are to be most reverenced by the Princes and people: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, Pt 11. ch. iv. p. 445 1672 R. Bovle, Virtues of Gens, p. 119 1722 Less considerable Masters have practis'd Nobler Manner of Painting and which (cateris paribus) would have a better Effect than This: Richardson, Statues, & c., in Italy, p. 174. 1751 and cateris paribus, a French minister will get the better of an English one, at any third court in Europe: Lord Chestrefield, Letters, Vol II. No. 28, p. 125 (1774). 1787 relations, friends, acquaintance, countrymen, cateris paribus, are entitled to a preference: P. Beckford, Lett. fr Ital., Vol. 1. p. 9 (1805). 1804 But cateris paribus, there is a slow tendency in mankind to escape from the violence and sterility of nature: Edin Rev., Vol. 3, p. 343. 1817 he persuaded some soldiers. to admit that cateris paribus, a big loaf was better than a small one: th., Vol. 28, p. 27. 1837 I think every one must have remarked, cateris paribus, how much more activity and curiosity of mind is displayed by a countryman who first visits a town, than by the dweller in a city who first visits the country: J. F. Coorer, Europe, Vol. 1, p. 144.

cette: Fr. See ce.

cha: Chin. See tea.

chaa. See chaya.

Chablis, name of a white French wine made near the town Chablis. Often used loosely for lighter white Burgundies as a whole.

1670 your Cellar full of Champaign, Chablee, Burgundy, and Remedy Wines: SHADWELL, Sull. Lovers, v. p. 71.

chabob: Anglo-Ind. See cabob.

chabootra, sb.: Hind. chabūtrā, chabūtara: a paved or plastered terrace or platform, often attached to a house, or in a garden. [Yule]

abt. 1810 this Cherbuter was many feet square: Mrs. Sherwood, Autobiogr., 345 (1857). [Yule] 1811 The Chabootah or Terrace: Williamson, V. M., II. 114. [ib.] 1827 a chabootra or platform of white marble canopied by arches of the same material: Scott, Surgeon's Daughter, ch. xiv. [ib.] 1882 Some ryots had been called in to dig a ditch and raise a rough chapudra or terrace: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. x. p. 227.

chabouk, chabuch, chabu(c)k: Anglo-Ind. See chawbuck.

chacam: Heb. See cacam.

chacone, chacune (= ", ch- as sh-), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chaconne, or Sp. chacona: a Spanish dance in triple time, something like a saraband.

1691 dance her new chacoone: D'URFEY, Love for Money, ii. p. 23. — chacune: ib., iii. p. 28. 1724 CIACONA, a Chacoon, a particular Kind of Air,

always in Triple Time · Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1728 Of the Manner of moving the Arms with the open Contretems or Chaconne: Essex, Tr. Rameau's Dancing-Master, Pt. 11 p. 154. 1776 The characteristic of the Chacone is a bass or ground, consisting of four measures, of that kind of triple wherein three crotchets make the bar: Hawkins, Hist. Mus., Vol. 1v. Bk, iii. ch. 1. p. 388

chacun à son goût, phr.: Fr.: everyone to his taste.

1842 But Chacun à son gout-this is talking at random- BARHAM, Ingolds Leg., p 365 (1865)

chadar, chader, chudder, shudder(o), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chadar: a sheet, a square piece of cloth, a large sheet used as a mantle by women in Bengal.

1622 [See cambays]. 1625 Chunts and Chadors, Shashes and Girdles: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol 1 Bk. iv p. 530 1665 he drinks a little cold water, chaws a Pomgranat leaf, washes in a Tanck, cloaths his body with a fine Shuddero reaching to his waste: Sir TH HERBERT, Trav. p. 57 (1677) — a thin Shuddero of lawn: 1b., p. 114 1876 a chaddar (cloak) to wrap round you Cornhill of lawn: 16., p. 114 Mag, Sept, p 335.

*chagrin (= #, ch- as Fr.), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. chagrin, = 'shagreen', 'melancholy', 'vexation'. See shagreen.

1. sb.: vexation, ill-humor, pique. In R. North, 'puckers'.

1. 50.: Vexation, Ill-numor, pique. In R. North, puckers.

1681 Blount, Glossogr. 1712 Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin, |
That single act gives half the world the spleen: Pore, Rape of Lock, iv 77.

1731 Soothers and Softners of the Chagrin and Melancholy of Humane Life:
Medley, Tr Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol II. Pref. p. ziv. bef. 1733

Thoughts which... had made their Skin run into a Chagrin. R. North, Examen,
II. v 129, p. 394 (1740).

1748 an agreeable companion, whose conversation
greatly alleviated my chagin: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand, ch. xii. Wks., Vol I
p. 134 (1817).

1771 his chagrin, which is the effect of his own misconduct:

Humph, Cl., p. 23/1 (1882).

1806 I have not yet found calmness to digest
each under the separate chapter of chagrins into which I have said that my social
miseries resolve themselves: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 135 (5th Ed.).

2. adj.: vexed, annoyed, piqued.

1691 To say they've Melancholly been, | Is Bar'brous, no, they are Chagrin: Islington-Wells, p. 9. 1699 These Men, I say, cannot but be in the main Chagrin: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 20.

*chaise, sb.: Fr., 'chair', 'light carriage': a light fourwheeled carriage.

1705 a fine Road to travel on with Coaches, or Chaises, as in Holland: Tr. Bosman's Gamea, Let. xxii. p 493. bef 1719 Instead of the chariot he might have said the chaise of government, for a chaise is driven by the person that sits in it: Addison. [J] 1763 we made the tour of the farm in eight chaises and calashes: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. iv. p. 84 (1857). 1772—84 open chaises, made to hold two people, and driven by a man sitting on the coach-box: Cook, Voy, Vol. it Bk. ii. ch. x. [R.] 1768 the hammer in the chaise-box: Sterne, Sentimental Journ., Wks., p. 470 (1839). 1815 They will hardly come in their chaise...this time of the year: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 243 (1833). II. ch. xiv. p. 243 (1833).

chaise à bras, phr.: Fr.: arm-chair.

1654 he looked to have a chaise a bras as the Archduc had: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. IV p. 218 (1850).

chaise longue, phr.: Fr., lit. 'long chair': a kind of sofa, with the back carried round one of the ends.

1800 she only begged they would permit her to be down on her chaise longue:

Mourtray Family, Vol. III. p. 76. 1818 I must have chaises longues instead
of that lumbering old-fashioned sofa: Mrs. Opie, New Tales, Vol. I. p. 150.
1819 of Buhl consoles, chaise-longues and commodes: Hans Busk, Dessert, 39.
1826 she begged him to share her chaise-longue: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv.

Grey, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 435 (1881). 1828 [See bergère.]

chaise-à-banc, sb.: Fr.: a small'char-à-banc (q.v.).

1814 we took a chaise-a-banc, and proceeded to Frutigen: Alpine Sketches, ch. vii. p. 157.

chaise-marine, sb.: Fr., 'a balanced seat used on board ship': a light vehicle slung on springs.

1818 a curious sort of vehicle—a chaise-marine, covered with a canvass awning: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. 1v. p. 207 (1819).

chalcedon, sb.: apparently pedantic spelling of cassidone, or cassidoine, in the sense of Gnaphalium stoechas, or Cottonweed, which is called Cassia sterilis by Minsheu, s. v. Cantuesse (Sp.).

1664 MAY. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting ... Spanish Nut, Star-flower, Chalcedons, ordinary Crowfoot: EVBLYN, Kal. Hort., p. 205 (1729).

chalcedony (∠ "= =), calcido(i)ne, Eng. fr. Lat. chalcēdonium, or Fr. calcidoine; chalcedonium, Lat.: sb.: name of several semi-opaque varieties of quartz which form ornamental stones; as a general name chalcedony includes agate, chrysoprase, cornelian, onyx, and sard. The chalcedony of the Ancients was named from the town Chalcedon (Gk. Χαλκηδών) in Asia Minor, on the north coast of the Propontis. See cassidoine.

hef. 1300 calcydone: Old Eng. Misc., p. 98, l. 171 (Morris, 1872). [Skeat] abt. 1360 calsydoyne: Allit. Poems, A. 1003, p. 30 (Morris, 1864). [ib.] abt. 1400 The first foundement, iaspis; the secounde, saphirus; the thridde, calcedonyus; the fourthe, smaragdus; the fyuethe, sardonix; the sixte, sardius,

the seuenthe, crisolitus: Wycliffite Bible, Apocal., xxi 19 1482 my peir bedys of calcidenys gaudied with silver and gilt Paston Letters, Vol III No 861, p. 287 (1874) 1535 Calcedony. COVERDALE, Rev., xxi 19. 1565 many of the precious stones cauled Smaragdes, calcidones, and Iaspers. R. Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 159 (1885). 1558 a calcidones stone: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio Secr. Pt 1. fol. 119 vol. 1566 The first foundacion was Jaspis, the seconde Saphire, the third a Calcedoni, the iii an Emeralde: Bible, Rev. xxi. 19. 1567 Calcedon, is a kind of stone pale and wan, of dull colour: J. MAPLET, Greene For., fol. 4 vol. 1678 emeralds, turquies, calcedons: T[HOMAS] N[Icholas], Tr. Cortes' W. India, quoted in Southey's Comm pl. Bk., 2nd Ser., p. 571/2 (1849) 1598 Calcedonio, a precious stone called a chalcidonie Florio 1611 The first foundation was Jasper, the second Saphir, the third a Chalcedony, the fourth an Emerald Bible, Rev., xxi. 19 1624 alwaies in your hands vie eyther Corall or yellow Amber, or a Chalcedonium, or some like precious stone to be worne in a ring your the little finger of the left hand: Sir J. Harrington, in Babees Bk., p. 257 (Furnivall, 1868). 1644 In another [cabinet] with calcedon pillars, was a series of golden medals: Evelun, Diarry, Vol. 1. p. 98 (1872)

Variants, 14 c. calsydoyne, calcydone, 15 c. calcidenys (pl.).

Variants, 14 c. calsydoyne, calcydone, 15 c. calcidenys (pl.), 16 c. calcidone, calcidoine, calcedoni, chalcidonie, 16, 17 cc.

Chaldaic, adj.; Chaldean, Chaldee, sb. and adj.: pertaining to Chaldaea (Babylonia), i.e. the alluvial country between Mesopotamia and the head of the Persian Gulf, where astronomy and astrology had their rise.

I. sb.: 1. an inhabitant of Chaldaea.

abt 1400 Lo † the lond of Caldeis such a puple was not. Wycliffite Bible, Isaiah, xxiii. rg 1535 The Caldees were soch a people, that no man was like them: COVERDALE, l c 1611 Behold, the land of the Caldeans, this people was not till the Assyrian founded it for them that dwel in the wildernesse-

I. sb.: 2. an astrologer.

abt. 1400 Nabugodnosor, thi fadre, ordeynyde hym prince of witchis, enchauntris, of Caldeis, and of dyuynours by sterris: Wycliffite Bible, Dan, v 11. 1535 chefe of the soythsayers, charmers, Caldees and deuel connurers: Coverball, c 1603 What learned Chaldé (skill'd in Fortune-telling)] What cunning Prophet your fit Time doth showe? J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p 125 (1668).

1611 the magicians, astrologers, Caldeans, and soothsayers: Bible, Dan, v. rr 1623 That key will lead thee to a pretty secret, l By a Chaldean taught me: MIDDLETON, Changeling, iv. 2, Wks, Vol. vi. p. 80 (1884)

I. sb.: 3. a name often incorrectly applied to the dialect of the Aramaic parts of Ezra and Daniel, or to Jewish Aramaic generally.

II. adj.: 1. pertaining to Chaldaea. Rare.

II. adj.: 2. Astrol.

1652 Chaldaicall or Astrological fate J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p 123

II. adj.: 3. improperly applied to Biblical Aramaic.

1641 the Chaldee, and the Syrian dialect MILTON, Of Educ., Wks, Vol. I. p. 281 (1806). 1797 Encyc. Brit., s.v. Chaldee.

*châlet, sb.: Fr., lit. 'cheese-house': a Swiss cottage.

1782 We passed several chalets, formed of mud and stone: Beckford, Italy, Vol. 1 p. 248 (1834) 1814 from their lofty chalets see storms form themselves at their feet: Alpine Sketches, ch. vii. p 159. 1822 we reached a chalet on the top of the mountain: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 234. 1840 through châlets and châteaux, Towns, villages, hamlets: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p 138 (1865). *1876 the British flag floating from a tiny châlet: golds. Leg., p 138 (1865). Times, Nov. 2. [St.]

chalifa, chalipha, chalyph. See caliph.

challaine, sb.: money of Malacca.

1599 2 of these [chazzas] make a challaine The Challaine is of tinne...and 40 of these make a tanga of Goa good money, but not stamped in Malacca: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 276.

challapee. See calipee.

chalon: Eng. fr. Fr. See shaloon.

chaloupe: Eng. fr. Fr. See shallop.

cham: Pers. See khan.

chamade, sb.: Fr.: the sounding of a trumpet or drum in war to give notice that a parley is desired.

1711 they beat the Chamade, and sent us Charte Blanche: Spectator, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/r (Morley) 1741 We rose at the first Chamade, and mounted our Horses at the second: J. OzeLl., Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III p. 79. 1864 So the drummer beats the charge or the chamade—the advance or the retreat: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. II ch ii. p. 41.

Chambertin, name of a fine kind of red Burgundy.

1818 Chambertin, which you know's the pet tipple of Nap: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 25. 1822 a cask of the best chambertin that ever came out of Burgundy: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 561. 1847 BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 398 (1865).

chambre à coucher, phr.: Fr.: bedchamber.

1828 A decayed silk curtain of a dingy blue, drawn across a recess, separated the chambre à coucher from the salon: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxiii. p. 64

(1859) 1841 the doors of my chambre à coucher and dressing-room are opened: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol I. p. 119

*chambre ardente, phr.: Fr.: burning chamber, lit-up chamber.

1. "A chamber, or court (in euery Parliament one) wherein those of the Religion haue bin censured, and adjudged vnto the fire" (Cotgr.).

1680 The Duke of Luxembourg is released from the Bastile, having pass'd the tryal of the chambre ardente: Savile Corresp, p 154 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

2. a room illuminated with candles for a lying-in-state.

1883 the remains of M. Gambetta are still lying in the Chambre Ardente: Standard, Jan 6, p. 5.

chambrière, sb.: Fr.: a chambermaid.

1675 And never Asian Cavaliers | Could boast they had such Chambrieres [the three Graces] COTTON, Burlesque upon Burl, p 166

*chameleon (= " = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. chamaeleon, fr. Gk. $\chi a\mu a\iota\lambda \epsilon \omega\nu$,='ground-lion'.

1. name of a genus of tree-climbing lizards, esp. of Chamaeleo africanus which has the property of changing color and inflating itself, and was supposed to live on air. Also, in combin., as chameleon-colored, chameleon-like.

color and inflating itself, and was supposed to live on air. Also, in combin., as chameleon-colored, chameleon-like.

1393 camelion Gower, Conf. Am., Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 133 (1857) 1398 it is sayd y't he camelion lyueth oonly by ayre Treevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., XVIII xxi abt. 1400 there ben also in that Contree manye Camles, that is a lytille Best as a Goot, that is wylde, and he lyvethe be the Eyr, and etethe nought ne drynkethe nought at no tyme. And he chaungethe his colour often tyme: Tr. blaunderul's Voyage, ch. xxviii p. 289 (1839) 1487. The gamaleon is moche fayr in his lyf but he is right foul in his deth: Caxton, Book of Good Manners, sig. a viii vo 1567. The Cameleon is a small kinde of beast, whose bodie is such that with easie conversion it chaingeth into all colours, a few onely excepted: J Maplert, Greene For., fol. 76 ro. 1573—80. As yo cameleon or polypus: Gab Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 121 (1834). 1579 the Camelion though he have most guites drawest least breath: J Lviv, Euphnes, p. 45 (1868). 1583 in a Cannilion are saied to be all colours, saue white Stibbes, Anat Ab, fol. 37 vo. 1586 For they transforme themselves into all shapes (as the Polepus & Cameleon) that they may please Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit Disc of Truth, ch. xxxviii p. 171. 1589 the Salamander liveth not without the fire. the Mole from the earth, nor the Cameleon from the aire: R. Greene, Menaphon, p. 36 (1880) 1596 For she could d'on so manie shapes in sight, l. As ever could Cameleon colours new: Spens, F. Q. iv i 18. 1598 The Camelion (saith Plinie) is like a little Lyon, in bignes like a Lyoarde. Among all other beasts this onely neuer eateth nor drinketh, but liveth by the ayre, and dew of the earth: Tr. Y Van Linschter's Voy, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 306 (1885). 1600 the Cameleon when he espies a Serpent taking shade vnder a tree, climbes vp into that tree, and lets down a threed, breathed out of his mouth as small as a Spiders thread, at the end whereof there is a lited drop as cleare as any Pearle, which falling vpon the Serpents head

1 a. metaph. one who pretends to change his views, a changeable person, one whose diet seems to be unsubstantial.

changeable person, one whose diet seems to be unsubstantial.

1573 a camellion priest: Articles agst. W Sanderson in Eccl. Court, in Cooper's Ath. Cant., Vol. II. p. 79. 1582 A right Channeleon for change of hewe: T. Watson, Pass. Cent., p. 134 (1870). 1590 though the Cameleon Loue can feed on the ayre, I am one that an nourish'd by my victuals; and would faune haue meate: SHAKS., Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 1, 178. 1602 [See Catiline]. 1603 O rich quick spirit! O wits Cameleon! | Which any Authors colour can put on: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Babylon, p. 340 (1608). 1605 Out, thou chameleon harlot: B. Jonson, Voly, iv. 6, Wks., p. 504 (1616). 1608 true worth scornes to turne Camelion: J. Day, Lawrizies, sig. C4 ro. 1704 The first of these was the chameleon, sworn foe to inspiration: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § viii. Wks., p. 81/2 (1869). 1863 the budding virgin is the princess of chameleons: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 106. 1887 He would fall...to fix the chameleon colours of such a genius and such a man: Athenæum, Oct. 1, p. 433/3.

- 2. a camelopard, a mere confusion of camelion for chameleon with Eng. camel-lion.
- abt. 1400 phigarg, origen, camelion [v.l. camelioun], that is, a beest lijk a camele in the heed, in the bodi to a paard, and in the nek to an horse, in the feet to a bugle, and pardelun, that is, a litil pard: Wycliffite Bible, Deut., xiv. 5.

 1585 Vnicorne, Origen and Camelion: COVERDALE, l. c. xiv. 5.
- Bot. name of two varieties of thistle, White Chameleon =Carlina gummifera; Black Chameleon = Cardopatum

corymbosum. The chamel(a)ea is an entirely different plant (H. LYTE, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. III. p. 369).

1526 Cameleonta is an herbe called black cameleonte. Some cal it cameleon Grete Herball, ch. cvii. 1578 The blacke Chameleons leaues, are also almost lyke to the leaues of the wilde Thistel The roote of the white Chameleon dronken with redde wine wherin Origanum hath bene sodden: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk IV p 517. 1601 the hearbe Chamelaeon. Holland, Tr Pin N. H., Bk. 20, ch 13, Vol. II p 56 1617 Chameleon, Carline thistie. MINSHEU, Grude into Tongues. — white Chameleon grasse. So called because it hath some likenesse with the white Chameleon, in that it hath many white veryes and cibbes 140. white veines and ribbes: 16.

Variants, 14 c. camle, 14 c.—17 c. camelion, 15 c. gamaleon, 16 c. camilion, 16, 17 cc. cameleon, 17 c. chamælion, chamelion, chamelaeon.

chami, sb. See quotation.

1840 The money was counted down, and when he saw 800 châmies (about 80 or 90%) all his own, he got quite confounded: Fraser, Koordistan, &c.. Vol 1. Let. xv. p. 380

*chamois, shamois, sb.: Fr. chamois.

a name of the European antelope, Rupicapra tragus, found on high mountain ranges.

1598 Camoccia, Camozza, a chamoy or chamoise, or wilde goate. Florio 1601 the roe bucke, the shamois: Holland, Tr. Plin N H., Bk 8, ch. 53, Vol. 1. p. 231. — the wild goat or shamois 16., Bk. 28, ch. 19, Vol. 11 p. 341 1611 the Pygarg, and the wilde oxe, and the chamois: Bible, Deut, viv. 5 1611 Chevreul sawage A Shamois, or wild goat: COTGR. 1626 Shamoys, a wilde Goat: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.) 1673 They run over the mountains like chamos. J. RAY, Journ. Low Countr, p. 248 1774 The chamois hair is short, like that of a doe: Goldsmith, Nat. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 304/1 (1840). — The chamois has scarcely any cry 10., p. 305/1 1822 Chamois are very fearful, certainly not without sufficient cause. L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. 1 p. 242. 1845 Smugglers and robbers who delight like the chamois in hard fare and precipies. Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 323

a flexible kind of leather, supposed to be made of the skin of chamois (1), but generally made of other skins dressed in a particular manner. Inferior kinds of chamois are called wash-leather. Often corrupted to shamoy-leather, shammy-leather.

1572 with the skins they make chamoyce, such as we in England make doublets and hose of. In R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. III. p. 468 (1600) 1587

Deer skinnes dressed after the maner of Chamoes: 1b., p. 269 — Chamois skinnes: iv. p. 308 1589 shamwayes skins very well dressed: R Parkf, Tr Mendoza's Hist. Chin, Vol II p. 251 (1854). 1600 Chamoys, Buffe, and Deere skinnes: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III p. 247. 1611 Chamois... called ordinarily Shamois leather: Cotor. 1639 but keep you Constant to cloth and shamois: Massinger, Unnat. Combat, iv. 2, Wks., p. 43/r (1830). 1828 Did there come war to the gates of our fair burgh, down went needles, thread, and shamoy leather: Scott, Fair Md of Perth, ch. ii. p. 26 (1886) 1864 chamois leather riding trouser: G A Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. 1 p. 8.

*champ clos, phr.: Fr.: enclosed field, an enclosure for single combats.

1821 'twere less their will | Than destiny to make the eternal years | Their date of war, and their "champ clos" the spheres: Byron, Vision of Judg., xxxii. Wks., Vol. xII. p. 263 (1832)

champac, champak(a), chumpak(a), chumpuk, sb.: Hind. champak, fr. Skt. champaka: an Indian tree (Michelia champaca) of the Magnolia genus, which has fine fragrant yellow blossoms.

1786 the walks are scented with blossoms of the *champac* and nagasar: Sir W. Jones, in Lord Teignmouth's *Mem.*, Vol. II. p. 55 (1835). 1810 Some of these [birds] build in the sweet-scented champaka and the mango 'M Graham, *fournal*, 22 (1812) [Yule] 1819 The champak [v.l. chumpak's] odours fail | Like sweet thoughts in a dream: Sheller, *Lines to an Indian Air*. 1886 jasmine buds and roses or *chumpaka* flowers: *Offic. Catal. of Ind Exhib.*, p. 67

*Champagne, a white wine, which is generally effervescent when bottled, made in Champagne, a district in France.

when bottled, made in Champagne, a district in France.

1664 Drink every letter on't, in Stum, | And make it brisk Champaign become: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 41. 1670 Now the qualifications of a fine Gentleman are to eat A-la-mode, drink Champaigne, dance Jiggs, and play at Tennis: Shadwell, Sull. Lovers, ii. p. 21. 1676 full of Champagn, venting very much noise, and very little wit: — Virtuoso, ii p. 18. 1687 Champain our Liquor, and Ragousts our Meat: Hind & Panther transvers' d, p. 18. 1693 I find Champagne is powerful: Congreve, Double Dealer, i. 4, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 166 (1710) 1709 [See Bordeaux]. 1712 I entertain'd all our Visiters with the best Burgundy and Champaign: Spectator, No. 328, Mar. 17, p. 478/2 (Morley). 1728 The mellow-tasted burgundy; not quick, las is the wit it gives, the gay champaign: J. Thomson, Autumn, 704 (1834). 1739 you have nothing to drink but the best champaigne in the world: Grav, Letters, No. xxii. Vol. 1. p. 45 (1819). 1754 You shall also have admirable champaign and rhenish: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. II. No. xci. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 410 (1777). 1780 "Read my book, or go hang yourself," is not like the language of a fair lady; any more than what she says about being drenched in Mr. Walpole's champaigne: BEATTIE, Letters, Vol. II. No. 97, p. 70 (1820). 1828 by no means sparing their champaign: JEFFREV, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 269 (1844). 1888 Signor Frappa...shows in No. 1034 Dom Pérignon, the

blind Benedictine who invented champagne mousseux [creaming],...testing various grapes: Athenæum, June 2, p 702/3

Variants, campaigne, champaign(e), champagn, champain.

champaign (14, ch- as Fr.), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. champaigne (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. campagne, Anglicised in 16, 17 cc., and confused with champion which Tusser uses in the sense of 'one who lives in open country'.

I. sb.: 1. open country, open field.

I. sb.: I. open country, open field.

1579 Exetia, a plaine champion. North, Tr Plutarch, p. 474 (1612).

1579 They that neuer went out of the champions in Brabant, will hardly conceine what rockes are in Germany: Gosson, Schoole of Ab, Ep. Ded, p. 29 (Arber) 1591 that in short space of a woodland he made it a champion: Sir John Harrington, Apol Poet, in Haslewood's Eng Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 130 (1815). 1591 this shall haue his back turned towards the Champane, and the Front towards the Cittle Garrard, Art Warre, p. 323. 1596 As when a Dolphin and a Sele are met | In the wide champian of the Ocean plaine: Spens., F. Q, v. ii 15. 1600 he was not willing to give battaile in the champian: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk vii, p. 266. 1601 laid level with the plain champion: — Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 2, ch. 88, Vol. II. p. 40. 1627 Plant them yoon Tops of Hills, and Champaignes. Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent vi. § 526. 1644 we travel a plain and pleasant champain to Viterbo: Evelvin, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 105 (1872). 1663 They their live Engines ply'd, not staying | Untill they reach'd the fatal champain: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 76.

I. sb.: 1 a. metaph.

1598 you have a fayre champian layd open unto you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse into many sweete remembraunces of antiquities: SPENS., State Irel., Wks., p. 624/2 (1883)

II. adj.: open, flat (only applied to land).

11. adj.: open, flat (only applied to land).

1523 some champyon country with corne and medowes: Lord Berners, Froissart, p. 22 (1812).

1546 This countrie to the beholder afarre of it appearethe verie champion and plaine: Tr Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 4 (Camd. Soc., 1846).

1579 all the champion countrie and villages thereabouts: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 145 (1612).

1590 In champion grounds what figure serves you best: Marlows, II Tamburl., Wks., p. 55/1 (1865).

1591 lead by men sent by the kinge thorowe the moste champyon and open places: Coningsby, Stege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 13 (1847).

1601 the champion plaine countries: Holland, Tr Plin. N H., Bk. 6, ti. 9, Vol. 1. p. 126.

1658 they dwelt in the open Champion-fields: Tr. Y. Baptistic Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk. 1. ch. viii. p. 10. 1711 a wide Champion Country filled with Herds and Flocks: Spectator, Mar. 6, No. 2, p. 11/2 (Morley).

1781 the whole province, which is entitled to the appellation of a champaign country: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. vi. ch. xxxv. p. 113 (1813)

champan(a): Port. See sampan.

champêtre, adj.: Fr. fr. earlier champestre,="Fieldie, plaine, champian" (Cotgr.). See fête champêtre.

1699 divers Convents which have spatious and well kept Gardens,. as the Carthusians, which is vast and Champestre: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris,

*champignon, sb.: Fr.: a mushroom, an edible agaricus; techn. in England, the Agaricus Oreades.

1670 [See andouille]. 1696 Claudius the Emperor was poison'd with eating Champignons: PHILLIPS, World of Words, s.v. 1699 Out of this Earth springs the Champignons, after Rain: M. LISTER, Fourn. to Paris, p. 153. bef. 1700 He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats, | Secure for you, himself champignons eats: DRYDEN. [J] 1797 The practensis, or champignon, is very common upon heaths and dry pastures: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Agaricus. 1820 to hazard an opinion which is a Phallus, which is a Champignon: HANS BUSK, Banquet, in. 468. 1828 men ..who suffer in the stomach after a champignon: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xii p. 27 (1859)

champion: Eng. fr. Fr. See champaign.

*champlevé, adj.: Fr. See quotations, and cloisonné.

1877 champlevé enamels are sometimes called taille d'épargne enamels: Tr. C. Blanc's Orn. & Dress, p. 259. 1885 Incrusted enamels are of two classes, cloisonné and champlevé... In champlevé examples...the spaces for receiving the enamels are excavated in the plates: Athenœum, Aug. 1, p. 149/2.

champoe: Anglo-Ind. See shampoo.

chan: Pers. See khan.

chancre, Fr.; shanker, chancre ($\angle =$), Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: a malignant ulcer, esp. of syphilitic origin, a canker.

1681 the French youth. their Chancres and Poulains: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 58. 1734 It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a chancre: Wiseman, Surgery. [J.]

*chandelier ($\angle = \underline{\prime\prime}$, ch- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chandelier: a frame or apparatus with branches for holding candles; Fortif. a movable wooden parapet (Encyc. Brit., 1797).

1736 Lamps, branches, or chandeliers, (as we now modishly call them,) were adorned with the flowers then most in season: STUKELEY, Palwager Sacra, p. 69 [T] 1814 The grand saloon is...lighted by a profusion of elegant chandeliers: Alsine Sketches, ch. i. p. 12. 1842 [the lightning] danced on the brass chandelier: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 236 (1865) 1845 the great chandelier-like cactus: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. xv. p. 336. *1878 the grounds were...illuminated with splendid chandeliers: Lloyd's Wely., May 19, p. 7/2. [St.] 1878 The entertainment would be more poetic than a ball under chandeliers: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 88.

chanfron, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): "The name of an Italian coyne, worth about xx d."

1617 a chanfron of Naples [is given] for one and thirtie soldi: F. Morvson, Itin., Pt. I. p. 292.

[From It. cianfrone, zanfrone, ="red ruddocks, pelfe, coin, or crowns" (Florio).]

chank, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind., and Skt. çankha: a large kind of turbinated sea shell or conch, used in Hindoo temples as a vessel or a horn, and also cut into ornamental rings, cameos, &c., found especially in the Gulf of Manaar.

1673 There are others they call chanquo, the shells of which are the Mother Pearl: FRYER, E. India, 322 (1698) [Yule] 1727 produces Cotton, Corn, coars Cloth, and Chonk: A. HAMILTON, East Indies, I 131. [16] 1734 Expended towards digging a foundation, where chanks were buried with accustomed ceremonies: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, III 147 (1861). [16.]

*chanson, sb.: Fr.: a song, lay, ballad; chanson à boire, a drinking-song; chanson d'amour, a love-song; chanson de geste, a ballad of romance.

1816 There's an amiable chanson for you—all impromptu: Byron, in Moore's Lye, Vol. III p. 320 (1832).

1826 would that thou hadst some chanson or courtly compliment to chase the cloud which hovers on the brow of our muchleved daughter of Austria! Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk VII. ch. x. p. 445 (1881).

1832 What shall we say to the hearty out-break of her chanson a borre. ? Edin Rev., Vol 55, p. 195

1858 read me one of his statehest songs, and after it agay chanson O W Holmes, Autoc. Breakf Table, vii. p. 182 (1886).

1883 the fine old chanson de geste the "Poema del Cid": St. Yames's Gaz., Feb. 9, 6.

1884 This chanson merely tells one of the many current legends about the proper solution of the devineties: Sat. Rev., Aug. 9, p. 1881.

1887 A soldier of the seventeenth century accompanies his chanson d'amour with a guitar: Athenseum, Oct. 22, p. 543/1.

chansonette, sb.: Fr.: a light, short chanson, a slight

1865 some mischievous chansonette out of the Quartier Latin: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol I. ch. v. p 70.

chansonnier, masc. sb. (fem. -ière): Fr.: a composer of songs or ballads.

1887 A few pieces of spontaneous inspiration.. had led us to believe that there was in M. Richepin the stuff for a popular chansonnier: Athenœum, Jan. 1,

chanterelle, sb.: Fr.: treble bell, treble string; a kind of mushroom.

1797 The chantarellus, or chantarelle agaric: Encyc Brit, s.v. Agaricus. 1883 a little back then, and now the fourth [string of the violin] is dead, and the chanterelle [2.e. first string] sings like a lark—misery! H. R. Haweis, in Gent. Mag, Oct, p. 333.

chanticleer, chaunteclere $(\not = \bot)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Chante-cler, = 'Sing-clear': a proper name coined for a male domestic fowl or cock (Gallus gallinaceus), in the epic of Reynard the Fox; a cock or cockerel.

[abt 1386 she had a cok highte Chaunteclere, | In all the land of crowing n'as his pere: Chaucer, C. T., Nonnes P. Tale, 14855 (1856). 1481 Chauntecler: Caxton, Regnard the Fox, p. 9 (1880).] 1508 Chaunteclere, our coke, | Must tell what is of the clocke: J. Skelton, Phyl Sparoue, 495, Wks., Vol. 1, 66 (1843). 1600 My Lungs began to crow like Chanticleere: Shaks., As Y. L. It, ii 7, 30. 1687 crowing Chanticleers in cloistered walls: Dryden, Hind & Panth., III. 1022.

chaoosh, chaoush, chaoux. Turk. See chiaus.

*chaos ($\angle =$, ch- as k-), sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. χ dos, in Gk. Mythol. the universe in its earliest state. The English senses 1 and 2 are from the Greek, the second and historically later sense ('abyss', 'void', 'space') being probably prior etymologically. The Eng. metaph. senses 3 and 4 are derived fr. sense 1.

1. the uncreated universe, "matter unformed and void".

1531 More ouer take away ordre from all thynges what shulde than remayne? Certes nothynge finally, except some man wolde imagine Chaos: whiche of some is expounde a confuse mixture: ELVOT. Governow, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 3 (1880). 1673—80 a huge ilfavorid misshapen heape... The very selfe same that poetts chaos do claspe: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 132 (1884). 1590 in the wide wombe of the world there lyes, | In hatefull darkness and in deepe horrore | An huge eternall Chaos, which supplyes | The substaunces of natures frutfull progenyes: SPENS., F. Q. III. vi 36. 1593 beauty dead, black chaos comes again: SHAKS., Ven. and Ad., 1020. 1600 the strife of Chaos then did cease, | When better light then Nature's did artiue: B. JONSON, Cynth. Rev., v. S., Wks., p 253 (1676). 1603 But before the creation of the world, there was nothing but a chaos, that is to say, all things in confusion and disorder: HOLLAND, Tr. Piut. Mor. p. 1032. 1607 first shall the whole Machin of the world, heauen, earth, sea, and ayre, returne to the mishapen house of Chaos, then the least vacuum be found in Nature: A. Brewer, Lingua, iv. 1, sig. G4vv. 1619 Demogorgon obseruing that vincreated Chaos, or Hyla, or first Matter, to be impregnated with Power...the Sonne of Demogorgon...stretched forth his hand...to help her Trauell: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. lviii. p. 564. 1622 darkenesse 1531 More ouer take away ordre from all thynges what shulde than remayne?

was vpon the face of the earth in the Chaos: Peacham, Comp Gent., ch. viii. p. 145. 1640 brought out light out of the deadly shade | Of darkest Chaos: H. More, Phil Po., i. 40 (1647). 1652 This fine virgin water, or Chaos, was the second nature from God himself: J Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 43 (1654-6 the Chaos had the seeds of all creatures, and wanted only the Spirit's motion to produce them: J. Trapp, Com Old Test, Vol. 1 p. 18/1 (1867). 1667 where eldest Night | And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold | Eternal Awarchy, Millton, P. L., II 895, p. 77 (1705) 1681 that first chaos, that lump of darkness, out of which God made all things: Th. Goodwin, Wks, in Nichol's Ser, Stand Divines, Vol. I. p. 219 (1861).

I a. personified.

1667 Chaos Umpire sits, | And by decision more embroils the fray | By which he reigns: Milton, $P.\ L$, ii 907, p. 78 (1705)

2. abyss, void, space, "void and formless Infinite", vast chasm or gulf, yawning cavity.

1582 Betwene us and you there is fixed a great chaos 'Rheims Test', Luke, xvi. 26. 1594 O comfort-killing Night... Vast sin-concealing chaos. Shaks, Lucrece, 767. 1603 and looke what other thing soever besides commeth within the chaos of this monsters mouth, downe it goes all incontinently: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor., p 975. 1640 like to comets bright In our blew Chaos H More, Song of Soul, III. i. 8, p. 221 (1647). 1667 the Gulph | Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide | His fiery Chaos to receive their fall: MILTON, P. L., VI. 55, p. 211 (1705)

3. absolute confusion, superlative disorder, state of utter disorder.

disorder.

1563 So that they are confused in their studies, and make rather a rude chaos then a perfecte arte of Chirurgerye: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., sig C ii vo. 1598 for warres disorderlie vsed, is the Chaos of confusion: R Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk. 1 p. 7 1600 a chaos, and confused heape of all wickednesse: R Cawdrar, Treas of Similies, p 37 1606 This chaos, when degree is suffocate, | Follows the choking. Shaks., Troil, i 3, 125. 1622 a Chaos of blundnesse would repossess vs again. Peachan, Comp. Gent., ch. v. p. 38 bef. 1658 (See ana. 2). 1660 Already was the shaken Nation | Into a wild and deform'd Chaos brought. A. Cowley, King's Return, p. 7. 1675 turn the World into a mere Chaos, in point of Morality. J Smith. Christ Relig. Appeal, Bk II. ch. iii § 2, p. 21 bef 1733 There had been [if the Rye Plot had succeeded] a perfect Chaos: R North, Examen, II. v. 120, p. 389 (1740). 1868 amid bloodshed, misery, and misrule, which seemed to turn Europe into a chaos: C Kingsley, Hermits, p. 5 (1879). 1885 The materials ...are many of them in a state of mere chaos: Athenæum, Sept. 19, p. 3661.

a confused heap or mass, anything in an extremely confused state.

Confused state.

1593 To disproportion me in every part, | Like to a chaos, or an unlick'd bear-whelp. Shaks, III Hen. VI, in. 2, 161.

1619 Confound the streete, with Chaos of old braules: HUTTON, Foll. Anat., sig. A 7 ve. 1624 then began this which was before. but as an vnsetled and confused Chaos, to receive a disposition, forme, and order. CAPT. J SMITH, Wks., p. 662 (1884) bef. 1631 off did we grow, | To be two Chaosses: J. Donne, Poems, p. 35 (1669).

1641 This shadowed figure assoon as the vessell is taken from the fire, returnes to its ashes again and vanisheth away, becoming a Chaos, and confused matter: John French, Art Distill, Bk. v p. 127 (1657).

1697 but for Esop, that unfinish'd Lump, that Chaos of Humanity, I'll use him: VANBRUCH, Esop, two Wks., Vol. I. p. 259 (1776).

1885 The room was a small chaos of trunks and boxes:

L MALET, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk VII. ch iii p. 332

chaoua: Arab. See coffee.

chap(a): Anglo-Ind. See chop.

chapa, sb.: Sp.: a thin plate of metal; hence, a facet.

1582 Diamondes .. which have their chapas and pointes cleane: R. HAKLUYT, Divers Voyages, p. 165 (1850).

chaparoon(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See chaperon.

chapar(r)al, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. chaparral: a thicket of evergreen oak (chaparra); hence, an entangled thorny thicket.

1847 a man lost in a chaparral is by far worse off than one lost in the praine:
A. Wislienus, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 63 (1848). — The intermediate plain is for the greater part covered with chaparral: ib., p. 65. 18. you see that rock that's grown so bristly | With chaparral and tan: Bret Harte, *Hawk's Nest*.

chapattee: Anglo-Ind. See chupatty.

*chapeau, pl. chapeaux, sb.: Fr.: hat, hood, bonnet.

TCHAPGAUL, Dr. CHAPGAUL, 30.: Fr.: Hat, HOOU, BORNEC.

1523 shapeause: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, I. 431, p 756 (1812). 1662
In memory of which service he had given him, for the crest of his arms, a chapeau with wings, to denote the Mercuriousness of this messenger: FULLER, Worthies, Vol II. p. 154 (1840). 1826 rallied with unmerciful spirit the unfortunate Von Bernstoff for not having yet mounted the all-perfect chapeau: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. VII. ch. ii. p. 394 (1881). 1841 their respective chapeaux. have come from the atelier of Herbault: LADY BERSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. I. p 271. 1862 her own battered blowsy old chapeau, with its limp streamers: THACKERAY, Philap, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 127 (1887).

chapeau(x) bas, phr.: Fr.: hat(s) off.

abt. 1754 Time was, when Britons to the boxes came, | Quite spruce, and chapeau bas | address d each dame: Garrick, Epil. to Fielding's Good-Natured Man, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 90 (1806).

chapeau bras, more correctly chapeau de bras, phr.: Fr.: a hat which can be flattened and held under the arm (bras).

1776 While the other on which his camayeus appear | Holds a thing called a chapeau de bras at his ear: C. Anstey, Election Ball, Wks., p. 230 (1808). 1824 A chapeau bras and sword necessarily completed his equipment: Scott, Redgauntlet, Let v p 50 (1886). 1861 a court suit of violet silk, a dress sword, a chapeau bras, and his hair full dressed on one side: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., 11. p. 84 (1857).

chapeau de bergère, phr.: Fr.: shepherdess' hat.

1818 Mr Crawley's sister, with her chapeau de bergere in one hand, her watering pot in the other: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. 1 p 20

chapeau sous le bras, phr.: Fr.: hat under his arm.

1783 intended to begin a round of visits on foot, chapeau sous le bras: GIBBON, Life & Lett., p 303 (1869).

*chapelle ardente, phr.: Fr., lit. 'burning chapel': a chapel illuminated for lying-in-state.

bef. 1863 The coffin was carefully lowered between decks, and placed in the chapelle ardente which had been prepared at Toulon for its reception: THACKERAY, Sec. Fun of Napoleon, p 314 (1879). 1883 The coffin was conveyed in a first-class saloon carriage, turned for the time being into a chapelle ardente: Standard, Sept. 4, p. 5/6.

*chaperon, sb.: Fr.

 a hood, a covering for the head or head and shoulders. esp. part of the full dress of Knights of the Garter.

abt 1380 twee cotis or kirtls wip-outen hood and a girdil & a brech & a chaperon to pe girdel Wyclif (?), Rule of St. Francis, ch.n. in F D Matthew's Unprinted Eng Wks of Wyclif, p 40 (1380) 1470 your geer ys send to you, as Thomas Stampes sayth, savyng Mylsents geer and the shafeson [12]: Paston Letters, Vol 11 No. 656, p 416 (1874) 1593 A goodyl king in robes most richly dight, | The upper part like a Roman palliament, | Indeed a chaperon, for such it was: PEELE, Ord Garter, Wks., p 586/1 (1861). 1619 their Rebatoes, Chaparoones, Frouzes, Falses, Puffes, and Dresses: PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch. xxvi p 258. 1630 Smocks, headures, aprons, shadowes, shaparoons John Taylor, Wks., sig. D 5 v⁹/2. — Her Shapperoones, her Perriwigs and Tires: 16., sig. Kk 4 r⁰/1 1632 his head and face cover'd with a Chaperon, out of which ther are but two holes to look through: Howell, Lett., v. xliv. p. 48 (1645). p. 48 (1645).

1 a. See quotation.

1681 Chaperon. among Heralds it is that little Escotcheon which is fixed in the fore-head of the Horses that draw the Herse: Blount, Glossogr 1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words.

2. a man who escorts a woman; hence, fem. chaperoness, a woman who is taking care of a man.

[1622] my precious chaperoness, I trust thee the better for that Webster, Devil's Law Case, i. 2] 1767 I had the honour of being acquainted with her. and was her chaperon: Sterne, Letters, No. cxvi. Wks., p 783/1 (1839).

3. a married or aged woman who acts as an escort to a single woman. Sometimes partly Anglicised as chaperone (== "). Hence, chaperonage (a rare Eng. coinage), the care of a chaperon.

1754 I send this by the coach, with the last volume of Sir Charles Grandison for its chaperon Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 375 (1857). 1777 Will you like, when your daughters are to go about, to trust them to chaperons: 16, Vol. VI. p. 443. 1803 The person alluded to was a perfectly fit chaperon for any young lady to appear with in public: M Edgeworth, Betinda, Vol. I ch. p. 15 (1832). 1813 to whom I would have undertaken to be chaperon: -Patronage, Vol. I. p. 230 (1833). 1818 her chaperon was provided with a dress of the newest fashion: Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey, Vol. I p. 18. 1878 Her chaperon had not wished her to play: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 4. 1829 Under the unrivalled chaperonage of the countess they had played their popular parts without a single blunder. Lord Braconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. I. ch. ii. [L.] 1883 three unmarried ladies...going out to India under the chaperonage of one of the married ladies: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 114.

Vol. 11. ch. iv. p. 114. a protectress.

1828 LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. l. [L.]

5. female exhibitor in show houses (Latham).

chaperoness. See chaperon 2.

chapin, chapiney. See chopine 2.

chappar, sb.: Pers. fr. Turk. chāpmak,='to gallop': a swift courier.

1684 the King dispatch'd away certain *Chappars* or Courriers: J. P., Ti. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 205. — The Posts or *Shappars* are those that carry the Kings dispatches to the Governours of Provinces: ii., p. 233. 1788 *Chappar*, a courier of the king of Persia, who carries dispatches from court to the provinces and from the provinces to court: Chambers, *Cycl.*

chappow, sb.: Pers. chapu: a plundering expedition.

1828 many horid barbarities are committed on their chappows: Kuzzilbash, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 277. 1840 The Belbäs...every now and then amuse the neighbouring districts... with a chuppow, as the highlanders used to descend from their hills on the low lands: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 63. 1884 The Khan of Kuchan..sent out a chappow of a hundred horsemen to seize whatever corn, cattle, or horses they could find in the outlying Turcoman villages: EDM. O'Donovan, Merv, ch. xiv. p. 150 (New York).

chapudra: Anglo-Ind. See chabootra.

*char-à-banc, sb.: Fr.: wagonette, a light cart or open carriage generally with several benches for passengers facing the horses, and a box for the driver. See chaise-a-banc.

1816 one of the country carriages (a char-à-banc) Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol III p. 256 (1832) — the subsequent jolting of the char-à-banc: 10., p. 258 1822 a light sort of carriage, called char-à-banc, consisting of two flexible bars on four wheels, drawn by one horse, two or three people sit upon these bars sideways, and a driver in front: L Simond, Suntaerland, Vol I. p. 28. 1826 On my arrival at Como I immediately took a charabanc, and crossed by my arrival at Como I on the charabanc and crossed by 1883 a nice char-à-banc drawn by two spicy grey horses: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol II ch iv p. 102. Vol. 11 ch iv p 107.

charabe: Eng. fr. Arab. See carabe.

*character ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. caractère, or direct fr. Lat. character (Gk. χαρακτήρ): an impression, mark, sign, figure, letter, characteristic, peculiar nature, peculiar style. The form caracte (Fr. caracte) is early and obsolete.

I. impression, mark, figure.

I. impression, mark, figure.

abt 1325 Caracter thet is prente y-cliped, | Nys non of elnnge: W. DE SHOREHAM, p. 9 (Percy Soc., 1849). abt. 1400 And he shal make alle. for to have a caracter [v.l. carect, carecte] in the nith hond, or in her forhedis: Wycliffite Bibbe, Apocal., viu 16. 1597 A Cluese is a charecter set on a rule at the beginning of a verse: Th Morley, Mus., p. 3. 1598 and betweene euery twoo lynes is placed the Charactar of the Planet which hath the Dominion in that place: F. Wither, Tr Dariot's Astrolog, sig F 3 vo. 1640 As if a man should impresse any character, or stamp upon wax, paste, or any such like matter: H. Morle, Plal. Po., sig. B 8 vo (1647). 1652 to deduce a Genius down from heaven, and intice it by certain characters and figures: J Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 24 1652 Nor are these remarkable Signatures made and described by Chaunce, (for there is a certaine Providence which leades on all things to their end, and which makes nothing but to some purpose,) but are the Characters and Figures of those Starrs, by whom they are principally governed, and with these particular Stamps. E Ashmole, Theat. Chem. Brit., Annot, p. 464. 1657 our Characters engrav'd together upon the Tree of Bourgon: J D., Tr Lett of Voiture, No 15, Vol 1, p. 24.

2. a carved. written, or printed letter of an alphabet or

a carved, written, or printed letter of an alphabet or a syllabarium; one of an ordinary system of signs or figures representing numerals (as o, I, 2, 3; I, II, V, X, L, C, D, M).

representing numerals (as 0, 1, 2, 3; I, II, V, X, L, C, D, M).

1502 he ought to examen hym of all fals byleves, as of sorceryes of wrytynges, of caracters, of invocatyons of divelles, &c A C, Ordinarye of Christen Men, Pt. II. ch. v. sig k ii vo 1530 with what caracters so euer they be written: PAISGR, fol. v vo 1551 the true characters or fourmes of the Utopiane eletters: ROBINSON, Tr. More's Utopia, p 168 (1869) 1579 All Numbers may bee expressed by these Characters following: DIGGES, Stratiot, p. r 1600 they have a peculiar language, and letters or caracters to themselues: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 124 1601 Palamedes. added foure more in these characters following, O. Z. & X. HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk 7, ch. 56, Vol 1 p. 187. 1617 TII rather bear the brand of all that's past, | In capital characters upon my brow: Middleton, Fair Quar., v. r, Wks., Vol Iv. p. 258 (1885). abt. 1630 For sure so well instructed are my tears, | That they would fitly fall in order'd characters: Milton, Passion, 49 bef. 1637 While she sits reading by the glow-worm's light. The baneful schedule of her nocent charms, | And binding characters, through which she wounds | Her puppets, the sigilla of her witchcraft: B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii 2, Wks, p. 500/2 (1860). 1664 The Spectacles with which the Stars | He reads in smallest Characters: S. Butler, Hudbras, Pt. II. Cant. iii., p. 167.

a written alphabet or syllabarium.

1598 Marseilles, which is sayd to have bene inhabited first by the Greekes, and from them to have had the Greeke character: SPENS, State Irel., Wks, p 636/2 (1883) bef. 1616 It is in the Syrian Character: Beau. & Fl., Eld. Bro., i 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 404 (1711) 1642 Slavonique tongue, which.. hath this prerogative to have two Characters: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 56 (1869).

3 a. handwriting.

1605 You know the character [of a letter] to be your brother's: Shaks, $K.\ Lear$, i. 2, 66.

3 b. a cipher. See caraches.

1664 He hath given my lord a character, and will oblige my lord to correspond with him: PEPVS, Diary, July 15. [C.E.D.]

peculiar nature or condition.

1620 an old common objection, what need there could be of a Character, and spiritual grace, to exercise corporal Acts: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 686 (1676). 1640 Wherefore in our own souls we do possesse | Free forms and immateriall characters: H More, Song of Soul, III. ii. 36, p. 238 (1647). 1646 imprint a dangerous Character on such as arrive unto it: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. IV ch. xii. p. 279 (1686). 1667 less expressing | The character of that Dominion giv'n | O'er other Creatures: Milton, P. L. VIII. 545 p. 202 (1976). P. L., VIII. 545, p. 302 (1705).

- 4 a. feature, distinctive attribute.
- 4 b. moral and intellectual constitution.

1738 Those Natives who live high up the River, have a much better Character than they had formerly: F. Moore, Trav. Afr., p. 122. the Characters of Women: Pope, Mor. Ess., II. heading.
cation of his moral character: Warburton, Pope's Wks., Vol. I. p. vii. bef. 1744 Of 1757 a vindi-

5. a personage, an actor in a history or drama.

1681 Whimzies; or, a new cast of Characters: Clitus, Title. 1698 J. Collier, Eng. Stage, p. 200 [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1712 Homer has

CHARISMA

excelled all the Heroic Poets that ever wrote, in the Multitude and Variety of his Characters: Spectator, No 273, Jan. 12, p. 391/1 (Morley) *1875 a catholic and generous character: Cardiff Times, June 26 [St]

5 a. a part assigned to an actor in a drama, a rôle; also, metaph. In phrases, in character, = 'appropriate', out of character,='inappropriate'.

bef. 1732 The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his character by suitable actions. ATTERBURY. [T.]

6. reputation, esp. for chastity (of females).

1614 His lady says she shall lose her character: J Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol. 1. p. 293 (1848). 1815 They were...a family whom Emma knew well by character: J AUSTEN, Emma, Vol. 1. ch iii p. 18 (1833) *1875 whose character for probity and for business capacity. Times, May 29.

7. description.

1540 The first Figure of the partes of women, with the declaration and caracters of the same: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk 1. ch. xv. p. 68 (1613) bef. 1733 both Sides cannot be in the right, but the late Earl of Middleton's Character may fit them, which is honest Men and Knaves: R. NORTH, Examen, p iii.

7 a. a short literary sketch of a type of human temperament and manners, in the style of Theophrastus.

1628 Micro-cosmographie, or, A Peece of the world discovered; in Essayes and Characters: J. Earle, Title
Essays: Pope, Dunciad, II. 361.

1729 show'rs of Sermons, Characters,

7 b. outward impress of inward qualities.

1601 yet of thee | I will beleeue thou hast a minde that suites | With this thy faire and outward charracter. Shaks, Tev Nt, i 2, 51 1607 What harme can your besome Conspectuities gleane out of this Charracter. — Corzol., ii. x, 71. — I paint him in the Character tb, v 4, 28.

8. written testimonial given to a servant in quest of employment.

1853 Lady Spratt. .had taken a discharged servant of Mrs Leslie's without applying for the character: Lord Lytton, My Novel, Bk. viii. ch. v. [C. E. D.]

*charade, sb.: Fr.: a puzzle in which a word which is to be guessed, and each syllable thereof (which itself constitutes a word), is described in a more or less oracular manner; sometimes the puzzle constitutes a dramatic representation, the descriptions of the word to be guessed being indicated in dramatic scenes or tableaux vivants.

1778 [He] fineers...rebus's and charades with chips of poetry: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 54 (1858) 1778 But turned to flat, unmeaning bards, In sonnets, riddles, and Chararás: C. Anstev, Envy, Wks., p. 244 (1868). 1786 And all her "little senate" own | She made the best charade in town: H. More, Florio. 600, p. 39 1815 What a pity that I must not write this beautiful charade into my book: J Austen, Emma, Vol. I. ch ix p. 68 (1833). 1863 The latter was playing a part in a charade to the admiration of all present: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 181.

charag, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. kharāj: caratch (q. v.).

1738 Charag, the tribute which Christians and Jews pay to the grand signior, of ten, twelve or fifteen francs per ann.: Chambers, Cycl.

charapa, sb.; charapella, sb.: Amer. Sp. See quot.

1851 we found a smaller kind of turtle called Charapella better and more nder than the large turtle which is called Charapa: HERNDON, Amazon, Vol. 1. p. 198 (1854)

charat: Eng. fr. Fr. See carat.

charatsch: Eng. fr. Turk. See caratch.

*chargé d'affaires, phr.: Fr., lit. 'charged with affairs': an official representative of a foreign country of a lower grade than an ambassador and a minister; the officer in charge of the embassy in the absence of the ambassador or minister.

1768 Keith is rather inclined to go to Turin, as Chargé d'Affaires: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 196, p. 532 (1774). 1783 In conversation yesterday with M. d'Asp, the charge des affaires of Sweden: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. VIII p. 130 (1853). 1806 our author returned to Turin, and again resumed the functions of charge d'affaires: Edin. Rev., Vol. 8, p. 352. 1816 had the advice of the British charge d'affaires been followed...they had been deposited in the King's storehouse at Gibraltar: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 218.

charisma, sb.: Gk. χάρισμα: grace, a free gift of God's

1655 Deliverance and health is a gift, Charisma a free gift: Sibbes, Wks., Vol. III. p. 191 (1862). 1882—3 The charisma of prophecy was not limited to these individuals. It was found in the congregations of the apostolic times everywhere: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. III. p. 1940.

*charivari(s), sb.: Fr., "A publicke defamation, or traducing of; a foule noise made, blacke Santus rung, to the shame, and disgrace of another" (Cotgr.): a noisy demonstration of disapproval or detestation, hooting. The title of a comic journal of Paris, whence 'Punch' is styled The London Charivari.

1681 Charwary (Fr charwars) publick defamation, or traducing of another: BLOUNT, Glossogr 1847 We played a charwari with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons C BRONTE, Fane Eyre, ch. xvii [Davies] 1848 the mob had given a charwari to Prince Lichstenstein, because he had given shelter to Prince Metternich. H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 259.

charkana, sb.: cf. Sp. charcanas, = 'stuff made of silk and cotton': a kind of E. Indian piece-goods.

1813 Charconnaes: W. Milburn, Orient, Comm, II. 221. [Yule, s v Piecegoods] 1886 Checkered muslins, or charkana, are chiefly made at Dacca, Nagpur, Arni, and Nellore: Offic. Catal of Ind. Exhib, p 16

*charlatan ($\angle = =$, ch- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. charlatan, or It. ciarlatano: a mountebank, empiric, quack; hence, an impostor, a humbug.

impostor, a humbug.

1601 Their very Lay-brothers, Cursitors, Charlatagni [sic] and Apparators, must be all said to be rare men A. C. Answ to Let of a Jesuited Gent., p. 110. 1605 these ground Cuarlitani, that spread their cloaks on the pauement, as if they meant to do feates of actiuitie. B Jonson, Volp, iii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616) 1611 Who, to refresh his graver Muse, did often walk per spasso | Sometimes to heare the Ciarlatans, and sometimes to the Cusso: R. Richmond, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. f 6 ×9 (1776) 1646 Saltimbancoes, Quacksalvers, and Charlatans, aceive them in lower degrees: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk 1. ch. ni p 9 (1686). 1670 Here also they have every night in Summer, a world of Montebanks, Cuarlatani, and such stuff, who, together with their druggs and remedies, strive to please the People with their little Comedies, Popet-plays, Songs: R Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 248 (1668). 1679 Chiarlatans can do no good, | Until th' are mounted in a Crowd: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 135. 1710 Ordinary quacks and charlatans: Addison, Tatler, Oct 21, Wks., Vol II. p. 179 (1854). 1738 Charlatan or Charletan, an empiric, or quack, who retails his medecines on a public stage: Chambers, Cycl. 1751 he was an Italian Charlatan: SMOLLETT, Per. Pickle, Vol I. ch. xxxiv. [R] 1762 The physicians here are the errantest charlatans in Europe, or the most ignorant of all pretending fools: STERNE, Letters, No xxxiii. Wks., p. 753/2 (1839) 1809 many things are taught, even here, which can be of no service in life, and only serve to make young pedants and charlatans: MATV, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ. Let. xxiv. Pinkerton, Vol VI. p. 85. 1809 Those men were in fact the Charlatans of anient philosophy: Edin. Rev., Vol. 14, p. 193. 1883 He attacked the charlatanerie. Sch.: Fr.: quackery, humbug: partly Angli-

charlatanerie, sb.: Fr.: quackery, humbug; partly Anglicised as charlatanery, charlatanry.

cised as charlatanery, charlatanry.

1654 Endearments addressed to the exterior of women by the charlatanery of the world: W. Montague, Devout Ess., Pt. II. p. 111. [T.] 1681 Charlatanery: Blount, Glossogr. 1696 Charlatanerie, (French) a couzening, cheating or cogging A Cuttle, an artificial perswasion of any thing that is prejudicial to him that hears it: Phillips, World of Words 1785 The profession of author is trifling; but, when any charlatanerie is super-added, it is a contemptible one: How Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 554 (1888). 1803 an amusing instance of that universal charlatanerie: Edin Rev., Vol. 3, p. 22. 1828 You see there the same empyricism, the same charlatanerie that we see here: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 1131. 1834 he thundered out his invectives against the charlatanerie of the Apostles and Fathers and the brutal ignorance of the early Christian converts: Greville Memoirs, Vol. III. ch. xxiv. p. 135 (1874). 1886 In the historical department charlatanry is still permitted to reign: Athenaum, Oct. 2, p. 423/3.

*charlatanism ($\underline{\#}===$, ch- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. charlatanisme: quackery, humbug.

1838 The want of all those decent charlatanisms which men of every profession are almost necessitated to employ: LORD LYTTON, Paul Clifford, p. 238 (1848)

charlotte (#=), sb: Eng. fr. Fr. charlotte: a dish consisting of apple preserve baked in a case of buttered bread, or with a crust of breadcrumbs and butter.

1816 J. SIMPSON, Cookery, p. 122.

Charlotte Russe, phr.: Fr., lit. 'Russian Charlotte': a dish consisting of a sort of custard, served in an edible mould of a kind of sponge-cake.

1847 They soon play'd the deuce With a large Charlotte Russe: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p 447 (1865).

charmante, adj. fem.: Fr.: charming.

1820 the charmante Henrietta: Mrs. Opie, Tales, Vol. III. p. 208. 1854 How is the charmante Miss Clara? Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 329 (1879).

charneco, charnico, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. charneca: a sweet wine made near Lisbon.

1593 here Neighbour, here's a Cuppe of Charneco: SHAKS., II Hen. VI., ii. 3, 63. 1604 swallow down six gallons of Charnico: MIDDLETON, Black Bk., Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 38 (1885). 1616 Rich Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., Times' Whistle, v. 1916, p. 62 (1871). 1630 Petersemea or head strong Charnico, Sherry, nor Rob-e-Dauy here could flow: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2nd Fff 4 ro/x.

Charon: Gk. Χάρων: name of the mythical ferryman who conducted the souls of the dead across the river Styx to the Infernal Regions.

Internal Regions.

1582 As life were spent he waiteth Charons boate: T. WATSON, Pass. Cent, p 36 (1870) — Carons boate: ib, p. 47. 1583 to ferrie the bodies and soules of Christians as it were in Charons Boate, ouer the Sea of the world to the Stignan floud of Hell: STUBBES, Anat. Ab, fol 122 vo. bef. 1586 How often doe the Phisitians lye, when they auer things, good for sicknesses, which afterwards send Charon a great nomber of soules drowned in a potion. SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p 52 (1868) 1590 Millions of souls sit on the banks of Styx, Waiting the back-return of Charon's boat: MARLOWE, I Tamburl, v 2 (1592), p. 37/1 (1858) 1616 But perhaps being olde, One foote already within Charons bote: R C., Times Whitsle, v. 2267, p. 72 (1871) 1733 And as they sall in Charon's boat, Contrive to bribe the judge's vote. SWIFT, Wks., p. 603/2 (1869) 1783 Had they been hurried into Charon's hoy at once, they could not be more surprised at the higglede-piggledyhood that they would meet there: Hor. WAL-POLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 360 (1858).

charpie, sb.: Fr.: lint for dressing wounds, obtained by scraping linen.

*charpoy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chārpāī: a common Indian bedstead.

1872 under the punkah, is a bed, the *charpoy* of the country Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 111. 1883 a 'charpoy', or strong frame of wood: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 170 1884 the body was carried on a charpoy, under a cloth: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 67.

*charqui, sb.: ? Peru.: jerked beef, beef cut into thin strips and dried in the sun. Called biltong (q. v.) in Africa.

1604 Of the flesh of these sheepe they make charqui, or dried flesh, the which will last very long, whereof they make great accompt: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist' W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 290 (1880). 1811 In this state, the flesh of the smaller animals, such as Sheep, Llamas, &c. is called charque by the Spaniards, and charqui by the Peruvians, distinct from the word chalona: W. WALTON, Peruvian Sheep, p. 39. 1826 my arms filled with hard sea biscuits, some dried beef (charque) with one hand full of salt, and in the other red Chili pepper: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 161. 1851 The laborers eat chalona (or dried mutton), charqui (or jerked beef), yucca, cancha, sweet potatoes and beans: HERNDON, Amazon, Vol. I. p. 83 (1854).

charract: Eng. fr. Fr. See carat.

charrette, sb.: Fr.: cart.

1828 Two huge charrettes, with seven or eight horses each, were just returning from labour: Engl in France, Vol. II. p 172.

charte blanche, phr.: Fr.: carte blanche (q. v.).

1711 they beat the Chamade, and sent us Charte Blanche: Spectator, No. 165, Sept 8, p 242/z (Morley). 1712 I threw her a Charte Blanche, as our News Papers call it, desiring her to write upon it her own Terms: 10., No. 299, Feb 12, p. 430/z.

chartel: Eng. fr. Fr. See cartel.

chartophylacium, pl. -ia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χαρτοφυλάκιον: a case or repository for papers.

1703 that work would astonish you did you see the bundles and packets. in my chartaphylacia here: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III p. 392 (1872).

*chartreuse, sb.: Fr.: a kind of liqueur manufactured by the Carthusian monks of La Grande Chartreuse, 'the great Carthusian monastery', near Grenoble; also, in Cookery, an ornamental dish of vegetables cooked in a mould. In London, the proper name 'Charterhouse' is a corruption of Chartreuse.

1816 A Chartreuse. Line a plain mould with bacon, cut turnip and carrot .. scoop the turnips and carrots with chartreuse scoops: J. Simpson, Cookery,

chartreux: Fr.: Carthusian, a Carthusian monk, a Carthusian monastery.

1603 King. What was that Hopkins? Surv. Sir, a Chartreux friar, his confessor: Shaks, Hen. VIII., i. 2, 152. 1686 Phillips, World of Words. bef. 1744 Like some lone Chartreux stands the good old Hall, | Silence without, and fasts within the wall: Pope, Mor. Essays, III. 187.

*Charybdis: Lat. fr. Gk. Χάρυβδις: a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily opposite the rocks Scylla on the Italian side, in the strait of Messina. Charybdis and Scylla (q, v)represent alternative dangers. Charybdis is occasionally used in the sense of a whirlpool.

Used in the sense of a Whitipool.

1567 Tottel's Miss., p. 241 (1870). bef. 1568 If Scylla drowne him not, Carybdis may fortune swalow him: Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 128 (1884) 1578 I haue wholly abstained my penne: least, shunnyng Charibdis, I should fall into Scylla headlong: J Banister, Hist. Man, sig. B iv. bef. 1592 So shall we soon eschew Charybdis' lake | And headlong fall to Scylla's greedy gulf: Greene, Albhansus, iii. p. 2361 (1861). 1594 my only pilote to gyde me safelie betuixt thir Charibdis and Silla: Lett. of Elis. & Jan, p. 102 (Camd. Soc., 1849). 1596 Shaks., Merch. of Ven., iii. 5, 10. 1611 The boyling of Charybdis; the seas wildnesse: B. Jonson, Cat., iii. 3, Wss., p. 722 (1616). 1615 I rather conjecture that within these streights there haue bin divers Charybdises occasioned by the recoiling streames: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 247

(1632) 1630 But we supposing all was safe and well, | In shunning Sylla, on Caribāts fell· John Tanlor, Wkr, sig Aa 6 relt. 1637 Scylla wept. And fell Charybdis murmur'd soft applause. Milton, Comus, 259 1638 divers men have fallen into Scylla, with going too far from Charybdis; be sure therefore, you keep close to Charybdis. Chillingworth, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 441 (1820) 1665 that Night we sailed merrily by the Mascarenas, a Charybdis in 21 degrees, var 73 and 77 minutes: Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p. 24 (1677). 1819 Whether I gained by the last change, or only fell from Charybdis upon Scylla. T. Hope, Anast, Vol. 1 ch. i. p. 25 (1820) 1886 While escaping the evident Scylla of monotony, he is caught in the subtler Charybdis—involution and elaboration of style: Atheneum, Aug. 21, p. 234/3

chasma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. χάσμα: a gap, an abyss, a great rent in the earth. Anglicised as chasm, according to Trench not until after the Lat. form had been long in use. Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Vol. I. p. 37, 1601. The form chawm, = 'hiatus', is prob. for chawn, influenced by chasma.

1664 that hideous and unproportionate Chassna betwit the Predictions in the eleventh Chapter of Daniel and the twelfth is in this way filled up with matters of weighty concernment: H. More, Myst of Iniquety, Bk. II. ch. x. § 8, p. 307 [C E. D] 1681 we see here is a mighty chassna, a great gulf between these two. Th. Goodwin, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1 p. 68

chasse¹, chassi, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. châssis, "A frame of wood for a window" (Cotgr.): a window-sash. The further corruption to sash shows that the ch- of chasse was pronounced sh-. Sash occurs early in 18 c. Chassis is fully Anglicised as chase by printers.

1664 when. housed Trees grow tainted with Mustiness, make Fire in your Stove, and open all the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon Then closing the Double-shuts (or Chasses rather) continue a gentle Heat: Evelyn, Kal Hort, p. 224 (1729) 1689 If either the wind or the sun be troublesome, there are both Shutters and Chassies to keep them out: R. L'Estrange, Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu, p 108.

*chasse2, sb.: Fr.: hunt, chase.

1823 much more resembled a grand chasse of Louis Quatorze than of a poor king of Scotland: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p 30 (1886). 1840 there is a fine palace, park, and chasse, belonging to the Emperor: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xix. p 471. 1883 the panther. was a fine large specimen of his race, and his beautifully spotted skin fell to the share of Stevens, as the organiser of the chasse: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 155

chasse³, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chassé (q. v.): a step in dancing.

1883 chassé, chasse, a step in dancing: Cassell's Dict. Fr. and Eng.

chassé, sb.: Fr.: a kind of dance-step in which one foot follows the other; used in the galop, &c. Also used as a vb. in English.

1818 invariably chasséed to the right when he should have gone to the left: MRS OPIE, New Tales, Vol. II. p. 85
1826 Our feelings would not be outraged by a husband chassezing forward to murder his wife: LORD BEACONSTIELD, Vzv. Crey, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 425 (1881).
1828 there was nothing vicious about him, it was only a chassée: Harrovian, p. 141.
1842 Dressed, drank, and fought, and chassée with the best of them: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 209

châsse, sb.: Fr.: reliquary, shrine.

1670 her Body in a gilt Chasse, and divers other rich things: Lassels, Voy. Ital, Pt. 1 p 35 (1698). 1696 and placed it [i.e. the glass] in a rich chasse of silver gilt: Earl of Perth, Lett., p. 100 (Cand. Soc., 1845) 1886 In his workshop are various sculptures, including the bas-reliefs for the font at Siena ..and a châsse in bronze: Athenæum, Sept. 4, p. 310/3.

chasse-café, sb.: Fr., lit. 'chase-coffee': a glass of liqueur or neat spirit taken after coffee; often called simply a chasse.

1803 She ordered coffee, and afterward chasse-café: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 66 (1832). 1823 La Jeunesse brought...chasse-caffé from Martinique, on a small waiter: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 33 (1886).

chassé-croisé, sô.: Fr.: a kind of dance movement in which partners keep changing places.

1883 His drama is a perpetual chassé-crossé at the edge of a precipice: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 505/1. 1886 The waves were dancing a kind of cotillon, now up, now down. When he arrived alongside, the Espiègle and the galley were performing a sort of vertical chassé-crossé: Athenaum, Apr. 17, p. 516/1.

chasselas, sb.: Fr.: name of a sort of grape (Johnson).

chasse-marée, sb.: Fr., 'chase-tide': fish-cart, lugger.

1763 The best part of the fish caught on this coast is sent post to Paris, in chasse-marines [sic]: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 270 (1817). 1865 being run down in the darkness by the chasse-maries and other vessels that came to or past the port of Toulon: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. III. ch. xvii. p. 273. 1886 The dark sails of a chasse-marie are seen as she comes rushing blindly for her home between the pierheads: Athenæum, May 29, p. 722/1.

*chassepot, sb.: Fr.: the breach-loading central fire rifle of the French army, named after the inventor, A. A. Chassepot. It was brought out in 1867 to surpass the Prussian needle-gun, and subsequently improved.

1870 now and then I hear the waspish song of a chassepot bullet: Daily News, Dec. 27.

chasser, vb. (past part. chassé): Fr.: to expel, dismiss. Orig. meaning 'to hunt', 'to chase'.

1769 Lady Harrington has chasséd Sir P. Lambe, notwithstanding he said he would give Lady Henrietta mint sauce: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p 263 (1882)

*chasseur. sb.: Fr., lit. 'hunter'.

a hunter.

1814 it is believed that a Chasseur after his death always appears to the person who is most dear to him: Alpine Sketches, ch. iv p 94.

one of a body of superior light infantry in the French army. The use of the term has been extended to other

1760 the chasseurs and two battalions of grenadiers: New Mil Dict., sig. 3 M r ro/2. 1787 A regiment of chasseurs, and one of light infantry: Gent. Mag., p. 1014/2 1789 These troops, together with a corps of about 250 free negroes and another small corps of chasseurs: J. Morre, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. I. p. 754 (1796). 1818 the singular and elegant costume of an Austrian chasseur: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch iv. p. 209 (1819). 1822 He found a number of Chasseurs, all scatter'd | By the resistance of the chase they batter'd: Byron, Don Yuan, VIII XXXVII. 1844 4 regiments of chasseurs: W. Siborne, Waterloo, Vol. I. ch iii. p. 44.

an attendant dressed in military style.

1765 [a large wolf in the Queen of France's antechamber] covered with a cloth, which two chasseurs lifted up: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV p. 475 (1857) 1850 her enormous chasseur behind her bearing her shawl: THACKE-RAV, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 200 (1879). 1878 the Emperor motioned the coachman to stop, and spoke to the Chasseur, who left the box and pursued the would-be assassin Lloyd's Wkly., May 10, p 8/1. [St.] 1886 There were three tall footmen and a chasseur in rich liveries, with sword, canes, and bags: R. HEATH, in Mag. of Art, Dec., p. 51/2.

*château, pl. châteaux, sb.: Fr.: castle, country-mansion.

The Interior of my château this evening: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III.

1756 I. Treturn to my château this evening: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III.

1759 Whence is it that the few remaining chateaus amongst them [the French] are so dismantled...? Sterne, Trist. Shand., I. xviii. Wks., D. 40 (1839).

1788 a chateau of a considerable German nobleman: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. D. vov. (1857).

1793 Dear architect of fine chateaux in air: Cowper, To W. Hazley [C. E. D.]

1811 his lordship's chateau, which her fortune had secured from the gripe of a mortgage: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. I. D. 72 (2nd Ed.).

1818 The castle of Le bois dormant faintly images the quietude of our provincial chateau: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. ip. 34 (1819).

1822 Several large houses, or modern châteaux...display their wide and shallow fronts full of windows: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 5.

1826 shall I pass my life a moping misanthrope in an old château? Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 19 (1881).

1840 châlets and châteaux, | Towns, villages, hamlets: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 138 (1865).

*1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

*château en Espagne, phr.: Fr., 'a castle in Spain': a castle in the air, a feigned or imagined fortune.

1845 The scheme ended in nothing, like so many other loans, &c.—Chateaux en Espagne: Forn, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 291. — Those who go there will, as in many other châteaux en Espagne, have all these illusions dispelled: ib., p. 394. 1862 It was, however, an Irish fortune, and, like a Spanish château, its loss is more a question of feeling than of fact: C. Lever, Daltons, p. 167

Château Margaux: Fr.: name of one of the best brands of claret or red Bordelais wine.

1754 the wine was the very same which they had all approved of the day before, and .was true Chateau Margoux: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No. 91, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 154 (1777). 1847 Chambertin, Château Margaux, La Rose, and Lafitte: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 398 (1865).

châtelain, sb. masc.: Fr.: lord of a manor, castellan. Old Fr. chastelain occurs in various forms in English of 14 c.-17 C.

[1592 The Chattelon of Dampost: W. Wyrley, Armorie, p. 51. 1617 The Spanish troopes were comanded by Don Sancho de Luna, the Chastelayne of the cittadell att Milan: G. L. Carew, Lett., p. 87 (Camd. Soc., 1860.)] 1783 Still I was a very uncourteous châtelain. Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. vill. p. 388 (1858). 1845 The Cid was the personification of the genuine character of these ancient chatelains of Christendom: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 720.

*châtelaine, sb. fem.: Fr.

lady of a manor, mistress of a mansion.

1886 you would be the very ideal of a charming châtelaine: J. McCarthy & Mrs. Campbell-Praed, Rt. Hon., Vol. 1. ch v. p. 83.

2. an article fitted with short chains for suspending keys, scissors, and any small objects of use or ornament, intended to be fastened to a woman's waist-belt.

1850 The lower part of the body [i.e. of the dress]...is round and stiffened, from which descends a chatelaine, formed by a wreath of plumetis: Harper's Mag., Vol. II. p. 720.

1871 the women wear a large bunch of charms, as a sort of châtelaine, suspended beneath their clothes round the waist: SIR S. W. BAKER, Nile Tributaries, ch. vi. p. 85.

1877 with the pencil attached to her chatelaine, wrote the fatal words: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. xiii. p. 126 (1884)

chatna: Anglo-Ind. See chutnee.

*chaton, sô.: Fr.: "The Beazill, Collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c, wherein the stone is set" (Cotgr.).

1578 A peril sett; four small diamints sett in ane pece. A chaton without a stane: *Inventories*, anno 1578, p 265 [C E. D]

chatoyant, adj: Fr.: shot (of color), reflecting different colors according to the angle at which the light falls, and so varying in color.

1883 chatoyant, chatoyant, shot (of colours—des couleurs): Cassell's Dict. Fr. and Eng.

chatty, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil shāṭi: a globular earthen pot.

1781 drank his health in a chatty of sherbet: In Lord Lindsay's Lives of Lindsays, III. 285 (1849) [Yule] 1800 broke the chatties of those bringing milk: Wellington, Dist, Vol. 1. p. 76 (1844). 1829 The chatties in which the women carry water are globular earthen vessels, with a bell-mouth at top: Col. Mountain, Mem., 97 [Yule] 1886 the painted pottery of Kandy consisting principally of chatties and plaques. Art Journal, Exhib Suppl., p 18/1.

chaubac: Anglo-Ind. See chawbuck.

chaud-medley (ch- as sh-), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. See quotation,

1768 the word *chance-medley*, or (as some rather choose to write it), *chand-medley*, the former of which in its etymology signifies a casual affray, the latter an affray in the heat of blood or passion: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiv. [C. E D.]

chaumière, sb.: Fr.: a thatched cottage.

1801 It would be a great pleasure to the farmer of Stonyfield to take you by the hand in his little chaumere: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. IX p 583 (1854). 1854 The easy young nobleman had passed many a year of his life in all sorts of wild company. The chaumière knew him, and the balls of Parisian actresses, the coulisses of the opera at home and abroad: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol I. ch. xxxiii, p 380 (1879)

chaumontelle, sb.: Fr.: name of a variety of pear (Johnson).

chauri: Anglo-Ind. See chowry.

chaus(e): Turk. See chiaus.

chaussé, pl. chaussés; fem. chaussée, pl. chaussées, past part. pass.: Fr.: shod.

1862 for where were feet more beautifully chaussés? Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. vii p. 100 (1887).

*chaussée, sb.: Fr.: causeway, causey (fr. Old Fr. caussée), highway.

1809 This order is kept up through the wood and on the chausée in the suburb, till you come to the city, and some cuirassieres ride to and fro with drawn sabres: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trazv. Germ., Let. xxvii Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 05. 1818 If the march from thence to the chausée is difficult for a large body of men, it might be made at different periods of the day by the troops, as they should be required for the reliefs in the trenches: Wellington, Disch., Vol. x. p. 541 (1838). 1840 From hence a chaussée leads across to Pest: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II Let. xix. p. 466. 1844 As he approached the chausée, the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 2nd Elbe-landwehr... advanced to his support: W. Sibonne, Waterloo, Vol. I ch. vi. p 214. 1855 Prussia had no chaussée till 1787: Lewes, Goethe, I. i. p. 319.

*chaussure, sb.: Fr.: shoes, boots, equipment for the feet.

1841 no risk is incurred of encountering aught offensive to the olfactory nerves, or injurious to the *chaussure*: Lady Blessington, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1, p. 2. 1848 "I delight in Hessian boots," said Rebecca. Jos Sedley, who admired his own legs prodigiously, and always wore this ornamental *chaussure*, was extremely pleased at this remark: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. 1, ch. iv. p. 32 (1879) 1854 but what is Mrs Newcome's foot compared with that sweet little chaussure which Miss Baughton exhibits and withdraws:

— Newcomes, Vol. 1, ch. xix, p. 210 (1879). 1865 no chaussure more bewitching than the slipper...into which he foot she held out to the fire to warm was slipped: Ouida, Strathmere, Vol. 1, ch. vii. p. 173.

chautare: Anglo-Ind. See chowter.

*Chanvin: Fr.: name of the principal character in Scribe's Soldat Laboreur, one of the first Napoleon's veterans, characterised by absolute adoration of his chief. Chauvins of a similar type are found as characters in other French plays. Representative of excessive desire for national aggrandisement, or of boastful and aggressive display of patriotism. Hence, Chauvinism, Chauvinist(ic).

1882 the Chauvins (Anglice, Jingoes), who are endeavouring to loosen the ties of amity from which France and England have derived such valuable advantage: Standard, Dec 16, p. 5.

1878 The country which has since been the birthplace of Chauvinism, put away national pride almost with passion:

J. C. MORISON, Gibbon, ch. vii. p. 100.

1883 It is at the mercy of Chauvinist speculators: Standard, Sept. 8, p. 4/7.

1886 [These] considerations...are not advanced in anything like a chauvinistic spirit: Athenaum, Oct. 9, p. 470/3.

1888 The realistic sketch of Mr. Macarthy Grice, an American chauvinist, makes 'The Modern Warning' amusing: ib., Nov. 17, p. 660/1.

chaw: Chin. See tea.

chawadi: Telugu. See choultry.

chawbuck, **chawbook**, *sb.* and vb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. $ch\bar{a}buk$, = 'horse-whip': a large whip; to flog with a large whip, to flog generally.

1665 he was disrobed of his bravery, & being clad in rags was chabuck't upon the soles of his feet with rattans' Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 90 (1677)—with a cane they chabucht him upon the soles of his feet: ib., p. 287. 1673 Upon any suspicion of default he has a Black Guard that by a Chawbuck a great Whip, extoris Confession: Fryer, E. India, 98 (1698) [Yule] 1756 threatened their Vaquills vith the Chaubac: In J. Long's Selections, 79 (Calcutta, 1869). [ib.] 1817 ready to prescribe his favourite regimen of the Chabuk for every man, woman, or child who dared to think otherwise: T. Moore. Lalla Rookh. [ib]

chawn: Pers. See khan.

chaya, choya, shaya, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil shāya. the root of the plant Oldenlandia umbellata (Nat. Order Cinchonaceae), which yields a fine red dye, sometimes called Indian Madder. [Yule]

1588 they layd great store of red yarne, of bombast died with a roote which they call Saia: In R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. II i. p. 237 (1599) 1665 They paint their nails and hands with Alcanna or Chaa-powder into a red or tawns colour: Six Th. HERBERT, Trav., p. 297 (1677). 1727 The Islands of Diu [near Masulipatam] produce the famous Dys called Shaii. It is a Shrub growing in Grounds that are overflown with the Spring tides: A HAMILTON, East Indies, 1. 370. [Yule] 1860 choya-roots, a substitute for Madder, collected at Manaar. for transmission to Surat: E. TENNENT, Ceylon, II. 54 [1b.]

chazza. See quotation.

1599 the money of Maiacca, the least money currant is of tinne stamped with the armes of Portugall, and 12 of these make a Chauca. The Chauca 15 also of tinne with the said armes, and 2 of these make a challaime: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 11 i. p. 276.

chê, sb.: Chin.: a musical instrument consisting of a board and twenty-five strings of silk, each with a separate bridge.

1797 The che is about nine feet in length, has 25 strings: Encyc. Brit., s.v. China.
1885 the other instrument which gives the Sound of Silk ...which is called the Chê, used to have 50 strings: J. F. ROWBOTHAM, Hist. Mus., Vol. 1 p. 292.

*che sara sara, phr.: It.: what will be, will be.

bef. 1590 What doctrine call you this, Che sera, sera, | What will be, shall be? Divinity, adieu! (1604) MARLOWE, Faustus, p. 80/1 (Dyce).

chebec(k): Fr. See xebec.

Chebeck, Chebacco, the proper name of an American coast-town, applied to a kind of boat used in Newfoundland fisheries.

1786 But the Chebecks. are moreover so badly armed and maneuvered that assistance from without would be most to be feared: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol 1. p. 108 (1832).

checaya. See kehaya.

check, cheek: Anglo-Ind. See chick.

checkin: Eng. fr. Fr. or It. See sequin.

Chedreux, a kind of wig, named after a Frenchman.

1675 How fits my Chedreux? DRYDEN, Kind Keeper, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 116 (1701). 1691 A.. cherdreux Perwig: Satyr agst. French, p. 6. 1694 his Chedreux Periwig is not of a coal black: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 14/1.

cheelah, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: novice, student.

1885 King Theebaw as a devout Cheelah, with Colonel Olcott for his learned and gallant Gooroo, or "coach" as he is called in the English universities: Daily News, Feb. 14, p. 5/2.

*cheese, sb.: English slang: anything good, first-rate in quality, thoroughly satisfactory. Col. Yule suggests that the word is Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. and Hind. chīz,='thing', "the real chīz" being used instead of "the real thing". Davies, however, says there is "an old proverb 'After cheese comes nothing'—cheese being the crown and completion of dinner".

abt. 1850 "You look like a prince in it, Mr. Lint," pretty Rachel said, coaxing him with her beady black eyes. "It is the cheese," replied Mr. Lint-Thackeray, Codlingsby. [Davies]

*cheeta(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chītā, fr. Skt. chi-traka: the hunting leopard of India, a species of ounce (Felis jubata).

1797 The Jubata, or Hunting Leopard... This species is called in India, Chittah: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Felis, p. 194/1. 1840 The chetah has been, until of late years, very imperfectly known in Europe: Whitelaw, Goldsmith's Nat. Hist., Vol. 1, 378/2 note. 1870 this graceful creature [an actress], so exquisite in form was mindless and soulless as any beautiful cheetah gamboling under Indian suns: Outda, Tricotrin, ch. xiviii. p. 480.

*chef, sb.: Fr.: head, chief, esp. head cook, chef de

1826. What sort of a genius is your Lordship's chêf: Lord Beaconsfield, 1 iv. Grey, Bk. 11. ch. ii p 27 (1881). 1850. Chef of the bouche of Sir Clavering Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 235 (1879). 1860. [See claquatur]. 1865 pondering on a new flavour for a salmi of woodcocks that he should have tried by his chef the first day of the season. Outda, Strathnure, Vol. 1 ch. x. p. 168. 1880 its chef had a way of stewing whelks that was considered perfection: J Payn, Confident Agent, ch. xiv. p. 102

chef d'attaque, phr.: Fr., 'chief of attack': Mus.: leading player in an orchestra, generally the 'first violin', leader of a chorus.

1883 The conductor finds perhaps that his chefs d'attaque. have never been at a single rehearsal: Sat. Rev., Vol 56, p 532/2.

chef d'école, phr.: Fr.: leader of a school, founder of a special style of art.

1840 Is this the way in which a chef d'école condescends to send forth a picture to the public? Thackeray, Misc Essays, p. 192 (1885) 1854 Your splendid chef d'école, a Rubens or a Horace Vernet, may sit with a secretary reading to him. — Newcomes, Vol. II. ch 1 p. 2 (1879). 1886 We shall need to narrowly examine this reputation of a chef d'école whose powerful influence is felt even now: Athenæunt, Jan 2, p. 10/2.

*chef d'œuvre, pl. chefs d'œuvre, phr.: Fr.: "A Maisterpeece, or Maisters peece; any principall peece of worke, or of workemanship" (Cotgr.).

of workemanship" (Cotgr.).

1619 Sir Henry Saville ...makes account to go this next week to Oxford, and there to make up an election at Merton College, as his chef d'awvre, and last work: J CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas I, Vol. 11 p. 182 (1848).

1623 Sir Thomas Roe hath taken great pains, and thought he had done a chef d'awvre, in concluding a truce or peace for our merchants. th., p 4: 1733 if the King had that Cunning, it was a Chief d'awvre: R. North, Examen, i. ii. 125, p. 99 (1740).

1733 an Epistle . which is thought by my chief Critic in your absence to be my Chef d'Oewvre: Pore, Lett, Wks., Vol ix. p. 169 (1757).

1758 The Prince of Brunswick's victory is, by all the skilful, thought a chef d'awvre: Lord Chesterrenell, Letters, Vol II. No. 114, p. 429 (1774).

1763 I have neither capacity nor inclination to give a critique on these chef d'awvres, which, indeed, would take up a whole volume: Smollett, France of Italy, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 294 (1817).

1776 Teat politicians conclude it is a chef d'awvre of finesse: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol v. p. 482 (1857).

1808 the chef-d'awvre of finesse: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol v. p. 482 (1857).

1813 Grattan's speech ...was a chef d'awvre: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol II. p. 21 (1832).

1820 several chef d'awvre: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol II. p. 21 (1832).

1820 several chef d'awvre: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol II. p. 21 (1832).

1820 several chef d'awvre: Lord Beaconsfiell, Viv. Grey, Bk. II ch. ii. p. 35 (1881).

1820 several chef d'avvre (2000 painting and statuary: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16.

1828 This work, the chef d'awvre of painting and statuary: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. ip. 26 (1849).

1829 Here, too, are some chef d'awvres of the unknown great: E. A. Pos., Wks., Vol. I. p. 260 (1884).

1824 Then comes an account of the principal dresses, chefs-d'œuvre of Madame Crinoline: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 413 (1879).

*chef de cuisine, phr.: Fr., 'chief of the kitchen': head cook.

1860 your fashionable perfumer will no more allow the public to enjoy the pure perfume of the flower than a chef de cuisine will permit you to taste the natural quality of the meat: Once a Week, Dec. 8, p 666/1. 1865 claimed her by right of ownership, as he claimed his racing stud, his chef de cuisine, his comet wines 'Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 243. 1871 The untuned ear of the savage can no more enjoy the tones of civilized music than his palate would relish the elaborate dishes of a French chef de cuisine: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii. p. 139.

chef-lieu, sb.: Fr.: head-quarters, chief town.

1826 Treves had been the chef lieu of a department under the republic...of France: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 30.

chegoe, chegre: W. Ind. fr. Sp. See chigre.

cheiry, cheir, chier, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. khīrī: wallflower (Cheiranthus cheiri), yellow gillyflower.

1527 The water of yelowe vyolettes...Cheir in latin: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill, sig. G vi rolo. 1548 Viola alba is called in greeke Leucoion. There are diuerse sortes of Leucoion. One is called in English Cherry, Hertes ease or wal Gelefloure. The Arabians cal it Cheiri: W. Turner, Names of Herbs. 1562 oyle of Cheiri: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. III. fol. 14 20 1578 The yellow Gillofer is a kinde of violets...which are also called in Latine Leucoia lutea, and of. the Apothecaries Keyri: H Lyre, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk II. p. 150. 1797 The cheiri, or common wall flower, with ligneous, long, tough roots: Encyc Brit., s.v. Cheiranthus.

chekao, sb.: name of a Chinese porcelain clay, used in ornamenting the surface of white porcelain.

1753 Chekao, in natural history, the name of an earth found in many parts of the East Indies, and sometimes used by the Chinese in their porcelain manufactures: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl 1797 Encyc. Brit.

chelam: Anglo-Ind. See chillum.

chelas, sb. pl.: a kind of piece-goods formerly exported from Bombay, called in Port. chillas.

1622 10 pec. red zelas of 12 Rs. corg.: R. COCKS, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 56 (1883). 1625 Siam girdles, Salolos, fine Ballachos and Chelleys are best requested: PURCHAS, Pitgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 392. — musters of goods landed, the greatest part whereof was Cainkeenes, blue Selas: ib., Bk v. p. 660. 1662 Cannequins, black Chelas, blew Assamanis: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. I. p. 21 (1669). 1813 Chelloes: W. MILBURN, Orient. Comm. [Yule]

chelebī, sb.: Turk.: a noble.

1665 Amongst them [the Persians] four degrees are most remarkable, Chawns, Coozel-bashes, Agaes, and Cheliby or Cordschey: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 203 (1677) 1788 his apostasy was rewarded with the sultan's daughter, the title of Chelebi, or noble, and the inheritance of a princely estate: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. IX. p. 93 (1813)

chemarim, sb. pl.: Heb. këmarīm,='idolatrous priests'; cf. Syr. kumrā,='priest'.

1665 what they [the Idols] could not do, their Chemarims effected: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav , p. 338 (1677).

chemin de fer, phr. : Fr., 'road of iron': railroad, railway.

*chemise (= ", ch- and -i- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chemise: shift, smock, an under garment worn by females; Fortif. a wall that lines a bastion or any earthwork. Che*mise* is a doublet of **camise** (q, v).

1821 Of azure, pink, and white was her chemise. Byron, Don Juan, III. lxx 1830 The dress of the Arab females is also composed of a haik, under which a chemise and pantaloons are worn: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p 173 (2nd Ed) 1840 I've seen Ladies run at Bow Fair for chemises: р 173 (2nd Lu) Вакнам, Ingolds. Leg., р. 33 (1865)

[The word chemise occurs in Mid. Eng. (Skeat), but the mod. chemise is borrowed fr. Mod. Fr.]

chemisette, sb.: Fr., dim. of chemise: a garment worn by females from the shoulders and breast under the dress, of which the front often forms part of the visible costume.

1827 a full chemisette of French cambric: Souvenir, Vol. I. p. 29/2. It Chemisettes and pea-jackets don't take long to put on, where the toilette procise an uncomfortable one: WARBURTON, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. I. p. 10. within the corsage is worn a chemisette: Harper's Mag., Vol. I. p. 287.

*chemist, chymist $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

an alchemist (q, v).

1611 Chymique, A Chymist, or Alchymist: Cotgr.

1627 the industry of the Chymists hath given some light: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 98.

— Either that the Body of the Wood will be turned into a kinde of Amalgama, as the Chymists call it): 25., § 99.

1634 a Wish equal to the Gold searching Chymists endeavours: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 566.

1676 We like subtle Chymists cart and refine our pleasure: SHADWELL, Epsom Wells, i p. 2.

1678 the Chymists and Paracelstans. Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 153.

1691 Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p. 16.

1 a. metaph. the controller of the elements and forces of nature.

bef. 1716 Th' Almighty Chemist does his work prepare, | Pours down his waters on the thirsty plain, | Digests his Light'ning, and distils his rain: BLACKMORE, cited in Pope's Wks., Vol. vi. p. 176 (1757)

2. a scientific student of the elementary constitution and properties of substances.

1729 The Maid's romantic wish, the Chemist's flame, | And Poet's vision of eternal Fame: POPE, Dunciad, III. 11.

3. a vendor of medicines and drugs.

1748 sent my landlady to a chemist's shop for some cinnamon-water: SMOLLETT, Rod Rand., ch. xix. p. 128 (1867).

[The form *chemist* seems to be a shortening of alchemist (q.v.). The form chymist may be borrowed fr. Fr. chimiste. There is a tendency to call a vendor of drugs, &c., a chemist, and a scientific student a chymist. The spelling chemist best preserves the history of the word in English. The spelling chymist is more correct according to the ultimate derivation. The Arab. kīmiyā is fr. post-Classical Gk. χυμεία, which was, as well as ξήριον or ξηρον (see elixir), originally a name for the substance by which metals could be transmuted (the philosopher's stone), prob. derived fr. $\chi \bar{\nu}\mu \delta s$, = 'juice', though some would carry it back to a Coptic word. Gradually however al-kīmiyā came to be used metonymically for the science, the object of which was the discovery of the philosopher's stone. See Gildemeister (Z D M G, XXX. 534 ff.). The later Gk. forms $\chi\eta\mu i\alpha$, $\chi\eta\mu\epsilon i\alpha$ are fr. Arab. $k\bar{\epsilon}miy\bar{a}$.]

chenar, chinor, chinaur, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. chīnār: the Oriental plane (Platanus orientalis).

1634 a street of two miles length and better, both sides planted with Chenortrees: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 87. — plentie of broad spreading Chenortrees (which is like our Beech): ib., p. 91. 1662 that delightfull Tree called Transnar: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 200 (1669). — Transnar-Trees: ib., p. 201. 1665 Gardens, Forests rather of high Chenaers, (resembling our Elm) and Cypresses: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 129 (1677). — lofty pyramidical Cypresses, broad spreading Chenawrs: ib., p. 130. — amongst other Trees the spreading Chenores, Sycamores and Chestnuts surround the place: ib., p. 185. 1683 He showed me the zinnar tree, or platanus: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 193 (1872). 1684 The avenues to it are very pleasant, being as it were Alleys of great Trees, which are call'd Tchinar: J. P., Tr.

Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1 Bk i. p. 24.
T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, p. 11 (1860).
1840 rows of chenar-tree grove: 1840 rows of chenar-tree grove: towering above the inclosure: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. 111. p. 56

cheney. See china.

cheng, sb.: Chin.: the Chinese hand organ blown by the mouth, said to have suggested the accordion. The windchest is a gourd, into the top of which pipes of bamboo are fixed, each having a metal tongue at its further extremity.

1797 The ancient cheng varied in the number of their pipes; those used at present have only 13: Encyc. Brit., s.v. China.

chenille, sb.: Fr., lit. 'caterpillar': a fine ornamental cord consisting of a wiry core surrounded by velvety silk nap.

1770 I have chosen a pretty silk, as I think it, and a chemile embroidery: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III p 4 (1882). 1877 with coloured silks, chemile, &c., she mitated each flower and its leaf. C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. ii. p. 14 (1883).

chenix: Gk. See choenix.

chequin: Eng. fr. Fr. or It. See sequin.

cherbuter: Anglo-Ind. See chabootra.

cherd, sb.: Pers. See quotation.

1840 For six weeks in the year they attend the cherd (or machine by which water for urigation is raised by oxen), there being usually five tents to one cherd: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. xv. p 376.

cherdreux: Fr. See Chedreux.

chère amie, phr.: Fr.: dear friend (fem.), mistress.

1803 and keeps a sort of assignation house for Serbellone and his chere anne.

Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 176.

1807 replenishing the purse of your chere amie:

BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 44 (5th Ed)

1830 so that almost every slave has his Moorish chere amie, as each soldier of Italy his servant E BLAQUIERE,

Tr Sig Panant, p. 241 (2nd Ed.).

1845 particularly Flora the chère amie of Parapey: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 254.

chéri, fem. chérie, pass. part.: Fr.: cherished, beloved, darling.

1860 The party consisted of Madame and Marguerite, the lieutenant and yself, the *cheri* being left at home to guard the house: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, 149/2. 1877 Not just now, *chérie*: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. vii.

cherif(f): Eng. fr. Arab. See sherif.

cherimoyer: Eng. fr. Sp. See chirimoya.

chermes: Eng. fr. Fr. See kermes.

cheroot (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Tamil shuruttu,='a roll' (of tobacco): a cigar, esp. a cigar cut across at both ends, such as a manilla or a trichinopoly. [Yule]

1789 60 lbs. of Masulipatam cheroots, Rs. 500: In J. Long's Selections, 194. (Calcutta, 1869.) [Yule] 1781 chewing Beetle and smoking Cherutes: Old Countr. Captain, in India Gaz, Feb. 24. [16.] 1803 He prohibits of persons whatever from dressing victuals among the grass, smoking cheroots, or having any fire with them at all: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 414 (1844). 1864 The Colonel was smoking a cheroot as he walked: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 78 (1879). 1882 I lit a cheroot: F. M Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. vi. p. 108

chersidro, pl. chersidri, sl.: It. fr. Lat. chersydrus, fr. Late Gk. χέρουδρος (lit. 'dry-wet'): "a serpent that liues as well in the water, as on the lande" (Florio).

1654 There are also bred the Chersidri: S. LENNARD, Parthenop, Pt. L.

chersonese, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. χερσώνησος, = 'a peninsula', 'the Chersonese', i.e. the peninsula of Thrace, which the Hellespont divides from Asia Minor: a peninsula, lit. 'a dry-land island'.

1665 The sea so circles there that it [Aden] becomes a chersonese: Sir Th. ERBERT, Trav., p. 36. 1671 From India and the golden Chersonese: HERBERT, Trav., p. 36. MILTON, P. R., IV. 74.

*cherub, pl. cherubim(s), Eng. fr. Heb. kĕrūb, pl. kĕrūbīm; cherubin, Eng. fr. Fr. fr. Aram. and Late Heb. pl. kěrūbīn: sb.: (a) a mystical celestial being; an artistic representation of the same, a winged figure of various forms. See quot. fr. Spectator. (b) Used like angel as a term of admiration, esp. (owing to the representation of cherubs as heads of children with wings in Christian art) applied to chubby children. See quott. fr. Jonson and Shakspeare (b).

a. 971 Drihten Elimihtig God, thu the sitest ofer cherubine & ofer deopnesse ealra grunda: Blickling Homilies, p. 141 (Morris, 1874).

"Sun," he said, "pou most now ga | To paradis pat i com fra | Til cherubin paties] pe yateward": Cursor Mundi, 1245.

bef. 1300 And he steep ouer Cherubin, and flegh thar: Metr. Eng. Psalter, Ps., xviii. 11. [Skeat] bef. 1400 Crist Kyngene Kyng Knighted ten, Cherubyn and Seraphyn: Piers Pl. 671. [R.] abt. 1400 two goldun cherubyns: Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xxv. 18.

o cherubyn [v.l. cherub] be in the o syde of Goddis answeryng place: ib., 19.

The stesede vpon cherubyn [v.l cherubym], and flei3: 11. Ps, xvii 11. 1542 Diogenes mocking soch quidificall trifles, that were all in the cherubins [mystical, unsubstantial], said, Sir Plato, your tablete and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tablete and your cupited I see none soche. Udalt, Tr Erasm. Apophth, p. 130. [Davies] 1596 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st! But in his motion like an angel sings, | Still quiring to the youngeyed cherubins Shaks., Merch of Ven., v 62. [1599] he has a face like a Cherubine: B Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum, ii. 6, Wks, p. 118 (1616). 1600 the Cherubins spread out their wings on high, and couer the mercy seate: R. Candran, Tras. of Similies, p 605 [1604] I see a cherub that sees them Shaks., Ham, iv 3, 50. [1611] The roof of the chamber | With golden cherubins is fretted — Cymb, ii. 4, 88 [161] cherubins: Bible, Evod., xxv. 12. — a cherub: 16, Ps, xviii. 10. [1667] with him the Cohort bright | Of watchful Cherubin; four faces each | Had, like a double Janus, all their shape | Spangl'd with eyes more numerous than those | Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drouze: Millow, P. L. xii. 128, p. 410 (1705) [1675] the poorest sincere Christian hath a love to God, a knowledge or apprehension of God, of a more generous kind, a more noble tincture, than Cherubins and Seraphims have: J Smitth, Christ. Relig Appeal, Bk. Ii. ch. vii. § 4, p. 93 [1697] I know no body sings so near a Cherubin as your Ladyship: Vanbrugh, Prov. Wyfe, ii. Wks, Vol. 1 p. 143 (1776). [1714] Some of the Rabbins tell us, that the Cherubins are a Set of Angels who know most, and the Seraphims a Set of Angels who love most Speciator, No. 600, Sept 29, p. 845/2 (Morley) [1771] altar-tombs or mural tablets with cherubins and flaming urns: Hor. Walfole, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. Iv. p. 96. [1882] The Ark and the Cherubin and Aaron's budding rod: Farrar, Early Days Chr., Vol. 1 ch. xvi p. 314. 5. [1607] This fell whore of thine | Hath in her more destruction than thy sword, | For all h

chetah: Anglo-Ind. See cheetah.

chetné: Anglo-Ind. See chutnee.

chettijn, chetty: Anglo-Ind. See chitty.

*chetvert, chetwert, chetfird, sb.: Russ.: a quarter, a tetrarchy; esp. a dry measure, equal to nearly 3 imperial bushels English.

1588 foure Iurisdictions, which they call *Chetfyrds* (that is) *Tetrarchies*, or *Fourthparts*: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 475 (1598). — two alteens or ten pence starling the *Chetfird*...three English bushels: 16., p. 477.

*cheval (= ½, ch- as sh-), sh: Eng. fr. Fr. chevalet, = "little horse" (Cotgr.), 'bridge' (of a musical instrument), 'tanner's beam', 'sawing trestle', 'easel', 'prop', 'shore', 'buttress': in the combin. cheval-glass, a large mirror swung on a frame which stands on the floor, so as to show the whole figure.

1839 an immense variety of superb dresses and materials for dresses .hanging upon the cheval glasses: Dickens, Nich. Nich., ch. x. p. 93. 1854 a cheval glass: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 205 (1879).

*cheval de bataille, phr.: Fr., lit. 'horse of battle': charger, favorite basis of argument, favorite subject.

1818 Ceremony, with all its laws of precedence, is the cheval de bataille of the demi-officials of Ireland: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II ch. ii. p. 86 (1819). 1833 England is the Baron's cheval de bataille: Edin. Rev., Vol. 58, p. 158. 1836 it has unluckly been their sole cheval de bataille, they have ridden it till it has not a leg to stand upon: Greville Menoirs, Vol. III. ch. xxi. p. 347 (1874). 1862 The General remounts his cheval de bataille, but cannot bring the animal to charge as fiercely as before: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 1863 Chopin's polonaise in A flat (op. 53), the cheval de bataille of pianists: Academy, Jan. 20, p. 52.

*cheval de frise, pl. chevaux de frise, phr.: Fr., lit. 'Friesland horse', so named from its use by the Frisians in the latter half of 17 c. to check the enemy's cavalry: a bar traversed by rows of pointed stakes set up so as to revolve on its axis, used as military defence; also, iron fences made on the same plan.

on the same plan.

1702 Chevaux de Frise, or Horse de Frise. The same as Turnpikes: Mil.

Dict.

1738 Cheval de Frise, a large piece of timber pierced and traversed with wooden spikes, armed or pointed with iron: Chambers, Cycl.

1753 Your neck and your shoulders both naked should be, | Was it not for Vandyke, blown with chevaux de frise: Recept for Mod. Dress, in F. W. Fairholt's Costanue in Eng., p. 372 (1846).

1777 a ship attempting to come up the river, had been lost among the Chevaux de frise: J. Adams, Whs., Vol. VII. p. 6 (1852).

1794 the greatest possible security would be insured to the city of Philadelphia, and without need of chevaux de frise: Amer. State Papers, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 82 (1832).

1815 to be received as a son by the fiercest American tribe it is only necessary for a stranger to bear suffocation over kindled straw, and allow his body to be the bed of chevaux de frise of lighted matches: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 58 (2nd Ed.).

1819 The palisades were broken down, and the chevaux-de-frise filled up with the slain: T. Hore, Amast., Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 313 (1820).

1826 to render these scientific combinations of skill perfectly impregnable, a militia general surrounded the whole with a chevaux de frise? Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. ip. 1183.

1837 a gravelled area bounded by a high brick wall, with iron chevaux-de-frise at the top: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. xl. p. 436.

1844 which, being securely flanked by the houses, and backed by a solid mass of horsemen, presented a complete chevaux de frise: W. Sibonne, Waterloo; Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 271. Waterloo; Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 271.

*chevalet, sb.: Fr. [C. E. D.]

I. Mil. a movable bridge.

1813 Chevalets, boats, Spanish and English pontoons: Wellington, Disp., vii. 414. [C. E D.] 1819 Rees, Cycl

Mus. the bridge of a stringed instrument. [Stainer and Barrett]

*chevalier ($\angle = \angle \angle$, ch- as sh-), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chevalier: a knight, mounted warrior, gallant. Members of certain foreign orders of knighthood have the title of Chevalier; in English History, the title 'The Chevalier' is applied to the son and eldest grandson of James II.

1478 John Paston, Chevalier: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 813, p. 221 (1874) 1591 in which [army] there are a nombre of Chevaliers: Coningsey, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 37 (1847). 1595 Mount, chevaliers to arms: Staks, K. Yohn, ii. 287. 1602 you little effeminate sweet chevalier, why dost thou not get a loose periwig of hair on thy chin, to set thy French face off: Middle Ton, Blurt, v. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 85 (1885). 1665 Opposite to this [figure of Giant on horseback] is the other Chevalier: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 149 (1677).

*chevalier d'industrie, phr.: Fr., lit. 'knight of industry': one who lives by his wits, an adventurer, a swindler.

1750 Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of fine-dressed and fine-spoken chevaliers d'industrie and avanturiers, which swarm at Paris. LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol II. No. 2, p. 4 (1774) 1756 many worthy Gentlemen, distinguished by the Appellation of Chevaliers de l'Industrie: Gray's Inn Journal, Vol I p. 149 1863 all the qualities of a chevalier d'in-dustrie: Eugl. Wom. Dom. Mag., Vol. VIII. p. 17 (New Ser).

chevalrie, -y: Eng. fr. Fr. See chivalry.

chevauchée, sb.: Fr.: a riding, a mounted procession, a state progress.

1883 The Lord Mayor had his chevauchée in November: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55,

*chevelure, sb.: Fr.: hair, head of hair.

1883 The chief here, at this village of Embé, had a most unusual crop of hair. His Bayansi are, indeed, remarkable for the abundance and glossiness of their "chevelure": Daily Telegraph, Sept 11, p 5/5

chevreuil, sb.: Fr.: roebuck.

1828 I have received some *chevreuil* as a present, and long for your opinion: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxx. p. 241 (1859). 1842 Ask the wretched hunter of *chevreuil*, the poor devourer of *rehbraten*, what they think of the noble English haunch: Thackeray, *Misseilanes*, Vol. 1v p. 45 (1857)

*chevron ($\angle =$, ch- as sh-), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chevron, ='kid', 'rafter'.

1. a rafter, a pair of rafters joined together forming an angular support for the ridge of a roof.

1611 Chevron, A Kid; a Chevron (of timber in building;) a rafter, or sparre:

1681 Cheverons: BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1696 PHILLIPS, World of Cotgr Words.

Iα. a frame or pattern in the shape of a pair of rafters in a roof.

1606 the top...was stuck with a cherron of lights: B. Jonson, Masques, Wks., p. 894 (1616).

2. Herald. a band bent so as to form a rectilinear angle like that of a pair of rafters in a roof.

1592 Three sable stars plast on a Cheuron gold: W. WYRLEY, Armorie, 41. 1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words.

a zig-zag moulding found in Norman architecture; used attrib. zig-zag bands.

1878 The English type is adhered to in the retention...of decorations founded in the chevron: G. S. Scott, Roy. Acad Lect., Vol. 1. p. 115. 1885 Mr. Park Harrison. exhibited coloured drawings of chevron and aggry beads found in Roman London: Athenaum, July 11, p. 53/3.

a glove; perhaps for cheveril, = 'kid-skin'.

1828 revenge on a smith—in the quarrel of a pitiful manufacturer of rotten chevrons? Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. xv. p. 190 (1886)

chez, prep.: Fr., forms with personal pronouns, moi, soi, lui, &c., phrases meaning 'at home', 'at my house', 'at your house', &c.

1779 but he only looked over the table, which he might have done as well ches lui: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 77 (1882). 1845 who knows whether there may not be something of the sort ches nous? THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 264 (1883). 1883 my request to come and visit him ches lui: Daily Telegraph, Sept. II, p. 5/8.

chi offende non perdona mai, phr.: It.: he who injures never forgives.

1606 to which purpose the Italian proverbe saith, Chi offende non perdona mai: T. Fitzherbert, Policy & Relig., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 27.

chiacchiera, sb.: It.: chatter, prattle.

1825 Lady Euston was almost equally immersed and delighted with the

mysterious whispers, and chiàcchera of Italian society: English in Italy, Vol. 1. D 37.

chiaia: Turk. See kehaya.

Chianti, name of a Tuscan red wine.

1887 He lived in Florence.. when a fiasco of good Chianti could be had for a paul: Athenaum, Nov. 12, p 635/3.

*chiaro-(o)scuro, sb.: It., lit. 'clear-obscure'.

1. a method of painting which presents only two colors, the ground being of one color and the design of another, monochrome. Florio defines Chiaroscuro, "a kind of darke puke colour".

1646 one [of the palaces] is well painted in chiaro-oscuro on the outside: EVELVN, Diary, Vol 1 p. 229 (1872)

1722 Several other Figures in Chiaro Scuro by Correggio, something heavy: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p 25 1743 the Apollo in chiaro oscuro, done by Kneller: Pope, Will, Wks., Vol IX p 268 (1757)

1753 painted glass in chiaroscuro: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 339 (1857)

1806 The windows and wainscot are painted in chiaro-scuro: J Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 120 — the chiaro-scuro figures in the chapel at Magdalen are by Van Linge: 16., p 281.

1845 two grand subjects in chiaro scuro on a gilded ground: Ford, Handbh Spain, Pt. II. p. 539.

2. the production of effects of light and shade in paintings, engravings, drawings, &c.

engravings, drawings, &c.

1712 clar obscur [Latino-Anglicised]. Arbuthnot, Yohn Bull, in Arber's Eng. Garner, vi. 631. [T. L. K. Oliphant] bef. 1733 as Painters, with their Chiaro oscuro, contrive to make their Figures set one another off: R. North, Examen, I. iii 52, p. 154 (1740) 1762 Antonio sometimes struck into a bold and masculine style, with a good knowledge of the Chiaro Scuro: Hor Walfole, Vertue's Anead Painting, Vol. 1 p. 122. 1771 His management of the chiaro oscuro, or light and shadow, especially gleams of sunsine, is altogether wonderful: Smollett, Humph Cl., p. 30/1 (1882) 1821—2 but we nearly owe to him [Rembrandt] a fifth part of painting, the knowledge of Chiaroscuro: HAZLITT, Table-Talk, p. 55 (1885) 1829 the chiaroscuro may be worked up with the utmost delicacy and pains: Edin Rev, Vol. 50, p. 246. 1854 The chiaroscuro is admirable: the impasto perfect: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 246 (1879). 1865 a future which was not to him as to most wrapped in a chiaro'scuro with only points of luminance gleaming through the mist: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 97. 1884 All appearing distinctly and with the happiest chiaroscuro: Seelley, Hor. Walpole, p. 65.

chiasmus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χιασμός: a diagonal arrangement suggesting the form of the Greek letter x; esp. in Rhet. the immediate repetition of two words or ideas in inverted order, as in Spenser (Wks., p. 8/2, 1883):-

And on whose mightie shoulders most doth rest The burdein of this kingdomes governement, As the wide compasse of the firmament On Atlas mighty shoulders is upstayd.

1658 the Chusmus in five-leaved flowers, while one lies wrapt about the staminous beards, the other four obliquely shutting and closing upon each other: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr, ch. 3, p. 34 (1686).

chiaus, chaus(e), chouse, chaoush, sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. chā'ush,='sergeant', 'mace-bearer'. Anglicised as chouse.

1. messenger, herald, pursuivant, head of a caravan, envoy.

I. Messenger, herald, pursuivant, head of a caravan, envoy.

1599 In the foreward [of a Caravan] go the 8 Pilots before with a Chaus. This Chaus is as the Captaine of the foreward: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 204. — his Chause and Drugaman or Interpreter: to, p. 305. 1603 The grand Chaoux is arrived at the French court: DUDLEV Carleton, in Court & Turnes of Yas I., Vol. I. p. 24 (1848). 1610 doe you thinke...That I am a Chiause? F. What's that? D. The Turke was, here— | As one would say, doe you thinke I am a Turke: B. Jonson, Alck., I. 2, Wks., p. 611 (1616). 1612 then head Visiers. with one hundred Chauses their attendants: T. Corvat, Yournall, in Crudities, Vol III sig. U 4 vo (1776). 1614 put him in a house with a Chouse or keeper: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 20. 1615 Of the other lemoglaws some come to the Chauses; who go on Embassies, execute Commandements, &c.: Geo Sandys, Trav., p. 48 (1632). 1617 a Chaus (or Pensioner) being on horseback: F. Morvson, Itin., Pt. I p. 262. 1618 on Tuesday the Turkish Chians [sic] went to the court: J Chamberlanki, in Court & Times of Yas I., Vol. II. p. 105 (1848). 1620 There being at that time in Venice one of those Auntion that came from Constantinople about Affairs, whom they called a Chaus: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xviii. (1676). 1629 There arrived also a Chiaus from the Port: News of certaine Commands lately given by the Fr. King, No. 32, p. 12. 1634 The Turkes Chiaux, or Agent: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 29. 1649 a Chiaoux or Ambassador: Moderate, No. 40, sig. Rr 3 vo. 1741 but yet he found the Grand Signior's Horses, the Chiaoux, and the Janizaries: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol II. p. 225, — The greater part of the Chaus's do the Duty of Serjeants: to, p. 25, 1775 They were headed by a Chiaush or Messenger of the Aga: R. Chandler, Trav Asia Mwor, p. 229. 1819 a Tchawosh, followed by two or three peasants, walked in, and summoned me before the Soo-bashee: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 377 (1820). — Accordingly the Tchawoosh

2. a cheat; in modern times spelt chouse. Gifford's note on the above quotation from Jonson tells us that in 1600 Sir Robert Shirley sent a chiaus, or agent from the Grand Signior and the Sophy, to England, who cheated the Turkish and Persian merchants of £4000, adding that two other chiauses arrived in 1618, 1625. One of the above quotations proves his accuracy as to 1618. Perhaps, however, the particular fraud had little to do with the modern use of the word. As Jonson suggests, chiaus may have been used for 'Turk' in the sense of 'cheat', just as Cataian stood for 'thief' or 'rogue'.

1610 This is the gentleman, and he is no chiause. B. Jonson, Alch., i. 2, Wks, p. 611 (1616) 1679 You'ld find your self an arrant Chouse, | If y'were but at a Meeting-House: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant i p 65.

Variants, 16 c. chaus(e), 17 c. chaoux, chiause, chaus, chowse, chiaux, chioux, 17, 18 cc. chiaoux, 17 c.—19 c. chouse, 18 c. chiaush, 19 c. tchawoosh, chaoush, chiaoosh, chaoosh, chaoux,

chiaus-bashi, sb.: Turk. chā'ush-bāshī: captain of the chiauses of the Sultan.

1599 The Chaus Bassa, Captaine of the Pensioners R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II. i. p. 291 1741 The Chiaoux Bachi waited for his Excellency on the Wharf towards Constantinople: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11. p 218.

*chibouque, sb.: Fr. fr. Turk. chibūk: a long Turkish

1813 his gem-adom'd chibouque: Byron, Bride of Abydos, I. viii. Wks., Vol IX p 217 (1832). 1834 smoking the never-failing chibouk: Ayesha, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 11. 1836 smoking his shib'ook or shee sheh: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. II. p 43. 1839 and the quiet-living Moslem smokes his Chibouque in luxurious repose. Miss Pardor, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 37. 1840 taking his chibouk from his mouth to speak to you: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I Let. viii. p. 228. 1849 The great Sheikh drew a long breath from his chibouque: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk IV ch. v. p 276 (1881). 1871 but a pipe!—the long "chibbook" of the Turk would have made our home a Paradise! Sir S. W. Baker, Nie Tributarus, ch. vii p 105, 11876 smoked a chibouque with him: Western Morn. News, Feb 2 [St] 1882 The old man smoked his long chibook, cross-legged upon his mat: Armstrong, Garl. fr. Greece, Fugitives, p. 227. fr. Greece, Fugitives, p. 227.

chibūkjī, sb.: Turk.: pipe-bearer.

1819 a young fellow from Odesché..had just superseded in the Bey's favour, and in the place of Tchibookdjee: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12 (1820). 1834 The end of the room was crowded with chiboukchies or pipe-men, shoebearers, cloak-bearers, and other attendants: Ayesha, Vol. I ch. vi. p. 151. 1876 the chiboucquiee (pipe-bearer): Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 279.

*chic, sb.: Fr.: Painting: knack of producing effects easily, effective style. In English slang, 'good style', 'the correct thing', and as if an adj., 'stylish', 'fashionable', 'correct', 'effective'.

1865 Contrasts are always *chic*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. i p. 8. 1888 There is a kind of '*chic*' about it [a portrait] which is not pleasing: *Guardian*, May 2, p. 657. 1888 gaiety, animation, *chic*, and style: *Academy*, Nov 3, p. 294/2.

*chica, Amer. Sp.; chicha, Sp.: sb.: a fermented liquor made of maize.

1604 They make this wine of Mays in diverse sortes and maners, calling it in Peru Aqua, and by the most common name of the Indies Chicha: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv p. 230 (1880). 1851 Chica, or fermented liquor is also made from Indian corn and much drunk by all classes: HERNDON, Amazon, Vol. 1. p. 72 (1854).

*chicane, sb.: Fr.: cavilling, quibbling, mean evasions, petty tricks, artifice, shift, shiftiness. The second syllable is sometimes Anglicised.

bef. 1704 The general part of the civil law concerns not the chicane of private cases: Locke. [T.] bef. 1721 He strove to lengthen the campaign, | And save his forces by chicane: PRIOR [J.] 1758 Chicane, we dare not meddle with as we are told the lawyers have taken it under their immediate protection:

Ann. Reg., I. Humble Remonstrance, &-c., p. 374/2. 1762 what theme for the arts! barbarous executions, chicane, processes, and mercenary treaties: Hox WALFOLE, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. I. p. 46. 1771 But you attribute it to an honest zeal in behalf of innocence oppressed by quibble and chicane: Junius, Letters, Vol. II. No. lxi. p. 287. 1794 Sincerity, candor, truth and prudence...will always prove to be more wise and more effectual than finesse and chicane: Amer. State Papers, Vol. I. p. 477 (1832).

[The word chicane originally meant a kind of golf, which game came to Languedoc from Byzantium, the Gk. name being seen in the vb. τζυκανίζειν. In the East the game was played on horseback, and was borrowed by the Greeks with the word from Pers. changan, a game which survives as polo, q. v. (Yule, referring to W. Ouseley and Quatremère).]

*chicane (= 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chicaner: to cavil, to use petty tricks, to use mean evasions, to perplex with paltry annoyances. Often pronounced as if Fr.

bef 1733 It would be an endless thing to chicane with Pamphletiers. R. NORTH, Examen, II. IV 112, p. 289 (1740) 1748 My vertigos still chicane and teaze me LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett. Bk II No. xl. Misc Wks. Vol. II p 344 (1777). — The humor teazes and chicauses me, sometimes in my Vol. II p 344 (1777). — The humor teazes and chicanes me, sometin legs, sometimes in my head and stomach: $\imath b$, Bk. III No. xlix p 516.

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*chicanery (= " = =, ch- as sh-), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chicanerie: quibbling, chicane, evasiveness.

nerie: quibbling, chicane, evasiveness.

1609 And all this chicanery as they call it was brought into France from Rome upon the Pope's coming to reside at Avignon: Sir T Overbury, State of France, in Arber's Eng Garner, Vol IV p 311 (1882). bef. 1670 inhibiting the Corinthians very sharply for their Chicanery, their Pettiloggery and common Barretry: J Hacker, Abj Williams, Pt. II. 161, p 170 (1693). 1742 This was the chief point, but there were in the case divers other chicaneries, as would appear in the argument itself, if made public: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I p. 67 (1826). 1762 a person, who, he heard, was by chicanery and oppression wronged of a considerable estate: Suollett, Laune Greeves, ch. iv Wks, Vol. V. p. 47 (187). 1771 He carried home with him all the knavish chicanery of the lowest pettifogger: —Humph. Cl., p 62/2 (1882). 1821 I saw many scenes of London intrigues, and complex chicanery: Confess. of an Eng. Optum-Eater, Pt. I p. 44 (1823).

chicaneur, sb.: Fr.: caviller, pettifogger, shifty person. The Eng. noun of agent chicaner, fr. chicane, vb., is also

bef. 1733 that Embassador, a chicaneur by Profession: R North, Examen, III. vii. 36, p. 529 (1740).

chick, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chik: a kind of screen blind made of finely split bamboo, laced with twine, and often painted on the outer side. [Yule]

1673 their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with Cheeks or latises: FRYER, E. India, 92 (1698). [Yule] 1810 Cheeks or Screens to keep out the glare: WILLIAMSON, V. M., 11. 43. [16.] 1825 The check of the tent prevents effectually any person from seeing what passes within BP Heber, Narrative, 1. 192 (1844). [16.]

chick, chickino, chiquene. See sequin.

chicken, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. chikin, = 'art needlework'.

1886 At Calcutta embroidered muslin is called chikan (needle work): Ofic. Catal. of Ind Exhib., p. 16. — The large collection of chikan work from Calcutta: ib., p. 43.

chickore: Anglo-Ind. See chukor.

*chicorée, sb.: Fr., lit. 'chicory', 'endive': a kind of trimming.

1850 three deep flounces, finished at the edge with a chicorée of green ribbon forming a wave: Harper's Mag., Vol. II. p 710. — Morning caps which are slightly ornamented...some being trimmed with chicorees: ib., p. 575.

chiffon, sb.: Fr.: rag, trinket; in pl. frippery, finery.

1765 she wanted to get back to all her chifons, contrary to my inclination: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selvayn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 410 (1843). 1878 The dress would stand out well among the fashionable chifons: Geo. ELIOT, Dan Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxix. p. 367 1883 secured her costume a description in the journals which devote themselves to the chifons of professional beauties: L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. xxiii. p 282 (1884).

*chiffonière, sb. fem.: Fr., lit. 'collector of rags': a piece of furniture (for the reception of odds and ends), a small side-The Fr. masc. form is used in the same sense.

1765 I wish you to buy the chiffontère you mention: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. I. p. 364 (1882). 1841 Gilt consoles, and chiffonntères, with white marble tops: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 115. 1847 Adèle was leading me by the hand round the room, showing me the beautiful books and ornaments on the consoles and chiffonieres: C. Bronte, Yane Eyre, ch. xiii. [Davies] 1854 What étagères, and bonbonières, and chiffonières! What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879).

*chiffre, chifre, sb.: Fr.: cipher, monogram.

[1561 Item, ane bed dividit equalie in claith of gold and silvir, with drauchtes of violet and gray silk maid in chiffers of A: Inventories, anno 1561, p. 136] 1865 many of them [letters] had feminine superscriptions, and scarlet or azure chiffres at the seal, as delicately scented as though they had been brought by some court page, rather than by the rough route of the mail-bag: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 6.

*chignon, sb.: Fr., lit. 'nape of the neck': a mass of hair (sometimes their own, generally padded in any case) worn by women on the back of the head, as was the fashion from abt. 1866 to 1875.

1817 The hair...was turned up in a sort of great bag, or club, or chignon: M. Edgeworth, Harrington, ch. xiii. 1878 He converses in cigars, and she answers with her chignon: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. Iv. ch. xxix. p 243.

chigre, chigoe, chigger, jigger, sb.: W. Ind.: the name given to an insect allied to the flea (Pulex penetrans) which penetrates the human skin, esp. of the feet, and lays eggs under it, unless promptly removed.

1668 Whether the little Cirons called Chiques, bred out of dust, when they pierce once into the Feet, and under the Nails of the Toes, do get ground of the whole body: Phil. Trans., Vol. III. No. 33, p. 639:

1769 The chigger, or chique,

is a small dusky insect resembling a flea E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 245 1797 CHEGOE, or Nigua, the Indian name of an insect common in Mexico: Encyc Brit.

chikan: Anglo-Ind. See chicken.

chili: Eng. fr. Sp. See chilli.

chiliahedron, pl. -ra, sb.: quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. $\chi(\lambda\omega)$, = 'a thousand', and $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\rho a$, = 'seat', and in composition 'a side of a solid figure': a solid figure contained by a thousand sides.

bef. 1704 In a man who speaks of a chiliaedron, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. Locke. [J.]

chilipa, sb.: S. Amer. Sp. See quotation.

1845 the white boots, the broad drawers, and scarlet chilipa; the picturesque costume of the Pampas: C. Darwin, Journ Beagle, ch. xii p. 259.

chillaw, sb.: Pers. chulaw: boiled rice.

1828 Some plain chillaw, with a few bits of meat: Kuszilbash, Vol. 1. ch. aviii. p. 272.

chilli, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. chili.

I. red pepper.

1604 Indian pepper... In the language of Cusco, it is called *Vchu*, and in that of Mexico, *Chili*. E. Grimston, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W Indies*, Vol 1 Bk. iv. p. 239 (1880) 1793 spices of different kinds, but chiefly what is called in the East *chilly*, and in the West, green or Cayen pepper: J. Morse, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 545 (1796). 1819 two grains of *chile*, or Mexican pepper: Rees, *Cycl.*, s. v. *Chocolate*

2. (gen. in pl. chillies) the pod of the capsicum, esp. the ripe pod of Capsicum fastigiatum.

1848 Try a chili with it, Miss Sharp: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 24 (1879).

chillo, sb.: a fabric like chelas (q.v.), made in England for export to Africa.

chillum, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chilam: the bowl of a hookah containing the charge of tobacco and glowing charcoal balls; hence, a hookah, a charge of tobacco and charcoal for a hookah, the act of smoking a hookah. [Yule] See hookah.

1781 Dressing a hubble-bubble, per week at 3 chillums a day, fan 0, dubs 3, cash 0. In Lord Lindsay's Lives of Lindsays, III. (1849). [Yule] 1828 the occasional bubbling of my own hookah, which had just been furnished with another chillum: Kuzzilbash, Vol. 1 Introd, p. 2 1829 Tugging away at your hookah, find no smoke; a thief having purloined your silver chelam and surpoose: J Shipp, Mem., II 159 [Yule] 1854 Mr. Newcome had been obliged to go to bed himself in consequence of the uncontrollable nausae produced by the chillum: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 88 (1879). 1860 smoking their chillumjees [sic] all day and all night: W H. Russell, Diary, Vol. I. p. 51. 1865 the smoke of chillum from eastern hookahs: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 237. 1882 the odour of the chillum in the pipe. F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. i p. 14.

chillumchee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chilamchī: a metal basin used for washing hands. The word is chiefly used in the Bengal Presidency. [Yule]

1715 the unicorn's horn ...the astoa and chelumgie of Manilla work: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, 11 246. [Yule] 1833 Our supper was a peelaw...when it was removed a chillumchee and goblet of warm water was handed round, and each washed his hands and mouth: P. Gordon, Fragm. 57nl. Tour, &c. [16.] 1860 each person washed his or her hands, one attendant pouring water from a copper jug whilst the other held a large copper basin with a false bottom, so that the dirty water fell through and was not seen, much after the old-fashioned chilumchee, in which we used to wash of yore—it may be so yet—on the "Bengal side" of India: Once a Week, July 28, p. 122/2. 1886 The collection of spittoons, watercups, drinking vessels, chillumches, plates and bowls, &c. was purchased in the Calcutta Bazaar Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p 39.

chilus: Late Lat. See chylus.

chimacham: Turk. See kaimakam.

*chimēra, chimaera, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. χίμαιρα. Sometimes Anglicised as chimere, chymere.

Gk. Mythol. a monster with a lion's head, goat's body, and serpent's tail, or with the heads of a lion, a goat, and a serpent; an artistic representation of the same.

serpent; an artistic representation of the same.

abt. 1400 beestis clepid chymeres, that han a part of ech beest, and suche ben not no but only in opynyoun: Wyclifite Bible, Prol, p. 31 (1850). bef.

1586 formes such as neuer were in Nature, as the Herves, Demigods, Cyclops, Chimeras: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 25 (1868). 1586 Therefore it was that they of old time, by the difformed monster of Chymera, which spit fire, described choler: SIR EDW. Horv, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xxiv. p. 114, 1625 a strange Chymera, headed like a Lion, and in shew presenting a Lionlike fortitude: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. viii. p 1271. 1709 the roof of which was painted with gorgons, chimeras, and centaurs: Addison, Tailer, Oct. 15, Wiks., Vol. 11. p. 17 (1854). 1722 Chimara—a Lyon with a Goat coming out of his Back, and a Tail like a Serpent: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 46. — a small Chimera like that in the Gallery: ib., p. 61. 1806 the architrave of the circular window of Barfreston is filled with chimeras and masks: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 34. *1877 lions, horses, and chimera: Times, Feb. 17. [St.]

2. metaph. a monstrosity, a being that contravenes the laws of nature, an absurdly blended character.

1605 This [man is], a Chimæra of wittall, foole, and knaue: B. Jonson, Volp., v 12, Wks., p. 522 (1616). 1619 hellishly fuming in Othes, Curses, Threats, Blasphemies; a very Chimæra, or worse: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xix. p. 211. 1678 upon this Pretence, that an Atheist is a meer Chimæra, and there is no such thing any-where to be found in the World: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Pref., sig *** 2 vo.

an illusion, an unreal creature of the imagination.

3. An illusion, an unifer creature of the imaginations. Puttenham, Eng. Poes, I. viii. p. 35 (1869). 1601 Men of worth haue their chymara's, as well as other creatures. and they doe see monsters. B. Jonson, Poetast, i. 2, Wks. p. 283 (1616). 1603 to have his minde and soule troubled at all and disquieted with a fantasticall illusion of idoles and Chimares in the aire. Holland, Tr. Plut Mor, p. 259. 1607 Whole squadrons of phantasticall Chimaras: A. Brewer, Lingua, i. 7, sig. Biv. 1647 As if there were no joy | But the Chimara's in a Lovers head, | Of strange Eliziums, by his feaver bred! Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, i. 1, p. 11. 1693 But that is a Chimara; it is nothing, it is an Idol: J. Ray, Three Discourses, I chiv. p. 56 (1713)

4. an absurd or extravagant idea, a wild scheme, a foolish theory, an absurdity.

1592 Behold here a braue chimere Is there a Lieutenant where there is no head? E. A., Tr. Present Estate of France, fol. 18 vo 1610 they must fetch their audiences eares up to them by pursuing Chymara's & non entra: J. Healey, St Augustine, City of God, p. 431. 1618 But this object here proposed is no empty Chimera, or imaginary, translucent, airy shadow, but substantial: T. Adams, Wks. yol. II. p. 385 (1867). 1618 it seems that that golden myne is proved a meer Chymera, an imaginary airy myne: Howell, Lett., I. iii. p. 5 (1645). 1624 Pray you, do not bring, sir., In the chimeras of your jealous fears, I New monsters to affright us: Massinger, Bondman, iv. 3, Wks., p. 91/1 (1839). bef. 1631 Chimeraes vain as they or their prerogative: J. Donne, Poems, p. 24 (1669) 1640 Spaine was amusing after Chymeraes: H. H. Treatise of Interest of Princes & States of Christendome, p. 80 1652 we must not be transported with Chymeraes, and build Castles in the air Howell, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist Rev Napl.), p. 111. 1684 and make his own contrivance to end in a mere Chimara: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand. Divines, Vol. III p. 488 (1865). bef. 1733 this is all Chimera: of MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II p. 474 (1856)

**Chimparage (1.1.11) Sch. First fr. W. Afr. (Cuinea) 1592 Behold here a braue chimere Is there a Lieutenant where there is no

*chimpanzee (∠∠ ∠), sb.: Eng. fr. W. Afr. (Guinea) tshimpanzee: a name of a kind of ape allied to the gorilla (q, v), but smaller (Troglodytes niger). The name was formerly applied to other kinds of larger man-shaped apes.

1764 he deserved it [a box of the ear], if he could take liberties with such a chimpanzee [as Mme. de Yertzin] Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. iv. p. 249 (1857). 1819 Rees, Czcl. 1840 Two chimpanses were sent from the forests of the Carnatic by a coasting vessel, as a present to the governor of Bombay: WHITELAW, Goldsmith's Nat. Hist, Vol I p. 497/1 note. 1840 The Misses Macarty. vowed and protested now that he was no better than a chimpanzee. THACKERAY, Miscellanies, Vol IV. p. 265.

*china, sb.: porcelain ware, so called from the European name of the country China.

name of the country China.

1600 fine China-dishes of white earth: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 736. 1603 they are not China-dishes, but very good dishes: SHAKS., Meas for Meas., ii. 1, 97 1625 Salt, Rice, and China dishes: PURCHAS, Pulgrims, Vol I. Bk. iii p. 135. 1665 they [the Persians] sip it [coffe] as hot as their mouth can well suffer out of small China cups: Sir Th. Herbert, Tyau., p. 113 (1679) 1678 Factitious China or Porcellane of his own invention and making: J. Ray, Sourn. Low Countr., p. 246. 1676 For Wit, like China, should long bur'd lie, | Before it ripens to good Comedy: SHADWELL, Virtuozo, Prol., sig. A 3 ro. 1685 Women, like Cheney, shou'd be kept with care: Crowney, Sir Courtly Nice, i p 8. 1702 break all her China: Van-Brugh, False Friend, iii. Wks., Vol. 1 p 343 (1776). 1709 Tuberoses set in pretty Gilt and China Pots: Mrs. Manley, New Atal, Vol. 1. p. 32 (2nd Ed.) 1714 china ware. a china dish: Addison, Wks., Vol. V. p. 332 (1886) — his great room, that is nobly furnished out with china: tb. bef. 1744 The China cups in these days are not at all the safer for the modern Rattles: Pops, Mem. M. Scrüberus, Bk. 1 ch. v. Wks., Vol. V. p. 115 (1757). 1777 I long to see your china, merely because it comes from you, for 1 am no commisseur in china: Lord Chesterfield, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No kiv. Misc Wks., Vol II. p. 194 (1771). 1809 There is a china manufacture here: Marty, Tr. Riebeck's Trav. Germ., Let viii. Pinkerton, Vol VI. p. 21 1823 Society, that china without flaw: Byron, Don Juan, XII. lxxviii. 1840 And ox-tail soup in a China tureen: Barnam, Ingolas. Leg., p. 133 (1865).

*china-mania, sb.: a craze for collecting or admiring china-ware. See mania.

*1876 The China-mania laid hold of him, in another form from that which sorely affilicts London now: Times, May 15. [St.]

china[-root], sb.: name of the tuber of various species of Smilax, allied to sarsaparilla, formerly much used as a drug to relieve gout and to purify the blood.

1577 a roote called the China: Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol 13 vo. 1587 Tsinaw, a kind of root much like vnto that which in England is called the China root brought from the East Indies: In R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. II. p. 272 (1500). 1588 infinite store of the rootes of China: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 19 vo. 1600 if the Sauages should not helpe vs with Cassawi, and Chyna, and that our weares should faile vs, (as often they did,) we might very well starue: R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. II. p. 267. [1611 Squine. Bois de squine. The knottle, and medicinable root of an Indian, or Chinean bullrush: Cotgr.]

the liver be not incensed R. Burton, Anat Mel, Pt 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs 5, Vol. 11 p 130 (1827) 1662 The Root Trinae, or Chinae, which the Persians call Bich Trini J. Davies, Ambassadors Trizo, Bl. VI. p. 223 (1669) 1668 all China commodities, as titanae, silk, raw and wrought, gold, China root, tea, &c · In J F. Davis Chinese, Vol. 1 ch 11 p. 47 (1836). 1671 two pound of Turpentine and a little China, a few Hermodactyles, a pound or two of Sarsaperilla, and Guiacum: Shadwell, Humorists, i p 6 1691 the Coloquinida, the China; Sarsa: J Ray, Creation, Pt 11 p 218 (1701) 1699 The Tree likewise that affords Gummi Elemi grows here in great Abundance; As doth Radix Chinae, or China-root Description of Isth. of Darian, p 4.

chinch(e), sb.: Amer. Eng. fr. Sp. chinche, or Anglo-Ind. (17 c.) fr. Port. chinche, = 'bug': the common bug (Cimex lectularius); also, an insect destructive to corn, called also chints, chinch-bug, and chink-bug (Webster).

1616 we were very much troubled with Chinches, another sort of little troublesome and offensive creatures, like little Tikes Terry, Voy E India, p 372 [Yule] 1673 Our Bodies broke out into small fiery Pimples. augmented by Muskeetoe-Bites, and Chinces raising Blisters on us: Fryer, E. India, 35 (1698) [16.] 1722 Chinches are a sort of flat Bug, which lurks in the Bedsteads and Bedding, and disturbs People's Rest a-unghre: Hist. Virginia, Bk IV. ch. XIX. p 267. 1884 Ticks, sandflies, fleas and chinches: F A Ober, Trav. ch. xix. p 267. 18 Mexico, &c., p 135.

chinchilla, sb.: Sp.: a small rodent, native of Peru and Chili (Eriomys laniger); also, the fur of this animal, or a heavy cloth dressed in imitation of this fur.

1593—1622 they have little beastes like unto a squirrell, but that hee is gray; his skinne is the most delicate, soft, and curious furre that I have seene. They call this beast chinchilla: R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xliv, p. 240 (1878). 1604 The Chinchillas is another kind of small beasts, hike squirrels: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist W. Indies, Vol 1. Bk iv p. 284 (1880). 1811 furs and ornamental skins, equal to the Chinchilla: W Walton, Perivian

chinchona: Peru. See cinchona.

Chinguleys. See Singalese.

chīnī, cheeny, sb.: Hind., lit. 'Chinese': name of whitish varieties of common sugar in India.

1799 I have desired Mr. Gordon to send with them some chini, of which they are to have an allowance of two seers each per day: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol I p 289 (1858).

chinor, chinaur: Anglo-Ind. See chenor.

*chintz, sb.: Eng. fr. Hind. chint, = 'spotted cotton cloth'. The form chite is Fr. fr. Port. chita, fr. Mahr. chīt [Yule]: a variegated cotton cloth which takes a good glaze, much used for covering furniture.

1622 to pec. chint Amad of 20 Rs. corg.: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol I. p. 56 (1883). 1625 [See chadar] 1684 Chites or Painted Calcuts, which they call Caimendar, that is done with a pencil, are made in the Kingdom of Golconda, and particularly about Masulipatam: Tr. Tavernier's Trav. p. 126. [Yule] bef. 1744 No, let a charming Chintz, and Brussels lace | Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face: POFE, Nor Essays, 1. 248. 1748 a wrapper of fine chintz about his body: SMOLLETT, Rod Rand, ch xxxiv. Wks., Vol. i. p. 224 (1817). 1786 There was not left in Masulipatan a single piece of chintz: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 59 (1883). 1796 The latter, in going out, sell Danish ale and tar, and on their return, chintzes from Bengal: Tr. Thunberg's C of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 57 (1814). 1818 bales of muslin, chintzes, spices: T. Moore, Fadge Family, p. 100. 1864 a meek brown little woman, usually habited in a chintz bed-jacket and a petticoat of blue serge: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. viii. p. 127.

chioppine: Eng. fr. Sp. or It. See chopine2.

chiorme, sb.: Fr. fr. It. ciurma, = 'gang': "A banke of Oares; or, the whole companie of slaues, Rowers (in a Galley;) also, the noise they make in rowing; also, (in a ship) the Saylers: and, the noise they make, in weighing of ankers, and hoising vp of saile-yards" (Cotgr.).

1620 having got leave of Grace to release some slaves, he went aboard the Cape-Gallie, and passing through the Churma of slaves, He ask'd divers of them what their offences were: Howell, Lett., 1. xxi. p. 42 (1645). 1742 he procured of him a string of slaves out of his churm, with a capo, to work in his building: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 404.

chipeener, chippin. See chopine2.

chipochia: It. See capocchia.

chique: Fr. See chigre.

chīragra, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. χειράγρα: gout in the hand.

chirimoya, sb.: Amer. Sp.: a large luscious fruit, borne by the tree Anona Cherimolia, akin to the Custard-apple.

1851 This is par excellence, the country of the celebrated chirimoya: Herndon, Amazon, Vol. 1. p. 117 (1854).

chiroot: Eng. fr. Tamil. See cheroot.

*chit, chitty, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chitthi: a letter, a note, a certificate (of good conduct, &c.), a pass.

1673 I sent one of our Guides, with his Master's Chitry, or Pass, to the Governor, who received it kindly: Free, E. India, 126 (1698) [Yule] 1776 The General wrote a chit, and sent it and another paper, together with me and Barnassy Ghose, to Mr Fowke: Trail of Toseph Foruke, B. 101. 1829 He wanted a chithee or note, for this is the most note-writing country under heaven: Col. Mountain, Mem., 80 (and Ed.) [Yule] 1872 chieprassies...carrying chits (notes) about Edw Braddon, Lyke in India, ch iv p. 116. — Some of the chits [certificates] are dated many years back: 10, p. 127.

*chitōn (c- as k-), sb.: Gk. $\chi \iota \tau \omega \nu$: a garment worn next the skin, the Ionian chiton being a long frock with sleeves, the Dorian, a square frock without sleeves.

1883 Thus elongated, it becomes a *chiton* or tunic, over which will flow the plaid scarf, which thus becomes the toga · L OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. vii. p. 104 (1884). 1885 And this our heroine in a trice would be, | Save that she wore a *peplium* and a *chiton*, | Like any modern on the beach at Brighton. A Dobson, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 144 1886 The dress of Helen was a himation of white silken gauze with a gold border over a chiton of golden yellow: *Athenæum*, May 22, p. 689/3.

chitty, chetty, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. chetti: a trader (in S. India).

1598 The Souldiers in these dayes give themselves more to be Chettijns and to deale in Marchandise, than to serve the King in his Armado: Tr. J Van Linschoten's Voy, 58. [Yule] 1686 the Chetty Bazaar people do not immediately open their shops In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, 1. 152 (1861) [16.] 1801 borrowed from a shroff, or chitty, a certain sum of money: Wellington, Disp, Vol I p 256 (1844).

chiurm: Eng. fr. It. or Fr. See chiorme.

*chivalry ($\angle = =$, ch- as sh-), chevalrie, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chevalerie, lit. 'horsemanship'.

1. knighthood, order of knighthood, knightly conduct, prowess, skill in war.

prowess, skill in war.

abt. 1330 Her schal com a bachelrie Of the to have chevalrie: Arth & Merl., 4092.

abt. 1386 Thus fit his duc thus fit his Conquerour | And in his hoost of Chivalrie the flour: CHAUCER, C. T., Kut's Tale, 982 abt. 1400 Phicol, the prince of his chyvalrye: Wycliffite Bible, Gen, xxi 33. 1485 dyd them to do other esbatements longying to chyvalry contynuelly. Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 28 (1881).

1487 the state of good chyvalrye:—Book of Good Manners, sig. C ir ro abt. 1522 Of chevalry he is the floure: J. Skelton, Wks, Vol II p. 31 (1843).

1540 the fortune and moste experte chwalrie of valiant Pompey: ELVOT, Im Governaunce, fol. 80 ro. 1545 In our fathers tyme nothing was red, but bookes of fayned chevalrie: Ascham, Toxoph., p. 10 (1868).

1549 given as well vito chivalrie by lande as vito the exercise on the water: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 75 ro. 1551 feates of chivalrie: Robinson, Tr. More's Utopia, p. 35 (1884) abt. 1570 an Achademy of Philosophiand Chivalrie: Sir H. Gilbert, Q. Elia. Achad., p. 12 (1869).

1589 not only Artes but Chevalrie, from Greece derive we may: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 2

1590 So to his steed he gott, and gan to rick as one unfitt therefore, that all might see | He had not trayned bene in chevalree: Spens., F. Q., II ii. 46.

16ed of prowess, exploit.

I a. deed of prowess, exploit.

bef. 1586 They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private chivalries: SIDNEY. [].]

2. a body of knights, a host of warriors, the military force (of a country), brave gentlemen (collectively). In the Wycliffite Bible, 2 Chron., xviii. 30, chivalry is found for chariots (A. V.).

aft. 1300 with al his faire chivalrie: K Alisaunder, 1495. abt. 1386 How wonnen was the regne of ffemenye | By Theseus and by his chiualrye: Chaucer, C. T., Knt': 5 Tale, 878. abt 1440 All werthy men that luffes to here | Off cheuallry pat by for vs were | Pat doughty weren of dede, | Off charlles of Fraunce: Sege off Melayne, 2 (1880). — And Sendis Rowlande to lumbardy, | With fourty thowsande cheualtry | Off worthy men of were: ib, 203. 1545 slewe all the chevalrie of Fraunce: Ascham, Tozofh. p. 87 (1868). 1589 Arthur, chief of Chualrie: W Wanner, Albion's England, Bk. III ch. xix. p 80. 1597 and by his Light | Did all the Cheualrie of England moue | To do braue Acts: Shaks., If Hen. IV., ii. 3, 20. 1667 Busiris and his Memphian Chivalry: Milton, P. L., I. 307, p. 16 (1705).

3. Leg. knight's-service, a form of tenure, opposed to soccage, or tenure by certain fixed duties and payments.

1588 If...the wyfe brynge a wrytte of Dower agaynste the wardeyne in Chyualrye: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. 1. ch. v. fol. 1r vo. — euerye tenure that is nat tenure in chyualrie, is tenure in socage: ib., Bk. II. ch. v. fol. 26 vo. 1607 COWELL, Interpreter.

(more exclusively modern usage) courteous attention to women; conduct elevated by a high standard of virtue and honor; the system of manners, morals, and ideas, to which the institution of knighthood gave rise in Europe.

bef. 1700 Solemnly he swore, That, by the faith which knights to knight-hood bore, | And whate'er else to chivalry belongs, | He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs: DRYDEN. [J.] 1833 when Chivalry had thrown her rags of refinement over domestic life: J. DALLAWAY, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 309.

chlamys, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. χλαμὸς: a short mantle (properly worn by horsemen), a military cloak, fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder.

1699 a Chlamys knotted upon the Right Shoulder: M. Lister, Journ to Paris, p 121. bef 1719 a laurel on his head, and a chlamys over his shoulders: Addison, Whs, Vol. 1 p 350 (Bohn, 1854). 1776 when the colour of their chlamys or cloke was changed from black to white: R Chandler, Trav Greece, p 93 1816 These were represented naked, having the casque and the chlamys only thrown over the shoulder J Dallaway, Of Stat & Sculpt, p. 262. 1885 M. Munts sees in the biretta and short mantle of Donatello's day. the Phrygian cap and chlamys of classical times: Athenaum, Dec 5, p. 262.

Chloe, name given by Horace to a young woman, who is supposed to slight his addresses (Od., 1. 23, iii. 26); hence used in modern poetry as the fictitious name of any young

1753 every Strephon and Chloe ' Hor Walfole, *Letters*, Vol II. p. 334 (1857) 1888 Lord Peterborough, when he was pretending to make love to Lady Suffolk, was not far from the Psalmist's limit of age; Chloe herself was very deaf and not very young: *Athenæum*, Nov. 24, p 693/3.

Chloris, fictitious name of one of Horace's beauties (Od., ii. 5, 18). Contrast Od., iii. 15.

bef 1593 O Angelica, | Fairer than Chloris: GREENE, Orlando Fur., p. 93 (1861). 1682 A Mighty Prince is fam'd in Stories, | That long had doted on a Chloris: T. D., Butler's Glost, Canto 1 p. 25

chlōrōsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χλωρος, = 'pale'.

1. a kind of anaemia popularly called 'green sickness', to which young women who live under unhealthy conditions are subject, in which the skin assumes a greenish tint.

1755 JOHNSON 1766 But the man without sin, that Moravian Rabbi | Has perfectly cured the Chlorosis of Tabby: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 100 (1808)

2. Bot. a disease of plants in which the tissues are weak, and a deficiency of green coloring matter makes the leaves pallid.

choava: Turk. See coava.

chobdar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. chob-dar, = 'staff-bearer': an attendant (bearing a staff overlaid with silver) on persons of rank. [Yule]

1701 he had sent four Chobdars and 25 men, as a safeguard: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, 1. 371 (1861). [Yule] 1776 The Governor spoke to a Chubdar, and said, Do you go along with this man to the Chief Justice's house: Trual of Joseph Fowke, B, 11/2. 1810 the entrance of a Choabdar, that is, a servant who attends on persons of consequence, runs before them with a silver stick: M. Graham, Journal, 57 (1812). [Yule] 1812 chubdar: Gloss to 5th Report from Sel Comm. on E. India. 1826 We were preceded by chobdars and mace-bearers: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1881)

*chocolate ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Mexican chocolatl, through Sp. chocolate.

I. a paste made of the fruit of the cacao-tree mixed with other substances. See cocoa.

other substances. See cocoa.

1640 A Treatise on Chocolate printed by Jo. Okes, cited by Blount (1681).

1657 I cannot answer your demand concerning Chocolate: J. D., Tr Lett. of Voiture, No. 63, Vol. 1. p. 179.

1662 Likewise you may have Tobacco, Verinas and Virginia, Chocolatta—the ordinary pound-boxes at 2s. per found: Merr. Publi, Mar. 12—10, Advt. 1671 I have rare chocolate of his prescribing for you: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. IV p 28 (1872) 1673 Chocolate is sold at Sevil for something more than a piece of eight the pound. Vanillas which they mingle with the Cacao to make Chocolate for a Real di Plato. Acchiote, which they mingle with the other ingredients [of chocolate] to give a colour is made of a kind of red earth brought from New Spann, wrought up into cakes it is sold for a Real di plato the ounce: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 485. 1683 James Norcock. sells...the best Spanish Chocolate: Lond. Gaz., mdccc. 4. 1713 In finnes of burning Chocolate shall glow, And tremble at the sea that froths below: Pope, Rape of Lock, II 135, Wks., Vol. I. p. 184 (1757). 1743—7 Another money-bill passed the Commons, for an additional duty on coffee, tea and chocolate: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 92/2 (1751). 1792 having breakfasted on a pot of milled chocolate, they hurried to London: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 89.

2. a beverage made from this paste.

2. a beverage made from this paste.

1604 The chiefe ves of this Cacao, is in a drinke which they call Chocolaté, whereof they make great accompt in that Country: E Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bik. iv. p. 244 (1880). 1652 Chocolate: or an Indian drink: J. Waddenster, Title. 1687 In Bishopsgate Street in Queen's Head Alley...is an excellent West India drink called Chocolate to be sold: Public Advertiser, June 16—22. 1662 The Indian Nectar, or a discourse concerning Chocolata, &c. H. Styber, Title. 1663 a sup of chocolate | Is not amiss after a tedious journey: Adventures of 5 Hrs., i. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. xv. p. 213 (1876). 1666 too much resembled his wife's chocalate: W. W. Wilkins' Polit Bal., Vol. I. p. 179 (1860). 1682 they [the Moors] also drank of a sorbet and jacolatt: Eveling, Diarry, Vol. II. p. 171 (1872). 1686 for three-pence Supps on Chocolate: D'Urfey, Banditt, Prol. 1699 Chocalate, indeed, was found out by the poor starved Indians, as Ale was with us: M. Lister, Journ to Paris, p. 167. 1725 make a sign for my Chocolate: Vanerugh, Prov. Wife, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 213 (1776). 1824 Lord Henry... now discuss'd his chocolate: Byron, Don Yuan, xvi. xxxiv.

in combin. as chocolate-house.

3. In Combin. as Chocolate-houses.

1694 the Choccolat-pot: N. H, Ladues Dict, p. 12/1.

1696 If it be nasty Weather, I take a Turn in the Chocolate-house: Vanbrugh, Relayse, ii. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 32 (1776)

1709 the Chocolate-House: Mrs. Manley, New Jate, Vol. 1 p. 182 (2nd Ed)

1711 how they shift coffee-houses and chocolate-houses from hour to hour, to get over the insupportable labour of doing nothing: Spectator, No 54, May 2, Vol. 1 p. 203 (1826)

1733 a new Invention called Chocolate-Houses, for the Benefit of Rooks and bulles of Quality: R. North, Examen, I iii 32, p. 141 (1740).

1744 the Game of Whist; (as play'd at Court, White's and George's Chocolate-houses.) G. & A Ewing, Advit, quoted in Notes & Queries, 7th Ser., VIII. Oct 5, 1889, p. 263/2

choenix, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\chi o \hat{n} u \xi$: an Attıc dry measure equal to a quart or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints English. The form *chanice* is through Fr.

1603 Eat not your meat from a chaire: Sit not upon a measure called Chanux: Neither step thou over a broome or besoome: Holland, Tr Plut. Mor., p. 887 1611 The word choenix, signifieth a measure containing one wine quart, and the twelfth part of a quart: Bible, Rev., vi 7 marg. 1658 There is another composition of the same, that hath of Athenian sesamum half a Sextarius, of honey a half part, of oyle a Cotyle, and a Chænice of sweet Almonds mundified: Tr. 7. Baptista Porta's Nat Mag., Bk IV. ch. xx p 147. 1696 Phillips, World of Words. 1797 Encyc Brit.

*chokidar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. chaukī-dār: a watch-

1689 The Day following the Chocadars, or Souldiers, were remov'd from before our Gates. Oving on Noyage, 416 (1666). [Yule] 1812 chokeedar: Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm on E India. abt. 1817 there was not a servant excepting the chockedaurs, stirring about any house in the neighbourhood, it was so early: Mrs. Sherwood, Stories, 248 (1873) [Yule] 1834 the two chokhadars, heedless of their commission, sat themselves down on the Armenian's cushions: Ayesha, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 201.

choky, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chaukī: the act of watching or guarding; a police-station, a station on a dak (q. v.), a customs-station.

1625 The Kings Custome called Chukey, is eight bagges upon the hundred bagges: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, I 391. [Yule] 1673 at every gate, stands a Chocky, or Watch to receive Toll for the Emperor: FRYER, E. India, 100 (1698). [10] 1682 About 12 o'clock Noon we got to ye Chowkee, where after we had shown our Dustick and given our present, we were dismissed immediately: HEDGES, Diary, Dec. 17 [10.] 1801 duties are levied at the different chokeys close to the island: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1, p. 257 (1844) 1826 led in captivity to the chowkee or lock-up house: Hockley, Pandurang Harr, ch. xiv. p. 153 (1884)

*cholera, sh.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\chi o \lambda \epsilon \rho a$, $\chi o \lambda \epsilon \rho \dot{a}$, = 'bilious complaint': formerly used in the literal classical sense, and Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as coler, choler.

(also called cholera morbus) a dangerous epidemic encouraged by insanitary conditions, common in Asia, hence called Asiatic cholera. Its symptoms are severe diarrhoea with cramps and muscular weakness, followed by collapse.

1673 The Diseases reign according to the Seasons. In the extreme Heats, Cholera Morbus: Fryer, E. India, 113—114 (1698). [Yule] 1710 a very acrid fiery Bile being plentfully suffused into the Intestines, excites Fervor, Fury, and Dolour, as in the Cholera Morbus: FULLER, Pharmacop, p 210. 1749 SMOLLETT, Tr. Gil Blas, p. 369 (Routledge). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1854 What heroism the doctors showed during the cholera in India: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xx p. 221 (1879). 1887 The third volume...deals with an outbreak of cholera in Italy: Athenæum, Sept. 10, p. 339/I.

2. British cholera, a severe form of diarrhoea and sickness, generally due to deleterious diet during the summer months.

1601 the disease Cholera, wherein choler is so outrageous that it purgeth uncessantly both upward and downeward: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, 17, Vol. II. p. 46. 1809 the dainty pursuit of indigestions, choleras, and apoplexy: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xx. Pinkerton, Vol. vi.

choltry: Anglo-Ind. See choultry.

chonk: Anglo-Ind. See chank.

chop, chap, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chhāp, = 'seal-impression', 'stamp', 'brand': privy seal, seal-impression, stamp, brand, passport, license; (in China) port-clearance, also, a number of chests (of tea) bearing the same brand. [Yule]

[Yule]

1604 mention is made of their Chapas, letters, and expeditions...their writings and chapas: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. II Bk. vi. p. 398 (1880)

1625 the King came, and sent his Chap to me for my landing, brought by an Eunuch, and sixe or eight more, and also the Kabandar: Purchas, Pilgrums, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 462. — I received the Kings Letter for Priantan, and the Chap for my departure: ib., p. 464. — a Priman...which he would signe with his Chap: ib., Bk. v. p. 625.

1689 Upon their Chops as they call them in India, or Seals engraven, are only Characters, generally those of their Name: Ovington, Voyage, 251 (1695). [Yule]

1799 and under such writing the assessor shall deliver his opinion, with the grounds and reasons thereof, and shall thereunto put his chop, and subscribe his name: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1 p. 267 (1858).

1817 so great reluctance did he [the Nabol] show to the ratification of the Treaty, that Mr. Pigot is said to have seized his chop, or seal, and applied it to the paper: J. Mill, Brit. Ind., III.

340 (1840) [Yule] 1836 to prevail with the mandarins to grant Mr. Anson a general chop for all the necessaries he wants J. F. Danis, Chinese, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 57. 1890 most Tea drinkers prefer the cheape Indian and Singhalese Teas to the ordinary "chops" from China Standard, Jan. 29, p. 3/3.

*chopine1, sb.: Fr. chopine: "the Parisien halfe pint; almost as big as our whole one...At S. Denzs, and in divers other places about Paris, three of them make but one pint" (Cotgr.); as naturalised in Scotland, chopin (1 =) means half a Scotch pint, which is a quart of English wine measure.

1611 Chopine, A Chopine: Cotter.

1617 three pints or chopines of Spanish wine. F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. 1 p. 44.

1639 my Landlord. brought up a chopin of Whitewine. Howall, Lett, VI. XXXVIII. p. 59 (1645).

1684 as Gold Ladle that held a good Chopine of Paris: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav, Vol. 1 Bk. iv. p. 181.

1684 hs Chopin of Wine: E Ever up. Tr. Tavernier's Japan, &c., II. p. 41

1797 CHOPIN, or CHOPINE. Encyc. Brit.

chopine², chapin(e), sô.: Eng. fr. Sp. chapin, chapino (al corque, = 'a cork slipper', Minsheu): a kind of high shoe or clog worn to add to the height.

corque, = 'a cork slipper', Minsheu): a kind of high shoe or clog worn to add to the height.

1889 those high corked shoes or pantofies, which now they call in Spaine and Italy Shoppins: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., I. xv. p. 49 (1869). 1598 Pranelle, might slippers, chopinos or pantofies Florio — Zoccoletti, little or low pattins, startops, galages or chopinoes of wood: to. 15... chippins HALL, Parad, iii. p. 67. [Nares] 1599 At home he is either carried about in a litter, or els he goeth in woodden Choppines a foote high from the ground: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. ii. p. 87. 1600 I doe wish my selfe one of my mistresse Cioppine: B Jonson, Cynth. Rev., ii. 2, Wks., p. 200 (1616). 1804 your Ladieship is neerer Heauen then when I saw you last, by the altitude of a Choppine: Shaks, Ham, ii. 2, 447. 1611 Chappins, Choppines; a kind of high slippers for low women. Cotge. 1611 O, 'tis fine, I To see a bride trip it to church so lightly, I as if her new chopines would scorn to brusse I as illy flower: L. Barrey, Ram-Alley, v. 1, in Dodsley-Hazhit's Old Plays, Vol. x. p. 367 (1875) 1611 [Venice] a thing made of wood, and couered with leather of sundry colors... It is called a Chapiney, which they weare vinder their shoes... There are many of these Chapineys of a great heighth, eigh half ayard high the nobler a woman is, by so much higher are her Chapineys: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. II pp. 36, 37 (1776). 1616 Cioppinos: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. II pp. 36, 37 (1776). 1616 Cioppinos: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass. iii. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 137 (1631—40). 1617 The women of Venice weare choppines or shoos three or foure hand-bredths high F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. III. p. 172. 1630 Take my chapines off: Massingers, Renegado, i. 2, Wks., p. 101/2 (1839). 1636 The Italian in her high chopeene: Herwood, Chall. of Beauty, v. [Nares] 1043 the late Queen of Spain took off one of her chapines. English with the partiency, Pt. II. p. 30. 1656 Chioppines for short women: W. Strons, Floating Isl., sig. C. [Hallwell] be 1667 The woman was a g

[There is no trace of an It. cioppino, and It. scappino, = 'sock', 'pump', is not likely to have given rise to the forms cioppino, shoppino. It is possible that the form chopino, fr. Sp. chapino, was taken for It., and spelt accordingly. The connexion between Sp. chapino, chapino, and Sp. escapin, akin to It. scarpino, scappino, is not at all clear, and they are possibly quite distinct.]

chopper: Anglo-Ind. See chuppur.

*chorāgus, chorēgus, sb.: Lat. chorāgus, fr. Gk. χοραγός, χορηγόs: the leader of a chorus; the person who at Athens provided a chorus at his own cost; a leader, conductor; (at Oxford University) the Master of Musical Praxis.

The State of the State of States of

*choral, Ger.; chorale, It. corale with an h inserted in Eng. spelling: sb.: a sacred air intended to be sung in unison, a metrical psalm-tune or hymn-tune, brought into vogue by the early German Lutherans.

1885 This is no cry out of the depths, but a chorale in the heights: C. H. SPURGEON, Treas. David, Vol. vii. p. 69.

choranto: Eng. fr. It. See coranto.

chorēus, chorīus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. xopeios: a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by a short; also called trochaeus (q, v).

1686 A myx foote of 2. sillables, is eyther of one short and one long called Iambus as — dying: or of one long and one short, called Choreus as — gladly: W. Weber, Discourse of Eng. Post., in Haslewood's Eng. Posts & Posty, Wol. II. p. 67 (1815).

solemnities of the great mother of the gods: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor., p 1257. 1797 Encyc Brit.

choriambus, so.: Lat. fr. Gk. χορίαμβος: a metrical foot of four syllables of which the first and last are long, the two middle syllables short, thus forming a combination of the choreus and zambus.

1797 Encyc Brit 1850 if you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that it was a choriambus: J. Hannay, Sing. Font., Bk. i ch i. [L.] 1886 Inversion of accent (trochee) is most commonly found in the first foot, sometimes giving the effect of a choriambus at the beginning of the verse. Mayor, Eng. Metre, xi 172

chorion, sō.: Gk. χόριον: the outer membrane which envelopes a fetus in the womb.

1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words 1780 The windows are made of the onon and amnios of sheep: Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 101 (2nd i.).

chorizontes, sb. pl.: Gk. χωρίζοντες, pres. part., nom. pl. masc., of χωρίζειν, = 'to separate': separaters, critics who denied that the Odyssey was by the same author as the Ihad.

1886 Wicked Homeric critics. in our own time represent the ancient chorizontes and arouse the wrath of Mr. Andrew Lang: Athenaum, Aug. 14, p 198/1.

chorme: Fr. See chiorme.

*chorus, in Eng. pl. choruses (Lat. pl. chori), sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. xopòs, = 'dance', 'band of dancers and singers'. Early Anglicised as chor(e).

1. in Ancient Greek drama, a band of actors who sang (with dancing) the lyncal portions of the play in concert. Their function was to explain, illustrate, or comment on the circumstances or actions of the drama, and occasionally to carry on dialogue with the principal actors. The term is also applied to modern imitations of the ancient drama.

applied to modern imitations of the ancient drama.

1586 The Chori must be well garnished & sette foorth. Such matter must be chosen for the Chorus, as may bee meete and agreeable to that which is m hand: W. Webber, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets, Vol. II. p 87 (1815). 1803 the Chori or quires in Tragedies Holland, Tr. Plat. Mor., p. 270. — Sacadas made a certeine flexion or tune, called Strophe, and taught the Chorus to sing the first according to the Dorian tune: ib., p. 1251. 1647 our Authour. presents through the perspective of the Chorus, another and more suitable object to his Royall Speciators: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Flido, Introd. Ep., p 3. 1678 Asin a Chorus, when the Corphians or Procenter hath begun, the whole Quire. followell—so in the world God, as the Corphians, the Pracentor and Praesultor: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 397. bef. 1700 Dryden, Art Poet. [L.] 1712 [the Cat-call] has often supplied the Place of the antient Chorus: Spectator, No. 361, Apr. 24, p. 528/2 (Morley).

2. a song or lyrical portion of a drama assigned to the chorus (1).

bef. 1616 Whereupon it made this threne | To the phoenix and the dove, | Co-supremes and stars of love, | As chorus to their tragic scene: Shaks., Phoenix, 52. 1671 what the lofty grave tragedians taught | In Chorus or lambic: Millton, P. R., IV. 362. — The measure of Verse us'd in the Chorus is of all sorts: — Sams. Agon., Introd.

3. metaph. persons or a person performing functions similar to those of the chorus of the Greek drama.

1601 For which all Protestants (being the Chorus hereunto) lowdlie laugh us to scorne: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yestasted Gent., p. 5.

1604 You are as good as a chorus, my lord: SHAKS., Ham., ii 2, 255. bef. 1670 These were the Chorus of the Scene, that sung in tune with the chief Actor: J Hacker, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 137, p. 125 (1693).

1762 This speech...was strangely flat...for want of his old chorus: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 281 (1879).

1777 do not introduce a chorus of unknown persons to explain: Lord Chester. FIELD, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. boxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 244 (1777).

a choir, band, or train.

bef. 1870 Horreson sapienties, or the full Chorus, where the Minds of many are gather'd into one Wisdom: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 6, p. 8 (1653). 1681 'Twas Ben that in the dusky Laurel shade | Amongst the Chorus of old Poets laid: A Marvell, Misc., p. 35. 1691 incircled with a Chorus of Planets moving about it: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 18 (1701). 1713 she was chosen to lead up the chorus of maids in a national solemnity: ADDISON, Guardian, No. 166, Wks., Vol. 19. p. 221 (1850) abt. 1870 O you chorus of indolent reviewers: Tennyson, In Quantity, Wks., Vol. v. p. 124

5. a number of singers who together take part in concerted music, more than one voice generally taking each part.

1717 the leader singing a sort of rude tune, not unpleasant, and the rest making up the chorus: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 133 (1827).

6. concert, the act of singing together, esp. in the phr. in

1675 Voices, Flajolets, Violins, Cornets, Sackbuts, Hoa-boys: all joyn in Chorus: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1814 the sweet voices of the name in full chorus: Alpine Shriches, ch. ix. p. 209. 1820 whose solo verse was

repeated by the rest in chorus T S Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1 ch i p 30. 1876 Chinese dogs...bark in chorus after every foreigner who passes: Times, Aug. 18. [St]

7. a piece of music or a part of a musical composition in which a number of voices together render the vocal parts of the score

1687 Whilst this Chorus is singing, Hymen enters with his Torch, and joins their hands with a Wreath of Roses. Otway, Alcib, ii 16 1776 I was agreeably surprized by hearing a grand chorus of vocal and instrumental music: J Collier, Mus. Traw, p 60 1883 two exquisite choruses (associated with soprano solos..): Daily News, Sept 7, p 5/4.

 $7\,a$. a burden or refrain of a song (generally comic) in which the audience join in the singing.

1717 The repetitions at the end of the two first stanzas are meant for a sort of chorus: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p 164 (1827)

8. an unanimous declaration or expression.

chorus: Lat. See Caurus.

chou, pl. choux, sb.: Fr., lit. 'cabbage'. See quotations.

1694 A Choux [sic] is the round Boss behind the Head, resembling a Cabbage, and the French accordingly so name it N. H., Ladies Dut., p. 10/2 1851 a chou of green ribbon composed of the lightest shades: Harper's Mag., Vol. II. p. 432/2

choultry, Anglo-Ind. of S. India; chowry, of W. India, fr. Tamil chāwari: sb.: a hall, shed, or supported roof, used as a resting-place for travellers, and for public business.

as a resting-place for travellers, and for public dusiness.

1673 Maderas enjoys some Choultries for Places of Justice: Fryer, E. India, 8, 2668). [Vule] 1772 I think the carvings on some of the pagodas and choultrys, as well as the grandeur of the work, exceeds any thing executed now-a-days: Phil. Trans., Vol. LXII. p. 355 1800 the largest mob had put themselves at the choultries at the bottom of it: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 76 (1844) 1812 Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel Comm. on E. India. 1820 The Chowree or town-hall where the public business of the township is transacted: In Trans. Lil. Soc Bombay, II. 181. [Yule] 1826 a peon from the Kotwall's chowry came to us: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. x. p. 114 (1884) 1833 We at first took up our abode in the Chawadi, but Mr. Escombe of the C S. kindly invited us to his house: Smith, Lyle of Wilson, 156. [Yule] 1836 The roads are good, and well supplied with choultries or taverns: Phillips, Million of Facts, 319. [16.] 1880 One choultrie or resthouse within the inclosure is 312 feet by 125: Libr. Univ. Knowl., Vol. IX. p. 344 (New York).

chouse, chowse: Turk. See chiaus.

chow-chow, sb.: pigeon-English: mixed preserves, mixture, farrago, food; in combin. general, of all sorts.

1878 "Chow-chow" is ..food: J. PAYN, By Proxy, Vol. 1 ch. ii. p. 19 1885 this assemblage of tea-trays, chow-chow cabinets, chopsticks, pigtails, and shoes with paper soles. Daily Telegraph, Aug 12, p. 5/5.

chowdry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chaudharī, = 'holding four': a landholder or farmer; a surveyor.

1788 Chowdry.—A Landholder or Farmer Properly he is above the Zemindar m rank; but, according to the present custom of Bengal, he is deemed the next to the Zemindar Most commonly used as the principal purveyor of the markets in towns or camps: Indian Vocab. [Yule] 1798 Each chowdrie will report to his commanding officer daily: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp, Vol. 1. p. 144 (1858) 1812 Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India.

chowkee: Anglo-Ind. See choky.

chowpatti: Anglo-Ind. See chupatty.

chowree, chowry: Anglo-Ind. See choultry.

chowry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chauhrī: a yak-tail used as a fly-flapper, and as a symbol of rank.

1809 He also presented me in trays, which were as usual laid at my feet, two beautiful chowries: LORD VALENTIA, Vop., I. 428. [Yule] 1810 Near Brahma are Indra and Indranee on their elephant, and below is a female figure holding a chamara or chowree: M. Graham, Yournal, 56 (1812). [ii.]

chowter, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chautar: a kind of cotton cloth made in India.

1598 [See baftah]. 1622 a peece of fine casho or chowter: R. Cocks, Drary, Vol. 1. p. 86 (x883). — fyne Semian chowters and white baftas: ib., Vol. II. p. 287. 1625 paid seven Tais the piece for Chowters, and two Tais the piece for Bastas: Pukchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 405. 1813 Chowtars: W. Milburn, Orient. Comm., II 221. [Yule, s v Piece-goods]

choya: Anglo-Ind. See chaya.

chrisocolla: Lat. See chrysocolla.

Christianos ad leones, phr.: Lat.: the Christian men to the lions!.

1613 T. Adams, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 466 (1867). 1662 The common cry of persecutors has been Christianos ad Leones: BROOKS, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 261 note.

chrōma, sb.: Gk. $\chi\rho\hat{\omega}\mu a:$ a modification of the simple division of the tetrachord. From this use the Eng. *chromatic* is derived.

1603 And evident it is that Chroma is of greater antiquity than is Harmony: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1254.

chronicon, sb.: Gk. χρονικὸν, neut. of adj. χρονικὸς,='relating to time': a chronology, a chronicle.

1738 Chronicle, Chronicon, denotes a history digested in order of time: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1776 This Demetrius was the author of the antient and famous Chronicon inscribed on marble at Paros and now preserved ..at Oxford: R CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 28

chronique scandaleuse, phr.: Fr.: a chronicle of scandal, such as Mrs. Manley's New Atalantis; orig. applied to the anon. Histoire de Louys XI. roy de France (Brunet, col. 1876 f.), as on title of edd. 1611, &c.

1850 Do you suppose that honest ladies read and remember the Chronique Scandaleuse as well as you, you old grumbler? Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch xxiii. p 263 (1879). 1887 He is enabled to compile a chronique scandaleuse of the Middle Ages: Athenæun, Jan. 29, p. 153/2.

chronomastix, sb.: quasi-Gk. See quotation.

1622—3 Ben Jonson, they say, is like to hear of it on both sides of the head, for personating George Withers, a poet, or poetaster he terms him, as hunting after some, by being a chronomastic, or whipper of the time, which is become so tender an argument, that it must not be admitted either in jest or earnest: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I, Vol. II. p. 356 (1848).

Chrononhotonthologos: quasi-Gk.: a pompous character in H. Carey's burlesque (1734) of the same name.

1818 Her history, turned into metre, would dramatize into a sort of tragicomic melo-dram of murth and misery, ferocity and fun, that would leave the pathetic grotesque of chrononhotonthologus far behind: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch ni p. 134 (1819). 1840 like a female chrononotonthologos immersed in cogibundity of cogitation: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 11 (1865).

Chronos: Gk. Xpóvos: Time.

1847 Alas ' how the soul sentimental it vexes, | That thus on our labours stern Chronos should frown: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 503 (1865).

*chrysalis, pl. chrysalides, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\chi \rho \bar{\nu} \sigma a \lambda \lambda is$: an insect between the larva stage and the wing stage, enclosed in a sheath of fibre spun by the larva, which sheath often has a metallic lustre; also, metaph.

often has a metallic lustre; also, metaph.

1601 an hard huske or case.. Chrysalis: and...when the kex or huske is broken, he proveth a butter-flie: Holland, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 11, ch. 32, Vol 1. p. 329. — Chrysaldes: ib., ch. 35, p. 330 1621 called Chrysaldes by the wiser sort of men—that 1s, golden outsides, drones, flies, and things of no worth: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 39 (1827). 1665 an Aurelia or Chrysalis: Phil. Trans., Vol 1 No. 5, p. 89. 1776 Some of the moths his commensales remonstrated to him I suppose, that he had fouled his own chrysalis by helping to unravel an intricate web: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 299 (1857). 1850 Eternal process moving on, | From state to state the spirit walks; I and these are but the shatter'd stalks, | Or ruin'd chrysalis of one: Tennyson, In Mem., lexxii 1882 To Apollos Judaism was...a chrysalis from which the winged life had departed: Farrar, Early Days Chr., Vol. 1. ch. xvi. p. 312.

*chrysanthemum, sb.: Mod. Lat. coined fr. Gk. $\chi\rho\nu\sigma\sigma$, ='gold', and $\tilde{a}\nu\theta\epsilon\mu\nu\nu$, ='flower': name of a genus of plants with bright flowers belonging to the Nat. Order *Compositae*, British species of which are the Ox-eye daisy and the Cornmarigold. The plants popularly known as chrysanthemums are species native in China.

are species native in China.

1551 The herbe whyche I take to be Chrysanthemon: W. Turner, Herb., sig K i ro.

1578 Chrysanthemum boyled in wine, cureth the Jaunders: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. II. p. 190. — a very large & most excellent floure most likest to Camomili, or Chrysanthemum, but much larger: ib., p. 191.

1664

September Flowers in Prime, or yet Lasting, Colchacum, Antumnal Cyclaman, Clematis, Chrysanthemum: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 218 (1729).

1767

cuttings of double chrysanthemums, and any other of the choicest kinds of perennial plants, in pots, should be well secured from severe frosts: J. Aber-crombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 48 (1803).

1857 dahlias and chrysanthemums: C Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. x. p. 154 (1877).

chrysocolla, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. χρυσόκολλα, = 'gold-solder': according to Pliny, name of a precious stone, also called amphitane, said to have the nature of a magnet, found in India; also, a name of borax and of one or two green stones containing copper.

1589 Thou countest labour as the Indians doo their Chrisocolla wherwith they trie euerie mettall, and thou examine euerie action: GREENE, Menaphon, p. 24 (1880). 1600 paved the very floore with Chrysocolla: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. Iv. ch. xi.), p. 1377. 1603 Now, as with Gold growes in the self-same Mine | Much Chrysocolle, and also Siluer fine: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 58 (1608).

chrysoprasus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\chi p v \sigma \delta m p a \sigma o s$: a precious stone of a golden-yellow and leek-green color ($\pi p \delta \sigma o v$, = 'leek'). In modern times Anglicised as chrysoprase, and applied to

varieties of quartz, the colors of which make the name appropriate. Johnson only gives the Latin form, but Skeat gives Mid. Eng. crysopase, crisopace.

abt 1400 the tenthe [foundement], crisopassus: Wycliffite Bible, Apocal, xxi 20. 1535 the tenth [foundacion] a Crysoprasos: Coverdale, Rev., 1611 the tenth, a chrysoprasus. Bible, i.e.

chubdar: Anglo-Ind. See chobdar.

chuchoter, vb.: Fr.: to whisper, twitter.

1879 this very day whispering, chuchoteing in my room: Mrs. OLIPHANT, Within the Precincts, ch xxxvii. p. 385.

chucklah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chakla: a district.

1760 the lands of the chuklahs (districts) of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong Harington, Laws & Regulations, Vol. 1. p. 5 (Calcutta, 1805—9) 1776 Trial of Joseph Fowke, Gloss.

chudder: Anglo-Ind. See chadar.

chukey: Anglo-Ind. See choky.

chukor, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: name given by sportsmen to the red-legged partridge and other birds. See Jerdon, Birds of India, Vol. II. p. 575 (1877). [Yule]

1814 the hill Chikore. which I understand is known in Europe by the name of the Greek Partridge. Elphinstone, Caubool, I. 192 (1839). [Yule] abt 1815 a hill-partridge... This bird is called the chuckoor, and is said to eat fire: Mrs Sherwoop, Autobiogr., 440 (1857) [tb] 1850 a species of bustard.. the people called them Chukore: frui Roy Geogr Soc, xxv. 41. [tb.]

*chulo, sb.: Sp.: a bull-fighter's assistant or apprentice, whose duty it is to distract the bull's attention if he is likely to injure any of the regular fighters.

1797 combatants on foot, called chulos, come to divert the bull's attention: Encyc Brit, s.v. Bull-Fighting. 1845 The majo fashion of wearing the cloak is that which is adopted by the chulos when they walk in procession round the arena: Ford, Handble Spain, Pt. 1 p 201.

chumpak(a), chumpuk: Anglo-Ind. See champac.

*chupatty, chowpatty, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chapāti: a flat cake of unleavened bread.

1810 Chow-patties, or bannocks: WILLIAMSON, V. M., II. 348 [Yule] 1882 I would not give him a chowpatti or a mouthful of dalto keep his wretched old body alive. F. M. CRAWFORD, Mr Isaacs, ch. v. p. 87. 1888 The mysterious chupatis, or wheaten cakes, were circulated [at Nagpur] in the month of March, 1857: Athenaum, Dec. 1, p. 727/3.

chupe, sb.: S. Amer. Sp.: a broth generally made of potatoes, cheese, and lard, the chief food on the Sierra.

1851 We got our breakfast of chupe and eggs at a tambo or roadside inn: HERNDON, Amazon, Vol 1. p 42 (1854).

chupkun, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chapkan: a long frock or cassock worn by male natives in Upper India.

1872 the jacket or a long coat (or chupkan) is almost invariably worn: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. ii. p 47.

chuppow: Pers. See chappow.

chuppur, chopper, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chhappar: thatch, thatched roof. [Yule]

1780 setting fire to Houses by throwing the *Tickeea* of his Hooka on the Choppers In *Hickey's Bengal Gaz*, May 6 [Yule] 1782 the natives were made to know that they might erect their chappor huts in what part of the town they pleased: J. PRICE, *Some Observ*, for. [10] 1883 the roofs covered with very thick chuppur, or thatch of straw: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. D. 150.

chuprassy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chaprāsī, = 'the wearer of a chaprās or badge-plate': in the Bengal Presidency, an office-messenger bearing a badge of his office on a cloth belt. [Yule]

1866 I remember the days when every servant in my house was a chuprassee, with the exception of the Khansaumaun and a Portuguese Ayah: G. O. Trevelvan, Dawk Bungulou, in Fraser's Mag., Vol IXIII. p. 380 [Yule] 1872 there will probably be from one to half a dozen chuprassies: EDW. Braddon, Life in India, ch. IV. p. 116. 1882 I wended my way...preceded by a chuprassie and followed by my pipe-bearer: F. M. Crawforn, Mr. Isaucs, ch. i. p. 11.

churle, sb.: cf. Sp. churla, churlo, = 'bag of cinnamon': an Oriental weight, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ make one bahar (q, v).

1625 A Churle of Indico by their weight is [in Moha] an hundred and fiftie pound, and of ours betwixt an hundred and sixtie sixe, and an hundred and seuentie pound: Purchas, *Pulgrims*, Vol 1. Bk. iv. p. 347.

churma: It. See chiorme.

churriguer(r)esque, adj.: in the style of Churriguerra, a Spanish architect who debased the national architecture by excessive and tasteless ornamentation.

1845 the Colegiata [at Xeres, begun in 1695] is vile churrigueresque: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 232. — above rise the enormous organs; the ornaments are churrigueresque and inappropriate: ib., p. 252.

chute, sb.: Fr., 'fall', 'waterfall': an inclined trough or channel for the descent of water. Also spelt shoot (and thought to be connected with the vb. shoot), shute.

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1613 At the tails of mills and arches small | Where as the shoot is swift and not too clear. Dennys, Angling, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171. [Davies] 1805 By great exertions and lightening the boat, they passed the chutes this evening and encamped just above the cataracts: Amer State Papers, Ind Affairs, Vol. IV p. 736 (1832) 1849 I have hunted every wet rock and shute from Rillage Point to the near side of Hillsborough: C Kingsley, in Life, I. 161. [Davies]

*chutnee, chutny, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. chatnī: a strong hot sauce or relish orig. used in India by the natives, now common in Great Britain.

1813 The Chatna is sometimes made with cocoa-nut, lime-juice, garlic, and chilies: FORBES, Or. Mem., II. 50. [Yule] 1845 Love Apple Chutnee.. This chutnee is only for immediate use. Bregion & Miller, Pract Cook, p. 335. — Indian Chetné: 10, p. 341 1883 I hope she hasn't forgotten the chutnee, Tirhoot, and plenty of it: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 85.

chuzo, sb.: Sp.: pike, long spear with a bamboo shaft.

1845 received two severe wounds from their chuzos: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch iv. p 77.

chỹlus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χιλὸς, = 'juice', 'moisture': a milky fluid into which certain ingredients of food are converted by mixture with the intestinal juices, and which is absorbed by the lacteal vessels. Now Anglicised as chyle.

1541 R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. H iii vo. 1578 Neither is the ventricle ...nourished by Chytis, which it engendreth: J BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk v fol 71 ro. bef 1627 as a VVeake Heate of the Stomach will turne them into good Chylis. BACON, New Atlantis, p. 37 1665 such food requires good stomachs with hot water to help digestion ere it turn into a reasonable Chylis: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 12 (1677). 1691 Fishes... do by the help of a dissolvent Liquor, .corrode and reduce it [meat]..into a Chylis or Cremor: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1, p. 30 (1701).

chymist: Eng. fr. Fr. See chemist.

chyna. See china-root.

ci gît, phr.: Fr.: here lies; used in the sense of a monumental inscription.

1840 His ci-git in old French is inscribed all around: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 183 (1865).

ciarlatano: It. See charlatan.

ciath(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ciathe: "a small cup or measure, among the auncient Romans, containing foure spoonefuls" (Cotgr.). Ultimately fr. Lat. cyathus (Gk. κύαθος).

1543 halfe a cyathe of the straynynge actually hoote: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. cclavili ro/2 1562 drinke vi. ciathes of water.... A ciath holdeth after moyste measure an vnce and a halfe: W. TURNER, Bathes, sig. Diro. 1601 a cyath of salt: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 13, ch. 9, Vol I. p. 417.

*ciborio, It. fr. Lat. cibōrium; cibōrium, pl. cibōria, Lat. fr. Gk. $\kappa \iota \beta \omega \rho_{\iota o \nu}$,='a drinking-cup', named after the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean: sb.

1. a vessel used instead of a paten to contain the Host.

1644 and on the altar a most roch ciborio of brass: EVELVIN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 177 (1872). 1651 the Grand Jesuits...exposed their Cibarium, made all of solid gold: 10, p. 266 (1850). 1700 In a large chapet there is a great silver ciborium that weighs ninety-six counces: Tr. Angelo & Carli's Congo, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 188 (1814). 1888 We have some of her needlework, her gold rosary and crucifix, necklace, a ciborium of enamel, her watch: Athenaum, Dec. 29, p. 888/3.

2. a kind of baldacchino consisting of a dome somewhat similar to an inverted cup, supported by four columns, placed as a canopy over an altar. Cf. Sp. cimborio, = 'a dome'.

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1879 [The idea of the Prince Consort memorial] was derived consciously from the ciboria which canopy the altars of the Roman Basilicas: Sir G. Scott, Recollections, ch vii. p. 263. 1883 the ciborium... adorned with figures of a Byzantine type: C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt., p. xv.

*cibouq. See chibouque

*cicāda, pl. cicādae, sb.: Lat.: the tree-cricket. There are various species of this homopterous insect. The male has a musical apparatus on each side of the abdomen with which it produces a continuous shrill sound in the day time. It is of a different order from the true cricket and the grass-hopper.

1673 a great number of insects very like to Cicada and which we have not seem...the Cicada: J. Ray, Sourn. Low Countr., p. 321 1775 the Tettinx or Cicada in the daytime is extremely troublesome...it sits on trees, makes a very loud ugly screaking noise: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 276. 1836 A large species of cicada is common also among trees, emitting a loud and even stunning noise by the vibration of two flaps under the abdomen: J. F. Davis,

Chinese, Vol II. p. 349. 1845 grasshoppers, cicadæ, small hzards, and even scorpions: C Darwin, Sourn Beagle, ch. viii p. 165. 1877 They [the serpents] hiss a little through it, like the cicadas in Italy: Ruskin, Ethics of the Dust, I p. 10. 1887 On the marble step [in the picture] are a cicada and two pears: Athenæum, Jan. 22, p. 134/3.

cicala. pl. cicale. sb.: It.: cicada (q. v.), tree-cricket; grasshopper.

1820 the cicale, a species of grasshopper, made the air resound with their shrill and piercing notes T S. Hughes, Trav. in Sucily, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 38
1821 The shrill cicalas, people of the pine, | Making their summer lives one ceaseless song: Byron, Don Juan, III. cvi. 1832 At eve a dry cicala sung. Tennyson, Mariana. 1845 the shrill Cicalas make their lives one summer day of song: Ford, Handbi Spain, Pt 1. p. 520. 1865 the hiss of a shrill cicala echoed to it like a devil's laugh: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch iii p 31. 1885 On either hand the road is bordered with hedges of pink monthly roses, wherein the cicalas, with their great eyes and foolish faces, sit fidding all day long in the hot sunshine: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wyfe, Bk. II. ch. i. p 33.

cicătrix, pl. cicătrices, sb.: Lat.: a cicatrice.

1776 the wound was quite healed, and the cicatrix as smooth as the back of my hand. J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 15

1738 Cicatrix, in medicine, &.c. a little seam, or elevation of callous flesh, rising on the skin, and remaining there after the healing of a wound, &.c. ordinarily called a scar, or eschar: Chambers, cycl.

1860 here is a well-defined cicatrix, or scar: Once a Week,

*cicer, sb.: Lat.: chick-pea.

1526 Cicer is yo herbe that bereth a sede that called chyches: Grete Herball, ch. cxiii. 1551 Cicer is much in Italy and in Germany: W. Turner, Herb., sig. K ii ro. 1816 Plutarch relates that the ancestor of Cicero had a cicer oi division like a vecta at the end of his nose: J Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt, p. 312.—extreme uncertainty of deciding upon every head marked with a "cicer" as a portrait of Cicero: 1b., p. 314

Cicero, name of the greatest orator of Ancient Rome; born B.C. 106, died B.C. 43.

· 1770 Catilines start up in every street. I cannot say Ciceros and Catos arise to face them: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 222 (1857). 1782 The City of Westminster had just nominated our young Cicero, Mr William Pitt...as their representative at the next general election: th., Vol. VIII. p. 222 (1858).

*cicerone, pl. ciceroni, sb.: It., lit. 'a Cicero': a guide who points out and explains objects of interest to strangers. It is said that their talkativeness gives them as a title the name of Rome's greatest orator. Hence, ciceroneship.

name of Rome's greatest orator. Hence, ciceroneship.

1750 I do not look upon the subsequent morning hours, which you pass with your Cicerone, to be ill disposed of: Lord Chesterfeld, Letters, Vol. I. No. 186, p. 568 (1744). bef. 1763 He had not proceeded many steps from the monument before he beckoned to our cicerone: Shenstone. [T.] 1768 you must be the worst Newmarket ciceroni in the world: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 291 (1882). 1800 Travellers well know their obligation to those descriptive calalogues which they call in Italy "Cicerone books": J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. vi 1804 he affectedly uses the language of a cicerone or shewman Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 81. 1818 the eyes of the travellers were fixed upon the pictures, pointed out by their pious Cicerone: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 220 (1819). H200 Our cicerone was a very obliging priest: T. S. Huches, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 32. 1832 I have a traveller's dislike to officious ciceroni: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 51. 1845 Seville being much more visited than other Spanish towns...is not without its ciceroni: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 242. 1877 he made a sign to his servant, who had been my cicerone, to go to him: Col. Hammer, Voltaire, ch. xxvi. p. 193. 1883 We had no guide but Oona acted informally as cicerone: H. Jay, Connaught Cousins, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 126
1819 my ciceroneship at Pera: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820). cich erv: Apollo-Ind. See cultchery.

cichery: Anglo-Ind. See cutchery.

cicisbea, sb.: It.: coquette, mistress.

1743 England, alas can boast no she, | Fit, only for his cicisbee: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 276 (1857).

*cicisbeo, pl. cicisbei, sb.: It.: gallant, lover (of a married woman in Italy), cavaliere servente (q. v.).

woman in Italy), cavaliere servente (q. v.).

1752 She has for her Cicisbeo an ensign of the Guards: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 150 (1882).

1764 The husband and the cicisbeo its together as sworn brothers: Smollett, France & Haly, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 300 (1817). — The ladies sit within, and the cicisbei stand on the foot-boards, on each side of the coach: ib., xxvii. p. 461.

1768 He says that in Venice, a gentleman who attends on, or gallants a married lady, is called a Cavaliere servente, and in the other parts of Italy a Cicisbeo. This Cicisbeo waits on her to the Spectacles, the Conversazioni, and Corso (the publick walks): S. Sharp, Customs of Italy, p. 67.

1776 I should be her Cecisbeo: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 102.

1782 The Chancellor...not as head of the law, but as Cicisbeo to the authoress,—his countenance is so villanous that he looked more like assassin to the Husband: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 210 (1858).

1787 [See cavaliere servente].

1809 but nothing gives a better idea of the thing, than seeing a lady bespeak masses in a convent, and give alms, with a wish that God may recover her sick Cicisbeo: Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 99.

1818 Mrs D...might have had her constant cecisbeo: Mrs. Orpe, New Tales, Vol. 1, p. 24.

1840 the widow's eye-glass turned from her cicisbeo's whiskers to the mantling vy: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 8 (1865).

1887 this song is a skit on the bad morals of the upper classes in Zena (Genoa) at the date, as displayed in the cicsbeo-system: Miss R. H. Busk, Folksongs of Italy, p. 253. Folksongs of Italy, p. 253.

cickshaws: Eng. fr. Fr. See kickshaws.

Ciclades: Lat. See Cyclades.

cicūta. sb.: Lat.: hemlock.

1590 Mortall Samnits, and Cicuta bad, | With which th' unjust Atheniens made to dy | Wise Socrates Spens, F. Q., II vii 52.

*Cid: Fr. fr. Arab. sayyid (vulg. $s\bar{\imath}d$), = 'lord', 'chief': title of a great Spanish champion of Christendom of 11 c., celebrated by Corneille in a French tragedy, in the first half of 17 c.: representative of the highest chivalry.

cidaris, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κίδαρις, κίταρις: (a) a turban, a cap worn by Persian kings; also, (b) used to translate Heb. kether (prob. a borrowed word, but a Pers. original is not found), the mitre of the Jewish high-priests.

a. 1625 Shashes wound about their heads, distinguished yet both by fashion and colour from the Cidaris, which is the Royall Diademe: Purchas, Pigrinis, Vol. 11 Bk. 1x p. 1533 1665 Artaxerxes ...causing his Son Cyrus to be proclaimed King, gave him the royal prerogative of wearing the pico or top of his Cydaris upright: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 296 (1677).
b. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

*ci-devant, adv.: Fr.: heretofore, quondam. As sb. during the period of the first French Republic, it meant a French nobleman.

French nobleman.

1726 Vanbrugh, mentioned in T. L. K. Oliphant's New English.

1791

It is now enlivered by a visit of the Chevalier de Bouffiers, one of the most accomplished men in the ci devant kingdom of France Gibbon, Life & Lett, p. 138 (1869).

1793 In the course of it (the operal she stood in the place ci devant most holy, and was there adored on bended knees by the President of the Convention: Amer State Papers, Vol. 1 p. 399 (1832).

1803 Lady Delacour was reading once a collection of French plays, with a ci devant Count N—:

M. EDGEWORTH, Beltinda, Vol. 1 ch. xin. p. 226 (1832).

1804 and the names by which the substances had been previously distinguished. are termed ci-devant:

Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 30

1818 The ci-devant agent, now the actual but absent master, had let out this beautiful demesne: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1 ch. iv p. 192 (1839)

1822 the genuine style of the ci devant Archishop: Edin. Rev., Vol. 37, p. 270.

1837 one of the chiefs of the counter-revolutionists, and a ci-devant brigand: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 42.

1840 a ci-devant Abbot, all clothed in drab: Barham, Ingolds Leg, p. 157 (1865)

1841 Lady Essex, ci-devant Stephens, came in the evening In H. Greville's Diary, p. 149.

1845 There is a ci-devant convent chapel for Protestants: Ford, Handlik Spain, Pt. 1, p. 343.

1851 These troops were quartered in a ci-devant convent: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., III p. 142 (1857).

1838 The ci-devant music-hall singer. had, of course, to be got out of the way to make room for the vicar's daughter: Athenaum, Feb. 4, p. 143/1.

cigala, It.; cigal(e), Eng. fr. Fr. cigale: sb.: a cicala

*cigar, segar (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. cigarro: a tight roll of tobacco arranged so that it can be held in the mouth and smoked. Webster says the word was originally applied to a kind of Cuban tobacco.

1730 These gentlemen gave us some seegars to smoke .. These are leaves of tobacco rolled up in such a manner, that they serve both for a pipe and tobacco itself: Quoted in Notes & Queries, 3rd Ser., vIII. July 8, 1865, p. 26/2. 1775 Our hostess...smoked a segar with me: Twiss, Trav. Spain. [T.] 1797 if they are ever found with a pipe or cigar in any part of the ship excepting that in which smoking is allowed, they will be most rigorously punished: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp., Vol I. p. 21 (1858). 1823 Give me a cigar: Byron, Island, II. xix. 1826 he had a segar in his mouth Capt. Head, Pannfas, p. 77. 1840 Cold fowl and cigars, Pickled onions in jars: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 178 (1865). 1842 Sir John has been caught coming to bed particularly merry and redolent of cigar-smoke... The fact is, that the cigar is a rival to the ladies, and their conqueror, too: Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Miscellanies, p. 4. — the fatal cigar-box: ib., p. 17. 1845 But whether at bull fight or theatre...the Spaniard solaces himself with a cigar: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 193.

*cigarette (==\(\perceq\)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cigarette: a small cigar; more usually, a small quantity of cut tobacco rolled in thin paper for smoking.

1873 If you forgive me we shall celebrate our reconciliation in a cigarette: W. Black, Pcss. of Thule, ch. x. [Davies] *1876 Times, Nov. 24. [St.]

cigarillo, sb.: Sp., dim. of cigarro, = 'cigar': a cigarette.

1832 Your muleteer. will suspend the smoking of his cigarillo to tell some tale of Moorish gold buried: W IRVING, Alhambra, p. 163. 1845 The cigarillo is smoked slowly, the last whiff being the bonne bouche: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 195.

cigarito, sb.: Sp., dim. of cigarro, = 'cigar': a cigarette.

1845 the anchorites smoking their cigaritos peered down: Ford, Handbl. Spann, Pt. II. p. 812. 1846 Both sexes enjoy the cigarrito or paper cigar: A. WISLIZENUS, Tour N. Mexico, p. 27 (1848).

*cīlia, sb. pl.: Lat., pl. of cīlium, = 'eyelash': long hair-like filaments on the surface of vegetable or animal membranes. Animal cilia often perform important functions by means of vibratory motion.

cilice, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. cilice: a garment of hair-cloth, originally of Cilician goat's-hair.

bef 1492 she weryd alwaye wollen bothe nexte her body and wythout some tyme she vsed the hayre or the cilyce: CAYTON, St Katherin, sig. b v vº/2. 1843 We have heard so much of monks .with their shaven crowns, hair-cilices, and vows of poverty: CARLYLE, Past & Pres., Bk. II. ch. i. [Davies]

cima, cimatium: Late Lat. See cyma, cymatium.

cimbia, cimia, sb.: It.: Archit.: a ring round the shaft of a column beneath the astragal.

1664 that solid of a Column. has under the Collerine or Cimbia of the Capitel, a Contracture and comely diminution. Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall'Archit, &c., p. 126. — the Cimbia beneath the Astragal immediately above the Contraction: 10, p. 127.

cimelia: Gk. See ceimelia.

cimetar: Eng. fr. It. See scimetar.

cimeterio, sb.: It.: cemetery, burial-place.

1549 Like as the Cimiteri which were vaultes under earth: W. THOMAS, Hist. Ital., fol. 34 ro (1561)

cimex, pl. cimices, sb.: Lat.: bug.

1611 Those angry flies called connecs: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 156 (1776). 1645 it is impossible to keep the wooden ones [bedsteads] from the cimices: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 222 (1872).

Cimmerian, adj.: like the perpetual darkness of the fabulous Cimmerii (Gk. Κιμμέριοι), placed by Homer beyond the Ocean-stream, by later Greeks about the Crimea, by Latin writers in caves between Baīae and Cumae on the west coast

1580 Let cimmerian darkness be my only habitation: Sidney, Arcadia, Bk III. [T.] 1591 Waste wildernes, amongst Cymerian shades, | Where endles paines and hideous heavinesse | Is round about me heapt in darksome glades: Sprins, Virg. Gnat, 370. 1698 Br. Hall, Sat. 1603 Cymmerian darknes: C. Heydon, Def. Judic. Astrol. p. 119. 1637 There under ebon shades and lov-browd rocks, | As ragged as thy locks, | In dark Cimmerian deserts ever dwell: MILTON, L'Allegro, 10. 1640 grosse Cimmerian mist: H. More, Psych., III. ii. 35, p. 148 (1647). 1670 Being got out of this Cymmerian rode, we began to open our Eyes again to see if we could find one another: R Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt II. p. 178 (1698). 1729 Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom: Pope, Dunciad, IV. 532.

*cinchona, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Sp. Chincon, name of a small town in Spain: Bot.: name of a genus of trees found on the Peruvian Andes, and of the medicinal bark obtained from such trees. The native Peruvian for 'bark' is quina, whence quinine, the name of one of the alkaloids which give the Peruvian bark its medicinal qualities. See quina-quina.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl, Suppl. 1794 the genus Cinchona: J Relph, Yell. Peru. Bark, p. 34. 1797 Eucyc. Brit. 1851 a country which produces in abundance...the best quality of cinchona: Herndon, Amazon, Vol. 1, p. 32 (1854). 1882 The culture of cinchona has been introduced: Standard, p 32 (1854). Dec. 14, p. 5-

[The name cinchona is derived fr. the title of the Comitissa de Chincon, wife of a viceroy of Peru, who was cured of a fever by the bark abt. 1640.]

*cinerāria, sb.: Late Lat. fr. cinerārius (Lat. as sb.), ='ashy' (Lat. cinerāceus, cinereus): name of a genus of plants akin to Senecio, many species of which are cultivated for their handsome corymbous clusters of bright red or blue flowers sometimes variegated with white. The upper surface of the leaves is covered with whitish down; hence the name.

1664 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds,...Winter Aconite...Calcolus Maria, Capparis, Cineraria: EVELYN, Kal. Hort, p. 227 (1729). 1767
Perennial and Biennial Flower-Plants, Cineraria or white mountain knap weed, or greater blue bottle: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 695/2 (1803). 1830 there is a highly esteemed medicinal plant found in this part of Africa, vulgarly called cineraria, which is considered by the natives as a sovereign remedy in several diseases: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 121 (2nd Ed.).

cinerarium, sb.: Lat.: a receptacle for the ashes of the dead.

1882 C. Fennell, Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit., p. 379.

cinerator, sb.: Eng., coined fr. Eng. cineration, as if a Lat. noun of agent: a furnace for reducing (bodies) to ashes (Lat. cineres), a crematory. See crematorium.

1877 Sir Cecil Beadon at Calcutta, and the sanitary commissioner of Madras, both found it necessary...to erect cinerators on the burning ghat or ground: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Cremation (9th Ed.).

Cingalese. See Singalese.

*cinnamon, cinamon ($\angle = =$), Eng. fr. Lat. cinnamon; cin(n)amome, Eng. fr. Fr. cinnamom; cinnamomum, Late Lat.: sb.: a kind of spice, consisting of the bark of certain trees of the Nat. Order called Lauraceae, esp. the Cinnamomum seylanicum; also, a laurel of the genus Cinnamomum.

mum zeylanicum; also, a laurel of the genus Cumamomum.

abt 1386 What do ye honycombe, swete Alisoun? | My faire bird, my swete sinamome CHAUCER, C. T., Miller's Tale, 3699 1388 Canell hyghte Cynamum Tredish, Tr. Barth De P. R., XVII XXVI. 1526 Cynamome is canell Grete Herball, ch xcvi 1555 [See cassia b]. 1563 Ware, Colophonie, Fengreke, Cinamome, Saffran, Cypresse, Galbanum, Lyneseede: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 3 vo 1577 they are all one sorte of Trees, which doe geue the Sinamon, some haue the rind thinne, and that is the beste Sinamon Frampton, Josyfull Newes, fol. 88 vo 1578 Cynamone, Ginger, Mace, Cubibes, Galangal, Annys seede: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodori's Herb., Bk. III p. 354. 1580 The mouldle mosses, which the accloseth, I My Sinamon smell too much annoieth Spens., Shep Cal, Feb., 136 1582 Synomome water R Hak-Luyt, Divers Voyages, p. 126 (1850). 1593 Sweet fires of cinnamon to open him by: Peele, Edv. I, p. 399/1 (1861) 1625 Cinamon, Pepper long, and white, Cloues, Costus: Purchas, Pugrms, Vol. 1 Bk. i p. 43. 1664 May. Flowers in Prime or yet lasting, Rosa common, Cinnamon, Guelder, and Centifol Evelvy, Kal. Hort, p. 205 (1729) — Abricot-Plum, Cinnamon-Plum the King's Plum: 1b, p. 210. — APPLES, Deuxans, Pippins, Winter-Russetting, Andrew-Apples, Cinnamon Apple. 1b. 1665 Cinamon is a precious bark: Sir Th. Herement, Traw, p. 342 (1677).

*cinque cento, phr.: It., lit. 'five hundred': a short way of expressing the period of Renaissance which began early in the century of which 1501 was the first year. The phrase has special reference to Italian architecture and art.

1845 The cinque cento ornaments are picked out in white and gold: FORD, Handbk Spain, Pt 1. p 301 1886 The man of science may look to the Cinque Cento as to a dawning time: Athenæum, Dec. 4, p. 737/2.

Cinthia: Lat. See Cynthia.

cioppino: quasi-Lat. See chopine2.

ciotola, sb.: It.: cup, bowl.

1885 a cotola from a thirteenth century campanile at Rome, an early example of tin enamel: Athenæum, Dec. 5, p. 736/r.

*cipollino, sb.: It., lit. 'a small onion': name of an Italian marble, the veins of which are arranged in regular strata, of a white color shaded with a pale green.

1885 This motley collection of marble pillars—some plain and some fluted, ome cipollino and some pink and white...—denotes ruin and removal: Athenæum, July 18, p 86/3.

cippus, pl. cippi, sb.: Lat.: a gravestone (often adorned with sculpture), a boundary stone. Cippi were generally low columns, bearing inscriptions.

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1882 C. FENNELL, Tr. A Michaelis Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit, p. 379. 1885 One...appeared to contain only cinerary urns and cippi: Athenæum, Nov. 7, p. 610/3.

Ciprus: Lat. See Cyprus.

*circā, prep.: Lat.: about (see $C.^3$). With numerals circa is less usual in Classical Latin than circiter.

1885 The building erected by Henry Wales, circa A.D. 1282, took its name from a pair of stocks: Athenaum, Oct. 17, p 513/3.

Circē: Lat. (Gk. Κίρκη): the enchantress of the island of Aea, told of in the Odyssey, Bk. x., who turned the companions of Ulysses into beasts, after entertaining them with apparent hospitality. Hence, Circe-like, Circean.

apparent hospitality. Hence, Circe-like, Circean.

1557 That Circes cup and Cupides brand hath blend | Whose fonde affects now sturred have their braine: Tottel's Misc., p. 203 (1870). bef. 1568 Some Circes shall make him, of a plaine English man, a right Italian: ASCHAM, Scholemaster, p. 128 (1884). 1579 These are the Cuppes of Circes: Gosson, Schole Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 20 (Arber). 1590 I think you all have drunk of Circe's cup: Shaks., Com. of Err., v. 200. 1630 We thank your majesty for employing us | To this subtle Circe: Massinger, Picture, v. 3, Wks., p. 2381 (1839). 1654—6 Drunkenness is a flattering evil, a sweet poison, a cunning Circe, that besets the soul: J. Trapp, Comm., Vol. IV. p. 83/1 (1867). 1655
To the desarts with this Circe, this Calypso, | This fair enchantress! Massinger, Bash. Lover, iv. 7, Wks., p. 406/2 (1839). 1854 this Circe tempted him no more than a score of other enchantresses who had tried their spells upon him: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxiii. p. 255 (1879).

1640 base passion...Circe like her shape doth all missashion: H. More, Psych., 1. i., p. 74 (1647) 1667 From every Beast, more duteous at her call, | Than at Circean call the Herd disguis'd: MILTON, P. L., IX. 522, p. 322 (1705). 1675 sipping the Circean cup of Atheism: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig Appeal, Bk. III. ch. i. § 2, p. 5. 1742 More pow'rful than of old Circean Charm: E Young, Night Thoughts, iii. p. 37 (1773). 1790 That seductive Circean liberty: BURKE, Rev. in France, p. 197 (3rd Ed.). 1865 I have hitherto been a zealous opponent of the Circean herb, but I shall now re-examine the question without bias: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. v. p. 95.

*Clircenses. Circenses lūdi: Lat.: the creat games of

*Circenses, Circenses ludi: Lat.: the great games of Ancient Rome celebrated annually, Aug. 21, in the Circus Maximus.

1600 the games Circenses: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. IV. ch. x.), p. 1377.

circiter, prep.: Lat.: about. With numerals circiter is more usual in Classical Latin than circa.

1888 The actual pedigree begins with William "Pepis," of Cottenham, yeoman, living circiter 1500: Athenæum, Jan. 14, p. 49/1.

circo, sb.: It.: circus.

1670 the Circo of Caracalla.. is the most entire of all the Circos that were in Rome: R LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt 11. p. 60 (1698).

circulator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. circulātor: a mountebank, quack; also used as noun of agent to Eng. vb. circulate, instead of circulater.

1652 the magistry of Diviners, Speculators, Circulators, Prognosticators, Calculators, &c.: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 9. 1654 The Orbis Intellectual World meeting with daily, and fresh Circulatours, and Discoverers: R. Whitlock, Zootoma, p. 212.

[Lat. circulātor, noun of agent to circulāri,='to collect a crowd (circulus) round one's self'.]

circumbendibus, sb.: mock-Lat., formed fr. Lat. prep. circum, Eng. bend, and a Lat. dat. or abl. pl. termination: a winding, a roundabout way, a periphrasis.

1727 [See periphrasis]. 1768 I can assure you it grieved me that any thing of yours should make such a circumbendibus before it came to my hands: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol II. p. 317 (1882).

circumnavigator ($\angle = \angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng.: one who sails around (the world).

1755 Johnson. 1770 Magellan's honour of being the first circumnavigator has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake: W. GUTHRIE, Geogr [T.]

[From Eng. circumnavigate, for circumnavigater, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. circumnāvigāte, = 'to sail around'.]

*circus, sb.: Lat.: a circle, place for games and races.

1. an oblong space surrounded by raised seats for spectators for the celebration of games in Ancient Italy, esp. the Circus Maximus in Rome.

abt. 1374 pe place pat hyst Circo: CHAUCER, Tr. Boethius, Bk. II. p. 38 (1268). 1579 the lists and field called Circos by the LATINES: NORTH, Tr. Plactarch, p. 262 (1612). bef 1586 A pleasant valley, like one of those circuses, which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses: Sidney. [T] 1600 He...appointed the Circus or Theatre, set forth the publicke games and plaies: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. I. p. r. 1673 Amphitheatres, Circi, Baths, Aquæducts: J. Ray, Journ. Lova Countr., p. 346. bef. 1700 Nor shun the Charnots, and the Coursers Race; | The Circus is no inconvenient Place: Dryven, quoted in Spectator, No 602, Oct. 4, p. 248/2 (Morley) 1741 We must not judge of the true Bigness of the Circus or Stadium by the Measures we have given: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. 9. 343. 1765 The magnificence of the Romans was not so conspicuous in their temples, as in their theatres, amphitheatres, circusses, naumachia, aqueducts, &c.: Smollett, France & Hally, xxxi. Wks., Vol. v. 497 (HS7). 1771 The Circus is a pretty bauble, contrived for show, and looks like Vespasian's amphitheatre turned outside in: — Humph. Cl., p. 15/2 (1882).

2. an enclosed space, with seats placed round a central arena, for a public entertainment which includes feats of horsemanship; a movable amphitheatre.

1864 it would have been educated for the pad-saddle and the circus: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 198.

- 2a. a company which gives an entertainment in a circus (2), with their equipage and apparatus.
- 3. a space in a town or city, more or less circular in form, a space from which several streets radiate.

1766 Whether thou are wont to rove | By Parade, or Orange Grove, | Or to breathe a purer Air | In the Circus or the Square: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Pt. II. Let. 1.

4. a circle, a circuit.

1817 The narrow circus of my dungeon wall: Byron, Lam. of Tasso, i.

*cirque, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cirque.

1. a circus.

1601 we see some in the grand cirque, able to endure in one day the running of 160 miles: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bik. 7, ch. 20, Vol. 1. p. 167. 1603 the fair Amphitheatres, | Th' Arks, Arcenalls, Towrs, Temples, and Theatres, | Colosses, Cirques, Pyles: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 151 (1608). 1626 Cirques, Round lists to behold publike Races: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (and Ed.) 1729 See, the Cirque falls, th' unpillar'd Temple nods, | Streets pav'd with Heroes, Tyber choak'd with Gods: Fore, Dunciad, Int. 207. 1774 Circs of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous at this day for the athletick art: T. WARTON, Hist. Eng. Post., 1. Diss. i. [T.]

2. a circle, a more or less circular hollow.

1820 a dismal cirque | Of Druid stones: Keats, Hyperion, II. 34, Wks., p. 171 (1861). 1879 They [sub-aerial forces] have eroded lake-basins, dug out corries or cirques: Encyc. Brit., Vol. x. p. 374/1 (9th Ed.).

cirro-cumulus, pl. -li, sb.: coined fr. Lat. cirrus, and cumulus: Meteorol.: a kind of cloud partaking of the nature of a cirrus and a cumulus, a collection of small roundish clouds making what is called a 'mackerel sky'. L. Howard (1803), in Tilloch's Phil. Mag., Vol. XVI. p. 97.

cirro-strātus, sb.: coined fr. Lat. cirrus, and strātus: Meteorol.: a kind of cloud partaking of the nature both of a cirrus and a stratus; a stratus the upper part of which ends off in cirri. L. Howard (1803).

cirrus, pl. cirri, sb.: Lat., 'curl', 'tuft', 'spiral filament': Meteorol.: a cloud which looks as if it was composed of threads or feathers or woolly hair. L. Howard (1803).

1858 asks for lightning from the ragged cirrus of dissolving aspirations:

O W Holmes, Autoc. Breakf. Table, x p 249 (1886). 1877 The 'cirri'.

cannot indicate the line of air motion from the cyclone to the anticyclone.

Academy, Nov. 3, p. 435/1. 1885 Golden cirri cover the higher firmament.

Athenæum, Sept. 12, p. 342/2.

*cista, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κίστη: a box or basket containing the sacred mysteries of Greek and Roman religion; also, any box or chest in Classical Antiquities.

1882 C. FENNELL, Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit., p. 243.

cistophore, Eng. fr. Fr.; cistophorus, Lat. fr. Gk. κιστοφόρος (see kistophoros): sb.: an Asiatic coin worth 4 drachmae, on which a cista was stamped.

1600 three thousand pound weight of massie silver in bullion; of coine in Atticke Tetradrachmes one hundred and thirteen thousand; in Cistophores two hundred and eight and fortie thousand: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXXVII. P. 972

cistus, sô.: Lat.: name of the Rock-roses, a genus of shrubs (Nat. Order Cistaceae), which bear fine white or red flowers. Three species yield ladanum.

1548 Cisthus bindeth and dryeth: W. Turner, Names of Herbs.

1578 The first kinde of Cistus which beareth no Ladanum: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodori's Herb., Bk. vi. p. 658.

1615 Physicall hearbs: as Cistus. from whence they do gather their Ladanum, Halimus: Geo. Sandys, Trav. p. 224 (1632).

1664 Thus you shall preserve your costly and precious Marum Syriacum, Cistus's Geranum nocie olens: Evelyn, Kal. Hort, p. 218 (1729).

1699 Cistus's Geranum nocie olens: Evelyn, Kal. Hort, p. 218 (1729).

1699 Cistus's Geranum nocie olens: Evelyn, Kal. Hort, p. 218 (1729).

1699 Cistus's Geranum nocie olens: Evelyn, Kal. Hort, p. 218 (1729).

1699 Cistus's Conditional Physics of Cistus which we have described before: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. 1. p. 220.

1767 Smaller Evergreen Trees and Shrubs. Cistus, or rock-rose, Gum cistus, with spotted flowers; with planu white flowers: J. Abergeromble, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 682/1 (1803)

1819 The oleander, the cistus and the rhododendron.. marked the wide margins of the diminished torrents: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. III. ch. xv. p. 449 (1820).

cistvaen, sb.: Welsh cistfaen: a British monument in the shape of a chest, consisting of five flat stones, four at the sides and one at the top.

1797 [See **cromlech**]. 1882 John Sage put down the bone of ham, that he was sucking, upon a kistvaen, and gazed largely around: R. D. BLACK-MORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxvni. p. 229.

*citadel ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. citadella, cittadella: a castle or large fort which defends and dominates a city; also, metaph. and in combin.

also, metaph. and in combin.

1549 a verie faire and stronge castell, called Cittadella: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 138 70.

1562 the forte or Citadell: J. Shuure, Two Comm (Tr.), fol. 32 70.

1590 in salvage forests she did dwell, | So faire from court and royall Citadell: Spens., F. Q., III. vi. z.

1598 Citadella, Citadell: Spens., F. Q., III. vi. z.

1698 Citadella, Citadella a citadell, castell, or spacious fort built not onely to defend the citie, but also to keepe the same in awe and subiection: FLORIO.

1598 giuing order to withdraw them within the Citadel, Fort, or Keepe: R. Barrett, Theor. of Warres, Bk. vi. p. 241.

1601 the castle or citadell in Athens: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. 1. p. 188.

1603 That thence it might (as from a Cittadell) Command the members that too-oft rebel: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 166 (1668)

1611 Citadelle, A Citadell, a strong Fort, or Castle, that serues both to defend, and to curbe, a citie: Coter.

1617 The Spanish troopes were comanded by Don Sancho de Luna, the Chastelayne of the cittadell att Milan: G. L. Carrew, Lett., p. 87 (Camd Soc., 1860).

1621 In every so built city a citadella... to command it: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 88 (1827).

1643 the walls about the bastions and citadel are a noble piece of masonry: Evelly, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 45 (1872).

1645 The Citadell here, though it be an addition to the Statelines, and strength of the Town, yet, &c.: Howell, Lett, 1. xi. p. 22.

1667 The Suburb of their [bees] Straw built Citadel: In Introop. P. L., 1 773, p. 36 (1705).

1676 Those Trumpets his triumphant Entry tell, | And now the Shouts waft near the Citadell property was the citadel of the Genoese: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 50.

1820 Tortifying its castron or citadel: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. 1, p. 8.

1845 The citadel of Almeida has never been repaired since the Peninsular war: Ford, Citadell-crown'd: Tennyson, Will, i.

cithara, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κιθάρα, κίθαρις a variety of lyre in which the seven strings were drawn across the sounding-bottom of the instrument, the ancestress both etymologically and musically of the guitar.

1882 in his right hand he elevates the plektron and lays his left on the cithara: C. FENNELL, Tr. A. Michaelis' Auc. Marb. in Gt. Brit., p. 742.

Citherea: Lat. See Cytherea.

*citoyen, fem. citoyenne, sb.: Fr.: citizen, esp. of a republic, fem. a citizen's wife, a female member of a republic.

1845 If you are sufficiently a cetoyen du monde ['of the world'] to accept the hospitality, you will be repaid by a very pleased look on the part of your host: Warburton, Cresc & Cross, Vol 1. p. 66. 1876 I should be glad to think that there was less impudent romancing about you as a cetoyenne of the States, than there appears to be about me as a stranger: Geo Elior, in Life, Vol. III p 282 (1885). 1883 From its steps Washingron harangued the citoyens in 191: Standard, Jan. 25, p. 5

*citron (/=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. citron.

 a citron-tree, Citrus medica (Nat. Order Aurantiaceae), or an allied species.

1738 Cttron, an agreeable fruit produced by a tree of the same name: CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1797 The Trifoliata, or Japonese citron, is a thorny shrub-Encyc Brit, s.v Citrus 1819 a new species of citron with indented leaves: BOWDICH, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II ch i p 166.

2. the fruit of the above tree, like a lemon, but not so acid. This fruit, or one of the varieties, is also called *pome-citron* (B. Jonson, *Volp.*, ii. 1; Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 23, Ed. 1677).

Ed. 1677).

1526 Citrons ben more colder than cowgourds: Grete Herball, ch. cxiv.
1549 Orenges, Lymmans, Citrons: W. Thomas, Hist Ital, fol 2 vo. 1558
the Iuice of Lemons or Cytrons: W Warde, Tr Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1 fol 3 vo.
1578 The Citron is long almost like a Cucumber, or somwhat longer and rugged:
H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. vi. p. 703 1598 Rice, Barley, Oranges,
Lemons, Citrons, and Millons Tr. J. Van Luischoten's Voy., Bk i. Vol 1.
p. 21 (1886) 1600 They have neither melons, citrons, nor rape-roots: John
Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd, p. 14. 1610 your seuerall colours, sir, p.
621 (1616). 1611 Citron, A Citron, Pome-Citron: Cotge. 1615 Lemons,
Citrons, Pomegranates: Geo Sandys, Trav., p. 13 (1623). 1646 a very fair
fruit, and not unlike a Citron, but somewhat rougher: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud.
Ep., Bk vii ch. i. p. 279 (1686). 1820 Oranges, lemons, and citrons also are
exported from Zante: T. S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 147.

2 a. citron-color, the pale or light-greenish yellow of the rind of a citron (fruit); citron-water, a cordial distilled from rind of citrons.

bef. 1744 Now drinking Citron with his Grace and Chartres: Pope, Mor. Essays, II. 66. 1877 the chromatic scale of dead-leaf tints, amber and citron, the splendid golden hues: Tr C. Blanc's Orn. & Dress, p. 258.

2 b. in combin.

1530 Citron frute... Citron tree: PALSGR. 1600 in citron colour: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 7, Wks., p. 258 (1616) 1601 forrests are sought out far and neere for Ivorie and Citron trees: HOLLAND, Tr. Plun. N. H., Bk. 5, ch. 1, Vol. 1. p. 22. 1605 Tincture of gold, and corrall, citron-pills, | Your elcampane roots: B. Jonson, Volp., iii. 4, Wks., p. 482 (1616) 1611 Citronnier, Citron-like; of a Citron: Cotga. 1667 mark how spring | Our tended Plants, how blows the Citron Grove: MILTON, P. L., v. 22, p. 168 (1705). 1713 Like Citron-waters matrons cheeks inflame: Pope, Rape of Lock, iv. 60 bef. 1719 May the sun | With citron groves adorn a distant soil: Addison. [T.]

cittadino, pl. cittadini, sb.: It.: citizen, burgess, townsman. The corresponding fem. is cittadina, pl. cittadine.

1656 the turba forensis, the secretaries, cittadini, with the rest of the populace, are wholly excluded: HARRINGTON, Oceana, Introd, p. 33 (1771) ciunche. See junk.

cīviliter mortuus, phr.: Lat.: civilly dead, politically

1826 he was civiliter mortuus—he was politically dead: Congress. Dehates, Vol II. Pt. i. p 405 1883 if he were civiliter mortuus, or undergoing a sentence of penal servitude: Standard, Jan. 3, p. 2.

*cīvis Rōmānus sum, phr.: Lat, 'I am a Roman citizen'. Cicero (Verr., 2, 5, 57, § 147) says that this statement brought a Roman respect and safety all the world over. The phr. is applied metonymically to an Englishman or to a member of any powerful state.

1886 The famous "Civis Romanus sum" speech, "I will have you know, and the whole world shall know, that none but an Englishman shall chastise an Englishman," put into Blake's mouth by Burnet,...[is] declared to be equally baseless: Atheneum, Apr. 24, p. 545/3. 1887 The Colonies'...inalienable right to the Civis Romanus Sum vouchsafed by Lord Palmerston: Bookseller, Feb., p. 153/2.

ckaseedeh: Arab. See kasida. ckeerat: Arab. See carat. ckuntar: Arab. See cantar. clair-obscure, sb.: Fr. clair-obscur: light and shade, chiaro-oscuro (q. v.); also, metaph.

bef. 1721 As master, in the clare-obscure, | With various light your eyes allure PRIOR. [T] 1722 for Clair-Obscure it may stand in Competition with the Notte of Correggio: RICHARDSO, Statues, &c., in Italy, p 21 1797 this is precisely the clair-obscure of dancing. Encyc. Brit., Vol. V. p. 668/2.

*clairvoyance, sb.: Fr., 'clear-sightedness': second-sight; a supposed faculty of seeing beyond the material, spatial, and temporal limits of human vision, attributed to persons under the influence of mesmerism or in certain states of ecstasy.

1847—9 As to the reality of the so-called clarrroyance, repeated personal examination has led us to a negative conclusion: Tond, Cyc. Anat. and Phys., Vol. Iv p 697/I. bef. 1849 His will was at no period positively or thoroughly under my control, and in regard to clarroyance, I could accomplish with him nothing to be relied on: E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 190 (1884). 1865 perhaps she was startled for the moment lest she should have encountered clairvoyance, en revanche: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 104. 1883 she showed evident signs of clarroyance: Lady Bloomfield, Remnisc., Vol. 1. p. 105.

*clairvoyant, fem. -ante, adj., also used as sb.: Fr.: clear-sighted, endowed with second-sight.

[1672 I am clara voyant, a gad G VILLIERS, Rehearsal, III. i. p. 73 (1868)]
1861 'Well—stay—let me see,' said Mr. Snell, like a docile clairvoyante, who would really not make a mistake if she could help it. Geo Eliot, Silas Marner, ch viii [L.] 1865 a woman of the world's clairvoyante perception: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol 1. ch. IV. p. 62 1878 Clairvoyantes are often wrong: Geo. Eliot, Dan Deronda, Bk. I. ch vii. p 48

clamor $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. clamour, often assimilated to Lat. clāmor: noise, shouting, crying out, noisy entreaty, noisy demand, noisy complaint, noisy execution.

entreaty, noisy demand, noisy complaint, noisy execration.

abt. 1383 puttynge open beggynge & clamours on these crist: Wyclif (?),
Leaven of Pharisees, ch. m. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of
Wyclif, p. 27 (1880). abt. 1386 The grete clamour and the waymentynge | That
the ladyes made at the brennynge: Chaucer, C. T., Knt's Tale, 995. 1483
the gret clamor grugge and complainte: Rich. III., in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser.,
Vol. I. No. xlii p. 104 (1846) 1540 by moche clamour, and open repentaunce:
ELYOT, Pasquill, sig. C. v. v. 1546 there was great clamor and no lesse feare
on all hands: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. I. p. 44 (Camd. Soc., 1846).
bef 1547 also yowr plesur whether I may sell any thynge for the costs, and to
marvelous clamors I have for detts: R. Devereux, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd
Ser., Vol. III. No. ccxxvvii. p. 192 (1846). 1563 so that he be no moued
anye thynge by the clamor and noyse of the patient: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg.,
fol. 8 v. 1590 The venom clamours of a jealous woman | Poisons more deadly
than a mad dog's tooth: Shaks, Com. of Err., v. 69
I 1595 Shall braying
rumpets and loud churlish druns, | Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp?
— K. Yohn, iii. 1, 304. 1611 contempt and clamour | Will be my knell:
- Wint. Tale, i. 2, 189. bef. 1627 Clamours of suitors, injurnes, and redresses: MIDDLETON, Mayor Queenb., i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 11 (1885). bef.
1733 the general Clamor, about the Case of the five Lords in the Tower:
R North, Examen, I. iii. 146, p. 217 (1740). 1847 till a clamour grew | As
of a new-world Babel, woman-built, | And worse-confounded: Tennyson, Princ.,
iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 119 (1886).

*clan, sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. clann, = 'offspring', 'descendants', Ir. clann, = 'offspring', 'descendants', 'tribe': a tribe, esp. an aggregate of families claiming kinship with each other and acknowledging one chief in Scotland or Ireland; also, metaph. a division, a party, a company.

a division, a party, a company.

1602 for his owne flesh and blood, friends and kinred, if he haue any (as being filius terrue: he is of a great Claus base though it be): W. Watson, Quaditivets of Relig. & State, p. 238.

1667 they [atoms] around the Flag | Of each his Faction, in their sev'ral Clans, | Light-arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, swift, or slow, | Swarm populous: Miltron, P. L., II. 907, p. 78 (1705).

1629 His stroling Pigmy Clan [Puppets]: Poems in Burlesque, p. 21.

1742 the secret court clan: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 11 p. 96 (1826).

1754 One of the Chiefs, who brought hither with him a Gentleman of his own Clan, dined with several of us at a Publick House: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. 1. p. 142.
1759 The division of the country into clans had no small effect in rendering the nobles considerable: Robertson, Hist. Scot., Bk. I. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 22 (1824).
1759 though it was my own clan, I had not the curiosity to go and see them [the militia]: Hor. Walfolk, Letterry, Vol. III. p. 237 (1857).

1865 the weapons by which the Celtic clans could be most effectually subdued were the pickaxe and the spade: Macaullay, Hist. Eng., Vol. III. p. 354 (1861).

clangor ($\angle z$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. clangor,='sound', 'noise', esp. of wind instruments and of birds: noise, blare, sharp harsh sound.

1593 he cried, I Like to a dismal clangor heard from far: SHAKS., III Hen. VI., ii. 3, 18. 1669 The Clangor of the Trumpets sounds, | The roaring Drums thunder aloud: SHADWELL, Roy. Shep., iv. p. 54. 1672 The Trumpets Clangor: DRYDEN, Conq. of Granada, I. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 400 (1701). 1837 "There were a great many killed and wounded". Not without clangour and complaint: CARLYLE, Pr. Rev., Vol. I. Bk. iii. ch. ix. [L.] 1845 there, on those lofty pinnacles the clangor of his trumpets pealed clear and loud: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 916.

claque, sb.: Fr., lit. 'clap', 'smack'.

1. persons paid to applaud at a theatre.

1864 The claque applauded both: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xi., p. 181.

an opera-hat.

1850 with one hand in the arm-hole of his waist-coat and the other holding his claque: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol I. ch. XVV. p 278 (1879).

claqueur, sb.: Fr.: a clapper, a member of a claque (1).

1860 Those men in front of us, in the first and second rows of the pit, are the claqueurs—that is their chêf with the diamond breastpin—and they do all the applause: Once a Week, Feb. 11, p. 149/2.

Clarenceux, Clarencieux: Anglo-Fr.: title of the second royal herald and king-of-arms, who used also to be called Surroy. The Clarenceux was originally herald to the Duke of Clarence.

bef 1847 here have bene owre loving ffellowes Clarenceux King at Arms, Somerset, Rougedragone, and Rougecrosse, personallye presente at th' assises nowe holdene at the Citte of Yorke: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III No. cclxxvii. p. 62 (1846) 1607—8 I am much busted and troubled about it with Mr. Clarencieux [William Camden the Herald], and otherwise. J Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I, Vol. I. p. 70 (1848). 1677 his place of Clarenceux did in point of proffit far exceed that of Garter: Hatton Corresp., Vol. I. p. 149 (1878)

clarissimo (proper pl. clarissimi), adj. used as sb.: It superl. of claro (poet.),='most illustrious': a grandee of Venice, a grandee, a person of high rank.

Venice, a grandee, a person of high rank.

1605 a braue Clarissimo: B Jonson, Volp., v 5, Wks., p 514 (1616).

1611 Some of the Clarissimoes dwelling-houses: T. Corpar, Cruatites, Vol 1.
p. 223 (1776). 1616 he had been a hundred times better to have been without this new honour, though they say he be in possibility to be a clarissimo, if, acording to articles, he should marry Mrs. Clare J Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. 1. p. 350 (1848)

1615 the Duke, accompanied with the Clarissimoes of that Signiory [Venice]: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 2 (1652)

1617 the very Gentlemen of Venice (which notwithstanding arrogate to themselues a preheminence aboue all Gentlemen of Italy with the singular title of Clarissimols: F. Morvson, Itin., Pt. III. p. 114. 1621 one of the Clarissimos that governs this Arsenall: Howell, Lett., I. xxvii. p. 52 (1655). 1625 a Clarissimoses house adiopning the Piazza: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II Bk. x.
p. 1812. 1630 none but braue Sparkes, rich heires, Clarissimoses and Magnificoses, would goe to the cost of it. John Taylor, Wks., sig. H 3 rolt. 1659 a French monsieur, | And a Venetian, one of the clarissimi: Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1, Wks., p. 325/1 (1839)

class, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. classe: "A ranke, order, or distribution of people according to their seuerall degrees; In Schooles (wherein this word is most vsed) a forme, or Lecture restrained vnto a certaine companie of Schollers, or Auditors" (Cotgr.).

I. a set of students receiving the same teaching in an educational establishment.

1602 they may not have their mutuall meetings, congratulations, recreations, and other solaces and comforts of one chamber, classe, and company with another, as earst they have had. W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 321. 1753 We shall be seized away from this lower class in the school of knowledge: WATTS, On the Mind. [T]

2. a grade or rank determined by comparative superiority or inferiority.

1664 Serlio and Jacomo Barozzio. hold of the second Class: EVELYN, Tr. Freur's Parall Archit., Pt. 1. p. 22. bef. 1700 Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three classes: DRYDEN. [T.]

a kind, a sort, a group connected and distinguished by common characteristics and properties, a principal division determined by scientific observation of affinities, the total number of persons following a similar vocation, as the farmer class, the artisan class.

1664 his Profile with that of Cataneo...and some others following this Class: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archat., Pt. I. p. 28 1716 Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a considerable class of men: Addison, Freeholder. [T.] 1729 Whate'er of mungril no one class admits, | A wit of dunces, and a dunce with wits: Ports, Duncada, IV. 80. 1768 The third class includes the whole army of peregrine martyrs: Sterne, Sentiment Journ., Wks., p. 399 (1839). 1800 a list of all the pensions...divided into the different classes: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 53 (1844).

3 a. a rank or order in society, a rough division of persons according to social and pecuniary qualifications, as the upper classes, the middle classes, the lower classes; hence, the system of social division upon an aristocratic or plutocratic basis.

1754 The upper Class hire Women to moan and lament at the Funeral of their nearest Relations: E. BURT, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. 11. p. 210. 1814 In this part of the province the costume of the lower classes much resembles that in Holland: Alpine Sketches, ch. iii. p. 63.

classis (3).

1595 Assemblies are either classes or synods: classes are conferences of the fewest ministers of churches, standing near together, as for example of twelve: BANCROFT, Dangerous Positions, &c., III. 13. [T.] 1785 The kingdom of England, instead of so many dioceses, was now [during the great rebellion] divided into a certain number of provinces, made up of representatives from the several classes within their respective boundaries. Every parish had a congregational or

parochial presbytery for the affairs of its own circle; those parochial presbyteries were combined into classes, which chose representatives for the provincial assembly, as did the provincial for the national: T WARTON, Notes on Milton's Poems. [16]

classis, sb.: Lat., 'army', 'fleet', 'a division of the Roman people according to property qualification'.

1. a division of the citizens of Ancient Rome according to the amount at which they were assessed.

1600 and all jointly were counted the first Classis to this Classis were adjoined two Centuries of carpenters and smiths. Holland, Tr Livy, Bk. I p. 30.

2. a grade, a kind, a sort, a class (3).

1600 I begin at the extreme Northerne limite, and put downe successively in one ranke or classis: R. Hakluvr, Voyages, Vol III. sig A 2 v. 1616 But ô, how mote a weaklinge poetes penn | discribe, delineate, hmn, in sound poem | (in th' presence of the classis Laureate), | the glories of this kinge and Queene in state? J Lane, Squires Tale, XI 147, p. 199 (1887). 1646 yet is there unquestionably, a very large Classis of Creatures in the Earth, far above the condition of elementarity: SIR Th. BROWN, Pseud Ep., Bk. II. ch. 1, p. 42 (1686). 1658 Animals near the Classis of Plants — Garden of Cyr, ch. 3, p. 42. bef. 1674 He had declared his opinion of that classis of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. CLARENDON [T] 1674 if the gentleman be past that Classis of Ignoramusses: Compl. Gamester, p. 16.

in certain Protestant churches, a small assembly of the ministers and principal elders of a district containing a few parishes. See class 4.

1650 Give to your rough gown, wherever they meet it, whether in pulpit, classis, or provincial synod, the precedency and the pre-eminence of deceiving: MILTON, Observ. Art of Peace [T.] 1663 In Gospel times, as lawful as is | Provincial or Parochial Classis: S Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. 1. p 63.

claymore (<u>"</u> <u>"</u>), sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. claidheamh-mor, = 'great-sword' (mor='great').

I. a two-handed double-edged sword anciently used in the Scotch Highlands, also the more modern basket-hilted broadsword.

1854 He is splendid at the tomb of the Stuarts, and wanted to cleave Haggard down to the chine with his claymore for saying that Charles Edward was often drunk: THACKERA, Newcomes, Vol. I ch xxxv p. 408 (1879). 1855 The former was laid dead on the ground by a stroke from a claymore: MACAULAY, Hist. Eng., Vol. III p. 361 (1861).

2. a Highland soldier whose distinguishing weapon was the claymore (1).

1855 One word from the Marquess would have sent two thousand claymores to the Jacobite side: Macaulay, Hist. Eng., Vol. III. p. 352 (1861)

*clef, cleve, cliff(e), cliefe, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. clef,='key': Mus.

 a character placed at the beginning of a stave to mark the position of the particular stave in the great stave. The three clefs in use are the G clef, or treble clef, which marks the second line of the treble stave as the G above the middle C of the great stave, the C clef which marks a line as the middle C of the great stave, and the F clef which marks a line as the F below the middle C of the great stave.

bef. 1577 In concordes, discordes, notes and cliffes in tunes of unisonne: G. Gaskoigne, Grene Knught's Farewell to Fansie. 1596 the diversitie of Cleues and voices...in what line or space each note of his song doth stande, and in vvhat Cleue or Key: Pathway to Mus., sig Air?. — a G cliffe thus marked, appertayning to the higher part of the song, a C cliffe marked - appertayning to the middle parte, an F cliffe thus marked appertaining to the Base: tb., sig. B iiii vo. 1597 How manie cliefes and how manie notes every Key containeth: Th. MORLEY, Mus., p. 3. 1629 Whom art had never taught cliffs, moods, or notes: FORD, Lover's Melanch., i 1. 1776 The plate page 51 shews the different forms of the cliffs: HAWKINS, Hist. Mus., Vol. III Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 54.

2. the term B clef used to be applied to the signs b, \sharp , which marked B flat and B natural. See **B**.

1596 a B cliffe thus marked, b vyhen notes are to be sung Flat and thus χ vyhen they are to be sung sharp: Pathway to Mus., sig. B iii v^o .

*clēmatis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κληματίς,='brushwood', 'a climbing plant' (Dioscorides).

1. an old name of Periwinkle.

1551 Clematis is named in englyshe perwyncle: W. Turner, Herb., sig.

2. Traveller's joy, Virgin's bower, Clematis Vitalba (Nat. Order Ranunculaceae); also sundry kindred cultivated species.

1597 Upright Chamberers or Virgin's bower, is also a kinde of Clematis: Gerard, Herb., p. 888 (1633). [L.] 1627 Hop's Climatis, Camomill, &c.: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. vi. § 594. 1664 July. Flowers in Prime or yet Lasting, Campanula, Clematis, Cyanus, Convolvolus: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 212 (1729). 1767 Clematis, virgin's bower: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man

own Gardener, p 696/2 (1803)

1808 The purple clematis, twisting its flexile branches with those of the pale woodbine, formed a sweet and fragrant canopy to the arched bower, while the flowery tendrals hung down on all sides H More, Calebs in search of a Wife, Vol I p 375 [Jodrell]

*clepsydra, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κλεψύδρα, lit. 'steal-water': a water-clock, orig. a contrivance for measuring any definite length of time by the gradual dropping of water from a vessel perforated underneath, used to limit the speeches of advocates in the law-courts of Ancient Athens and Rome. For the Indian clepsydra, see ghurry.

the Indian clepsydra, see ghurry.

1603 Who will ever abide to take the measure of the Sunnes body, by clepsydres or water-dals, with a gallon or pinte of water? Holland, Tr Plut. Mor. p. 1322 1646 they measured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses called Clepsydrae, but also by sand in glasses called Clepsydrae, but also by sand in glasses called Clepsydrae. The Brown, Pseud Ep. Bk. v. ch. xvii. p. 212 (1636). bef 1683 Thou thought'st each hour out of life's journal lost, | Which could not some fresh favour boast, | And reckon'd'st bountes thy best clepsydras. Oldham, Wks., p. 78 [Jodrell] 1705 This probably gave Clesibuss of Alexandrua an hint to invent the Clepsydrae or Water Glasses, which distinguish'd the Hours by the fall or dropping of Water Greenhill, Embalming, p. 231. 1746 A description of a Clepsydrae or Water-Clock. Phul. Trans, Vol XLIV. No. 479, p. 171. 1845 here were made the clepsydrae or water-clocks for the astronomical calculations of Alonzo el Sabio: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. II. p. 839

cleptomania: quasi-Gk. See kleptomania.

*clērum, sb.: Late Lat., 'the clergy': short for concio ad clerum, = 'a sermon to the clergy'. a Latin sermon formerly preached on certain occasions at an University, or before Convocation. Articulus cleri, a separate resolution passed by the clergy assembled in Convocation.

1655 This I heard in a clerum from Dr. Collings: Fuller, Hist. Camb. Univ, vi. 5 [Davies] 1883 articulus cleri: Daily News, June 8, p 2/4

*cliché, sb.: Fr.: a stereotype plate, esp. a metal copy of a wood-cut block.

1877 the illustrations.. are all from wood engravings or *clichées*: *Tunes*, Dec 10 [St.] **1888** The touches of scenery [11 the book] are all such *clichés* should be, but...they stir no sort of emotion: *Athenæum*, Mar. 3, p. 273/3.

cliefe, clieve, cliff(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See clef.

*clientèle, sb.: Fr.: the clients of a professional man in the aggregate, the customers of a trader, those who support, or are affected by, a worker in art or literature. The Eng. clientele (1611 B. Jonson, Cat., iii. 3, Wks., p. 772, Ed. 1616; bef. 1670 J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 219, p. 213, Ed. 1693) is prob. direct fr. Lat. clientēla.

'1854 a shop with a certain clientèle bringing him such and such an income: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch xxxi. p. 354 (1879). 1864 The Rataplan clientèle abroad was extensive: G. A. Salla, Onite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 132. 1883 the supposed number of his clientèle: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 246 1886 The clientèle is so small that text-book writing cannot, from the nature of things, be a profitable pursuit: Athenæum, Oct. 9, p. 470/3

climacter, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κλίμακτήρ,='round of a ladder' (Late Gk., 'a climacteric year'): a climacteric year, a critical point in a life, esp. a human life, generally supposed to fall when a person's age reaches a multiple of seven, especially sixty-three, the grand climacteric.

1642 in his years there is no Climacter: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., \$ xxviii p 17 (1686) 1646 this may also afford a hint to enquire, what are the Climacters of other animated creatures whereof the lives of some attain not so far as this of ours, and that of others extend a considerable space beyond it: — Pseud. Ep., Bk. iv. ch. xii. p. 179 (1686).

climateric, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. climatérique: climacteric (the usual Eng. form which is fr. Lat.), adj. to climacter (q. v.).

1582 died at the age of 63. yeres with much honor, in the yeare clymatericke, which is in yº 63. yeares wherein the life of man runneth in great perill: T. North, Tr. Guevara's Dial of Princes, fol. 3 ro. 1837 divers unmarried ladies past their grand climateric: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xxxiv. p 380.

*climax (" '), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. clīmax, fr. Gk. κλίμαξ,

1. Rhet. an ascending series of expressions arranged in order of effectiveness or importance.

1589 it may aswell be called the clyming figure (as the marching figure), for Clymax is as much to say as a ladder: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. p. 217 (1869). 1678 there seems to be a Climax here, that Solomon's Wisdom did not only excel the Wisdom of the Magi and of the Chaldeans, but also that of the Egyptians themselves: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 311. 1698 Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due climax, is evermore the best: Dryden, Tr. Fuw., Ded. [T.] 1771 In the climax, to which your correspondent objects, Yunius adopts the language of the Court: Junius, Lutters, Vol. In. No. xiiii. p. 149.

I a. an ascending series generally.

bef. 1733 we rose up to Oates's Plot by a Climax of Aggravatives: R. North, Examen, II v. 7, p. 319 (1740).

2. the highest point of any gradation, esp. of the rhetorical figure of climax (1), a paragon.

1813 the climar of my eloquence M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol I p 236 (1833). 1847 he The climar of his age! Tennyson, Princ., ii. Wks, Vol. IV. p 39 (1886). 1864 As a climar to his strange proceedings, he added a tower, or belvedere, to his grandfather's old brick house: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol I ch. IV. p. 64. 1883 there is perhaps a superabundance of climares, and a reflection of Beethoven and Schumann: Dauly News, Sept. 7,

clīnāmen, pl. clīnāmina, sb.: Lat., 'dēclīnātio': a turning aside from a straight course, a slight inclination. Used by Lucretius to translate the Gk. κλίσις of Epicurus, the slightest conceivable deviation from a straight line, by which Epicurus accounted for the concourse of atoms and the consequent formation of the world.

1684 all his clinamen or deviation of Principles. Tr Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 11 p 152. 1704 the light and the heavy, the round and the square, would by certain chamina unite in the notions of atoms and void, as these did in the originals of all things: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 1x. Wks., p. 83/2 (1869).

clinker $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. klinker.

1. a hard, sun-baked Dutch brick of a light color. 1641 that goodly . river, so curiously wharfed with clincars [MS. klincard brick]: EVELYN, Diary, Vol I. p. 27 (1872).

I a. See quotations.

1830 Clinkers, bricks impregnated with nitre, and more thoroughly burnt, by being placed next to the fire in the kine. R. STUART, Dick. Archit 1841.

Burrs and clinkers are such bricks as have been violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run together in the clamp or kiln: Gwilt, Archit.

2. a mass of bricks fused together in a kiln.

- 3. a hard fused mass ejected by a volcano, or formed in a furnace or fire.
 - the scale of oxide formed when iron is forged.

clinquant $(\angle z, -qu = -k)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. clinquant.

1. adj.: glittering with, or like, precious metal.

1603 With clinquant Rayes their Body's clothed light: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 66 (1608). 1613 To-day the French, | All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods, | Shone down the English: Shaks, Hen. VIII., i. 1, 19. bef. 1616 A clinquant petticoat of some rich stuff, | To catch the eye; Beau. & Fl. Md. in Mill. [T.] 1845 but the clinquant Louis XIV. perriwigs act like foils, by contrasting style: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. II. p. 764.

I a. metabh.

2. sb.: tinsel, an alloy formed into leaf like gold-leaf. bef. 1682 Æs Coronarium or Clincquant or Brass thinly wrought out into Leaves commonly known among us: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, 11. p. 29 (x686).

2 a. metaph. tasteless affectation of brilliance in literature

1711 one Verse in Virgil is worth all the Clincant or Tinsel of Tasso: Spectator, No. 5, Mar. 6, p. 13/1 (Morley).

1771 he avoided the glare and clinquant of his countrymen: Hor. Walfolk, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. 17. 5. 1781 I am only surprised that, in a country like Peru, where gold and silver thread were so cheap, there was no *clinquant* introduced into their poetry:

— Letters, Vol. VII. p. 490 (1858).

*Clio: Lat. fr. Gk. K\(\rangle\eta\) name of the muse of Epic poetry and History.

bef. 1829 Of heuenly poems, O Clyo, calde by name | In the colege of Musis goddes hystoriall: J. Skelton, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 6 (1843). 1890 Begin, O Clio! and recount from hence | My glorious Soverames goodly auncestrye: Spens., F. Q., III. iii. 4. 1595 Clio, proclaim with golden trump and pen | Her happy days, England's high holidays: Peell, Anglor. Fer., p. 595/1 (1867). 1887 What is legend but those expressions in concrete form of the universal elements of humanity which Clio stammers over and tries in vain to express? Athenæum, Dec. 24, p. 856/3.

*clique, sb.: Fr.: a set of persons associated together from mischievous or arrogant motives, a small circle in society.

1882 the head-quarters of a family clique: Edin. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 152.
1845 he lives and eats surrounded by a humble clique: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 11. p. 725. 1881 If there be cliques, there are occasions when clique meets clique: NICHOLSON, From Sword to Share, xii. 78. 1883 there was a sort of clique formed among the gentlemen: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. 11. ch. iv. p. 114.

clister, clistre: Eng. fr. Lat. See clyster.

cloāca, pl. cloācae, sb.: Lat., 'a sewer', 'a drain', in Ancient Rome. Anglicised in 19 c. as cloac.

1. a drain or sewer in Ancient Italy; hence, any sewer or drain.

1780 This sweet spark displayed all his little erudition, flourished away upon cloacas and vomitoriums with eternal fluency: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. I. p. 117 (1834). 1793 witness the cloacae, and the catacombs...in the neighbourhood

of Rome and Naples: J. Morse, Amer Univ Geogr., Vol. 11. p. 424 (1796). 1809 As there was no outlet to these cloacs, nor any cabin boys on board to clean them, you may conceive what balsamic exhalations every now and then filled the boat: Maty, Tr Riesbeck's Trav Germ., Let, xvii Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 64 1819 every house had its cloacæ: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II ch vi. p. 306 1820 those vast cloacæ or public sewers: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I ch i. p. 24.

metaph, a vehicle or receptacle for anything morally foul.

bef. 1733 the Book was a continual Libel, or rather Cloaca of Libels R. North, Examen, p ii. (1740).

an intestinal sac or duct terminating in an excretory orifice, into which sac or duct all the visceral excreta are led.

1843 The intestine terminates, as in the reptiles, in a common cloaca: R. Owen, *Lect. Comp. Anat.*, Introd Lect. [L] 1878 The intestine .ends in a small aboral sac or cloaca: MACALISTER, *Invertebr.*, p 56.

*Cloāca Maxima, the principal drain of Ancient Rome, constructed early in the sixth century B.C., a marvel of engineering skill, part of which is still in use; hence, any principal drain, and also, metaph. a main or principal vehicle or receptacle for moral filth.

1845 his ears were the cloaca maxima of offences not to be named to minor auriculars: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt II p 674. 1857 one spot where the Cloaca maxima and Port Esquiline of Aberalva town. .murmurs from beneath a grey stone arch toward the sea, not unfraught with dead rats and cats: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, p 47 (1877).

Cloācīna, a corrupt spelling of *Cluacina*, a title of Venus as goddess of purification: incorrectly supposed to be the Roman tutelary goddess of sewers.

[1600 Cloacina, supposed to be the image of Venus, found by K. Tatius in the great vault or sinke conveighed under the citie, called Cloaca maxima: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Index 11. sig. Eeeeee ij 10/2.]

*cloisonné, adj.: Fr., lit. 'partitioned': for application to enamel see quotations.

1877 Cloisonné enamel unites richness of ornament with sharpness of out-1877 Cloisonné enamel unites richness of ornament with sharpness of outline: Tr. C. Blauc's Orn. & Dress, p. 260. 1885 Incrusted enamels are of two classes, cloisonné and champlevé. In the former the patterns are delineated by means of strips of metal soldered so as to form the outlines of the metal backing of the piece to be decorated: Altenaeum, Aug. 1, p. 149/2. 1886 This method of setting the precious stones in a raised framework of thin gold wire, soldered on so as to form a kind of cloisonné work, recalls the art of the Gothic goldsmiths: Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl., p. 27/1.

*Clōthō: Lat. fr. Gk. $K\lambda\omega\theta\dot{\omega}$, lit. 'the spinner': Class. Mythol.: name of one of the three Fates; depicted in art with a distaff. See Atropos, Lachesis.

1557 Tyll your last thredes gan Clotho to vntwyne: Tottel's Misc., p. 117 (1870) 1591 Parcæ, impartial to the highest state, | Too soon you cut what Clotho erst began. Greens, Maiden's Dream, p. 27/2 (1861). 1603 And saw this day mark't white in Clotho's booke: B. Jonson, Pt. of King's Entertainm., Wks., p. 840 (1616). 1695 His odious Name Small-Pox, whom when pleas'd Clotho saw, | She streight a slender Thread was seen to draw. | Which envious Lachesis soon on the Distaff put; | And Atropos as soon prepar'd with bloody Shears to cut: D'Urfey, Gloriana, ix. p. 15.

*clôture, sb.: Fr.: closure, termination of a parliamentary debate. The general principle that the majority has power to terminate a debate, was borrowed from abroad, and the term clôture from the French Legislative Assembly. In 1882 clôture seemed likely to be established in English use, but is now replaced by a fresh use of the old *closure*.

1882 the two-thirds majority limitation of the Clôture proposal: Standard, Dec. 20, p. 5.

clymatericke: Eng. fr. Fr. See climateric.

clymax: Eng. fr. Lat. See climax.

clyster, clystre, glyster ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. clyster, Gk. κλυστήρ: an enema; also, attrib. as in clyster-pipe, the nozzle of an enema syringe, used metaphorically for an apothecary.

apothecary.

1509 A woman is lyke a clyster laxatyf: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 7 (1874).

1525 must be done with euacuacyon/& attractyfie to the contrary syde with lettynge & with sharpe glystres: Tr. Jerome of Brunsuick's Surgery, sig. Giiij 10/2.

1528 ye must fyrst mollifie the bealy with clisters or suppositories: PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. fir. 1540 Electuaries, Confections, Trochiskes, Powders, Clisters, Odours Suffumigations: RAYNALD, Burth Man., Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 125 (1613).

1543 In this case suppositories & clysters hauyng some acuite or sharpness seme more conuenient: Tranheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirung, fol. kii vl/2.

1551 [apiastrum] is good to be put into clisteres against volody flive.

W. TURNER, Herb., sig. D iiii vo. 1558 giue him another Glister: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 24 vo. 1562 it were better to take thys water in by a clister: W. TURNER, Bathes, sig. C ii vo. 1563 As by purgation, clister or suppositorie: T. Galle, Enchirid, fol. 11 vo. 1600 glyster: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., iv. 3, Wks., p. 225 (1616). 1603 she was the first that taught us the use of that evacuation or clensing the body by clystre, which is so ordinarie in Physicke: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1317. 1601 [John Haselwood, a

proud, starch'd, formal, and sycophantizing clister-pipe, who was the apothecary to Clayton when he practiced physick. Woop, Ltfe, May 3 [Davies] 1671 only two pound of Turpentine and a little China, a few Hermodactyles, a pound or two of Sarsaperilla, and Guacum; two Glyster-bags and one Syringe: SHADWELL, Humorists, i. p. 6.

Clytaemnēstra: Gk. Κλυταιμνήστρα: name of the unfaithful wife of Agamemnon (q, v), who murdered her husband on his return from Troy.

1861 naughty Clytemnestras, with firtations on hand and tragical dénoue-ments looming in the future: Wheat & Tares, ch. 11 p. 12

Coa vestis, pl. Coae vestes, phr.: Lat.: Coan robe. A garment of transparent silk named from the island of Cos; worn by the profligate in ancient times.

1886 Diane de Poitiers [15] in a coa vestis and with a pious posy above her head: Athenœum, Jan. 9, p. 64/3.

*coach, coche, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. coche.

1. any kind of wheeled vehicle for state purposes, or private use, earlier called 'chariot', or 'charet(te)', esp. a closed vehicle with four wheels, originally used by the wealthy; said to have been introduced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, according to Taylor the Water Poet, by her coachman, in 1564. Taylor says "for indeed a Coach was a strange monster in those dayes, and the sight of them put both horse and man into amazement: some said it was a great Crabshell brought out of China, and some imagin'd it to be one of the Pagan Temples, in which the Canibals adored the divell: but at last those doubts were cleared, and Coachmaking became a substantiall Trade" (Wks., sig. Bbb 2 vo/1). Southey (Comm. pl. Bk., 1st Ser., p. 431/2, 1849), however, tells us that, according to Fynes Moryson, coaches were rare about 1540, and so Taylor himself, both probably speaking of wheeled vehicles for private use, rather than the special kind to which the above quot. refers. According to Johnson a coach is "distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other". Hackney-coaches which plied for hire, introduced about the middle of 17 c., were the forerunners of the modern four-wheeled cab.

the modern four-wheeled cab.

1567 they cannot without a very great forfeit ride in coaches or chariots .but are constrained ..to walk a-foot in the streets: Jewel, Def., Lett., &c., p. 643 (1850).

1575 She was the first that did invent | In coaches brave to ride. In Peele's Wks., p. 373 (1861).

1580 she beckend her hand for me: I cam to her coach side: Dee, Diarry, p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1842).

1584 youths that..now in easie coches ride up and down to court ladies: J. Lvt., Dram. Wks., Lib of Old Authors, Vol. 1. p. 135 (1858).

1585—6 and such ryche coches, lytters, and syde-saddles, as his majestie had none suche: Leyeseter Corresp., p. 112 (Camd. Soc., 1844).

1589 They are great inuenters of things, they have amongst them many coches and wagons that goe with salles: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. 1. p. 32 (1853).

1581 my lord's coche with his iiii fayre mayres...were taken: Coningsby, Siege of Roven, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 48 (1847).

1592 but shee must have a coatch for hir convoy: NASHE, P. Pentlesse, p. 21 (1842).

bef. 1593 See that my coach be ready, I must hence: Marlowe, Edw. II., Wks., p. 194/2 (1865).

1595 comming with Sir Moyle Finche to the Courte in a coche which went fast, I was the worse for it two or three dayes after: R. Beale, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. Iv. No coccali, p. 25 (1846).

1599 these cartes. are couered with sike or very fine cloth, and be vsed here as our Coches be in England: R. Hakluvr, Voyages, Vol. II. 1, p. 25.4.

1622 Chariots and Coaches (which were invented in Hungarie and there called Cotzki): Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch ix p. 71.

1630 When Queene Elizabeth came to the Crowne, | A Coach in England then was scarcely knowne! Then 'twas as rare to see one, as to spy | A Tradesman that had neuer told a lye: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Li 3 20/2.

1663 We met at the Commission. to regulate hackney-coaches: Ewellyn, Diarry, Vol. 1, p. 397 (1872).

2. a chariot in the style of the Ancients.

2. a chariot in the style of the Ancients.

1579 send her coach and coach-horses to the Olympian games to runne for the best prize: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 621 (1612). ? 1582 Theare gad thee Troians: in coach runs helmed Achilles: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgi's Aen., Bk. 1. p. 33 (1880).

3. a closed vehicle with seats on the top as well as inside, drawn by four horses, used as public conveyances called stage-coaches and mail-coaches in 18, 19 cc. until superseded (except for purposes of recreation) by railways.

bef. 1719 the story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a stagecoach: Addison. [J.]

3 a. in students' slang, a coach is a private tutor who supplies the shortcomings of universities, colleges, and schools by preparing candidates for examinations; hence, also applied to a person who instructs or advises rowers or scullers, or even persons engaged in other athletic pursuits.

1861 He had already been down several times in pair-oar and four-oar boats, with an old oar to pull stroke, and another to steer and coach the young idea: Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, ch. ii. [Davies] 1878 studying for India with a Wancester coach: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, ch. vi. [b.]

4. Naut. a state-room on a large man-of-war, under the poop, generally occupied by the flag-captain.

bef. 1703 The commanders came on board and the council sat in the coach EPVS [C. E. D.]

5. in combin. as coach-box, coach-full, coach-hire, coachhorse, coach-house, coach-maker, coach-man, coach-yard.

horse, coach-house, toach-maker, coach-man, coach-yard.

1591 Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut | Made by the joiner squirrel or old grub, | Time out o' mind the fairnes' coachmakers: Shaks., Rom., 1. 4, 69
1598 you and your coach-fellow Nym: — Merry Wives, it 2, 7. 1598
Cocchiere, a coche man: Florio. 1603 Be thou my Coach-man, and now Cheek by Ioule | With Phabus Chariot let my Chariot roule: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 95 (1608)

1611 Porte cochere A Coach-house dore: Cotgr, s.v. Cocher 1641 mastiff dogs, harnessed like so many coach-horses Evelyn, Duary, Vol 1. p. 39 (1872) bef. 1700 You exclaim as loud as those that praise, | For scraps and coach-hire, a young noble's plays: DRYDEN [J] 1710—1 Under the first are compreheded all those who are carried down in coach-fulls to Westminster hall: Spelator, No 21, Mar. 24, Vol. 1. p. 85 (1827). 1712 Her father had two coachmen, when one was in the coachbox, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek: Arbuthnot, Yohn Bull. [J.] 1768 I walked out into the coach-yard: Sterne, Sentiment. Journ, Wks, p. 393 (1839) — I bid the coachman make the best of his way to Versailles: 1b, p. 441

[The derivation of Fr. coche directly fr. Lat. concha is

[The derivation of Fr. coche directly fr. Lat. concha is unsatisfactory owing to coche being masc. It may be that an early coche (fem.),='boat', has become confused with coche (masc.),='coach', fr. It. coccio (so Diez), or else the word coche is directly fr. a Celtic form akin to Cornish coc, and Welsh cwch. Cognate masc. forms are Gk. κόγκος,= 'cockleshell', Skt. cankha, = 'conch-shell'. The It. coccio is either a masc. dim. fr. fem. cocca, fr. Lat. concha (so Diez), or fr. Hungarian kotsi (see quot. fr. Peacham, 1622).]

coactor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. co- for con-,='with', and actor: a fellow-actor; see actor.

1640 your coactors in the Scene: R. BROME, Antip., ii 2, sig. D 3 vo

coadjutator $(= \bot = \bot =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. co-, and $adj\bar{u}$ - $t\bar{a}tor$, = 'a helper': a coadjutor $(q.\ v.)$.

1762 I do purpose to act as a coadjutator to the law, and even to remedy evils which the law cannot reach: SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. ii. [Davies]

*coadjutor ($\angle = \angle \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: a fellowhelper, an assistant, esp. applied to subordinate co-operators in any work to express courteously their relation to their chief; also, one who performs another's duties as his deputy or locum tenens, esp. a suffragan of a prelate, or (in Ireland) the assistant of a parish priest.

the assistant of a parish priest.

1531 shall alway fynde coaddiutours and supportours of their gentyll courage: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. II. ch. x. Vol. II. p. 117 (1880).

1538 if they disselse an other to the vise of one of theym (they are called) Coaddiutours to the disseisyn: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. III. ch. iii. fol. 60 vo.

1549 two suffraganes, two coaddiutours, two coaddiutours, two cohelpers: LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI., v. p. 135 (1869) 1691 and enery Gunner haue his Coaddiutor or mate: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 274.

1598 Coaddiutors, Counsellours, and Captaines: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v. p. 170.

1603 a witnesse, guide, director and coadqiutour of nuptiall affection and matrimontall love: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1141.

1620 and to receive for their Archbishop, Prince Adolphus, his coadquitour: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 243 (1676).

1625 he...constituted Linus and Cletus his Stiffragans or Coaddiutors: Purchas, Pilgrinis, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 52.

1634 a pale of Milke and Wine was placed by him, good Coaddiutors to his Imaginarie Pligrimage: Sir Th. Herbert, Truv., p. 3.

1654—6 they have God to stand by them; not only as a spectator...but as. a coadjutor: J. Trapp, Comm., Vol. IV p. 438/2 (1867).

1616 they have God to stand by them; not only as a spectator...but as. a coadjutor: J. Trapp, Comm., Vol. IV p. 438/2 (1867).

1617 The with a good Co-adjutor, his absence may be dispened with for a time: J. Hacket, Aby. Williams, Pt. I. 98, p. 86 (1693)

1771 Sir Toby Matthews was a character equally if not of a more abnormous cast than his suspected coadjutor: Antie. Sarxis, p. 240.

1613 Right glad was he to have his political vaunts made good by a coadjutor of commanding talents: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. I. p. 125 (1832).

1817 not only a coadjutor in the attacks of the Courier in 1814, but the author of some lines tolerably ferocious: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 355 (1832).

1820 was...better pleased with Pen's light and brilliant flashes, than wi

[From Lat. co-,='with', and adjūtor,='a helper', noun of agent to adjuvare, = 'to help', 'to assist'.]

coadjūtrix, pl. coadjūtrīces, sb. fem.: quasi-Lat. fr. Lat. co-, and adjūtrix,='a female helper': a female fellowworker.

1758 Bolingbroke and his coadjutrix insinuated that the treasurer was biassed in favour of the dissenters: Smollett, Hist. Eng., Bk. 1. ch. ii. § 40. [L.] 1828 her coadjutrices: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xlvi. p. 134 (1859).

coaetāneus, pl. coaetānei, adj.: Late Lat.: of the same age (aetas).

1605 we were coatanei, and brought up-: B. Jonson, Volp., iii. 4, Wks., p. 484 (1616).

coagulator (-1.2 - 1.2), sb.: Eng.: that which causes clotting or curdling.

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1732 Coagulators of the humours are those things which expel the most fluid parts · Arbuthnot, Aliments. [L]

[From Eng. coagulate, or coagulation, as if noun of agent to Lat. coagulare, = 'to cause to curdle' or 'become clotted'.]

coagulum, sb.: Lat.: a means of coagulation, a coagulator; rennet or runnet; also, a clot of blood, a clot, a clotted substance or mass.

1543 the maw or runnyng of a kydde called coagulum, of a lambe, of an harte, of a calfe: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirurg., fol xxx 10/2.

1672 water concreted by its natural coagulum: Phil. Trans., Vol. VII. p. 4069

1823 their acids and alkalines, their serums and coagulums: LAMB, Elia, Edax on Appetite [L]

1836 agaric and sponge entangled the blood and retained a coagulum on the spot: Todd, Cyc Anat & Phys., Vol. I. p. 229/1.

coape: Eng. fr. Du. See cope.

co-arbiter $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. co- for con-,='with', and arbiter (q, v): a joint arbiter, a joint arbitrator.

1598 The friendly composition made and celebrated by the hono: personages, master Nicholas Stocket. with the assistance of their coarbiters on our part: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol 1. p 153. [C.]

coarge: Anglo-Ind. See corge.

coava, sb.: Eng. rendering of Arab. qahwa,='coffee' (orig. 'wine'). The word is an old doublet of coffee (coffa), but appears to have only been used for coffee berries, as though some writers had attempted to distinguish the name of the berry from the name of the beverage. See coffee.

1612 Their most common drink is Coffa, which is a black kind of drink made of a kind of Pulse like Pease, called Coaua: W. Biddlift, in Tavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 55.

1625 Their best drinke is Coffa, made of a Grane, called Coaua, boyled with water and Sherberke, which is onely Hony and Water: Purchas, Pigruns, Vol. Ii. Bk. viii, p. 1368. — Their Bread is made of this Coaua, which is a kind of blacke Wheate, and Cuscus a small white Seed like Millet in Biskany: 10.

1665 Coffe or Coho is a black drink or rather broth, seeing they [the Persians] sip it as hot as their mouth can well suffer out of small Chuna cups, 'tis made of the flower of Bunny or Choavaberry, steeped and well-boiled in water: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 113 (1077).

cobalt (1 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Kobalt, Kobolt, lit. 'minedemon': name of a metallic element, popularly known from the fine blue pigment which bears its name.

bef. 1728 WOODWARD. [T.] 1743 go to Lord Islay, to know what cobolt and zingho are and where they are to be got: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 251 (1857).

coban(g): Jap. See kobang.

cobbob, cobob: Anglo-Ind. See cabob.

coboose: Eng. fr. Du. See caboose.

*cobra ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Port.: short for cobra de capello, ='hooded serpent', name of a species of very venomous snake, belonging to the family *Viperidae*, *Naja tripudians*, common in India. The Port. cobra is fr. Lat. colubra.

1714 there came out a great Snake or Serpent, of that Sort which the Portugueses call Cobra Capelo: Tr. Trav. Missioners, p. 56. 1802 The cobra is entirely brown: R. KERR, Tr. Buffon's Hist. Ovip. Quadr., Vol. 1v. p. 166

coca, sb.: Sp. fr. Peru. cuca: name of the shrub Erythroxylon coca, both wild and cultivated in Peru; the dried leaves when chewed yield a stimulant which gives the power of enduring fatigue and deficiency of food. Also, the dried leaves of the said tree; the active principle of which leaves is the alkaloid anæsthetic cocaine.

p. 50 (1854).

cocchiata, sb.: It.: a serenade in coaches or in a coach (cocchio).

1742 you shall give me just such another Cocchiata next summer: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 196 (1857).

*cocculus indicus, plir.: Mod. Lat.: popular name of a poisonous berry of a species of Menispermaceae, used to adulterate beer.

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl 1854 beer poisoned wi' grains o' paradise, and cocculus indicus, and saut. C Kingsley, Alton Locke, ch. viii. p. 33/1 (1890).

*coccus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κόκκος, lit. 'a berry', 'a kernel', 'a cochineal-insect' (formerly taken for a berry): name of a genus of homopterous insects of the family Coccidus, which live on trees and plants; esp. the Coccus cacti, or cochineal-insect.

1753 these cocci differ in size. Chambers, Cycl., Suppl., s v Coccus. 1787 I made fine red ink, by dropping a solution of tin in aqua regia into an infusion of the coccus, which Dr. Anderson was so polite as to send me: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol ii No. cxxv p 99 (1821)

cochier, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): coachman. The Mod. Fr. is cocher (also in Cotgr.).

1571 The cochier came unto me: Sir F Walsingham, Frul., Camden Misc., Vol vi p ir (1871)

*cochineal $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. cochinilla, or Fr. cochenille: the scarlet dye obtained from the cochineal-insect, Coccus cacti, formerly supposed to be the juice of a berry.

Coccus cacti, formerly supposed to be the juice of a berry.

1572 In this towne is all the cochimilla growing: In R Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol III p. 465 (1600)

1582 you can find the berrie of Cochemile with which we colour Stammelles. vb, p. 46. 1593 ships fraught with Cutchanel. J Donne, Poems, p. 134 (1660)

1593—1622 they have found out the trade and benefit of cochanilia: R HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, 8 xxvii p. 176 (1598)

1598 Cochemile, Hides, Golde, Silver, Pearles Tr J Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 162 — Cochomillo: ib, p. 177 — 1600 Cochemello R. HAKKIUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. ii. p. 162 — Cochomillo: ib, p. 177 — 1600 Cochemello dies of diuers sorts: ib, Vol. III p. 176 — that kind of red die of great price, which is called Cochimile: ib, p. 273 — 1603 There growes vntill'd the ruddy Cochemel: J Sylvester, Tr Du Bartas, Edeu, p. 241 (1608) — 1604 that Indian Cochimile so famous, and wherewith they dye: E Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iv p. 248 (1886) — 1609 certain unknowne kindes of herbs for dieng, not without suspicion (as they terme yt) of Cuchemilla: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. xcm (1884) — 1616 50 chests of cutchanell: ib, p. 225.

1625 Cochimillio, Brasill, Linnen cloth, Foutas, and all wares that come out of India: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1414 — 1626 Cutchoneale, some thinke to be a little Flye brought from beyond the Seas, wherewith Stammell is died: Cockeram, Pr III (2nd Ed.). 1630 Woad, Madder, Indico, and Cutcheneale: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2nd Ffi 4 Woad, Madder, Indico, and Cutcheneale: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2nd Ffi 4 Woad, Madder, Indico, and Florence: J. Ozelli, Tr. Touruefor's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 335.

Variants, 16 c. cochenile, cochanilia, cutchanel, cochinell, cochonillio, cochenello, cochinile, 16, 17 cc. cochinilla, 17 cc. cochenel, cochinille, cuchenilla, cutchanell, cutchanele, cochanele, cochinillio, cutchoneale, cutcheneale, 18 c. cochineel.

cochlea, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κοχλίας, lit. 'a snail', 'a snail-shell', 'a water-screw': a spiral engine for raising water, an Archimedean screw.

1641 inventions for draining off the waters.. being by buckets, mills, cochleas: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 32 (1872).

cochon de lait, phr.: Fr.: sucking-pig.

1872 a man with the complexion of a cochon de lait: Geo. ELIOT, Middle-march, p. 11 (1874).

cocila: Hind. and Skt. See kokila.

*cockatoo ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Malay $k\bar{a}k\bar{a}t\bar{u}a$: name of a crested family of birds belonging to the order *Psittacidae*, native in the Malay Archipelago and in Australia.

1634 Sparrowes, Robbins, Herons (white and beautifull) Cacatoes (Birds like Parrats, fierce, and indomitable: and may properly be so called from the Greeke κακὸν ώὸν proceeding from an euill egge). Sir Th. HERRERT, Traw., p. 212. 1654 a rarely-coloured jacatoo, or prodigious large parrot: Eveluve, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 293 (1850). 1662 an infinite number of Parrots, whereof there are several kinds... Some are all white, or of a Pearl colour, having on their Crowns a tuft of Feathers of a Carnation red, and they are called Kahatou, from that word which in their chattering they pronounce very distinctly: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelsto, Bk. 1. p. 26 (1669) 1750 The red macao, or cockatoon. The crested cockatoo. The grey cockatoo. The greenheaded cockatoo: Sir J. Hill, Hist. Anim., pp. 350–362. [Jodrell] 1753 Cockatoon: CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

*cockroach (\(\perceq \Leq)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. cucaracha: a disagreeable and voracious insect of the genus Blatta. The best-known species is imported from the East. It is often called the black-beetle wrongly, as it is not a coleopterous insect or beetle. The forms with -l- for -r- may be fr. Fr. coqueluche [C.].

bef. 1615 A besognio, a cocoloch, as thou art: Beau. & Fl., Four Plays in One. [C. E. D.]

1623 a certaine Indian Bug, called by the Spaniards a Cacarootch, the which creeping into Chests they eat and defile with their illsented dung: Capt. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 630 (1884).

1633 Treed. ...Gentlemen, I have an ambition to be your eternal slave. Fow. "Tis granted. Tut. And I to be your everlasting servant. Aim. "Tis granted. Clare. A couple of cock-

loches. Shirley, Witty Fair One, il. 2, Wks, Vol. 1 p. 307 (1833)

They will not kill so much as a Louse, a Flea, a Kakaroch, or the like: Sir The Herrer, Trav., p. 52 (1677)

1677 we were likewise annoyed not a little by the bitting of an Indian Fly they call Cacaroch, a name agreeable to its bad condition: ib, p. 333

coco de mer: Fr. See cocoa-nut.

cocoa ($\underline{\underline{m}}\underline{\underline{m}}$), cocao, cacao, \underline{sb} : Eng. fr. Sp. \underline{cacao} , fr. Mexican $\underline{caca-uatl}$,='caca-tree'. The forms \underline{cocoa} and \underline{cocao} may be due to confusion with the \underline{coco} of $\underline{coco}(a)$ - \underline{nut} ; but the change of Sp. $\underline{-a}$ to $\underline{-o}$ in Eng. is frequent from 16 c.—18 c.

I. the seeds of a tree of Tropical America and the West Indies, *Theobroma cacao*, from which chocolate and cocoa are prepared.

1555 in the steade [of money]..the halfe shelles of almonds, whiche kynde of Barbarous money they [the Mexicans] caule Cacao or Cacanguate: R Eden, Decades, Sect v p 342 (1885) 1600 the desolate prouince of Soconusco, in which prouince there groweth cacao.. The Indians of this countrey pay the king their tribute in cacao: R. Hakkuur, Voyases, Vol. III. p 457.— In certeine prouinces which are called Guatimala, and Soconusco, there is growing great store of cacao, which is a berry like vitio an almond . The Indians make drinke of It: 1b., p 464 1604 they made a drinke mingled with another liquor made of Cacao: E Grinkston, Tr D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 385 (1880) 1769 The Cocao tree, to which I have a particular attachment E Bancroff, Ess. Nat Hist. Guiana, p 24 1851 Its lands are so rich that they ., produce fine coca . superior cacoa. . and the cascarilla, called calisaya: Herndon, Amazon, Vol I p. 31 (1854).

2. the article of commerce produced from cacao, the fruit defined above; also, the beverage prepared from the said article, or from the nibs of the cacao, commonly called cocoanibs.

1806 I have taken care that there should be no coffee for you nor any cocoa, neither: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 211 (5th Ed.) 1863 cocoa (from the nibs) or weak tea. C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 69.

3. the tree Theobroma cacao, Nat. Order Byttneriaceae.

1777 the nuts or almonds of cacao, of which it [chocolate] is composed, were of such universal consumption, that, in their stated markets, these were willingly received in return for commodities of small price·Robertson, America, Bk. vii. Wks., Vol. viii p. 29 (1824) 17.. The cocoa-nuts being gently parched in an iron pot over the fire, the external covering separates easily: Dr. Wright, in Lond. Med. Fril., Vol. viii.

cocoa[-nut], coco[-nut], coco(a), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. coco: the fruit of a kind of palm, Cocos nucifera, which flourishes on coasts within a zone extending 25° north and south of the Equator. The form cocken is Du. The form cocoa-nut is very rarely used for the fruit of the Cacao (see cocoa). The word nut is often omitted in speaking of the fruit, just as in Port. and Sp. coco stands for both the tree and the fruit. The spelling coco-nut is etymologically correct. The double cocoa-nut is the fruit of the palm Lodoicea Sechellarum, which only grows on the Seychelles Islands. The nuts are washed up on the shores of the Indian Ocean, and are hence called coco de mer or sea-cocoa-nut.

The nuts are washed up on the shores of the Indian Ocean, and are hence called coco de mer or sea-cocoa-nut.

1555 There is bothe in the firme lande and the Ilandes a certeyne tree cauled Cocus, beinge a kynd of date trees and hauynge theyr leaues of the self same greatnesse as haue the date trees which beare dates, but dyffer much in their growynge: R Edbr, Decades, Sect. II. D. 225 (1885) — Whyle this Cocus is yet freshe and newly taken from the tree, they vse not to eate of the sayde carnositie and frute... The frute was cauled Cocus for this cause, that when it is taken from the place where it cleaueth faste to the tree, there are seene two holes, and about them two other naturall holes, which altogyther, doo represente the giesture and fygure of the cattes cauled Mamnone, that is, monkeys, when they crye: whiche crye the Indians caule Coca: ib. — They passe not for these cordes or this clothe that may be made of the frute of Cocus. they drawe a mylke thereof much better and sweeter than is the mylke of beastes: ib., fol. 193 vo (1555). 1589 hens, nuts called cocos, patatas, and other thinges of that iland: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoca's Hst. Chin., Vol. II. p. 255 (1854). 1593—1622
The fruits are few, but substantiall, as palmitos, plantanos, patatos, and coconutts: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § xiii, p. 131 (1878). 1598 much Oyle of Cocus or Indian Nuts: Tr. Y Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 56 (1885). — coquen, which are Indian nuttes, and cayro, which are the shelles of the same nuts, and that is the Indian hemp, wherof they mak ropes, cables, and other such like [commodities]: ib., p. 75 — manie Indian palme trees, or nut trees, which are called cocken: ib., p. 80. — The Portingalls call this fruit Coquo, by reason of the three holes that are therein, like to a Munkie's head: ib., Vol. II. p. 252. 1600 sugar-canes, cochars or cochos nuts, plantans, potato-rootes, cucumbers...the cochos nuts, and plantans are very pleasant fruites, the saide cockos hath a hard shell and a greene huske ouer it, as ha

cups made out of the hornes of beasts, of cocker-nuts, of goords, of eggs of estriches: Heywood, Philocoth, quoted in Larwood's Signboards, p 385 1650 There is a plant among the Indians called by the name of coquest, the fruit thereof serveth for meat and drink to comfort and refresh the body. Sibbes, Wks, Vol II. p 447 (1862) 1655 Limon, Orange, Coco, Cabage trees:

J. S., A bruef and perfect Journal of ye late Proceed of ye Eng Army in ye W Indias, p 18 1662 Ananas, Banasses, Jaccas, Cocos, and Fig-trees.

J. Davies, Tr Mandelslo, Bk. 1 p 68 (1669). — Ananas, Bannanas, Cocos, Jacques, Mangas, Oranges, Lemmons: 1b, Bk. II p. 92. 1665 Orenges, Lemons, Lymes, Pomcitrons, Plantans, Sugar-canes, Ginger, Toddy, Cocoes Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p 23 (1677). — The Coco (another excellent fruit) is covered with a thick find, equal in bigness to a Cabbage. 1b, p. 29 1684. The roof was cover'd with Coco-Branches: J. P. Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. 11 p 198. 1696 Cokoar, or Cocoar, a certain Indian Nut-tree, which beareth both Meat, Drink and Apparel: Phillips, World of Words. 1705 the Coco-branches are not so long: Tr. Bosman's Gunnea, Let. XVI. p 289. 1785 Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams: Cowper, Task, I. Poems, Vol. II. p. 25 (1808) 1810 Reclin'd beneath a Cocoa's feathery shade. Southey, Kehama, 28 1810 Reclin'd beneath a Cocoa's feathery shade. Southey, Kehama, 28 1810 Reclin'd beneath a Cocoa's feathery shade. 1845 In the midst of bananas, orange, cocoa-nut, and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugar-cane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. Darwin, Journ Beagle, ch. Xviii. p. 403.

cocoloch. See cockroach.

Cocytus: Lat. fr. Gk. Κωκυτόs: Class. Mythol.: one of the rivers of the Infernal Regions.

1590 Furies from the black Cocytus' lake Marlowe, I Tamburl, v. 2, Wks., p. 34/1 (1858) 1730 Envy to black Cocytus shall retire, | And howl with Furies in tormenting fire: Lyttelton, in Pope's Wks., Vol. 1 p. xxxvii. (1757).

The name is derived fr. κωκύειν, = 'to lament loudly'.]

*coda, sb.: It.: Mus.: the final movement of a musical composition; a few chords or bars at the end of a canon.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl, Suppl 1883 to alter Chopin's notes, add octaves, cadenzas, or codas Academy, Jan. 20, p 52 1886 His overture is a scholarly piece of work. and the coda displays considerable knowledge of effect: Athenæum, Oct 23, p 542/2.

*codex, pl. codices, sb.: Lat. (better caudex), 'trunk of a tree', 'set of tablets fastened together', 'a book': a manuscript, esp. a book written by hand in a language of antiquity; also, a code of laws. The word codex is most frequently applied to MSS. of the Holy Scriptures.

1670 Four of these pretended Doctors, with their Gowns and Caps on, and their Books of the Codex before them, got an Ass into their Coach, who had also another Book before him: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11 p. 116 (1668). 1883 [These were] cogent arguments against the genuine character of the codex: Speciator, Sept. 1, p. 1119/2. 1885 We remarked upon the extreme smallness of the codices at Tepl and Freiberg: Athenæum, Aug. 1, p. 140/1.

codgea, codja: Turk. See khodja

codilla (= \(\sigma \); sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. cadillo, a "thred of the webb, or warfe which is put into the loome, to bee wouen at the first" (Minsheu): in Commerce, the coarse part of flax or hemp when sorted out.

codille (= \(\perp)\), Eng. fr. Fr. codille; codillo, Sp., 'joint', 'knee': sb.: a term used in **ombre** (q, v) when a player wins

1674 It is called Codillio when the player is beasted, and another wins more Tricks then he: Compl. Gamester, p. 100. 1713 She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill, | Just in the jaws of ruin, and Codille: Pore, Rape of Lock, III. 92, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 189 (1757). 1837 He was a rare good player at the game of ombre, and so frequently codille, that he was nicknamed from that circumstance L'Abbé Codille: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 369.

codo. See quotation.

1599 The measure of *Ormuz* is of 2 sorts, the one called codo which increaseth vpon the measure of *Aleppo* 3 per 100, for bringing 100 pikes of any measurable wares from *Aleppo* to *Ormuz*, it is found in *Ormuz* to be 103 codes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 11. i. p. 273.

coecum: Lat. See caecum.

coeffure: Fr. See coiffure.

coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt, phr.: Lat.: they change their climate, not their mind, who roam across the sea. Hor., Epp., 1, 11, 27. Caelum is a better spelling than coelum.

1642 Howell, Instr. For. Traw., p. 68 (1869). 1656 he was for his dishonesty expelled with disgrace, and fied to the Papists; where calum mutavit ['he has changed'] non animum: J. Trapp, Com. New Test., p. 131/1 (1868). 1742 Fielding, Fos. Andrews, IL xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 124, (1866). 1842 Bitter cares, when you feel 'em | Are not cured by travel—as Horace says, 'Calum | Non animum mutant, qui currunt trans mare!' | It's climate, not mind, that by roaming men vary: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 218 (1865). 1863 C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 118.

coena: Lat. See cena.

coeteris paribus: Lat. See ceteris paribus.

coetus, sb.: Lat.: assembly; esp. an Assembly of representatives of a religious community.

1883 In 1751 Schlatter went to Europe, at the request of the coetus, to solicit aid for the destitute German-Reformed churches of America: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc Relig Knowl., Vol III. p 2121/1.

*cœur de lion, phr.: Fr.: lion-heart; esp. used as a complimentary addition to the name of Richard I. of England.

1654—6 A man of courage he [i e a judge] must be, a Cœur de hon, another Cato: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol 1. p 289 (1867) — whither came God and delivered this Cœur-de-hon [i e. Daniel] out of the mouth of the hons: — Comm, Vol 111 p. 683/1 (1868).

cœur léger, phr.: Fr.: light heart; a phr. made notorious by the French Minister Ollivier, declaring that he contemplated the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war (1870-1) with a "cœur léger".

1882 Our Liberals would proceed with the caur leger of Emile Ollivier to confer a gift which is not needed: GREG, Misc Essays, ch viii. p. 170.

coexecutor $(= = \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. co- for con-, ='with', and executor (q, v): a fellow-executor, one of two or more executors under the same will.

bef. 1500 coexecutour: Wills, p 100 (E. E. T. S.) [T. L K. Oliphant]

coexecutrix, pl.-utrīces, sb. fem.: quasi-Lat. fr. Lat. co-for con-,='with', and executrix (q. v.): a woman associated with another or others for the purpose of executing the provisions of a will,

*coffee $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. qahwa, or Turk. qahwe.

1. name of the aromatic invigorating beverage made from the roasted berries of a plant, Coffaea arabica. The berry and plant had a name beginning bun-, and, according to English accounts, also coava. In English the berries are called coffee-beans, coffee-berries, coffee-nibs; in Arab.

are called coffee-beans, coffee-berries, coffee-nubs; in Arab. bunn.

1598 The Turkes holde almost the same manner of drinking of their Chaona [ssc], which they make of certaine fruit, which is like unto the Bakelaer, and by the Egyptians called Bon or Ban: they take of this fruite one pound and a half, and roast them a little in the fire, and then sieth them in twentie poundes of water, till the half [be consumed away]: Tr. F. Van Linschoton's Voy., Bk. 1. Vol. 1. p 157 (1885). 1612 Their most common drink is Coffa, which is a black kind of drink made of a kind of Pulse like Pease, called Coaua: W. Biddled and Cohn. black liquot taken as hot as may be endured: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p 539. — made vs Drinke Coho and Sherbet: 16., Bk. v. p 623. — They vse a Liquor more healthfull then pleasant, they call Cohha; a blacke seed boyled in water: 16. Vol. 11 Bk. iv. p. 1470. 1634 that liquour which most delights them, is Coffa or Coho, a drinke brewed out of the Siygian Lake, blacke, thicke and bitter; distrained from Berries of that quality, though thought good and very wholsome, they say it expels melancholy, purges choler, begets mirth and an excellent concoction: Sir Th. Herbert, Trow., p. 150. 1634 he [the Turk] hath also a drink call'd Cauphe, which is made of a brown berry: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. II lv. p. 348 (1678). 1637 He was the first I ever saw drink coffee: Evelun, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 11 (1872). 1662 The Persians instead of The drink their Kahwa: J Davies, Tr. Mandelsle, Bk. 1. p. 13 (1669). — a Vessel of Porcelane, full of a hot blackish kind of drink, which they call Kahawa: — Ambassadors Traw., Bk. 1v. p. 131 (1669). — drunk very much Cahwa, or Coffee: ib., Bk. v. p. 182. 1665 Coffe or Coho is a black drink or rather broth, seeing they [Persians] sip it as hot as their mouth can well suffer out of small China cups: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 36. 171. Some coffee there; tea too, and chocolate: VANREUGH, Fourn. Lond., iv. Wks, Vol II. p. 220 (1776). 1712 Coffee, Chocolate, G

2. the berry of the Coffaea arabica. See also coava.

1627 They haue in Turkey, a Drinke called Coffa, made of a Berry of the me Name, as Blacke as Soot, and of a Strong Sent... this Berry Coffa: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent viii. § 738.

3. in combin. as coffee-bean, coffee-berry, coffee-cup, coffeehouse, coffee-planter, coffee-pot, coffee-room (the public eatingroom of a hotel).

1612 Coffa-houses: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 55.

1615 their Coffa-houses... There sit they chatting most of the day; and sippe of a drinke called Coffa (of the berry that it is made of) in little China dishes: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 66 (1632).

1621 they spend much time in those coffa-houses, which are some what like our ale-houses or taverns: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827).

1623 he would go ordinarily in the night time with two men after him like a petty Constable, and peep into the Cauph-houses and Cabarets, and apprehend Souldiers there: Howell, Lett., III. xxi. p. 86 (1645).

1625 we arrived at a Conghe house in the midst of a Plaine: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 250.

1663—4 the London Coffie houses: S. Butler, Hudibras. [T. L. K. Oliphant]

1665 I went into a Coffa-House one day: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. Hh 8 r.

1665 Cohu-Houses are Houses of good-fellowship, where towards evening most commonly many Mussulmen ordinarily assemble to sip Coffee. Sir Th Herbert, Traw., p. 230 (1677). 1672 a full Table of the Coffee-house Sages. Wycherley, Love in a Wood, 1 p. 6 1684 Tobacco-whifters, and Coffee-quaffers: J. P., Tr Tavernier's Traw., Vol. I. Bk iv p. 154. 1704 a Coffee-pot They are great Coffee-drinkers: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 17. 1709 The Coffee-Houses, Clubs and Cabaret-Meetings, are infected Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. ii p. 133 (and Ed) bef. 1733 a Proclamation was ordered to put down Coffee-houses: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 26, p. 138 (1740). 1769 The Coffee tree is seldom permitted to exceed 6 feet in height. E. Bancroft, Ess. Nat. Hist Guiana, p. 26. 1800 mild and fragrant as the evening wind Passing in summer o'er the coffee-groves Southey, Thalaba, x. 223. 1830 No library, not even a coffee-room with a newspaper: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 87 (and Ed). 1836 Cairo contains above a thousand Ckah' webs, or coffee-shops: E. W. Lane, Mod Egypt., Vol. II p. 30

Variants, 16 c. chaoua, 17 c. coffa, cohu, coho, cohha, coughe, cauph(e), kahwa, kahawa, cahwa, coffie, coffe, coffæ.

coffery, coffree: Arab. See caffre.

coffino, sb.: It.: coffer.

1625 There was nothing saued but my Coffino, which I kept alwaies in my armes: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11 Bk. x. p. 1840.

coffle: Arab. See cafila.

coffret, sb.: Fr.: casket, small coffer.

1485 he sawe the coffret in thayer whyche was full of floures: CAXTON, Chas. Grete, p. 36 (1881).

coftan: Turk. and Pers. See caftan.

Cofti, Cofty: Eng. fr. Arab. See Copt.

cogish: Ir. See kin-cogish.

cogito ergo sum, phr.: Late Lat.: I think, therefore I exist. The famous proposition of Descartes, who maintained that the possession of the faculty of thinking demonstrated the reality of the existence of that which can think.

1675 what Cartesius. begs is the Consequence of this Proposition [Cogito, ergò sum]: J. Smith, Christ Relig. Appeal, Bk. Iv. ch. ix. § 6, p. 85.

coglionaria, sb.: It.: a piece of knavery. Cf. coglionarie, ="foolish toies, deceitfull things, knaueries" (Florio).

1636 he is come off with a Cogluoneria, for he disputed with her about the Price of her Picture: In Strafford's Letters, Vol. II. p. 48 (1739).

*cognac, sb.: Fr.: the finest kind of French brandy, named from a town in the department of Charente.

1797 in order to imitate Comac brandy, it will be necessary to distil the essential oil from Coniac lees: Encye Brit., s v Distillation. 1815 partaking of a cup of tea with Mrs. Allan, just laced with two teaspronsful of Cogniac: Scott, Gry Mannering, ch lit. p. 450 (1852) 1821 tea and coffee leave us much more serious, | Unless when qualified with thee, Cogniac: Byron, Don Yuan, iv. lin 1841 a glass of cognac: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, &-c. p. 401 (1885). 1865 drank down fiery draughts of fierce Roussillon, or above-proof cognac, or poisonous absinthe: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xxii, b. 281.

cognāti, sb. pl.: Lat.: blood-relations, related either on the father's or the mother's side; opposed to agnates, agnati, who are connected (by nature or adoption) exclusively through males. See agnate.

*cognomen, sb.: Lat.: a Roman family name or surname (see agnomen); hence, affectedly used instead of name or

1820 had bequeathed this honourable and characteristic cognomen to his posterity: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 315 1829 the animals so described acquired this *cognomen*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 56.

*cognoscente, pl. cognoscenti, adj., generally used as sb. in pl.: It.: knowing, well-informed (in some particular department, esp. of art); a connoisseur (q. v.).

1776 the author begs leave to assure the connocents that he has not proceeded in his enquiries without sufficient data: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. vii. 1818 This detailed statement of the cognoscente landlord: Lady Morgan, F. Macarthy, Vol. 1 ch. it. p. 84 (1819) 1829 This gave time to the cognoscent to remark her costume, which was ravishing: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk III. ch. iii p. 131 (1881). 1830 having told one of the cognoscent, that he would throw any one out of the window that said such a picture was not an original: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 300 (and Ed.). 1881 There are twenty-eight varieties; but the white is in most request by the "cognoscenti": Nicholson, From Sword to Share, xx. 135. 1883 a little clique of conoscenti, occupying a good social position: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 244.

*cognovit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of Lat. cognoscere, = 'to become acquainted with', in the perf. tenses 'to know', used as sb.: lit. 'he knows': Leg.: name of an acknowledgment made by a defendant that the plaintiff's case is good, no appearance being made by or for the defendant.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl.

1837 You gave them a cognovit for the amount of your costs, after the trial: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xlv. p. 497.

1842 Away went' cognovits, 'bills,' 'bonds,' and 'escheats': BARHAM, Ingolds.

Leg., p. 235 (1865).

cohha, coho, cohu: Eng. fr. Arab. See coffee.

cohorn, coehorn (" 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. Coehorn, an engineer, fl. end of 17 c.: a small brass cannon for throwing grenades, named after its inventor; also apparently, a part of the exterior of a fortification.

1743—7 the Bavarians had fixed themselves upon the outermost retrenchment of the point of the Coehorn: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol 1 p. 297/2 (1751).
1748 two mortars and twenty-four cohorns. Smollett, Rod. Rand., xxxii.
Wks., Vol. 1, p. 205 (1827) 1754 such a sound from the smack of his whip, as equalled the explosion of an ordinary cohorn—Ferd. Ct Fathom, ch. xxiv.
Wks., Vol. 1v. p 117 (1817). 1799 You will be so kind as to levy a fine upon the two brass men amounting to the sum which Colonel Saxon and Captain M'Intire will inform you the brass guns and cohorns which are still missing are worth: Wellington, Suppl Desp, Vol 1. p. 300 (1858).

cohort (" 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. cohors, acc. cohortem, through Fr. cohorte.

1. the tenth of a Roman legion, the different classes of infantry being equally distributed among the ten cohorts, so that each was a complete unit of the Roman infantry force.

1579 there came two cohorts vnto him from the right wing of his battell: North, Tr Plutarch, p 479 (1612) 1598 The ancient Romanes reparted the people of their Armies into Legions, Cohorts, Centuries, and Maniples: R. Barkett, Theor. of Warres, Bk 11 p. 20 1605 dissipation of cohorts: Shakss, K. Lear, i. 2, 162. 1606 hauing immediatly sent before certaine Cohorts priuly: Holland, Tr. Suet., p. 14 1888 The discoveries include a stilus, brick stamps of the third legion and of various cohorts, &c.: Athenæum, Oct 20, p. 525/3. Oct 20, p 525/3.

2. any body of warriors.

1667 with him the Cohort bright | Of watchful Cherubim: MILTON, P. L., 127, p. 419 (1705). 1815 The Assyrian...And his cohorts: Byron, Heb. XI. 127, p. 419 (1705). Mel, Sennach

cohue, sb.: Fr.: mob, confused multitude.

1850 the cohue of objects and persons his life was cast amidst, did not increase my hopes of a great result: Carlvile, in J. A Froude's Life, Vol. II p. 47 (1884).

1865 a choice cohue of courtiers and guests. Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 296.

*coiffeur, sb.: Fr.: hairdresser.

1850 said he knew of a—a person—a coiffeur, in fact—a good man, whom he would send down to the Temple, and who would—a—apply—a—a temporary remedy to that misfortune: Thackervy, Pendennis, Vol II. ch. xv. p. 168 (1879) 1882 Questions were...put to that number of...ooifeurs with the view of discovering the maker of a certain wig: Standard, Dec. 23, p. 5.

*coiffure, sb.: Fr.: head-dress, mode of dressing the hair.

*Coiffure, sb.: Fr.: head-dress, mode of dressing the hair.

1633 His head was adorned with a royal bonnet, upon which was set a mitre of incomparable beauty, together drawing up the coifure to a highness royal: DONNE, Septuagint, p 68. [T] 1662 The Coeffure of the men, which they call Mendils, and the Turks, Tulbans or Turbants, is made of Cotton cloath: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav, Bk. vi. p 234 (1669). — Coiffure: tb., Bk. v p 148. 1699 The Face of the old Woman was cut very deep into the Stone, within the Quoifure, like a Hood pulled over the Forehead: M. Lister, Fourn. to Paris, p 33 1712 the Coiffure is inexpressibly pretty: Spectator, No 277, Jan. 17, p 397/2 (Morley). 1715 the Coiffure of the Virgin and the little ring of Glory: Richardson, Theor. Painting, p 118. bef 1719 Methinks she is very particular in her quoiffure: Addition, p 184. 1748 the lady with the strange coiffure; Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 120 (1857) 1755 [she] is accoutred with the coiffure called piked horns: tb, p. 464 1763 If he visits her when she is dressed, and perceives the least impropriety in her coeffure, he insists upon adjusting it: Smollett, France & Italy, vii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 306 (1857). 1775 her head about six, and her confure about en: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 258 (1857). 1800 nothing can be more unfavourable to female beauty than..the angular coiffer [sic]: J. Dallaway, Anecd Arts Engl., p. 459 1818 her head enveloped in that curious coiffure made and called after the head of a French carriage, and not many years back worn in Ireland under the name of a calesh: LADY Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 162 (1819). 1830 The hair of a Moorish Venus, together with its gold chains and other ornaments, sometimes give such a size to the whole coiffure, that it is with extreme difficulty she is able to move: E BlaQuiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 202 (2nd Ed.). 1850 One seemed to have a bird's nest in her head; another had six pounds of grapes in her hair, beside her false pearls. "Its a coiffure of almonds

coignye, coygnye, sb.: deriv. uncertain, perhaps fr. Ir. cain, = 'rent', 'tribute', or fr. Ir. coinnimh, = 'protection', 'entertainment': a tax or levy of food for the maintenance of armed men, exacted by Irish landlords.

1598 There is also such another Statute or two, which make Coygnye and Liverye to be treason: SPENS., State Irel., Wks., p. 623/r (1883). — how the woord is derived is very hard to tell: some say of coyne, because they used commonly in theyr Coygnyes, not only to take meate, but coyne also...this woord Coignye: ib., p. 623/2.

coilon, sb.: Gk. $\kappa o i \lambda o \nu:$ the cavea (q. v.) of an ancient theatre or amphitheatre.

1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl 1820 the Coilon was intersected according to custom by narrow flights of diverging steps. T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 335.

coinquination $(= \angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. coinquination: pollution, defilement.

1582 conquinations and spottes: N.T. (Rhem.), 2 Pet, ii 13. 1604 Of no kind of comquination did the spirit of almighte God so carfulhe warne us: R. Parsons, Three Conv. of Engl., Pt. III. Pref., § 9, Vol. II. p. xxii. 1611 Coinquination, A comquination, or comquinating; a soyling, defiling, polluting; defaming: Cotter bef 1618 To wash thy purest Fame's coinquination, | And make it fit for finall conflagration. Davies, Commend. Poems, p. 14 (1871) [Davies]

*coir, sb.: Eng. fr. Malay. kāyar: fibre of cocoa-nut husk, rope made of cocoa-nut fibre; at first called cairo (q. v.), and cair, cayar; also used attrib., and in combin.

1673 They have not only the Cair-yarn made of the Cocoe for cordage, but good Flax and Hemp FRYER, E. India, 121 (1698). [Yule] 1727 Of the rind of the nut they make Cayar, which are the Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut spun fit to make Cordage and Cables for Shipping. A. HAMILTON, East Indies, 1 296 [ib] 1799 I have just received your letters upon the subject of some Coir cordage at Nuggur: Wellington, Disp, Vol. 1. p 41 (1844).

coja(h): Pers. See khoja.

*col, sb.: Fr.: neck, a ridge near the summit of a mountain, or between two peaks, broader than an arête (g. v.).

1871 the wish to be able to say that they have climbed a mountain or crossed a col: Tyndall, Forms of Water, § 14, \P 123.

cola, sb.: Native Afr.: name of a genus of plants and. trees (Nat. Order Sterculiaceae); one African species, Cola acuminata, has large red seeds called gorra-nuts.

1665 in taste it [the fruit of the Jack] has some resemblance with that the Africans call Cola: Sir TH HERBERT, Trav, p 333 (1677)

colberteen, colbertine (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. colbertine: a kind of lace manufactured in the royal French factories, named from the superintendent in the latter half of 17 c., the celebrated minister M. J. B. Colbert; described in Fairholt as open lace with a square grounding.

1691 Our Home-made Lace we do not think is fine, | We doat upon French Point and Colbertine: Satyr agst. French, p. 6. 1694 A Colberteen, is a Lace resembling Net-work, being of the Manufacture of Monsieur Colbert, a French States-man: N. H., Ladies Dict, p. 10/2. 1709 Instead of homespun Coif, were seen | Good Pinners edg'd with Colberteen: Swift, Baucis & Phisl. bef 1765 Diff rence rose between | Mechlin, the queen of lace, and Colbertine: E. Young. [J.]

colchicum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κολχικον,=(plant) 'of Colchis', a country on the east of the Black Sea: the name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order Melanthaceae), of which the species Colchicum autumnale, or Meadow-saffron, is found in England; also, name of medicinal preparations made from the corm or the seeds of Meadow-saffron, which allay the acute symptoms of gout.

1763 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl 1767 Autumn flowering Bulbs. The colchicums and autumnal crocus will be in condition for...removing or transplanting: J ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 303 (1803).

*coleoptera, sb. pl.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. κολεόπτερα, = 'sheathwinged' (insects): name of a large order of insects, generally furnished with four wings, of which the hinder pair are folded when not in use, while the anterior pair are smaller and horny so as to serve as sheaths for the hinder pair. Popularly beetles are identified with coleoptera, and most beetles do belong to the order, but see cockroach.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

colepecke: Turki. See calpack.

coleus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κολεός, = 'a sheath': name of a genus of plants, native in Asia and Africa, allied to mint. Several species are cultivated for the sake of their beautifully variegated leaves.

colibri, sb.: Fr. fr. Carib.: a humming-bird.

1855 "Look, Frank, that's a colibri. You've heard of colibris?" Frank looked at the living gem, which hung, loud humming, over some fantastic bloom: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. xvii. p. 318 (1889).

colifichet, sb.: Fr.: knick-knack, gew-gaw, trumpery.

1766 There is a great air of simplicity and rural about it more regular than our taste, but with our old-fashioned tranquillity, and nothing of colifichet: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 492 (1857).

coliseum: Late Lat. See colosseum.

*collaborateur, sb.: Fr.: fellow-laborer, assistant, esp. applied to association in literary, scientific, or artistic work.

Sometimes Anglicised as collaborator, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. collaborare, = 'to work together'.

1833 a young man of about the same age, had been his collaborateur in one of his dramas. Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p 338. 1837 C MAC FARLANE, Banditti & Robbers, p 99. 1850 numbers of the "Pall Mall Gazette", which our friend Mr Finucane thought his collaborateur would like to see: THACKERAY, Pendenus, Vol II. ch xviii, p 202 (1879) "1877 thrown themselves into the work with true artistic feeling as collaborateurs of the accomplished author: Times, Dec. 70. [St] 1882—3 Cruciger, Kaspar, the trusty but modest and quiet collaborator of Luther: SCHAFF-HERIGG, Ency Relig. Knowl., Vol. I. p 575/2. 1883 The President was a collaborateur in his youth with the father of geology—the memorable William Smith: Standard, No. 18465, p. 2/3

collarino, It.; collerine ($\angle = \underline{\psi}$), Eng. fr. It.: sb.: Archit. See quot under cimbia.

collary, collery, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Beng. khālārī: saltpan, salt-works.

1768 an account of the number of colleries in the Calcutta purgunnehs In Carraccioli's Life of Clive, IV. 112 [Yule] 1776 A claim upon me for the expence of working six collaries: Trial of Joseph Fowke, 18/2

collator (= " =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. collator, or for collater (Printing term, not in dictionaries), fr. Eng. collate.

I. one who confers anything upon another.

bef. 1628 Well-placed benefits redound to the collator's honour: Feltham. Resolves, 11. 16. [T.]

2. one who collates or presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

1726 A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collator, till a month is expired from the day of presentation: AYLIFFE [J.] 1882—3 [Pragmatic sanction of Louis IX] allows all prelates, patrons, and ordinary collators of benefices, the fullest exercise and unhindered preservation of their jurisdictions: SCHAFF-HERZOG, Encyc Relig. Knowl., Vol. III. p. 2108/2.

3. one who compares two versions of the same written or printed work.

bef 1719 To read the titles they give an editor or collator of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters: ADDISON. [J.]

[Lat. collator is used as noun of agent to conferre, meaning one who contributes', and in Late Lat., 'one who compares'. The word is not connected etymologically with conferre, but with an unrecorded *tlare, connected with Gk. aorist τληναι, ='to bear', 'suffer'.]

collazione, sb.: It.: a collation, repast.

1883 a proposal to change the hour of the table d'hôte, so as to have the collazione at two o'clock: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 499.

colleague (4 11), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. collègue: a partner in any office or employment; hence, an associate, a fellow.

any office or employment; hence, an associate, a fellow.

bef. 1547 Doctor Sampson, our colege: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser.,
Vol. II. No. caaii p 16 (1846). 1579 his colleague and fellow Tribune:
North, Tr. Plutarch, p 779 (1612). 1590 during the time that Licinius his
Collegue in the Empire reigned: L. Llovd, Consent of Time, p. 672. 1596
If anie faulte were founde with that service, suerlye it was neyther my colleagues
nor my faulte: R. Beale, in Ellis' Orig Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. Iv. No. coccali,
p. 117 (1846). 1600 one of their collegues: Holland, Tr. Liny, Bk. Iv.
p. 167. 1606 hauing a collegue ready at his beck to agree & consent with
him: — Tr. Suet., p. 7. 1641 the ease she had from her visible and sensuous
colleague the body: Milton, Reform. in Eng., Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 2 (1806)
1686 His Collegues: Acc. Persec of Protest. in France, p. 26. 1694 He
had been..my colleague in the commission of the Privy Seal: Evelin, Diary,
Vol. II. p. 343 (1872). bef. 1733 the Jesuts and their Collegues: R. North,
Examen, I. i. I., p. 15 (1740).

collect $(= \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. collecter. = 'to collect money'.

I. trans.: 1. to get together, to bring together.

1563 Actes and Monumentes... Faithfully gathered and collected: Foxe, Title. 1599 Collect them all together at my tent: Shaks, Hen. V., iv. 1, 304. 1599 I can by the contrarie, collecte nothing of your patent: Lett. of Eliz. & Jas., p. 130 (Camd. Soc., 1849). 1665 some were appointed to collect all the technical words: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 160 (1872).

I. I a. to bring together (mentally), to add together. bef. 1704. Let a man collect into one sum as great a number as he pleases: Locke. [J.]

I. 2. to infer, to deduce from several observations brought together mentally.

1593 The reverent care I bear unto my lord | Made me collect these dangers in the duke: Shaks., II Hen. VI., iii. 1, 35.

I. 3. (with reflexive pronoun, or pass.) to recover one's

self, to bring one's self out of a state of reverie, distraction, or any temporary aberration, into a state of self-possession; cf. the slang 'to pull one's self together'.

1610 Be collected: | No more amazement: SHAKS., Temp., i. 2, 13. 1611 I did in time collect myself and thought: — Wint. Tale, iii. 3, 38.

II. intr.: 1. to assemble, to come together.

II. 2. to infer.

1667 How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples: *Decay of Piety* [J.]

*collectanea, sb. neut. pl.: Lat.: collected notes, collected works. First applied to the collected works of the grammarian Julius Solinus, 3 c.

1809 this collectanea may be formed into a bio-bibliographical and critical account: Southey, Lett., Vol II. p. 162 (1856). 1885 Mr. Stack himself is preparing from his rich collectanea a grammar and phrase-book of Mikir. Athenæum, Sept. 26, p. 399/2

collector (= \(\pm = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Norm. Fr. collectour, Fr. collecteur, or fr. Lat collector, noun of agent to colligere, ='to gather together'.

1. one who gathers together, a compiler.

1540 the auctours collectours and declarers of latyn vocables: PALSGRAVE, Tr. Acolastus, sig. R ii vo. 1565 the collector of this tale: CALPHILL, Answ. Treat. Cross, p. 200 (1846) 1646 He was the greatest Collector or Rhapsodist of all the Latines: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk I. ch. viii p. 23 (1686) 1656—7 Sextus Empiricus was but a diligent collector of the. opinions of other philosophers: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol III p. 88 (1872). 1704 those judicious collectors of bright parts, and flowers, and observandas: SWIFT, Tale of a Tub, \$vii. Wks, p. 79/1 (1869) bef. 1719 Volumes without the collector's own reflections: Addison [J.]

1 a. one who makes a collection of objects of a certain class, as of books, pictures, works of art, curiosities, old china

1645 a famous collector of paintings and antiquities: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 219 (1872)

2. a person appointed to collect taxes, fees, contributions, or other dues.

or other dues.

bef. 1447 pe popis collectoure: J. Russell, 1063, in Babees Bk., p. 188 (Furnivall, 1868). 1473 he is chosyn to be on of the collectours of the taske in Norffolk: Paston Letters, Vol. 111 No. 720, p. 81 (1874) 1510 Item payde to the collecturs for the kepyng of the lyght before seynt mighell ujs. ijd.: Glasscock's Records of St. Muchaels, p. 32 (1882). 1546 which [money] was gathered bie the busshops questor, whose of good reason was named the collector: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., p. 183 (Camd. Soc. 1846) bef. 1547 If your Grace thinke it so good, the said Collectors may first cal them that may beest spare it: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. CXXXV. p. 33 (1846). 1563 the Pope and his collectours: J. PILKINGTON, Confist., sig. C. vii. vol. 1579 their collectors...that did leavy and exact the taxe: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 411 (1612). 1600 received the particular summes from the collectors thereof: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 322. 1607 methinks 'twere a part of good justice to hang'em at year's end, when they come out of their office, to the true terrifying of all collectors and sidemen: MID-DLETON, Phaniz, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 186 (1885) 1620 the Collector of the Peter-pence: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent, Bk. I. p. 66 (1676) 1649 Receivers, Treasurers, Collectors: Moderate, No. 40, sig. Rr. 2 vo.

2 a. at Oxford University, the title of a bachelor of arts appointed by the proctors to perform academic functions.

1690 junior collector of the bachelors: Wood, A. O., Vol. IV. p. 237 (Bliss, 1813).

2 b. the title of the chief administrator of an Indian district or zillah under English rule, but in Bengal proper the title of an official who collects revenue. Such administrators were at first called 'supervisors'. [Yule]

1772 The Company having determined to stand forth as dewan, the Supervisors should now be designated Collectors: Regul. of May 14, 1772. [Yule] 1799 You will be so kind as to communicate as soon as possible with Captain Munro, the collector of Canara, by means of the post at Hyderghur: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1, p. 302 (1858). 1848 such a magnificent personage as the Collector of Boggleywallah: Thackeray, Van Fair, ch. iv. [Yule]

an apparatus or machine for collecting, anything which has the function or property of collecting, as the system of hairs on the style of certain flowers.

1801 the electrophorus...is a COLLECTOR of electricity from the surrounding bodies: Encyc. Brst., Suppl., s.v. Electricity, 194.

colleen, sb.: Ir. cailin: a girl, a maid.

1883 the cauliaghs, young colleens, and men of the village: H. JAY, Connaught Cousins, Vol. 1 ch vi p 127.

*collerette, sb.: Fr.: a collar for a woman. Partly Anglicised as collarette.

1827 Square lace collarette: Souvenir, Vol. 1 p. 21.

*collie (4=), sb.: Sc. fr. Gael.: a country dog; esp. a particular breed of long-haired dogs, now common as pets in England, but originally Scotch shepherd's dogs.

1814 a relay of curs, called collies, whose duty it was to chase the chevaux de poste...from one hamlet to another: Scott, Wav., p. 91.

colline, sb.: Fr.: small hill, hillock.

1654 It has also a...watered park full of fine collines and ponds: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 320 (1872).

colliseum, collosseum: Lat. See colosseum.

collocutor $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. collocutor noun of agent to Lat. colloqui, = 'to converse': one who take part in a colloquy, dialogue, or conversation.

1620 the different opinions of the Collocutors: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hisi Counc Trent, Bk 1 p 90 (1676).

collōdion, collōdium, sō.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. κολλώδης = 'glue-like': a liquid made from gun-cotton with ether and alcohol, which dries rapidly on exposure to the air, leaving a thin transparent film; first prepared 1847 or 1848 by May nard, Boston, U.S., for surgical purposes; applied to photography by Archer in 1850. See Chemist, New Ser., Vol. II. No. 19, p. 257, Mar., 1851.

collonel: Eng. fr. Fr. See colonel.

collonye: Eng. fr. Fr. See colony.

colloquintida: Late Lat. See coloquintida.

colloquium, pl. colloquia, sb.: Lat.: conversation, conference, discourse.

1634 In serious discourse our Southerne Indians use seldome any short Colloquiums, but speake their minds at large: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 92. 1662 I desired the more to see it, because of some description which Erasmus hath made of it in that Colloquium entituled, Peregranato religious ergo J. Greenhalch, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxiv. p. 292 (1846). 1760 "You are a cheating Fellow, and keep false Books," spoke of a Draper, but not laid with a Colloquium of his Trade, and held not actionable: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 245. 1882 the many disputations, conferences, and colloquia which were held in Germany during the period of the Reformation: Schaff-Herzog, Ency Relig. Known, Vol. 1 p. 248/1.

colluvies, sb.: Lat.: a collection of refuse or filth.

1654—6 that Egyptian.. who said that both Jews and Christians were a colluvues of most base and beastly people: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. 1. p 240 (1867) bef. 1744 the colluvues, and sink of human greatness, at Windsor: Pope, Wks., Vol VIII. p 177 (1751). [Jodrell]

collyrium, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κολλύριον,='poultice', 'eyesalve', 'very fine clay'.

1. eye-salve. Early Anglicised as colirie, collerie, collyrie.

abt. 1400 colirie, collerie: Wycliffite Bible, Rev., iii. 18. 1541 Syxtely is put colirium for the rednes and yo teares R Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest, &c., sig. Y j vo. 1543 make a collyne accordynge to arte, whyche ye muste vse tyll the place be mundifyed: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. liv vo/1. 1555 I beseech you to take Christ's collyrum and eye-salve to anoint your eyes, that you may see what you do: Brahford, Writings, p. 443 (Parker Soc, 1848). 1561 if he hath greate heate in his head/then make him thys collyrum: Hollyrbush, Apolibec., fol. 9 vo. 1563 washe the eye with this colyrium folowing untyll he be healed. T Gale, Enchirid, fol. 20 vo. 1599 An excellent Collyrion, for freshe Catarractes: A. M., Tr. Gabelhoue's Bk. Physicke, p. 54/1. 1601 a good collyrie or eye-salve: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 168. — colyries or eyesalve: Bk. 24, ch. 12, p. 174. 1626 tinct the tip, | The very tip o' your nose with this Collyrium: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. II.), p. 133 (1640). 1672 there is such a collyrium or eye salve made for us, that we may with these very eyes almost see the Deity: T. Jacomb. Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 273/2 (1868). made for us, that we may with these ver Romans, Nichol's Ed, p. 273/2 (1868).

- 2. a solid roll of medicated paste for introduction into the orifices of the body.
- 3. an occasional name of Samian earth or kaolinite.

1883 a cast of the impression was taken in collyrium: FROUDE, Short Studies, 4th Ser., p. 317.

coloi(e)ro, coloire, coloyro: Eng. fr. It. See caloyer.

colombario, pl. colombari, sb.: It. fr. Lat. columbarium, pl. columbaria: a sort of catacomb in which cinerary urns are ranged in holes so as to suggest the idea of a dovecot, which is the original meaning of columbarium, whence the Eng. columbary, = 'a pigeon-house' (1646 Sir Th. Brown; 1654-6 J. Trapp, Comm., Vol. IV. p. 42/1, Ed. 1867).

1757 the Gothic columbarium for his family: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol II. p. 100 (1857). — The monument.. is a simple Gothic arch, something in the manner of the columbaria: ib., p. 118. 1830 went to look out for some columbaria I had heard of out of the Porta Pia: Greville Memoirs, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 374 (1875) 1885 One of these hypograe is built in the shape of a columbarium: Athenaum, Nov. 28, p. 707/1. 1888 in the Via Salaria was discovered a network of Colombari, in which were no fewer than 7,000 inscriptions:

*colon¹ ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. κώλον,='a member', 'a clause', also a late form for κόλον,='the large intestine between the caecum and the rectum'.

1. a mark of punctuation used to denote a pause in a sentence, greater than that indicated by a comma. Originally in Greek writing a single dot in the position of the upper dot of the modern colon ':'.

1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., II. iv. p. 88 (1869). 1593 thine eyes dartes at every colon hittes: B. BARNES, Parth. & Parth., p. 76. [N. & Q.]

1623 Lac. Sharp set; there a colon, for colon is sharp set oftentimes: MIDDLETON, More Dissemblers, in. 2, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 432 (1835). 1626 Colon, A marke of a sentence not fully ended it is thus made with two pricks () thus. Cockeram, Pt I. (2nd Ed) bef. 1637 Syllables, Points, Colons, comma's, and the like: B. Jonson, Discov, p. 90 (1640).

I a. metaph. a period of repose, a pause.

bef. 1658 Sleep! The Days Colon, many Hours of Bliss | Lost in a wide Parenthesis: J. CLEVELAND, Wks, p 296 (1687).

2. the large portion of the intestinal canal between the caecum and the rectum, thought to be the seat of the ailment called colic.

called colic.

1525 The v. (gut] is namyd Colon/& is grosse full of holownes. Tr Yerome of Brunswack's Surgery, sig B inj vo/1 1541 R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Coust, &rc, sig. H in vo. 1543 the gutte, called colon: Traheron, Tr I tgo's Chirnerg., fol. ccv vo/1 1601 a great gut, named Colon: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk 11, ch 37, Vol 1 p. 343. 1607 O poor shrmp! how art thou fallen away for want of mouching! O, colon cries out most tyrannically: Dekker & Webster, Sir Th. Wyatt, Wks., p. 193/1 (Dyce, 1857). 1615 We are now got to his [i.e. man's] colon. Having left his heart full of evil, we come to his madness: T. Adams, Wks., Vol 1. p. 269 (1867) 1621 The thick guts are three, the blind gut, colon, and right gut. R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol 1. p. 25 (1827). 1622 to feed colon: Massinger, V. M, iii 3, Wks., p. 15/1 (1839). 1623 [See 1]. bef 1627 Lent? what cares colon here for Lent? the colon of a gentleman...Should be fulfill'd with answerable food, [To sharpen blood: Middleton, Chaste Md., i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 38 (1885).

colon2, sb.: Fr: colonist, settler.

1888 The failure of France in Indo-China is partly, no doubt, to be attributed to her methods of administration, and to the character of her colons: Athenaum, July 14, p. 59/2

colonel ("=, as if kernel), Eng. fr. Fr. colonel; coronel(1), Eng. fr. Sp. coronel: sb.: a field-officer who ranks next to a general, the chief officer of a regiment. Some of the early colonells may be fr. It. colonello. The word was formerly trisyllabic (see quot, fr. Milton).

trisyllabic (see quot. fr. Milton).

1548 certen of the worthiest Almaynes at the desire of their coronell, with a new showte eftsones approched and reentred the same: T. Fisher, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cockiv. p. 297 (1846). 1562 energye Colonell wyth his regiment: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 17 79. 1575 he was coronell of the footemen: Lyte of Lord Grey, p. 1 (Cand. Soc., 1847). 1579 ascending from a private Souldiour to a Coronel: Ditages, Stratiot., p. 79. 1679 colonell of a thousand footmen. North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 347 (1612). — colonels: 1d., p. 470. 1591 to attend vppon the Colonell: Garrarap, Art Warre, p. 3. 1591 tooke advantage of some unkyndnes past betwixt the governor of Roan and one of his collonells: Coningsby, Siege of Roven, Camden Misc, Vol. I. p. 25 (1847). 1598 Colonell or Coronell, a french vvord, is the commander of a regiment of certaine companies of souldiers: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Table. 1598 Colonello, a coronell of a regiment: Florio. 1598 Lieutenant-Coronell to the regiment: B Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iii. 5, Wks., p. 39 (1616). 1601 a Tribune Militarie or Colonell: Holland, T. Plim. N. H., Bk. 34, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 488. — divers coronels and centurions: ib, Bk. 22, ch. 23, p. 133. 1604 the Collonell or Maestro del Campo: T. Digges, Foure Parad, I. p. 8.— Captaines and Coronell: ib, p. 9. 1611 Colonnel, A Colonell, or Coronel; the Commander of a Regiment: Cotge. 1617 Coronel, a Coronal, or Colonel, or Coronel: Minsheu, Guide into Tongues. bef. 1674 Captain or Colonel, or Knight in arms: Milton, Son., vin. 1

*colonnade (== \pmu), Sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. colonnade: a range of

*colonnade (= = 4), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. colonnade: a range of columns; also, metaph. a row of columnar objects, such as tall straight trees; a covered area the roof of which is supported by columns bearing straight architraves, instead of the arches of an arcade (q. v.).

1718 for you my Colonades extend their wings: Pope, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 240 (1757) bef. 1719 Here circling colonnades the ground inclose, | And here the marble statues breathe in rows: Addison. [J.] 1738 Chambers, Cycl. 1771 porticos, colonnades, and rotundas: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 36/x (1882). 1775 a terrace-wall with a square area and vestiges of a colonnade: R. Chambler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 201. 1785 Not distant far, a length of colonnade [of trees] Invites us: Cowerr, Task, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. x0 (1808). 1806 Bernini filled up with apartments the grand colonnade which remained of the Basilica of Antoninus: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 151.

colony $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. colonie.

1. a number of persons sent out from a country to make a settlement in another land, remaining under the rule of the state which they have left. In ancient times, many Greek colonies were independent of their mother-city or metropolis; while the colonies (coloniae) of Rome were of sundry classes, all subordinate to the Roman state, and many of them in Italy itself.

1546 the Danes, beinge expelled from thence...the Romaine colonie was sente thither: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 156 (Camd. Soc., 1846)
1555 so named in respecte of the greater citie of that name from whense was browght the firste colonie of the lesse citie: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. IV. p. 313 (1885).

1558 all Spayne was first conquered by the Romains, and filled with colonyes from them: Spens., State Irel., Wiss., p. 621/2 (1883).

Henry the second...settled such a strong colonye therin, as never since could...be rooted out: ib., p. 620/2.

1608 rools towards the fetching home of the Collonye: Capt. J. Smith, Wiss., p. 1xxxv. (1884).

1611 And from thence to Philippi, which is the chiefe citie of that part of Macedonia, and a Colonie: Bible, Acts, xvi. 12.

1643 a people as hard of heart as that Egyptian colony that went to Canaan: Milton, Divorce, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 337 (1806).

Bretons were a Colony of Welsh at first: Howell, Lett, I. xix. p. 39. 1691 they would presently send him a Colony of huge Mortals, with large hats, and no Cravats, to inhabit it. Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p 24.

2. a country or district occupied by settlers from another country, forming a dependency of the state to which the said settlers owe allegiance.

1579 they determined to make it a Colonie: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p 1036 (1612). 1672 his Majesty's several plantations and colonies in the West Indies: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 86 (1872). 1697 The rising city which from far you see, | Is Carthage, and a Tojan colony: Dryden, Tr. Virg. Aen,

3. any body of persons or living beings, or of inanimate objects, which live or exist together in some kind of association.

1693 New herds of beasts he sends, the plains to share; New colonies of birds, to people air DRYDEN, Tr. Orad's Metan, 1. 05. 1711 Thick as the bees, that with the spring renew | Their flow'ry toils When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky: Pope, Temple of Fame, 284, Wks, Vol. II. p 62 (1757).

colophon ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. κολοφών, = 'top', 'summit': the printer's inscription or device at the end of a book, giving his name and generally the date and place of production, seldom seen in modern books; in MSS., a similar notice by the scribe. Also, by extension, the concluding portion of a literary work.

1621 His Colophon is how to resist and repress atheisme: R. Burton, Anat. Mel, Pt 3, Sec 4, Mem 2, Subs 2, Vol. II. p. 561 (1827) 1774 They are closed with the following epilogue and colophon. T. Warton, Hist Eng Poet., ii 2. [T.] 1807 There is a sort of title-page and colophon knowledge—in one word, bibliology: Southey, Life, Vol. III. p. 108 (1850) 1816 from title-page to colophon: Scott, Antiq., Vol. I. p. xi. (1829) 1887 Dr. Wikes was fortunate enough to obtain .a copy of the colophons...of this famous manuscript: Atherapum. Apr. 16. p. 514/2. script: Athenæum, Apr. 16, p. 514/3.

colophonia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κολοφωνία, = 'resin from Colophon': an old name for a genus of plants now called Canarium, and for the gum furnished by one of the species.

1526 Colophonia is the gomme of a tre that groweth in grete quantyte in grece: Grete Herball, ch. lxi 1641 in the bottom of the vessel will remain a hard gum called Colophonia, which is called boiled Turpentine: John French, Art Distill., Bk. 1. p. 36 (1651).

coloquintida, sb.: Sp. and It.: (a) a name of the bitter cucumber or the colocynth, and of the purgative obtained from the pulp; (b) metaph.

from the pulp; (b) metaph.

a. 1398 Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P R., xvii. xl. 1526 Colloquintida is ye apple of a lytel tre ye groweth towarde Iherusalem and is other wyse called gebilla or gowrde of Alexandry...sithe an vnce of the inwarde partes of coloquintyde: Grete Herball, ch. lxxxiii. 1541 the vertue...of colloquintida, or of elebora: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &r., sig. Qi ro. 1543 Coloquintida is hote in the thyrde and drye in the seconde: Trahberon, Tr. Vigo's Chirnery, fol. clxxxviii ro'2. 1563 Boyle your Herbes, your Pouder and Coloquintida altogether: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 23 ro. 1569 the rootes of Coloquintida attogether: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 23 ro. 1569 the rootes of Coloquintida creepeth with his branches alongst by the ground: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bi. II. p. 374. 1879 The nature of Colloquintida of draw the worst humours too it selfe: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded., p. x9 (Arber) 1879 one leafe of Colloquintida, marreth and spoyleth the whole pot of portedge: J. Lyty, Euphues, p. 39 (1863). 1590 Cold Coloquintida, and Tetra mad: Spens, F. O., II. vii. 52. 1604 the food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as coloquintida: Arks., Oth., i. 3, 355. 1615 sundry herbs as well Physicall as for food, turpentine, rubarbe, colloquintida, axammony, &c.: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 221 (1632). 1626 Colloquintida, and for wild gourd, it is often yead in Physicket: Cockram, Pt. 1 (2nd Ed.). 1639 that we may feed ourselves with comforts fully without fear of bane, or noisome mingling of coloquintida and Colloquintida: Sir Th Herbert, Truv., p. 16 (1677).

b. 1635 the least dramme of this coloquintida will marre the relish of all his sweets: S. Ward, Sermons, p. 132. bef. 1733 a Bundle of Wormwood and Colloquintida gathered out of cancred Libels: R. North, Examen, III. ix. 2, p. 648 (1740).

*color, colour(e), cullor ($\angle \pm$), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. coulour, often assimilated to Lat. color.

1. the property of bodies and media which acts on the eye owing to their various modes of reflecting or refracting light, which is variously and sensibly decomposed when reflected from or refracted by various kinds of surface. Mirrors and mirror-like surfaces appear to reflect light unaltered in quality. Also called by the Old Eng. name hue.

1508 this most goodly floure, | This blossome of fresshe coulour: Skelton, Phyl. Sparowe, 894, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 78 (1843). 1558 a pounde of Lapis Lasuli, spotted like Marble and somewhat of the colloure of Asure: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 84 v. 1605 it will looke of the colour of ordinarie marmelade: H. Plat, Delights for Ladies, Recipe 31. 1664 To preserve the Colour of Flowers or Herbs, they should be dry'd in the Shade Evelyn, Kal Hort., p. 206 (1729). 1667 many precious things | Of Colour glorious and effect so rare: MILTON, P. L., III. 612, p. 113 (1705). *1877 the colour has faded: Times, Jan. 17. [St.]

I a. the complexion or hue of the face. The phr. of color is sometimes used for 'of dark color' in reference to persons of any dark-skinned race, esp. the African Negro race.

abt. 1350 He cast al his colour and bicom pale: Will Palerne, 881. abt. 1386 And with that word he caughte a greet Mirour | And saugh pat chaunged was al his colour: CHAUCER, C. T., Knt's Tale, 1400. 1477 send me word of his color, deds, and corage Paston Letters, Vol. III No. 792, p. 183 (1874).—colowre: iô., No. 793, p. 184. 1482 The coloure of hys face oftyn tymes was chaunged to ashis and ageyne meruaylously the colowre of hys face was reuyuyd and welle shewyd: Revel Monk of Eveshann, p. 23 (1866). 1797 a variety of nations, castes, and colours: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 25 (1868)

2. any particular variety of appearance depending upon the reflection of light, as white, green, yellow, red, blue, black; any definite hue. Sometimes white and black are regarded as being without color, according to which view only the results of various decompositions of white light are

abt. 1400 Gold and Azure and othere riche Coloures: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. vii. p. 75 (1839). 1506 a medowe Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour: HAWES, Past. Ples., sig. A i ro (1554) 1569 the white colour of the Rockes: Grafton, Chron., Pt. IV p. 33. 1579 the freshest colours soonest fade; J. Lylly, Euphiuss, p. 34 (1868). — coulours of countenaunce: 16., p. 64 1588 Arm. My love is most immaculate white and red. Moth Most maculate thoughts, master, are masked under such colours Shaks, L. L. L., i 2, 98. 1622 the cullers which are best after black and redd are sadd blewes, culler du roy, or mingled cullers neare unto that of culler due roy: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 311 (1883).

a pigment, a substance used for overlaying surfaces with a particular hue or tint.

1573-80 No cullors ought worth, to sett her cullor fourth: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p rog (1884) bef 1744 When each bold figure just begins to live, | The treach rous colours the fair art betray, | And all the bright creation fades away: Pope. [J]

metaph. ornament.

1641 uttered with those native colours and graces of speech· Milton, Ch. Govt., Bk. 1. Pref., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 79 (1806)

4 a. metaph. a representation, description, appearance.

1506 without rethoryke, or colour crafty: HAWES, Past Ples., sig. 'iv ro 1554). 1588 tell not me of the father; I do fear colourable colours, SHAKS., (1554). 1588 tel L. L. L., iv 2, 156

4 b. metaph. complexion, character, kind (answering to Ia).

1545 lyuely set forth in their own colors: G. Jove, Exp Dan, fol 8 v^p 1600 boys and women are for the most part cattle of this colour: Shaks., As Y. L. It, iii. 2, 435.

4 c. metaph. false show, false appearance, pretence, guise, disguise.

1450 lucifer dyd this harme to Adam and Eue under coloure of loue and frendshippe: (1530) Proper Dyaloge, &-c., p. 160 (1871). bef. 1526 affirming without color or similation that nother he, nother any other officer...shall continew in my service: ABP. Warham, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. Caxxvii. p. 40 (1846). 1528 Make to her many errandes (Vinder coloure of devocion: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &-c., p. 107 (1871). bef. 1529 by enuye and vinder the colour of peace he was sent for: J. Skelton, Wks., Vol. I. p. 204 (1843). 1531 fraude is ... an euill disceyte, craftely imagined and deuised, whiche, under a colour of trouthe and simplicitie, indomageth him that nothing mistrusteth: Elyot, Governour, Bl. III. ch. iv. Vol. II. p. 217 (1880). 1546 taking unto him...the coloure of Latin speeche: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist., Vol. I. p. 29 (Camd. Soc., 1846). 1557 To forge, to fayne, to flater and Iye, Requiere duiers collours with wordes fayre and slye: Seager, 945, in Badoes Bk., p. 357 (Furnivall, 1868). 1557 So chanceth me, that euery passion | The minde hideth by colour contrary, | With fayned visage, now sad, now mery: Tottel's Misc., p. 37 (1870). 1579 he needed no counterfeit colour, or artificial flattering of the people: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 547 (1612). 1591 without all colour | Of base insinuating flattery | I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet: Shaks, I Hen. VI. ii. 4, 34. 1691 Honest simplicity abu'd, under the colour of Friendship: Carvi, Sir Salomon, iii. p. 32. bef. 1733 to put a false Gloss or false Colour upon infamous Actions: R. North, Examen, I. ii 2, p. 32 (1740) 1450 lucifer dyd this harme to Adam and Eue vnder coloure of loue and

4 d. metaph. a pretext, an excuse.

4.4. merapn. a pretext, an excuse.

abt. 1380 that he waste not ne mysves the sifts of god vnder colour of this fredom: How Men ought to obey Prelates, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 32 (1880).

1250 thus clerkes haue not so moche coloure to saye yat the lordes and the laye people robbe them: (1530) Proper Dyaloge, &c. p. 760 (1871).

1540 consydering that with better reason I moughte haue taken the name of Antonine, induced by colour either of affinytie, or els of equal astate in the imperial maiestie: Elyot, Im. Governaunce, of 10.7 vo. 1608 Vnder cullor heereof, they took my books of Accompt: Capt., J. Smith, Wks., p. 1xxxv. (1884).

1624 upon colour of a plot they had:

1. CHAMBERIAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. II. p. 458 (1848).

a flag, ensign, or standard (generally used in pl.). The phr. fear no colors means 'fear no foe', 'fear nothing'.

1591 There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread: SRAKS., I Hen. VI., iii. 3, 31. 1601 he that is well hanged in this world needs to fear no colours: — Tw. Nt., i. 5, 6. 1620 Fransperg. .caused a Halter to be carried near his Colours, saying, that with that he would hang the Pope: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 41(1676). 1689 For certainly those Troops had an intent, | Forthwith to fall upon our Regiment, | Now scatter'd, and to seize

our Colours too: T PLUNKET, Char Gd Commander, p 4/1 bef 1719 An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours: Addison. [J.] 1743—7 the Confederates made themselves masters of, about a hundred and twenty colours, or standards. Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1 p. 749/1 (1751). 1798 the use of the national colours and cockades: Wellington, Suppl Desp, Vol 1 p. 72 (1858)

6. a distinguishing badge (generally used in pl.), as the colors of an owner of race-horses, of a prize-fighter, or athlete, of a club formed for the pursuit of any game.

1599 at which you must seem to take as unpardonable offence, as if he had torn your mistress's colours: B. Jonson, Ev Man out of his Hum., i. 1, Wks, p 34/1 (1860).

7. Mus. See quotations.

1596 The third by colour, vvhen perfect notes are made blacke, vvhich notes are diminished by the third part, by vertue of the colour: Pathway to Mus., sig. D niv v. 1597 Phi. What is imperfection? Ma. It is the taking away of the third part of a perfect notes value, and is done three maner of wayes, By note, rest, or cullor...Imperfection by coullor, is when notes perfect are prickt blacke, which taketh awaie the third part of their value: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 24. 1609 Colour in this place is nothing, but the fulness of the Notes. Douland, Tr. Ornuth. Microl., p. 56.

8. in combin. as color-blind, color-blindness, color-box, color-man, color-sergeant.

Variants, 14 c.— 16 c. coloure, 15 c. colowre, 16 c. coulour, collour(e), coler, 16, 17 cc. cullor, 17 c. culler.

*colosseum, Lat.; coliseum, Mod. Lat. fr. It. coliseo: name of the Flavian amphitheatre, built at Rome abt. A.D. 80, and applied to other buildings meant to resemble the same. It derived its name from a colossal statue of Nero. near which it was built.

abt. 1506 there we sawe Roulandes Castell, made after the facion of the Colyzeo at Rome: Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 78 (1851). — we sawe the grete and olde Colyseo which is called there fat Veronal Reyne: ib., p. 70. 1563 the Amphitiatrum: named Collosseum in Rome: J. Shutte, Archit, fol. xvii v. 1600 an high wall made of such stones, as are to be seene youn the Colosso at Rome: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 242. 1600 This Amphitheatre was commonly called Colosseum, of Neroes Colossus, which was set up in the porch of Neroes house: Holland, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar, Bk. v. ch. viil.), p. 1385 1670 Descending from hence I went to the old Amphitheater, called now the Colisso, because of a Colossean statue that stood in it. R. Lassells, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 74 (1698). 1722 Built by Mich. Angelo out of Materials taken from the Colliseum: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 129.

*colossus, pl. colossi, Lat. fr. Gk. κολοσσός; coloss(e), Eng. fr. Fr. colosse: sb.

1. a statue of gigantic proportions, esp. the figure of Apollo at the entrance of the port of Rhodes.

Apollo at the entrance of the port of Rhodes.

1549 Of Colosses . the brasse that they piked out of that Colosse ...these Colosse: W Thomas, Hist. Ital, fol. 34 vo. 1555 horryble great Images, cauled Colossi: R. Eden, Decades, p. 49 (1885). 1575 the horses made by Fideas... with other Collossi Statues Images & Pictures: J. Turlerus, Traveiler, p. 26. 1590 hee made a colossus or an image in Memphis: L. Llovy, Consent of Time, p. 167. 1598 I am of opinion, that the ancient gaue not the natural proportion to their huge statuaes and colossi, as that of Rhodes, to the ende they might make them fit the eie without offence: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1. p. 83. — that mighty Colosse of gold, which Nabuchadonosar caused to be made: 16., p. 119. 1601 the collosse of the sun which stood at Rhodes: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 34, ch. 7, Vol 11 p. 495. 1601 he doth bestride the narrow world | Like a Colossus, and we petty men | Walk under his huge legs: Shaks, Jul. Caes., i. 2, 136. 1603 Medals, Ascents, Statues and strange Colosses: J. Stilvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif, p. 47 (1608) 1608
Out-striding the Collossus of the sunne: B. Jonson, Masques, Wks., p. 966 (1616). 1615 that huge Colossus of brasse...In height it was threescore and ten cubits; enery finger as great as an ordinary statue: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 91 (1632). 1620 the Colossus at Rhodes: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xlix. (1676). 1642 These, I confess, are the Colossus and Majestick pieces of her [Nature's] hand: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § xv. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 340 (1852). 1620 the Colossus's and statues of gold: Howell, the rest of the Colosse is lost: Evelyn, Durry, Vol. 1. p. 105 (1850) 1650 the Napolitan peeple shold have erected him Colosso's, and statues of gold: Howell, Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 125. bef. 1658 You disclaim being a Coloss: Content; I have as diminitive thoughts of you as you please: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 97 (1687). 1675 others like Colosso's discovering their ambition and haughtiness: H. Woolley Centlewom

2. metaph. applied to living persons of extraordinary size, fortune, or power, and occasionally to irrational creatures and inanimate objects of exceptional size.

and inanimate objects of exceptional size.

1603 Set. Why then you give way. Dru Give way, Colossus' B. Jonson. Set, i. 2, Wks, p. 373 (1666). 1608 the world sees Colossus on my browes, Hercules Pillers, here's non viltra: J Day, Law-Trickes, sig. C 4 ro. 1618 and thinks to be swelled into a Colossus, over straddling the world. T. Adans, Wks, Vol. 11 p. 140 (1867) 1664 But believe 11, the observation is very erroneous, for they are indeed two Corinthians, the one over the other, and albeit in the upmost, which forms the Corna of this great Coloss of Building, the Cornic resembles not the other, as being very particular: Evelun, Tr. Freur's Parall. Archit., Pref., p. 5. 1678 Now if there be any greater Fear than the Fear of the Leviathan, and Civil Representative, the whole Structure and Machin of this great Coloss must needs fall a-pieces. Cupu oratt, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 84. bef 1733 This he lays down for a Foundation, whereon to superstruct a wonderful Colossus of Reproach: R. North, Intell. Syst., Bk. 18 (1740). 1820 then may they dash down from its pedestal of clay that colossus which now towers above their unfortunate country in all the horrible deformity of an evil genius: T S HUGHES, Trax. in Suctly, Vol. 1, ch. v. p. 170 bef. 1863 a cuirassed colossus at the gate of the Horse Guards can be considered a fair sample of the British soldier of the line. THACKERAY, Sec. Fun. of Napoleon, p. 320 (1879) 1863 Thus the great Banker stood, a colossus of wealth and stability to the eye: C READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 235. 1886 [There is] incongruity between the attenuated Hibernian-looking giant on p. 29 and the bovine Colossus on p. 37: Athenæum, Dec. 18, p. 821/3.

3. in combin.

1606 stands colossus-wise, waving his beam: SHAKS, Troil., v. 5, 9. 1646 and stands Colossus like in the entrance of Nostre Dame in Paris. SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch. xvi. p. 210 (1686). 1741 a Court or Yard for the Statues, among which were three Collossus-like by Myron: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. II. p. 106

colpack: Turki. See calpack.

*colporteur, sb.: Fr.: a pedlar, a hawker. Hence, Eng. colportage, the system or employment of hawking religious tracts.

1839 One important and novel feature of the proceedings of the year in France...is the employment of colporteurs: 23rd Ann. Rep. Amer. Bib. Soc., p. 56
1886 Athenæum, Jan. 30, p. 167/2.

columbarium: Lat. See colombario.

columbuck: Sp. See calambac.

colza $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. colza(t): cabbage-seed, esp. of the oil-bearing variety of Brassica Napus, a species of cabbage, the seeds of which yield colza-oil, used for lamps.

1825 the colsat or colza, or rape of the continent, the most valuable plant to cultivate for oil: LOUDON, Encyc Agric \P 5460

*cōma, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κωμα, = 'deep sleep', 'extreme torpor': an extreme torpor from which a person cannot be roused. A symptom of a morbid condition of the brain in which the cerebral functions are suspended.

1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words 1819 last night, at Alexandria, he fell into a coma, and never woke again. T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 365 (1820). 1863 apoplectic coma: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 107

comandatore, commandadore, sb.: It.: commander, sergeant.

1605 Sir P. He's | A Commandadore. Per. What a common serjeant? B. Jonson, Volp., iv. 1, Wks, p. 495 (1616).

combarband: Anglo-Ind. See cummerbund.

*combat ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. combate, and Fr. combat.

I. a duel, a formal fight between two persons; Leg. a judicial trial by battle; an engagement in which the force on both sides is small.

both sides is small.

1546 the women stoode bie in cartes and waggons to beehoulde the combate: Tr Polydore Vergul's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 72 (1846). 1562 so behaued him selfe in the combate that in the ende he obtained yo victorie: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii. fol. 270. 1579 challenged the combate of him: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 304 (1672). 1588 Do you not see Pompey is uncasing for the combat: Shaks., L. L. L., v. 2, 708. 1589 It grewe to single Combate: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk. v. ch. xxviii. p. 126. 1589 if young matching with olde, fire and frost fall at a combate: Greene, Menaphon, p. 38 (1880). 1590 I should, as Hector did Achilles,...Challenge in combat any of you all: Marlowe, Il Tamburl., Wks., p. 591. (1865). 1591 desirous of that combate, and his name sente to the governor to accepte his challenge: Coningsby, Siege of Roven, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 30 (1847). 1594 Thus warres my hart, which reason doth maintaine, | And calls mine eye to combat if he darre: Constable, Somets, 6th Dec., No. 7 (1818). 1601 the combate between him and Hercules: HOLLAND, Tr. Plun. N. H., Bk. 5, ch. 1, Vol. 1. p. 90. 1604 he did accept the particular Combate: T. Digges, Foure Parad, 1. p. 22. 1619 it was iudicially giuen in cases descruing death, to bee tried by Combate, the Defendant pleading not guilty, by giuing the Accuser the Lye: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. kl. p. 381. 1667 and at the Soldan's Chair | Defid the best of Panim Chivalry | To mortal Combate Millon, P. L., 1. 766 (1705).

a contest, a trial of strength or skill.

1603 the combats at the Isthmian games: Holiand, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 39.

a mental struggle, agitation of mind.

1611 the noble combat that 'twixt joy and sorrow was fought in Paulina: SHAKS., Wint. Tale, v. 2, 80.

combatant $(\angle = =)$, sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. combatant (pres. part.).

I. sb.: one who is engaged in fighting, a champion; also, metaph. one who contends with immaterial weapons.

1559 And valient Essex this bold challenge sent, | As combatant in his great soueraigne's name: Mirr. Mag, p. 846 [R] 1591 wherein must remayne such number of Combatants, as they may be able to repulse the enemie vntil succour artiue: Garrard Natherne, p. 300. 1591 Come hither, you that would be combatants: Shaks, I Hen. VI, iv. 1, 134 1606 Give with thy trumpet a loud note that the appalled air | May pierce the head of the great combatant — Troil, iv. 5, 5. 1608 sound trumpets, the combatants are mounted | Middle FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 367.

adj.: ready to fight, engaged in fighting, warlike.

1632 Their valours are not yet combatant, | Or truly antagonistic, as to fight: B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, iii. 4, Wks, p. 452/1 (1860).

[Cotgrave gives combatant, for Mod. Fr. combattant.]

comble, sb.: Fr.: consummation, acme, summit, culminating point.

1883 Katherine's engagement to Hackblock was regarded as the comble of domestic felicity Sat. Rev, Vol. 55, p 445.

1883 and things were at their 'comble': LADY BLOOMFIELD, Reminisc., Vol. II p. 172.

combly: Anglo-Ind. See cumly.

comboloio, sb.: Mod. Gk. κομβολόγιον: a rosary.

1813 And by her comboloio lies | A Koran of illumined dyes: Byron, Bride of Abydes, II v. Wks., Vol IX. p. 230 (1832).

1830 In his left hand he held a string of small coral beads, a comboloio which he hurled backwards and forwards during the visit: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p 85.

combustible (= ! = =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. combustible: inflammable, capable of being burnt; also, metaph. Sometimes used as sb. in pl.

bef. 1535 Faith hath alwai good hope & charitie with it, and cannot but worke well, no more than the fire can be w² out heate and light and burne al combustible thinges that it may touch and tary with Sir T. More, Wike, 264 [R.] 1611 Combustible, Combustible, soone fired: COTCR. 1646 Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphureous than of any other combustible substance: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep [J.] 1667 [Ætna's] combustible | And fuel'd entrails: MILTON, P. L., I. 233, p. 13 (1705) bef. 1859 Arnold was a combustible character: Pseud Ep [J.] 1667 P. L., 1. 233, p. 13 (1705) W. IRVING. [W.]

combustion $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. combustion.

conflagration, burning-up.

1611 Combustion, A combustion, burning, or consuming with fire; also, a tumult: Cotga 1667 Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' Ethereal Skie, | With hideous ruine and combustion: MILTON, P. L., I. 46, p. 5 (1705).

1 a. fiery rage, state of heat and excitement.

1711 I found Mrs Vanhomrigh all in combustion, squabbling with her rogue of a landlord: Swift, Journ to Stella, Let. xxviii. Wks., p. 313/1 (1869).

2. tumult, uproar, excessive disturbance.

1605 due combustion and confused events | Now hatch'd to the woeful time: SHAKS, Macô., ii. 3, 63. 1624 Christendome was like to fall into a generall combustion: EARL OF BRISTOI, Defence, Camden Misc, Vol. vi. p. 53 (1871). 1667 to raise | Dreadful combuston warring, and disturb, | Though not destroy, their happy Native seat: MILTON, P. L., VI. 225, p. 218 (1705).

comediante, pl. comedianti, sb.: It.: a comedian.

1573—80 my lord Ritches players, or sum other freshe starteupp comedanties: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 67 (1884).

*comedietta, sb.: quasi-It., meant for dim. of It. com-(m)edia: a short comedy, a light interlude.

1878 she had written...the comedictia of 'Much Coin, much Care': G. MACPHERSON, Life of Anna Fantson, p. 38.

"1878 Miss Kate Field plays in Eyes Right, a comedictia: Lloyd's Wkly, May 10, p. 5/3. [St.] 1883 A comedictia entitled Dearest Mamma: Standard, Jan. 10, p. 2.

comedy $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. comédie: (a) a humorous play in which the vices or follies of mankind, or peculiar types of character, are held up to ridicule; also, a performance of such a play; also, (b) metaph. an amusing or ridiculous course of action or series of circumstances in real life; also, (c) collect. the spirit or style belonging to such plays, as in the phrases, Italian-comedy, the true spirit of comedy. There is a casual use of commedy to translate the Lat. comoedia, explained in Trevisa's Tr. Higden's Polychron., Vol. I. p. 315 (1865). Comedies (bef. 1447 J. RUSSELL, 510, in Babees Bk., p. 150, Ed. Furnivall, 1868), meaning some kind of cooked food, is probably quite distinct.

a. 1509 And some other wrote Comedyes with great libertye of speche: which Comedies we cal Interludes: Jas. Locher, in Barclay's Ship of Fools,

Vol. 1. p. 6 (1874). abt. 1520 Plautus, that wrote full many a comody: J. SKELTON, Garl. of Laur, 354, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 376 (1843). 1540 The approved fables ...comedies of Plautus: PALSCRAVE, Tr. Acolastus, sig. B iii *9. 1563 teache their children worldly learning, and make them to reade Comedes: J. PILKINGTON, Confut, sig. K ii *v⁹. 1573-80 Here is righte a newe comedye for him that were delightid with overthwarte and contrary Supposes: SAB. HARVEY, Lett Bk., p. 86 (1884). 1579 the Comedies and Tragedies: NORTH, Tr. Pluturch, p. 688 (1612). 1586 After the time of Homer, there began the first Comedy wryters: W. WEBEE, Discourse of Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 29 (1813). 1588 like a Christmas comedy: SHAKS., L. L. L., v. 2, 462. 1603 the Comodies: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du. Bartas, p. 187 (1668). 1620 into that credence, or rather into that Comedy: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xvii. (1576). 1645 acting comedies on a stage placed on a cart: EVELYN, Duary, Vol. 1. p. 180 (1872). 1672 I entertained the Maids of Honour at a comedy this afternoon: 16, Vol. 11. p. 83. b 1870 "You must excuse Mr. Little, sir," said Bayne "He is a stranger, and doe-n't know the comedy Perhaps you will oblige us with a note where we can find them": C. READE, Put Yourself in his Place, ch. xxiv p. 273 (1888).

comendador: Sp. See commendador.

comestible $(= \angle = =)$, adj, also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. comestible: eatable, in pl. eatables, victuals, viands.

1533 Albeit some herbes are most comestible, and do lasse harme vnto nature, & moderately vsid maketh metely good blud. ELYOT, Cast Helthe, Bk. II. ch. xv. [R.]

1611 Comestible, Comestible, eatable, fit to bee eaten:

comité, sb.: Fr.: small party, party of intimate friends.

1848 She sang after dinner to a very little comité: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p 163 (1879).

comitium, pl. comitia, sb.: Lat. Anglicised by Holland, once at least, as comice.

1. the place near the forum in Ancient Rome where the citizens assembled by their curiae to vote; hence, other places of assembly.

1579 the place called at this day Comitium: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 25 (1672). 1600 their Comices, i. Courts, and Lietes of Election: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk III. p. 174 1606 besides the Comitium, the Market place, and statelie Halls of Iustice, hee beautified the Capitoll also: — Tr Snet, p. 4

2. in pl. comitia, an assembly of the Ancient Romans for the purpose of electing a magistrate; hence, an election; and, with reference to more modern times, a meeting, an assembly.

1625 a Comitia of the Canters: B. Jonson, Stap of News, v 1, Wks., p. 64 (1631). 1625 many baronesses; with a number of other ladies, and a great constitum of coaches: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol 1. p. 15 (1848). bef. 1739 I assisted, Sept. 30, 1720, at the Michaelmas Comitia of the [Royal] College [of Physicians], at choice of President, Censors, and other officers: W. Stukeley, in Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 120/1.

comitiva, sb.: It. (Florio): a retinue, a following of men.

1837 It seems that this comitiva was but lately organized: C. MAC FARLANE, Banditti & Robbers, p. 115.

comley, comly: Anglo-Ind. See cumly.

*comma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κόμμα,='a short clause in a period'; in Late Lat., comma=the mark of punctuation, as in Eng.

1. a mark dividing a sentence into clauses, separated by the shortest pause recognised in punctuation. Formerly a slanting stroke, but during 15, 16 cc. the mark ',' gradually came into general use. *Inverted commas*, thus before, 'or ", and thus after, 'or ", have replaced the 'pricks' which used to mark a quotation. The beautiful *Comma butterfly* is so named from the shape of a white mark on the under side of its wing.

1564 You search verie narowly when you misse not a comma, but you knowe what nugator signifieth: Whitgift, Def., p. 341. [R] 1589 Puttenham, Eng. Poes., II. iv. p. 88 (1860). 1623 Lac. But a woman: a comma at woman: MIDDLETON, More Dissemblers, iii. 2, Wks, Vol. vi. p. 432 (1885). bef. 1687 Syllables, Points, Colons, comma's, and the like: B. Jonson, Discow, p. 90 (1640). 1699 on it are writ the Psalms in large Capital Letters, with Comma's or Points: M. Lister, Yourn. to Paris, p. 118. 1732 every word, figure, point, and comma of this impression: Pope, Wks., Vol. v. p. 250 (1757).

2. metaph. in various senses, as a pause, a link connecting two distinct entities, something quite insignificant.

1593 Whose [my] faintyng breath with sighing commaes broken | Drawes on the sentence of my death by pawses: B. Barnes, Parth. & Parth., p. 76. [N. & Q.] 1603 I feare the point of the sword will make a Comma [with a play on the word 'period'] to your cunning: N. Breton, Mad Lett., No. 38. [ib.] 1604 peace should still her wheaten garland wear | And stand a comma 'tween their amities: Shaks., Ham., v. 2, 42. 1607 no levell'd malice | Infects one comma in the course I hold: — Timon, i. 1, 48.

1671 In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first comma: L. Addison, W. Barbary, p. 171.

4. Mus. the interval between a greater and a lesser tone, or the difference between a C and the B sharp next below it arrived at by ascending from a lower C by a progressive series of fifths, or by a progressive series of thirds. The last two commas have been called apotome major, and apotome

1742 he makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 11 p. 210 (1826) 1797 Encyc. Brit, Vol. XII. p. 517, note S.

commandadore: It. See comandatore.

commandant $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. commandant: a commander, esp. of a garrison. Partly Anglicised.

1764 [See conversazione]. 1823 Perceiving then no more the commandant | Of his own corps: Byron, Don Juan, VIII. xxxi.

*commando, sb.: Afr. Du. fr. Sp. comando, = 'a command': an expedition (against native Africans) under the jurisdiction of a commander.

1885 The missionaries [in South Africa] protested against the capture and enslavement of native children by the Dutch commandos Athenæum, Aug. 15,

commark, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. comarca: a boundary, borderland, territory.

1612 keepeth for me a flocke of sheepe in this Commarke T Shelton, Tr. Don Quizote, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 25.

*comme il faut, phr.: Fr., 'as it ought to be'.

1. adv.: properly, in a well-bred manner.

1756 we are not dead comme il faut: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 8

2. adj.: well-bred, presentable in society.

2. adj.: well-bred, presentable in society.

1818 I would not present in my own exclusive circle one who was not in all points comme it faut: Lady Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol. III. ch iii. p. 158 (1819).

1826 But all looked perfectly comme il faut, and on the whole very select: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk v. ch. v. p. 187 (1881).

1828 you may be also sure that the ménage will, in outward appearance at least, be quite comme il faut. Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. iv p. 10 (1859).

1841 The air comme il faut. to perfect freedom from all gaucherie, the ease of demeanour: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol 1 p. 94.

1854 she's very kind you know, and all that, but I don't think she's what you call comme il faut: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 79 (1879).

1856—8 but it never can have been comme il faut in any age or nation for a man of note to be constantly asking for money: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's Life, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 459 (1878).

1878 [These people] are quite comme il faut: Geo. Eliot, Dan Deronda, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 6.

commenda, sb.: Late Lat.; commendam, used as sb., = benefice held in commendam (q.v.); trust, charge. The form commendo is prob. fr. It. comenda.

1. a vacant benefice held in trust pending the appointment of a clerk duly qualified to hold the same; generally commendams were granted to bishops to retain benefices they had forfeited on promotion; a layman might also hold the temporalities of a benefice as a commendam.

the temporalities of a benefice as a commendam.

1563 divers fat benefices and prebendes, which they kept still for a commendum: J PILKINGTON, Confut, sig. Ni vo. 1575 He came to me to requier a Pluralitie, but I tolde him it shoulde be a Commendam that he must sue firste for at the Q. handes: ABF PARKER, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No coccovii. p. 10 (1846). 1598 Commendatore, one that hath commendoes put to his charge: FLORIO. 1616 his Commendums of the orders of.. Alcantara, and S. James: JOHNSON, Trav., p. 350. 1617 the Lord Hobart, arguing in the exchequer chamber in the matter of commendam..was so ravished with the argument: J. CHAMBERIAIN, in Court and Times of Yas. I, Vol. II p. 12 (1848). 1620 But to finde a colourable way to put this in practice, they laid hold on Commendaes, a thing instituted at the first to good purpose, but after used to this end only: Breent, Tr. Sonve's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 234 (1676). 1625 Thus dealt he with Commenda's (deuised for the good of the Church, which was commended for a time to some other fit Rector...): PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p 1258. bef. 1670 Yet some suitors were so importunate to compass this Deanery, upon his expected leaving, that he was put to it to plead hard for that Commendae, before he carried it: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 73, p. 62 (1630). 1681 I find a man may hold all the seven deadly sins in Commendam with a Saintship: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., Pref., sig. A 2 re. 1705 which he held before his promotion by a commendam: Burnet, Hist. Oun Time, Vol. III. p. 250 (1818).

bef. 1658 But when the Twin crys halves, she quits the first, | Nature's Commendam must be likewise Nurst: J. Cleveland, Wks., ii. p. 25 (1687). 1756 In the mean time, Mr. Pitt stays at home, and holds the House of Commons in commendam: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 62 (1857).

commendador, sb.: Sp. comendador: knight-commander, lieutenant-governor. See comandatore.

1598 Don Luis de Zuniga the grand Commendador of Castille: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v. p. 170. 1623 one of the commendadors of Alcantara: MIDDLETON, Span. Gipsy, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 141 (1885).

commendator (\(\psi = \psi = \psi \), sb.: Eng. fr. It. comendatore, ="one that hath commendoes put to his charge" (Florio), or Sp. comendador, = 'knight-commander'. As applied to a priest in Great Britain, commendator is probably for commendatory, = 'a secular person who holds a benefice in commendami

1645 To this building joins the house of the Commendator: Evelyn, Diary, Vol I. p 151 (1872). 1777 Don Ferdinand de Toledo, great commendator of Leon: ROBERTSON, America, Bk III. Wks, Vol. VI. p 200 (1824).

commendo, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. commendare, = 'to recommend': sb.: a recommendation.

1620 By these commendoes he gets patients: T VENNER, Via Recta, p. 361. [C. E. D.]

commensālis, pl. commensāles, sb.: Late Lat.: one who has his meals at the same table with others; a fellow-boarder; in universities, a fellow-commoner.

1775 Some of the moths his commensales remonstrated to him I suppose, that he had fouled his own chrysalis by helping to unravel an intricate web: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VI. p. 299 (1857).

*commentator (= - = -), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. commentator, = 'an interpreter', noun of agent to Lat. commentari, = 'to study': an expounder, an annotator.

study': an expounder, an annotator.

1611 Commentateur, A commentator, or commenter: Cotar many commentators, treatises, pamphlets, expositions, sermons: R. Burton, Anat Mel., To Reader, p. 20 (1827) 1646 Servius his ancient Commentator: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ef., Bk iv ch. xii. p. 174 (1686) 1654 the nimble Perfunctornusse of some Commentators: R. Whittick, Zoctomia, p. 454. 1662 their chief Commentator and Paraphrast of the Alcoran: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav. Bk vi. p. 277 (1669) 1665 the Canaria, Isles...about which has been no small difference amongst Writer. Some placing them at the Azores... but the Commentator upon Horace near the ultima Thule, where Tzeizes as truly finds the Elyzian Fields: Sir Th. Herreter, Trav., p. 2 (1677). 1704 Some of the commentators tells us, that Marsya was a lawyer: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 463 (Bohn, 1854) 1712 Our Party-Authors will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects, not to mention Editors, Commentator, and others. Spectator, No. 457, Aug. 14, p. 655/1 (Morley). 1758 some commentator on the Scriptures: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 133 (1857).

commérage, sb.: Fr.: gossiping. See commère.

1818 to talk over in village commerage a person of Lady Clancare's rank and celebrity: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. iii p. 157 (1819).

commerband: Anglo-Ind. See cummerbund.

commère, sb.: Fr., lit. 'fellow-mother': "A she-gossip, or godmother; a gomme" (Cotgr.), a cummer.

1598 after them followeth the bryde between two Commeres, each in their Pallamkin, which is most costly made: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. I p. 196 (1885). — the Commeres goe up and sit with great gravitie in a window: ib., p. 197.

*commis, sb.: Fr.: clerk.

1744 to pen manifestos worse than the lowest conniis that is kept jointly by two or three margraves, is insufferable: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. I. p. 221 (1857). 1763 his connections at court are confined to a commis, or clerk in the secretary's office: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, ii. Wks, Vol. v. p. 258 (1817). 1803 It is something novel to hear such language from a commis of that government: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 85.

commis voyageur, phr.: Fr.: commercial traveller. Sometimes shortened to commis.

1845 but the company is often composed of French and German commis voyageurs who do not travel in the truth or soap lines: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt I. p. 206.

commiseration $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. commiseration: compassion, pity, sympathy for the misery of others.

1588 When it should move you to attend me most, | Lending your kind commiseration: Shaks, Tit And., v. 3, 93. 1598 in a pityfull commiseration I could wish them [rebells] to be receaved: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 653/2 (1883). 1667 her lowly plight...in Adam wrought | Commiseration: Milton, P. L., x. 940. 1688 imploring their pity and commiseration: Evelyn, Diarry, Vol II p. 283 (1872).

commiserator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: one who shows or feels commiseration.

bef. 1682 Deaf unto the thunder of the laws and rocks unto the cries of charitable commiscrators: SIR TH. BROWN, Christ. Mor., II. 6. [T.]

[From Eng. commiserate, or commiseration. Lat. *commiserator ought to mean 'one who excites pity'.]

*commissaire, sb.: Fr.: commissioner, commissary.

1793 the Commissaires have persisted in their measure of shutting the port: Amer. State Papers, Vol. 1. p. 400 (1832).

*commissariat ($\angle = \angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. commissariat: the service of providing food and stores for troops; hence, generally, supply of stores and provisions.

1811 The commissariat is well known to be of the very worst: Edin. Rev., Vol. 18, p. 246. 1826 their commissariat so miserably supplied: Subaltern. 1826 their commissariat so miserably supplied: Subaltern, ch 6, p 105 (1828). 1856 This [appearance of hare and reindeer] looks promising for our winter commissariat: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol 1. ch. xi. p. 126 1883 her foresight in the commissariat department, far exceeded that of youth: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 11. ch. v. p. 165.

*commissionaire, sb.: Fr.: one who is entrusted with any commission; esp. a messenger attached to a hotel, public building, set of chambers, &c.

1641 the commissionaires ..are to dispatch bussinesse in the King's absence: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 50 (1872)

1749 You are an excellent commissionaire, and my dutiful thanks attend you for your care and trouble: Lord CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. II No. alvin. Misc Wks., Vol. II p. 353 (1777)

1822 he had lived twelve years in Paris, a commissionaire at the corner of the Palax Royal: L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. I p. 484

1826 A lame commissionaire, such an one as is to be found at the gateway of every hotel in every large town upon the Rhine: Reft. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 45.

1880 he is its commissionaire, or odd man: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. xiv. p. 100

*commode (= "), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. commode.

I. sb.: 1. a kind of high head-dress, fashionable in the time of William and Mary.

1691 Sure that Commode was made, I' faith, | In Days of Queen Elizabeth: Islington-Wells, p 10. 1694 A Commode, is a frame of Wire, two or three Stones high, fitted for the Head, or cover'd with Tiffany, or other thin Silks: N H., Ladies Diet., p 10/2 1696 What wou'd I give t' have shewd | You, Errant Knights a Romp in a Commode: D'URFEV, Don Quiz., Pt. III. Epil. 1711 Her Commode was not half a Foot high Spectator, No. 129, July 28, p. 194/2 (Morley). 1716 she has contrived to show her principles by the setting of her commode: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 425 (1856) 18. the commode and all the pyramidal, scaffolded heads had gone out: C. Reade, Wandering Her, ch. 1, p. 23 (1883)

I. sb.: 2. a chest of drawers, a bureau.

1760 cabinets, commodes, tables: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 296 (1857). 1771 my French commode: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 1/2 (1882). 1776 Pray don't let the commode be too much ornamented: In J. H. Jesse's Geo Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 88 (1882).

I. sb.: 3. a prostitute, a procuress.

1753 the mistress a commode: FOOTE, Englishman in Paris, i. [Davies]

I. sb.: 4. a night-stool.

II. adj.: convenient, agreeable, accommodating.

1728 So, sir, am I not very commode to you? CIBBER, Vanbrugh's Prov. Hush., iv. [Davies]

*commodore (===), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. comendador, = 'knight-commander': a naval officer in command of a small detachment of vessels; also, a courtesy title of the president of a yacht club, and the senior captain of a fleet of merchantships; also, the leading vessel of a fleet of merchantships.

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1756 Commodore Edgecumbe: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 12 (1857). 1779 is turned into a commodore of a cruising squadron: 2b., Vol. VII. p. 196 (1858).

commoigne, sb.: Old Fr.: a monk of the same convent.

1612 Ioffred Abbot of Crowland, with one Gilbert his commoigne, and three other monks: Selden, *Drayton's Polyolb.*, S. 11. [T]

commortha, sb. pl.: Welsh cymhorthau, pl. of cymhorth, = 'aid', 'succour': contributions exacted from tenants. Spelt commoithes in Minsheu, s. v. commote.

1540 Farthermore ye shall understoade that where ffor the highe commoditie and welth of Wales and the Marches of the same, Commortha and other exaccions were formed by States: Bp. Lee, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclxii p 276 (1846).

commot(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Welsh cwmwd, = 'a division of a cantred' (q. v.): in Wales, half a Hundred, a district of fifty townships.

1535 Stat. 27 Hen. VIII., c. 26, 5. 1617 MINSHEU, Guide into Tongues. communard, sb.: Fr.: a member or supporter of the Paris Commune of 1871; hence, an extreme republican who advocates the independence of communes (see commune), a communist.

*commune (\(\perp \perp), sb.: \text{Eng. fr. Fr. commune: a community,} generally used in reference to foreign countries.

I. a municipal district, the government of a municipal district, the citizens of a municipal district taken collectively; esp. applied to the smallest administrative divisions of France. In the country, a commune sometimes includes several villages.

1673 The Commune of Engadina alia hath 10 great Villages: I. RAN, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 414. 1803 Votes are... to be given... before the chief magistrate of each commune where the voter resides: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 383 1837 In the country each commune has one, or more, gardes champeters, whose sole business it is to detect and arrest trespassers: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 130.

2. a revolutionary committee consisting of persons who advocate the theory that every municipal unit should be independent, and connected with the rest of the nation by federation only. Such a committee held Paris from 1789 to 1794. The section of extreme republicans who gained temporary possession of Paris in 1871 was also called the Commune; as also was their revolution and the period of its duration.

1835 Robespierre's present power in the commune: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr Rev., VI p 346 (1857). 1880 a plot to promote a social revolution in Paris. was, in fact, the inception of the commune: Lib. Univ. Knowl, Vol. VIII

communibus annis, phr.: Late Lat.: in common years, in average years.

1626 they say not £20 communibus annus, save the benefit of convenient lodgings: J. Mead, in Court & Times of Chas. I, Vol. 1 p. 179 (1848) 1665 every Crown increased not less than 100 as Pliny reports; so that communibus annus, 120000 Crowns came into his Exchequer: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 38 (1677) 1746 Five thousand tuns of wine imported communibus annis into Ireland: Lord Chesterfield, Lett, Bk III. No. lxxvi Misc Wks., Vol. II. 546 (1777). 1759 What the loss in such a balance might amount to, communibus annis, I would leave to a special jury of sufferers in the same traffic to determine: Sterne, Trit. Shand., I. x. Wks., p. 24 (1839) 1783 The island produces communibus annis, twenty thousand hogsheads of sugar: J Adams, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 139 (1853). 1808 stated by the managers to have produced him three or four hundred pounds, communibus annus: Scott, Dryden's Wks., Vol. I. p. Ioi. Vol. 1. p. 101.

communicator (= 2 = 2 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Low Lat. commūnicātor, noun of agent to Lat. commūnicāre, = 'to communicate': one who or that which communicates.

bef. 1687 This was that Tetractys which is called Kooµos or the Universe, by the first communicatour of which mystery both Pythagoras himself and the succeeding Pythagoreans so religiously swore: H. More, App. to Def., ch. iv. [R] bef 1691 R. Boyle. [bb.] 1807 I have already proposed to encroach farther upon your space than the communicator of an article in its nature not generally interesting, can reasonably be allowed to do: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 189 (5th Ed.).

*communiqué, sb.: Fr.: communication, report.

1882 The result appeared in a long communiqué which attracted general interest: W. BESANT, All Sorts & Conditions of Men, ch. xlv. p. 292.

comot: Eng. fr. Welsh. See commote.

compact (= \(\perp)\), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. compacte: compacted, joined together, pressed together. The adj. compact, = 'confederated', 'united in a league', is a distinct word. The sb. compact, = 'structure', 'frame', is prob. fr. the vb. compact.

composed (of), compounded (of), consisting (of).

1531 Beholde the foure elementes wherof the body of man is compacte, howe they be set in their places called spheris ELYOT, Governour, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol I. they be set in their places called spheris. ELYOT, Governour, Bk. I. Ch. I. Vol. I. P. 4 (1880) — knowe that thou arte verely a man compacte of soule and body, and in that all other men be equall unto the: ±0. Bk. III. ch. iii. Vol. II. p. 206. 1588 My heart is not compact of flint nor steel: SHAKS., Tet. And., v. 3, 88. bef. 1674 Compact of unctuous vapour: MILTON. [J.] 1694 but of itself it burns not wood or any compact body: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 339 (1872).

2. of closely united substance or component parts, solid, dense.

1573—80 the erthe itselfe maye be a compacte and condensate bodye of the grosser and quarrier sorte of them: GAB, HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 84 (1884). 1642 as it were in skirmish to change the compact order: Milton, Apol. Smeet., Wks, Vol. 1. p. 222 (1806).

2 a. well-joined, well-knit, held firmly together, containing much in a comparatively small compass.

1585 as fayre a compact townne as I have senne: Leycester Corresp., p. 480 (Camd. Soc., 1844).

1611 Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together: Bible, Fs., cxxii 3. abt 1623 In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, compact with wax together: PEACHAM. [J.] 1641 one mighty growth and stature of an honest man, as big and compact in virtue as in body: MILTON, Reform. in Eng., Bk II. Wks., Vol I. p. 29 (1806). 1645 We went to see the ruins of the old haven, so compact with that biruminous sand in which the materials are laid: EVELYN, Darry, Vol. I. p. 164 (1872).

3. Rhet. and Lit. concisely expressed, closely reasoned, compressed, terse.

1711 Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and compact, we must study the utmost force of our language: Felton, Dissert. Class. [L.]

compadre, sb.: Sp., 'godfather'; S. Amer. Sp., 'associate', 'partner'.

1864 The negro.. set off alone in a montaria...in the dead of night, to warn his "compadre" of the fate in store for him: H. W. Bates, Nat. on Anazons, ch. vii. p. 189. 1894 If the compadre with the machete be true, the riger has probably two victims instead of one: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 365.

compages, sb.: Lat.: a structure, a composite body, a framework of compacted parts. Anglicised in 17 c. as com-

1666 Your glass drops, from which if the least portion be broken, the whole compages immediately dissolves and shatters into dust and atoms: S. PARKER,

Plat. Philos, p 46 [C] 1678 And he supposed this to be that which brought the Confused Chaos of Omnifarious Atoms into that Orderly Compages brought the Confused Chaos of Omnifarious Atoms into that Orderly Compages of the World that now is: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 26 bef. 1682 The compage of all physical truth is not so closely jointed, but opposition may find intrusion. Sir Th. Brown, Christ Mor., 11 3 [T] 1684 God seems to cast in the whole created compages of heaven and earth, as no firm object of his pleasure. S Channock, Wes, in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. III. p. 430 (1865) 1693 the whole Compages of this Sublunary World, and all the Creatures that are in it: J. Ray, Three Discourses, III p. 301 (1713).

*compagnon de voyage, phr.: Fr.: travelling-companion.

tompagnon de voyage, pnr.: fr.: travelling-companion.

1768 do not one half of your gentry go with a humdrum compagnon de voyage the same round. Sterker, Sentiment. Journ., p. 37 (1770) 1770 I was heartly tired of my compagnon de voyage, and glad to get rid of him. In J. H. Jesse's Ceo Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III p. 3 (1882) 1818 his very ardent admiration for his compagnon de voyage: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. Iv. p. 238 (1819). 1842 her fair compagnon de voyage, whose name was Miss Runt: Thackeeray, Misselfamse, Vol. IV p. 294 (18-7). 1859 the mother of the amiable curate then at Tresco, who had been my only compagnon de voyage: Once a Week, Oct. I, p. 278/2. 1883 Colonel Martin, my compagnon de voyage from Southampton to Malta: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 118

compare (= \(\mu\)), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. comparer. As early as 14 c. comparison was used both as sb. and vb.

I. trans.: 1. to place objects (mentally) side by side with a view of observing similarity or difference of qualities or quantity, to express the result of such observations. Used with direct objects, with one direct object and the prep. with, and absol. The phr. not to be compared with generally means 'very inferior to', or (less often) 'very superior to'.

means 'very inherior to', or (less often) 'very superior to'.

1509 he comparyd to ioyous Armony. | His foulysshe Bagpype voyde of al melody: Barclar, Ship of Fools, Vol II p. 28 (1874) 1546 a man rather to be compared with the auncient Romanes then with men of that age: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. II. p. 4 (1844) 1567 I hard a herdman once compare: | That quite nightes he had mo slept: | And had mo mery daies to spare: | Then he, which ought the beastes, he kept: Tottel's Misc., p 129 (1870). 1593 York is too far gone with grief, | Or else he never would compare between: Shaks, Rich II, ii. 1, 185 1595 Compare our faces and be judge yourself: — K. Yohn, I. 79 1664 comparing his birth and education with that of his Cardinal Patron: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III p 145 (1872). 1667 to compare | Great things with small: MILTON, P. L., II. 921. 1694 Name not (she cry'd) your puny Loss, | Compared with my dire Weeping-Cross: Poet Buffool'd, &-c., p. 9

I. 2. to liken, to note similarity of one object to another. Used with one direct object and prepp. to, unto.

1585 Wyszdome is more worth then precious stones, & all ye thinges ye thou can't desyre, are not to be compared vnto her: COVERDALE, Bible, Prov., iii 15.
1557 In faith, me thinke, some better wates On your behalfe might well be sought, I Then to compare (as ye haue done) | To matche the candle with the sonne: Tottel's Misc., p 21 (1870). 1588 I am compared to twenty thousand fairs: SHAKS, L L L., v. 2, 37. 1594 but when the sunne thee I compar'd withall, | doubtless the sunne I flattered too much: Constable, Sounces, 1st Dec., No. 7 (1818). 1595 He that compared mans bodie to an hoast: G. MARKAM, Trag. Sir R. Grenville, p. 60 (1871). 1611 who in the heaven can be compared unto the Lord? Bible, Ps., kxxxix. 6.

Gram. to form from an adjective of the positive degree, an adjective of the comparative or superlative degree; to give viva voce, or in writing, the degrees of comparison of any adjective. For instance, a teacher or examiner says "Compare much". Answer. "Much, more, most".

II. intr. to seem like, to seem equal to, to set up a claim of equality or similarity; hence, rarely, to compete, to Used with the prep. with, and absol.

vie. Used with the prep. with, and absol.

1509 none may with them compare: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. r (1874). — This folysshe Marcia with Phebus dyd contende. | Comparynge with hym in songe of Armony: ib., p. 29. 1531 And of suche faire inheritance his highnesse may compare with any prince that euer raigned: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. I ch. xxiv. Vol. I p 260 (1880). 1557 My case with Phebus may compare: Tottel's Misc., p. 266 (1870). 1590 And, with her beautie, bountie did compare, | Whether of them in her should have the greater share: SPENS, F Q., Iv. iii. 30. 1594 for none compares with mee in true devotion: Constable, Somiets, 7th Dec., No. 20 (1818). 1597 Shall pack-horses | And hollow pamper'd jades of Asia, | Which cannot go but thirty mile a-day, | Compare with Cassars, and with Cannibals, | And Trojan Greeks? SHAKS, II Hen. IV., iii. 4, 180. 1611 a creature such | As, to seek through the regions of the earth | For one his like, there would be something failing | In him that should compare: — Cymb., i. 1, 22. 1645 The inside of the Palace may compare with any in Italy for furniture: Evelun, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 197 (1872). 1667 new delights, | As may compare with Heaven: Milton, P. L., v. 432.

comparition (4=4=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. comparition: an appearance, a presentation of one's self to public view.

1611 Comparition, A comparition; an apparance, appearing, or representing of himselfe to open view: Cotick.

compatible $(= \angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. compatible.

1. able to exist together in one organism, system, constitution, or character, consistent with. Formerly used with the prep. to.

1620 the Papal dignity is not compatible with such a quality: Brent, Tr Soaw's Hist Counc Trent, Bk. 1. p. 40 (1676). bef. 1676 The object of the will is such a good as is compatible to an intellectual nature. Hale, Org. Man. [J.] bef. 1745. Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation: Broome. [16]

able to exist in association with, able to bear with, capable of being born with, suitable, in agreement, mutually agreeable.

bef. 1535 not repugnant but compatible: Sir T. More, Wils., p 485. [R] 1598 Compatible; compatible, suffering or abiding one another: Florio. 1611 Compatible, Compatible, concurrable: Cotgr.

3. of a benefice, capable of being held with another by one person.

1620 benefices compatible and incompatible: BRENT, Tr Soave's Hist Counc Trent, Bk vii. p. 610 (1676)

*compendium, pl. compendia, sb.: Lat., 'a saving', 'an abbreviating', 'a short cut'.

1. an abridgment (of anything written or spoken), a summary, a concise statement or account.

I. an abridgment (of anything written or spoken), a summary, a concise statement or account.

1589 these men opprest with greater penurie of Art, do pound their capacitie in barren Compendiums. Nashe, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 12 (1880).

1598 mighty men can evercise it with commendation, being as it were a compendium of the greater part of the liberal artes. R Havdocks, Tr. Lomatius, Pref. p. 8. bef. 1628 The law is the compendium of morality, and the Gospel is the compendium of the law: Feliham, Resolves, Pt. I. p. 205 (1860).

1639 you may see what kind of atheistical creatures those are that turn off all with a compendium in religion. Sibbes, Wks., Vol. II. p. 100 (1862).

1642 Which he that studies wisely learns in a compendium: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med. § xv. Wks., Vol. II. (Bohn, 1832).

1652 A Compendium of the Sublevations and Turmolls which happen'd in the City, and among the People of Cosenza: Howell, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 42.

1658 The most cramp'd Compendium that the Age hath seen, since all Learning hath been almost torn into Ends, outstrips him by the Head: J Cleve-Liand, Wks., p. 79 (1687).

1664 now for a Compendium, and to gratify Gentlemen with what is most effectual, as well as easy; let them always be provided with a plentiful Stock of old Neats-dung. Then with Three Parts of this, and One of the Tanner's Pit they will be provided with an incomparable Compendium of the World; the common Mother and Nurse of all Virtues. R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 36 (1687).

1670 Rome anciently stitled the Compendium of the World; the common Mother and Nurse of all Virtues. R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 36 (1698).

1681 Herrards, Beauties: H. More, Floron, 118, p. 8 1819 In the judicious compendium of Mr. Murray, I observe the following note: Bowdich, Misson to Ashantee, Pt. II. ch. i. p. 188.

1886 As a compendium of Emborich, Misson to Ashantee, Pt. II. ch. i. p. 188.

1896 As a compendium of the median in the compendium, Sextracts, Beauties: H. More, Floron, 118, p. 8 1819

2. metaph. a likeness or reproduction on a small scale, a personification (of some great principle or quality).

personification (of some great principle or quality).

1619 the Body is an expresse Image and briefe Compendium of the World: Purchas, Microcosium, ch. xi. p. 119 1625 warre (the inchanted circle of death, compendium of misery, Epitome of mischiefe, a Hell ypon Earth): Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 60. 1665 This Garden. may well be termed a compendium of sense-ravishing delights. Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 165 (1677). — 7 Scaliger calls it [Java] a Compendium of the World; for it abounds with all things that be either useful or excellent: ib., p. 364. 1675 these [patched] Gentlewomen exprest a Compendium of the Creation in their Front and Cheeks: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 50. 1682 the body of a man is advanced by the soul joined to it. and itself was the compendium and epitome of the world: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Drivines, Vol. vii. p. 10. (1863). 1742 his mother, an excellent lady, a compendium of charity and wisdom: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 170 (1826). 1771 water, hills, prospects and buildings, a compendium of picturesque nature: Hor. Walfole, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. Iv. p. 150.

a short way, a short cut.

1626 Compendium, A sauing course, a short way: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (and Ed.). 1689 So that I am resolv'd for the future rather to go five hundred leagues about than to take the advantage of this accursed Compendium: R. L'Estrange, Tr. Erasmus sel. Collogu., p. 43.

competentes, sb.: Late Lat.: among early Christians, a designation of catechumens (see catechumenus) sufficiently instructed to be candidates for baptism at the earliest opportunity.

1662 But to return to our Instance of the Churches Fasts joyn'd with the Fasts of the Catechumens or Competentes: Bp. Gunning, Lent Fast, p. 106.

*competitor (= \(\pm = = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. competitor, noun of agent to competere,='to compete': a rival, a rival candidate for election, in Late Lat., 'a plaintiff'.

1. one who competes against another or others, one who contends against others for election to office for favor, or in a trial of strength or skill.

1579 many competitors and fellow suiters with him: North, Tr Plutarch, p. 563 (1612) 1588 Tribunes, and me, a poor competitor: Shaks, Tit. And., 1.63 1589 For love to Deianira both Competitors did bring: W WARVER, Albion's England, Bk 11 ch. vi. p. 27 1598 being chalenged by his Competitor and enemy: R Barren, Theor of Warres, Bk v. p. 174. 1600 the other Competitors, that contest and stand in suit. Holland, Tr Livy, Bk vi. p. 247. 1602 furthering, consenting, or any way seeking directly or indirectly the advancement of any one competitor more then another: W. WATSON, Quad-libet's of Relig. & State, p. 152 1607—12 it layeth theire Competitours and semulatours asleepe B UCON, Ess., Ax p. 252 (1871) 1611 You will not think what a number of competitor, stood or were named, or what manner of men. J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jus. I., Vol 1. p. 137 (1848). abt 1630 Between these two Families, there was (as it falleth out amongst Great ones, and Competitors for favour) no great correspondence (1653) R. NALNION, Fragin. Reg., p. 40 (1870) 1754 all his competitors in physic: SMOLETT, Ferd. Ct Fathom, ch. lv. Wks., Vol 1v p. 327 (1817). *1876 the merits of those of their competitors: Times, Nov. 24 [St.]

one who competes together with another, one who aims at a common object with another, an associate in pursuit of a scheme.

1588 he and his competitors in oath | Were all address'd to meet you. Shaks., L. L. I., 11. 82 1590 Then shalt thou be competitor with me | And sit with Tamburlaine in all his majesty: MarLowe, I Tamburl, Wks., p 12/1 (1865) 1606 my competitor | In top of all design Shaks., Ant. and Cleop, v 1, 42.

competitrix, sb.: Lat.: a female who competes, a female

bef. 1648 Queen Anne, being now without competitrix for her title, thought herself secure. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Hen VIII [T]

compilator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. compilator, noun of agent to compilare,='to plunder': a compiler.

1391 I nam but a lewd compilatour of the labour of olde Astrolog[i]ens: CHAUCER, Astrol., p. 2 (1872) 1882 In the classical field, however, Alcuin himself was only a compilator: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig Knowl., Vol. 1.

complication $(\angle = \angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. complication: a folding together, an entanglement.

1611 Complication, A complication, or folding together: COTGR bef. 1685 All the parts in complication roll, | And every one contributes to the whole: JORDAN, Poems [T] 1692 I should think my self very prophane.. if I should call it a Religion, it is rather a Complication of all the Villames that were ever acted under the Sun: M. MORGAN, Late Victory, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2 vo.

complice $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. complice: an accomplice, a partner, generally in a guilty design, work, or deed, a confederate. The later form accomplice seems to rise from a confusion of complice with accomplish, accomplisher, &c., and does not appear to have come into use before the last quarter of 16c.

quarter of 16 c.

1485 I shal make thadmyral to dye, and all hys complyces: Caxton, Chas Grete, p. 164 (1881).

1581 that Randall hath manie complices: In Ellis' Org. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol IV. No. coccaii, p. 34 (1846).

1585 the traitor Westmorland and his complices in France and Scotland: Lett. of Elix & Fas., p. 20 (Camd Soc., 1849)

1590 Thou com'st from Mortimer and his complices: Marlowe, Edw II., p. 204/2 (1858)

1591 Success unto our valiant general, And happiness to his accomplices: HARIOWE, Edw III., v. 2, 93

1593 To quell the rebels and their complices: HIF Men VI., v. 1, 212. 1603 the deceitfull wiles and illusions of satan and his complices: HOLLAND, Tr. Plnt. Mor., p. 1351.

1632 the just and Legall proceedings used against the Complices: Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna, p. 2. 1645 Letters can Plots though moulded under ground | Disclose, and their fell complices confound. Howell, Lett., To Reader, sig. A 2 vo 1670 Bapamante Theopola and his Complices: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 242 (1698). bef 1700 Who...He judg'd himself accomplice with the thief: Drayden. [J.] bef 1715 If a tongue. had all its organs of speech, and accomplices R NORTH, Examen, I ii 19, p. 40 (1740).

compliment. complement (L==). sb.: Eng. fr. It. com-

compliment, complement ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. complimento. The second syllable used often to be affected by the original Lat. complementum, = 'that which completes', whence Eng. complement.

1. a ceremonial act, a ceremonial expression of respect or affection. Often not easy to distinguish from 2.

affection. Often not easy to distinguish from 2.

? 1582 al oother ceremonial complementoes betweene youre lordship and mee:
R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Ded. Ep., p. 10 (1880).

1588 a refined traveller of Spain. A man of complements: Shaks, L. L. L., i 1, 169. 1591 some of ours... observed the complements due to a Dutch-fed feaste: Coningspy, Siege of Kouen, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 48 (1847).

1599 To the perfection of complement (which is the Diall of the thought, and guided by the Sunne of your beauties) are required these three specials: the gronnon, the puntilio's, and the superficies: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii. 2, Wks., p 103 (166).

1600 Which espousals being performed with all due complements accordingly: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1020.

1602 he must comply with all times, comport all persons and be full of complements in all things pertaining to motion: W. WATSON, Quaditiest of Relig. & State, p. 110.

1606 This is a Soldiers kisse: rebukeable, | And worthy shamefull checke it were, to stand | On more Mechanicke Complements; Shaks, Ant. and Cleop, iv 4, 32.

1619 Cringes, Crouches, Complements, Lookes, Words, Clothes, all new and strange: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. li. p. 489.

1622 a letter...wherein he wrot me much cumplimento: R. Cocks, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 49 (1883).

1642 She [Italy] is the prime climat of Complement, which oftentimes puts such a large distance 'twixt the tongue and the heart: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 42 (1869).

1645 they. play, sing, feign complement: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 159 (1872). 1648 ended with a smooth fac'd complement: Fanshawe, Progr. of Learn., 204, p. 262 bef. 1667 I leave Mortalty, and things below; I have no time in Complements to waste. Cowley, Wks., Vol. I. p. 242 (1707). 1768 I desired the girl to present my compliments to Madame R.: Sterne, Sentiment. Fourn., Wks., p. 436 (1839)

2. a flattering speech or act, a commendation.

2. a Hattering speech or act, a commendation.

1609 I urge not this to insinuate my desert, Or supple your tried temper with soft phrases; I True friendship loathes such oily compliment: B. Jonson, Case is Alt, i 2, Wks, p. 506/2 (1860).

1671 To sit and hear! So many hollow compliments and lies. Mil. Ton, P. R., iv. 124.

1679 you have imported French goods, I mean Compliments, they are a Nation full of Complimenters: Shadwell, True Widow, ii. p. 23.

1715 But Rafaelle has made his beloved Dante still a greater Complement: Richardson, Theor. Painting, p. 74.

1768 I have always observed, when there is as much sour as sweet in a compliment, that an Englishman is eternally at a loss within himself whether to take it or let it alone: Sterne, Sentiment, Fourn., Wks., p. 407 (1839).

1815 She was extremely gratified at such a compliment: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. III ch. vi. p. 316 (1833).

3. a present, a gratuity. Only used in Scotland. [C.] In the quot. compliment is a modern change from complement (Ed. 1640), = 'accessory'.

[1616 you must furnish me with compliments, | To the manner of Spain; my coach, my guardaduennas: B. Jonson, *Dev. is an Ass*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 360/1 (1860).]

complot (\(\psi \perp), sb.: \) Eng. fr. Fr. complot, = 'a conspiracy', 'a plot'. In Shakspeare the accent is variable.

I. a conspiracy, a plot, intrigue, a preconcerted plan of action.

1588 The complot of this timeless tragedy: SHAKS, Tit And., ii. 3, 265.
1591 a Massacre and the Complot written in ten sheets of Paper: Reing.
1501ton., p. 649 (1685)
1596 They did this complot twix them selves devise:
SPENS, F. Q, v. viii. 25, 1602—3 Deserved I such a recompence as many a complot both for my lyfe and kingdom? Lett. of Eliz. & Jas., p. 155 (Camd. Soc., 1849)

Lives of Epanin., &c., added to Plut., p. 1157 (1612)

Lives of Epanin., &c., added to Plut., p. 1157 (1612)

Examen, I. iii. 8, p. 128 (1740).

2. the scheme or subject (of a literary composition).

1651 a Sonnet...whereof the complot...had as much of the Hermit as of the Poet: Reliq Wotton, p. 165 (1685).

[The derivation of Fr. complet is doubtful; according to Diez, fr. Lat. complicitum. The Eng. word plot,='conspiracy', has been regarded as an abbrev. fr. complot, but is found 1579 in Fenton's Guiciardini, a few years earlier than the earliest Eng. use of *complot* hitherto recorded in a dictionary. The Eng. plot, = 'a patch of ground', came to mean 'plan' (cf. Cotgr., Plateforme). The change of meaning of Eng. plot from 'ground-plan' to 'scheme' is exactly analogous to the change in Eng. of plan from "ground-plat of a building" (Cotgr.) to 'scheme'. It seems therefore a mistake to separate plot,='conspiracy', from Eng. plot, plat, = 'plan'.

compluvium, pl. compluvia, sb.: Lat.: a quadrangular opening in the middle of the roof of the atrium in a Roman house, towards which the roof sloped on each side, so that the rain which fell on the roof flowed into a tank called impluvium, beneath the opening.

1885 He must come down the chimney or through the compluvium opening in the roof: Athenœum, Aug. 22, p 244/2.

comply (= "), vb.: Eng., prob. fr. It. complire, = 'to fulfil', 'to use compliments', 'to suit'.

- 1. trans. to fulfil.
- bef. 1634 my power cannot comply my promise: Chapman, Revenge for Hon. [Nares]
- intr. (often used with prep. with) to accord, to be complacent, to yield out of sympathy or forbearance, to conform, to agree, to be formally courteous.

1602 [See compliment x]. 1604 Your hands, come then: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me comply with you in this garb: Shaks., Ham., ii. 2, 300. 1671 Yet this be sure, in nothing to comply Scandalous or forbidden in our law: MILTON, Sams. Agon., 1408. 1679 He that complies against his will, I so fhis own opinion still: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 380 (1866). bef. 1694 The truth of things will not comply with our conceits, and bend itself to our interest: TILLOTSON. [J.]

[In the subjoined quot. comply seems to be a distinct word, fr. Lat. complicare, = 'fold up', supposed by Herrick to have the sense of complecti, = 'to embrace'. 1648 Witty Ovid by | Whom faire Corinna sits, and doth comply | With yvorie wrists his laureat head: HERRICK, Hesp., p. 221. (Davies)]

*compos mentis, phr.: Lat.: having control over one's mind, of sound mind, in such possession of one's mental faculties as to be able to transact legal or other business. See non compos mentis.

1616 you were | Not Compos mentis, when you made your feoffment:

B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, v. 3, Wks., Vol. 11 p. 161 (1631—40) 1672 thou art not compos mentis, thou art in love: Shadwell, Miser, 11 p. 29, 1691 whenever you Seal such a Conveyance, you are not Compos Mentis: Carvi, Sir Salomon, i. pr. 1711 I wish the Captain may be Compos Mentis; he talks of a saucy Trumpet, and a Drum that carries Messages: Spectator, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 2421 (Morley). bef 1733 being, out of Weariness, scarce Compos Mentis: R North, Examen, 1. ii. 88, p. 184 (1740). 1769 That the Earl is perfectly well, that is compos mentis, and grown fat: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. v. p. 177 (1857). 1812 if he [iz. the King] be only compos ments. he will have more authority than any two of the . most experienced individuals with whom he can communicate: Edin Rev., Vol. 20, p. 337

compose (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. composer, = 'to put together', 'make', 'set in order', 'reconcile', 'compound'. Preceded in some senses by Mid. Eng. compounen, fr. Lat. componere, with which Mid. Eng. sb. composition is etymologically connected. The word compose is not found in the Authorised Version of the Bible.

I. trans.: 1. to put together (constructively, or by collection), to make, esp. of literary or artistic works, and more than all of a piece of music; in *Printing*, to put together type for printing. The past part. composed is most widely used; for instance, one does not speak of composing (in the sense of bringing together) a crowd or an army, but one can talk of a crowd or an army composed of such and such

elements.

1509 these actours so excellent of name | Hath bokes composed of this facultye: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol II, p. 26 (1874)

1541 the membres compostes be membres that are composed of the symple and consembable membres. R. Copland, Tr. Crydo's Quest., &c., sig c1 vo. 1579 The inscription doth not so much declare the authors as ye chief musicians appointed to sing yo psalme. Howbeit it might come to passe yt some man of that stocke beying a leuite did composed: J. Field, Tr. Calvin's Frow Serm. [R] 1601 Till tell thee some (verses]. I composed even now of a dressing I saw a jeweller's wife wear: B. Jonson. Poetast, iii. 1, Wks., p. 113/2 (1860). 1601 Youth, thou bear's thy father's face; | Frank nature, rather curious than in haste, Hath well composed thee: Shaks., All's Well, i. 2, 21. 1606 a casque composed by Vulcan's skill: — Troil, v. 2, 170. 1621 our body is like a clock, if one wheel be amiss, all the rest are disordered; the whole fabrick suffers: with such admirable art and harmony is a man composed, such excellent proportion. R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 7, Sec., I, Mem. 3, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 45 (1827). 1641 the port of entrance into an issue of this town, composed of very magnificent pieces of architecture: Eveling, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 27 (1872). 1645 himself composed the music to a magnificent Opera: th., p. 184. 1668 You may please to compose two distinct narratives: — Corresp., Vol. III. p. 211. 1689 this (too too scant) Elogium, I | Compos'd, to praise them to posterity T Plunket, Char. Gd Commander, &c., p. 291. bef. 1733 Harangues, artfully composed to amuse the People: R. North, Examen, II. v. 2, p. 316 (1740).

I. I a. (derived from the use of the part. just mentioned) to contribute to the formation of, as an element or constituent, to constitute the material of.

1667 Nor did Israel 'scape | Th' infection, when their borrow'd Gold compos'd | The Calf in Oreb: Milton, P. L., I. 483, p. 24 (1705) bef 1744 worlds on worlds compose one universe: Pope, Ess. Man, Ep. I. 24 (1757).

I. 2. to set in order, to arrange, to prepare (with direct object and reflex.).

1546 Sweno the Firste immediatile composed himselfe to warre with Ethelredus: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1 p. 251 (1846). 1626 the people compose themselues to eate the same [Rice, wheat, beanes, and such likel, after the Arabian manner: PURCHAS, Piliprimage, p. 229. [C.] 1667 he seem'd | For dignity composed and high exploit: MILTON, P. L., II. III. bef. 1674 The whole army seemed well composed to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen: CLARENDON. [J.] 1697 In a peaceful grave my corps compose: DRYDEN, Tr. Virg. Aen. [ib.]

I. 2 a. to restore to order, to reduce to order, to reduce to stillness. With reflexive pronoun, 'to become calm', 'to recover from mental agitation'; hence, composed, ='selfrestrained', 'calm'.

restrained', 'calm'.

1598 the soft perswading way, | Whose powers will worke more gently, and compose | Th' imperfect thoughts you labour to reclaime: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., ii. 2, Wks., p. 22 (1616).

1638 she laboured to compose herself for the blessed change which she now expected: Eveliv, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 9 (1872).

1659 God of His infinite mercy compose these things: — Diary, Vol. II. p. 302.

1689 you must bestir your self, and proceed vigorously to order and compose things, to fix and rivet the Common-wealth: Tr. Cicero pro Marcello, p. 24. bef. 1719 Upon this, he composed his countenance, looked upon his watch, and took his leave: Addison, Sir T. Tittle. [C.] bef. 1721 Yet, to compose this midnight noise, | Go freely search where'er you please: PRIOR. [J.] bef. 1732 Another advantage which retirement affords us is, that it calms and composes all the passions; those especially of the tumultuous kind: ATTERBURY, Serm., I. x. [C.] 1837 I heard him ask her to compose herself: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. xxxiii, p. 364.

I. 3. to bring into agreement, to reconcile, adjust, to terminate in concord (of objects expressing difference).

1621 To reform our manners, to compose quarrels and controversies. R. Burton, $Anat.\ Mel.$, p. 62. [C.]

II. intr.: 1. to practise literary or artistic work.

1601 they say he's an excellent poet I think he be composing as he goes in the street .I'll compose too: B. Jonson, *Poetast*, iii. Wks., p. 113/1 (1860). 1685 she could compose happily: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 225 (1872).

to come into concord.

1606 If we compose well here, to Parthia: Shaks., Ant. and Cleop., ii 2, 15. 1630 Compose with them, and be not angry valiant: B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3, Wks , p. 427/2 (1860).

II. 3. to arrange the chief features of an artistic design.

II. 3 a. to form or serve as models for the chief features of an artistic design.

composita, sb.: Late Lat.: a composition (concr.), a compound substance, a compost; also, the Composite order of architecture, perhaps for It. composito.

1525 than shall ye make hym a composita: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. F 1 vo/2.

1644 The rest of the work of the Arch is of the noblest, best understood composita: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 121 (1872)

1664 Of all the four Orders of Architecture describ'd by Vitruvius (for he speaks not a Word of the Composita which is the fifth) This of the Comthian appears to me to be the most slightly handled: — Tr. Fraar's Parall. Archit, Pt. 1. p. 78.

1702 But that philosophy never taught the forms lodged in the same common matter were its essence, though they were supposed to essentiate the composita: John Howe, Wks, p 58 (1834)

Compositae, sb. pl. (properly fem. past part. agreeing with plantae suppressed): Lat.: name of the largest natural order of plants, of which the flowers are compound, and consist of many florets. Sometimes called Asteraceae.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

compositor $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. compositor, noun of agent to componere, = 'to compose', perhaps through Anglo-Fr. compositour, = Fr. compositeur: one who composes, a composer; esp. one who sets up type for printing.

[1375 As gud nychtbur, | And as freyndsome compositur Barbour, Bruce, i. 88. (C. E. D.)] abt. 1583 composytour: Du Wes, in Introd. Doc. Intd., p. 895 (Paris, 1832). 1598 Compositore, Compositore, a compositor, a framer, an agreer, a maker, a composer Florio. 1611 Compositore... a Printers Compositor, he that setteth the letters for the Presse: Cottgr. 1619 the Founder, Grauer, Cutter, Inke-man, Paper-man, Corrector, Compositors, Pressemen, and others: Purchas, Microcossinus, ch. lv. p. 522. 1623 One is his Printer. The other zealous ragge is the Compositor: B. Jonson, Time Vind, Wks, Vol. II. p. 96 (1640).

compositum, sb.: Late Lat.: a compound.

compositum, so.: Late Lat.: a compound.

1650 and by this means there is preserved an equality of the Elements, and so also of the compositum: John French, Tr Sandwogws Alchymie, p. 106.

1652 a triplicity of souls in one compositum: N CULVERWEL, Light of Nature, ch. xi. p 97. 1657 you have made it, as it were another compositum: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 136, Vol. 1. p. 224.

1665 to see what Figures will arise from those several compositums: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 2, p. 20.

1678 And the Totum or Compositum of a Man or Animal may be said to be Generated and Corrupted, in regard of the Union and Disunion, Conjunction and Separation of those two parts, the Soul and Body: Culwworn, Intell. Syst, Bk. 1. ch i p. 39. 1695 a compositum seems to imply a preexisting component that brings such things together: John Howe, Wks., p. 1547 (1834).

compossessor $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. compossessor, fr. com-,='with', and possessor,='owner' (see possessor): a joint possessor, a joint owner.

1611 Compossesseur, A compossessor; a ioint possessor: Cotgr.

compotator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Low Lat. compotator, fr. Lat. com-, ='with', and potator, noun of agent to potare, ='to drink': a fellow-drinker, a companion in drinking.

bef. 1744 I shall yet think it a diminution to my happiness, to miss of half our companions and compotators of syllabub: Pope, Let. to Mr. Knight. [T.] 1815 a venerable compotator, who had shared the sports and festivity of three generations: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxvi. p. 310 (1852).

compote, sb.: Fr.: fruit stewed in syrup; also, a kind of ragoût (see quotations).

1731 Bailey. 1816 Compote of Pears...Compote of Golden Pippins: J. Simpson, Cookery, p. 99. — Compote of Pigeons, and Truffles: ib., p. 151. 1837 the morning repast consisting of light dishes of meat, compôtes, fruits: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 258. 1845 Compote.—A fine mixed ragout to garnish white poultry, &c., also a method of stewing fruit for dessert: Bregion & MILLER, Pract. Cook, p. 41. 1864 Harry's a very good fellow, and has plenty of feathers ready to be plucked, before he is fit to be made into a compote de pigeons: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 32. 1885 There was an excellent compôte of fruits: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 01. Bk. 111. ch. i. p. 91.

*compotier, sb.: Fr. See quotation.

1845 Compotier.—A dish amongst the dessert service appropriated to the use of the compote: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 41.

comprador, so.: Port., lit. 'buyer', 'purveyor': a native agent employed by foreign traders on the coast of China. Formerly also used in India. Yule gives the corruptions compidore, compudour, compadore, compendor.

1622 the Hollanders thrust their comprador (or cats buyer) out of dores R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1 p 19 (1883). 1711 Every Factory had formerly a Compradore, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessarys: C Lockyer, Trade in India, 108. [Ville] 1810 The Compadore, or Kurzburdar, or Butler-Konnah-Sircar, are all designations for the same individual, who ack as purveyor: Williamson, V. M., 1. 270 [16.] 1836 heavy taxes on the compradors, or purveyors for supplying the ships: J F Davis, Chimese, Vol. 1. ch. 11 p 51.

comprehensor, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. comprehensor, noun of agent to Lat. comprehendere, = 'to comprehend': one who comprehends, one who has attained knowledge.

bef. 1656 thou art yet a traveller, they [the saints in heaven] comprehensors: Bp Hall, Soul's Farewell. [T.] 1660 The saints are not only blessed when they are comprehensors, but while they are viators Th. Watson, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's Treas Dav, Vol 1. p 32

compresbyter, sb.: Late Lat.: a fellow-presbyter (see presbyter).

1641 Cyprian in many places .speaking of presbyters, calls them his compresbyters: Milton, *Reform. in Eng*, Bk 1. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 13 (1806).

compressor (= \(\subseteq \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. compressor, noun of agent to comprimere, = 'to press together', 'to squeeze': one who or that which compresses, an apparatus for pressing together or squeezing. Used in various technical senses.

comprime, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. comprimer: to compress.

1541 To stay and conpryme the places dissolved: R. Cofland, Tr Guydo's Quest , $\mathcal{E}^{\circ c}$, sig L iv \mathcal{P}° .

[The form comprimit(t) looks like a confusion between comprime and compromit. 1573—80 comprimit mie jnward passions: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 157 (1884).]

*compte rendu, phr.: Fr.: return, report, official state-

1822 but when appointed a Minister of State, thinking it against the bienseance of the situation to publish any thing but a compte rendu, or grave works of morality, and afraid of being drawn into temptation, he burnt his plays: L. Stonond, Soutzerland, Vol. 1 p. 289 1829 and the real object of the compte rendu is to defend the policy of the government: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 71. 1886 It is for the most part rather a compte-rendu than a discussion, rather narrative than argumentative Athenaum, Aug. 7, p. 173/2.

*comptoir, sb.: Fr.: counter, counting-house, office for trading purposes.

1803 in pursuance of the treaties that France has made with the Porte, she had established valuable comptoirs upon the Black Sea: Amer. State Papers, Vol. II. p 549 (1832). 1804 that arithmetic, which he may perhaps have found easy and infallible in the business of his comptoir: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p 46. 1888 and presently by our mismanagement.. it was allowed to ruin the Arabian trade, reduce Jeddah to a mere comptoir, and threaten Sawákin with capture and massacre: Academy, Oct. 20, p. 249/2.

compulse (= 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. compulser: compel. Rare.

bef. 1555 Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and compulsed: LATIMER, Serm., &-C., 1. 170 (1844). [Davies] 1853 Before calamity she is a tigress; she rends her woes, shivers them in compulsed abhorrence: C. Bronte, Villette, ch. xxiii. [ib.]

compurgator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. compurgator, noun of agent to Lat. compurgare,='to purge completely': in early English law, one of a number of persons who swore to their belief in the innocence of an accused person, who previously swore to his innocence. The number of compurgators was generally twelve, and they are supposed to furnish the origin of the British jury.

bef. 1835 there remaine some tokens of suspicion, of whiche he think it good to purge him by the othe of himself & other compurgatours with him: Sir T. More, Wie., p. 986. [R.] 1611 Compurgateur, A compurgator: one that by oath instifies the (innocencie) report, or oath, of another: Cotor. 1639 Honour and duty | Stand my compurgators: Ford, D. Lady's Trial, iii. 3, [C.] 1652 although they that knew him intimately, are most willing to be his compurgatours in this particular: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nature, sig. a 4 ro. bef. 1658 And brings the Worms for his Compurgators: J. CLEVELAND, Wie., i. p. 22 (x687). 1705 Lord Russel defended himself by many compurgators: Burnet, Hist. Own Time, Vol. II. p. 171 (1818). 1726 AYLIFFE, Parerg., p. 450. 1742 a well-qualified compurgator of all his thoughts and actions: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 5 (x826). 1760 making the Men of the several Clans Compurgators of each other: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 450.

computator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. computator, noun of agent to computare,='to compute', 'reckon', 'calculate': a computer, a calculator, a reckoner.

1598 Computista, a computator a reckoner: FLORIO 1759 the intense heat. 1.5 proved by computators, from its vicinity to the sun, to be more than equal to that of red-hot iron: STERNE, Trist. Shand., I. Wks, p. 55 (1839) [Davies]

comrade (\angle =), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. camarada: a messmate, a soldier who shares mess and lodging with a few others; hence, a mate, a consort, an intimate companion or associate. The forms beginning cam- and ending in -e or -a are from Fr. camerade, or Du. kameraad. Shakspeare sometimes accents the last syllable, and so Milton. See camarada.

the last syllable, and so Milton. See camarada.

1544 And I am sur ther hath bene comredis won with other far wars then he, excep one faute: Plumpton Corresp, p 249 (Camd Soc, 1839) 1591 A Souldier in Campe must make choise of two, or three, or more Camerades, such as for experience, fidelity, and conditions, do best agree with his nature: GARRARD, Art Warre, p 13 — their Camerads and chamber fellowes. 16., p 44. 1596 The nimble-footed Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, | And his Cumrades, that daft the World aside, | And hid it passe Shaks, | Hen IV , iv 1, 96. 1596 went his waies to make good cheere amongst his Comeradoes Estate of English Fugitives, p 96. 1598 To chuse to his Camaradas and companions men well acquainted R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk 1 p 9. 1898 my brothers consorts, thesel these are his Cam'rades, his walking mates! B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., ii 2, Wks., p 22 (1616) 1612 Don Fernando beheld his Camaradas, and they all three did smile: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quaste, Pt. IV. ch. xii p. 456 1620 one of the Camerades told him, That he thought that Paper concern'd him: Howell, Lett., I. xvi p. 31 (1645) 1626 Then each man is to chuse his Mate, Consort, or Comrado but care would be had, that there be not two Comorados vpon one watch: CAPT J. Smith, Wks., p. 791 (1884) 1632 saying Comrade where is the King? Contin of our Fornane Avisoes, No. 20, Apr 28 1641 I took my leave of the League and Camerades: Evellyn, Diarry, Vol 1 p. 20 (1850). 1665 with his left [hand] outstretched he grasps a Footman that seems to oppose him; backt by another Camerade bare-headed: Sir Th Herbert, Trav. p. 149 (1671). 1667 Are these your Comerades? DravPolen, Mand, Qu., iv. Wiss, Vol 1. p. 13 (1701). 1671 Among the slaves and asses thy comrades. Millon, Sams Agon, 1162 1689 Give notice of it to our Camerades's R. L'Estrange, Travmus sel. Collogu, p. 52. 1705 had been killed by him, if one of his Camerades had not come to his Assistance Tr Bosman's Guinea, Let xv. p. 410. 1822—3 1 will carry you to Spring Gardens, and bestow sw

*con, prep.: It., 'with'. Often used in musical terms, as con affetto,='with feeling'; con brio,='with spirit'; con diligenza,='with exactitude'; con discretione,='with discretion'; con fuoco,='with fire', 'passion'; con spirito,='with spirit'.

1724 Short Explic of For Wds. in Mus Bks. 1789 we cultivate roses and cabbages, con spirito: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol 1 p 341 (1835).

con: for Lat. contra. See pro and con.

*con amore, phr.: It.: with love, with zest, with enthusiasm, with heartiness.

Siasm, with heartiness.

1757 executed in the high manner the Italian Painters call con amore: Warburfon, Pope's Wes, Vol. IV. p 122 note 1780 Whose most eloquent sermons the great Addison has translated con amore, and in his very best manner: Beckford, Italy, Vol. 1. p. 108 (1634).

1782 I suppose you will labour your present work con amore for your reputation: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VIII p 150 (1858).

1803 your lordship speaks con amore: M. Edgeworth, Estimate, Vol. II. ch xxviii. p. 266 (1832).

1814 'The Corsair'...was written con amore: Byron, in Moore's Lye, Vol. III. p. 2 (1832)

1818 Miss D...sung con amore: Byron, in Moore's Lye, Vol. III. p. 2 (1832)

1818 Miss D...sung con amore: Byron, in Moore's Lye, Vol. III. p. 97.

1824 We must say we think this Dialogue is written con amore: Edin. Rev., Vol. 40, p. 74.

1832 I have not the least doubt that he did it con amore: Grevulle Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 304 (1875)

1837 Once in the fight, they seem to have done their work con amore: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 391.

1841 I had studed it con amore: Lab Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 208.

1879 I made my design for the actual memorial [Prince Consort] also con amore: Sir G. Scott, Recollections, ch. vii. p. 263.

con gentilezza, phr.: It.: with courtesy, with gentleness. bef 1654 All the lives of Princes and private Men tended to one Centre, Con Gentilizza, handsomely to get money out of other mens pockets and into their own: Selden, Table-Talk, p. 36 (1689).

con la bocca dolce, phr.: It., 'with the sweet taste' (mouth): with a bonne bouche (q, v).

1651 according to the Art of Stationers, and to leave the Reader Con la bocca dolce: Reliq. Wotton., p. 395 (1654).

1824 We shall recite one more anecdote about her and so leave the reader con la bocca dolce: De QUINCEY, Rev. of Wilhelm Meister, in London Mag., Vol. x. p 300

1885 To end con la bocca dolce, we shall do ourselves the pleasure of quoting [the passage] in full: Athenæum, Oct. 17, p 498/2.

con licenza, -zia, -tia, phr.: It.: with leave, by your leave. 1678 T. Baker, Tunbrudge Wells, p. 32. bef 1738 But now, con Licentia, a Word or two as to the Clamor of this Party People: R NORTH, Examers, III. vi 92, p. 491 (1740).

*conak, so.: Turk. qōnaq: a resting-place for the night for travellers; hence, a day's journey.

1717 at Tchiorlù, where there was a conac, or little seraglio, built for the use of the grand-signior when he goes this road: LADV M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p 201 (1827). 1775 we were required by the owner of the ground to change our conack or resting-place: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 222. 1819

we advanced till within three or four conacks of El-hassa: T. Hope, Anast., Vol III ch viii. p 212 (1820) 1882 there is the konak, or palace, for the Sovereign: Standard, Dec 29, p. 3

conatus, pl. conatus, sb.: Lat.: exertion, endeavor, tendency, e.g. in the philosophy of Spinoza, the tendency of a thing to persist in its own existence.

1682 The Parenchyma hath therby a continual Conatus to dilate itself: Grew, Anat Plants, p 125 [C. E. D] 1802 What conatus could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? PALEY, Nat. Theol. [L.] 1883 This idea of a conatus is based on a law of physical inertia as formulated by Descartes: Sat Rev, Vol 55, p. 507.

concave (½ ½), adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. concave: hollow, arched, vaulted.

I. adj.: hollow, presenting a hollow surface, curved like the circumference of a circle viewed from the interior of the circle, or like the interior surface of a hollow sphere, or of an eggshell, or curved cup—the exterior aspect or surface being correlatively convex.

1590 Than from the concave superficies | Of Joves vast palace: Marlowe, II Tamburl, Wks, p 58/1 (1865). 1593 a hill whose concave womb reworded | A plaintful story: SHAKS, Lover's Compl., 1. 1600 the concaue and conuexe Superficies of the Orbe of the Sunne is concentrike, and equidistant to the earth: R HAKLUVT, Voyages, Vol. III, p 51. 1601 Tiber trembled underneath her banks, | To hear the replication of your sounds | Made in her concave shores: SHAKS, Ful Caes, 1. 1, 52 1676 I'll never use any other light in my Study but Glow-worms and Concave-glasses. SHADWELL, Virtuoso, V. p. 70.

1 a. metaph. (intellectually) hollow, empty.

1600 I do think him as concave as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut: Shaks , As~Y.~L.~It, in. 4, 26.

e. sb.: a hollow, a hollow surface, a vault, an arch.

1590 And make a fortress in the raging waves | Fenc'd with the concave of a monstrous rock: Marlowe, II Tamburl., Wks, p. 55/2 (1865). 1598 The swelling about the eiebrowes is termed the concave: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lonatus. Bk. i. p 69 1599 his wit, the most exuberant. of all that ever entered the concave of this ear: B JONSON, Ev Man out of his Hum, v. 2, Wks., p 61/1 (1860) 1607 my heart: | In whose two Concaues I discerned my thoughts. A Brewer, Lingua, i. 7, sig B iv ro. 1665 within that bottomless Concave: R Head, Engl Rogue, sig. G 2 ro. 1667 the universal host up-sent | A shout, that tore hell's concave: MILTON, P. L, I 542.

concavity (= \(\perp = =)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. concavité: a hollow, a concave surface; also, hollowness, the quality denoted by concave.

1541 two concauytees that are in the focylle of the leg: R. Copland, Tr Grydo's Quest, &&c., sig K iv vo. 1543 a concauite or holownesse out of which yo apple of the eye procedeth: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. vii ro/2 — Some are called camerate, bycause they have many concauites and chambres: ib, fol. xxxiii ro/2 1598 Concauita, concauite, hollowness, or bowing: Florio 1599 the concauites of it [the Mynes]: Shaks., Hen V., ii 2, 64. 1694 Her Wisdom, Politicks and Gravity, | Had reacht the depth oth whole Concavity: Poet Buffoon'd, &c.c., p. 6. 1776 The concavity of the rock in this part gave to the site the resemblance of a theatre: R Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 266. 1845 thus hemmed in by a natural circumvallation, the concavity must be descended into, from whatever side it be approached: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II p. 598.

concēdo, ist pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. concēdere, = 'to yield': I yield, I give in.

1509 Or else I shall ensue the comon gyse | And say concedo to euery argument | Lyst by moche speche my latyn sholde be spent: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. 1. p 21 (1874).

conceptăculum, pl. conceptăcula, sb.: Late Lat.: a receiver, a receptacle, a conceptacle.

1691 Admirable it is, that the Waters should be gathered together into such great Conceptacula, and the dry Land appear: J RAY, Creation, Pt. II. p. 211 (1701).

conceptis verbis, phr.: Lat.: in formal words, in a set form of words.

1602 the latter hath heretofore often conceptis verbis most deepely detested them: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig & State, p. 126 1682 but let us have it [the matter] before us conceptus verbis: John Howe, Wks, p. 501/1 (1834).

concertante, sb.: It.: Mus.: an orchestral composition with special parts for solo voices or instruments, or for solo instruments by themselves; attrib. in the phr. concertante parts, solo parts in an orchestral composition.

1724 CONCERTANTE, are those Parts of a Piece of Musick which play thoroughout the whole, to distinguish them from those which play only in some Parts: Short Explic. of For. Was. in Mus. Bks.

concertina $(\angle = \angle = -ina)$ as It.), sb.: an improved kind of **accordion** (q.v.) with the ends generally polygonal.

*concerto, sb.: It.: Mus.

I. a concert (which formerly seems to have been usually called a *consort*, though Holland has *consert*)

1724 CONCERTO, a Consort, or a Piece of Musick of several Parts for a Consort. Short Explue of For. Wds. in Mus Bks. 1739 Handel has had a concerto this winter: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 31 (1857).

2. a piece of music for a concert for two or more solo instruments, or a composition in the style of a symphony for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment.

Solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment.

1742 he turned composer, and, from raw beginnings, advanced so far as to complete divers concertos of two, and three parts: R North, Livus of Norths, Vol. II. p. 205 (1826)

1755 signor Di-Giardino's incomparable concertos: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 105, Misc Wks., Vol. I. p. 174 (1777).

1759 a dance, a song, or a concerto between the acts: Sterne, Trist Shand., II Wks., p. 75 (1839).

1766 Major Lignum has trod on the first joint of her toe— | That thing they play'd last was a charming concerto C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 83 (1808)

1822—3 To the song succeeded a concerto, performed by a select band of most admirable musicians: Scott, Peo. Peak, ch xlv p. 504 (1880)

1830 A famous violin player having executed a concerto, during which, he produced some appoggiaturi and shakes, that astonished many of his hearers: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sy. Pananti, p. 267 (2nd Ed.).

1883 He sang the songs and whistled the concertos, for with the playing he could not get on very well **Standard**, Feb. 14, p. 5.

3. a performance by a full orchestra, short for *concerto* grosso in its original signification.

1724 CONCERTO GROSSO, is the great or grand Chorus of the Consort, or those places of the Concerto or Consort where all the several Parts perform or play together: Short Explic. of For Wds. in Mus. Bks 1776 the invention [abt 1700] of the Concerto Grosso, consisting of two chorusses, with an intermediate part: HAWKINS, Hist. Mus., Vol v. Bk iv. ch. i. p. 393 bef. 1782 The full concerto swells upon your ear; | All elbows shake: Cowper, Progr. Err., Poems, Vol. I. p. 33 (1808).

concession $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. concession.

1. the act of granting, conceding, or of giving in.

1611 Concession, A concession, grant, or granting; a leaue, permission, sufferance: COTGR. 1644 coming at first to the height of your concessions. EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. IV. p 738 (1872). 1803 I think the Peshwah might be induced to make some concession, in order to obtain immediately so great an object: Wellington, Disp, Vol. I. p. 753 (1844).

2. a right or privilege or property granted, or collect. rights or privileges conferred by a formal grant.

1536 grawnts, privileges, and concessions given to hym and to his see apperteynyng Suppress, of Monast., p 95 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1655 Whatever concessyons are to be granted, they must be to all alike: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol IV p. 307 (1872). 1882, 1888 [See concessionaire]

*concessionaire, sb.: Fr.: a person to whom a concession has been granted by a government. The Eng. equivalents, concessionary, concessioner, do not seem to make way against the original Fr. term.

1882 His Majesty has granted fifteen Firmans for the construction of public works and for concessions for industrial enterprises, one of which, for working chrome mines, has been accorded to an English firm. Among the other concessionnaires are several Turkish subjects and an Italian: Standard, Dec. 18, p. 1884 The concessionaire was to receive a certain amount for every kilometre completed: M. Arnold, in Contemp. Rev., p. 405.

1888 a concession was granted. to one Ciccrode Pontes, and certain other concessionaires..for the making of a railway from Natal to Nova Cruz: Hawkins, in Law Times' Reports, N. S., Lx. 61/2.

*concetto, \not concetti, sb: It.: a conceit, an affected term of expression intended to be witty or elegant, a piece of artificial wit, a specimen of affected style.

TIMICIAI WII, A SPECIMEN OF ARECUEU STYLE.

1750 epigrams, concetti, and quibbles: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. I.

No 185, p. 564 (174).

1759 one might string concetti for an hour: Hor.

WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 279 (1857).

1782 Lord Chesterfield took from
Casimir the pretty thought (too much indeed bordering upon a concett) that
evening dews are "the tears of the day for the loss of the sun": Gent. Mag.,
1080/1.

1812 The false refinements, the concetti, the ingenious turns and
misplaced subtlety, which have so long been the reproach of the Italian literature: Jeffreys, Essays, Vol. I. p. 122 (1844)

1813 The false refinements,
the concetti...so long...the reproach of the Italian literature: Edin. Rev., Vol 21,
D. 30.

concha, sb.: Lat., 'shell': the trumpet-shell or conch, an ornament for a fountain in the form of a trumpet-shell; in *Archit*. the plain concavity of a vault, the dome of an apse, an apse

1598 Concha or brow: R HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lonatius, Bk. 1. p. 73. 1644
We were showed in the church a concha of porphyry, wherein...the founder lies: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 118 (1872).

1645 In the garden...are sixteen vast conchas of marble: ib, p. 186.

conchylium, ρl. conchylia, sh.: Lat. fr. Gk. κογχύλων: shell-fish, purple shell-fish, purple dye. Anglicised as conchyle.

1601 the pretious conchyles: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 9, ch. 35, Vol. I. p. 257. — conchylia: ib., ch. 36, p. 258.

*concierge, sh.: Fr.: the door-keeper of a public building, hotel, or house let off in apartments.

1647 He is known and re-known by the concierges, by the judges, by the greater part of the senate Sir G Buck, Rich. III., p. 99 [T] bef. 1700 The Concierge that shewed the house: Aubrey, Lives, Vol. II. p. 230 (1813). 1781 tell me who he was, and as I suppose he lived ages ago, what he expended on concierges. Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 60 (1858) 1880 But when the concierge closed the house-door behind him, it seemed to shut him out from gaiety and good humour. J. Payn, Confident Agent, ch. xlvi. p. 301.

*conciergerie, sb.: Fr.: the office or room of a concierge, a prison.

1617 The Marshall d'Ancre his wife is removed from the Bastill to the Conciergerie in Paris, a common gaol as our Newgate G L CAREW, Lett, p 107 (Camd. Soc., 1860) 1828 They stopped at the door of an hotel, which opened in that noiseless manner so peculiar to the conciergerie of France. Lord Lytton, Pellam, ch xxix p 82 (1850). 1847 All these circumstances furnish such strong presumptive evidence against the Pulke that he has been transferred to the conciergene: H. Greville, Diary, p. 198.

conciliabule, sb.: Fr.: a secret committee, a meeting of a secret committee.

1887 We know that these conciliabules were at work, especially in the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., 11. p. 193. — the last conciliabule held in the faubourgs during the night of the 19th: 10, p. 194. 1886 Their conciliabules meet daily and talk great nonsense and do nothing. Blackwood's Mag, July, p. 24/2.

conciliator ($\angle = = \angle = 1$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. conciliator, noun of agent to conciliarc, = 'to unite', 'gain over', 'bring together': one who or that which gains over or pacifies.

1654 but he is too raw to be Judicious in either, too wilfull to be a Conciliator of both. R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p 108. bef 1670 he thought it would be his great Honour to be the Conciliator of Christendom: J HACKET, Aby Williams, Pt. I. 111, p 101 (1693). 1765 tipping the searcher with half-a-crown, which is a wonderful conciliator at all the bureaus in this country: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxxix. Wks., Vol. v. p 547 (1817).

conciliatrix, sb. fem.: Lat.: a woman who conciliates; esp. a professional match-maker in Ancient Rome.

1886 To be the intermediaries of her marriage—so far as English women of good birth can play the part of the old Roman conciliatrix—: Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, Paston Carew, Vol. 1 ch. 1x p. 158.

concio ad clērum, phr: Late Lat.: a sermon before the clergy (see clerum).

1620—1 On Wednesday, the convocation began in Paul's, where the concionad clerum was made by Dr. Bowles, who performed it so so: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of fas. I., Vol. II. p. 218 (1648) 1625 a Concionad Clerum, in Saint Maries Church in Cambridge: I. Rodoginus, Differences, p. 29. 1664 besides what he had delivered in publick in his Concionad Clerum: J. Worthington, Life, in Jos Mede's Wks, p. 10.

concionator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to concionari,='to harangue': one who makes harangues, a preacher; said also to mean a common-councilman, a freeman (Wharton).

1626 Concionator, A Preacher: Cockeram, Pt 1. (2nd Ed.).

*conclave (<u>\(\psi \)</u>, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. conclave, = 'a chamber' (which can be locked up). Sometimes in the ecclesiastical sense the It. conclave (pl. conclave) is used.

I. a private apartment, a retired chamber.

1615 This Conclaue hath a couer of marble, yet not touched by the same: GEO. SANDYS, Traw., p. 206 (1632). bef. 1627 For the Situation of it (as his Lordship said,) in the secret Conclaue of such a vast Sea mought cause it: BACON, New Atlantis, p. 13

2. the suite of apartments including a chapel, in which the cardinals are confined during the election of a pope. The regular place is a set of cells in the Vatican.

1523 after the dethe of the pope Gregory, the cardynalles drewe them into the conclaue, in the palays of saynt Peter: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, I. 326, p 510 (1812). 1620 the Conclave was locked up: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. I. p. 67 (1676).

3. the election of a pope by the cardinals assembled in private.

1393 Gower, Conf. Am., Bk. II. [R.] 1522 the Cardinalls camme oute of the Conclave: J. Clerk, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. exil. p. 304 (1846). 1591 the Conclavi at many of the Popes Elections: Relig Wotton., p. 624 (1685). 1592 the Conclave hath received little alteration: ib., p. 707. 1620 to find a means that Princes might not intermeddle in the Conclave, in the election of the Pope: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 678 (1676) 1679 Take all Religions in and stickle, | From Conclave, down to Conventicle: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 156. 1740 is a man nothing who is within three days' journey of a Conclave: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 39 (1857).

the Sacred College of Cardinals.

1613 once more in mine arms I bid him welcome, | And thank the holy conclave for their loves: Shaks., Hen. VIII., ii. 2, 100. 1840 as words were too faint His merit to paint, | The Conclave determined to make him a Saint: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 122 (1865). 1845 surrounded by his petty conclave of four cardinals: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 457.

5. any private meeting, any secret or private assembly.

abt. 1630 his predecessor Walssingham had left him a receit, to smell out what was done in the Conclave '(1653) R NAUNTON, Fragin. Reg., p. 60 (1870) 1667 The great Seraphick Loids and Cherubim, I in close recess and secret conclave sate. Milton, P. L., 1 705, p. 37 (1705) 1705 'tis worth a whole conclave of 'em: Vanbrugh, Confed, 11. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 30 (1776) 1764 A conclave of honour was immediately assembled 'Smollett, France & Italy, xv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 375 (1817). 1883 Miss Dulcie went on talking for half-an-hour by Chertsey clock, in fact till the tea-bell broke up the little conclave. M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1 ch ii p. 32

concoctor $(= \angle =)$, sb. (a variant spelling of concocter): Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. concoquere,="to cook together': one who concocts, one who makes up, one who fosters.

1642 this private concoctor of malecontent: Milton, $\textit{Apol. Smect.}, \, Wks$, Vol 1. p $_{246}$ (1806).

conde, cuende, sb.: Sp.: earl, count.

1599 the yong Conde came with a small company of horsemen: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. ii. p 190. 1623 Plough deep furrows, to catch deep root in the opinion of the best, grandoes, dukes, marquesses, condes, and other itulados: MIDDLETON, Span. Grysy, ii. 1, Wks, Vol. VI p 135 (1885) 1629 to learn whether the Conde or his son be Solvent: HOWELL, Lett, V. XXVIII. p. 33

condominium, sb.: Late Lat.: joint dominion, joint ownership.

1705 and to the condominium, which that King and that Duke have in that dutchy: Burner, Hist. Own Time, Vol III. p 254 (1818) 1883 there is no longer any fear of their creating a new "condominium," real or supposed, as between England and any other Power whatever: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 13, p. 4.

*condor (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. condor, fr. Peru. cuntur: a large South American bald-headed vulture, the Sarcorhamphus gryphus. The name is also given to the large bald-headed vulture of California.

Daild-neaded Vulture of California.

1604 those [birds] which they call Condores be of an exceeding greatnes, and of such a force, that not onely they will open a sheepe and eate it, but also a whole calfe E. Grimston, Ir D'Acasta's Hist. W Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iv p. 279 (1880). 1694 the Cuntur of Peru: Hans Sloane, in Phil. Trans, Vol. xviii p. 61. 1753 Contor, or Cuntor: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl 1777 Robertson, America, Bk. iv Wks., Vol. vi. p. 269 (1824) 1797 Gryphus, the condor...the largest of this genus: Encyc. Brit, s. Viltur. 1822 The Lammergeyer, the largest, after the American condor, of all the birds of prey, measuring sixteen feet from wing to wing. L Simond, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 138. 1826 why did not I say a Columbian cassowary, or a Peruvan penguin, or a Chilian condor, or a Guatemalan goose: Lord Beaconspield, Viv. Grey, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 120 (1881).

*condottiere, pl. condottieri, sb.: It.: a captain of mercenary soldiers (Lat. conducti, whence Late Lat. *conducta-

1850 The veteran Condottiere himself was no longer so scrupulous: THACKE-v, Pendennis, Vol. 1 ch. xxxv. p. 390 (1879). 1882 a celebrated Spanish RAY, Pendennis, Vol. I ch. xxxv. p. 390 (1879). 1882 a cele condottiere of the fifteenth century: Athenæum, Dec. 30, p. 892.

condottore: It. See conduttore.

condrin. See candareen.

*conductor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. conductor, ='a leader' (= Lat. conductor, 'a contractor', 'a lessee'), noun of agent to Lat. conductere, ='to guide', 'to conduct', or fr. Fr. conducteur, assimilated to Late Lat. conductor. The earlier Fr. conduitor, conduiteur, gave rise to Mid. Eng. conditour [C.], and to Caxton's conduytour (Chas. Grete, p. 209, Ed. 1881).

a leader, a guide.

1. a leader, a guide.

1550 But it is necessarye that every one of vs as well captayne as conductor and souldyer be always in feare to fall into any danger throughe his faulte: NICOLLS, Thucidides, fol. 49 [R.] 1579 the guides or Conductours of their armie: DIGGES, Stratiot, p. 101. 1599 the conductors of the camels and victuals: R. Hakkluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 113. 1612 I should have proved but a bad conductor, having no manner of acquaintance in that house: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Sas I., Vol. I p. 173 (1848). 1612 enery focke. gather to their conductor, which bringeth them home to their village and dwelling: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 10. 1640 an easie and safe conductour to that grand Truth of the divine Hypostates: H. More, Phil. Po., sig. B 3 vo (1647). 1641 with the aid of...our conductor, we visited divers churches: Evelin, Diary, Vol. I. p. 34 (1872). 1712 went directly of themselves to Errour, without expecting a Conductor: Speciator, No 460, Aug. 18, p. 658/1 (Morley) 1743—7 There had likewise been an attempt to blow up the artillery by one of the conductor performed his promise with great punctuality: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 37/1 (1882). 1717 ports in India and Africa, which their conductors [pilots] were accustomed to frequent: Robertson, America, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 33 (1824). (1824).

2. a leader of troops, a commander.

1527 gret captaines or conductours of an hoste: L. Andrew, Tr. Bruns-wick's Distill., Bk. II. ch. cclxxv. sig. I i vo/2 1562 one of the kinges cheife conductours of his men at armse: J. Shutte, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 35 vo. 1591 which oftentimes doth cause great losse and discommoditie to men of warre,

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small reputation to their conductour: Garrard, Art Warre, p 153 such skilfull warnours, such braue Conductors: R Barrer, Theor of Warres, Bk. I p. 2. 1600 the Consuls... were their chiefe conductours to the war: Holland, Ti. Livy, Bk. IX. p 323 1605 Who is conductor of his people? such skilfull warnours, such draue conductors.

Bk. I p. 2. 1600 the Consuls... were their chiefe conductors to the war: Holland, Ti. Livy, Bk. ix. p 323 1605 Who is conductor of his people? Shaks, K Lear, iv 7, 88. 1650 their leader and conductor: Howell, Tr. Graffic Hut Rev Napl., p 24. 1664 Danuel Barbaro is the Capital and chief Conductor, as may easily be discern'd from the pattern of the Contours onely belonging to the Voluta of the Capital: Evelyn, Tr. Frear's Parall Archit., Pt 1 p. 48.

a director, a manager.

1600 a fit man to be chiefe Conductour of this so hard an enterprise: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p 98 1603 the same god is their conductour and king: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor, p. 1318 1620 the conductor of the Plot: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. lviii. (1676) 1800 I recommend that a deputy-commissary or a conductor may be sent there: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p 427 (1858).

- 4. one who guides and regulates the time, and performance generally, of a chorus or an orchestra.
- 5. an official in general charge of a public conveyance, answering to the guard of the old stage-coach; hence, in the United States, also the chief official on a railway train. In this sense the term seems to have been borrowed in England fr. Fr. conducteur.

1815 A conductor is attached to each Diligence, whose duties, if they were properly laid down, would answer to those of our guards; but his chief business, according to his practice, is to sleep, closely shut up in the Cabriolet (which is a covered seat in front): J Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 32 (and Ed.).

6. techn. a body which transmits heat, sound, electricity, &c.; an instrument designed to direct a surgical knife.

1779 One particular addition I have made to the apparatus consists in what call an anti-conductor: it is exactly like the prime conductor: Phil. Trans., Vol. LXIX. p. 454

conduttore, sb.: It.: guide, leader, conductor.

1820 we had to contend with the almost frantic demands of our fellow-travellers to the condottore, that he would put eight horses to the vehicle: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 372.

cone, sô.: Eng. fr. Fr. cône, or Lat. cōnus, fr. Gk. κώνος:

1. a solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of its sides as axis; more generally (the solid previously defined being distinguished as a right cone), any solid the surface of which is generated by the motion of a line, one point in which is fixed.

1570 Make of Copper plates, or Tyn plates, a foursquare ypright Pyramis, or a Cone: perfectly fashioned in the holow, within: J Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig c ij 70 1603 the forme and figure of the shadow, which indeed is a Comus or Pyramis (resembling a sugar loafe) with the sharpe end forward: Holland, Tr Plut. Mor, p 1172 — But the cause is in the difference of the shadow, which toward the bottome or base is broader as are the Cones or Pyramides th. p. 1173. 1611 Cone, A Cone; a Geometrical bodie, or any figure, that is broad, and round below, and sharpens towards the top: Cotgr. 1640 [See basis I 3].

any object shaped like a geometrical cone (also, metaph.), esp. the fruit of the pine, fir, and cedar, &c., and a signal hoisted in meteorological warnings.

1598 it hath a Conus or sharpe points whereight it seemeth to divide the aire: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatus, Bk. 1. p 17. 1641 according to their hierarchies acuminating still higher and higher in a cone of prelaty: Milton, Ch. Gout, Bk. 1. ch. vi Wks, Vol. 1. p 106 (1866) 1667 Now had Night measured with her shadowy cone | Half way up hill this vast sublunar vault: — P. L., IV. 776. bef. 1682 The Cedar of Libanus is a coniferous Tree, bearing Cones or Cloggs: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, 1. p. 19 (1686).

confector (= \(\sigma \), sb.: Eng., as if fr. Lat. confector,='a preparer', 'a maker', noun of agent to conficere, = 'to make', 'make up': a confectioner, a maker of sweetmeats.

1611 Confiseur, A Confector, Preseruer, or Confet-maker: Cotgr.

confederator, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. confoederare, = 'to bring into a league': a confederate, a conspirator. The word ought to mean 'one who brings (others) into a league', but is a falsely formed substitute for confederate, "one who is united in a league".

1569 the king shall pay one hundred thousand Crownes, whereof the one halfe the Confederatours shall and maye employ when neede shall require: GRAFTON, Chron, Hen. VIII., an. 26, p. 1227. 1579 NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, рр. 291, 633 (1612).

*conference ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. conférence.

1. conversation, talk, esp. consultation, parley, an interview for purposes of discussion, a friendly meeting for the settlement of differences.

1527 I wold gladly have conference with you 2 or 3 dayes: Chron. of Calais, 115 (1846) 1546 hee being in the ende called by the king to conference: p. 115 (1846)

Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. II. p. 99 (1844) — He had secret conference with one Raphe Sha, a divyne of great reputation 2b, p 183. 1563
There is another conference of late betwix the reverend Bishop of Sarum, and D. Coole. J Pilkington, Confut, sig. E v vo. 1573—80 was now in his own studdi, and in privi conferens mutch more reasonable with me: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 51 (1884) 1575 I had conference with the French Ambassadours Sir F Walsingham, Frul, Camden Misc., Vol. VI p 24 (1871). 1588 so sensible | Seemeth their conference [talk of mocking wenches]: Shaks., L. L. L., v. 2, 260. bef 1590 Their conference will be a greater help to me | Than all my labours, plod I neer so fast: Marlowe, Faustus, p. 80/2 (Dyce). 1600 met in private conference with the Nobilitie: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. IV p. 170 1641 There hath bene a conference between ye 2 Houses: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. IV p. 61 (1872). 1659 Get a conference between them, and some experienced judicious Divine: R BANTER, Key for Catholicks, ch. xix. p. 184. 1666 mature advice and conference with learned persons: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III p. 91 (1872). 1667 not to let th' occasion pass | Giv'n him by this great conference, to know | Of things above his world. Milton, P. L., v. 454. 1768 in conference with a lady just arrived at the inn: Sterne, Sentiment. Yourn, Wks., p. 398 (1830).

2. comparison, a bringing together with a view to comparing.

bef 1568 The conference of these two places, conteining so excellent a peece of learning must needes bring great pleasure and proffit Ascham, Scholemaster, p 164 (1884).

*conférence, sb.: Fr.: a lecture, a conference.

1888 The Broca confirence was delivered on December 14th by M. Mathias Duval, who took for his subject 'Aphasia since Broca': Athenæum, May 26, p 666/2.

conférencier, sb.: Fr.: a lecturer.

1884 aid was sent .. to continue, for a time, the support of the conférenciers, Messrs. Réveillaud and Hirsch: Christian Wld. (New York), June, p 167.

*conferva, pl. confervae, sb.: Lat.: name of a genus of simple green algae consisting of cellules arranged in threads either simple or branching into network. Modern botanists exclude branching algae. See alga.

[1601 fresh water Spunge called in Latin Conferva: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N H, Bk. 27, ch 8, Vol. 11. p. 280] 1753 CHAMBERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1796 The sides and bottom of the channel have no sediment; but a green Conferva grows in it Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi p 22 (1814). 1845 this cannot happen from any thing like voluntary action with the ovules, or the confervae, nor is it probable among the infusoria: C. Darwin, Journ.

confessor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. confessor, noun of agent to Lat. confiteri, = 'to confess'.

I. Eccles. one who has confessed himself a Christian, and suffered for the faith; one whose life is a good confession of Christianity.

bef. 1492 saynt domynik doctor of deuynyte and confessour: CAXTON, St Katherm, sig a j ro/1. 1497 apostoles & martyrs confessours & virgyns: ALKOK, Mons Perf., sig. c iii ro/2. 1641 the commendatory subscriptions of confessors and martyrs: MILTON, Reform. in Eng., Bk. I. Wks, Vol. I. p. 8 (1806). bef. 1733 he became a Confessor of the Protestant Religion and the true Interest of his Country: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 10, p. 35 (1740).

Eccles, one who hears confessions, a priest who acts as spiritual director.

abt. 1884 & thus the lord or the lady hireth costly a fals indas to his confessour: Of Prelates, ch v in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. W.ks. of Wyclif, p. 65 (1880) abt. 1886 Where as woned a man of greet honour! To whom that he was alwey confessour. CHAUCER, C. T., Summoner's Tale, 7746. 1482 hys brother that was hys confessor: Revel Monk of Evesham, p. 33 (1869). 1528 With all diligence they laboure/To obtayne noble mens favoure/And to be ladys confessours: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 83 (1871). 1548 as priny and secret as any Confessour: T. Vicary, Engl. Treas., p. 4 (1626).

3. one who makes a confession in any other sense than those specified above.

1702 Her confession agreed exactly (which was afterwards verify'd in the other confessors) with the accusations of the afflicted: C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7. [C.]

*confetti, sb. pl.: It.: comfits.

1860 In the centre of their carriage stands a huge basket of confetti: Once a Week, Mar. 24, p. 284. 1883 Confetti, though flung in jest, can sting pretty smartly too: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 345.

*confidant, confident (Cotgr.), sb. masc.: Fr.

I. a person to whom secrets are entrusted, an intimate and trusted friend. Partly Anglicised $\angle = \angle$, -ant Eng.

and trusted friend. Partify Anglicised \(\sum_2 \), "and trusted friend. Partify Anglicised \(\sum_2 \), "and grew to be a great Confident: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 52. 1721 the coachman knew whither to go, which was to a certain place, called Mile-end, where lived a confidant of his: Defoe, Moll Flanders, p. 18 (1877). 1748 favoured with a visit from my kind and punctual confidant: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. lvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 404 (1877). 1815 the favourite and intimate of a man who had so many intimates and confidants: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 284 (1833). 1818 is the son a well-chosen confidant of his father's misdeeds: LADV MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 304 (1819). 1878 He said things which might have exposed him to be kicked if his confidant had been a man of independent spirit: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. II. ch. xii. p. 93.

2. a small curl near the ear.

1694 A Confidant, is a small Curl next the Ear. N H, Ladies Dict.,

*confidante, sb. fem.: Fr.: a confidential female friend.

*confidante, sb. fcm.: Fr.: a confidential female friend.

1696 That the way to do that, is to engage her m an Intrgue of her own making yourself her Confidante Vanerich, Retapse, ni Wks., Vol. I. p. 54 (1776).

1777 If I were writing to my confidante, I should tell you all the fine things that were said: In W. Roberts' Mem Hannah More, Vol. I. p. 78 (1835)

1788 Mrs Howard had been the confidante of the Prince's passion. Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. can. (1857)

1806 for I have so long been in the practice of making her the confidante of my distresses: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 274 (5th Ed.)

1813 the triumphant Zara rang for the base confidante of her late distresses. M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. II p. 162 (1833).

1816 The genial confidante, and general spy. Byrkon, IVks., Vol. x. p. 189 (1832).

1826 there are moments when we are irresistibly impelled to seek a confidante: Lord Bergonstell, Viv. Grey, Bk. Vil. ch. v. p. 403 (1881).

1850 Miss Rouncy the confidante: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. ix p. 95 (1879).

1883 Aunt Betsy. is always my confidante in all delicate matters: M. E Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 13. configante (1.4 - 4 - 4 - 5). sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent

configurator $(- \angle - \angle -)$, sh.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. configurare, = 'to fashion accordingly': Astrol.: one of the planets in a house of a horoscope.

1598 The fift named the house of Children, hath his signification of them, of loue, of Embassadors & messengers, and of gyfts, 10yes, playing, banquets, apparell, configurators Ω φ, 10y of φ: F. WITHER, Tr. Dariot's Astrolog., sig Li ro. 1652 J. Gaulle, Mag-astro-mancer, p 306.

confine (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. confiner, = 'to border', 'to shut up'.

I. intr. to aboard upon, to have a common boundary (with prepp. on or with).

1523 It is thought right necessary that the Archiduke Don Ferdinando shulde kepe his residence this somer either in his Duchie of Wiertenberg, or in his Countie of Ferrate, whiche dothe confyne in some partes with the Swices: WOLSEY, in State Papers, Vol. vi p 119. 1667 What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds | Confine with Heav'n: Milton, P. L., II. 977.

trans. to keep within bounds, enclose, imprison, limit.

1594 Silence, wearily confinde in tedious dying: Constable, Sonnets, 7th Decad., No 6 (1818). 1641 those eternal effluences of sanctity and love in the glorified saints should by this means be confined and cloyed with repetition of that which is prescribed: Milton, Ch. Gowt, Bk. 1. ch. i Wks, Vol. 1. p. 82 (1866). 1668 you would have me to confine myself to that little world that goes under the name of Sayes Court: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. 111. p. 203 (1872). 1671. As if they would confine th' Interminable: Milton, Sams. Agon., 307. 1691 then I threatened to suspend all those Poets from Stew'd Prunes, Wine, Fire and Tobacco: nay, to confine them durante vita, to Temperance: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &r., p. 14. 1693 our fore-Fashers not to one She confind: The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig., ix. p. 12.

3. pass. (with no active use to correspond) to be conterminous, to be unable to leave one's bed or one's room or the house, esp. of women, to be in childbed.

1626 On the South it is confined with Pamphilia: Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 321. [C] 1637 a hurt which...confined me to my study: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 12 (1872)

confine (12, or in poetry 22), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. confine, confin, fr. Lat. confine, = 'border', 'boundary', 'neighbourhood'. The form confynyes quoted fr. Maundevile in C. is fr. Lat. confīnium.

1. a boundary, a border.

1549 limittyng the Duchie of Beneuento to be as a confyne or bounde betwene them both: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 20 v. 1573 th' easte confynes of Sussex: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. Iv. No. ccccv. p. 11 (1846). 1579 the confines that separate ASIA from EUROPE: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 402 (1612). 1644 one of the utmost confines of the Etrurian State: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. 1. p. 104 (1872). bef. 1733 this Writer does not involve all Particulars alike within the Confines of this stately Character: R. NORTH, Examen, p iv. (1740).

2. a frontier, a frontier district (generally in pl.).

1546 Afterwarde with armie well arrayed he proceeded to spoyle the confynes of his enemy: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. II. p. 61 (1844) 1600 Histocrates began at first to make rodes by stealth-into the confines bordering upon the Romane Province: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. xxIV. p. 529. 1645 a fort...defending the confines of the Great Duke's territories: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 198 (1872). 1667 and now in little space | The confines met of Empyrean Heav'n | And of this World: MILTON, P. L., X., 231, p. 378 (1705). 1776 a temple and statue of Minerva near the confines of Epidauria and Argolis: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 223.

a district, a region.

1607 Cæsar's spirit...Shall in these confines with a monarch's voice | Cry 'Havoc,' and let slip the dogs of war: SHAKS., Jul. Caes., iii. 1, 272.

one who lives near, a neighbour.

1546 Som other impute it as a remedee for the malice and hatred of there confines and neighbours: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 187 (1846). 1555 exchangynge golde for housholde stuffe with theyr confines: R. Eden, Decades, fol. 89.

5. (properly a distinct word, fr. Eng. vb. confine) a place of confinement.

1604 a prison.in which there are many confines, wards and dungeons: Shaks, Ham, ii. 2, 252.

confirmator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. confirmātor, noun of agent to confirmāte, = 'to confirm': one who or that which confirms, makes certain, or ratifies.

1485 the holy ghoost, confirmatour and Illumynatour of al good werkes: Caxton, Chas Grete, p. 15 (1881) 1646 There wants herein the definitive confirmator, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man; Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep. [J.]

confiscator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. confiscare, = 'to store up in a chest' (fiscus), 'to confiscate': one who confiscates, one who seizes private or corporate property for the use of the state; hence, loosely, a plunderer, an appropriator of what does not belong to him.

1790 I see the confiscators begin with bishops and chapters, and monasteries: BURKE, Rev. in France. [T.]

confiseur, sb.: Fr.: confectioner, maker of comfits.

1841 an Italian confiseur: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 11. p. 10. 1886 certain bon-bon boxes for which the confiseur had taken "French leave" to copy portions of a picture: Athenæum, Dec. 18, p. 833/2.

Confitebor, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of Lat. confiteri,='to confess': name of the ninth Psalm, of which the Latin version begins with this word. It is a psalm of joy and triumphant thanksgiving.

1550 now we may synge Cantate, | And crowe Confitebor with a joyfull Jubilate: Br. Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 65 (1838)

confiteor, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. confiteri,='to confess': name of the form of confession used in the Roman Catholic Church, which begins with this word; hence, metaph. a confession generally.

abt. 1375 many saien confiteor: Lay-Polks Mass-Book (Brit Mus Royal MS 17 B XVII.), 63, Simmons' Text B. p. 8 (1879) 14:30—40 To schryue pe in general pou schalle lere | Dy Confiteor and misereatur in fere Boke of Curtasye, II. 154, in Babees Bk, p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868) 1482 And whan y had seyd my confiteor as the vse ys he gaue me disciplynys vi tymes: Revel Monk of Evesham, p. 33 (1869) 1531 they said confiteor, and knowledged themselves to be sinners: Tyndalb, Expos, p. 220 (1849). 1534 as sone as the preyste began confiteor, she ffyl in a traunce Suppress of Monast., p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1559 Ye say the confiteor, and make your confession: BECON. Wes., p. 263 (Parker Soc., 1844) 1886 The failure was complete, and amongst the records is found a confiteor of Colbert which evidently caused intense chagrin in the Louvre and at Fontainebleau: Athenaum, Sept. 11, p. 333/3.

conformity (= "= =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. conformité.

I. correspondence in form, likeness in externals; agreement, harmony; conduct in accordance with the requirements of the state or of society, esp. with reference to England, observance of the forms, ceremonies, and doctrines of the Established Church.

the Established Church.

1494 senge they might not enduce the kynge to noone conformytie or agreement, to resume his lawfull wyfe: Fabyan, ch. 243. [R.]

1531 the necessary derection and preservation of them in conformitie of lyuinge. Elvot, Governour, Bk. III ch. iii. Vol. II. p. 209 (1880).

11533 I suppose all thyngs will prove the better to suche conformyte as must followe for the same: R. Fuller, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol II No. ccv. p. 236 (1846).

1573—80 And yet, berlady, thy brothers conformitye | Howsoever its temperid with thy mothers deformitye, | Makes well enowghe, me thinkes, for my uniformity. Gab. Harrey, Lett. Bk., p. 179 (1884).

bef. 1603 In this is true nobilitie, to wit the conformitie vinto vertuous manners: North, (Lives of Epamin, &c. added to) Plut., p. 1205 (1612).

1641 evaporating and exhaling the internal worship into empty conformites, and gay shows: MILTON, Ch. Goot., Bk. I. ch ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 92 (1806).

1665 knowing nothing would better please them than his conformity to Religion: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 262 (1677).

1703

The Bill against occasional Conformity was lost by one vote: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. II. p. 383 (1872).

submission, obedience.

1546 After this Edwarde reduced to conformitee the waveringe Wallshemenn: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 224 (1846). 1569 The Messenger found him so towarde, and of such conformitie, that he was content to swere in his presence, truely to take King Edwardes part agaynst all men: Grafton, Chron., Edw. IV., an. 9, p. 683. 1645 In Conformity to your commands .I have sent...this small Hymn: Howell, Lett., I. vi 73. [C.]

confortation $(\angle = \angle = \bot)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. confortation: strengthening.

1543 This plaistre...hath vertue to resolue the bloode with confortation of the place: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xcii vo/2. 1627 For corroboration and confortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold: Bacon, Nat. Hist. [J.]

*confrère, sb.: Fr.: a fellow-member of a brotherhood, a colleague, an associate.

bef. 1670 So he bewailed the disaster of his Confrere's Attachment: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1 204, p. 198 (1693). 1716 In Aubrey's Lives, II. 22 (1813).

[T. L. K Oliphant] 1833 authors maintain distinct opinions as to the priority of the German schools, from whence it is contended that the master-masons with their Confrères or operatives have emigrated into France and Italy J Dallaway. Disc. Archit. Eng., &rc., p. 405. 1863 His confrère, the modest but gifted Henri is a better cook E. K. Kane, ist Grinnell Exped., ch. xxxiv p. 309 1862 did you see, my good soul, when I spoke about his confrère, how glum Goodenough looked Tinckeray, Phulip, Vol I. ch. 1. p. 170 (1887) 1863 will you permit me to show you what your learned confrères have prescribed for her? C Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. I p. 83. *1877 the work of a late confrère of the author: Times, Dec. 10. [St]

*congé, sb.: Fr.: leave, leave to depart, dismissal; hence, in Eng. an act of courtesy on taking leave, an act of courtesy generally, a bow, &c. The Eng. congee (congie, congey, congy, congye) was in early use, and is scarcely obsolete yet, though the modern French word, which in 17 c. was only occasionally used, has now almost entirely superseded the Anglicised form.

1600 by the persuasion of one Sicinius, and without congé of the Consuls: HOLLAND, Tr Lvy, Bk II p 65 1626 he made a low congé, or courtesy, to all the rest of the University: In Court & Times of Chas I., Vol. I p 127 (1848) 1702 I immediately got my Congé and embark'd at Dunkirk' Van-BRUGH, False Friend, i. Wks, Vol. I. p. 321 (1776). 1764 I shall come to you as soon as ever I have my congé: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol IV. p 296 (1857) 1768 I was presented this morning to all the Royal Family for my congé: In J. H Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol II. p 280 (1882) 1816 without time to become his tutor, I thought it much better to give him his congé. Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III p 302 (1832) 1853 This welcome wind-visitor .is not perpetrating, I hope, an extra brilliancy before its congé. E. K Kane, 1st Grunell Exped, ch. xl. p. 365. 1864 Duruflée had his congé. G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol I ch. xi p 181

congé d'aller, phr.: Fr.: leave to depart.

1654—6 No sooner therefore had he got his congé d'aller at court but he hies to Jerusalem: J Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. 11 p. 76/2 (1868).

*congé d'élire, congé d'eslire, phr. : Fr. : leave to elect.

I. leave given by the civil power to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop or archbishop, or to any body corporate to elect an officer. Before the time of Henry VIII., the election of prelates was sometimes real, but now the civil power nominates the person to be elected.

nominates the person to be elected.

1538 your lordeshipp hath send downe the congee d'eslier and free election from the kinges majestie: Suppress of Monast, p. 249 (Camd. Soc, 1843). bef. 1547 he hadde grauntedde to the Munkes of St Albans iv or v. dayes past hys lycence and congeè d'eire to chose a newe Abbot: R. Pace, in Ellis Orig. Lett, 3rd Ser, Vol I. No cii p 277 (1846) 1616 Dr. Milbourne, Dean of Rochester, hath his congé d'eire to St. David's, in Wales: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. I. p. 360 (1842) 1632 It is said., that., all three [have] their congé d'esliere for their removals: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II p. 183 (1848). 1641 there is noe returne as yet made upon ye Conge d'eslires for any of ye other BPP. Evelyn, Corresp, Vol IV p. 129 (1872) 1644 you will think he had his Congesher his black Boa already, for converting me· Ld. Digbies Designe to betray Abingdon, p. 13 1662 his conge d'eslire was signed to elect him bishop of Gloucester: Fuller, Worthuss, Vol. I. p. 447 (1840) bef. 1670 The Bishopric of Lincolis was bestowed on him by the Royal Congè d'Eltre: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 173, p. 62 (1653). 1679 And my wench shall dispose of congé d'Eltre W. W. Wilkins Polit. Bal., Vol. I. p. 215 (1860) 1705 All the forms of the congé d'eltre, and my election, were carried on with despatch: BURNET, Hist Own Time, Vol. IV p. 14 (1822). 1808 the reverend electors had received a congé d'eltre from the royal candidate himself: Edin. Rev., Vol. 12, p. 566. 1815 The king cannot grant his conge d'eltre to any people out of his realm: J. Anams, Wes., Vol. x. p. 185 (1856). 1818 they acted with the freedom of a chapter, electing a bishop under a conge d'eltre to any people out of his realm: J. Anams, Wes., Vol. x. p. 185 (1856). 1818 they acted with the freedom of a chapter, electing a bishop under a conge d'eltre. Edin. Rev., Vol. 29, p. 340. 1888 in compliance with the congé d'eltre to and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury to elect an Archibishop of that see, a

2. metaph. any formal permission to elect or choose when the power of choice is withheld.

1636 How grossly is the country wronged and befooled chiefly in the choice of such as into whose hands they put their lives and lands at parliaments, by a kind of conge d'elire usually sent them by some of the gentry of the shires: S WARD, Wks., p. 118 (1862). 1712 When she has made her own Choice, for Form's sake she sends a Congé d'elire to her Friends: Spectator, No 475, Sept. 4, p. 680/2 (Morley).

congee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil kañshi, = 'boilings': water in which rice has been boiled, used as food for invalids and prisoners and for starching clothes; in combin. congee-house, the temporary lock-up of a regiment in India.

1673 a great smooth Stone on which they beat their Cloaths till clean; and if for Family use, starch them with Congee: FRYER, E. India, 200 [1698]. [Yule] 1835 All men confined for drunkenness, should, if possible, be confined by them selves in the Congee-House, till sober: In Mawson's Napuer, nor note. [16]

*congener $(\angle = =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. adj. congener, = 'of the same race or kind'.

- 1. adj.: of the same genus, nearly allied. Rare.
- 2. sb.: that which belongs to the same genus (as another

or others), that which is nearly allied, a fellow-member of a genus

bef. 1771 The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a congener. Miller. [T] 1845 It runs (in contradistinction to hopping), but not quite so quickly as some of its congeners. C Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch in p. 56 1872 the pine-apple is altogether innocent of the rich flavour of its hothouse congener. Euw Braudon, Life in India, ch i p 29 1880 demanding whether she could not have opposed coachman and footman to their congeners. Miss Yonge, Pillars of the House, Vol II ch. xxix. p. 139.

*conger (\(\perceq \)), congre, cunger, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. conger, fr. Gk. γόγγρος: a conger-eel, a large species of sea eel.

fr. Cyk. γογγρος: a conger-eel, a large species of sea eel.

bef 1447 Salt samoun / Congur, grone fische / bope lynge & myllewelle: J RUSSELL, 555, in Babees Bk, p. 154 (Furnivall, 1868) abt 1460 The Conger is a se fisshe facioned like an ele/ but they be moche greter in quantyte: Babees Bk, p. 233.

1567 the Lamprey, and Conger. J Mapler, Greene For, fol 108 20.

1597 Hang yourself, you muddy conger, hang yourself! Shake, II Hen. IV, ii 4, 58.

1603 The Poet Antagoras being in his campe upon a time, was seething of a conger, and himselfe with his owne hand stirred the kettle or pan wherein it boiled: — Tr Plint Mor., p. 415

1611 Congre, A Congar, or Cungar (fish): Cotge

*congeries, sb.: Lat.: a collection, a mass, an aggregation.

1672 a great Lump or mass made up of a Numerous Congeries of soft Christals: R. Boyle, Virtues of Genis, p. 16 1678 there was from Eternity an Infinite Congeries of Similar and Qualified Atoms, Self-existent, without either Order or Motion Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk I. ch. iv p. 380 1783 It is a large moor, foimed by a congeries of leaves, twigs, &c. E. R. Lovell, in Archael Tynl, Vol. VII. p. 111 1886 Mr Swinburne answers certain remarks of our own upon this grand congeries of poems: Atlanaum, Mar 13, 1251

congius, sb.: Lat.: an Ancient Roman measure of capacity, containing about an old English wine gallon, or nearly six pints English; in pharmaceutics, congius or cong = a gallon; hence, congiarium, a congiary, a largess distributed amongst the soldiers or people of Ancient Rome.

1600 a Congius of oyle: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk xxv. p. 546 1601 it [Amphora] contained eight Congios, which are much about eight wine gallons, or rather between seven and eight: — Tr. Plin. N. H., Vol II. sig. A iii ? 1603 & to fill every man his Congious or gallon of wine: — Tr. Plut Mor, p. 678.

congo: Port. See canga.

congou (\(\psi \), sb.: Eng. fr. Chin. kung-f\(\psi \) (Amoy kong-h\(\psi \)), ='labor': a name applied to various kinds of black tea not of first-rate quality, which constitute nearly 70 per cent. of the total quantity of black tea imported into Great Britain from China.

1777 china, shawls, congou tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers: Sheridan, Sch for Scand, v. 1
1797 Congo, a term applied to tea of the second quality: Encyc Brit

congratulator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. congrātulāri, = 'to congratulate': one who congratu-

bef. 1660 Nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the government, than such a congratulator \cdot Milton, Lett. of State [T.]

congree (= ""), vb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. congreer, = 'to gather together': to agree.

1599 government, though high and low and lower, | Put into parts, doth keep one consent, | Congreeing in a full and natural close, | Like music: Shaks., in one consent, | (Hen. V, i. 2, 182

conicopoly, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil kanakka-pillai, ='account-person': a native clerk (Madras Presidency).

1793 the conicopoly, to keep the accounts of the village: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p 549 (1796) 1800 I have some suspicion of dubash tricks, such as fictitious owners and maistries in camp, the real owners being conicopolies in the office at Seringapatam: Wellington, Disp., Vol I. p. 149 (1844).

*conifer, adj.: Lat.: bearing fruit of a conical form; in Bot. used as sb., a cone-bearing plant, one of the Coniferae.

conjector $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. conjector, noun of agent to conjicere, conicere, = 'to guess': one who guesses or conjectures.

1642 he pretends to be a great conjector at other men by their writings: MILTON, Apol. Smect., Wks., Vol. 1 p. 213 (1806). bef. 1745 For so conjectors would obtrude, | And from thy painted skin conclude: Swift. [J.]

conjurator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. conjūrātor, noun of agent to Lat. conjūrāre, = 'to conspire': one bound to others by oath, a conspirator, a confederate, a complotter.

1550 For it was not very easye to vaderstand, who were the coniurators and complices or partakers in that same sect: NICOLLS, Thucidides, fol 212. [R.] 1569 abated the courages, and hartes of the coniurators: GRAPTON, Chron., Hen. VII., an. 9, p. 902.

connary. See canary.

connât, connaut: Anglo-Ind. See canaut.

connexion (= \(\frac{1}{2} \), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. connexion. Often spelt connection by false analogy.

a binding together, a being bound together, union, relationship by marriage or remote consanguinity, congruity, a linking together

a linking together

1531 which represented a pleasant connexion of fortitude and temperance:
ELYOT, Governour, Bl. 1 ch ax Vol 1. p 230 (1880) — it is a blessed and
stable connexion of sondrie willes: \$\overline{v}\$, Bk. 11. ch. M. Vol. 11. p. 129 1667
My heart, which by a secret harmony | Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion
sweet. Militon, \$P \int 1, x \; 359 bef. 1676 Contemplation of human nature
doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity:
HALE [ib.] bef. 1733 the Essential Part, this is the Design and Connection
[of an Incident]: R. NORTH, Examen, 1. in 105, p. 88 (1740). 1817 lady
de Brantefield's sentence, touching honour, happiness, and family connexion:

M EDGEWORIH, Harrington, ch. V. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 65 (1825).

- 2. one who is connected by marriage or remote consanguinity.
 - 3. an intimacy, a social relation, a political relation.

1763 his connections at court are confined to a commis, or clerk in the secretary's office. Smollett, France & Italy, ii Wks., Vol. v. p 258 (1817). 1768 the want of languages, connections, dependencies. Sterne, Sentiment. Fourn, Wks., p. 398 (1839).

3 a. the aggregate of persons with which one has social, commercial, or political relations.

a religious community.

4. an association of ideas or propositions, esp. in the phrases, in this connexion, in that connexion.

connive (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. conniver: to wink; (with prepp. at or on, or absol.) to pretend not to notice, to tolerate, to aid or encourage secretly, to acquiesce; (with prep. with) to deal laxly (Rare).

1611 Sure the gods do this year connive at us, and we may do any thing extempore Shaks, Wint Tale, iv 4, 692. 1630 Pray you connive on my weak tenderness. Massinger, Picture, iii. 2 [C. E. D.] 1643 divorces were not connived only, but with eye open allowed: Milton, Divorce, Wks., Vol. 1 p 336 (1806) 1651 a Neapolitan Prince connived at his bringing some horses into France: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p 285 (1872) bef. 1670 Nor were they ever intended to be connived with in the least syllable. J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, 1 178. [C. E. D.] 1671 He, be sure, | Will not connive, or linger, thus provoked Milton, Sams. Agon., 466 1689 let who will send | You 'gainst us, or connive at what ye do: T. Plunket, Plain Dealing, &c., p 50/2. bef 1715 This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to connive with either eye: Spectator []]

connocenti, conoscenti: It. See cognoscente.

*connoisseur (\(\psi = \psi', \cdot oi\) as -i- or -o-, -eur as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. connoisseur, old spelling of connaisseur: a proficient in any branch of learning, esp. a person of cultivated taste, a skilled critic of works of art.

taste, a skilled critic of works of art.

1722 Connoisseurs are not sufficiently Careful to Distinguish between the Times, and Kinds of Work of a Master Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 200.

1733 Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure! To get the name of connoisseur: Swift, Wks., p 604/s (1869).

1742 He became no ordinary connoisseur in the sciences. R North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II p. 177 (1826).

1742 He applied most of his leisure hours to music, in which he greatly improved himself; and became so perfect a connoisseur in that art, that he led the opinion of all the other footmen at an opera: Firedding, 70s. Andrews, I. iv. Wks., Vol. v p. 29 (1806).

1742 Those wise connoisseurs who pronounced it [a picture] a copy: Hor Walfold, Letters, Vol. I. p. 206 (1837).

1759 but as to the delicacy and relish of the meat, connoisseurs know no difference: Tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal, Pinketton, Vol. XVI. p. 624 (1814).

1766 the connoisseurs like Giardin better than Manzol: In J. H. Jesses Geo. Selvin & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 49 (1882)

1771 As I have no great confidence in the taste and judgment of coffee-house connoiseurs, and never received much pleasure from this branch of the art, those general praises made no impression at all on my curiosity: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 30/1 (1882).

1777 I long to see your china, merely because it comes from you, for I am no connoisseur in china: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxiv. Misc Wks., Vol. II. p. 194 (1777).

1792 Mr Fielding, who was the acknowledged connoisseur of the age: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV p. 187.

1803 Clarence Hervey was quite a connoisseur in female grace and beauty: M EDGEWORTH, Belinda, Vol. I. ch. i p. 2 (1832)

1816 the scrutinizing eye of the connoisseur: J Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 280.

1824 Lord Henry was a connoisseur in wrestiers: Ayesha, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 271.

1837 a third...was applauding both performers with the air of a profound connoisseur: Dickens, Pukwick, ch. xl p. 441.

1828 the was a conn

*conquistador, sb.: Sp.: a conqueror, one who participated in the conquest of the Spanish possessions in America and W. Indies.

1883 the tuber which more than three centuries ago a nameless conquistador brought to Europe among the loot of the New World: Standard, Sept. 14, p. 5/1.

consaorman: Pers. See consumah.

consecrator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. consecrator, noun of agent to Lat. consecrate,='to consecrate': one who consecrates, one who dedicates to sacred uses.

1632 having caused to be engraven upon the upper part of that plate the pictures of their majesties, as founders, and the lower side of the capuchins, as consecrators. In Court & Times of Chas. I, Vol II p 176 (1848). bef. 1670 yet I should bear false Witness, if I did not confess, that your Decency which I discein'd at that Holy Duty was very allowable in the Consecrator and Receivers: J HACKET, Abp. Williams, I 217, p. 211 (1693).

*consensus, sb.: Lat.: agreement, concurrence.

1633 The devil will suggest, and concupiscence will admit. There will be sensus, let there not be consensus: T. Adams, Com 2 Pet, Sherman Comm, p. 521/ (1865).

1643 Notwithstanding the universal consensus of the social phenomena, whereby nothing which takes place in any part of the operations of society is without its share of influence on every other part. J S Milli, System of Logic, Vol II. p. 484 (1856)

1882 Nothing can more decisively prove the incompetence of a mechanical consensus than the fact that millions of readers have failed to perceive the dissimilarity in style. Farrar, Early Days Chr, Vol. I. p. 291.

conserva, sb.: It. or Late Lat.: a conserve.

1543 conserua of roses and vyolettes: TRAHERON, Tr Vigo's Chirurg, fol. lxxvi rol. 1577 takyng of a little Conserua Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol. 14 vo. — Conserua of Violettes: vb, fol. 28 vo. 1584 make Conserua of Elecampane rootes in this maner: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p 73.

conservative $(= \angle = =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. conservatif, fem. -ive.

I. adj.: 1. keeping from change or decay.

1502 the very medycyne of all the sekenesses spyrytuell, conservatyf of strength & of helthe. A C, Ordinarye of Christen Men, Pt. II ch. vii. sig h in ro. 1543 the wounde muste be cured by thynges that drye, and conserve frome putrefaction, as is our poudre conservative of seames. Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cii ro/1.

- I. adj.: 2. (Political) more or less averse to change in the institutions of a country. A term which the present state of parties makes it almost impossible to define accurately without alluding to persons.
 - II. sb.: 1. an upholder, a preserver.

1664 The Holy Spirit is the great conservative of the new life; only keep the keeper, take care that the spirit of God do not depart from you: Jer. Taylor, On Confirm. [R.]

II. sh.: 2. (Political) a member of the political party which is more or less opposed to change in the institutions of a country, a Tory.

conservatoire, sb.: Fr.: a school where music and declamation are taught.

*conservator, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. conservator, noun of agent to conservare, = 'to keep', 'to preserve': one who has charge of anything, a custodian; esp. a member of a board which has charge of a river, or a portion thereof.

has charge of a river, or a portion thereof.

bef. 1492 kyage Salamon auctor and conservatour or keper of peas Caxton, St. Katherm, sig. dv vo/2. 1540 certayne persons, whyche were named Conservatours of the weale publyke: Elvot, Im. Governance, fol. 34 vo 1569 should depute and appoynt the Duke and the Erle, to be governors and conservators, of the publique welth: Grafton, Chrom. Edw IV, an 9, p 685. 1620 Protectors, Defendors, Conservators, and Nurses of holy Church: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. lxxxvi. (1576). bef 1627 he was warned by the Conservatour of Health: Bacon, New Atlantis, p. 4. 1644 Then followed...the conservators of the city, in robes of crimson damask: Evelvn, Duary, Vol. 1, p. 136 (1872). 1691 The Lord Mayor as .. Conservator of the River of Thannes: T. Hale, Acct, &-c, p. xcv. 1780 the conservators of the Church of England assembled in St. George's Fields to encounter the dragon, the old serpent, and marched in lines of six and six Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 380 (1858). bef. 1782 We next inquire, but softly and by stealth, luke conservators of the public health, | Of epidemic throats: Cowper, Convers, Poems, Vol. 1, p. 167 (1808).

conservatorio, sb.: It.: a place of education; esp. a school for music.

1776 had...in imitation of the Italian conservatorios, just founded a school for music in the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav, Ded, p in. 1787 A gentleman who had a natural daughter, put her into a Conservatorio at Venice, and left the country: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p 160 (1805).

conservatrix, sb.: Lat.: a female preserver or defender.
1611 Conservatrice, A Conservatrix; Preserveresse; Protectrix, Defenderesse: Corga.

consessor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *consessor*, noun of agent to *considere*, = 'to sit with': an assessor (Bailey).

considerator, sb.: Late Lat.: one who considers, a sceptic.

1658 Without this accomplishment the naturall expectation and desire of such a state, were but a fallacy in nature, unsatisfied Considerators. SIR TH. BROWN, Hydriotaph., p. 67.

*consigliero, pl. consiglieri, sb.: It.: counsellor.

1615 the Gouernor of the Iland. whom they call the *Providore*, with two *Consighere*: Geo Sandys, *Trav.*, p 6 (1632).

consist (= 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. consister.

I. to stand still, to keep still, to stand.

1546 in that place wheare the hospitall dedicated to Sainct Thomas consistethe: Tr Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist, Vol 1 p 198 (1846) 1622 It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to consist and stay itself. Brerewood, On Languages. [].]

2. to stand together, to exist together (with another or others).

1658 Necessity and election cannot consist together in the same act: BRAM-HALL, Agst Hobbes [J]

3. to be based, to stand (with prep. on, or absol.).

1546 the other parte [of the city] consisting on a levil grounde: Tr. Polydore Vergu's Eng Hist, Vol 1 p. 259 (1846). — yeat (thanckes bee to Godd) the Englishe emperie consistethe on sewen pillers: ib., p. 280

3 a. to take one's stand, to insist (with prepp. on, upon).

1597 such large terms and so absolute | As our conditions shall consist upon: Shaks., II Hen IV, IV 1, 187.

1608 Welcome is peace, if he on peace consist. — Pericles, 1. 4, 83

4. to contain as elements, parts, or ingredients, to be made up (with prepp. of, or in).

1546 This fleece. wherin the chefe richis of the people consistethe: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol 1 p. 21 (1846). 1594 My foreward shall be drawn out all in length, | Consisting equally of horse and foot: Shaks., Rich. III., v. 3, 294 1640 In the middle. is a hill appearing to consist of sulphureous matter: Evelvy, Diarry, Vol 1. p. 160 (1872). 1641 It consists in a bold presumption of ordering the worship and service of God after man's own will. Milton, Ch. Govt., Bk. II ch. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 126 (1806).

4 a. to depend on, to be comprised in.

1546 in your right hands consisteth the saftie of the whole Englishe nation: Tr Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol 1. p. 303 (1846). 1557 My loue and lord, alas, in whom consistes my wealth: Tottel's Misc. p. 19 (1870). 1594 In her consists my happiness and thine: Shaks., Rich. III., iv. 4, 406. 1600 If their purgation did consist in words, They are as innocent as grace itself: — As V. L. It, 1, 3, 55

5. to hold together, to maintain one's constitution.

1611 And he is before all things, and by him all things consist: Bible, Coloss., i 17.

6. to be consistent, to be congruous.

bef. 1674 His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could consist with his conscience and honour: Clarendon. [J.] bef. 1744 Health consists with temperance alone: Pope. $[\imath\delta.]$

consolator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. consōlātor, noun of agent to consōlāri,='to console', 'cheer', 'comfort': a comforter, a consoler, a solacer.

bef. 1541 He almost commaunded his glorious apostles to preach it, and confirmed it with so many myracles, and did also geeue to the confirming and writing of it, the glorious consolatour of the Holy Ghost: BARNES, Wks., p. 293/2. [R.] 1611 Consolateur, A consolator, solacer, comforter: Cotgr.

consolatrix, sb. fem.: Lat.: a female consoler, a female comforter.

1863 Love, the consolatrix, met him again . Mrs. Oliphant, $Salem\ Chapel$, ch. xxvi. [Davies]

console, sb.: Fr.

1. Archit. an ornamental bracket or truss formerly called an ancon.

1664 These they also nam'd Telamones or Atlas's, the French Consoles where they usually set them to sustain the Architrave: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall Archit, &-c., p. 132.

1738 Console, in architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece; serving to support a corniche, bust, vase, beam, little vault, or the like: Chambers, Cycl.

2. a slab or table projecting from a wall, supported by a bracket; also called a *console-table*.

1341 a white marble console in this gallery: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 162.

1365 a dozen decanters on the console: OUIDA, Stratimore, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 95.

1385 the plentiful gilding of consol-tables and murror-frames was a good deal tarnished: L. MALET, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. II. ch. ii p. 42.

*consolidator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. consolidator, noun of agent to consolidate, = 'to make solid', 'to consolidate': one who consolidates.

consolide, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. consolider: to consolidate, to make sound, become sound. Rare.

1527 it [a broken bone] heleth and consolydeth agayne togyder: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill, Bk. II. ch. lxiv. sig E ii v^0/τ .

*consommé, sb.: Fr.: broth or soup, which, when cold, is a thick jelly.

1824 I must leave undescribed the gibier, The salmi, the consommé, the purée: Byron, Don Juan, xv. lsai 1841 urged the necessity of her abandoning café au lait, rich consommés, and high-seasoned entrées. Lady Blessington, later in France, Vol 1. p. 214

consortium, sb.: Lat.: action in concert, company, asso-

1829 If the consortum gives pleasure to the shades of these good people, we must acquiesce in it. Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 80 1883 Our firm conviction, I repeat, is that the consortum of France and England is necessary to ensure the results desired by us Daily Telegraph, Jan 16, p. 5. 1883 but the fact is, Grandesella is over in Paris trying to pacify the consortum there, who are getting most impatient about the conclusion of our arrangement L OLIPHANT, Alliora Paris trying to 92 (1881) Peto, ch xxiv p 298 (1884)

conspectus, sb.: Lat.: a synopsis, an abstract.

1885 The one is a brief conspectus, the other a succession of little treatises: Athenæum, Sept. 12, p. 333/1

*conspirator (= \(\sigma = \sigma), \(sb. \) Eng. fr. Lat. conspīrātor, noun of agent to conspirare, = 'to conspire', 'to plot': one who joins with others in a plot, a completter.

who Joins with others in a plot, a complotter.

1531 This reporte was made by one of the conspiratours, and therwith divers other thinges agreed 'Elvor, Governour, Bk II ch vii Vol II p 74(1280)
1535 suche conspiratours: Tr Littleton's Nat Brev., fol. 85 vo. 1549 as manie as coulde be founde of the other conspiratours, were put to execution W Thomas, Hist. Ital, fol. 155 vo. 1555 This punysshmente thus executed vppon the conspiratours R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. I. p 122 (1885). 1569 deuded the same among the conspirators, which were in number axy Grafton, Chron., Pt. II. p. 15. 1588 the proud'st conspirator that lives: Shakis., Tit And., iv. 4, 26. 1602 And so to folow any abettor, complottor, pretendor on conspirator: W. Watson, Quoditets of Relig & State, p 152 1603 the conspiratours ran to it, and let downe the lidde and cover thereof upon him, and partly with nailes and narrly with conspiratours ran to it, and let downe the lidde and cover thereof upon him, and partly with nailes, and partly with melted lead which they powed aloft, they made it sure enough. Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1292 1611 Ahithophel is among the conspirators with Absalom Bible, 2 Sam., vv. 31. 1632 the Conspirators (as they call them) were lawfully, and rightly apprehended: Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst Engl. at Anthopnia, p. 2. 1641 the Egyptian Typhon with his conspirators: Milton, Liberty of Printing, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 319 (1806). bef. 1658 the great Conspirators. J. Clevelland, Rustick Ramp., Wks., p. 494 (1687). 1670 the Clown whething his Sithe, and hearing the Conspirators of Cataline speaking of their Conspiracy R. Lassels, Voy Ital., Pt. 11. p. 108 (1698). bef. 1783 It was too blunt to say, the King was a Conspirator R. North, Examen, 1 iii 95, p. 189 (1740). 1820 The principal conspirators, together with many innocent persons, were subjected to extreme punishments: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sectly, Vol II. ch. 1 p. 22

consponsor, sb.: Lat.: a joint surety. See sponsor.

1631 The consponsors or witnesses were, Thomas Cranmar, Archbishop of Canterburie, the Dutchesse of Norfolk, and the Marchionesse of Dorset, both widows: T Heywood, Englands Elisabeth, p 13 (1641)

Constantia, a rich wine imported from the Cape of Good Hope, named after the farms of Constantia.

1818 We lads had begun our desert with a bottle | Of neat old Constantia: T. MOORE, Fudge Family, p. 79.

constitutor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to constituere, = 'to order', 'to establish', 'to arrange': one who orders, one who arranges.

1531 The chief constitutor and maker of a publyke weal: Elyot, Governour, fol. 162 $[L_*]$

constrictor, sb.: Mod. Lat.: that which squeezes, draws together.

- See boa constrictor.
- a term applied to various muscles, the function of which is to draw together or compress.

1727 the constructors of the Eye-lids, must be strengthen'd in the supercilious: POPE, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. 1. ch. x. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 144 (1757).

*constructor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. constructe,='to construct': one who builds, one who causes construction; better constructer.

1752 a constructor of dials: Johnson, Rambler, No. 103. [L.]

*consul (=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. consul, fr. consolos, = 'joint protector', cf. Zend hārō, 'protector', 'lord' (Giles).

I. one of the two annual chief magistrates of the republic of Ancient Rome. The title was given to the nominees of the emperor during the Empire. The quotations dated 1549 and 1594 make it seem likely that Shakspeare had seen W. Thomas' History of Italy.

1393 Of Julius and Cicero, | Which consul was of Rome: Gower, Conf. Am., Bk. vii. Vol. III. p. 138 (1857). 1509 Poule that was consull of the Impyre romayne: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 302 (1874). 1631 he was vainquyshed and taken prysoner by Paulus Emilius, one of the consules of Rome: Elvot, Governour, Bk. II. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 44 (1880). 1541 Whan was there a better consul than Tully, or a better senator than Cato called Uticencis? — Im. Governaunce, sig. b i r². 1549 he and all his were exited out of Rome, and the astate chaunged from kynges to Consules: W. Thomas,

Hist Ital, fol 10 ro 1562 the Romane consultes and legates. J Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), sig. '11 ro. 1594 the Tarquins were all exiled, and the state government changed from kings to consuls: Shaks., Lucrece, Arg., 26. 1781 the joytul multitude repeated their acclamations of Consul and Augustus Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. vi. p. 331 (1813)

2. a magistrate of the state of Rome in the middle ages, a chief man, a magistrate, a senator.

abt 1400 kyngis, and consuls of erthe Wycliffite Bible, Job, iii. 13. 1549
Adrian the .iii. an englishman borne, constreigned the Consulles and Senatours
of Rome to depose they m selfes: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 54 %. 1590
We will reign as consuls of the earth M. RLOWE, I Tambarl., i 2 (1592), p 12/1
(1852) 1604 many of the consuls Are at the duke's already: Shaks., Oth.,
i 2, 43. 1682 one day might be Consuls too. T. D., Butler's Ghost, Canto II. (1858) i 2, 43. p. 122

a person appointed by a state to look after its commercial interests in a foreign country or a foreign town, and who, in places where there is no embassy or legation, is appealed to for help and advice by members of the state which he represents. See exequatur:

which he represents. See **exequatur**:

1562 he made proclamation that no forien nation moughte after a certaine day haue within anye of his dominions ether ambassadour or Consul: J. Shute, Two Comm (Tr.), fol 47 %.

1615 I was friendly entertained of the English Consul: Geo. Sandys, Trax., p. 12 (1632).

1644 The town. has three consuls Eveling, Diary, Vol. 11 p. 36 (1872).

1682 He was then Consul of the English nation 16., Vol. 11 p. 178

1681 The two North, Examen, III vi. 56, p. 464 (1740).

1741 He wanted Bisket and a Pilot, which if the Consul had not procured, the Cadi or Waivod would for Money: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. 11 p. 267

*1876 The United States Consul: Times, May 15 [St.]

consult (= 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. consulter.

I. intr.: 1. to take counsel together, to join in deliberation (absol., and with prepp. with, of, about, and infinitive or subordinate clause).

1527 beinge at libertye to consulte and determyne what shalbe done for ordering of the churche *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (1846). 1531 shuld reason and consulte in whiche places hit were best to resiste or intade their ennemies: ELYOT, *Covernour, Bk. 1. ch. xi. Vol. 1. p. 78 (1880). 1546 he consulted with Gregorius as towchinge the promulgation of lawse: Tr. *Polydore Vergel's Eng Hist., Vol. 1. p. 130 (1846). — the good prelates consulted as menn ignorant what was best to bee done: tb., p. 146. 1588 Then sit we down, and let us all consult: Shaks., Tit Ana., iv. 2, 132. 1591 In th' afternoone my lord wente to the marshall's quarter and consulted: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 33 (1847). 1644 Here we consulted of our journey to Cannes by land 'Evelvyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 86 (1872). 1666 To London, to consult about ordering the natural rarities: tb., Vol. 11, p. 3 1667 reassembling our afflicted powers, [Consult how we may henceforth most offend | Our enemy: Milton, P. L., 1. 137.

- I. 2. to have care, to have regard (with prep. for).
- to plot, contrive (absol., with prepp. against, for, and infinitive or subordinate clause).

1598 then join they all together, I Like many clouds consulting for foul weather: SHAKS, Ven and Ad., 972. 1598 Let's consult together against this greasy kinght: — Merry Wives, ii. 1, 111. 1611 They only consult to cast him down from his excellency: Bible, Ps., Iv., 4. — And consulted that they might take Jesus by subtilty, and kill him: — Mat., xxvi. 10.

II. trans.: 1. to deliberate upon. Rare.

bef. 1674 Many things were there consulted for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved: CLARENDON [J.]

II. 2. to seek counsel from, to ask advice from, esp. from a professional adviser, and also from any writing or significant phenomena.

1546 the damosell.. whom as an oracle he consulted in all his affaires: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol. II. p. 30 (1844). 1656—7 you must by all means consult that admirable little treatise: Everyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 89 (1872). 1661 giving me order to consult Sir William Compton: — Diary, (1872).] Vol. 1. p. 375.

II. 3. to have care for, to have regard for (less correct than I. 2), as in phrases to consult your own convenience, to consult your health.

1663 reasons so convincing why you should rather consult your health: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 141 (1872). bef. 1719 The senate owes its gratitude to Cato, | Who with so great a soul consults its safety: Addison. [J]

II. 4. to plot, plan, contrive, bring about.

1611 remember now what Balak king of Moab consulted: Bible, Mic., vi. 5. Thou hast consulted shame to thy house by cutting off many people: — Hab.,

consulta, sb.: It.: consultation.

bef. 1670 I troubled his Highness with a long Relation of the Consulto we had about his Majesties taking the Oaths: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 152, p. 144 (1693)

consultor (= \(\perp \) = \(\), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. consultor,='one who gives counsel', 'one who asks counsel', 'one who consults', noun of agent to consulere, = 'to consult': one who joins in a deliberation, a counsellor, also one who seeks advice (esp. professional or authoritative).

1611 Consulteur, A consultor; a counsellor. Colgr 1620 Judges, and other Consultors. Brent, Tr Source's Hist Counc. Trent (Hist Inqu.), p. 856 (1676). 1652 leaves the Consultor in a wood or mist. J. Gaule, Magastromancer, p. 142. 1842 a soothsayer explained from the intestines. whether Trophonius would be pleased to admit the consultor [to his oracle]. Smith, Duct. Gk. & Rom Antiq., p. 673/1, s.v. Oraculum.

consumah, sb.: Anglo-Ind fr. Pers. khansāmān,='a house-steward': the chief table-servant and provider in a Bengal Anglo-Indian household.

1621 I met with Cantillo your Consaorman here lately, and could he be sure of entertainment, he would return to serve you again, and I believe for lesse salary: Howell, Lett., 1. xxvii, p. 53 (1645).

1776 Nundocomar was asleep I put the arzee under the care of the Consumma, directing him to give it either to Rada Churn or Rajah Nundocomar in the morning: Trial of Joseph Fowke, 6/1
1788 After some deliberation I asked the Khansaman, what quantity was remaining it he deliberation to the server for sole of the deliberation of the latest brought from I ran to come for sole of the The Alexander Associated Hardward Franchis and the Alexander Hardward Hard

consummator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. consummator, noun of agent to Lat. consummare,='to fulfil', 'to accomplish thoroughly': one who accomplishes thoroughly.

1582 Looking on the author of faith, and the consummator Jesus: Rheims Test, Heb, xii 2. [C E.D] 1883 the Messiah, the destroyer of sin, the consummator of the Davidic royalty Schaff-Herzog, Encyc Relig Kuowi. Vol. 11 p. 1481.

consummātum est, phr.: Lat.: it is finished.

bef. 1590 Faust. Consummatum est; this bill is ended | And Faustus hath bequeath'd his soul to Lucifer Marlowe, Faustus, p. 86/2 (Dyce). 1618 he must mount his chariot of death, the cross, and then bear it till the appeased God give way to a consummatum est;—"It is finished!" T Adams, Wks, Vol II p. 420 (1867). 1633 the Son of God when he undertook the work of our redemption, never gave it over till he came to his Consummatum est: — Com. 2 Pet, Sherman Comm., p. 884/2 (1865)

*contadina, pl. contadine, sb. . It.: a country-woman, a female peasant.

1787 the same pin the Contadina's now wear, supports her tresses behind, and the fore part is composed of a false toupee P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 165 (1805). 1854 a Contadina and a Trasteverino dancing at the door of a Locanda to the music of a Pifferaro Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p 247 (1870)

*contadino, pl. contadini, sb.: It.: countryman, peasant.

Total Travelling in Italy, ask your contadino, that is, the next country fellow you meet, some question: HARRINGTON, Oceaua, p. 110 [Jodrell] 1787 The Contadini (countrymen), who assemble in great numbers, consider the prompt execution of this fire-work as a certain sign of a good harvest: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 128 (1805) 1854 preferring to depict their quack brigands, Contadini, Pifferari, and the like, because Thompson painted them before Jones, and Jones before Thompson: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxv p. 403 (1879) 1886 He was of the true contadino type: Blackwood's Mag., July, p. 74/1

contador, sb.: Sp.: auditor, commissary, controller of finance.

1598 to see that the same be perused and registered in both the offices of the two Contadors of the armie, and signed with their names and rubrikes. Estate of Engl Fugitives, p. 36.

1803 The Contador and Interventor are officers subordinate to the Intendant: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. 1 p 353 (1834).

contagion (= "=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. contagion.

1. transmission of disease by contact.

bef. 1633 This is a very true saying and maketh well agaynst his owne purpose, for in deede this contagnon began to spring euen in St. Paule's tyme. FRITH, Wks., p 115. [R] 1643 This disease commeth by the way of contagion: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirrurg., fol clxiv rol 1546 but the towne. by contagion of corrupt ayre. beganne to be sore infected with pestilence: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist, Vol. 11. p. 49 (1844). 1667 Down fell both spear and shield. And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form | Catch'd by contagion: Milton, P L., x 544. 1810 O'er all her frame with quick contagion spread: Southey, Kehama, 202

metaph. transmission of evil by contact or contiguity.

1537 I believe that ... all true penitent sinners .shall then be delivered from all contagion of sin. and shall have everlasting life: Instit. of Xtuan Man, p. 60 (1825). 1598 corrupts the iudgement, and from thence, | Sends like contagion to the memone: B. Jonson, Ev Man in his Hum, in. 3, Wks., p. 23 (1616). 1598 there was no part free from the contagion, but all conspired in one to cast of theyr subjection to the crowne of England: Spens, State Irel., Wks., p. 617/17 (1828).

3. a contagious disease, pestilence, poisonous influence, poison.

bef. 1547 the contagion of the Plage whiche hath heretofore not a litell infected this towne: Gregory Cromwell, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III.

No. cccxxxiv. p. 200 (1846).

1563 If that the Pacient haue not a bodye replete wyth enyll iuse, or haue tasted of that contagion, whiche. is called morbus Gallicus: T. Gale, Treat. Gonneshot, fol. 9 vo.

1590 the charme and veneme which they dronck, | Their blood with secret filth infected hath, | Being diffused through the senceless tronck, | That through the great contagion durful deadly stonck: Spens., F. Q., II. ii. 4. bef. 1603 the contagion was so

horrible: NORTH, (Lives of Epamin, &c., added to) Plut, p. 1151 (1612).

1604 churchyards yawn and hell itself breathes out | Contagion to this world: SHAKS, Hant, 1in, 2, 408 — I'll touch my point | With this contagion, that, if I gall him slightly, | It may be death: ib., iv, 7, 148. 1620 who died in the Contagion of the year 1576: BRENT, Tr Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, p. v (1676).

1605 the malignity of this sad contagion EVELYN, Corresp., Vol III. p. 167 (1822)

*contagium, sb.: Lat.: contagious influence causing disease or evil, contagion.

1883 LORD GRANVILLE, In Pall Mall Gaz , Aug. 8.

conte, sb.: It.: earl, count.

1549 if a Conte, (whiche is as much to saie as an Erle) haue xx. sonnes, every one of them is called Conte W. Thomas, Hist Ital., fol. 3 vo

conte de terra: Sp. See cuente de terra.

conte folle, phr.: Fr.: silly tale.

1787 they must now exercise their wit in making synonymes, and contes folles: In W Roberts' Mem Hannah More, Vol. 1 p. 258 (1835).

conte intime, phr.: Fr.. story of intimate life, a story comprising minute delineation of character.

1889 'For Auld Lang Syne' is a conte mtime, full of delicate shades and dreamy memories Athenæum, Dec 7, p 778/3.

contemn (= 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. contemner: to despise. think lightly of, hold cheap.

think lightly of, hold cheap.

1509 Nat thynkynge hym contemned for his mad condicion: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol II p 29 (1874) 1531 shall contemne the folly and dotage expressed by poetes lascituous: Elyot, Governour, Bk I. ch. x Vol. I. p 71 (1880) 1546 yt was a poynt of wysdom not to contemne the forces of hys enemye. Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol. II p 219 (1844) bef. 1547 And here I said that so many of his lawes as were good, men ought not to contemne and despise theym, and wilfully to breake theym Cranner, in Ellis' Orig Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol. III. No cclavi p 25 (1846) 1557 A visage, stern, and myld where bothe did grow, | Vice to contemne, in vertue to reioyce: Tottel's Misc, p. 29 (1870). 1569 The French king did contempne his prowd wordes: Grafton, Chroin, Edw. IV, an 9, p. 684. 1573-80 in Inglishe where Inglishe is contemnid: Gab. Harver, Lett. Bk., p 67 (1884). 1595 So to contemn it [hife] Is basenes, rashnes, and no Fortitude: G Mark-Han, Trng. Sir R. Greinville, p 60 (1871). 1611 they rebelled against the words of God, and contemned the counsel of the most High: Bible, Ps., cvii. II. 1667 To argue in thee something more sublime | And excellent than what thy mind contemns: Milton, P L, x. 1015 1668 soldiers accustomed to the noise of drum and cannon contemn the softer airs of the viol or lute: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 202 (1872).

contemplator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. contemplator, noun of agent to contemplāri, = 'to observe', 'consider', 'give attention to': a meditator, an observer, one who contemplates.

1579 I cannot but blame those lither contemplators very much, which sit concluding of Sillogisms in a corner: Gosson, Schoole of Ab, Ep, Ded., p 51 (Arber). 1652 J. GAULE, Mag-astro-nanacer, p. 144. 1658 Severe Contemplators observing these lasting reliques: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph, p. 51.

continuando, gerund. abl. of Lat. continuare, = 'to continue', 'to carry on without interruption': uninterrupted progress, continuation (with prepp.).

1711 It has rained all day with a continuendo: SWIFT, Fourn to Stella, Let XXXII. Wks, p. 331/2 (1869). bef 1733 having admitted a Popish Plot with a Continuando: R. North, Examen, I. m. 134, p. 209 (1740).

continuato, adv.: It.: Mus.: continuously.

1724 CONTINUATO, is to continue or hold on a Sound or Note in an equal Strength or Manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the Way: Short Explus. of For Wds. in Mus Bks.

continuator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. continuare, = 'to continue', 'to carry on uninterruptedly': one who carries on farther a work already brought up to a certain point by another or others.

1691 Wood, A. O [R.] 1771 As my task is finished, it will, I hope, at least excite others to collect and preserve notices and anecdotes for some future continuator: Hor. Walfolk, Vertue's Anecd Painting, Vol. IV. p. 150. 1829 Walter Bowar, the venerable continuator of Fordun: Tytler, Hist Scot., Vol. III p. 239. 1883 it is evident that Anastasius Bibliothecarius is simply one of the continuators: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc Relig. Knowl., Vol. II. p. 1314/1.

continuo, adj.: It.: Mus.: continual. See basso 2.

continuum, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. continuus, = 'continual', uninterrupted': a body held together in uninterrupted cohesion, a regular uninterrupted series.

1646 the fusible Salt draws the Earth and infusible part into one continuum: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. 11. ch. i. p. 40 (1686).

contor: Peru. See condor.

*contour, sb.: Fr.: the outline which any figure or body presents from a particular point of view. In Fortif. the contour is the outward limit of works in respect to a horizontal plane; in Geol. a contour is the line of intersection of a vertical plane with the surface of the earth. Contour lines

are the lines in a map or plan which indicate variation of level. As applied to solid figures, contour often means the general effect of many or all of the outlines presented from different points of view.

1664 the draught of its Contour does consist of the most industrious operation of the Compass: Evelyn, Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit., Pt 1. p 58. 1694 so the contours and outlines be well designed, I am not solicitous for the hatching:

— Corresp., Vol III. p 343 (1872).

1722 One sees a Greatness of Style throughout and the General Design; but as for the Airs Heads, Contours and other such Particularities they are almost gone: Richardson, Status, &c., in Italy, p 104. 1741 that the Ingravers, for the Truth of the Contours, and the Force of the Expressions, were directed intirely by himself: J OLELL, Tr. Fournforts Voy Levant, Vol I. p. 5. 1749 Autora's features all at once assumed the broader contour of a laugh: Smollett, Tr. G. Blas Bk IV ch vi. p 145 (1866)

1806 I could never perceive the perfection which has been attributed to the elevation of the Sheldonian theatre It. contour towards the street is certainly beautiful: J Dall Liway, Obs. Eng. Archit. 1816 This strong contour of the eyebrows is expressed with great force in the Niobe — Of Stat. & Sculpt, p. 44.

1820 that remarkable contour and expression of countenance T. S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol. I ch. 1 p 30. 1841 the dancer, by the constant practice of her art, soon loses that roundness of contour which is one of the most beautiful peculiarities of her sex: Luby Blassington, Valler in France, Vol. I. p. 134.

1858 a chin equal in contour to the rest of her face: A. Trollope, Three Clerks, Vol. II ch. 1 p. 8.

1865 the equisite contour of her form. Outda, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. 1 p. 60.

1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions.

1818 This The contours of the hull are not satisfactory. Athenaeum, May 20, p. 7201.

contrā, prep.: Lat.: against. See pro and con.

1659 God's revealed will concerning the things to be done upon us is either pro or contra, for or against us. N. Hardy, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 289/2 (1865). bef 1733 Mr. argued contra: R. North, Examen, III. v11i. 34, p 607 (1740)

contrā audentior īto, phr.: Lat.: go against [ills] more boldly. The end of Virg., Aen., 6, 95, Tu ne cede malis, sed c. a. i., 'do not thou yield to ills, but, &c.'

1646 contra audentior ire ['to go'] Howell, Lewis XIII, p. 131 1748 Do not then be discouraged by the first difficulties, but contra audentior ito: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol 1. No. 125, p 284 (1774).

contrā bonos mores, phr.: Lat.: contrary to good conduct.

bef 1733 He intends to write nothing contra bonos Mores. R. North, Examen, p v (1740).

contrā jus gentium, phr.: Lat.: against the law of nations. See jus gentium.

1601 This is and ever was holden an act Contra jus gentium. A C., Answ. to Let of a Jesuited Gent., p. 40.

1665 the Ambassadour contra jus Gentium made close prisoner for some time: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 283 (1677)

contrā mundum, phr.: Lat.: against the world. A phrase especially connected with Athanasius, who at first stood alone in his violent opposition to the Arians.

1766 even he cannot be alone, contra Mundum: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 183, p 516 (1774). 1887 The whole business of the great feud of Goldschmidt contra mundum forms one of the most readable pages of Danish literature: Athenæum, Aug. 27, p. 279/1.

contraband $(\angle = \angle)$, contrabanda, contrabando, sh.: Eng. fr. It. and Sp. contrabando, = '(trafficking) against proclamation': smuggling, smuggled goods (short for ropa de contrabando); also, attrib.

contrabando); also, attrib.

1588 all the spices and drugs that is brought to Mecha, is stolne from thence as Contrabanda they that goe for Ormus carrie no Pepper but by Contrabanda: T. HICKOCK, Tr C Frederick's Voy, fol 12 vo 1612 the ship must be searched for goods contra bando: W BIDDULPH, m T Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 26. 1623 they cavill'd at some small proportion of Lead and Tinn, which they had onely for the use of the ship, which the Searchers alledged to be ropa de contrabando prohibited goods: Howell, Lett, III vi p. 57 (t645). 1625 It is contrabanda, to sell of them: PURCHAS, Pileprins, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1616. 1632 the Queens Ships that were laden with Ropas de contrabando, viz Goods prohibited by her former Proclamation into the Dominions of Spain: Howell, Lett., vI iu. p. 8 (t645). 1677 Carravans that import merchandize of several sorts..of whose approach he [i e. Sha-Abbas] has early notice; and sometimes for reasons of State prohibits his Subjects to trade with them as contrabanda: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 293. 1711 many false helps and contraband wares of beauty: Speciator, No. 33, Apr. 7, Vol. I p. 128 (1826). 1776 this being a contraband cargo was to be delivered clandestinely: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 8. bef 1782 Church quacks, with passions under no command, | Who fill the world with doctrines contraband: Cowper, Progr. Err., Poems, Vol. I. p. 46 (1808).

*contrabandista. sb.: Sp.: Smuggler.

*contrabandista, sb.: Sp.: smuggler.

1832 contrabandistas, who...carry on a wide and daring course of smuggling: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 48. 1845 they facilitate smuggling by acting as confederates with the contrabandistas who bribe them: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 205. 1883 the celebrated contrabandista Francisco Martinez: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. 1. p. 189.

*contractor $(- \angle -)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. contractor, noun of agent to contrahere,='to draw together', 'to contract'.

I. a contracting party, one of the parties bound by a contract, bargain, agreement, or treaty.

1548 yf durynge this amitie, and truce, any of the subjectes of either prince do presume or attempt to aide, helpe, mainteine or serue ani other prince againste any of the saide contractours: HALL, Rich III., an 3 [R] 1569 the princes be mained, as chiefe contractors in euery treatie and amitie concluded. GRAFTON, Chron., Edw. IV, an. 9, p 694 1660 Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your contractor. Jer Taylor, Holy Living [T]

I a. esp. one who enters into a contract for carrying out a work, or supplying any commodities in consideration of receiving a stipulated amount of remuneration, or of payment at a stipulated rate.

1666 'Twas then that the Chimney-contractors he smok'd: W W. Wilkins' Polit Bal, Vol 1. p 182 (1860). 1782 The profits of Thompson the contractor were to be but twenty-six out of forty-nine: Hor. W alfole, Letters, Vol viii p 168 (1858). 1800 There is a contractor in Bengal who furnishes the troops with their provisions' Wellington, Suppl Desp., Vol. 1 p. 448 (1858) 1820 The contractors for this building. T S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol. 1.

2. one who contracts, incurs, or draws anything on himself. [C. E. D.]

*contrada, sb.: It.: a parish, a neighbourhood, a district. 1612 both he, and the whole Contrado where hee dwelleth must pay vnto the Subbushaw, so many hundred Dollers W BIDDULPH, in T Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p 49 — the whole Contrado or parish, was also fined . ib., p 50

dictor, fr. Lat. contra dicere, = 'to speak against': one who contradicts, an objector, an opponent.

1612 direct contradictors of the decrees of the Cæsar vnder whom they liued. T Taylor, Com. Titus, p 547 (1619) 1620 Amongst the most famous Contradictors, which the Doctrine of Luther found, was Henry 8. King of England Eren, Tr. Soare's Hist Counc Trent, Bk 1. p 15 (1676) 1643 all contradictors of the sayd charter Prince, Sov. Power of Parlts, Pt. 11.

*contralto, adj., also used as sb.: It.: Mus.

I. the lowest female voice corresponding to the alto (q. v.) of the male voice.

1740 GRASSINE U, Miss. Dict 1754 no virtuoso, whose voice is below a contratto: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No 98, Misc Wks., Vol I p 165 (1777). 1797 His [Rubinelli's] voice is a true and full contralto from C in the middle of the scale to the octave above. Emys Brit., s v Music, p 498/2. 1850 Her voice was a rich contralto. THACKERAY, Pendeinus, Vol. II to Lavi. p 166 (1879) 1863 this divine contralto, full, yet penetrating: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol I p 107

- I a. music written for a contralto voice, a contralto part.
- 1 b. attrib. pertaining to the contralto.

1787 She had a good contralto voice, and not a bad manner P. Beckford, Lett fr. Ital, Vol. I. p. 117 (1805). 1850 Laura had a sweet contralto voice: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1 ch. axii. p. 241 (1879).

2. one who has a contralto voice.

1787 all these virtuosi were either contraltos of the softest note, or sopranos of the highest squeakery: Beckford, Italy, Vol. II. p 154 (1834).
1817 Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, | Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto: Byron, Beppo, xxxii
1854 Madame Pozzoprofondo, the famous contralto of the Italian Opera: Thakkeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. x p. 124 (1879)
1877 the part of Rosina was written for a contralto, but transposed by the influence of Grisi C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch in p 87 (1883).

contrapunto, sb.: It.: Mus.: counterpoint. A system according to which one or more parts can be added to a given melody.

1724 CONTRAPUNTO, a Way or Method of composing Musick, called Counterpoint, now very little used: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus Bks.

contrāria contrāriis cūrantur, phr.: Lat., 'opposites are cured by opposites': diseases are cured by remedies of which the effect is opposite to the effect of the disease. The system based on this principle is called allopathy.

1584 that common Maxima, contraria contrariis curantur: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p 174 1589 the Galenistes use to cure [contraria contrariis]: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., I. xxiv p. 63 (1869).

contrasto, sb.: It.: contention, strife, contrast. doubtful whether Eng. contrast (1618 Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 26, quoted by Davies) is fr. It. contrasto, or Fr. contraste. 1625 ther was such a contrasto 'twixt the Cardinals: HOWELL, Lett., vi. viii. p. 18 (1645)

contratenore, It.; contratenor, Eng. fr. It.: sb.: counter-

1586 as we see in that harmonie which consisteth in voyce, & in sounds, wherein the contra-tenor seemeth to command ouer the base: T. B., Tr. La Prunaud. Fr. Acad., p. 575.

1609 the parts which Musitians at this time vse, are many, to wit; the Treble, Tenor, high Tenor...Contratenor, Base: Douland, Tr. Ornith Microl., p. 83.

1627 Richard Sandy, a contra tenor of St. Paules: Chaptel Roy., p. 12 (Camd. Soc., 1872).

contrayerva, sb.: Sp., lit. 'counter-poison': the name of a genus of herbaceous plants found in tropical America, allied to the Mulberry, the rhizomes of which have stimulant and tonic properties. The full Bot. and Pharmac. name is Dorstenia Contrayerva, and in Pharmaceutics, contrayerva means the rhizome of the plants.

1593—1622 they runne for remedie to an herbe, which the Spaniards call contrayerva, that is to say, contrary to poison: R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xiv p 156 (1878) bef 1656 No Indian is so savage, but that he knows the use of his tobacco and contrayerva. Bp HALL, Sel Thonghts, § 51 [T] 1773 he considers with what propriety saffron, valerian, castor, and contrayerva have been admitted as contributing to the cure of fevers: Monthly Rev., Vol XLVIII. p 302

contre, prep. and adv.: Fr.: against.

1598 Sirrah, what be you that parley contre | Monsieur my Lord Atenkin: Greene, Jas. IV., iii. 1, p 203/2 (1861).

contre vent et marée, phr.: Fr., 'against wind and tide': in defiance of all obstacles, impetuously.

1787 by not forcing myself into your presence contrevent et marée, I shall be received with more complacency when I do appear to you. In W Roberts' Mem Hannah More, Vol. I p 271 (1835).

contrecoup, sb.: Fr.: counterblow, rebound, reaction.

1755 My country-folks think only of the new world, where they expect to conquer, and perhaps will, but I cannot help dreading the contreconp of those triumphs in the old one: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk II. No. xcvi Misc Wks., Vol. II p 416 (1777) 1800 Miss Mourtray feels the effects of her terrible alarm last night, and Lord Miramont the contre comp. Mourtray Fannly, Vol III. p 192. 1883 The contrecomp of the quotation is unlucky enough for him. Sax Rev., Vol. 55, p 518

contredanse, sb.: Fr.: a quadrille. Applied to a particular variety of dance. Anglicised as and corrupted into country-dance.

1828 the first note of contre-danse summoned them to existence: Engl in France, Vol. II p 32 1860 A glass of wine just to gulp down this little contre-danse: Once a Week, May 26, p 498/1 1884 the company...began to wander through the rooms in an informal manner, and to arrange contre-danses among themselves In those days the contre-danse had not hardened itself into the quadrille: J H. Shorthouse, Schoolm. Mark, Pt II. ch 1x

*contretemps, sb.: Fr.: accident, mischance (applied to matters that are disagreeable or slightly mortifying).

matters that are disagreeable or slightly mortifying).

1769 As any national calamity is a gain to aspiring patriots, this contretents very pleasing to ours. Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 204 (1857).

1780 there have been so many contretents about them: tb., Vol. vii. p. 384 (1858).

1803 Such contretents! M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 286 (1832)

1806 the thwarting accidents, the perverse perplexities, the interpected contretents, with which Fortune herself, in pure malignity, delights to strew the carpet of social intercourse: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 1 p. 130 (18 del)

1811 the contretents they are fated to experience, are sometimes to an observer of manners, most whimsically ludicrous: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 41 (2nd Ed)

1818 Now imagine, if you can, a contre tems like this. Lady Morkan, Fl. Miacarthy, Vol. III. ch. iv p. 165 (1819)

1820 Melville, who did not expect this contretents Mrs. Opte, Tales, Vol. IV. p. 377.

1821 this unhappy contretents. Confess of an Eng. Optiun-Eater, Pt. 1. p. 26 (1823)

1837 a system that any little contretents would derange: J F Cooper, Europe, Vol. 1 p. 133

1848 Mrs. Tufto had come over to Paris at her own invitation, and besides this contretents, there were a score of generals now round Becky's chair: Thackeray, Vol. Rar., Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 381 (1879)

1863 After tea came the first contretemps that could hardly disturb the dignity of so great a man. Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. iv. p. 59

contribution

*contributor $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. contribuere, = 'to bring together'.

a joint tributary.

1550 certayn barbarous or estrangers, be contrybutours vnto the Syracusians: NICOLLS, Thucidides, fol. 155. [R.] 1629 himselfe as rich in all his Equipage, as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a Contributor to the Turke: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks, p 871 (1884).

2. one who contributes, one who gives or pays a share, one who or that which joins in producing a result.

bef. 1547 and ben contributors to this loone: ABP, WARHAM, in Ellis' Orig.

Lett, 3rd Ser, Vol. II. No. CXXXV. p 30 (1846). 1879 NORTH, Tr Plutarch, p 106 (1612). 1596 I promised we would be contributors | And bear his charge of wooing: SHAKS., Tan Shr., i. 2, 215. 1600 liberall Contributors in setting forth of games, pastimes, feastings and banquets: R. HAKLUVT, Voyages, Vol. III.

p. 168. 1667 A grand contributor to our dissentions is passion: H. MORE, Decay Chr. Piety [J.] bef. 1691 the success will invite perhaps many more than your own company to be co-operators with the truth, and contributors to the enlarging the pale of the Christian Church: R. BOYLE, Wes., Vol. I. p. 109.

[R] 1712 a Contributor to this little religious Institution of Innocents: Spectator, No. 430, July 14, p 619/1 (Morley). *1878 the forty-third annual meeting of contributors to the charity: Lloya's Wkly, May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

3. one who contributes a portion of the contents of a journal, review, miscellany, &c.

1751 Let therefore the next friendly contributor, whosoever he be, observe the cautions of Swift, and write secretly in his own chamber: Johnson, Rambler, No 56 [C.E.D.]

controversor, sb.: false form for controversator.

1625 thus saith the controversor: Br Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 91.

contumax, adj.: Lat.: contumacious; Leg. guilty of contempt of court.

1533 the noble lady Catherine was, for her non-appearance the same day afore me, pronounced contumax: CRANMER, Remains, &c., p. 241 (1846).

*conundrum (= \(\perceq =\)), sb. Origin unknown.

a trick, a device, a quaint contrivance, a conceit.

1605 What a vile wretch was I, that could not bear | My fortune soberly? I must have my crotchets, | And my conundrums ' B Jonson, Volp., v. 7, Wks., p. 204/2 (1860). 1620 your printed conundrums of the serpent in Sussex, or the witches bidding the devil to dinner at Derby: —News from New Wld., Wks. p. 614/2. 1633 that was the inducement | To this conundrum Massinger, New Way to Pay, v. 1, Wks. p. 313/2 (1839). 1739 staring after crooked towers and conundrum staircases. HOR WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1 p. 31 (1857). 1824 The whole together is what I could wish | To serve in this conundrum of a dish: Byron, Don Yuan, XV xxi

2. a quibble, a riddle involving play upon words.

1691 such Exalted Clinches, such Caterquibbles and Cunundrums: Long Vacation, Ded., sig. A 2 v. 1711 a Clinch, or a Conundrum: Spectator, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley). 1713 What Conundrum have you got in your Head now, Sir Feeble: W. TAVERNER, Fem. Advoc., v. p. 66 1746 If you have any new prints that are good, conundrums, or wit in any shape, prithee send them me: In J. H. Jesse's Geo Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 115 (1843). 1754 I have suspected the to be a Sort of Conundrum E Burt, Lett N. Scotl, Vol. II. p. 170. 1815 I'll make a conundrum: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. III. ch. vii p. 332 (1833).

conus: Lat. See cone.

*convenable, adj.: Fr.: convenient, in conformity with the usages and ideas of polite society.

1846 I don't think [there] is a reason for withholding a customary mark of respect to a member of the King's family—so long, at least, as we are by way of being on convenable terms: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 160.

*convenances, sb. pl.: Fr.: proprieties, usages and ideas of polite society. See les convenances.

1878 as little as the convenances of society permitted: S. L. Poole, People of Turkey, &c., Vol I p. 264.

1889 The hero is .surrounded by the elegances and almost the convenances of European civilization: Atheneum, May 4, p. 564/3

*conversazione, pl. conversazioni, sb.: It.: a social assembly for purposes of conversation, often held for the ostensible purpose of promoting interest in art, literature, or science.

Or science.

1739 After the play we were introduced to the assembly, which they call the conversazione: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 30 (1857).

1764 Besides these amusements, there is a public conversazione every evening at the commandant's house: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xvii. Wks, Vol. v. p 391 (1877).

1776 It was a conversazione, but composed of rather too many people: In W. Roberts' Mem Hannah More, Vol. 1. p 60 (1835)

1804 De Brosses, in passing through Milan was carried to a converzatione on purpose to meet Signora Agnesi: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 402.

1810 some intelligent young woman, who might read and write for her, and assist in doing the honours of her conversazioni: JEFFREY, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 227 (1844)

1823 those evening conversazioni of the Via Babbuina, where the comic Muse alone presided: Ladv Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. vi. p. 123 (1855)

1846 In the former [library] are held weekly "conversaziones": Warburton, Cresc. and Cross, Vol. 1. p. 286 (1848).

1848 She liked to be asked to Mrs. Veal's conversazione: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xxi p. 235 (1879).

1864 Prince Esterhazy's last conversazione: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 42.

convictus, sb.: Lat.: social intercourse, entertainment.

1817 the extraordinaries allowed to Mr Casamajor for weekly expenditure, for victus and convictus, during the economical half year, was at the rate of upwards of 10,000l. a year: CANNING, in Parl. Deb., 859.

*convive, sb.: Fr.: guest, companion at a meal.

1648 A feast, which though with pleasures complement | The ravish'd convives tongues it courted: J. BEAUMONT, Psyche, x. 211. [R.] 1887 Among the convives were Cuvier, Villemain, Daru: J F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 111. 1867 the wit and humour of the convives: LADY MORGAN, Memoirs, Vol. 1 p. 8 (1862).

*convolvulus, pl. convolvuli, sb.: Lat., 'bindweed': name of a genus of climbing and trailing plants with funnelshaped flowers.

1548 Convoluulus wyndeth it selfe aboute herbes and busshes: W. Turner, Names of Herbs.

1601 an hearbe named in Latine Convolvulus [i. Withwind]:
HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 21, ch. 5, Vol. 11. p. 84.

1658 the great Convolvulus or white-flower'd Bindweed: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 4, p. 42 (1686).

1664 Set Leucoium, slip the Keris or Wall-flower, and towards the end [of the month] Convolvulus's, Spanish or ordinary Jasmine: Evelvyn, Kal. Hort., p. 196 (1729).

1815 the hedges are interlaced with twining Tropeola, Passion flowers, and Convolvuli: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, App., p. 287 (and Ed.).

1819 the cotton trees overtopped the whole, enverathed in convolvuli: Bowlich, Mussion to Askantee, Pt. 1. ch. ii, p. 24.

1864 The lustre of the long convolvuluses | That coil'd around the stately stems: Tennyson, En. Ard., Wks., Vol. III. p. 42 (1886)

*convoy ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. convoy (Cotgr.), Mod Fr. convoi: an accompanying, a guard of soldiers or ships to protect passengers or goods in transit, guidance, conveyance; a military or naval escort together with the ships, goods, or persons protected. In early use in Scotland.

1591 Divers points of service are committed to ye Captaine, wherin great discretion and service is to be vsed, as in a Connoy, Canuisado, Ambush, skirmish: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 149. 1598 to passe with Convoye, & to stand by your Artillerie R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk i p 4 — Connoye, a French vvord, is a certaine guard of souldiers, sent to conduct and guard, victuall from one place vinto another: 2b, Table. 1599 his passport shall be made | And crowns for convoy put into his purse: Shaks, Hen. V, iv. 3, 37 1665 craving that they might have their lives, and a save Convoy to Muskai in Arabia. Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 100 (1577). 1765 To destroy their convoys of provisions by land and water. Maj. R. Rogers, Journals, p. 15. 1808 They deemed it hopeless to avoid | The convoy of their dangerous guide: Scott, Marmion, v. 18

convulsionnaire, sb.: Fr.: a person subject to convulsions; esp. a set of Jansenists in France, notorious for extravagancies and convulsive fits.

1816 I have not attended to the crucifixions of the convulsionnaires of Paris: J Adams, Wks, Vol. x p 221 (1856) 1831 It has been left to us to witness the establishment of a sect of intellectual convulsionaires: Edin Rev, Vol. 53, p 302. 1883 until one of these new convulsionnaires [Quakers]. begins to pray: Max O'Rell, John Bull, ch. xxix. p 264

coolcurnee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. kulkaraṇē: a village accountant and writer in some parts of Central and Western India. [Yule]

1826 You potails, coolcunnies, &c., will no doubt, even under your new masters, contrive to reap tolerable harvests: Hockley, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxiii. p. 242 (1884)

cooleen, sb.: Ir. culin: a small trout.

1843 A Parisian gourmand would have paid ten francs for the smallest cooleen among them: Thackeray, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 205 (1887).

*coolie, cooly, sb.: Anglo-Ind., of disputed origin: a common laborer, a porter; esp. a laborer who emigrates from India or China under a contract of service for a term of years.

1711 The better sort of people travel in Palankeens, carry'd by six or eight Cooleys, whose Hire, if they go not far from Town, is threepence a Day each: C. LOCKYER, Trade in India, 26. [Yule] 1776 Trial of Joseph Fowke, Gloss. 1799 an order given out, stating the number of cooles which an officer may call for from a village: Weilington, Disp., Vol 1. p. 49 (1844) 1826 accompany the cooles from house to house with articles from the shop: HOCKLEY, Pandurang Hari, ch. vii p. 63 (1884). 1836 It was some time before the very cooles, the lowest class of servants, would condescend to carry a lantern before a European at night: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 253. 1876 The coolie recognizes the voice of authority: Times, Aug. 18 [St]

coombie: Anglo-Ind. See koonbee.

*co-operator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. cooperari,='to work together', 'to make joint efforts': "he that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others" (Johnson). See operator.

bef 1691 co-operators with the truth: R. BOYLE, Wks., Vol. I. p. 109. [R.] 1822 L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol I. p. 465.

Coorban Bairam: Arab. See Kurban Bairam.

coorbatch: Arab. See kurbatch.

cooscoosoo, cooscoosh. See couscousou.

coozelbash: Pers. See kuzzilbash.

copaiba, copaiva (= \angle =), capivi (= \angle =), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. copayba: a balsam or oily resin obtained from S. American and W. Indian trees of the same name (Bot. Copaiferae), which is a powerful diuretic, and acts as a stimulant on mucous membrane. The name copaiba balsam is given to an amber-colored varnish, also used as a vehicle in oil-painting.

1748 Thames water [he could invent] into aqua cinnamoni; turpentine into capivi: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xix. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 114 (1817). 1769
The Balsam Copivi or Capoiba tree grows in great plenty in the interior: E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 88. 1851 [See copal]. 1890
[Reynolds] finished the whole in lake, yellow, and black, with copaiba varnish: Athenaum, Feb. 22, p. 249/3.

copal ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. copal: a resin yielded by a Mexican plant, Rhus copallinum, from which varnish is made. The name is also given to resins obtained from various species of Hymenaea and Trachilobium. The best copal is got from E. Africa. Indian copal is a name given to animé (q. v.). See jackass and kaurie.

1577 The copal is a rosine very white: Frampton, Foyfull Newes, fol. 2. 1604 [See animé].

1861 the productions of the neighborhood are...copal, copaiba and salt fish: Herndon, Amazon, Vol. 1. p. 172 (1854).

copang, $s\dot{a}$. Achin.: a weight equal to a quarter of a mace (q, v).

1625 Foure hundred Cashes make a Cowpan, Foure Cowpans are one Mas Fue Masses make foure shillings sterling: Purchas, Pilerims, Vol 1. Bk. 11. p 123 1813 MILLURN, Orient Comm [Yule, s v Tael]

[Perhaps akın to Jap. kobang (q. v.), lit. 'greater division'.] cope, coupe, vb. . Eng. fr. Flem. and Du. koopen, = 'to buy', 'bargain'.

[abt 1420 Where flemynge- began on me for to cry, | 'Master, what will you copen or by. ?' Lydgate, in Skeat's Specimens, p 25 (1871)]

I. intr.: 1. to vie, to match one's self, encounter (with prep. with, and absol.).

1523 This course was greatly praysed, the seconde course they met without any hurte doynge, and the thyrde course their horses refused and wolde not cope: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, II 168. [R.] 1548 he neither would nor durst once medle or cope with the earl's naue. HALL, Hen VI, an 38 [tê] — beying afraid to cope with the Englishe nacion: — Hen VII, an 38 [tê] — 1594 But she, that never coped with stranger eyes, | Could pick no meaning from their parling looks: SHAKS, Lucrece, 99. 1601 This introduction made then coppe they, and so next have at all: A. C., Answ Let of a Fessived Gent, p. 80 1642 Yet had they a greater danger to cope with MILTON, Apol Smeet, Wks, Vol 1, p. 248 (1806)

I. 2. bargain, chop.

1591 some good Gentleman, that hath the right | Unto his Church for to present a wight, | Will cope with thee in reasonable wise, | That if the living yerely doo arise | To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne | Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne: SPENS, Prosoph, 327.

II. trans. I. to have to do with, to match one's self against.

1593 We must not stint | Our necessary actions, in the fear | To cope malicious censurers: SHAKS, Hen. VIII, 1, 2, 78

1600 I love to cope him in these sullen fits. — As V. L. II, 11, 1, 67.

1604 Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man | As e'er my conversation coped withal: — Ham, 11, 2, 60.

II. 2. to requite, pay for.

1596 We freely cope your courteous pains withal: SHAKS., Merch. of Ven., iv 1, 412

*copeck, sb.: Russ. kopeika: a Russian copper coin, one hundred of which make a rouble (q. v.).

1662 Two Copicks, which make two sols French, would buy a tame Fowl: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trace, Bk 1. p. 7 (1669) — The greatest piece is worth but a peny, and is called a Copic, or Denaing: tb., Bk 11 p. 72. 1885 In Kuldja Dr Lansdell was "besieged by purchasers" of the Chinese Gospels, which he offered for sale at five copecks a copy Athenaum, July 11, p. 44/2

Cophetua, a legendary African king, famed for having married a beggar-maid, and for his great wealth. A ballad on the subject is preserved in Percy's *Reliques*.

[1588 The magnanimous and most illustrate king Cophetua set eye upon the pernicious and indubitate beggar Zenelophon: Shaks., L. L., iv. 1, 66. 1591 he that shot so trim, | When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid: —Rom., ii 1, 14.] 1598 I have not the heart to devour you, an I might be made as rich as king Cophetua: B. JONSON, Ev. Man in his Hum, iii 2, Wks., p. 15/1 (1860). 1636 Spoke like the bold Cophetua's son: Wits, in Old Plays, Vol. VIII. p. 429. [Nares] 1883 I married in a rhapsody of grantude, thinking that I had found a modern Cophetua: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 16.

copia, sh.: Lat.: fulness, abundance, great number, great mass, copiousness. Early Anglicised as copie, copy.

1565 flowing and wandering over the banks with copia verborum ['of words'] by the violence and force of his talk carrieth a great deal of error and untruth along before him: Jewel, Serm., 5c., p. 110 (1845). 1697—8 I hope everything shall be inveted in my head, which a first reading in so vast a copia could not carry along with it: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 372 (1872). bef. 1733 in the Copia of the factious Language, the Word Tory was entertained: R. North, Exannen, II. v. 9, p. 321 (1740). 1742 I march on, and endeavour to rectify want of art by copia of matter: — Lives of Norths, Pref., Vol. 1. p. xiv. (1826).

copper ($\angle =$), coper, sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Sax. copor, or directly fr. Late Lat. cuper, fr. earlier Late Lat. cuprum, fr. Lat. Cyprium, = '(metal) of Cyprus', an island in the Levant where copper was anciently abundant.

I. a reddish highly malleable and ductile metal, of which brass and bronze are alloys.

abt. 1386 Jupiter is tin, | And Venus coper, by my fader kin: Chaucer, C. T., Chan. Yen. Tale, 16297.

2. a boiler whether made of copper or iron.

1627 They boiled it in a copper to the half: BACON, Nat. Hist. [J.]

copra, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. khoprā: dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, from which clear oil is expressed, and is largely sold as olive-oil.

1598 The other Oyle is prest out of the dried Cocus, which is called Copra: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., ror. [Yule] 1662 Copera, or the pith of the same [cocco-nut] Trees: J. Davirs, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 70 (1669). 1727 That tree [cocco-nut] produceth...Copera, or the Kernels of the Nut dried, and out of these Kernels there is a very clear Oil exprest: A. Hamilton, East

Indies, I 307. [Yule] 1860 The ordinary estimate is that one thousand full-grown nuts of Jaffna will yield 525 pounds of Copra when dried, which in turn will produce 25 gallons of cocoa-nut oil: E. Tennent, Ceylon, II. 531. [zb.]

copstuck: Ger. See kopfstück.

Copt: Arab. Kubt: one of the old mixed race of Egyptians, who formerly used, and in some parts still use, the language called Coptic, a corrupted descendant of Ancient Egyptian.

1615 Inhabited by Moores, Turkes, Iewes, Coftus, and Grecians: Geo. Sandys, Trav, p. 115 (1632). — We also hired a Coftus for halfe a dollar a day: 2b, p 136

copula, sb.: Lat.: bond, tie, link; in Gram. and Log. that part of a sentence or proposition which links the subject to the predicate, generally a part of the verb to be, to which in negative sentences an adverbial expression of negation is adjoined.

adjoined.

1619 The third, is the Copula, the Verbe, with her two Aduerbes, as a sure Chest with two strong Lockes, to hold and make good this Euidence. Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. ii. p. 12.

1659 the principal grace is faith the copula. which knits Christ and the Christian together in union N. Hardy, on ist Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 185/1 (1865)

1696 faith is the bond, the copula which unites the soul to Christ: D Clarkson, Pract IVks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1 p. 175 (1864).

1710 these generous Alexipharmicks shake off the deleterious Copula. Fuller, Pharmacop., p. 49.

1786 their notion concerning the pretended copula . Is, and is not: Tooke, Div Purley, Vol. 1 ch. in [Jodrell]

1843 The copula is the sign denoting that there is an affirmation or denial. J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 1, p. 19 (1856).

1856 He [Hume] owes his fame to one keen observation, That no copula had been detected between any cause and effect, either in physics or in thought. Emerson, Engl. Traits, viv. Wks., Vol. 11 p. 109 (Bohn, 1866)

coq à l'âne, phr.: Fr., 'a cock on an ass' (according to Cotgrave "A libell, pasquin, Satyre"): a silly disconnected rigmarole; cf. our Eng. 'story of a cock and bull'.

coquelicot, sb.. Fr.: wild poppy, corn poppy; hence, the color of corn poppies; also, attrib.

1818 placing coquelicot beyond the pale of salvation: Ladv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i p 69 (1819). 1818 the prettiest hat you can imagine ... very like yours, only with coquelicot ribbons instead of green: J Austen, Northanger Abbey, Vol. 1 p 68. 1827 The trimming of the skirt . finished at the edge by a ronlean of coquelicot satin: Souvenir, Vol. 1. p 21.

coquelucho, *sb.*: whooping-cough.

1611 Coqueluche, A hood, also, the Coqueluchoe, or new disease; which troubled the French about the yeares 1510, and 1557, and vs but a while agoe:

coqueta, sb.: Sp.: small loaf, coquette. 1616 [See alcorza].

*coquette, coquet (= \(\perp)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. coquette: a flirt who is vain and artful as well as giddy and insincere, a woman who lays herself out to attract male admiration. Formerly applied to either sex. Cotgrave defines the Fr. coquette thus:—"A pratling, or proud gossip; a fisking, or fliperous minx; a cocket, or tatling houswife; a titifill, a flebergebit".

1669 she is one of the greatest Coquettes in Madrid: DRYDEN, Mock-Astrol, iii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 298 (1701).

1691 We shortly must our Native Speech forget, | And every Man appear a French Coquett: Satyr agst. French, p. 14. 1696 with the Expence of a few Coquet Glances: Vanbrugh, Relayse, ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 38 (1776). — There are more Coquettes about this Town: 16., v. p. 99. 1705 so long a placing her coquet-patch: — Conféd, ii. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 25. 1711 How false and spiritless are the charms of a Coquet: Spectator, No. 33, Apr. 7, p. 56/2 (Morley).

1742 Their Smiles, the Great, and the Coquet, throw out | For Others Hearts, tenacous of their Own. E. Young, Night Thoughts, ii. p. 31 (1773).

1748 she was an incorrigible coquette: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xivii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 322 (1817).

1803 A coquette I have lived, and a coquette I shall die: M EDGEWORTH, Belinda, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 85 (1832).

1824 Adeline. Began to dread she'd thaw to a coquette: Byron, Don Than, xv | xxxx. abt. 1833 ah' the slight coquette, she cannot love: Tennyson, Early Sonnets, viii. 1863 a modest composure a young coquette might have envied: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 51.

coquillo, sb.: Sp. See quotations.

1593-1622 In the kingdom of Chile . is another kinde of these [cocoa-nuts], which they call coquillos (as wee may interpret, little cocos) and are as big as wal-nuts; but round and smooth, and grow in great clusters: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § xiii. p. 133 (1878).

1604 There is of another kinde which they call Coquillos, the which is a better fruite: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 253 (1880).

coquin, sb.: Fr.: beggar, rogue, rascal.

1845 I have known her call a prince a coquin to his face: LADY H. STAN-HOPE, Mem., Vol. 1. ch. 1v. p 139.

1854 Go, Pendennis, thou art a happy coquin! Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol 11 ch. xxii. p 264 (1879).

cor, sb.: Heb. kor: a Hebrew measure containing eleven and a half bushels (dry measure), about 119 gallons (liquid abt. 1400 bachus of oyle is the tenthe part of the mesure corus: Wychiffite Bible, Ezek , xiv 14 1535 The oyle shal be measured with the Bat: euen the λ parte of one Bat out of a Cor: COVERDALE, L.c. 1611 ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor, which is an homer of ten baths: Bible, L.c.

corabah: Eng. fr. Pers. See carboy.

*coracle ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Welsh cwrwgl: a light boat made of wicker-work covered outside with leather or oiled cloth, used by fishermen in Wales and parts of Ireland; also, a boat of similar shape, but more solid material.

1766 PENNANT, Brit Zool, Vol. 1 p. 25 (1776) [Jodrell]

coracora, corocoro: Eng. fr. Port. See caracol.

coraggio, sô.: It.: courage.

1601 Bravely, coragio SHAKS., All's Well, ii. 5, 97 bully-monster, coragio: — Temp., v. 258 1610 Coragio.

corahs, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal.

1813 W MILBURN, Orient Comm. [Yule] 1886 Worthy of notice are pieces of unbleached silk cloth, representing the well-known coralis: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib , p. 42

coram, prep.: Lat., 'before', 'in the presence of': short for coram judice or coram nobis (qq. v.), and so meaning 'before a magistrate', 'before a court', a summons to appear before a court. Coram is used in various phrases, as coram Dea, = 'before God', c. paribus, = 'before (one's) peers'; c. populo, = 'before the people', 'in public'; c. rēge, = 'before the king'; c. vōbis, = 'before you' (pl.).

the king'; c. vöbis, = 'before you' (pl.).

1563-70 the bishops and Sir Thomas More having any poor man under 'coram', to be examined before them: Foxe, A. & M., Vol. v p. 121 (1838).

1614 Since which time divers have been called coram for their carriage and speeches in that House, and driven to explain themselves: T. Lorkins, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol I. p. 325 (1848).

1555 Tell me here coram Deo, "before God", all this evidence being witness: Bradford, Writings, p. 476 (Parker Soc., 1848).

1678 Dr. South preached coram Rege, an incomparable discourse: Evelvin, Darry, Vol. II. p. 126 (1872)

1750 to murder your own productions, and that coram populo, is a Medean cruetty: Lord Chestersfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 9, p. 34 (1774).

1760 he was sure to prevail Coram parbins: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, App., p. 460

1790 But nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect a writ of error brought up on the grounds of a writ of error coram vobis: Amer. State Papers, Misc, Vol. I. p. 32 (1834).

1887 [She has] given M. Dumas the opportunity of pleading coram populo, that is before a crowded house, the cause of woman: Athenæum, Jan. 29, p. 161/2.

coram judice, phr.: Lat.: before a judge.

1826 The question, deeply interesting and important as it was, was still corani judice: Congress Debates, Vol. II. Pt i. p. 1118. 1828 a numerous list of claims set for hearing, and now corani judice: ib., Vol. IV. Pt. ii p. 1811

coram nobis, phr.: Lat.: before us (pl.).

1531—2 For I see well, whoseever will be happy, and busy with vae vobis, he shall shortly after come coram nobis: Latiner, Remains, p. 348 (Parker Soc, 1845). 1532 even to be called ..a schismatic...and then to be called coram nobis, and to sing a new song . or else to be sent after thy fellows: TVNDALE, Extos., p. 32 (1849). 1584 I warrant you that all the old women in the countrie would be called Coram nobis: R Scott, Diss Witch, Bk. v. ch vii. p. 106 1602 First, their shamefull abuses, which would be called vpon, & sure to come coram nobis: in the highest place: W. WATSON, Quilbers of Relig. & State, p. 168. 1720 This wicked rogue Waters, who always is sinning, | And before coram nobis so oft has been call'd: Swift, Poems, Wks., Vol. x p. 480 (1814). Vol. x p 459 (1814).

*coram non judice, phr.: Late Lat., 'before a non-judge': before one who has no jurisdiction in a case presented to

1760 If it be coram non Judice, there not being a compleat Authority: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 220. 1762 as the justice had not complied with the form of proceeding directed by the statute, the imprisonment was coram non judice, void: SMOLLETT, Laune Greaves, ch. xii. Wks., Vol v. p. 111 (1817) 1770 that with respect to them, the malice or innocence of the defendant's intentions would be a question coram non judice: Junius, Letters, No. xii p. 178 (1827). 1777 As for the causes you send me to try, you bring them (to speak in the law style) coram non judice: Lord Chesterreield, Lett (Tr. fr. Fr.) Bk. t. No. xc. Misc. Wks., Vol. II p 258 (1777). 1820 What is the case of a rate? If a party be not occupier, the whole proceeding is coram non judice: Broderif & Bingham's Reports, I. 436 1826 The point was, therefore, as a lawyer might say, coram non judice: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i p. 912.

Coran: Arab. See Koran.

corance: Eng. fr. Du. See crants.

coranich: Gael. See coronach.

coranto (= \(\sigma = \)), corranto, carranto, sb.: Eng. fr. It. coranta, corranta, = "a kinde of French-dance" (Florio), fr. Fr. courante, whence Eng. forms corant(e), courant(e), and the hybrid couranto. See courante.

I. a rapid lively dance.

1. a rapid lively dance.

1599 They bid us to the English dancing-schools, | And teach lavoltas high and swift corantos. Shaks., Hen V, in. 5, 33 1608 they danced galliards and coranto's B Jongon, Masques, Wks, p 909 (1616). 1612 The Second Booke of Ayres With new Corantoes, Pavins, Almaines: W. Corkine, Title 1623 put my horse to a coranto pace: MIDDLETOS, More Dissemblers, v 1, Wks, Vol vi p 462 (1885) bef. 1654 At a Solemn Dancing, first you had the grave Measure, then the Corrantoes and the Galliards Selden, Table-Talk, p. 62 (1888). 1657 You had done better to have danc'd a Coranto lesse, and sent me a Letter: J. D., Tr. Lett of Voiture, No 102, Vol 1. p 176 bef. 1658 Whiles the rough Satyrs dance Corantoes too! The chattring Sembrers of her Woo hoo, hoo. J Cleveland, Wks, p. 248 (1687) 1670 torments me with a d'd Coranto, as he calls it, upon his Violn: Shadwell, Sull Lovers, 1 p 5 1692 The skipping Mountains in Choranto dance: J. Salter, Triumphs, 11 p 24 1822—3 if you are so ready to dance after my pipe and tabor, I will give you a couranto before you shall come up with me: Scott, Pex. Peak, ch vii. p. 88 (1886) 1860 we'll have our host's pretty daughters in to dance a measure and one of the Black trumpeters to play us a couranto: Whyte Melville, Holmby House, p. 48. Melville, Holmby House, p 48.

a newspaper, a gazette, a despatch. These meanings, implying 'current (news)', are not found in Fr. or It. dictionaries. The It. coranta seems to have been confused with corrente (gazzetta), = 'current (gazette)'.

1621 pamphlets, currantoes, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts:

R. Burton, Anat Mel, To Reader, p. 5 (1827)

1625 the Corant: and Gazetti: B Jonson, Stap of News, i 5, p. 14 (1651)

1628 I had a coranto at Norwich, wherein was a liste of the names of fifty two shippes J Rous, Diary, p. 31 (Camd. Soc, 1856)

1632 but this smothering of the Currantos is but a palliation, not a cure, of their wounds In Court & Times of Chas I, Vol II. p. 186 (1848).

1665 in this sun-shine of content Jangheer spends some years with his lovely Queen, without regarding ought save Cupid's Currantoes: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 75 (1677)

corbacchio, sb.: It., "a filthie great rauen" (Florio).

1742 He was soon scented by the Voltores and Corbaccios, who had fairly begun to pluck him. R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II p. 233 (1826).

corban, sb.: N. T. Gk. κορβαν, Heb. qorban: an oblation, something dedicated to God.

abt. 1400 If a man schal seye to fadir or to modir, Corban, that is, What euere jifte of me, schal profite to thee, and ouer se suffren not him do ony thing to fadir or modir: Wycliffite Bible, Mark, vii 11. 1535 A man shal saye to father or mother: Corban, that is, The thinge yt I shulde helpe the withall, is geuen vnto God: COVERDALE, L.c. 1611 But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is Corban, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free: Bible, L.c.

Corbana, Corban: Hellen. Gk. Κορβαναs, shortened from bēth qorbānā, or some such Aramaic phr. (see Josephus, B. J., 2, 9, 4): the treasury of the temple of Jerusalem, into which oblations were put; a receptacle for offerings.

1582 It is not lawful to cast them into the Corbana: because it is the price of blood: N. T. (Rhem.), Mat., xxvii. 6. 1583 beeping put into this Corbana, thei are perswaded it is meritorious: STUBBES, Anat Ab., fol. 95 vo. bef. 1670 Being told enough that there must be Gold, as well as Iron to play this Game, and that a good Purse made a good Army, they gave him such discouragement, that they dropt no more than two Mites into the Corban: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 13, p. 13 (1693).

corbleu, interj.: Fr.: an exclamation expressive of various emotions. "Corbieu, Gogs heart" (Cotgr.).

1848 but, corbinal it makes one indignant to think that people ..should countenance such savage superstitions and silly grovelling heathenisms: Thackerary, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 222 (1887).

1848 I long for sleeve-buttons; and the Captain's boots with brass spurs, in the next room, corbinal what an effect they will make in the Allée Verte! — Van. Fair, Vol 1. ch. xxxi. p. 328 (1879).

corchorus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κόρχορος,='a wild plant with a bitter taste': a garden shrub (Nat. Order Rosaceae) from Japan, Kerrea Japonica, with bright yellow flowers usually double.

corcovado, sb.: Sp., lit. 'hump-backed': probably a humpbacked whale of the genus Megaptera.

1625 fish, most of them being Corcobados, and Steen-brasses: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 93.

1705 corcoado: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xv. p. 278.

cordage ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cordage. See quotations. 1598 Cordagla, Cordaggi, the shrowdes or tacklings of a ship, all maner of cords or cordage: Florio.

1611 Cordage, Cordage, ropes; or stuffe to make ropes of: Cotgr.

1612 Our cordage from her store, and cables should be made: Drayton, Polyoib. [T.]

1655—6 I have not cordage nor sails sufficient to bear me thither: Evelum, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 70 (1872).

1722

all Sorts of Masts and Yards, besides Sails, Cordage and Iron: Hist. Virginia, Bk. Iv. ch. xxii. p. 283.

1864 Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets, Anchors of rusty fluke: Tennyson, En. Ard., Wks., Vol. III. p. 4 (1886).

*cordillera, sb.: Sp.: a ridge or chain of mountains. 1845 the Peninsula is thus divided by the mountain-walls of these cordilleras or chains: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 93.

*cordon, sb.: Fr.: ribbon, cord, wreath, edging. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc.

I. a ribbon, a cord, a cord or ribbon used as a badge or decoration, esp. the ribbon of an order of chivalry.

decoration, esp. the ribbon of an order of chivairy.

1536—7 one steele glasse broken with cordons, buttons and tasselles of red silke Inwent Duke of Richmond, Camden Misc, Vol III. p. 37 (1855). 1600 they [long robes] are buttoned with certaine cordons of cotton. R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol III. p. 380. 1605 all lay brethren and sisters that did weare St. Francis's cordon. Sir E Sandys, State of Relig. [T.] 1609 he did cut away the strings or cordons onely that hung downe from their hats. Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk. xxx ch. M. p. 394. 1826. The orange-coloured cordon of her canonry was slung gracefully over her plain black silk dress. Lord Belconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk vii ch. v. p. 406. 1827 a stomacher in front, composed of zigzag diamonds in rich silk cordon. Sonvenir, Vol. 1. p. 29/3. 1848 when you saw Madame de Saint Amour's rooms lighted up of a night, men with plaques and cordons at the écarté tables. Thackeray, Van Fair, Vol. II. ch. Axik p. 323 (1879) ch. axix p. 323 (1879)

2. Fortif. the coping of the inner wall of a ditch. Barret's cordone may be It.

1598 The ditch should couer the wall, at the least vnto the Cordone, and no more but to the beginning of the Parapete: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk v. p. 127

 a line of military posts, sentries, or civilian watchers, drawn round any place to prevent ingress or egress; also, metaph, an encircling line.

metaph. an encircling line.

1758 if our officers order us to form a line we can do it; but if they call that line a Cordon, we must be obliged to apply to the chaplain for a Denouement of the mysterious word. Aim Reg., I. Humble Remonstrance, &c., p. 373/2
1825 They are the two chef powers of the New World, and stand at the head of that cordon of Republics. destined to make the last stand in defence of human liberty. Congress. Debates, Vol. 1, p. 345.

1839 a military cordon is established along the heights overlooking the valley: Miss Pardor, Beauties of the Basph., p. 6

1840 but to hem them up, as winter approaches, between an armed cordon and the snow, so as to extirpate or force them to terms: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol II Let. xvi. p. 346

1845 no cordon of custom-house officers can put down contraband in these broken ranges: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 977

1864 hunters round a hunted creature draw The cordon close and closer toward the death. Tennyson, Aylmer's F., Wks., Vol. III. p. 15 (1886). 1836 His death will darken with a deep sorrow...every door in that great cordon of British homes which girdles all the seas and all the world: Altheneum, May 1, p. 584/2.

*cordon bleu, phr.: Fr.: blue ribbon. In France, the cordon bleu belonged to the very distinguished order of the Holy Spirit.

1. a blue ribbon used as a decoration of honor.

1771 The new Minster and the Chancellor are in general execration. On the latter's lately obtaining the Cordon Bleu, this epigram appeared: Hor Walfolk, Letters, Vol. v. p. 276 (1857).

1815 the Hottentots, though they might be tempted to commit outrage by a cordon bleu and gold cross, never forget the respect that is due to a patch of filth stuck upon some conspicuous part of the human figure: J. Scorr, Visit to Paris, p. 58 (and Ed.).

1837 The long white hair that hung down his face, the cordon bleu, the lame foot, the imperturbable countenance, ... made me suspect the truth: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. I. p. 298.

2. a person distinguished by the honorable decoration of a blue ribbon.

1769 When the doors are opened, everybody rushes in, princes of the blood, cordons bleus, abbés: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. v p. 190 (1857).

2a. a distinguished cook, a first-rate **chef** (q.v.).

1845 few indeed are the kitchens which possess a cordon bleu: FORD, Handble Spain, Pt. 11. p. 725. 1850 You must have a cordon bleu in your kitchen: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxxiv. p. 381 (1879).

cordon d'honneur, phr.: Fr.: ribbon of honor.

1865 one whose tap from her fan is one of the cordons d'honneur of Europe: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 159.

*cordon sanitaire, phr.: Fr.: a sanitary cordon, a line of watchers posted round an infected district to keep it isolated and prevent the spread of disease.

1857 Leave us to draw a cordon sanitaire round the tainted states, and leave the system to die a natural death: C. KINGSLEY, Two Years Ago, Introd., p. ii. (1877).

cordovan, cordwain (""), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. cordouan: leather (orig. of goat-skin) from Cordova in Spain; hence, leather generally, esp. shoe leather; also, attrib.

abt. 1386 His here, his berde, was like safroun, | That to his girdle raught adoun, | His shoon of cordewane: Chaucer, C. T., Sire Thopas, 13662. 1590 her streight legs most bravely were embayld | In gilded buskins of costly Cordwayne: Spens, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

R. Hakluyt, in Purchas Pilgrams, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 55 (1625). 1600 And hither do all the bordering regions bring their goat-skins, whereof the foresaid Marockin or Cordouan leather is made: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 90. 1612 a paire [of gloves] of cordivant. Passenger of Benvenuto. [Nares]

Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook, | And hanging scrip of finest cordevan: FLETCHER, Paithf. Sh., l. I. [ib.] 1650 cordovan pockets and gloves: Howell, Lett. [ib.] 1797 cordovan, commonly called Morocco leather: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Morocco, p. 349/1.

Variants cordenware of cord layevance cordovant coedimonate.

Variants, cordewan(e), cord(e)wayne, cordovant, cordivant, cordevan, cordowan, cordvane, cordwane.

corge, coorge, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. corja, or a native Indian original: a score. Used by trading Arabs as well as in India. [Yule]

1598 These Iacinthes, Granadoes, and Robasses, they are to sell in everie Mailet by whole corgias, each corgia having twentie peeces [at the least in it], they sell the corgia for one stiver or two at the most. Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 140 (1885). 1622 to pee byrams nill of 15 Rs. per corge: R. Cocks, Divry, Vol. I. p. 4 (1883). 1625 fourteene packes of course Duttie, of six corges a packe. Purchas, Pugrins, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 306 1684. They are sold by Corges, every Corge consting of twenty pieces, which cost from 16 to 30 Roupies. J. P., Tr. Taveriur's Traw, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 126. abt. 1760 At Madras. I gorge is 22 pieces. Grose, Voyage, 1.284 (1772). [Vule] 1810 several coarges (of sheep) bought for their use, at 3 and 3½ rupees. WILLIAMSON, V. M., I. 293. [to]

coribantes: Lat. See corybant.

Coridon: Lat. See Corydon.

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corim, sb.: Heb. $kor\bar{\imath}m$, pl. of cor (q.v.). See quot. 1626 Corin, A measure of 18 gallons Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed).

corinth: Eng. fr. Fr. See currant.

Corinth: Gk. Κόρινθος: a city on the Isthmus between the Peloponnese and the northern part of Greece, noted for licentiousness, and hence (a) the name is used to designate a brothel, while (b) the adj. Corinthian means 'licentious', 'dissipated', and is also used as sb., meaning 'a licentious person', 'rake'. In Archit. the most slender and ornate order of Ancient Greek architecture is (c) the Corinthian.

order of Ancient Greek architecture is (c) the Corinthian.

a 1607 Would we could see you at Corinth! SHARS, Tim., ii 2, 73
b. 1596 tell me flatly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff, but a Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy: SHAKS, I Hen IV, ii 4, 13. 1642 all her young Corinthian laity! MILTON, Apol Smect. [C E D] 1819 'Twas diverting to see, as one ogled around, How Corinthians and Commoners mixed on the ground: Tom Crib's Mem., p 9 (3rd Ed) 1886 Mr Pycroft writes a Tom and Jerry history, and his crew of "Corinthians" are only low, not even high-spirited: Athenaeum, Oct. 9, p. 460/3.

c. 1614 [See Dorian]. 1651 Relig Wotton., p 212 (1654). 1664 that Corinthian Instance of the Rotunda: Elezyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p 138 1665 Corinthiack architecture: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p 64 (1677) bef 1700 Behind these figures are large columns of the Corinthian Order is chiefly used in magnificent buildings, where ornament and decoration are the principal objects: Lord Chesterfeld, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 166, p. 444 (1774). 1878 no one can have failed to notice the Corinthianseque outline of the capitals which prevail in France from the twelfth to the thirteenth century: G G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. 1. p. 80.

coriphaeus: Lat. See coryphaeus.

cork. sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. corcho.

1. the outer bark of the Cork Oak (Quercus Suber); also, attrib.

1440 Corkbarke, cortex; Corketre, suberies: Prompt. Parv.

Sughero, the light wood called corke: Florio.

Corke, the woodie substance of the tree is very small, the mast as bad, hollows concerning.

The barke onely serveth for many purposes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H, Bk 15, ch. 8, Vol. 1. p. 461.

1644 We took coach to Livorno, through the Great Duke's new park full of huge cork-trees: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 95 (1892).

2. a stopper for a bottle, or a small stopper for a cask, made of cork (1).

1600 take the cork out of thy mouth that I may drink thy tidings: SHAKS., s Y. L. It, iii. 2, 213. 1611 you'ld thrust a cork into a hogshead: — Wint. As Y. L. It, iii. 2, 213. Tale, iii 3, 95.

cornac: Anglo-Ind. See carnac.

cornalin(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cornaline: a cornelian. Obs. The immediate origin of the forms cornelian, carnelian, is

1530 Cornalyn a pale reed stone, cornalin: PALSGR. 1601 Cornalline: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 37, ch. 6, Vol. 11. p. 615. 1611 Cornaline, The Cornix, or Cornaline; a flesh-coloured stone that is easie to bee grauen on, and therefore much vsed in signets: COTGR. 1601 Cornaline: 1611 Cornaline,

cornea, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. corneus, = 'horny': one of the coats of the eye, esp. the transparent anterior part of the external coat called cornea pellucida.

external coat called cornea pellucida.

1525 ye fyrst cote groweth of dura mater/ye inner parte therof is named solyrotica/ye vitermost parte is named cornea: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. Bi vo/2.

1563 viceratyon of the eye lyddes, and of the skynne called Cornea: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol liii vo/2.

1619 How curiously are these Windows glassed with the Horry tunicle ...and therefore called Cornea, because it is as a Lanthorne to the Eve before, shady & darke behind: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. viii. p. 88.

1658 If the Pearl be above or beneath the Cornea, make a Powder of Sugar-Candy of Roses, burnt Allome, &c.: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk. viii. ch. iv. p. 221.

1665 Each Cornea seemed to have its Iris, (or Rain-bow-like Circle) and Apertures or Pupils distinct: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 5, p. 86.

1763 rays, when they fall upon the cornea: T. Rein, Inquiry. [T.]

1796 This animal has real eyes, consisting of a cornea, choroidea, and a crystalline lens: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 17 (1814).

cornet, sb.: Fr.: a conical paper-bag such as grocers use; short for cornet de papier (Cotgr.).

1862 Philip affably offered his Lordship a cornet of fried potatoes: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol 1 ch. xix. p 343 (1887)

cornet-à-piston, sb.: Fr.: a kind of trumpet furnished with valves worked by three piston-like keys.

1854 Jack sat behind with the two grooms, and tooted on a cornet-à-piston in the most melancholy manner: Thackeran, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. xxviii. p 322 (1879). 1860 "the street" will resound with the sweet strains of the cornet-à-pistons: Once a Week, July 28, p 125/2

cornette, sb.: Fr.: head-dress, mob-cap.

1827 The morning and home cornettes are of blond: Souvenir, Vol. 1. p 27/3

*cornice (#=), cornish(e), so.: Eng. fr. Fr. cornice, corniche (Cotgr.), or It. cornice: the highest part of a wall or entablature, which is generally a moulded projection.

of entablature, which is generally a moulded projection.

1563 The highest parte of TRABEATIONIS, called in English a Cornishe

1. Shute, Archit, fol vii v. — Cornish: ib., fol xvii v. ... 1598 [See

architrave i]. 1603 And on the Cornich a Colossus stands | Of during

brass. J Sylvester, Tr. Die Bartas, Babylon, p. 346 (1608). 1644 About

the body of the church, on a cornice within, are inserted the heads of all the

Popes: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. i p. 101 (1872) 1664 The Crown of the

Cornice is also sufficiently observable for its extraordinary projecture: — Tr.

Freari's Parall Archit, Pt. i p 16 1665 Gold that was laid upon the

Freez and Cornish: Sir Th Herner, Trav., p. 143 (1677). 1670 R Lassels, Voy. Ital, Pt. ii p 20 (1698) 1684 in the first opposite to the window

on the Corniche, is represented Casar. Tr. Combes' Versaulles, &c., p. 22.

1722 the Windows. are between the Pilasters and under the Cornish and Frize:

Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 136

Cornicallo & It. e little hore.

cornicello, sb.: It.: a little horn.

1823 The cornicello is bestowed to avert an evil eye: LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. 11 p. 22 (1855).

cornix, sb.: Low Lat., also found as coronix (Shute), = 'a border', apparently fr. Gk. κορωνίς, confused with Lat. cornix, = Gk. κορώνη, 'a crow': a cornelian. The connexion between the Lat. meaning and that given in the quotations

1598 Cornice, a chough, a daw, a rooke Also a red Cornix stone. Also the ledge whereon they hang tapistre in any roome. Also an out-ietting peece or part of a house or wall: Florio. 1611 [See cornaline].

*cornūcōpiae, Lat.; cornucopia, Late Lat. and It.: sb.: horn of plenty. See Amalthaea's horn. Anglicised as cornucopy (Blount).

Cornucopy (Blount).

1508 He plucked the bull | By the horned skull, | And offred to Cornucopa; | And so forth per ceterae: J. Skelton, Phyl Sparoue, 1320, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 91 (1843). 1591 Hospitalty...with her conucopia in her fist, | For very love his chilly lips she kiss'd: Greene, Maiden's Dream, p. 280/1 (1861). 1598 The Cornu-copiae will be mine: B Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., in. 6, Wks., p. 42 (1616). 1600 both of them hold in their night hand Cornucopiae, which signifieth plentie. Holland, Tr. Livy (Summ Mar., Bk II. ch. vi.), p. 1357. 1611 These be the three countries with their Cornucopiae. L. Whittaker, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. b 2 vo (1776). 1614 A better cornucopia than ever nature. could have produced; the bread of heaven, by which a man lives forever: T Adams, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 373 (1867). 1630 Let not the Cornucopiaes of our land, | Vnsightly and vnseene neglected stand: John Tavlor, Wks., sig. Bb 6 ro/2. 1654—6 Christ is cornucopia, a universal good, all sufficient and satisfactory every way fitting to our necessities; J Trapp. Com. Old Test, Vol. III p. 233/1 (1868). 1670 two great Candlesticks of pure Gold, made like Cornucopias and neatly wrought: R. Lassels, Voy Ital., Pt. II. p. 209 (1608). 1713 Hearing that your unicorn is now in hand, and not questioning but his horn will prove a cornucopiae to you. Addither Loring that your unicorn is now in hand, and not questioning but his horn will prove a cornucopiae to you. Addither Charge with the various offspring of the land: Hughes, Triumph of Peace. [R.] 1741 the Heracleans caused Medals to be struck with Ears of Wheat and Cornucopias: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. III. p. 26. 1845 a circle in the centre and a cornucopia a each corne: Lady H. Stanhofe, Mem., Vol. I. ch. x. p. 362. 1887 Mr. Evans exhibited a large brass com of Domitian. having on the reverse Pax holding a cornucopia: Athenaum, Feb. 26, p. 292/2.

cornuto, sb.: It., "horned. Also a cuckold" (Florio).

1598 the peaking Cornuto her husband...dwelling in a continual l'arum of jealousy: Shaks., Merry Wives, iii. 5, 71. 1621 Thou art made a cornuto by an unchast wife: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. 11 p. 427 (1827) 1630 Or with Hells Monarch enuious ill fac'd Pluto, And proue him by his hornes a dambd Cornuto: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Bb 4 rol.2. 1695 and take this advantage over a poor Cornuto: Otway, Souldiers Fortune, v. p. 65.

corobia: Russ. See carobia.

corocoro: Eng. fr. Port. See caracol.

*corolla, pl. corollae, sb.: Lat., 'little crown', 'little

small wreath, small garland.

1673 works it into round figures like spiral wreaths or corollæ: J. RAY, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 456.

2. Bot. the whorl formed by the petals, separate or coherent, of a flower which has also an outer envelope

(called calyx, q.v.) of a different color and texture. In other cases the flower-leaves are said to form a perianth.

1753 CHAMBER, Cycl., Suppl 1858 All true,—he said,—all flowers of his soul; only one with the corolla spread: O. W. HOLMES, Autoc Breakf Table, n. p. 55 (1883). 1886 They form one of the very few illustrations of the use of the flower, or at least of the corolla, as an article of food. Athenaeum, Nov 27, p. 709/3.

*corona, sb.: Lat., 'garland', 'wreath', 'crown'.

1. Archit. the drip, a projecting member of a cornice, with a plain vertical face, between the upper and lower mouldings.

1563 ymages, figured like women and make over their heade Mutilos, and Coronas J. Shute, Archit, fol in 1598 The protecture of corona and the deutelli, is as much as the freize with his cymatium. R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk I p 94. 1664 the first and principal [cymatium] hath alwaes its Cavity above, and doth constantly jett over the Corona or drip like a Wave ready to fall, and then is properly call'd Sima: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit, &c. p. 133. 1712 In a Cornice. the Gola or Cymatium of the Corona: Speciator, No. 475, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

a corona lūcis, = 'circle of light', a circular frame suspended from a roof, to hold tapers.

1878 screens, lamps, coronæ, fonts: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad Lect., Vol. 1 328 1882 the corona-shaped headgear they wear: Globe, Dec. 27, p. 6.

3. a kind of halo round the sun or moon, or a planet; esp. a halo seen round the moon during an eclipse, or round a planet during transit.

1797 Encyc Brit 1853 The aurora, halos, coronae, tangent circles: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped, ch xxxv. p. 312 1885 Prof Tacchini has a note on the solar corona and the red twilight: Athenæum, Oct 10, p. 475/2.

*coronach, coranich, sb.: Gael. corronach: a loud lament for the dead.

1754 This Part of the Ceremony is call'd a Coronoch, and generally speaking, is the Cause of much Drunkenness. E Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p 210. 1771 At the grave, the orator, or senachie, pronounced the panegyric of the defunct, every period being confirmed by a yell of the coronach Smollett, Humph Cl., p 87/2 (1882). 1810 Scott, Laty, of Lake, III. XV. 1830 The wild swan's death-hymn. Prevailing in weakness, the coronach stole Sometimes afar, and sometimes anear: Tennyson, Dying Swan, iii.

coronel(1), coronal: Eng. fr. Sp. See colonel.

coronis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κορωνis: a curved flourish at the end of a chapter or book; hence, end, consummation.

bef. 1670 Therefore this Rule must be the Coronis of all this Dispute: J. Hacket, Abp Williams, Pt. 1 225, p. 220 (1693). 1693 the coronis and complement, the very summity of his acquired rights: John Howe, Wks., p. 469/1 (1834).

corovoya, sô.: Russ. See carobia.

1598 euery packe, fardell, trusse, or packet, corouoya, chest, fatte, butte, pipe: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 273.

Corpo di Dio, phr.: It.: God's body! Cf. "by goddes corpus", Chaucer, C. T., Miller's Tale, 3743.

abt. 1590 Corpo di Dio! stay: you shall have half: MARLOWE, Jew of Malta, 1. p. 149/2 (1858).

corpora, sb. pl.: Lat., fr. corpus (q. v.): bodies, organ-

1525 for in ye crusshed woundes is ye flesshe brusyd and the corpora of the vaynes & synewes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. E ij vo/1.

corposant, Eng. fr. It. or Old Sp.; corpo-santo, It. and Old Sp.; cuerpo-santo, Sp. and Port.; 'sacred body', 'holy body': sb.

I. an electric light often observed on stormy nights on the masts and yards of a ship, supposed by Roman Catholic sailors to be the (spiritual) bodies of saints, and of good

Omen.

1598 The same night we saw uppon the maine yarde ... a certaine signe, which the Portingalls call Corpo Santo, or the holy body of brother Peter Gonsalves, but the Spaniards call it S. Elmo: Tr. 7. Van Linschten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 238 (1885).

1600 in the night, there came upon the toppe of our maine yarde and maine maste, a certaine little light, much like unto the light of a little candle, which the Spaniards called the Cuerpo santo and saide it was S. Elmo, whom they take to bee the aduocate of Sailers: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 450.

1625 vpon our maine Top-mast head, a flame about the bignesse of a great Candle; which the Portugals call Corpo Santo, holding it a most diuine token, that when it appeareth the worst is past: PURCHAS, Pilgrins, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 133. — at night wee had a great storme, and had many Corpo-Santos, viz, at the head of the Mame-top-mast, and on the Meson yard: io., Bk. v. p. 620.

1665 We had some thunder and lightning or corpo sanctos, such as seem good Omens to the superstitious: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 8 (1677).

1684 They beheld three corpusants (as mariners call them) on the yards: I. MATHER, Remark. Provid., in Lib. of Old Authors, p. 63 (1850).

1698 the ignes faith of the watery element, by the Portugals christened Querpos Santos, the bodies of Saints, which by them are esteemed ominous: Fryer, E. India, quoted in Souther's Com. pl. Bk., 1815 er., p. 400/2 (1849).

1883 The sky one second intense blackness, and the next a blaze of fire, mastheads, and yard-arms studded with corposants: Mail, Dec. 10, p. 3.

a receptacle for the relics of a saint, with its contents. Cf. Mid. Eng. corseint, corseynt, fr. Old Fr. corsaint.

1769 We were shown some rich reliquaires, and the corpo santo that was sent to her by the Pope: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 192 (1857).

corps, pl. corps, sb.: Fr.: Mil.: a body (of troops), a division of an army, an organised association; in German universities, a students' club.

universities, a students' club.

1711 our Army being divided into two Corps · Spectator, No. 165, Sept 8, 242/1 (Morley).

1746 you unnecessarily make yourself a great number of enemies, by attacking a corps collectively. LORD CHRSTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1.

No 78, p. 171 (1774).

1754 This corps has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them, whom they call Constable of the cawdys: E. Burr, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. 1. p. 21 (1818).

I foresee that a Time may come when the Institution of these Corps may be thought not to have been the best of Policy: tb., Vol. 11 p. 117 (1754).

1757 the corps under my command. In Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 11. No. daxivi p. 358 (1846).

1768 For his sake, I have a predilection for the whole corps of veterans. Sterne, Sertiment Journ., Wks., p. 429 (1830).

1799 moving Malcolm's corps to the rear a little. Wellight of the state of the service of t p. 799/2.

*corps d'armée, phr.: Fr., 'a body of an army': the largest division of an army engaged in war.

1820 The Government expects that corps d'armée, divisions and brigades will under the circumstances above supposed give to each other a mutual support: Amer. State Papers, Mil. Affairs, Vol 11, p. 23 (1834) 1826 Subaltern, ch 22, p 321 (1828) 1844 He was also to desire the general officers commanding the two corps d'armée to assemble their troops: W. Shorne, Waterloo, Vol 1. ch. v. p. 97. 1852 A far more signal catastrophe had befallen another powerful corps d'armée: Tr Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. xxxii, p. 407. ch. xxxii. p. 407.

*corps d'élite, phr.: Fr.: body of picked men, select circle.

1884 The truth would seem to be that in every society there has existed a certain corps d'él.te: J. Sharman, Cursory Hist. of Swearing, ch. vi. p. 105

*corps de ballet, phr.: Fr.: company of ballet-dancers, applied to ballet-dancers collectively, or to the company performing at one place of entertainment.

1829 danced as if they had been brought up under D'Egrille in the corps de ballet: W. H. MAXWELL, Stories of Waterloo, p. 70/1. 1832 a French corps du ballet put the ladies to the rout: Edin. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 512 1847 Out they all sally, The whole corps-de-ballet. BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 478 (1865). 1859 The corps de ballet. are not performers hired for the occasion, but form part of the regular establishment of our friend the Baboo: Once a Week, Sept 17, p. 236/2. 1888 The moral tone of the work, though the principal characters are members of the corps de ballet, is quite irreproachable: Athenaum, June 23, p. 702/1.

corps de bataille, phr.: Fr. See corps de réserve.

corps de danse, phr.: Fr.: corps de ballet.

1850 it is scarcely necessary to say, that all ladies of the corps de danse are not like Miss Pinckney: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 15 (1879)

*corps de garde, phr. (used as sh. sing. or pl.): Fr., 'body of guard'. Partly Anglicised in 16 c. as corps of guard, or court of guard.

a company of soldiers on guard.

I. a company of soldiers on guard.

1590 The bodie of the Watch...they now call after the French or Wallons, Corps du gard: Sir J. Smythe, Certain Discourses, p. 52 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

1891 a corte de gard, hard without the gates, of 2,500 men: Coningsbry. Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1, p. 42 (1847). bef. 1593 The keepers' hands and corps-du-gard to pass | The soldier's and poor lover's work e'er was: Mar. Lowe, Ovid's Elegies, 1. ix. p. 320/2 (1858) 1598 Corpto de guardia, a corp de gard, the maine watch, a court of gard, the bodie of a watch consisting of a certaine number of souldiers: FLORIO. 1600 disposing of a good Corpus de guard upon the wals: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. 11. p. 70. 1604 the filthy Corps du gardes of ragged, lothsome, lowsie souldiers: T. DIGGES, Foure Paradi, 1, p. 11 1607 We kept Centinels and Courts de gard at every Captaines quarter: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. lix. (1884). 1611 And while the Corps de garde were scrambling to gather them up: T. Corvat. Cradities, Vol. 1. p. 21 (1776). 1611 Corps de garde. A Court of gard, in a Campe, or Fort: Corge., sv. Corps. 1612 at euery halfe houre, one from the Corps du guard doth hollowe; vnto whom euery Sentinell doth answer: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 80 (1884). 1625 In the way stand three gates very strong, with places for Corps du guard: PURCHAS, Piggrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv p. 426. 1690 Drawers (or else 'tis very hard) | Will serve me for my Corps du Guard: School of Politicks, xi p. 17. 1816 When the palace becomes the head-quarters of the army, we must expect to find the decencies of the corps de garde amongst the courtiers: Edin. Rev., Vol. 26, p. 309. 1822—3 they had about thirty stout fellows posted around the place where they met in the nature of a corps de garde: Scott, Pev. Peak, Note, p. 572 (1886).

2. a watch-post, a station occupied by soldiers on guard; also, metaph.

1591 one Captain Welch...wente downe to a cors de gard...nere the gate of the towne: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 33 (1847). 1598 againe, wee vse both to pronounce and write, Core de guard; which by the French is written Corps de guard, and by the Italian and Spaniard, Corps de

gardia: R Barret, Theor. of Warres, Table. 1600 I at night vpon the Corps of guard, before the putting foorth of Centinels, aduertised the whole company of the case wee stoode in: R Harluvt, Voyages, Vol III p. 258.

1603 For, while their Watch within their Corps de Garde | About the Fire securely snorted hard J. Sylvlster, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 23(1608). 1741 this Gate is a sort of Corps-de-garde, which has very much the air of the primitive Times: J Ozell, Tr Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol I p. 325. 1774 It is a dismal chamber quite detached, and to be approached only by a kind of footbridge exactly a situation for a corps de garde. Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. vi p. 106 (1857) bridge exactly a ... Vol. vi p 106 (1857)

Variants, 16, 17 cc. core, corp, cors, corpes, corpus; du (de with masc. article instead of fem.); guard, gard, gardes.

corps de logis, phr.: Fr., 'body of a house': main-building.

1644 To this is a corp's de logis, worthy of so great a prince. Evelun, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 54 (1872) 1787 On each side two towers. joining on to the enormous corp's de logis. Beckford, Italy, Vol. 11 p. 94 (1834). 1819 I myself remained immoveably stationed under my roof, where I commanded all the accessible parts of the corps-de-logis. T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 111 ch. xii. p. 315 (1820). 1857 a ponderous double gate which flanked a court and lane to the right, and presented in front a corp's de logis, from whose portals streamed a flash of bright lights: Lady Morgan, Mem., Vol. 1. p. 17 (1862).

corps de réserve, phr. (used as sb. sing. or pl.): Fr., 'a body of reserve': a body of troops kept aloof from the main part of an army in action, ready to give assistance at any point on emergency. Opposed to corps de bataille, or main battle (body) of an army.

1702 Corps de Bataille, or Main-Battle. Corps de Reserve, Body of Reserve, or Rear-Guard: Mil. Dut
1711 several French Battalion, who some say were a Corps de Reserve: Spectator, No. 165, Sept 8, p. 242/1 (Morley).
1791 a corps de reserve was ordered but never came up: Anner State Papers, Mil Affairs, Vol 1. p. 29 (1832).
1798 A corps de réserve ought to be formed somewhere about Chunar: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol 1. p. 129 (1858).
1805 The battle of Marengo is a striking instance of the advantages which the French have derived from their corps de reserve: Edin Rev., Vol 5, p. 456.
1808 There may be other corps de reserve. Wellington, Dipp., Vol 1. p. 129 (1838).
1845 Those who have a corps de reserve to fall back upon—say a cold turkey, can convert any spot in the desert into an oasis: Ford, Handbe. Spain, Pt 1. p. 64.

*corps diplomatique, phr: Fr., 'diplomatic body': the foreign representatives at any court collectively.

1764 I attack the Corps Diplomatique [of all Europe]: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 206 (1857). 1777 As this is something in the style of the Corps Diplomatique, allow me to recommend one of its members to you Robertson, in Gibbon's Life & Lett. p. 253 (1869). 1787 The Court usually remove hither from Florence the first week in November few of the corps diplomatique follow: nor have we levées, or drawing-rooms, as at other Courts: P. Beckford, Lett fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 367 (1865). 1860 little knots of the corps diplomatique, who necessarily, and as part of their professional dutes, mix, to a very considerable extent, in English society: Once a Week, June 23, p. 60/12 1878 Generals, and Corps Diplomatique: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 8/1. [St.]

corps dramatique, phr.: Fr., 'dramatic body': theatrical company.

1818 The corps dramatique of Dunore was a company of first-rates: LADV MORGAN, Fl Macarthy, Vol. IV ch. 11. p. 136 (1819). 1833 After the tableaux the whole corps dramatique marched through the rooms in procession: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p 12. 1834 details ..regarding the. corps dramatique of that remote place: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 378 1871 the selectness of the corps dramatique swayed them: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. I. ch. 11.

*corpus, sb.: Lat., 'body': substance; body corporate; a treatise which includes the whole of a set of works, or of a certain class of works; human body (slang in mod. use); also (in reference to money), principal or capital, as distinguished from interest. It is not easy to tell whether, in writings of 14 c.—16 c., corpus is meant for Lat., or is a bad spelling of Eng. corps(e), fr. Fr. corps. See corpora.

abt. 1886 By goddes corpus this goth faire and weel | This sely Absolon herde enery deel: Chaucer, C. T., Miller's Tale, 3743. 1527 any medycyne is mynystred with her corpus or substaunce in the maner of electuaryes: L. Anprew, Tr. Brunswick's Distiller, Bk. 1. ch. ii. 1815 there is a vacant place in the coach, so that the conveyance of my corpus will cost nothing: Southey, Lett., Vol. 11. p. 421 (1856). 1883 The corpus of a Cathedral of the old foundation: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 362. 1886 Scholars will possess an excellent corpus of Coptic martyrdoms: Athenaum, July 3, p. 13/1.

corpus delicti, phr.: Late Lat.: a material body with respect to which a crime or offence is alleged, as the body of a person who has been killed or injured, an article of property which is alleged to have been stolen or damaged, a specimen of works or goods alleged to have been wrongfully manufactured, composed, or procured. Sometimes the phr. is improperly applied to instruments produced in evidence against criminals.

1840 As his worship takes up, and surveys, with a strict eye, | The broom now produced as the corpus delicti: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 99 (1865) 1858 there was the absolute corpus delicti in court, in the shape of a deficiency of some thousands of pounds: A. Trollope, Three Clerks, Vol. III. ch xi. p. 191. 1882 the ancient rule of law, which prevents a conviction for murder when no body—no corpus delicti—has been found: Standard, Dec. 12, p. 5. 1882 You

have made him fast to his own corpus delicti: R D. BLACKMORE, Christowell, ch xala p 241 1882 The great mass of the multitude...were ignorant of the book which was the corpus delicti: T. Mozlev, Reminisc, Vol I ch. lviii. p. 366.

*Corpus Domini, phr.: Late Lat.: the body of the Lord,

1549 you shall vnderstande, how Corpus domini is alwaies caried in a tabernacle before hym on a white hackeney W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 39 70 1842 In the procession of Corpus Domini the Pope is attended by Bishops from all parts of Christendom: Sir C. Bell, Expression, p 114 (1847)

corpus jūris, phr.: Late Lat.: (the whole) body of law, a complete code.

1889 A code, we take it, is the corpus juris of a community reduced to a systematic shape: Athenæum, Aug. 3, p $\pm 53/3$.

*corpus jūris canonici, phr.: Late Lat.: the code of canon law: corpus jūris cīvilis, the code of civil law.

corpus sānum, phr.: Lat.: sound body. See mens sana.

1777 I reserve time for playing at tennis, for I wish to have the corpus sanum, as well as the nieus sana; I think the one is not good for much without the other: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett. (Tr. fr Fr.), Bk. 1. No. 111. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11 p 6.

*corpus vile, pl. corpora vilia, phr.: Lat.: worthless body, worthless substance. See fiat experimentum, &c.

1860 it appeared that when she was in want of a chapter, she was in the habit of practising upon poor G. as a corpus vile. Once a Week, Apr 14, p. 343/1. 1884 There is too great a tendency for the psychological novelist to regard his characters as so many corpor villa for his scientific theories: Alberaum, Feb 23, p 242/1. 1887 The work of Mionnet is the nearest approach to a corpus that we possess, but it is certainly a corpus vile: 16, Mar. 12, p. 358/2.

corpusant: Eng. fr. It. See corposant.

corquan: Eng. fr. Fr. See carcan.

corracle: Eng. fr. Welsh. See coracle.

*corral, sb.: Sp.: courtyard, an enclosure formed by wagons for purposes of defence on a journey in Spanish

America.

1600 we found hog houses, which they terme coralles, and tooke away certaine hogs and pigs. R. Hakkluyr, Voyages, Vol III p 570 1826 The corral is about fifty or one hundred yards from the hut, and is a circle of about thirty yards in diameter, enclosed by a number of strong rough posts: Capt. Head, Panhas, p 15. 1829 they were ordered to repair with them to certain large corrales or inclosures adjoining the Alcazaba, which were surrounded by high walls: W. Irving, Cong of Granada, ch. lxvi p. 366 (1850). 1830 the captives destined for the gratification of royal palates were kept in large corrals, or gardens: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p 370. 1845 There was plenty of water and limestone, a rough house, excellent corrals, and a peach orchard: C Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch viii. p. 145. 1846 The first Spanish playhouses were merely open court-yards corrales after the classical fashion of Thespia: Ford, Handbk, Spain, Pt 1 p 186. 1846 At every camping place the wagons were formed into a "corral"; that is, so as to embrace an oval space with but one opening: A. Wislizenus, Tour N Mexico, p. 6 (1848) 1851 there were thirty or forty more, mares and colts, in a spacious corral or enclosure near: Herndon, Amazon, Vol. 1. p 72 (1854) 1864 Every house has a little pond, called a curral (pen), in the back-yard for turtles!: H W BATES, Nat. on Amazons, ch. x p 321 (1864). 1884 Each herd went towards its corral, where other horsemen were waiting by the entrance motionless: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 360.

COrranto: Eng. fr. It. See coranto.

corranto: Eng. fr. It. See coranto.

corrector $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. corrigere, = 'to correct'.

1. one who reforms, improves, punishes, corrects.

I. one who reforms, improves, punishes, corrects.

abt 1380 gouernour, meyntenour, and correctour of this fraternyte: Wyclif (?), Rule of St. Francis, ch. xii. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wiks. of Wyclif, P. 45 (1880) 1581 Wherfore, said he to the correctour, sens he can nat proue that I am yet angry, in the meane tyme whyle he and I do dispute of this matter .loke that thou styl beate him: Elyot, Governour, Bk. III. ch. xxi. Vol. ii p 333 (1880). 1540 a correctour or an amender: Palsigrave, Tr. Acolastus, sig. P iv vo. 1563 the disdaynfull myndes of a nombre both scornefull and carpynge Correctours, whose Heades are euer busyed in tauntyng Iudgementes: B Googe, Eglogs, &-c., p. 24 (1871) 1598 correctors or broker as many as he shal thinke good, to make and to witnes the bargaines which are made: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 210. bef. 1627 a corrector of enormities in hair, my lord; a promoter of upper lips: Middleton, Mayor Queenb, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. ii p. 56 (1885). bef. 1628 Pride scorns a corrector, and thinks it a disparagement to learn: Feltham, Resolves, Pt. 1 p. 139 (1806). 1641 They extol Constantine because he extolled them; as our homebred monks in their histories blanch the kings their benefactors, and brand those that went about to be their correctors: Milton, Reform. in Eng., Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 17 (1806). 1678 the Regulator or Corrector of the same: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. I. ch iv. p. 316. bef. 1733 R. North, Examen, I. ii. 4, p. 32 (1740). p. 32 (1740).

I a. one who corrects printer's proof.

bef. 1587 Peter Chapot first was a corector to a printer in Paris: Foxe, Table Fr. Martyrs, p. 822. [R.] 1602 I was not present at the printing to be a corrector: nor had I the sighte of one proofe vntill the whole booke was out of print, and sold: W. WATSON, Quaditates of Relig. & State, p. 245. 1606 a corrector of the common law print: Proceed. agst. Garnet. sig. Ti vo. [T.] 1641 a press corrector: Milton, Liberty of Printing, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 308 (1805). 1666 that they [the presses] be provided with able correctors, principally for schoolbooks: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 191 (1872). 1718 I gave

it to the corrector to compare with the Latin: Pofe, Letters, p 213 (1757). 1882 CRUDEN, Alexander,.. settled in London as bookseller, and corrector of the press: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. 1. p. 576/1.

2. under the Old Roman Empires, a governor of a district, of a rank between that of a consular and a praeses.

1609 Dynamus, as one for his excellent skill and cunning made renowmed, carried away with him the dignitie of a Corrector: Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk. xv. ch. iv. p. 37.

corredor, sb.: Sp.: runner, racer, light-horseman.

1829 two hundred corredors were sent to scour that vast plain called the Campiña de Tarifa: W. Irving, Conq. of Granada, ch xi. p. 78 (1850).

correggesca, sb.: It.: the style of Correggio, i.e. of Antonio Allegri or Antonio da Correggio, an Italian painter born at Correggio 1494, d. 1534. He was distinguished for harmony of coloring, skilful disposition of light and shade, and the masterly movement of his figures. Also, attrib. Anglicised as correggesque.

1722 Plato, a Boy, asleep with several Bees about him The Colouring throughout Correggesca. RICHARDSON, Statues, &c, in Italy, p 165 1883 It is only after dismissing all true ideas about Sculpture from our minds that we can do justice to the facile handling the Correggesque conception and powerful expression of Begarelh's pictures in clay: C. C. PERKINS, Ital. Sculpt., p. 385.

corregidor, corrigidor, sb.: Sp. corregidor: a Spanish magistrate, the chief magistrate of a town, a governor of a district called a corregimiento in Spanish America.

district called a corregimiento in Spanish America.

1599 there came aboord the Corrigidor with three or foure of his men.. the Corrigidor himselfe, who is governour of a hundred Townes and Cittes in Spaine: R. Hakluyt. I oyagas, Vol. II. ii. p. 113. 1600 his Maiestie and the said Corregidor commanded them to take the possession of that land. io., Vol. III. p. 664. 1823 The great corregidor, whose politic stream! Of popularity glides on the shore! Of every vulgar praise: MIDDLETON, Joan Gripy, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 150 (1885). 1625 the Corregidor of the Criminal Gripy, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 150 (1885). 1625 the Corregidor of the Criminal Gripy, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 150 (1885). 1625 the Corregidor of the Criminal Gripy, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 1515. 1652 the businesse is brought before the Corrigidor, and the dead party is discerned: J Gaule, Magastro-mance, p. 355. 1669 run to the Corrigidor for his J Gaule, Magastro-mance, p. 355. 1669 run to the Corrigidor for his alcayde.

1636 The Corrigidor and the Patroll are walking yonder: alcayde.

1637 The Corregidor himself waited upon us: 1832 The corregidor himself waited upon us: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 24. 1845 he was the Corregidor, and he tells us we write his book with the assistance of S. Eulalia: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1, p. 531. Pt. 1. p. 531.

correi, corri(e), sb.: Gael. corrach, = 'steep', 'abrupt': a concavity or hollow in the side of a hill, or between two hills.

1810 Fleet foot on the correi.. Red hand in the forny: Scorr, Lady of Lake, III. xvi (3). 1880 [See cirque 2]. 1883 Care be taken that a deer is not too high in the corrie: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. 1. p. 306.

*corridor (4 = =), Eng. fr. Fr. corridor; corridore, It.; corredor, Sp.: sò.

I. Fortif. a covered way.

1591 there shall be an Allie of 6. foote large, to receive the Souldiours which shall passe the great Ditch, to mount vpon the Corridor of yo Counterscarpe: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 326.

2. an open arcade, a gallery, a lobby.

2. an open arcade, a gallery, a lobby.

1644 The court below is formed into a square by a corridor: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 67 (1872).

1670 From hence I was let into the long Diary, Vol. 1. p. 67 (1872).

1670 From hence I was let into the long Corridor, or close Gallery, which runs from the New Palace to the Old: Corridor, or close Gallery, which runs from the New Palace to the Old: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 117 (1698).

1673 making a tour round the two Corridores, where the Magistrates sit: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 191. 1771 If, instead of the areas and iron rails,... there had been a corridor with 1771 They form light corridores, and transpicuous arbours through which the sunbeams play and chequer the shade: Hor. Walfole, Vertue's Anaca Painting, Vol. IV. p. 123 1806 from its want of depth the portico of the new Painting, Vol. IV. p. 123 1806 from its want of depth the portico of the new Painting, Vol. IV. p. 123 1816 the semi-curcular Corridore at Burlingham House: Archit., p. 156.

1816 the semi-curcular Corridore at Burlingham House: Archit., p. 156.

1818 he pointed to the corridore, which ran round the hall: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i p. 7 (1819).

1828 1826 seen sitting under a corredor: CAFT HEAD, Pampas, p. 176.

1828 1826 seen sitting under a corredor: CAFT HEAD, Pampas, p. 176.

1828 1826 seen sitting under a corredor: CAFT HEAD, Pampas, p. 176.

1828 1826 seen sitting under a corredor: CAFT HEAD, Pampas, p. 176.

1828 1826 seen sitting under a corredor: CAFT HEAD, Pampas, p. 176.

1828 1826 seen sitting under a corredor: CAFT HEAD, Pampas, p. 176.

1828 1826 seen sitting under a corredor: CAFT HEAD, Pampas, p. 176.

1828 1826 seen sitting under a corredor: CAFT head, Pampas, p. 176.

1828 1826 seen sitting under a corredor of a casa de Salicofras is charming: ib., P. L. p. 375.

1827 The fourth side [was] shut off as a lobby or corridor: Geo.

1838 The fourth side [was] shut off as a lobby or corridor: Geo.

1838 The fourth side [was] shut off as a lobby or corridor

corrier. See courier.

*corrigenda, neut. pl. gerund.: Lat.: things to be corrected, much the same as errata (see erratum).

1865 His list of corrigenda was very large: Athenaum, Nov. 28, p. 704/2.

corrobery, corrobory, corrobor(r)ee, sb.: Native Australian: an assembly of Australian natives for a war-dance or other purposes; hence, any noisy assembly.

1845 were persuaded to hold a "corrobery," or great dancing-party. C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. xix. p. 450.

1881 A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensl., Vol. 1. p. 181.

corrobia: Russ. See carobia.

*corruptio optimi pessima, phr.: Late Lat.: the spoiling of the best (15) the worst. Sometimes fit,='becomes', or est,='is', is added.

1619 Purchas, Murocosmus, ch. lxx. p. 697. 1625 — Pilgrums, Vol. II. Bk. IIII. p 1270. 1642 Howell, Instr For Traw, p 42 (1860). 1659 It is a known saying, Corruptio optimi passima, the best wine maketh the sourest vinegar. N Harby, on 1st Eb. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 232/1 (1865). 1696 D. Clairkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol II. p 89 (1865). 1789 Sir. W. Jones, Letters, Vol. II. No. caliii, p. 130 (1821) 1834 a melancholy illustration of the axiom, corruptio optimi pessima: Edin. Rev., Vol. 60, p. 203.

corruptor, occasional spelling of Eng. corrupter, earlier corruptour, as if noun of agent to Lat. corrumpere,='to corrupt': one who or that which corrupts, depraves, leads

1788 The seven vials are agreed to have been poured out on the corruptors of Christianity: Gent Mag., LVIII i 144/1.

corsage1, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: the trunk of the human body. 1579 And hath what ells dame Nature coold devise | To frame a face, and corsage paragon: Puttenham, Parth., in Eng Poes., Vol. 1. p. xxvi. (1811).

*corsage², sb.: Fr.: the body (of a dress).

1827 the corsage has a little fulness behind at the waist: Sourceur, Vol. i. p. 29/2.

corsale, corsare, sb.: It.: a corsair, a pirate, a vessel of corsairs or pirates.

1549 certaine armed galeis to kepe the seas against Corsales and Pyrates: W. Thomas, Hist Ital, fol. 82 1612 If through extremity of weather, or danger of Pyrats, or cursares, come be not duly brought into them, in short time they are ready to famish: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 4. 1625 it was sacked with Cursares, and Pirates: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Ek. x. p. 1843.

corsarie, Eng. fr. Sp.; corsario, Sp.: sb.: a corsair, a pirate, a vessel of corsairs or pirates. The form corsair(e), fr. Fr. corsaire, appears not to have been in general use before 17 c.

1588 there is so many Corsaries which go coursing alongst that coast: T. Hickock, Tr. C Frederick's Voy, fol. 6 ro. — there is three or foure Fustes armed to defend the fishermen from Corsarios: iô., fol. 14 ro. 1593—1622 The generall, and all in generall, not onely in the Peru, but in all Spaine...held all English men of warre to be corsarios, or pirats: R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, 8 laiv p 318 (1878). 1599 A Foist is as it were a Brigandine, being somewhat larger then halfe a galley, much vsed of the Turkish Cursaros, or as we call them Pirates or Rouers: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 11. 1, p. 128 marg. 1625 a Ship of Marsellue conducted by a Cursarie: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Ek. vi p. 877. Bk. vi p. 877.

corselet, corslet (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. corselet: a light cuirass which protected the front of the body when armour

bef. 1586 I dare vndertake, Orlando Furzoso, or honest king Arthur, will neuer displease a Souldier: but the quiddity of Ens, and Prima materia, will hardeley agree with a Corselet: Sinney, Apol. Poet., p. 55 (1868). 1590 In corselet gilt of curious workmanship: PRELE, Polyhymnia, p. 569/1 (1861). 1607 he is able to pierce a corslet with his eye: SHAKS., Coriol, v. 4, 21. 1816 Many a scar of former fight! Lurk'd beneath his corslet bright: Byron, Siege of Cor., xxv. Wks., Vol. x. p. 137 (1832).

*corselet2, sb.: Fr.: an article of dress somewhat resembling a corselet1 in shape.

"1876 The correlet is also in favour for young and slight figures; Echo, Aug 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

*corset, sô.: Fr.: stays for a woman, a bodice. Sometimes Anglicised as corset $(\angle -)$, corsette $(\angle -)$. The pl. corses (perhaps fr. Old Fr. cors, = 'body') is used in 15 c. to render Anglo-Fr. corsez (=corsets). Early Anglicised as corset(t)e meaning a close-fitting body garment, and a closefitting quilted garment worn as armour.

[1485 that noo marchaunt stranger nor other after the fest of Ester...sholde brynge into this reame of Engelonde to be solde any corses gyrdles rybandes laces calle sylke or coleyn silke / throwen or wroughte: Caxton, Stat. 4 Hen. VII., c. 9, sig. a vii vo (1869).]

corsetier, sb. masc.; corsetière, sb. fem.: Fr.: a corsetmaker, a stay-maker.

1848 She found fault with her friend's dress, and her hair-dress, and wondered how she could be so chaussée, and vowed that she must send her corsetière the hext morning: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. 1. ch. xxix. p. 312 (1879).

*corso, sb.: It.: course, race-course, carriage-drive; wine of Corsica.

1646 wherein the nobles exercise their horses, and the ladies make the Corso: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 221 (1850). 1670 From thence I went on to the

Town Gate, a little out of which Gate lies a fair Street where they make the Cor-o of Coaches in Summer Evenings R. Lassels, Voy Ital, Pt I. p. 96 (1692) 1740 The Pretender I have had frequent opportunities of seeing at church, at the corso, and other places Grav, Letters, No. ali. Vol 1 p. 90 (1809) 1768 [See cicisbeo] 1787 Here you will be made acquainted with the amusement of the Corso: P. Beckfoud, Lett. fr. Ital. Vol 1 p. 70 (1805) 1851 Behold the Corso crowded with people for three days they roar and thunder: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Lyfe, p. 148 (1857).

*cortége (pronounced cortège), sb.: Fr.: retinue, procession, train of attendants.

Cession, train of attendants.

1648 you may know what an extraordinary cottège it was: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. II p. 11 (1872).

1802 attended with a cortège of upwards of seven hundred Indian women and children. Edin Rev, Vol. I, p. 142.

1814 none of the Allied troops joined in the Cortege: Gent Mag, I p. 531/.

1823 The cortège of Louis, on the contrary, was few in number: Scott, Quent, Dur, Ch. xviii p. 314 (1886).

1835 The funeral of the victims is to take place on Wednesday, and the King and Princes are to follow the cortège on foot: H. Greville, Diary, p. 66

1848 Sir Huddlestone bringing up the rear with Colonel Crawley, and the whole corrège disappears down the avenue: Thickerary, Van Fair, Vol. II ch. x. p. 107 (1879).

1878 She had visions of being followed by a cortège who would worship her as a goddess' Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 4.

1880 the cortège will start from the deceased's late residence: Echo, Sept 20.

[St.]

cortejo. sb.: Sp.: lover, one who courts.

1787 Madame d'Aranda, whose devoted friend and cortejo he has the consummate pleasure to be: Beckford, Italy, Vol. II. p. 244 (1834). 1797 concerning the City and its buildings, the manners of the people, their Tertulas and the Cortejo system, you will find enough in twenty authors: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 109 — The conversation tuned upon the Spanish Court and it was remarked that the Queen of Spain had her Cortejo with her: 10, p. 245. 1818 Was it for this that no Cortejo e'e | I yet have chosen from out the youth of Seville? Byron, Don Juan, I. calvii. 1846 whatever may be predicated of the better classes, there are no cortejos, no cavaliere-serventes among the humble many. The cortejo is a thing of the past: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I.

*cortes, sb.: Sp.: the general assembly or parliament of the Spanish nation.

1769 Without the permission of the cortes, no tax could be imposed ROBERTSON, Chas V., § 11 Wks., Vol. III p. 146 (1824). 1825 the assumption of this debt by the United States was made a sine qua non to the ratification of the treaty by the Cortes: Amer. State Papers, Publ. Lands, Vol. III, p. 713 (1834). 1833 Philip the Second was the heir of the Cortes and of the Justiza Mayor: MACAULAY, Essays, p. 243 (1877). 1845 The Cortes of Madrid continued to write impertinent notes to the allied Sovereigns: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 209

cortex, sb.: Lat.: bark, rind, husk, cork.

1. an useless husk, esp. metaph.

1653 a special hardiness of enduring to see the cortex of the Mosaick letter: H. More, Phil Cab., App, ch vi. [R.] 1679 but the exterior Cortex or Husk of true knowledge served notwithstanding to amuse and busy the Gentile world: GOODMAN, Penitent Pard., p. 113. bef. 1733 all that formal and stiff Supellectile will be found but a dry Cortex, which hath no Spirit or Taste at all: R. NORTH, Examen, p. x. (1740)

Peruvian bark. See cinchona.

1689 at his desire I made up two doses of the cortex for him: Davies, Diary, p. 47 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1742 his fever being taken off by the cortex: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 130 (1826).

cortezan: Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp. See courtesan.

cortile, sb.: It.: court, courtyard, space inclosed by a quadrangle of buildings.

1722 There is the Arms of Innocent VIII....over a Door in the Cortile of the Beivedere: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 81.

Corton, name of a red variety of Burgundy produced close to Beaune. See Beaune, Burgundy.

corundum, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil kurundam: name of comparatively dull crystallised varieties of sapphire, found in India and China.

1836 The corundum is met with in granitic rocks, of which it is sometimes a component part: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 11. p. 377.

Corus: Lat. See Caurus.

corus: Late Lat. fr. Heb. See cor.

*corvée, sb.: Fr.: forced labor; under a feudal system, the right of a lord to compel tenants and peasants to labor without pay, as at the making of roads and on public works.

1822 without corvées, without a tax, or even a toll: L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 213.

1848 The corvée has been abolished without any compensation: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 249.

1889 No less signal a benefit was conferred on the fellaheen by...the abolition of the corvée, which in 1883 called out 160,000 labourers. These unfortunate people ..were fed miserably on dry bread, and forced to work without pay on canals in which they had not the slightest interest: Athenæum, Oct. 12, p. 489/3.

corvetta, corvetto: It. See curvet, sb.

*corvette (∠ ∠), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. corvette: a kind of manof-war ranking next below a frigate.

1636 He desired me to write concerning a corvette, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English Sidney, Let, in State Papers, Vol II. 436. [T.] 1803 The departure of the French fleet is a sign either that war was declared when the corvette which arrived at Pondicherry left France, or that the declaration of war was expected immediately Wellington, Disp., Vol. I p 598 (1844) 1816 M. Choiseul removed one of the metopes and part of the frieze which Bonaparte allowed to be carried away by a corvette J Dallaway, Of Stat & Sculpt, p 370. 1818 a corvette, a light built Spanish vessel, passed the Bar of Dublin: Lady Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol. I. ch i p I (1819). 1886 A British corvette had considerable difficulty in hitting off the narrow entrance: Attenaeum, Sept 11, p. 332/2.

coly: Anglo-Ind. See curry.

corybant (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. corybas, pl. corybantes, fr. Gk. κορύβας: a Phrygian priest of Cybele, whose rites consisted in loud music and frantic dances; hence, one who dances wildly. The word first appears in the Lat. pl. form.

abt. 1374 Ther is a manere of poeple that hithe coribandes, that weenen that when the moene is in the eclypse, that it be enchaunted, and therfore for to rescowe the moene they betyn hyr basyns with strokes: CHAUCER, Tr. Boethzus, IV. 5 [C] 1531 Rhea sembably taught the people there called Coribantes, to daunse in a nother fourme: Elvot, Governour, Bk 1 ch. xx Vol I. p. 213 (1880). 1603 these wanton skippings and frisks of the Corybantes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut Mor., p. 1143 1611 [See coryphaeus]. 1887 the corybants of that Dance of Death: Athenœum, Sept. 3, p. 309/3.

Corydon: Lat: name of a shepherd in Virg., Ecl., vii.; hence, a clown, a rustic. The Coridon may be It., and due to Guarini's Pastor Fido.

? 1582 Much lyk on a mountayn thee tree dry wythered oaken | Sliest by the clowne Coridon rusticks with twibbil, or hatchet: R STANYHURST, Tr. Virgit's Aen, Bk. 11. p. 63 (1880). 1598 Perhaps wee shall meet the CORIDON, his brother, there: B JONSON, Ex. Man in his Hum, 1. 5, Whs, p. 18 (1616). 1611 If thou shalt happen to be apprehended by some rusticall and barbarous Corydon of the country: T. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol. 11. p. 403 (1776). 1630 the vincourteous pawes of the sordid Rustickes, or Clownish Corrdons; JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. G 2 ro/2. 1694 this sort of Corrdons now, would fit the Female Devillings: D'URFEY, Don Quix., Pt 11 ip 2: 1807 If I am not mistaken I have concluded letters on the Corydon courtship with this same wish: MARY LAMB, Lett., in A. Gilchrist's Life, ix 147.

*coryphaeus, pl. coryphaei, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κορυφαΐος, = 'the leader of a Greek chorus'. Anglicised in 17 c. as coryphe(e).

I. the leader of a chorus, metaph. a leader generally.

I. the leader of a chorus, metaph. a leader generally.

1611 Your Coryphee, great Coryate. | The Corybant of Odcombe: L. Whitaker, in Coryat's Crambe, sig. b 2 vo 1633 But now they call him [Peter] the coryphe of the Apostles, the prince of their souls, the porter of paradise: T Adams, Com a Pet., Sherman Comm, p. 598/2 (1865) 1654—6 I heard the defamation of many...of his complices and Coryphæi, spies set a-work by him to defame and bespatite me: J. Traper, Comm., Vol. III p. 491/2 (1868).

1875 the Coryphæus of all those thieves: J. Smith, Christ. Reig. Appeal, Bk. II ch. v. \$ 5, p. 49 1678 [See chorus i]. bef. 1716 that noted Coryphæus of the Independent Faction: South, Serm., Vol. v p. 45 (1727).

1787 On the Coryphæus it depended that the tone should be given, and that the chorus altogether should symphonize: Gent. Mag., 1073/2 1803 the triumphant air of party...is better suited to the coryphæus of a mob, than to a writer of history: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 181. 1819 Constantine was the Coryphæus in every invective, as well as the leader in every altercation: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II ch. x. p. 207 (1820). 1828 "Oh, very well," replied the Coryphæus of Cheltenham, swinging his Woodstock glove to and fro: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xl. p. 114 (1859). 1845 a confidential friend is placed on the zaguan or porch to whom the Coryphæus of each arriving party unmasks and gives the number: Ford, Handble. Span, Pt. I. p. 484 1882—3 [Latimers] practical and bold advocacy of the principles of the Reformation made him one of the coryphæi of that movement: Schaff-Herzog, Eucyc. Relag. Knowl., Vol. II. p. 1261/2.

2. in the University of Oxford, the assistant of the **choragus** (q, v), also called the *praecentor*.

1883 As Coryphaeus of the University and as succentor of Eton he was well known: Guardian, Mar. 21, p. 415.

*coryphée, sb.: Fr., 'coryphaeus': ballet-dancer. This meaning is not given in French dictionaries, and the Fr. gender is masc. The Eng. use is owing to the leading dancer in a ballet having been formerly often a man, e.g. Vestris, father and son.

1882 the grand fairy ballet by the Alhambra correptes, with Mdlles. Lillie Lee and Von Rokoy as nimble and graceful principal dancers: Standard, Dec. 27, pp. 2. 1888 those wonderful drawings of correptes with their gauze dresses agiltter with spangles: Academy, Nov. 3, p. 294/2.

cos, cose: Anglo-Ind. See coss2.

cosa fatta capo ha, phr.: It.: 'a thing done has a head' (i.e., an end); what is done cannot be undone.

cosaque, sh.: Fr., 'cossack': trade name of a kind of bon-bon of the sort called 'crackers'.

cosbeg: Pers. See kasbeke.

cosher, vb.: Eng. fr. Ir. cosair, = 'a banquet': to demand entertainment from a tenant, as was formerly one of a lord's rights in Ireland; to entertain.

1598 the sayd Irish Lord is cutt of from his customarye services, of the which this [coignye] was one, besides many more of the like, as Cuddeehth, Cosshirh, Bonaught, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like: Spens, Siate Irel, Wks, p. 623/2 (1869). 1689 Such a worthy guest to cosher: Irish Hudibras. [Nares] 1797 Encyc Brit.

cosher: Eng. fr. Heb. See kosher.

cosmography $(\angle \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cosmographie: the science which is concerned with the description of the world or of the universe.

1555 As they were therfore conferrynge in matters of learnynge, and rersonynge of the science of Cosmographi, the sayde lerned man hauynge in his hande an instrument of Astronomie: R Eden, Decades, Sect. IV p. 285 (1885)

- the good affeccion, whyche I haue euer borne to the science of Cosmographie:

- Newe India, p 5 (Arber, 1885) bef 1590 He now is gone to prove Cosmography, | That measures coasts and kingdoms of the earth: MARLOWF, Faustus, in. I. [C]

cosmopoeia, sb.: Gk. κοσμοποιία: creation of the world.

1678 This Account of the Cosnopaia, and first Original of the Mundane System: Cudworth, Intell Syst, Bk. 1 ch. ii. p 98.

cosmopolite ($\angle \angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr: Gk. κοσμοπολίτης, or fr. Fr. cosmopolite: a citizen of the universe, a citizen of the world, one free from national prejudices. T. Adams uses the word in the sense of 'worldling' (Davies).

1625 an vniuersall tenure in the Vniuerse, by the Lawes of God and Nature, still remaining to each man as hee is a Man, and κοσμοπολίτης, as the common or Royall right of the King or State is neither confounded nor taken away by the private proprietie of the Subiect · Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. 1 Bk. i p 4. — a Cosmopoliticall in regard of the World : d, p. 6 1645 I came tumbling out into the World a pure Cadet, a true Cosmopolite, not born to Land, Lease, House or Office: Hovell, Lett, vi ly p 90. 1656 but as Socrates, (that counted himselfe Koσμοπολίτης) as one of my fellow Citizens: R. Whittiock, Zodomia, p. 224 bef. 1655 The vanity of carnal joys, the variety of vanities, are as bitter to us as pleasant to the cosmopolite or worlding: T Adams, Wiks., i 220. [Davies] 1807 Perhaps, Gray, Goldsmith, and Collins might have been added, as worthy of mention in a cosmopolite account: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 80 (1875) 1625 an vniuersall tenure in the Vniuerse, by the Lawes of God and Nature,

cosmorāma, sb.: coined fr. Gk. $\kappa \delta \sigma \mu os$, ='the world', and $\delta \rho \bar{a} \mu a$, ='view': an exhibition of views representing scenes and objects in different parts of the world.

1836—7 The temples, and saloons, and cosmoramas, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes: Dickens, Sketches by Boa, xiv. [C.]

*cosmos, sb.: Gk. κόσμος,='order', 'universe': the universe, the system of the universe.

bef 1666 this kooquos, this fair frame of the Univers came out of a Chaos, an indigested lump: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, IV. iv. p. 434 (1678). 1849 it has been judged that this work on the Cosmos is not his [Aristotle's] composinon: OTTE, Tr. Humboldt's Cosmos, Vol. II. p. 380. 1874 The efforts made by the ancients to comprehend the nature of the cosmos on the basis of atoms: H. LONSDALE, John Dalton, x 181. 1883 [an attractive force] is the Ormuzd of the Kosmos: Spectator, Sept. 15, p. 1792/2 1885 The elements of the cosmos are exhibited in successive order: Athenæum, Oct. 17, p. 501/1.

cosmos. See koumis.

coso, sb.: Sp.: course, open space.

1845 the Coso of Zaragoza is the aorta of the town...like the Corso of Rome: Ford, Handhi. Spain, Pt. 11 p. 957. 1870 In some parts of Spain where there is no arena for the bull-fights they are held in some large open space called a Coso The Coso at Zaragoza is a broad open street of the best houses planted with trees: Miss R. H. Busk, Patrañas, p. 97 note.

coss', sb.: Eng. fr. It. cosa,='thing': the unknown quantity in algebra; algebra.

1579 The Rule of Coss or Algebra: DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 47. — this Art of Algebra or Rule of Cosse as the Italians terme it: 10., p. 55. 1887 Co or Cosa stands for the unknown quantity: whence Algebra was sometimes called the Cossic art: HALLAM, Lit. of Europe, 1. 321. [Jodrell]

coss², cos, course, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. kos: an Indian measure of distance, varying in different districts from 14 miles to nearly 3 or even 4 miles.

1625 Here the Cose or Course is two miles English: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol I. Bk. iv. p. 426. 1662 eight Cos (which make four Leagues): J. Davirs, Tr. Mandelsio, Bk. I. p. 14 (1669). 1799 at the distance of about four or five coss from Munserabad: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 297 (1858). 1803 Two iron mines which are situated about two coss to the eastward of this place: J. T. Blunt, in Assat. Res., vii. 61. 1826 the village, about a coss distant: HOCKLEY, Pandurang Hari, ch. x. p. 114 (1884). 1834 a grove, within twelve koss of the Fort: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 129.

*Cossack $(\angle z)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Russ. Kosaku: name of various tribes inhabiting the plains on the banks of the rivers Dnieper, Dniester, and Don, north and north-west of the Black Sea, which furnish light cavalry to the Russian army, called Cossacks.

1598 slew 14. of the Cassaks gunners: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 396. 1626 Hee spake of a vault vnder ground, that I vnderstand not; which, concurring with the rumour of the Cossacks, filled them with superstition, and

suspition of mee: Sii: Th. Roe, in A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit, p. 197 (1882) 1663 And 'mong the Cossack's had been bred, | Of whom we in Diurnals read: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. II. p. 92 1788 the Superingian Cossack's threaten an invasion into Poland, where they are dreaded worse than savages: Gent. Mag., Lviii | 71/1 1813 I see in you what I never saw in poet before, a strange diffidence of your own powers, which I cannot account for, and which must be unaccountable, when a Cossac like me can appal a currassier: Byrkon, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 250 (1822). 1823 the parries | He made 'gainst Cossacque asbre's in the wide | Slaughter of Ismail:

— Don Yuan, X. II. 1855 Cossack and Russian | Reel'd from the sabrestrole | Shatter'd and sunder'd: Tennyson, Charge Light Brigade, IV

cossack, kuzzak, sb.: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Turki qazzaq, = 'a robber': a freebooter, a mounted robber. Of the same origin as Cossack (q. v.).

abt 1752 His kuzzaks ..were likewise appointed to surround and plunder the camp of the French. Miles, Tr. Hist. Hydur Naik, p. 36 (1842) [Vule] abt. 1823 The term Cossack is used because it is the one by which the Mahrattas describe their own species of warfare In their language, the word Cossakee (borrowed like many more of their terms from the Moghuls) means predatory: Sir J. Malcolm, Cent. India, i. 69 (1832). [1b]

cossid, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. qāçid: messenger, courier.

1682 I received letters by a Cossid from Mr. Johnson and Mr. Catchpole: Hedger, Durry, Dec 20. [Yule] 1690 word was brought of a Cosset's Arrival with Letters from Court: Ovington, Voyage, 416. [th.] 1776 Trial of Joseph Fowler, Gloss. 1801 I have also recommended it to him to endeavour to open a communication with you by means of cossids during the rains: Weilington, Suppl Desp, Vol. in, p. 495 (1888). 1803 I have just received your letter of the 11th; the cossids who brought it, and who left Poonah on the 16th, in the morning, report that Amrut Rao marched 5 days ago: — Disp, Vol. I p. 492 (1844). 1826 a cassid or letter-carrier passed me: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. Xaniv, p. 373 (1884). 1840 the cossids, or foot couriers, who brought in the news: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let. Xiii, p. 322.

costa che costa, It.; costa que costa, Sp. and Port.: phr.: cost what it cost, cost what it may, at all costs; cf. cofite que coûte.

1622 I marvell Mr. Wickham had not put yow in mynd to have convayed our goods overland at first costa que costa: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 267 (1883). bef 1733 and costa che costa, in Reputation Coin, the Indictment must be.. stopt by the Grand Jury: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 159, p. 120 (1740).

costelet(te), costlet: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See côtelette.

costo dulce, phr.: Port.: sweet Costus-root; costus, sb.: Lat.: the root of the plant Aplotaxis, or Cossus speciosus, an aromatic substance called putchock, and koot, which is largely exported from India to China. The latter name is fr. Hind. kut, fr. Skt. kushtha, whence Arab. qust, whence

Gk. κόστος.

1588 aboundaunce of Opioum, Assa Fetida, Puchio, with many other sorts of drugs: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 5 το.

1598 Costus which the Arabians call Cost or Cast...is brought into Cambaia and India... They are trees almost like Elder trees with white blossomes. The wood and the roote is the Costus, it is a great marchandise in Persia: Tr. F. Van Linscheten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 129 (1835).

1599 Costo dulce, from Zindi, and Cambaia: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

1617 5 hampers pochok: R. Cocks, Dury, 1. 294 (1883). [Yule]

1625 Cinamon, Pepper long, and white, Cloues, Costus: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43.

1666 Twas a Town [Diu] of good Trade when it afforded Opium, Assa-foetida...Puchio, Cotton, Indico: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 101 (1677).

1668 sandal-wood, red-wood, incense, cacha, putchuk, &c.: In J. F. Davis' Chinese, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 47 (1836).

1711 Putchuck or Costus dulcis: C. Lockver, Trade in India, 77. [Yule]

1727 the Root, called Putchock, or Radiz chicis... There are great quantities exported from Surat, and from thence to China, where it generally bears a good Price: A. Hamilton, East Indies, I. 126. [ib.]

1802 Putchink, shark fins, olibanum: Capt. Elmore, in Naval Chron., viii. 380.

1862 Koot is sent down country in large quantities, and is exported to China, where it is used as incense. It is in Calcutta known under the name of 'Patchuk': R. H. Davies, Punjab Trade Rep., cvii. [Yule]

costume de cour, phr.: Fr.: court-dress.

1848 We are authorised to state that Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's costume de cour on the occasion of her presentation to the Sovereign was of the most elegant and brilliant description: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 133 (1879).

*costumier, sb.: Fr.: a provider of costumes.

1887 The monarch of pantomime is now the costumier: Athenaum, Jan. 1, p. 40/3.

cotamore, sb.: Ir.: great-coat.

1818 I threw off my cotamore, in regard of the heat: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 145 (1819).

cote: Eng. fr. Fr. See quote.

*côtelette, sb.: Fr. fr. Old Fr. costelette, whence Eng. costelet, costlet, lit. 'a little side': an animal's rib (with the meat attached), a cutlet, a small piece of meat (often with bone attached) cut generally from the loin or neck.

[1625] They sent Casar a Costlet and other Presents: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 707. 1742 at night he desired the company of some known and ingenious friends to join in a costelet and a sallad at Chattelin's: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 95 (1826). 1 1823 My chielette à la Maintenon is smoking on my plate: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 15 (1836). 1828 A new stimulus appears in the form of stewed beef, or chielettes à la suprime: Edin, Rev., Vol. 47, p. 47. 1828 at seven o'clock, up came a chielette panée ['covered

with bread crumbs']: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxxii. p. 92 (1859). Romeo longs for a cotelette à la Soubise: Once a Week, June 2, p. 531/1.

*coterie, sb.: Fr.: a set (of friends or persons of similar tastes, pursuits, or prejudices), a clique.

tastes, pursuits, or prejudices), a clique.

1738 but beware of select coteries, where, without an engagement, a lady passes but for "an odd body": Lord Chestereriell, in Common Sense, No. 51, Misc. Wis., Vol. 1, p. 80 (1777). 1765 1 am in haste to return to the coterie: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1 p. 414 (1882). 1776 The following letters first made their appearance at Mrs Miller's Poetical Coterie: C. Anstev, Election Ball, Introd., Wks., p. 204 (1808). 1806 the tone of the coterie gradually usurps the place of free and characteristic conversation: Edin Rev., Vol. 7, p. 368. 1811 He, Hobbouse, Davies, and myself, formed a coterie of our own at Cambridge: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11, p. 33 (1832). 1820 the affected dalogue of the Précieuses, as they were styled, who formed the coterie of the Hotel de Ramboullet, and afforded Molière matter for his admirable comedy, Les Précieuses Ridicules: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. 11 p. 391 (1867). 1821—2 To be well spoken of he must. belong to some coterie: Hazlitt, Table-Talk, p. 204 (1885). 1822 The exclusive spirit of coterie is still more marked here: Edin. Rev., Vol. 37, p. 318. 1826 here am I once more the Aristarchus of her coterie: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. Vii. ch. ii. p. 388 (1881). 1837 a certain piece by a coterie of very amiable women: J. F. Cooper, Europé, Vol. 11, p. 104. 1840 I might, among the ladies' coteries, have picked up some tales of Peries and enchanters: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1, Let. vi. p. 165. 1850 The verses were copied out, handed about, sneered at, admired, passed from coterie to coterie: Thackeray, Pendenns, Vol. 1, ch. xvii. p. 190 (1879). 1882 literary coteries remain: Athenaeum, Dec. 30, p. 387.

*cothurnus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κόθορνος: the boot or buskin worn by tragic actors in Ancient Greece and Rome; hence, tragedy, tragic style.

1800 the form of the cothurnus is very perfect and singular, as the naked feet appear above the sandals: J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 250. 1862. My venerable Muse stoops down, unlooses her cothurnus with some difficulty, and prepares to fling that old shoe after the pair: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 185 (1887). 1884. St. Paul cannot always wear the majestic cothurnus, yet his lightest words are full of dignity. F. W. Farrar, Mess. Books, xv. p. 300.

cotilidon: Lat. See cotyledon.

cotillon, sb.: Fr.: an elaborate dance with many figures; a piece of music to accompany such a dance.

a piece of music to accompany such a dance.

1766 Miss Clunch and Sir Toby perform'd a Cotillon, | Much the same as our Susan and Bob the postilion: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Let. XIII.
1768 The Marquis of Kildare and I are learning to dance cotillons: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Sethurn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 245 (1882).
1771 they may hobble country-dances and coillons: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 16/1 (1882).
1776 He has likewise studied and compared the different motions of the planets in their periodical country-dances and coillons: J. Collier, Mus. Trav. p. vii.
1781 Niobe and her progeny dance a cotillons: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 66 (1858)
1818 The cotilions were over, the country-dancing beginning: Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey, Vol. 1. p. 165.
1829 In the background they danced a cotillon: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 103 (1881).
1860 A game at forfeits! A cotillon! Whyte Melville, Holmby Horse, p. 19.

cotonia, sb.: Port.: cotton cloth, cotton canvas.

1598 There [Cambaia] is made great store of Cotton Linnen of divers sorts... Ioriins, Chautares and Cotonias, which are like Canvas, thereof do make sayles and such like things: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk. i. Vol. 1, p. 60 (1885).

cotta: It. See terra cotta.

cottabos: Lat. fr. Gk. See kottabos.

cottage ornée, phr.: Fr.: an ornamented cottage, a small house built in imitation of a cottage as to external appearance, with the addition of various decorations. Swiss cottages are frequently taken as models.

1871 there is a charming cottage ornée: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. 1. ch. viii, p. 308.

cotula, cotyla, cotyle, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κοτύλη, = 'a cup': half a sextarius or pint; a vessel of this capacity. Early Anglicised as cotul.

1603 [See amphora 2]. 1658 [See choenix]

cotwal, cutwal, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. kotwāl, = 'a commandant of a fort': a superintendent of police, the head man of an Indian town. The cotwal used to act as superintendent of markets and bazaars. The forms catual, catwal, are fr. Port. catual.

1625 the King sent an Officer or Magistrate, called Catual, honourably to conduct Gama vnto him: PORCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 28. — I also desired his authoritie for cariages for the Kings Presents, which he gaue in charge to the Catwall. ib., Bk. iv. p. 541. 1662 a Conteval, who is as it were, the Captain of his Guard: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. i. p. 8 (1669). — The Cauteval, who is as it were the Kings Lieutenant: ib., p. 25. 1665 The Catwal with firth undered Horse more, all night post after Godgee: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 73 (1677). 1727 Mr Boucher...carried it (the Poison] to the Cautwaul or Sheriff: A. Hamilton, East Indies, Il. 199. [Yule] 1798 one shop for the sale of spirituous liquors...is to be...under the inspection of the cutwal: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. ip, 134 (1858). 1803 cutwahl: —Disp., Vol. ip, 73 (1844). 1826 they hurried me to the police-office... I did not go in peace notwithstanding, although the kotwall released me: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xxxi.

p. 339 (1884). 1883 he went to the kotwal and asked why the man was among the rebels, but could get no satisfactory reply: E. H. MAXWELL, With the Connaught Rangers, ch. v. p. 95. 1883 we found the Cotwal, or headman, very uncivil: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 146.

Variants, catual, catwal, cautwaul, couteval, cutwahl, cutwal(l), kotwal(l), kutwal.

*cotwālī, kotwallee, kotwallee, cutwallee, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a guard-house, a police-station.

1883 my friend arrived at the kotwallee, or guard-house where these mutineers ere incarcerated: E. H MAXWELL, With the Connaught Rangers, ch. v. p. 95.

cotyle, cotylos, cotylus, sb. : Gk. κοτύλη, κότυλος: Archæol.: a cup-shaped antique vase, holding about half a pint.

1889 The contents of the tombs seemed to belong to the Ptolemaic...period, red-figured cotylus of late style.. being the only noteworthy find: Athenæum, Apr. 6, p 446/1

cotyledon, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κοτυληδών, = 'a cup-shaped hollow'.

Anat. one of the membranes in which the fetus is enveloped; a kind of villous tuft on a placenta (q. v.).

1540 it relaxeth, dissolueth, and looseth the Cotilidons, and so maketh the byrth to issue foorth: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. II ch. vii. p 135 (1613). 1603 inclosed in his [the embryo's] 3. cotyledons or filmes: C. HEYDON, Def. Yudic. Astrol., p. 173. — sith other conceptions that be natural, are euer contained in their owne proper Cotyledons, or coueringes: 2b., p 239. 1691 so here there should have been some lacteal Veins form'd, beginning from the Placenta, or Cotyledons, which concurring in one common ductus, should at last empty themselves into the Vena cava: J. Ray, Creation, Pt I. p. 81 (1701).

Bot. name of a genus of plants, Crassulaceae, of which the species Cotyledon umbilicus, or Navelwort, is found in Great Britain.

1664 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting,...double Cotyledon, Digitalis, Fraxmella, Gladiolus, &c.: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 204 (1729). 1767 Perennial and Biennial Flower-Plants. Cotyledon umbilicus, or umbilicated leaved cotyledon, or navel-wort: J Aberrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 697/1 (1803).

Bot. a seedling leaf, or one of the seedling leaves of a plant, a seed-lobe.

1797 Encyc. Brit., Vol. III. p. 448. 1883 the cotyledons burst their ligaments and lift themselves into light: FROUDE, Short Studies, 4th Ser., p. 255.

couche, sb.: Fr.: bed, layer, stratum; couches (pl.), confinement; couches sociales, phr.: Fr.: strata of society.

1672 these thin Couches or Layers of Earth: R. Boyle, Virtues of Gems, p. 137. 1814 The couches of the atmosphere varied in an extraordinary degree: Aligne Sketches, ch. vii. p. 154. 1838 Dined at Court to-day in full dress, to meet the Queen of the French, who is come to attend the "couches" of her daughter: H. Greville, Diary, p. 14. 1841 these pancakes. are arranged with jelly inside, rolled up between various couches of vermicelli flavoured with a Lestle wine: THACKERN, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 400 (1885). 1882 I doubt if any one of the couches sociales has the right to throw stones upon the others: Gree, Misc. Essays, ch. i p. 13. 1883 At the Madeleine one finds those couches sociales which fill the theatres when new dramas are brought out by first-rate authors: Pall Mall Gaz., Mar. 24, p. 3.

couché, part., also used as sb.: Fr.: lying down, lying along; a piece of timber lying flat under the foot of a prop or stay. [C.E.D.]

couchee, couchée, sb.: Fr. couchée, = 'sleeping-place', confused by English with coucher, = the act of going to bed: a reception held by a great person while retiring to rest, or in the evening.

1687 Levees and couchees passed without resort: DRVDEN, Hind & Panth., I. 516. 1709 she bid him attend her after the King's Couchee: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. I. p. 21 (and Ed.). 1742 Once, at a couchee, a courtier was pleased to say that his lordship was no lawyer: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 386 (1826). 1780 He goes every night at nine to the new Irish Queen's couchée: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII p. 455 (1858). 1825 great feudal lords had their levees and couchees, in imitation of sovereign princes: SCOTT, Betrothed, ch. xx. p. 198.

coucher, sb.: Fr.: going to bed, a couchee (q. v.).

1880 I came back from the king's coucher: C. W. Collins, St. Simon, p. 33. coughe: Eng. fr. Arab. See coffee.

coulée, sb.: Fr.: Physic. Geog.: a watercourse, a stream

1807 a small tract of land, or prairie, on the river Detroit and river Rouge, bounded in front by the river Detroit, and in rear by a coulée, or small river: Amer. State Papers, Publ. Lands, Vol. I. p. 373 (1832). 1884 A coulée, or wady, has been cut through this mass by the floods: Leisure Hour.

*couleur de rose, phr.: Fr.: rose-color; also, attrib., and metaph. in the sense 'thoroughly satisfactory and hopeful'.

bef. 1447 a pipe of coloure de rose: J. Russell, 114, 114, 118 Babees Bk., p. 125 (Furnivall, 1868). 1783 I confess my reflections are couleur de rose at present: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 383 (1858). 1818 what pretty thing are you making out of that scrap of couleur-de-rose note paper? Lady

Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 190 (1819). 1818 wherever one goes | With the creature one loves, 'tis all couleur de rose: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 130. 1819 and truly, among his tulips and ranunculuses, his temper seemed, chameleon-like, to reflect a somewhat gayer hue. It was almost couleur de rose, and not perhaps the less resembling the queen of flowers, because it had a lurking thorn: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 287 (1820) 1829

Here everything was couleur de rose. Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 134 (1881). 1865 became a little episode picturesque and romantic, and took a couleur de rose at once under the resistless magic of her sunny smile: Oulda, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch. v. p. 66. 1882 The generally couleur de rose character of his report: Sat Rev., Vol. 54, p. 803. 1885 The author...sees most things couleur de rose: Athenæum, Sept. 19, p. 361/2.

coulis, sb.: Fr.: very strong clear broth. Early Anglicised as cullis, culice, culise, culless, colles.

1543 a sponful of odoriferous wyne, addyng of a coulise of a capon: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xxxi ro/2 — began to eate a coulis of a chyckyn: th. fol. xxii ro/2 1816 about two ounces of lean ham to a quart of coulis. a few spoonfuls of the coulis stock: J Simpson, Cookery, p ii. 1845 Culls or Coulis — The gravy or juice of meat. A strong consommé: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p 41

*coulisse, sb.: Fr.: Theatr.: side-scene, space between the side-scenes.

1845 but they display exquisite art in their fashion, and would surprise. the most fastidious critic of the coulisses: Warburton, Cresc & Cross, Vol. 1. p 257 (1848) 1849 the queens to whom he paid his homage were the deities of the coulisse: A. Reach, Cl. Lorimer, p. 32. 1854 took leave of Phryne and Aspasie in the coulisses, and proposed to devote himself henceforth to his charming young wife: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. xxxi p. 355 (1879). 1865 a beautiful blonde...whom Erroll had ..left the coulisses for at the opera, bought guinea cups of tea for at bazaars: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 28.

couloir, sb.: Fr.: channel, passage, steep gulley, strainer.

1822 Half-an-hour brought us to the second branch or outlet of the great glacier, that is, to a precipitous channel, or couloir, between the Mettenberg and the Wetterhorn: L. SIMOND, Suntaerland, Vol. 1. p. 252. 1871 Along this couloir stones are discharged from a small glacier: Tyndall, Forms of Water, § 30, ¶ 213.

coulomb. sb.: Fr. fr. C. A. de Coulomb, a French physicist. 1736—1806: the unit of quantity in measuring current electricity; the quantity furnished by a current of one ampère in one second (S. P. Thompson, *Electr. & Magn.*). [C.]

country-dance: Eng. fr. Fr. See contredanse.

*coup, sb: Fr.: a stroke, a hit, a piece of play (in any game), a stroke of policy, a trick, a stroke of luck.

game), a stroke of policy, a trick, a stroke of fluck.

1830 Polignac has deceived everybody, and put such words into the King's mouth that nobody could expect such a coup: Greville Memorrs, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 18 (1875)

1860 It was at a boarding-house at Lausanne, that Francis Clavering made what he called the lucky coup of marrying the widow Amory: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xxii p. 226 (1879).

1863 he stood to win thirty thousand pounds at a coup: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 230.

1864 If I had stuck to the coup you taught me at Van-john, I should have made ten thousand this season alone: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. h. vii. p. 119.

1883 They were beginning to be well known as enterprising promoters and skilful operators, and they only needed a great coup to have the financial world at their feet: L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. iv. p. 51 (1884)

coup d'archet, phr.: Fr.: stroke of the bow (of a stringed instrument), movement of the bow across a string.

1877 the first coup d'archet announced the overture : C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. iii. p. 29 (1883).

coup d'éclat, phr.: Fr.: stroke of brilliance, a glorious achievement, a flashy success.

1712 To put the Watch to a total Rout, and mortify some of those inoffensive Militia, is reckon'd a Contp d'éclat: Spectator, No. 324, Mar. 12, p. 470/2 (Morley). 1714 that dreadful contp d'éclat; Which has afforded thee much chat: Swiff, Poems, Wks., Vol. x. p. 407 (1814). 1763 The new Ministry are trying to make up for their ridiculous insignificance by a contp d'éclat: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 74 (1827). 1819 thinking it would be a coup d'éclat much more important and agreeable, if he could settle the Warsaw palaver as well: Bowdich, Mission to Askantee, Pt. I. ch. vi. p. 123.

coup d'essai, phr.: Fr.: stroke of trial, a trial-piece, a piece of work serving for experiment or practice.

1712 I have a Design this Spring to make...and have already begun with a Coup d'essai upon the Sleeves: Spectator, No. 319, Mar. 6, p. 462/1 (Morley). 1748 he had perused my play, which he thought, on the whole, was the best coup d'essai he had ever seen: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. Lxiii. Whs., Vol. 1. p. 444 (1817).

1787 The Cupola is said to have been his coup d'essai before he attempted that of the Duomo: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 136 (1805).

1807 It is a pleasing circumstance for an unpractised writer to be able, for his coup d'essai, to correct a historian of such eminence as Mr. Gibbon: Edin. Rev., Vol. 9, p. 300.

1831 but this coup d'essai was sufficiently ambinous: th., Vol. 54, p. 466.

1845 This work seems...to be a respectable coup d'essai, written with some thought: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., 1. p. 6

*coup d'état, phr.: Fr.: stroke of state, piece of high policy, violent political measure; esp. one in which opposition is repressed by military force.

1646 These were the two first Coups d'estat, stroaks of State that he made: HOWELL, Lewis XIII., p. 157. 1849 Now, see a coup d'état that saves all:

LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. IV. ch. in. p. 263 (1881). 1852 The Directory, hitherto, has not been very pacifically inclined, but having struck what is called a coup d'état, they at length saw the necessity of obtaining absolution from the discontented by giving peace to France: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. vi p. 70. *1877 Echo, Nov. 26. [St.]

*coup d'œil, phr.: Fr., 'stroke of eye': glance, view taken in at a glance, the effect produced by a scene at the first

glance.

1739 All this you have at one coup d'œil in entering the garden, which is truly great. Grav, Letters, No. xxi. Vol. 1. p. 43 (1819).

1749 they content themselves with the first coup d'œil. Lord Christreffeld. Letters, Vol. 1. No. 143, p. 362 (1774).

1773 Nuncham astonished me with the first coup d'œil of its ugliness: Hore Waltpole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 489 (1857).

1787 One of the most pleasing coup d'œils I ever remember was the ball at court, the last day of the carnival: P. Beckford, Lett fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 85 (1805).

1810 such beautiful engravings and ingenious charts and coupé d'œil of information: Eddin. Rev., Vol. 17, p. 169.

1813 The first coup d'œil decided the fate of all who appeared: M. Eddeworth, Patronage, Vol. 11, p. 175 (1833).

1818 brings within the compass of a coup d'œil of eigle tiphlic edifices and spacious streets to be found in the most leading cities of Europe: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. ip. 46 (1810).

1834 The coup d'œil of the Louvre is very magnificent. Edin. Rev., Vol. 59, p. 73.

1839 The entrance to the Black Sea is the grandest coup d'œil of the Brussels opera-house did not strike Mrs. O'Dowd as being so fine as the theatre in Fishamble Street, Dublin. Thackfray, Vol. 1. ch. xxxx. p. 304 (1879).

1848 The coup d'œil of the Brussels opera-house did not strike Mrs. O'Dowd as being so fine as the theatre in Fishamble Street, Dublin. Thackfray, Vol. 1. ch. xxxx. p. 304 (1879).

1852 with that coup d'œil which seldom deceived him, he ordered a new battery to be constructed: Tr. Bourrieum's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. xiv. p. 180.

1871 The coup d'œil was beautiful, as the camel entered the enclosure with the shaggy head and massive paws of the dead lion hanging upon one flank: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. x. p. 131 (1884).

*1876 it was, indeed, a charming coup d'œil: Times, May 15.

[St.]

coup de baguette, phr.: Fr.: stroke with a wand or light

1761 this may come round again. like a coup de baguette, when one least expects it. Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 457 (1857). 1781 I shall like with your leave to print your alterations hereafter, for I think them, as I said, performed by a coup de baguette: ib., Vol. VIII. p. 36 (1858).

coup de bâton, phr.: Fr.: stroke with a stick or rod.

1773 was rewarded for his impudence with a volley of coups de baton: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 507 (1857).

coup de bonheur, phr.: Fr.: stroke of good luck.

1865 congresses and cours de bonheur: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. p. 128.

coup de chapeau, phr.: Fr.: a touching of the hat. 1862 Again he salutes that lady with a coup de chapeau: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. xvi. p. 304 (1887).

coup de front, phr.: Fr.: blow in front.

1780 He seems as if he would take you by a coup de front and jump down your throat: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemp., Vol. rv. p. 397 (1882).

*coup de grâce, phr.: Fr.: stroke of grace, stroke of mercy, finishing stroke.

mercy, finishing stroke.

1720 Yesterday came out an Arret wch. has given what the French call the Coup de Crace to the Bank Notes, they being thereby declared Null at the end of this Month: W. Ayerst, quoted in Eng. Hist. Rev., July, 1889, p. 544.

1731 The Coup de Crace, or Heart-Blow, as it is call'd, not being given 'em, they were taken alive from the wheel: Medley, Tr. Kolden's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 1. p. 362. bef. 1733 sweeping out of the World the King and the Duke of York, both together, with one Coup de Grace from the Mouth of a Blunderbus, is of no Concern at all to us: R. North, Examen, II. v. 2, p. 366 (1740). 1756 and therefore it is very indifferent to me, what minister shall give us the last coup de grace: Lord Chersterfield, Lett., Bk. II. No. cix. Misc. Wks. Vol. II. p. 435 (1777). 1771 one of the warriors, stealing behind him, gave him the coup de grace with a hatchet: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 70/2 (1882). 1775. I imagine she will escape a trial; but Foote has given her the coup de grace: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 252 (1857). 1824 the Romans...gave the coup de grace to their military and political power: Edin. Rev., Vol. 40, p. 388. 1835 This would have been a coup de grace not only to Robespierre's present power in the commune but probably to the hopes that he was building on it, of his election to the Convention: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., vi. p. 346 (1857). 1845 the matador...advances to the bull...plays with him a little...and then prepares for the coup de grace: Ford, Handhe. Spain, Pt. I. p. 182. 1853 [the bear] was brought to bay, and received the compute ground in a short time the whole party arrived, and, as Florian had wounded the animal, his servant Richarn considered that he would give the coup de grace: Sir S. W. BAKER, Nile Tributaries, ch. xiii. p. 224.

coup de hasard, phr.: Fr.: lucky chance, the risking of a

1865 dangerous coups de hasard at roulette: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 208.

*coup de main, phr.: Fr., 'stroke of hand': a sudden and resolute assault.

1758 Conf de main and Manoeuvre might be excusable in Marshal Saxe as he was in the service of France, but we cannot see what apology can be made for our officers lugging them in by head and shoulders: Ann. Reg., 1. Humble Remonstrance, &c., p. 373/2.

1763 a certain impetuosity which makes them fitter for a coup de main: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 104.

1772 As if an appeal to the public were no more than a military coup de main, where a brave man has no rules to follow, but the dictates of his courage: JUNIUS, Letters, Vol. 1. No. iii. p. 25.

1792 and he has little hope undess from a coup de main, before the armies of the enemy are collected: Amer. State Papers,

For. Relat., Vol. 1. p. 330 (1832). 1799 It appears more like a line of march than a body intended for a coup de main, as there are with it bullocks and baggage of different kinds: Wellington, Disp, Vol. 1. p. 25 (1844). 1803 Should force be necessary, Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson would have to decide on the practicability of a coup de main, without waiting for reinforcements: Amer State Papers, Vol. 11. p. 572 (1832). 1813 Passion always conquers art at a coup de main: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. 11. p. 129 (1833). 1819 It is only when the commander of the whole nation purposes some definite expedition or coup-de-main of great importance and short duration, that all the lesser Schaichs and their vassals close in round his standard: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 111. ch. viii p. 210 (1820). 1840 The Koords of Amadia were so appalled by this coup-de-main, that it was supposed they would give up the place without any more fighting: France, Koordistan, &c. Vol. 1. Let. ni. p. 76. 1844 The idea of advancing upon Gembloux, and of capturing Brussels by a coup de main: W. Siborne, Waterloo, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 96.

*coup de maître, phr.: Fr.: master-piece.

1718 I have made a coup de maître upon my mother, in persuading her to pass a month or two at Stanton Harcourt, in order to facilitate my journies to her: Pope, Wks., Vol. viii. p. 323 (1872). bef. 1733 this coup de Mastre of a Dissolution: R North, Examen, i. ii. 135, p. 105 (1740). 1771 crown me with oak, or ivy ...or what you will, and acknowledge this to be a coup de maître in the way of waggery: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 107/2 (1882).

coup de pied, phr.: Fr., 'stroke of foot': a kick, a step in dancing.

1797 the art of commanding those resources which depend upon a proper exertion of the coup de pied: Eucyc. Brit., Vol. v. p. 670/2.

*coup de poing, phr.: Fr.: blow with the fist.

*coup de soleil, phr.: Fr.: sunstroke.

T787 A coup de soleil and a quarrel with his ambassador...had turned the poor fellow's brain: Beckford, Italy, Vol. 11 p 88 (1834).

1797 they go with their heads uncovered, without suffering the least inconvenience, either from the cold, or from those coups de soleil, which in Louisana are so often fatal to the inhabitants of other climates: Encyc. Brit, s.v. America, p. 543/2.

1813 a coup de soleil, and a storm at sea, which he afterwards encountered: Edin. Rev., Vol. 21, p. 137

1843 A coup de soleil gives a person a brain fever: J. S. Mill., System of Logic, Vol. 1, p. 375 (1856).

1847 the sun's so hot, and it shines so on your bald head. you'll have a coup de soleil: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 481 (1865).

1871 Bacheet had a slight coup de soleil:

coup de tête, phr.: Fr., 'stroke of the head': a piece of inspiration, an extremely hazardous action.

1882 A coup de tête on the part of Russia is possible, of course; but it is not probable: Standard, Dec. 29, p. 5.

*coup de théâtre, phr.: Fr.: theatrical hit, piece of claptrap, production of a sensational effect.

1747 this coup de theatre procured Knight his Irish coronet: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 89 (1857).

1787 They must have scenes, and a coup de theatre, and ranting and raving: M. EDGEWORTH, Leonora, p. 22 (1833)

1812 and by a striking coup de theatre, Emilie and her nother discover that their deliverer is the son of Mrs. Somers: Edin. Rev., Vol. 20, p. 112.

1845 paltry coups de théâtre, an occasional explosion of musketry and blue lights: FORD, Handbe. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 223.

1854 Let us discain surprises and comps-dethêâtre for once: Thackeray, Newcones, Vol. 1. ch xxxi. p. 362 (1879).

*coup de vent, phr.: Fr., 'stroke of wind': a gale.

1829 Good-bye! Oh, what a coup-de-vent: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. 1. ch. xi. p. 39 (1881).

coup de vin, phr.: Fr.: a sip of wine.

1779 and after a few coups de vin, their tongues run very fast: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. III. p. 196 (1851).

coup manqué, phr.: Fr.: an abortive stroke, a miss, a failure.

1826 You meaned well; but it was a coup-manqué, a missing of the mark, and that, too, as is frequently the case, by overshooting: In W. Cobbett's Rural Rides, Vol. II. p. 199 (1885).

coupe: Eng. fr. Du. or Flem. See cope.

*coupé, sb.: Fr.: a four-wheeled close carriage, with a seat inside for one person; the front part of a foreign diligence or omnibus; a small compartment at the end of a railway carriage with only one range of seats, and windows facing them.

1834 he must...place himself in the front coupé beside the conducteur: Edin. Rev., Vol. 59, p. 375. 1837 At six, then, I stepped punctually into my coupé, and gave Charles the necessary number and street: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11, p. 192. 1852 the coupé of an Ems omnibus: Carlylle, in J. A. Froude's Lyle, Vol. II, p. 194 (1884). 1854 having the coupé to ourselves, made a very comfortable journey to Paris: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 239 (1879). 1864 He had taken a place for her in the coupé of the diligence to Paris: G. A. Salla, Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. xi. p. 172. 1833 Come Keith, you and I will go together this time for a change, and send Bob and Stella in the other coupé: L. Oliphant, Altiora Peto, ch. iii. p. 50 (1884).

coupe de gorge, phr.: Fr.: a cutting of the throat.

abt. 1590 ay, there it goes; | But if I get him, coupe de gorge for that: MARLOWE, Few of Malta, iv. Wks., p. 170/2 (Dyce).

coupée, sô.: Fr.: a forward movement on one foot in dancing.

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl.

coupe-jarret, sb.: Fr., 'cut hamstring': ruffian, cut-throat.

1822-3 Let him assemble my gladiators, as thou dost most wittly term my coup jarrets: Scott, Pev Peak, ch. xlv. p. 498 (1886).

coupled, coupolo: Eng. fr. It. See cupola.

*coupon, sb.: Fr., 'a piece cut off': one of a set of dividend warrants attached to a bond; one of a set of tickets issued together, and used one by one. The Old Fr. form colpon, and the Anglo-Fr. colpoun, were early Anglicised as colpon (Chaucer, C. T., Prol., 679), culpown, = 'piece cut off'.

1863 C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 228. 1865 sink among the ordinary herd, who are deep in business before we've had our coffee, and trade in their coupons before we've thought of our valets: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 129. 1879 Neither could any amount of coupons fill you will delight like that small scrap of a Bellim by which you hope to faire fortune: MRS. OLIPHANT, Within the Precincts, ch. xix. p. 191

courant, so.: Eng. fr. Fr. part. courant, = 'running'. See quotation.

1601 the cords and strings [of a net] called courants: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 19, ch. 1, Vol. 11. p. 3.

courante, corant(e), corrant, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. courante: a coranto (q, v).

1. a lively dance, originated in France.

1586 And the Voltes, courantes, and vyolent daunses: Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xi. p. 30. 1597 Like vnto this (but more light) be the voltes and convantes which being both of a measure, ar notwithstanding daunced after sundrie fashions, the volte rising and leaping, the courante trauising and running: Th Morley, Mus., p. 18x 1671 in good faith it is a very merry and luscious Corant: Shadwell, Humorists, iii. p. 32

2. a journal, a gazette, a notice published in a gazette.

1624 a Corante was granted against Master Deputy Farrar, and .others... to plead their causes before [the Priuy Councell]: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 621 (1884). 1625—6 For news, I can hear no more foreign than the last Corante afforded you J. Mead, in Court & Times of Chas. I, Vol 1. p. 82 (1848). 1632 All the Lords | Haue him in that esteeme, for his relations, | Corrant's, Avises, Correspondences: B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, i. 7, p. 18 (1640).

couranto: Eng. fr. It. See coranto.

courbash: Arab. See kurbatch.

courbette, sb.: Fr.: curvet (q. v.).

1822—3 spurred Black Hastings, checking him at the same time, so that the horse made a courbette, and brought the full weight of his chest against the counter of the other: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. vii. p. 91 (1886).

courie: Anglo-Ind. See cowry.

*courier, sb.: quasi-Fr. See avant-courier. The Fr. coureur was early Anglicised as corrour, currour, curreur.

courou: Anglo-Ind. See crore.

cours de ventre, phr.: Fr.: looseness of the bowels.

1766 I hope it is only March's indigestion occasions your cours de ventre in your second: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemp., Vol. II. p. 60 (1882).

course: Anglo-Ind. See coss2.

court de gard: Eng. fr. Fr. See corps de garde.

courtepy. See pea-jacket.

courtesan ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. courtisane, or Sp. cortesana: a lady of the court, a prostitute.

tesana: a lady of the court, a prostitute.

1549 as well the courtisanes as the married women: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital, fol. 6 10.

1579 he loued. a rich curtisan: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 405 (1612).

after she fell to curtizan trade: 10. p. 892.

1590 I'll cull thee out the fairest courtezans: Marlowe, Faustus (1604), p. 89/2 (Dyce).

1598 the Ventian cortezans: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., ii. 5, Wks., p. 27 (1616).

1605 the most cunning curtizan of Venice: — Volp., iii. 5, Wks., p. 484.

1641 Tamar...sate in the common road drest like a courtezan: Milton, Animadu, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 171 (1806).

1642 a wanton Courtisane: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 17 (1806).

1651 The Corinthian, is a Columne, lasciviously decked like a Curtezan: Reily Wotton, p. 212 (1654).

1689 the most beautiful courtesan or prostitute of them all: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 296 (1872).

1776 that his mistress Aristagora, a courtezan of Corinth, might enjoy the Spectacle: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 102.

1816 An anecdote is preserved of Praxiteles and the courtesan Phryne: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 114.

couscous(ou), cuscus(u), sb.: name of a Barbary and West African dish, consisting of wheat or other grain and meat with the bark of the baobab (q, v), dressed in oil or water. For possible deriv. see cuscus.

1600 in winter they have sodden flesh, together with a kinde of meate called Cuscusu: JOHN PORY, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 142. 1704 Their Fare is generally Bread and Milk, and Cus ka. seu [sic, Ed. 1731 Cuska seu], which is made of Meal and Water: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 25. 1738 their

common Food is call'd Cooscoosh, being Corn beaten in a Wooden Mortar, and sifted thro' a fine Basket till it is about as fine as coarse Flower: F. Moore, Trav. Afr., p. 100. 1759 They sat cross-legged on the sand, round a large wooden bowl of conscous: Tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c. Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 612 (1814). 1797 For dinner, from the emperor down to the peasant, their [Moors] dish is universally conscossoo: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Morocco, p. 351/z. 1830 the never changing dish of Cuscousce: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 45 (2nd Ed.). — The celebrated cuscousu is prepared by putting a quantity of rice in a perforated vase, &c.: id., p. 218.

coussinet, sb.: Fr., 'small cushion': the rolled part of an Ionic column below the abacus.

*coûte que coûte, phr.: Fr.: cost what it cost, at all costs, come what may. Often wrongly written coûte qui coûte.

1715 I could heartily wish yt Campion might be come back to yt coast of Britanny, before your Majv sail'd, which he will attempt coute qu'il coute: Lord Bolingeroke, Let, in P M Thornton's Stuart Dynasty, App. 1 p. 397 (1890) bef 1744 Knew what was handsone, and would do't, On just occasion, coute qui coute: Pope, Innt. Hor, Sat VI. 164. 1756 to try a numerous invasion. coute qui coute: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 510 (1857) 1782 the result of these thoughts was a resolution that I would write to you by the post to night, coute qui coute: In W. Roberts' Mem Hannah More, Vol. 1. p. 135 (1835). 1831 Their object is not so much to buy an article at the lowest price, as to get it coute qui coute: Edin. Rev., Vol. 52, p. 317. 1841 I determined, coute qui coute, to pay a visit to my friend Madame Craufurd: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 11, p. 170. 1856 if I do not hear within four days that the stores are fairly on their way, conte qui conte, I will be off to the lower bay: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor, Vol. 1. ch. XXXII. p. 436. 1863 All the mother was in arms to secure her daughter's happiness codice que coûte: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 173. 1883 For conte que coûte, whatever might be the value of this threat, that if he failed to win Stella, he would fall back upon me, I was determined never to let that dear noble gui fall a victim to so unscrupulous an adventurer: L. OLIPHANT, Altura Peto, ch. x. p. 128 (1884). ch. x. p. 128 (1884).

couteau, phr.: Fr.: knife, short sword, dagger.

1677 There is likewise found with one of the persons in custody, a small Cofteau walking Sword: Lond. Gas, No. mcxcviii. 4. 1748 drawing a large couteau from his side-pocket, threatened to rip up the belly of the first man that should approach him: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. XXIX. Wks., Vol. I. p. 191

*couteau de chasse, phr.: Fr.: hunting-knife.

1815 with his conteau de chasse by his side MRS. OPIE, New Tales, Vol. II. p. 247. 1824 without any arms except a conteau de chasse: SCOTT, Redgauntlet, ch. xxiii p. 412 (1886). 1837 There was besides a hanger, or conteau de chasse, the weapon with which most murders in this part of the country are committed: C. MACFARIANE, Banditti & Robbers, p. 154.*1877 These daggers are about the size of an ordinary conteau de chasse: Times, Feb. 17. [St.]

couteval: Anglo-Ind. See cotwal.

*couturière. sb. fem.: Fr.: dressmaker.

1818 That enchanting conturrère, Madame Le Roi: T. Moore, Funge Family, p. 135.

1842 actresses, conturières, opera-dancers: Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Miscellanies, p. 10.

*1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashuons. [St.]

couvade, sô.: Fr., lit. 'a brooding', 'a hatching': a term applied to the custom which prevails here and there of the husband lying-in when his wife has given birth to a child.

1889 The tracing of kinship through females does not necessarily preclude the acknowledgment of relationship with the father. It is some consideration of this kind which is probably the origin of the curious custom of the couvade: Athenaum, June 22, p. 795/2.

couvre-feu, sb.: Fr., 'cover-fire': curfew.

1623 I pray let no covures-feu Bell have power here after to rake up, and choak with the ashes of oblivion, that cleer flame wherwith our affections did use to sparkle: HOWELL, Lett., III. xxxiv. p. 115 (1645). 1654-6 He that thus raketh up his fire overright shall find fire in the morning, Christian couvre-feu: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 609/2 (1867).

[The form couvrez is 2nd pers. pl. imperat.]

couvre-pied, sb.: Fr., 'cover-foot': a coverlet or rug for the feet.

1818 will you just inquire for a couvre-pied, that is lying loose somewhere in the carriage? LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 254 (1819). 1879 Her dress was carefully drawn over her feet...and a wadded converged... laid over them: MRS. OLIPHANT, Within the Precincts, ch. xli. p. 423.

couzel-basha(w): Pers. See kuzzilbash.

covado, sb.: Port.: a cubit, an obsolete Portuguese cloth measure, equal to from 261 to 271 English inches. Formerly often written cavedo, cavido, cabido (see cavedo).

cowdie: Maori. See kaurie.

cowle: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. See caul.

cowpan: Achin. See copang.

*cowry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. kaurī (kaudī), ultimately fr. Skt. kaparda: a small white shell (Cypraea moneta) used as a coin on the coasts of S. Asia and Africa. Also, attrib. as in cowry-shell.

as in courry-shell.

1662 They also make use of Almonds, whereof thirty six make a Peyse, as also of certain Shells, which they call Kaurets, and are gathered on the Seaside, eighty whereof amount to a Peyse; I. Davies, Tr. Mandeito, Bk. 1, p. 68 (1669) 1672 Cowreys, like sea-shells, come from Siam, and the Philippine Islands: Fryer, E. India, 86 (1668). [Vule] 1692 Duties charged, upon all Amber Beads, Amber rough, and all Cowries; Stat 4 Will, & Mary, ch. v. § 7 (Ruffhead). 1727 Ballasore in Oriza near Bengal, in which Countries Couries pass for Money from 250 to 3000 for a Rupee, or half a Crown Engish: A. Hamilton, East Indies, I. 349. [Yule] 1797 The exports from Bengal to Europe consist of musk, gum-lac, nicaragua wood, pepper, cowries, and some other articles of less importance: Encyc. Brit, Vol. III. p. 171/1. 1803 He. told me that, if I would send some cowries it was probable we might get a little grain: J. T. BLUNT, in Assatic Res., Vil. 63. 1810 wishing to relieve a white man in distress, had sent me five thousand kowries, to enable me to purchase provisions in the course of my journey: MUNGO PARK, Trazo, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 845 (1814). 1840 courie-shells are added according to the wearer's fancy: Franser, Korodastan, &c., Vol. 1. Let xv. p. 368. 1865 The Englishman is finished like a cowry or a murex: Emerson, Engl. Traits, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 50 (Bohn, 1866). 1871 ornamented with cowrie-shells: Sir S. W. Baker, Nule Tributaries, ch. v. p. 75.

cowzel-bash: Pers. See kuzzilbash.

coyang, coyoung, sb.: Jav. See quotations.

1625 I offered fine Dollers the Coyoung more then the Dutsh paid: PURCHAS, Pilgrinns, Vol. 1. Bk. in. p. 199. 1662 two thousand Coyangs of Rice, five Coyangs making four Lestes, or eight Tuns, at seventeen or eighteen Thank the Coyang: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 106 (1669).

coygnye: Ir. See coignye.

coyote, sb.: Sp. fr. Mex. coyotl: the American jackal, which tunnels into the side of a hill for its burrow. Corrupted in Amer. Sp. to cayote (Sp. name of the American gourd).

18.. the quick, sharp yelp of a coyote on the plain below: Bret Harte, Story of a Mine, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 10 (1881). 1884 His dogs, big, slouching, light-coloured animals, are evidently related to the coyote: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 369. 1886 we spied a coyote (prairie-wolf) slinking furtively away: Cornhill Mag., No. 39, N. S., p. 296.

cozbaugue, cozbeg, coz: Pers. See kasbeke.

*craal: S. Afr. Du. See kraal.

crab: Eng. fr. S. Amer. See carapa.

crabat, crabbat: Eng. fr. Fr. See cravat.

crackling, sb.: Du. krakeling: a cracknel, a kind of

1598 a great silver or guilt vessell full of bread baked like cracklinges: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 198.

Cracovienne, sb.: Fr.: a kind of dance, named from Cracow, a town of Poland.

1844 He could dance a Tarantalla like a Lazzarone, and execute a Cracovienne with all the mincing graces of a ballet heroine: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Coningsby, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 230 (1881).

cracowe, sb.: a kind of shoe with a very long point at the toe, named from Cracow, a town of Poland, where the fashion originated.

abt. 1380 crakowis: Rel. Antiq., p. 4r. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1846 The spreading dark cuff of the sleeve is a peculiarity of this age, as are also the enormously long toes, which became so fashionable, and were termed crackouse; being so named, says Mr. Planché, from the city of Cracow: F. W. FAIRHOLT, Costume in Eng., p. 139.

cral, sb.: Sclav.: king, title of the princes of Servia and of other Sclavonic states.

1614 In Slauonique Cral, and, the Queen, Craina, which the Polonians call Crol, and Croina: Selden, Tri. Hon., Pt. 1, p. 45. 1788 The Cral, or despot of the Servians, received him with generous hospitality: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. x1, p. 278 (1813). 1819 to come and spy disguised in our own dress the nakedness of our land; in order that their Crals may know how to conquer it: T. Hoff, Amast., Vol. 11. ch. vi. p. 178 (1820). 1820 they were governed by an hereditary monarch, under the title of Cral, a Sclavonic word signifying king: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11. p. 6.

crambē, sō.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\kappa\rho d\mu\beta\eta$,='cabbage'; bis cocta, Lat., 'twice cooked'; recocta, Lat., 'cooked again'; bis positum, an error for Lat. bis posita, 'twice served'. Recooked cabbage suggested to the Romans insipid, nauseous repetition, a twice-told tale. Cf. Juv., 7, 154, crambe re-

bef. 1570 I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your crambe: CALF-HILL, W.k., p. 320 (1846). [Davies] 1575 but they do so hunte a letter to death, that they make it Crambé, and Crambé bis positum mors est ['is death']: therefore Ne quid nimis: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 12 (1875). 1603 so to obtrude them the second time, like twice sodden Crambe is as tedious and irkesome: C. HEYDON, Def. Yudic. Astrol.,

p. 227. 1611 Objecting that this is Crambe bis cacta as it is in the Proverbe: T. Corvat, Crudities, sig. b 8 ro (1776). — Corvat's Crambe, or his Colworte twise sodden, and now serued in with other Macaronicke dishes, as the second Course to his Crudities — Title 1642 I. say, there is no happiness under...the Sun; nor any Crambe in that repeated verity and burthen of all the Wisdom of Solomon: Sir Th. Brown, Relig Med., Pt. II. § xiv. p 45 (1686). 1668 narrating crambe vertites and questions over-quaeried: — Garden of Cyr., ch. 5, p. 51. 1659 No repeated Crambes of Christ's discipline, of Elders and Elderships .no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery: GADDEN, Tears of Church, p 17. [Davies] 1669 the rest [of his Comedies] are but a Crambe bis cocta. Dryden, Mock-Astrol., Pref., Wks., Vol. I. sig. Nn i ro (1701) bef. 1733 There is the Crambe of the Faction: R. North, Examen, p. 684 (1740). 1760 The town are reading the King of Prussia's poetry (Le Philosophe sans sonci), and I have done like the town. it is all the scum of Voltare and Lord Bolingbroke, the crambe recorts of our worst free-thinkers, tossed up in German-French rhyme: Grav, Wks., Vol. I. p. 382 (1814) 1806 and, while you execrate the very name of a hound, being gorged with the crambe recorts of one fox-chase after another: Berespord, Museries, Vol. I. p. 159 (5th Ed.) 1820 There was a disadvantage, notwithstanding, in treading this Border district, for it had been already ransacked by the author himself, as well as others; and unless presented under a new light, was likely to afford ground to the objection of Crambe bis cocta: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. p. 389/1 (1867).

crambo, crambe, sb.: origin unknown: a game in which one person names a word to which another has to find rhymes, or which he has to introduce as the last word of a verse of a rhymed couplet; hence, a rhyme.

a verse of a rhymed couplet; nette, a rhymed.

1616 F. Ioule, owle, foule, troule, boule P. Crambe, another of the Diuell's games B. Jonson, Dev is an Ass, v. 8, Wks, Vol. II p. 169 (1631-40)

1630 Where every jovial tinker, for his chink, | May cry, Mine host, to crambe! Give us drink; | And do not slink, but skink, or else you slink. - New Inn, i. I, Wks, p. 409/2 (1860)

1670 Such as your Ears with Love, and Honour feast, | And play at Crambo for three hours at least: Shadwell, Sull, Lovers, Prol, sig. B 1 vo.

1711 a Game of Crambo. I heard several Double Rhymes as I passed: Spectator, No. 63, May 12, p 104/2 (Morley).

1712 who can play at Crambo, or cap Verses: 1b., No. 504, Oct. 8, p. 718/1.

1617 45 So Mævius His similes in order set | And every crambo he could get: Swift. [L.]

1815 his court around him resounded with such crambo scraps of verse as these: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxvi. p. 311 (1852).

cramoisay, cramoisy: Eng. fr. Fr. See crimson.

*crānium, pl. crānia, sh.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\kappa\rho\bar{a}\nu lo\nu$: the upper part of the head, the skull. Occasionally Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as craney, cranie, crany.

17 CC. as craney, cranie, crany.

1525 Of a wounde in the heed throughe cuttynge with brekynge of Craney without losynge of substaunce to the innermoost conerynge or superficion over the brayne throughe perced: Tr. Yerome of Brusswick's Surgery, sig. Cij rol2.

1543 the bone named Cranium, or the fyrst table of bones of the heade: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. iii vol.

1563 The Cranium is ioyned together in fine and thyrtye dayes: T. Gale, Encharid, fol. 42 ro.

1599 Take the Mosse of deade mans Cranium, or scull: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke, p 6/1.

1646 he affirms it was rather the forehead bone perified, than a stone with the crany.. Toads, whose cranies or sculls in time grew hard, and almost of a stony substance: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. £4, Bk. III ch xiu. p. 109 (1686).

1670 A piece of St. Yohn Baptist's Cranium: R. Lassells, Voy. Ital, Pt. II p. 238 (1698)

1691 the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the Brain, and its shrinking from the Cranium or Skull: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 255 (1707). bef. 1733 This Fancy..came into the Author's Cranium; because..: R. NORTH, Examen, II. iv. 144, p. 308 (1740)

1856 Not a bear's paw, or an Esquimaux cranium. can leave your hands for a moment without their making a 1ush at it: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. I ch. vi. p. 64

What spun-glass or floss silk wags had been smoothed over the crania of ruddy double-chinned coachmen: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 16

1886 Prof. Flower pointed out the resemblance...to that of the Neanderthal crania: Alternæum, June 5, p. 751/L.

Crannog(e). Sh.: Ir.: a lake-dwelling. remains of which

crannog(e), sb.: Ir.: a lake-dwelling, remains of which places of refuge have been found in Ireland and Scotland.

1863 Not unfrequently the crannoge was erected on a hill within the lake: A Hume, Anc. Meoks, p. 367. 1882 R. Munro, Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings or Crannogs, Title.

cranny, crany, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. karānī: a native or half-caste clerk who wrote English (in Bengal); perhaps also a 'writer' in the old Indian Civil Service.

1793 As an encouragement therefore to my brother crannies, I will offer an instance or two, which are remembered as good Company's jokes: H. Boyn, Ind. Observer, 42. [Yule] 1834 The Crany will write your evidence: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xui. p. 311. 1872 The clerk, or keranny, in his leisure hours retains the costume of Europe: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. vi.

crantara, sb.: Gael. creantarigh, = 'cross of shame': a fiery cross by which in former times the Highlanders of Scotland were summoned to arms.

crants, sb.: Old Du. krants: a garland, a wreath. Perhaps the nautical crance [C.], the iron head-piece of a boom through which the jib-boom passes, is the same word.

bef. 1592 The filthy queane wears a craunce, and is a Frenchwoman forsooth: GREENE, Upst. Courtier, in Harl. Misc., v 419. [Davies] 1604 Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants: Shaks., Ham., v. 1, 255. 17 c. rose corance: Alphonsus, Emp. of Ger., v. 2. [C.]

crapaud, sb.: Fr.: toad; hence the nickname Johnny Crapaud or Crapaud for a Frenchman, used by English sailors in the Great War.

1485 a grete hede of stele. whyche was alle enuenymed wyth the blood of a crapauld and was ryght daungerous: CAXTON, Chas. Grete, p. 79 (1881).

crape, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. crêpe, crespe (Cotgr.): a gauzy fabric of raw silk, often crimped or crisped by the twist of the threads of the warp. Anglicised as crispe in 17 c. The Fr. adj. crispe means 'curled, frizzled, crisped, crisp', and Cotgrave defines the sb. as "Cipres; also, Cobweb, Lawne". The Eng. and Anglo-Sax. crisp is direct fr. Lat. crispus.

[1619 the new deutsed names of Stuffes and Colours, Crispe, Tamet, Plush: PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch xxvii p 268.] 1729 A motly mixture! in long wigs, in bags, In silks, in crapes, in Garters, and in rags. Pope, Dunciad, II. 22 (1757) 1754 his Bagpipe, which was hung with narrow Streamers of Black Crape: E. Burt, Lett N. Scotl., Vol. I. p. 266 1766 Crape, that's worn by love-lorn maids, Water'd tabbies, flow'r'd brocades: C Anstev, New Bath Guide, Let III. 1816 long black cloaks, white crapes and hat-bands: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxvii. p 323 (1852)

crāpula, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κραιπάλη: bad physical effects of a bout of intemperance.

bef 1687 The Drunkard now supinely snores, | His load of Ale sweats through his Pores, | Yet when he wakes the Swine shall find | A Cropala [sic] remains behind: C. COTTON, Poems, p. 248 (1689).

crāsis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κρâσις,='a mixing'.

1. the mixture of the constituents of anything, esp. of an animal body or of blood; constitution, constitutional charac-

teristics.

1616 His bodies crasis is angelicall, | And his soules actions diabolicall: R. C., Times' Whistle, II 647, p. 24 (1871). 1643 But what might be the cause, whether each one's allotted Genius or proper star, or whether the supernal influence of schemes and angular aspects, or this elemental crasis here below. MILTON, Divorce, Bk. I ch x. Wks., Vol I. p. 370 (1866) 1646 a conceptive constitution, and Crasis accommodable unto generation: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk vii. ch. vii p. 289 (1686) 1665 If we pass further, the phancies of men are so immediately diversify'd by the individual Crasis, that every man is in this a Phanux: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xv. p. 105 (1885) 1671 it [the soul] can never be happy without a change of its very crasis and temper throughout: John Howe, Wks., p. 201/2 (1834). 1684 Outward applications ...will do little good in a fever unless. a new crasis [be] wrought in the blood: S. Charrock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol III. p. 61 (1865). 1689 this vanity of dreams which he as well as Hippocrates...attribute to the crasis .. of the body: Evelvin, Corress, Vol III. p. 314 (1872). 1710 Antiphthisic Decoction. gives no trouble to the Blood, when 'tis weak, and of a broken Crasis. Fuller, Pharmacop., p. 50 1731 New Comers that have livid any considerable Time upon the ordinary Ship-Diet, and thereby subverted or disturb'd the ordinary Crasis of their Blood and Humours: Medley, Tr. Kolber's Cape Good Hope, Vol. II. p. 348. bef. 1733 [the securing the Law to be on their side] would have been an useful Crasis of Power all over England: R. North, Examen, I ii 109, p. 90 (1740). R. North, Examen, 1 ii 109, p 90 (1740).

Gram. the contraction of the final vowel of one word with the initial vowel of the next into one long vowel or diphthong; less accurately, the running together of two words into one.

1888 Another highly interesting feature of the early language. is the curious use of crasis. Words are run together in such forms as *Ichim*, e.g., *Ichim wolde hakky*, i.e. I would hack him: Athenæum, June 23, p. 790/1.

craska, crasko, sb.: a kind of Persian piece-goods.

1598 apparell made of coton wooll and crasko: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol 1 p. 332. — The Persians do bring thither Craska, woollen cloth, linnen Vol I. p. 332. cloth: 2b.

*crātēr, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κρᾶτηρ,='mixing-bowl'.

- 1. Archæol. a large two-handled vase which gets gradually broader towards the top.
- the cup-shaped cavity resulting from the formation of a volcanic cone, through which cavity lava, gases, stones, ashes, &c. are ejected during eruption.

1693 violent Eruptions of Fire from the Cratters of those Mountains: J. RAY, Three Discourses, iii. p. 379 (1713).

1818 the yawning craters of huge and menacing volcances: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. I. p. ii.

1820 the crater of Mount Etna: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sticity, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 110.

1883 Masses of molten material are seen...flowing outside the crater: Spectator, Sept. 29, p. 1255/2.

crauancera, crauanserra: Pers. See caravanserai.

craunce: Eng. fr. Old Du. See crants.

cravat (= \(\psi \)), crabat, crevat, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cravate, lit. 'a Croat': a fine wrap for the neck, of silk, muslin, or lace, introduced into France in 17 c. from the costume of Croat troops in the Austrian army.

1663 The hand-kercher about the neck | Canonical Crabat of Smeck: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. ini. p. 250.

1672 no observing spruce Fop will miss the Crevat that hes on ones shoulder: WYCHERLEY, Love in a Wood,

ii. p. 19. 1678 Each here deux yeux and am'rous looks imparts, | Levells Crevats and Perriwigs at Hearts: Shadwell, Timon, Epil. 1690 But flung a Glass of Mum so pat I t spoild both Perruig and Point Cravat: School of Politicks, xiv. p. 22. 1691 to discard the janty Cravat-string, and the ceremonies Muff Reasons of Mr Bays, &c., p. 8. 1697 put on a fine new Cravat: Vanbruch, Esop, Pt II Wks., Vol. 1. p. 303 (1776) 1823 His bandage slipp'd down into a cravat: Byron, Don Juan, IX. xlv. 1851 Let us take a cast of this beautiful statue [of Demosthenes] and model upon it a coat, trowsers, and cravat. To me it would become a disgusting object: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 174 (1857) 1878 Deronda remembered that he had laid aside his cravat: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk, viii. ch. lxviii. p. 596.

*crayon, sb.: Fr., 'chalk': a pencil of pipe-clay or chalk mixed with coloring matter; a drawing in colored chalk.

mixed with coloring matter; a drawing in colored chalk.

1695 strokes of the pencil or the crayon: DRYDEN, Tr. Dufresnoy's Art of Painting [T] 1696 Crayons, or Pastills, Intile Pencils, as it were of any sort of Painting or Colourng: Phillips, World of Words. 1722 the Head of the Magdalen in Crayons by Barocci. Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 331 1762 I find by Montfaucon that the use of crayons was known in this age in France: Hor. Walfole, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. I. p. 30. 1800 a collection of Holbein's first sketches, upon paper with crayons: J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 459. 1807 The dusty colours of chalks or crayons imparting themselves quite as liberally to your fingers, as to your paper. Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 92 (5th Ed.). 1809 Send me the crayon-portrait, as you hope to be forgiven for having assassivated me 'Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 175 (1856) 1815 Miniatures, half-lengths crayon, had been tried in turn: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 37 (1833) 1864 an effigy—a very vile one—in crayons, of Mrs Bunnycastle: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I ch. v. p. 74. 1886 The collection of drawings by E. Frère, in water colours and crayons, ...deserves special mention: Athenaeum, Nov. 27, p. 714/II.

crazia, pl. crazie, sb.: It.: an old Tuscan coin worth from three to five farthings; mentioned by Benvenuto Cellini.

1787 A serious opera, is not dear at three pauls; a burletta, at two; a comedy, at one; and at the little theatres, four crasse only, somewhat less than three pence English: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr Ital, Vol. 1 p 259 (1805).

creaght, sb.: Ir. graigh: herd of cattle.

1598 in shorte space his creete, which is his moste sustenaunce, shalbe wasted in praying, or killed in driving, or starved for wante of pasture in the woodes: Spens., State Irel, Wks., p 652/2 (1869).

1648 the Creaghts of cattell of the other Provinces: Moderate Intelligencer, No 159, p. 1253, 1883 Let creaghts be recognized as suitable methods of replenishing Highland larders: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 464

crease: Malay. See creese.

*creator (= "=), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. creatour, or fr. Lat. creator, noun of agent to creare, = 'to fashion', 'to create': one who or that which makes, fashions, creates; esp. the Divine Maker of the universe.

abt. 1374 hir creatour Chaucer, Tr Boethius, Bk. II. p 46 (1868). 1487 thomage that the creature oweth to his creatour naturelly. Caxton, Book of Good Manners, sig a vii v. 1528 god oure creatoure: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede ne, &c., p 106 (1871). 1531 god theyr creatour: Elvor, Governour, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 5 (1880). 1598 translated thus, from a poore creature to a creator: B. Jonson, &v. Man in his Hum., ii. 4, Wks., p. 24 (1616). 1603 whereof the one is the creatour and worker of good, the other opposite unto it and operative of contrary effects. Holland, Tr. Plut Mor., p. 1307. 1641 custom was the creator of prelaty, being less ancient than the government of prestyters: Milton, Ch. Govi., Bk. I. ch. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 99 (1806). 1648

Fove Creator of Mankind: Fanshawe, Progr. of Learn., 127.

creātrix, sb. fem.: Lat.: a female **creator** (q, v).

1883 formed an island, to which the creator and creatrix descended to make other islands: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. III. p. 2176.

*crêche, sb.: Fr.: a public nursery for infants, who are left there while their mothers are at work; an infant asylum; lit. 'crib', 'manger'.

1885 A crêche shelters her and brings her happiness: Athenœum, Dec. 19,

*crēdat Jūdaeus Apella, phr.: Lat.: let the Jew Apella believe (it), i.e. no sensible person will believe it; see Hor., Sat., 1, 5, 100, Credat Judaeus Apella | Non ego ('I do not').

bef. 1668 Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 139 (1884). 1608—9 But credat Judeus Apellæ non ego: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1. p. 86 (1848) 1625 Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 48 1671 J. Eachard, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 196 (1773). 1774 Macpherson is to publish the papers of James II., and detect Sir John Dalrymple, Credat Judeus I is that house so divided against itself? Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 119 (1857). 1787 P. Beckford, Lett. Jr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 130 (1805). 1790 Credat who will—certainly not Judaeus apella: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 354 (3rd Ed.). 1840 But she, (we presume, a disciple of Hume,) | Shook her head, and said angily, 'Credat Judeus'! Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 140 (1865).

crēdenda, sb. pl.: Lat. (also naturalised as credend, pl. credends, Obs.). See quotations and agenda 1.

1638 those points of faith... which were merely and purely credenda, and not agenda: CHILLINGWORTH, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 162 (1820). 1656 The globe of divmity parts itself into two hemispheres, to wit, credenda et agenda, the things we are to know and believe, and the things we are to know and believe, and the things we are to know and believe, and the things we are to the order of the things on xst Ep. Yohn, Nichol's Ed., p. 6/x (1865). bef. 1670 Seek no other reason why they had so many Enemies, but because Christianity was mightily fain among us, both as to the credenda and the agenda: J. HACKET, Abh Williams, Pt. II. 158, p. 168 (1693). Pt. 11. 158, p. 168 (1693).

first are credenda...things to be believed .. Secondly, there are agenda, things to be done and practised by us: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Devines, Vol. 1. p. 132 (1861) 1704. But besides the One great Fundamental Article of their Faith, and these six Credenda, there are several Practical Duties enjoyn'd them. J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 52. 1716 These have already seen the evil tendency of such principles, which are the Credenda of the party, as it is opposite to that of the Whigs: Addison, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 122 (1850) 1818 lavish dogmas and credenda to those who want the means of existence. Ladw Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 17 (1819) 1883 Neither the Trinity, nor the detty of Christ are to remain among the credenda of the coming Church: Sat Rev., Vol. 55. p. 496.

[From Lat. crēdendum, neut. gerund. of crēdere, = 'to believe'. See credo.]

*creditor ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. creditour, assimilated to Lat. crēditor, noun of agent to crēdere, = 'to trust', 'believe'.

a person to whom something is owed, one to whom another is under obligation as debtor.

another is under obligation as debtor.

1471 And then theyer Creditors they begyn to flatter, | Promysyng to worke for them agayne: G. Ripley, Comp. Alch., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 156 (1652).

1488 with th' entent to defraude their creditours. Canton, Stat. 3 Hen. VII., c. 4, sig by wo (1869).

1509 Wherfore if he than disceyue his credytour | He oft hym chastyth with iustyce and rygour: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. 1, p. 136 (1874)

1532 I borowed of the Kinge a hundred marcs, which I wold fayne paye if myn other creditours wer not more importune on me than frendes shold be Elyot, Let., in Governour, Vol. 1, p. lxxxvii. (Croft, 1880)

1549 [See auditore]

1554 yet by the vewe of any reasonable iudge the yelde of thone, and the bente of thother, ought with the creditour to supply the thyrdes defect: W. Prat., Africa, Ep., sig. A vit vo.

1579 the debtors and creditors. North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 717 (1612).

1600 the Suretie. is a debtor and obnoxious to the Creditor, and the Law R. Cawdray, Treas. of Similies, p. 148.

1608 how great my debts are, and how extreme my creditors: Middle of the reserve some provisions for his own use, whereof he was a creditor: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xcv. (1676).

1688 being under very deplorable circumstances on account of his creditors: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. 11, p. 281 (1872).

1684 "Monseur's creditors indeed are pressing."

"The creditors be hanged": G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 117.

*1877 certain special accounts had been required by the opposing creditors: Trunes, Jan. 18 [St.]

2. one Who believes.

2. one who believes.

1609 many sought to feed | The easie creditours of nouelties: Daniel, $Civ.\ Wars,\ Bk$ III. 83, p. 84.

crēditrix, sb.: Lat.: fem. of **creditor** (q.v.).

1676 Elizabeth...his principal creditrix: C Cotton, Compl. Angler. [T.] *crēdo, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. crēdere,='to believe': 'I believe', a creed, a profession of faith; so called

from the first word of the Latin version of both the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed.

Creed and the Nicene Creed.

bef. 1300 Old Eng. Hontlies, I. 75 (Morris, 1867). [Skeat] 1481 he wold teche hym his credo and make hym a good chapelayn: Caxton, Reynard the Fox, ch iii. p. 7 (1880) 1528 It were much better that our wives followed the ensample of the holy women of old time in obeying their husbands, than to worship them [the Virgin Mary, &c.] with...a Credo: TYNDALE, Doctr. Treat., p. 171 (1848) ? abt. 1580 Afterwards the prest and the quere doo sing the Credo as we doo: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxci. p. 192 (1846). 1535 in the article of our Credo: G Joye, Apol. to W. Tindale, p. 9, (1883). 1538 This Credo I have translated as nigh as I can conveniently, word for word: Cranmer, Renaturs, &c., p. 83 (1846). 1545 beleue in him [God] as it standeth in our credo: G Joye, Exp. Dan., fol. 21 v. 1558 let theim boyle for the space of a Credo: W WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 65 v. 1584 shall saie flue Pater nosters, flue Aues, and one Credo: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. XII. ch. ix. p. 234. 1607 a Foxe teaching a Hare to say his Credo or Creed betwixt his legs: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 228.

crēdo quia impossibile, phr.: Late Lat.: I believe [it] because [it is] impossible. This apparent paradox is ascribed to S. Augustine, but may be founded on Tertullian's credibile est, quia ineptum est...certum est, quia impossibile (De Carne Christi, § 4). [N. & Q.]

1742 Tertullian's rule of faith, Credo quia impossibile est ['it is']: Grav, Letters, No. lviii. Vol. 1. p. 127 (1819). 1890 One comes away, indeed, with a sort of conviction of the truth of these inconceivable episodes, and is disposed to quote the phrase of the disputant, Credo quia impossibile: Athenæum, Apr. 19, p. 509/3.

creel, sb.: Sc. fr. Gael.: a basket made of osiers, a fishbasket.

1754 his Horse loaden with Creeks, or small Paniers: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. 66.

[Akin to Mid. Eng. crelle (of Celtic origin), and Old Ir. craidhal, = 'cradle', or criol, = 'chest', 'coffer'. Mod. Gael. only preserves the dim. craidhleag.]

*creese, sb.: Malay krīs, kres: a Malay dagger.

1598 a place called Manancabo where they make Poinyards which in India are called Cryses, which are very well accounted and esteemed of, and is thought the best weapon of all the Orient: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. I. ch. xix. p. 33/2 1600 which dagger they call a Crise, and is as sharpe as a rasor: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 822. 1625 This Cryse is a kind of Dagger, whose haft and handle (for it hath no crosse nor hilt) is made of a kind of mettall:

Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1 Bk. iii. p. 119. — two Creses, which are a kind of Daggers: 1b., p. 154. — Their ordinary weapon which they weare is called a Crise, it is about two foot in length. 2b., p. 165. — a waued dagger, which they call a Crise ib, Vol. 11. Bk iv. p. 1655. 1665 the enterprize was undertaken by Mohebally-cawn. with four hundred young men privately armed with Cryzes as a guard to his Seraglio: Sir Th Herrer, Trav., p 65 (1677). — their [the people of Java] greatest bravery is in their Crizes; a Weapon that is commonly two foot long and four inches broad, waved, sharp both in the edge and point, but contrary to the Law of Nature and Nations, invenomed; the handle is usually of Wood or Horn. cut into the shape of a mishapen Pagod: 1b., p. 364. 1684 the points of their Arrows and Cric's are poison'd E Everard, Tr. Tavernet's Japan, 8-c., p. 71. 1727 A Page of twelve Years of Age.. [said] that he would shew him the Way to die, and with that took a Cress, and ran himself through the body: A. Hamilton, East Indies, II 99. [Yule] 1847 The cursed Malayan crease, and battle-clubs [From the isles of palm: Tennyson, Princ., Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 4 (1886). 1856 They chew hasheesh; cut themselves with poisoned creases: Emerson, Engl. Traits, viii Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866). 1887 She goes out into society like a Malay, with his kreese at a fair: Athenaun, May 14, p. 639/1.

crematorium, sb.: Late Lat.: a crematory, a building for consuming corpses by fire.

1884 [The Bill] provides that all crematoriums...shall be under thorough supervision and regulation: Standard, Feb. 8, p. 5/4. 1884 The discovery of a crematorium at Lincoln ought to have more than a merely antiquarian interest just now: Pall Mall Gaz., June 9, p. 3/2.

*crême, sb.: Fr.: cream, cream-color.

*1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

crême de la crême, phr.: Fr.: cream of the cream, the very choicest part of anything.

1860 the crême de la crême, or those initiated into the highest mysteries of the sect: Once a Week, July 28, p. 119/2.

1871 Altogether, the society in this district was not crême de la crême, as Mek Nimmur's territory was an asylum for all the blackguards of the adjoining countries: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xvii. p 305.

cremes: Eng. fr. Fr. See kermes.

cremeur, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): dread; cremor.

1485 emperour Kynge of Fraunce and lord of so grete cremeur: CANTON, Chas. Grete, p. 45 (1881).

*Cremona¹, a town in the north of Italy which gave a name to the violins made by the Amati (see Amati) in 17 c., and by Stradivarius and Guarnerius in 18 c. Also, attrib., and in combin. as Cremona-fiddle, Cremona-violin, Cremona-mark

1672 2 Gittars, a Cremona Violin, r Lyra Viol, r Viol de Gambo: Shadwell, Miser, ii. p. 33. 1754 a number of crazy fiddles...upon which he counterfeited the Cremona mark: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 177 (1817). — declaring it [the violin] was the best Cremona he had ever touched: ib., p. 178. 1776 raising a competent sum for the purchase of the best Cremonas, and other instruments: J. Collier, Mass. Trav., Ded., p. vi. 1806 After waiting an hour for a friend's cremona, for which you had sent your servant—seeing it at length brought in by him—in fragments: Berrs-Ford, Maseries, Vol. 1. p. 55 (5th Ed.). 1826 that gentleman was composing his mind after his noon meal with his favourite Cremona. Lord Braconsfield, Viv. Crey, Bk. vi. ch. vi. p. 371 (1881).

cremona², sb.: corrupt. fr. Fr. cromorne, or Ger. Krumhorn, = 'crooked horn': a reed stop in the organ. Confused with Cremona¹.

cremor, sb.: Lat., 'thick juice', 'thick broth', 'pap': a milky or creamy substance. See **chylus**.

1691 concocted, macerated, and reduc'd into a Chyle or Cremor, and so evacuated into the Intestines: J. Rav, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 29 (1701).

cremosin, cremsin, cremysyne: Eng. fr. Sp. See erimson.

*creole, sb.: Fr. créole: a person of European blood, born in W. Indies or Spanish America; also (incorrectly), a person of African blood, or a half-breed, born in W. Indies or Spanish America. Also, attrib.

1604 Some Creoles (for so they call the Spaniards borne at the Indies):
E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 251 (1880).
1763 Our Creoles...have a great deal of piety and religion: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 104.
1818 the creoles, or degenerate descendants of the first Spanish settlers: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Maccarthy, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 134 (1819).
1865 it was said that the Marquis had married her in the Mauritius when she was fifteen—those Creoles are women so early: Outda, Stratimore, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 80.
1884 Exercise is not essential to creole comfort:
F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 19.—the horror which African creoles entertain towards their native disease: id, p. 21.

crêpe, sb.: Fr.: crape (q.v.).

1829 Over a white satin slip, a dress of crepe-aerophane, with a broad hem at the border: Souvenir, Vol. II p. 317/2.

crêpé, part.: Fr.: frizzed.

1828 her own grey hair crepé, and surmounted by a high cap of the most dazzling blonde: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859). 1872 hair... crepé, according to the new [mode]: Mrs. Oliphant, Omòra, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 9.

*crêpe lisse, phr.: Fr.: glossy crape.

1827 Frock of white crepe lisse over a rose colour satin slip: Souvenir, Vol. 1-p 71/1.

crepundia, sō. pl.: Lat., 'a rattle': rattles, children's toys.

1621 as with us our elder boys leave off without constraint, their Babies,
Cobnuts and other Crepundia: Hevlin, Cosmography, Bk. iv. Pt. is p. 1064
(1664).

crepundio, sb.: apparently quasi-Lat. fr. crepundia: a player with toys, a trifler.

1589 to bee more judiciall in matters of conceit, than our quadrant crepundios: NASHE, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 8 (1880).

crepusculum, sb.: Lat.: twilight, dusk. Anglicised as crepuscle in 17 c.

1662 In such a crepusculum of time those writers lived: FULLER, Worthies, Vol 1. p. 92 (1840). 1673 the light was so great, that at a good distance from the Town as we came thither late at night, the reflection thereof from the clouds and atmosphere appeared to us like the Aurora or Crepusculum: J RAY, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 317. 1853 The twilight too, that long Arctic crepusculum, seemed...to be disproportionally increased in its duration: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxxv. p. 313.

*crescendo, adv. and sb.: It.: Mus.

1. adv.: a direction indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually increased. The ordinary sign for crescendo is ...

2. sb.: a gradual increase in the volume of sound.

1776 I stood still some time to observe the diminuendo and crescendo: J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav., p. 60. 1879 'Then you think'. cried the Signor with a crescendo of tone and gesticulation: Mrs. OLIPHANT, Within the Precincts, ch. xxxvii. p. 385. 1886 The contemporary sonnet. ought to have its passage of carefully regulated crescendo counterbalanced by a dumnuendo movement: Athenæum, Apr. 3, p. 452/2.

crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecūnia crescit: phr.: Lat.: the love of coin increases as much as the money itself increases. Juv., 14, 139.

1583 STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 68 ro.

crese, cress: Malay. See creese.

Cressus, Cresus. See Croesus.

cretic (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. crēticus (pes): a metrical foot consisting of three syllables, the first and third of which are long, the second short; named from the island of Crete. Also, attrib. Another name for the cretic is amphimacer (1830 J. Seager, Tr. Hermann, p. 8).

(1030 J. Deager, 1r. Hermann, p. 8).

1586 Creticus of a long, a short, and a long, as —— daungerous: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815).

1608 he extended them farther, and made them longer inserting the measures Maron and Creticus into his melodie, which Archilochus never used: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1251.— the intension of I ambus unto Pæan Epibatos, & of the Herous augmented both unto the Prosodiaque & also the Creticke: 2b., p. 1257.

1697 The first verse here ends with a trochee, the third with a cretick: Bentley, Phalaris [T.]

1830 the Cretic numbers belong to the trochaic, and are nothing else but a catalectic trochaic dipodia... even five short syllables may be put for the Cretic; J. Seacega, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk. II. ch. xix. p. 45.

1886 two cretics in the first and fourth:

MAYOR, Eng. Metre, v. 75

*crétin, sô.: Swiss Fr.: a peculiar kind of idiot, frequently found in certain Alpine valleys.

1787 Cretins, whose sagacity is infinitely beneath the instinct of your dog, and whose stature, about four feet high, is rendered more disgustful by immense goitres: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital, Vol. 1. p. 37 (1805). 1814 Unfortunately this country is very subject to the goiture, and that lowest of the human species, the Cretin, is not uncommon: Alpine Sketches, ch. vii. p. 139.

*cretonne, sb.: Fr., 'fine linen': a cotton fabric, something like unglazed chintz in appearance, used for furniture.

1870 Chair-covers and sofa-covers, chintz or tammy,—crétonnes were not then invented: DASENT, Annals of an Eventful Life, Vol. II. p. 134. 1883 the cretonne chair-covers: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 87.

creutzer: Ger. See kreutzer.

creux, sô.: Fr., 'hollow', 'cavity': a term used in sculpture to signify the inverse of relievo, in which the design is carved below the ground, like intaglio in the engraving of gems.

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl.

*crevasse, sb.: Fr.: a crevice, a fissure; esp. a long vertical fissure in a glacier.

1819 A breach in the levée, or a crevasse, as it is termed, is the greatest calamity which can befal the landholder: Edin. Rev., Vol. 32, p. 240. 1883 I had fallen down a crevasse the other day in the Oberland: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. x p. 32x. 1886 [Bompard says] there is no possibility of an accident, not even in the crevasses: Athenaum, Mar. 6, p. 324/2.

crevat: Eng. fr. Fr. See cravat.

crève-cœur, sb.: Fr.

1. heart-break.

1619 Sir Arthur Lake hath buried his lady with scandal enough, which, among the rest, is not the last creve-cour to the father, to see the fruits of so gracel generation: T. Lorkin, in Court & Times of Fas I., Vol. II. p 160 (1848).

See quotation.

1694 A Creuccur, by some call'd Heart-breaker, is the curl'd Lock at the nape of the Neck, and generally there are two of them: N. H., Ladies Dict.,

criant, adj.: Fr.: crying, discordant, glaring (of color).

1884 There is nothing garish or criant in either of these canvases: Tablet,

criard, fem. criarde, adj.: Fr.: crying, discordant.

1840 His pictures are chiefly effects of sunset and moonlight; of too criarde a colour as regards sun and moon: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c , p. 189

cric(ke): Malay. See creese.

crimen falsi: Lat. See falsi crimen.

crīmen laesae mājestātis, phr.: Late Lat., 'the crime of having injured majesty': high treason against a sovereign.

1647 as if you should say of the king's hand and seal, when it comes down to you, that it were counterfeit, and deny it; which is crimen lesse majestatis: TH GOODWIN, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. III. p 316 (1861) 1684 News of the Prince of Orange having accused the Deputies of Amsterdam of crimen lesse Majestatis: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 204 (1872). 1692 whatsoever .is a denial of it (the law), is rebellion, and crimen lesse majestatis: TH. GOODWIN, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 94 (1863).

criminator, sb.: Lat.: an accuser, a calumniator.

bef. 1670 Thus far of the Crime, and the Criminators, or rather the Tale and the Tale-bearers: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt 11. 109, p 113 (1693).

crimine: Lat. See O crimine.

crimson $(\angle =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. cremesin. Some forms beginning with cram- are found early (e.g. 1508 velet of cramosyne: Chronicle of Calais, p. 55, Camd. Soc., 1846), being fr. Fr. cramoisin, Mod. Fr. cramoisi, whence Lord Lytton's cramoisay (Harold, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 8, 3rd Ed.). See

1. adj.: of a rich red color with a slight tinge of blue, of the color of cochineal (q, v), of the color of blood.

the color of cochineal (q. v.), of the color of blood.

1485 and all other saddels covered with crymesyn velwet: Rutland Papers, p. 5 (1842) 1506 the slevys of cremysyne velvyt: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 953, p. 404 (1874). 1508 Item, a stole covered with crymsyne velvet: Chronicle of Calais, p. 57 (Camd. Soc., 1846). 1536 a Doblett of crymsen satten: Invent. Duke of Richmond, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 2 (1855). bef. 1647 Here is one cope of crimosyn veluet sumwhat imbroderede: R. Layton, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No cocxxxii. p. 205 (1846). 1549 the Cardinalles theym selues aparaylled in robes of crymsen chamlet: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 38 ro. 1551—2 certen damask and crimson saten: Household Acct Pcss. Elis., Camden Misc., Vol. II. p. 32 (1853). 1553 and certayne gentell-women between every of the saide charyots rydyng in chrymesyn satteyn: Q. Jane & Q. Marv, p. 28 (Camd Soc., 1850). 1555 high redde or crimison coloure: R. Eden, Newe India p. 22 (Arber, 1885). 1563 red, white, and Crimisine: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. II. fol. 15 ro. 1590 Early, before the Morne with cremosin ray | The windowes of bright heaven opened had: Sprsns., F. Q., II. xi. 3. 1591 one brave fellowe all in crymson velvet: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 35 (1847). 1645 The Doge's vest is of crimson velvet: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. I. p. 212 (1872). 1684

1 a. making to blush, shaming.

1593 Still he is sullen, still he lours and frets, | 'Twixt crimson shame and anger ashy-pale: Shaks., Ven. and Ad., 76.

stained with guilt or shame, with reference to Isaiah, i. 18, "though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as

1659 the bold Crimson sins, which forced Gods patience: R. B. & J. N., Life of Morton, p. 133.

sb.: a rich red color with a tinge of blue, the color of cochineal, the color of blood.

1579 If your sinnes were as Crimosin, they shall bee made whyter then Snowe: J. LVLV. Euchaus, p. 173 (1868) 1580 Seest how fresh my flowers bene spreadde, Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redde: SPENS., Shep. Cal., Feb., 730. 1599 a maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty: SHAKS., Hen. V., v. 2, 323.

Variants, 15 c. crymesyn, 16 c. cremysyne, crymsyne, crymsen, crimosyn, crimosin, chrymesyn, crimison, crimisine, cremosin, crymosen, crymson, cremsin.

*crinoline, sb.: Fr.: a stiff fabric of horsehair and cotton; hence, a modern skirt extended by any kind of frame or stiff petticoat, the fashion of wearing wide skirts.

1850 Crinoline hats of open pattern...are worn to the opera: Harper's Mag., Vol. 1. p 144. 1864 His companion was the stoutest, bluntest-featured old lady that ever forswore crinoline: London Soc., Vol. VI. p. 48.

cris(e), criss(e), crize: Malay. See creese.

*crisis ("=), pl. crises ("="), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. crisis, fr. Gk. κρίσις,='a judgment', 'a turning-point' (of a disease), 'a decisive event'.

1. a turning-point (of a disease).

1. a turning-point (of a disease).

1548 for as Galene saythe, euerye crisis is a token of healthe, rather than of dethe, sauynge in a feuer pestilentiall: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. ccxvii rol2. 1698 By the which if any man will know what day the crysis or extreame force of any malady shall happen: F. Wither, Tr. Darnot's Astrolog, sig. F 3 vo. 1698 yea and for these causes it may well seeme to happen and that not without reason, that the Crises doe alter their times and are not alwayes the same: G. C., Math. Phis (after F. Wither's Tr. Dariot's Astrolog.), sig. I r vo. 1600 those that overlived and escaped that crisis, lay long sicke by it, and commonly of the qualtane ague: Holland, Tr. Lvvy, Bk. Xll. p. 1109. 1603 Not much valike a skilfull Galente, I Who (when the Crisis comes) dares even foretell! Whether the Patient shall doo ill or well: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Tropheis, p. 23 (1608) bef. 1658 the World was impaired with Diseases, which must be the more for their Age, the Crisis would be dangerous, and there could be no Health: J. Cleveland, Rustick Ramps, Wks., p. 40; (1687). bef. 1733 when a peccant Tumour gathers about the Brain, the Crisis, or Discharge of that, proves either immediate Death, Apoplexy, or Mania: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 62, p. 170 (1740). 1788 those exertions hastened the crisis of her distemper: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. p. exxi (1857) 1863 your constitution is at a crisis: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 65

2. Astrol. an effective conjunction of planets.

2. Astrol. an effective conjunction of planets.

1603 shee proceedeth without impeachment to make a Crisis vpon the seauenth: C. Heydon, Def. Fuduc. Astrol., p. 475. 1663 and tell what Crisis does divine | The Rot in Sheep, or Mange in Swine: S. BUTLER, Hudbras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 46. 1682 And the same Crisis still is known, I To rule o're Love as o're Renown: T. D., Butler's Chost, Canto I. p. 68. 1709 the Divine Astrea could never have descended at so favourable a Crisis: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. II. p. 271 (2nd Ed.).

3. a decisive event, a turning-point in a career, a decisive moment.

moment.

1638 I hope by our next Foot-Post to hear the Crisis of that day: Reliq. Wotton., p 574 (x685). bef. 1670 These brought commodious Manufacture into the Realm; but they brought a Discipline with it, according to the Allowance of their Patent, which was a Suffocation to the Temperate Crisis of our own Church Government: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. I 107, p 96 (x693). 1892 He soon perceives it, and too wise is, | Not to lay hold on such a Crisis: Poems in Burlesque, p. 17. bef. 1733 is become a Convert, and the Crisis of his Turn, this Speech: R NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 7, p. 34 (x740). 1742 He put out a little tract of that subject, with a preface slightly touching the chief crises of his life: — Livus of Norths, Vol. I. Pref., p. xviii (x826). 1761 Lally's spirited insolence in the crisis of his misfortune: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III p. 421 (x857). bef 1782 Free in his will to choose or to refuse, | Man may improve the crisis, or abuse: Cowpers, Progr. Err., Poems, Vol. I. p. 30 (x808). 1827 at this eventful crisis a stir was heard among the prisoners: Anecd of Impudence, p. 45. 1881 If its influence..has not in any one period prevailed so widely, it has been more enduring and survived greater crises: E. Mulforn, Republic of God, ch. iii p. 55. 1887 It...carries him into various horrible crises: Attenzum, Sept. 24, p. 402/2.

crispe: Eng. See crape.

Crispin (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Crispinus, the name of the two patron saints of shoemakers and cobblers: a shoemaker, a cobbler.

*critērion, critērium, pl. critēria, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κριτήριον.

1. means of judging, test, distinctive mark, differentia, standard, ground upon which a judgment can be based,

guiding principle.

guiding principle.

bef. 1631 Of the diseases of the mind there is no Criterium, no Canon, no rule: J. Donne, Poems, p. 284 (1669). bef. 1783 [political interest] hath been made the Criterion of all Good and Evil: R. North, Examen, p. xi. (1740). — a Criterium of absolute Perfection of Justice: ii, I. ii. 57, p. 59 1760 I would take it then along with me, that this is a Plea only for the Incumbent, as the true proper Criterion whereby to judge of it: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 70. 1769 certain criteria of moral truth: Beattle, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 21, p. 04 (1820). 1792 ambition judged it necessary to add further marks and criterions for severing the general herd from the nobler species: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual, Vol II. p. 70. 1800 to establish a criterion of what is pure Gothic: J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 56. 1803 just notions of the criteria of true and false science: Stewart, Life of T. Reid, in Wes., p. 14/1 (1846). 1820 the state of manufactures is a fair criterion of the state of civilization: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in State, Vol II. ch. i. p. 26. 1825 the criteria by which its title...is to be determined: Edin Rev, Vol. 43, p. 6. 1830 they would, as far as this criterion goes, be the most cultivated people on earth: E. Blacquier, F. Sig. Pranati, p. 200 (and Ed.). 1843 and by what criterion we can, in matters not self-evident, distinguish between things proved and things not proved: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. I. p. 18 (1856) 1845. The best criterion of the goodness of a crab...is the redness and absence of fuzzupon the shell: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 173. 1860 Vet these are not the only criteria by which they should be judged: W. W. Wilkins,

Polit. Bal., Vol I. Pref., sig. A 4 7°.

1883 he formulates personal and political criteria which he wants the courage and the consistency to apply: Standard, Jan 1, p. 5.

1885 We take the proportions of the endemic genera and species as criteria: Athenaum, Nov. 14, p. 640/3.

discriminative faculty, organ of judging or discernment.

1640 crusted and made hard their inward κριτήριον by overmuch and triviall wearing it: H. More, Phil Po, sig. B 3 (1647) 1665 Is he sure, that objects are not otherwise sensed by others, then they are by him? and why must his sense be the infallable Criterion? GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch xxvi, p 188 (1885) 1678 Others say that according to Empedacles, the Criterion of Truth is not Sense but Right Reason: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, pk. 1. ch. i. p. 23 bef. 1739 By what Criterion do ye eat d'ye think, If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink? Pope, Imit. Hor, Bk. II. Sat. ii 29, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 83 (1757).

*critique, sb.: Fr. The Eng. sb. and adj. critic (\angle =), found 1588 Shaks., L. L. L., iii. 1, 78; iv. 3, 170, is direct fr. Lat. criticus, Gk. κριτικός.

a criticism, a critical essay.

1. a criticism, a critical essay.

1710 Your Critique is a very Dolce-piccante; for after the many faults you justly find, you smooth your rigour: Pope, Letters, p. 61 (1737)

1803 and various admirable critiques both upon the nature of his ments as an author, and as a leader of the Scottish Church: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 232.

1806 I have been favoured with a critique on the buildings of Bath: J. Dallaway, Oss. Eng. Archst., p. 233.

1806 the horror and confusion of the author, if he should ever hear of the critique... "What exectable stuff!" Berrsford, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 36 (5th Ed.).

1811 the critique on * *'s book is a mussing: Byrkon, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 51 (1832).

1818 addressing his critique to Mr Crawley: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 95 (1819).

1823 John Keats, who was kill'd off by one critique, Just as he really promis'd something great, I st not intelligible, without Greek Contrived to talk about the gods of late: Byrkon, Don Fuan, XI. lx.

1826 its critiques and articles were as impartial as they were able: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk VII. ch. iii. p. 399 (1881).

1845 Thorwaldsen came in and ventured a critique: Ford, Hanable, Spain, Pt. 11. p. 748.

1850 the critiques of various literary journals and reviewers: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 11. ch. iii. p. 35 (1879).

1885

The best part of this. book is an excellent critique on Doia Greenwell's mode of thought: Athenam, Sept. 26, p. 395/r.

2. a judge, a Critic.

2. a judge, a critic.

1654 an ordinary English Critique may correct in his reading: R. Whit-Lock, Zootonia, Pref., sig. a 8 ro. 1664 I shall first endeavour to prevent and elude certain Objections which our Critiques may possibly raise: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall Archit., Pt 11. p. 102. 1672 G. VILLIERS, Rehearsal, I. p. 39 (1868).

Croat, sb.: a native of Croatia, many of whom served as cavalry in the Austrian army. See cravat.

1750 Brother, you are absolutely a perfect Croat; but as those have their use in the army of the empress queen, so you likewise have some good in you: FIELDING, Tom Jones, Bk. vI. ch. ii Wks., Vol. vI. p. 283 (1806). 1752 The troops are filled with Cravates and Tartars: HUME, Ess., Vol. I. Pt. ii. Ess. 7, p. 339 (1825). 1788 Soon after the retreat of the Imperialists, 8000 Croats passed the Seave near Lyka: Gent. Mag., LVIII i. 72/2.

croc-en-jambe, sb.: Fr., 'hook in leg': a trip, overthrow.

1612 yet I would be loth to have a croc-en-jambe in this first employment, which would be my disgrace for ever: Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. 1. p. 211 (1848).

crocherd: Ger. See kreutzer.

*crochet, sb.: Fr., 'little hook': a kind of knitting performed with one hook instead of knitting-pins or -needles. Holland uses crochet (? for Eng. crotchet) in the sense of 'little hook'.

[1601 tyles flat yet hooked and made with crochets at one end to hang upon the sides of the roofe: HOLLAND, Tr. Plan. N. H., Bk. 35, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 553.] 1864 They played at "letters," or did crochet: London Soc., Vol. VI. p. 49. 1872 more crochet-working and novel-reading: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 141.

crocheteur, sb.: Fr.: porter, carter.

bef. 1626 Rescued? 'Slight I would | Have hired a crocheteur for two cardecues | To have done so much with his whip: Beau. & Fl., Hon. Man's T., iii. r [C. E D.]

crocus, in Eng. pl. crocuses (Lat. pl. croci), sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κρόκος: name of a genus of plants with showy flowers, grass-like leaves, and corms, several species of which flower in spring, and one which flowers in autumn (Crocus sativus) yields saffron.

yields saffron.

1398 y° herbe wyth the floure hath that name Crocus: Trevisa, Tr. Barth.

De P. R., XVII. xli.

1526 Crocus is saffron/and there be two kyndes: Grete
Herball, ch. ciu.

bef. 1593 I'll gather moly, crocus, and the herbs, | That
heal the wounds of body and the mind: Greene, Yas. IV., i. x, p. 1921 (1851).

1644 anemones, ranunculuses, crocuses, &c.: Evelin, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 65
(1850).

1651 The Fields and Gardens were beset | With Tulip, Crocus,
Volet: Reliq. Wotton., p. 385, 1683).

1673 We observed in the fields we
passed through this day great store of vernal crocuses now in flower: J. Ray,
Yourn. Low Countr., p. 369.

1728 the snow-drop and the crocus: J. Thom
son, Spring, 527 (1834).

1820 The crocus, the narcissus, and a thousand
flowers still mingle their various dyes and impregnate the atmosphere with
odours: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. x, p. 295.

1854 when
the wreath of March has blossom'd, | Crocus, anemone, violet: Tennyson, Wks.,
Vol. v. p. 75 (1886).

crocus Martis, phr.: Late Lat.: sesqui-oxide of iron.

1684 Some have truly observed of crocus martis or steel corroded with vinegar, that the loadstone will not at all attract it: I. MATHER, Remark Provid., in Lib of Old Authors, p. 75 (1856).

crocus metallorum, phr.: Late Lat.: crocus antimonii, or oxysulphide of antimony.

1697 I am come Post to Town with my Head full of Crocus Metallorum, and design to give the Court a Vomit: Vanerugh, Esop, Pt. 11. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 295 (1776).

*Croesus, a king of Lydia in 6 c. B.C., famed as the richest man in the world, and for his downfall B.C. 548, when he was defeated by Cyrus, king of Persia.

[abt. 1386 Ne of Turnus with the hardy fiers corage | The riche Cresus kaytyf in seruage: Chaucer, C. T., Krst.'s Tale, 1946.]

Cressus welth: G. Gaskoigne, Life, p 23 (1868).

1621 though a man had Crossus wealth: R. Burton, Anat. Mel. To Reader, p 94 (1827).

1654—6

If I may have but...a morsel of meat, a mouthful of water, and convenient clothing, I shall not envy the richest Crossus or Crassus upon earth: J Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 1461 (1868).

1764 a contest between two young Crossus's. Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 389 (1837)

1819 You must have heard of the wealthy Vakareskolo, the Cresus of Boyars,—he who thought himself so secure from being fleeced: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II ch. xii p. 275 (1820).

1850 the great Railroad Crossus wife: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. II. ok xxxvii. p. 414 (1879).

1831 Ida, left alone amidst all the fascinations of the chief shop.. and feeling herself a Crossus: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. ii p. 59

croisade, Fr.; croisado, Eng. fr. Sp. cruzada infected by Fr. croisade: sb.: a crusade (q. v.).

Fr. croisade: sb.: a crusade (q. v.).

1562 This kind of Croisade was determined in the concistorie at Rome J Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii. fol. 27 vo. 1614 When Purgatory gold enough not gave, | Croisadoes then did holy warres pretend: Earl of Striking, Dooms-Day, oth House, 95. 1616 his Subsidies, which he leuieth extraordinarily (of late times for the most part, turned into ordinarie, as his Croisadoes, doe amount to as much as the entire profits of som whole kingdom: Johnson, Traw., p. 350. 1626 Croysado, A battle: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1642 to proclaim a croisade against his fellow-christian: MILTON, Apol. Smeet. Wks., Vol. I. p. 228 (1805). 1654 and the Noble Order of the Cruysado Heaven bestoweth not on Milk-sops, low-spirited Soules: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 531. 1654—6 the Waldenses, against whom the Pope turned his croisados, those armies of the Cross, which had been first appointed against the Saracens: J Trapp, Comm., Vol. II. p. 867/2 (1868). — So the Pope published his Croysadoes against the Protestants: —Com. Old Test., Vol. I. p. 462/1 (1867). 1670 the engagement of a new Croisade against the Turks: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 45 (1698). 1679 your Great Croysado. General: S. Butter, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 146. 1686 Innocent the 3d by his Croysades, persecuted the Waldenses, and Albigenses: Acct. of Persec. of Protest. in France, p. 42 bef 1733 as if the King and the Pope, as among Croisades of old, were to be sworn Brethren: R. North, Examen, I. I. 17, p. 23 (1740). 1748 This gave rise to the Croisadoes...Peter the Hermit was the immediate author of the first Croisade Lord Chesterefield, Letters, Vol. I. No. 131, p. 310 (1774) 1775 Barbarossa going by Laodicea towards Syria on a Croisade was received so kindly that...: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 228.

croisie, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): "A crosse, a crossing, a marking with a crosse".

1523 took on hym the Croisey: Lord Berners, Froissart, 1. 217, p. 275 (x812).

croissant, adj. and sb.: Fr.

1. adj.: increasing, growing. Obs.

1601 the moone croissant: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 3, ch. 5, Vol. 1.

2. sb.: crescent. Obs. Also, Herald. a cross with crescents terminating the ends.

1612 seates a little imbowed neere the forme of a croisant: Masque of Inner Temple. [C. E. D.] 1614 with the Mahumedan Turks, the Croissant or half Moon, as a Religious symbole, is as commonly set on the top of their Meschits, Seraglias, Turrets and such like: Selden, Tit. Hom., Pt. I. p. 162.

croix, sb.: Fr.: cross.

1768 he had seen the croix set in gold, with its red ribband, he said, tied to his button-hole: STERNE, Sentiment. Fourn., Wks., p. 444 (1839).

*cromlech, cromleh, crommel, sb.: Welsh cromlech: a flat stone supported by two upright stones, supposed to be a sepulchral monument, erected by Celts. Similar erections have been raised by other races. Properly *cromlech* is a circle of large stones, but the term has been frequently applied to dolmens or table-stones in English. See dolmen.

1797 The cromlech, or cromleh, chiefly differs from the Kist-vaen, in not being closed up at the end and sides: Encyc. Brit., s.v. 1818, 1820 [See cairn] 1848 an ancient Druidical crommel: LORD LYTTON, Harold, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 3/x (3rd Ed.).

cromorna. See cremona2.

croom, sb.: Native W. Afr. See quotation.

1819 Many of these reside in a secluded part of the King's croom, or country residence, at Barramang: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 290

*croquet, sb.: dialectic Fr., 'a shepherd's staff', Mod. Fr., 'crackling gingerbread': an outdoor game in which wooden balls are driven through hoops by strokes with wooden mallets. If a player's ball strikes another ball, he may place his ball against the other, and by a sharp stroke at his own ball drive the other off or forward; this is called a

1865 After dinner a croquet party: Bp. Hannington, in Life, ch. iii. p. 27 (1887). 1866 Can't you have an early dinner, and a chat, and a game of croquet? In Bp. Fiaser's Life, Pt. 1. ch. vii. p. 138. 1872 croquet-grounds or gardens: Ebw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 13. 1880 Miss Yonge, Pillars of the House, ch. xi. p. 242.

[It seems clear that croquet originally meant the mallet or crutched stick used in the game.]

*croquette, sb.: Fr.: Cookery: a ball of rice or potatoes fried a light brown. Sometimes meat or fish is placed in the interior of the ball. See, however, first quotation.

1816 Crokets are made of the same materials as risoles, only of a different shape. Put the small claw of a lobster in one end, and the broad part of the tail in the other, which gives it the shape of a bird; dish them on a napkin, with fried par-ley in the middle: J. Simpson, Cookery, p. 91. 1829 You were not recommended to neglect the croquettes because the boudins might claim attention: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 159 (1881). *11878
They may have taught young ladies to make "omelettes" and "croquis" [? confusion with croquis] but the English middle-class kitchen is still a temple of waste and monotony: Lloyd's Wkly., May 12, p. 2. [St.]

*croquis, sing. and pl.: sb.: Fr.: sketch, outline, rough draught.

1888 The volume will be illustrated with etchings and croquis: Athenæum, Jan. 7, p. 23/2

*crore, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. karor: one hundred lacs, or ten millions. A crore of rupees used to be worth about £1,000,000.

1625 The King's yeerely Income of his Crowne Land, is fiftie Crou of Rupias, euery Crou is an hundred Leckes, and euery Leck is an hundred thousand Rupiae: PURCHAS, Pilgrins, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 216. 1662 [See areb]. 1690 The Nadob or Governour of Bengal was reputed to have left behind him at his Death, twenty Courous of Roupies: OVINGTON, Voyage, 189 (1696). [Yule] abt. 1785 The revenues of the city of Decca, once the capital of Bengal, at a low estimation amount annually to two kherore: C. CARRACCIOLI, Life of Cive, I. 172. [tb.] 1799 a crore of supees: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 237 note (1858). 1841 [See aumili]

crotalo, sb.: It., "a musicall instrument, made like a great ring of brasse, and beaten with an iron rod maketh a sweete harmonie. Also a childs rattle or bell. Also a cimball, a gingling rattle or clapper" (Florio): a rattle.

bef. 1682 A Draught of all sorts of Sistrums, Crotaloes.. in use among the Ancients: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, XIII. p. 99 (1686).

crotalum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κρόταλον: Class. Antiq.: a rattle or clapper.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

croton ($\underline{\prime\prime}$ =), sb: Eng. fr. Lat. $crot\bar{o}n$, fr. Gk. $\kappa\rho\sigma\tau\dot{\omega}\nu$, = 'a tick', 'the castor-oil plant': name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Euphorbiaceae. Esp. in combin. croton-oil, an acrid fatty oil obtained from the seeds of Croton Tiglium, a violent purgative.

*croupier ("=, -ou- as Fr., -i- as -y-), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. croupler: one of the professional assistants at a gaming-table who attends to the stakes, and superintends the game generally; also, metaph.

1707 since I have such a Croupier or Second to stand by me as Mr. Pope: Wytherley, in Pope's Wies., Vol. VII. p. 18 (1757).

1709 The Croupier's one that is assistant to the Talliere, and stands by to supervise the losing Cards: Compl. Camester, p. 178.

1800 the croaking croupiers were calling out their fatal words of Rouge gagne and Couleur perd: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 201 (1879).

1883 In the same building in which the croupier's rake is continually busy is one of the best-appointed newspaper reading-rooms in Europe: Standard, Nov. 3, p. 5/3.

croustade, sb.: Fr.: crust of bread, dish prepared with crusts, a sort of rissole with a hard crust.

1845 Croustades.—Fried crusts of bread: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 41. 1865 congregate at luncheon, and take croustades and conversation together: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 172.

croûton, sb.: Fr.: small crust, sippet.

1816 garnish with either paste or crouton: J. SIMPSON, Cookery, p. 33croysade, croysado: Eng. fr. Sp. See croisade.

*cru, sb.: Fr.: growth. Used of wines, as "wines of the finest cru(s)".

cruces: Lat. See crux.

cruciata, sb.: Old It.: a crusade, a bull of the pope instituting a crusade. Hacket's form is influenced by Fr. cruciade.

bef. 1670 The Pope's Cruciada drew thousands of Soldiers to adventure into the Holy War: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 183, p. 196 (1693).

crucifer, sb.: Late Lat.: a cross-bearer, one who bears a cross in an ecclesiastical ceremonial.

*cruise, vb.: Eng. fr. Du. kruisen,='to cross': to sail about, to traverse the sea for pleasure or on naval business.

1743-7 frigates, to cruise from between Dover and Calais: TINDAL, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1 p 91/1 (1751).

*crusade (= 4), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. crusado, or Sp. cruzada. See crusado3, croisade.

- I. a sacred war undertaken by Christians who wore the Cross, for the delivery of the Holy Land from the Turks; a holy war undertaken by members of the Latin Church against any infidels or heretics.
 - 2. an army of crusaders.

1788 the report, that the Pope himself, with an innumerable crusade, was advanced as far as Constantinople: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol XI. p. 143 (1813).

crusado1, sb.: Port.: a Portuguese coin stamped with a

CIOSS.

1547—8 in gold they have cursados worth .v.s. a pece: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. xxix. p 197 (1870).

1582 Pearles of 5 quilates, worth 150 crusados: R. HAKLUVT, Divers Voyages, p. 160 (1850).

1598 200 Caixas is a Sata, and 5 Satas are 1000 Caixas, which is as much as a Crusado Portingale money, or 3 Keysars guilders, Netherlandish money: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p 173 (1885).

1599 There is also a kind of mony called crusados stamped with the armes of Portugall, & is worth 6 tangas good money. R. HAKLUVT, Voyages, Vol. II. 1. p. 276.

— one Crusado-weight of gold: ib., ii. p. 30 1100 allowed by the King of Portugal a pension of two thousand Crusadoes a year, that is 2661. 13s. 4d.: Tr. Angelo & Carit's Congo, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 157 (1814). p. 157 (1814).

1573—80 [See bravado 1]. 1620 The Ambassador of Portugal said, he was sorry that provision was not made for the Crusadoes. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Conn. Trent, Bk. viii. p. 746 (1676) 1625 an Armie of Crusado's: Purchas, Pigrims, Vol. 11. Bk. viii. p. 1267. crusado's.

crusado3, Port.; cruzado, Eng. fr. Sp. cruzada: sb.

a bull of the pope instituting a crusade.

1598 Pope Sixtus quintus for the setting forth of the foresaid expedition, as they use to do against Turkes & infidels, published a Crusado: R. HAKLUUT, Voyages, Vol I. p. 594. 1620 publishing Indulgences, as formerly was used so to be done in Crusados: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. 101 (1676). 1625 Crusado's, Interdictments, Inquisitions: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vin. p. 1253.

2. a crusade.

1598 Crociata, a crusado: FLORIO. 1770 so you...don't think that the rusado from Russia will recover the Holy Land: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 228 (1857).

Crusca: It., 'bran'. See Accademia della Crusca.

1670 The subtil Air of this Country, and the Academy of the Crusca have starpned them into much Wit: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 144 (1698). 1749 The Crusca in Italy, has the same object: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 175, p. 522 (1774).

crusero, sb.: It.: a cross.

1658 the Triangle, and remarkable Crusero about the foot of the Centaur: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 33 (1686).

*crustacea, sb. pl.: Low Lat.: name of a class of animals which have shells and jointed limbs; popularly a general name for crabs, shrimps, prawns, and lobsters.

1845 The central and inter-tropical parts of the Atlantic swarm with Pteropoda, Crustacea, and Radiata, and with their devourers the flying-fish: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. viii. p. 162. 1860 We are not, however, inclined to trifle away our time or appetites upon these delicate crustacea [shrimps], for we have nobler game in view: Once a Week, June 9, p. 554/x.

*crux, pl. cruces, sb.: Lat., a cross; Late Lat., a place where cross-roads meet; hence, an argument or experiment which determines which way is to be taken, a serious difficulty. The phrases crucial instance, crucial experiment are frequently misapplied as if crucial merely meant 'very important' or 'very severe', and crucial is erroneously used for critical.

bef. 1745 Dear dean, since in cruxes and puns you and I deal, | Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle: Sheridan, To Swift. [T.] 1830 idea has been the crux philosophorum ['of philosophers'], since Aristotle...to the present day: Edin. Rev., Vol. 52, p. 183. 1882 The essence and the crux of it lie in small compass: GREG, Misc. Essays, ch. iv. p. 83. 1884 that most unsoluble crux of all evolutionary reasoning: GRANT ALLEN, in Longman's Mag. 1885 He prefers to deal with minor difficulties and avoid the chief "cruces":

Athenæum, Nov. 28, p. 709/2. 1888 there remained the point, which was the crux of the case, whether the defendant was under any duty towards the plaintiff: Law Times, LXXXIV. 293/2.

cruysado: Eng. fr. Sp. See croisade.

cruzado: Port. or Sp. See crusado¹,2.

crymesyn, crymsen, crymson, crymsyne: Eng. fr. Sp. See crimson.

crys(e), cryze: Malay. See creese.

crysis: Eng. fr. Lat. See crisis.

*cuarto, sô.: Sp.: name of a coin equal to four maravedis. The word properly means 'fourth', probably of a soldo, which equalled sixteen maravedis in certain Spanish calculations of the weight of old plate.

1589 two pounds of their flesh. is worth ordinarily two Foys, which is a kinde of mony like vnto the quartes of Spaine: R. PARKE, Tr Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. 1. p. 17 (1853). 1845 the charto is equal to 4 maravedis: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 3.

cube, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. cube: a solid figure contained by six equal squares; the product of three equal factors, or the third power of a number.

1570 Make a Cube, of any one Vniforme: and through like heavy stuffe: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig c i vo. 1579 I multiplie 512 the Cube of 8 by 3 the charge of the Falcon: Digges, Stratiot., p. 64. 1600 a Cube, or Square: B. Jonson, Cynth Rev., v. 7, Wks., p. 258 (1676) 1603 the most beautifull and perfect figures of regular bodies which be in the world & within compasse of nature, are five in number (namely, the Pyramis, the Cube, the Octaedron, Icosaedron & Dodecaedron): Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1359. 1667 in hollow cube | Training his devilish engin'ry: Milton, P. L., VI. 552 1691 whether, for example, a rightly-cut Tetraedrum, Cube or Icosaedrum, have no more Pulchritude in them than any rude broken Stone: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 118 (1701) Pt. 1. p. 118 (1701)

cubiculario, pl. -ri, sb.: It.: a groom of the chambers. 1644 cubiculari and chamberlins: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 130 (1850).

cubiculo, sô.: It.: a chamber.

1601 We'll call thee at the cubiculo: SHAKS, Tw. Nt., iii. 2, 56.

Cubo: Jap. See Kubo.

cuchenilla: Eng. fr. Sp. See cochineal.

cuchillo, sb.: Sp.: knife, poniard.

1845 they are prone to use the coward cuchillo: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1.
p. 355 1883 proclamation against carrying the large cuchillos: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. 1. p. 219

cucullus non facit monachum, phr.: Late Lat.: a cowl does not make a monk.

1601 Lastlie, if in the serene name of Jesus, this man have all this while bin so tempestuous a creature, it is no marvell if Cucullus non facit monachum:
A. C., Ausw. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent., p 102.
1601 Shaks., Tw. Nt., i. 5, 62.
1603 — Meas. for Meas, v. 263.

cuende: Sp. See conde.

cuente de terra, phr.: Sp.: beads of earth, a variety of aggry or popo bead

1705 ten or twelve small white Strings of Conte de Terra, and Gold: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. ix. p. 120. — richly adorned with Conte de Terra and Agrie, two sorts of Coral: ib, Let. xix. p. 374.

cuerpo, sb.: Sp., 'body': in phrases en cuerpo, in cuerpo, often used in 16, 17 cc. meaning 'in body-clothes', 'in a close-fitting costume'. Sometimes evidently intended to mean 'stark-naked', the Sp. for which is en cueros.

"stark-naked", the Sp. for which is en cueros.

1622 the generall leading in cuerpo, with a trunchon in his hand: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 338 (1883). 1629 hee is cast behind his master as fashionally as his sword and cloake are and he [the master] is but in guerpo without him: J. Earle, Microcosm, p. 83 (1868). 1630 Tip. But why in cuerpo? I hate to see an host, and old, in cuerpo. Host. Cuerpo! what's that? Tip. Light-shipping hose and doublet, The horse-boy's garb' poor blank and half-blank cuerpo, I They relish not the gravity of an host, I Who should be king at arms, and ceremonies, IIn his own house: know all, to the gold weights: B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2, Wks., p. 475/1 (1860). 1632 in the evening in Quirpo: Massinger, Fatal Dour., ii. 2, Wks., p. 272/1 (1839). 1632 and footman as you see, to bear my sword! In cuerpo after met City-Match, iv. 3, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. XIII. p. 278 (1875). 1652 all should go en cuerpo without Clokes: Howell, Pl. II Massantiello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 15. 1665 I...walked in Querpo into the City: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. H 8 ro. 1873 but Cuerpo is not to be digested by Castilian: Davyon, Amboyna, ii. Wks. Vol. 1. p. 556 (1707) 1679 Expos du Querpo to their Rage: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III Cant. iii. p. 184. 1691—2 going in quirpo like a young scholar: Wood, A. O., Vol. Iv. col. 98 (Bliss, 1820). 1748 the drummer, who had given his only shirt to be washed, appeared in cuerpo, with the bolster rolled about his middle: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. x. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 50 (1877). 1887 In 1867 diplomatic officials were forbidden to wear any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress—an ambiguous order, capable of being construed (so says an American authority) as justifying an appearance in cuerpo! Athenaeum, Aug. 6, p. 17313.

cuerpo-santo: Sp. and Port. See corposant.

cuesta, sb.: Sp.: hill, rising ground.

1818 a high ridge or mountain surrounds them all; and a cuesta.. more or less rugged and precipitous: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat, Vol. IV. p. 298 (1834) 1851 The road ascends a steep and rugged cuesta: Herndon, Amazon, Vol. I. p. 92 (1854).

Cufic. See Kufic.

*cui bono? phr.: Lat., 'to whom (is it) for good?' for whose benefit, for whose advantage? Occasionally used as sb. meaning practical utility to individuals, and as vb. meaning to question the practical utility of.

ing to question the practical utility of.

1604 For, what of all this? what good? cui bono? Bp. Andrews. [T.]
1614 if it be asked why they should take this course, and cui bono? J. Chamber-Lain, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol I. p. 326 (1848). 1621 to what end?
cui bono? R Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. r, Sec. 2, Mem 4, Subs. 7, Vol. I. p. 250
(1827) 1693 So that of such Inflictions one may rationally demand, Cui bono? J. Ray, Three Discourses, iii. p. 447 (1713). bef. 1733 amount to a...
Demonstration of the Sort I may call cui bono: R North, Examen, I. iii. 130, 20 (1740). 1760 If the Intent of the Act be considered, and the Queen be asked cui bono this could be? it will appear stronger: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 325 1810 the public is perpetually prepared with the question of cui bono. Edin. Rev., Vol. 15, p. 398. 1826 uniformity in the system—Cui bono? Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 978. 1836 The Chinese always estimate such matters by their intermediate and apparent cui bono: I. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. II. p. 272. 1837 To cui bono the objects of worldly ambition: Lord Lytton, E. Maltrawers, VII. i 1842 Cui bono? let them live on in their deceit: Thackerary, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 147 (1857) 1856
A grateful country...will never think of asking 'Cui bono all this?' E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 167. 1863 he said "Cui bono" to any effort that imposed a violence of tastes and dispositions: Lord Lytton, Caxtonana, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 10. Vol. 11. Ess. 22, p. 10.

cuique suum: Lat. See suum cuique.

*cuirasse, sb.: Fr.: cuirass, a kind of breastplate.

*1874 The cuirasse bodies seem especially made for evening costume: Echo, Dec. 30. [St.]

*cuisine, sb.: Fr.: a kitchen, style of cookery.

1786 O! if the Muse had power to tell | Each dish, no Muse has power to spell | Great Goddess of the French Cuisine | H. More, Floria, 657, p. 42.
1829 | He was faint, and did justice to the cuisine of his host, which was indeed emarkable: Lord Beaconstreet, Voiney Duke, Bk iv. ch. vii p 240 (1881).
1834 prepared according to the most recent modes of the Cuisine: Edin Rev., Vol. 60, p. 146.
1843 What the ments of the cuisine may be I can't say for the information of travellers: THACKERAY, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 285 (1887).
1856 [a curved bone] is the universal implement of an Esquimaux cuisine: E. K.
KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 115.
1876 we find an excellent dinner, of no especial cuisine, but distinctly foreign fashion: Times, Aug. 18. [St.]

cuit. sb.: Old Fr., 'cooked': new wine boiled down.

1601 serveth as a sweet cuit to mingle with their wines: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 13, ch. 7, Vol. 1. p. 415.

cul-de-lampe, pl. culs-de-lampe, sb.: Fr.: Archit. bracket; in Printing, tail-piece.

1819 He was delighted with my progress, and talked of an ornamented and illustrated edition, with heads, vignettes, and culs de lampe, all to be designed by his own patriotic and friendly pencil: Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ch. i. Wks., Vol. i. p. 969/1 (1867).

1833 The roof has several pendents (culs de lampe): J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 94.

1889 [He has reproduced] in facsimile the genuine vignettes, culs-de-lampe, and lettres grises of the [Elzevir] presses of Leyden and Amsterdam: Atheneum, Aug. 17, p. 216/1.

*cul-de-sac, pl. culs-de-sac, sb.: Fr., 'bottom of bag': a blind-alley, a confined space from which there is no exit except by the single entrance.

except by the single entrance.

1809 The bridges...being irreparable, they would be in a cul de sac: Wellington, Disé, Vol. Iv. p. 490 (1838).

1817 and it is impossible not to view most of its results as mere culs-de-sac, out of which we return without either profit or pleasure: Edin. Rev., Vol. 28, p. 188.

1826 one often comes to a spot which has the appearance of a Cul-de-sac, from which there is no exit to be seen: Capt. Head, Pampas, p. 137.

1831 hills...thus form a natural cul-de-sac: Edin. Rev., Vol. 53, p. 326.

1835—6 The spleen is very intimately connected... to the left extremity or great cul de sac of the stomach: Todd, Cyc. Anal. and Phys., Vol. 1, p. 503/2.

1845 a line was formed reaching across the island, with the intention of driving the natives into a cul-de-sac on Tasman's peninsula: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. xix. p. 447.

1856 Here, in a cul-de-sac, between the barriers, both impassable... we were to wait till the tardy summer should open to us a way: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. II. ch. xxvii, p. 269.

Milman Street is a little cul de sac of a street, which leads into Guilford Street: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 292 (1887).

1871 Thus the herds of game retreating from the south before the attacks of the servot, found themselves driven into a cul-de-sac upon the strip of land between the broad and deep rivers: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. ix. p. 143.

1885 You tried the cul-de-sac of thought: | The montague Russe of pleasure; | You found the best ambition brought | Was strangely short of measure: A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 30.

culmen, sb.: Lat.: top, highest point; also, metaph. culmination, acme, highest point.

1665 Upon the culmen has been a Pagod: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 151 (1677). bef. 1733 the common Tendency of Things to change, which, from a Culmen at the Restauration, went continually declining towards...Sedition, and Rebellion: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 169, p. 118 (1740). — his Life, which concluded in the Culmen of his Honour: tb., III. vii. 13, p. 513.

culotte, sb.: Fr.: small-clothes, breeches.

1842 ripping the lace from his coat, | And from what, I suppose, I must call his culotte: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 215 (1865).

culotte courte, phr.: Fr.: short breeches, knee-breeches.

1848 She said that it was only the thoroughbred gentleman who could wear the Court suit with advantage: it was only your men of ancient race whom the culotte courte became: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 109 (1879).

cultismo, sb.: It.: the pursuit or practice of over-refinement in literature and art.

185. the humour for conceits—cultismo: H. Morley, note to Speciator, No. 379, p. 553.

1886 The spirit of Cultismo...smultaneously infected the literature of England and of Spain: Athenceum, Aug. 28, p. 265/2.

cultivator ('= '= '= '), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. cultivare,='to till': one who tills, one who raises crops; also, metaph. one who promotes culture, one who studies zealously.

bef. 1691 It has been lately complained of, by some cultivators of clover grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up: R. Boyle [J.] 1797 the former are the cultivators and merchants, and the most useful class: Wellington, Suppl. Desp, Vol. 1. p. 25 (1858). 1820 if the weather should prove very ranny, the hopes of the cultivator are totally destroyed: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 147.

culto, pl. culti, sb.: It.: form of worship.

1886 they do not...seek to destroy either the official culti or the unrecognised religions: Spectator, Aug. 14, p. 1091/1.

*culture (1=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. culture: tillage, husbandry; also, metaph. improvement.

Dandry; also, metaph. improvement.

1531 no house shall abide standinge, no felde shall be in culture: Elvot, Governour, Bk II. ch. xi. Vol II p. 122 (1880). bef. 1535 The culture and profit of their myndes: Sir T. Morr, Wks., p. 14. [Skeat] 1611 give us seed unto our heart, and culture to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it: Apocrypha, 2 Esdr., viii. 6. 1611 Culture, Culture, tillage, husbandrie: Cotgr. 1864 a very useful and sincere book, concerning the culture of flowers: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 149 (1872). 1776 who requited him... by discovering to him the culture of the fig: R Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 184.—the culture of the plan: 16, p. 189. 1845 The culture of nce was introduced by the Moors: Ford, Handler. Spain, Pt. I. p. 431.

*Culturkampf, sb.: Ger.: a struggle for control of a national system of education.

1883 a system of Kulturkampf: Guardian, Mar. 21, p. 406.

*cultus, pl. cultūs, sb.: Lat.: worship, form of worship. zealous pursuit, zealous cultivation.

262101S PUTSUIT, ZEALOUS CULTIVATION.

1656—7 he proves cultum [acc.] Dei ['of God'] to be natural in man: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 90 (1872).

1856 In the barbarous days of a nation, some cultus is formed oi imported; altars are built, tithes are paid, priests ordained: EMERNON, Engl Trauts, xiii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 95 (Bohn, 1866).

1881 The cultus and system of the religions that were contemporary with them have utterly perished: E. MULFORD, Republic of God, ch. iii. p. 55.

1885 The cultus as to place, time, matter, and form belonged almost entirely to the inheritance which Israel had received from Canaan: Athenaum, Nov. 14, p. 631/3.

1887 Italians. who exist for the sake of pure cultus of art: MISS R. H. Busk, Wolksongs of Italy, p. 80.

1888 She is certainly not an adherent of the cultus which George Eliot endeavoured to originate: Academy, Oct. 20, p. 253/3.

cum, prep.: Lat.: with; often found between names of places which are included in one parish, as Stow-cum-Quy.

1871 he greatly preferred coffee cum chicory, to coffee pure and simple: J. C. Young, Meni. C. M. Young, Vol. 1. ch. 1v. p. 125.

*cum grāno salis, phr.: Lat., 'with a grain of salt': with caution, with mistrust, with allowance. Used with regard to the acceptation of exaggerated, improbable, or untrustworthy statements.

1656 but hat [assertion] must be taken cum grano salis: N. HARDY, on 185

1659 John, Nichol's Ed., p. 75/2 (1865). 1704 That these rigorous clauses in the will did therefore require some allowance and a favourable interpretation, and ought to be understood cum grano salis: SWIFT, Tale of a Tub, §ii. Wks., p. 64/1 (1869). 1771 a maxim which, however, ought to be taken cum grano salis: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 46/1 (1882). 1809 African accounts must be received cum grano salis: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 11, p. 451. 1818 put the church in the middle of the parish: ergo, the salt-cellar: I always take my nuts cum grano salis: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11, p. 451. p. 102 (1829). 1820 the egregious instances of vanity...recorded of this artist are to be received cum grano: In H. Greville's Diary, p. 1521. 1851 whose statements I think are always to be received "cum grano salis": Harnoo, Anason, Vol. 1. p. 15 (1844). 1871 There was some sense in old Halleem Effendi's advice...I took it "cum grano salis": Sir S. W. BAKER, Nile Tributaries, ch. i. p. 15. taries, ch. i. p. 15.

*cum multis aliis, phr.: Lat.: with many other things.

1612 expected as much feasing and entertainment, cum multis alits, as he found by the Spanish vicercy in Sicily and Naples: Dudley Carleton, in Convrt & Timus of Fas. I., Vol. 1. p. 212 (1848) 1651 to make those fairest, which are most in Sight, and to leave the other (like a cunning Painter) in shadow, cum multis alits, which it were infinite to pursue: Relig. Wotton., p. 243 (1854). bef. 1733 R. North, Examen, Ref. on Mr. Le Clerc, p. 884 (1740). 1764 E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. 11. p. 233 (1818). 1765 LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 1866, p. 494 (1774).

cum prīvilēgio, phr.: Late Lat.: with privilege, with license. Often placed at the beginning or end of a book to show that its printing or publication is duly licensed. Sometimes ad imprimendum solum, = 'for printing only', is added.

times ad imprimendum solum, = 'for printing only', is added.

1549 Cum privilegio ad Imprimendum Solum: Hooper, Later Writings, p 18 (Parker Soc., 1852).

1569 Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum: Grafton, Chron, colophon.

1572 many level light books. printed, not only without reprehension, but cum privilegio: Whitgett, Wks, Vol. III p. 524 (1853).

1578 Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum: Edw. VI., Liturg., 8 (1844)

1583 cum gratia & ['favor and'] Privilegio: Fulke, Defence, &c., p. 2 (1843).

1596 cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum: Shaks., Tam. Shr., iv. 4, 93.

1608 B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., ii & Wks., p. 551 (1616).

1630 I humbly beseech your Maiestie to accept and Patronize this poore labour of mine, that your powerfull approuement of it, may make it passe thorow all your Kingdomes and Territories Cum Privilegio: John Taylor, Wks., sig. E 2 vol.

1676 put Padlocks on dull Conscience, and live the life of sence cum Privilegio: UMRFEY, Mad. Fickle, i. p. 1 (1691).

1713 to be inserted in your papers cum privilegio: Addisone variations from the Attic edition cum privilegio: Edin. Rev., Vol. 62, p. 93.

Cumbre, Sh.: Sp.: summit. top.

cumbre, sb.: Sp.: summit, top.

1818 and thence it is thirty two miles to the cumbre or extreme ridge: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 298 (1834).

cumīni sectores, phr.: Late Lat., 'dividers of cumin': persons given to over-subtle distinctions and arguments.

1625 If his Wit be not Apt to distinguish or find differences, let him Study the Schoolemen; For they are Cymini sectores: BACON, Ess., i. p. 13 (1871).

cumly, combly, comley, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. kamli, ultimately fr. Skt. kambala: a woollen blanket, a coarse woollen cloth.

1673 Leaving off to wonder at the Natives quivering and quaking after Sunset wrapping themselves in a Combly or Hair-Cloth: FRVER, E. India, 54 (1698). [Yule] 1800 a letter which I have received from Major Blaquiere, regarding the complaint of a bazaar man at Bangalore, about cumiles purchased by Mr. Ward: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 128 (1844)

*cummerbund, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. kamarband: a loin-band, a girdle, a waist-belt, a sash.

loin-band, a girdle, a waist-belt, a sash.

1622 The nobleman of Xaxma sent to have a sample of gallie pottes.. table bookes, chint bramport, and combarbands. R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 147 (1883).

1662 Satins, Taffatas, Petolas, Connerbands, Ornus, of Gold and Silk, which Women commonly make use of to cover their Faces withall: J. Davies, Tr. Mandetslo, Bk. 1. p. 65 (1669)

1776 When Comaul goes...to the Durbar, he puts his small seal upon his finger, and a bundle of papers into his cummerband: Trial of Joseph Fonke, B, 24/1.

1815 But I believe she thought as little of her own gown at the moment as of the India turbands and cummerbands: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxix. p. 248 (1852).

1834 a white kerseymere edged with gold lace, and terminating in a crimson shawl, which formed the sash, or kumeerbund: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 118.

1853 A long waist-scarf, worn like the kummerbund of the Hindoos, is a fine protection while walking: E K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxx. p. 264.

1876 a cummerbund of scarlet silk: Besant & Rick, Golden Butterfy, Prol. 1. p. 3 (1877).

1882 their saices in many-coloured turbans and belts, or cummerbunds, as the sash is called in India: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. viii p. 164.

*cumulo-strātus, sb.: coined fr. Lat. cumulus, and strātus: Meteorol.: a mass of clouds which combines the features of the cumulus and stratus. L. Howard (1803).

*cumulus, pl. cumuli, sb.: Lat.

1. a heap, a pile.

1868 the silvered cumulus of sluggish satiety: O. W. Holmes, Autoc. Breakf. Table, x. p. 249 (1886). 1886 'Ambrose Malet' again plunges into tragedy. The 'Story of a God-daughter,' in its miserable misdirection of a life apparently intended for nobler things, crowns this cumulus of imagined woe: Athenæum, Sept. 11, p. 335/3.

Meteorol. a collection of rounded masses of clouds L. Howard (1803), in Tilloch's Phil. Mag., Vol. XVI. p. 97.

1874 beautiful clouds. like great snowy mountains...the cumulus: B. W. HOWARD, One Summer, ch. ix. p. 205 (1883). 1885 Bluish cumuli...seem to be driven by the wind slowly over the enormous plain: Athenæum, Sept. 12,

*cunctando restituit rem, phr.: Lat.: by delaying revived the state. From a verse of Ennius on the dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, quoted by Cic., Off., 1, 24, 84.

1593—1622 R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § x. p. 117 (1878). 1672 I thinke it is not the first time I have writt that old sentence to you "cunctando restituit rem": Savile Correst., p. 22 (1858). 1775 Fabius's cunctando waswise and brave: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. 1x. p. 369 (1854).

Cunctator, a title given to Q. Fabius Maximus, the Roman dictator, who wore Hannibal out by hanging about him and avoiding a general engagement. Hence, rarely, one who practises delay.

1654 Others, being unwilling to discourage such cunctators, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may meet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour: Hammond, Fundam. [J.] 1883 The

part of Cunctator has often and of necessity been played by weak Governments: $Sat.\ Rev.,\ Vol.\ 56,\ p.\ 229/r.$

cundur, cuntur: Peru. See condor.

cunette. sb.: Fr.: Fortif.: a small ditch along the middle of a dry ditch, acting as a drain.

1800 It appears to me also to be possible, as I stated in my letter to the Secretary of the Military Board, to sink a cunette in the ditch on the river faces: Wellington, Suppl Desp., Vol 1. p. 581 (1858).

cunger: Eng. fr. Lat. See conger.

cunīculus, pl. cunīculi, sb.: Lat.: a mine, an underground passage or gallery. The word originally meant a 'rabbit'.

1693 the Force of the Fire, joined with the Elatery of the Air, being exceed-1693 the Force of the Fire, Joined with the Elatery of the Air, being exceeding great, may of a sudden heave up the Earth, yet not so far as to rend it in sunder, and make its Way out, but is forced to seek Passage where it finds least Resistance through the lateral Cunuculi: J. Ray, Three Discourses, ii. p. 267 (1713).

1777 Had he never heard of the cuniculi of the ancients? what are they but galleries? Burn, Trav. in Transyl, p. 81.

cunundrum. See conundrum

*cupid (==), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Cupīdo, name of the god of sexual passion, often called the 'god of love', the son of Venus, the goddess of beauty, represented in art as a naked blind winged boy with bow and arrows: the genius of love, an artistic representation of Cupido, who was multiplied in modern art, so that many cupids are found in the same scene.

abt. 1386 O Cupide, out of alle charitee! O regne, that wolt no felaw have with thee! Chaucer, C. T, Knt.'s Tale, 1623. bef. 1586 even to the Heroical, Cupid hath ambituously climed: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 53 (1868). 1623 Liva descends as Juno, attended by Pages as Cupids: MIDDLETON, Women betwere Women, v. 1, Wks., Vol vI. p. 366 (1885). 1625 Witches, Ethiopes, Pigmies, Turquets, Nimphs, Rusticks, Cupids, Statua's Moung, and the like: Bacon, Ess., hii. p. 540 (1871). 1816 conducted by a cupid, flying: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 304.

Cupido: Lat. See cupid.

abt. 1886 Beforn hire stood hir sone Cupido | Vp on his shuldres wynges hadde he two: Chaucer, C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 1963. ? 1582 Too mothers counsayl thee fyrye Cupido doth harcken: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. 1. p. 40 (1880). 1584 Thou blamest Capidoes craft, | who strikes in stealing sort: Cl. Robinson, Pleas. Del., p. 15 (1880).

cupidon, sb.: Fr.: cupid (q. v.).

1824 no abuse | Of his attractions marr'd the fair perspective, | To indicate a Cupidon broke loose: Byron, Don Juan, xv. xii. 1847 a small well-formed mouth with the Cupidon lip: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 447 (1865).

*cupola, cupolo, coupolo, cuppola (===), sb.: Eng. fr. It. cupola: Archit.: a lantern on the top of a dome, a dome; also, name given to one or two sorts of furnace. Hence is formed the adj. cupolaed, cupoloed, coupled (1615 Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 33, Ed. 1632).

formed the adj. cupolaed, cupoloed, coupled (1615 Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 33, Ed. 1632).

1649 ouer the queer is a whole vault called Cupola, facioned like the halfe of an egge: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 137 vo. 1615 certaine little Cupoles: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 187 (1632). — a lawrell thrusteth out her branches at the top of the ruined Cupola: iö, p. 264. 1625 In which Galleries. Let there be three, or five, fine Cupolas, in the Length of it, placed at equall distance: Bacon, Ess., lv. p. 551 (1871).

1644 over the chief entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone: Evelvn, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 67 (1872). 1662 In the top of the arched roof of the cathedral, which is very high, there is a cupill or great round hole, as round and broad as a mill stone: J. Greenhalgh, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. Iv. No. dxiv. p. 297 (1846). — It was drawn up by degrees into the Cupulo out of sight: ib.

1664 They did likewise sometimes cover (especially Temples, and such magnificent and sacred Buildings) with a Cuppola, which is that Donne or Hemispharical Concave made in resemblance of the Havens, and admitting the light at the top Center or Navil only: Evelyn, Tr Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 140.

1670 Then I went to the Donne, whose Cupola was painted by the rare hand of Coreggio: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. I. p. 91 (1668).

1684 at the top stand two Cupola's, form'd like the Turbants which the Persians wear: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. i p. 21. 1699 the Donnes or Cupolas, have a marvellous effect in prospect: M. LISTER, Fourn. to Park, p. 8. 1704 About half a Mile out of Mecca is a very steep Hill, and there are Stairs made to go to the top of it, where is a Cupola under which is a cloven Rock: J. Pitts., Acc. Moham., p. 85. 1710 The famous cupola-painter of those times: Addition. Research of the Head as the Cupola under which is a cloven Rock: J. Pitts., Acc. Moham., p. 85. 1710 The famous cupola-painter of those times: Spectator, No. 98, June 22, p. 155/f (Morley). 1717 in the midst is a nobl

*cura, sb.: Sp.: parish priest.

1845 it is always advisable in each place to question the cura or the alcalde in any case of difficulty: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 400.

1851 the doctrina, or ecclesiastical division of which the cura has charge: Herndon, Amazon, Pt. 1. p. 48 (1854)

*Curaçoa, sò.: a liqueur composed mainly of brandy, orange-peel, and sugar, named from the Caribbee island, Curação, where it was first made.

1818 Your Noyaus, Curaçoas: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 161. 1826 taught the Marquess to eat cabinet pudding with Curaçoa sauce: Lord Beaconsfield, Vev. Grey, Bk. 11. ch. v. p. 40 (1881). 1828 he would refresh himself with another glass of Curaçoa: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxiv. p. 66 (1859). 1850 a second glass of Curaçoa: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol 1. p. 52 (1879).

*curara, curare, curari, sb.: S. American of Guiana: Chem.: name of the resinous poison called wourali (q, v); also, name of a climbing-plant from the root of which one of the ingredients of the said poison is extracted.

1777 All the nations situated upon the banks of the Maragnon and Orinoco are acquainted with this composition, the chief ingredient in which is the juice extracted from the root of the curare, a species of withe: ROBERTSON, America, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p 5 (1824).

*curator (4 4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. cūrātor, noun of agent to cūrāre, = 'to take care of', or fr. Anglo-Fr. curatour.

one who has the charge of a person or persons, a guardian; hence, in Scotland, a trustee.

abt. 1380 & the fend bi sotil menys of ypocrisie & symonye stireth lordis & mystry men to make an ydiot & fool curatour of cristene soules, that neither may ne ken ne wole: Wyclif (?), Sat & his Children, &c., ch. ii n F D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Whs. of Wyclif, p. 212 (1880).

1586 their husbandes, parentes and curators: Sir Edw. Hony, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xlix, p. 242.

1678 He made Gods to be the Curators of men, and he made men to be the Worshippers and Servers of those Gods: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 446.

1776 The Christians, both Greeks and Albanians, are more immediately superintended by the Archbishop, and by the two Epitropi or curators: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 120.

1800 and fulfil all the functions which belong by the disposition of the laws to such guardian, tutor, curator, or executor: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 321 (1832).

2. one who has charge of any article or property, esp. of a museum, picture-gallery, or any public building or place.

1661 in which [diving-bell] our curator continued half an hour under water: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 373 (1872). 1693 Next the Curators must take care | No breach of Peace be sufferd there: Oxford-Act, ii. p. 11. 1741 His sons...were the principal curators of it [the ark] for twenty years: WHISTON, Fosephus, Vol. 11. p. 126. bef. 1745 The curators of Redlam assure us, that some lunaticks are persons of honour: Swift. [J.] 1886 By him the Art Museum at Rugby was arranged, and he was its first curator: Athenaeum, Lan o. p. 28/2. Jan. 9, p. 73/r.

cūrātrix, sb. fem.: Late Lat.: a female guardian, a female who takes care of a thing; also, a female who cures.

1678 That Nature of Hippocrates, that is the Curatrix of Diseases: Cubworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 167.

*curé, sb.: Fr.: parish priest.

TGITE, 50.: Fr.: parish priest.

1763 the brother was visited by the curé of the parish: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 250 (1817).

1814 The next morning the bergers perceived and brought him to the village, where by the charitable efforts of the Curé he was recovered: Alpine Sketches, ch. vil. p. 140.

1823 The Curé of the parish is my only guest, besides yourself: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 25 (1886).

1837 I had the honour to go through the ceremony of appointing the curé of a very considerable town in Auvergne, of which I was the Seigneur: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 249.

1864 the most docile of parishioners to their curé: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 148.

*cūria, sb.: Lat.

1. one of the ten divisions of a Roman tribe. See comitium.

1600 Camillus should be called back again out of exile by a Ward-leet, or the suffrages of the Curiæ: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p. 209.

the senate-house at Rome.

1601 that Curia which he erected: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 35, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 527. 1629 Let's to the curia, | And, though unwillingly, give our suffrages, | Before we are compell'd: MASSINGER, Rom. Actor, 1. 1, Wks., p. 145/2 (1839).

a court or council, esp. the council of the Roman see which discusses temporal concerns.

1840 Still more important to the curia was the second article, concerning the plurality of benefices: S. Austin, Tr. Ranke's Popes, Vol. 1. p. 227 (1847). 1886 Domesday was merely consulted on these occasional translations for the king's personal information in his curia or council: Attencaum, Nov. 27, p. 707/1.

*curieux, fem. -euse, sb.: Fr.: a virtuoso, an inquisitive person, a zealous investigator.

1659 I know you are such a curieux...that not many things...relating to your subject, can escape you: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 128 (1872).

*curio, sb.: abbrev. of Eng. curiosity, or perhaps of It. curiosità; or from a pl. curios, short for Lat. neut. pl. curiosa (q. v.). Webster, Suppl., Ed. 1880.

cūriosa, sb. pl. (neut.): fr. Lat. adj. cūriosus, = 'curious': curiosities, rarities.

1883 Indicating at the end of his preface such miscellaneous curiosa as may be found in the mighty volume ensuing: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 350. 1886 Among the curiosa...will be the remarkable Domesday Chest: Athenaum, Oct. 23, p. 535/3

cūriosa felicitas, phr.: Lat., 'thoughtful happiness' (of verbal expression): a neat and agreeable style due to assiduous care. Applied by Petronius (118, 5) to Horace.

1752 the delicacy and curiosa felicitus of that poet [Horace]: LORD CHESTER-FIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 55, p. 234 (1774).

1830 This establishment...is pleasingly described, and with much of that curiosa felicitus, which eminently distinguishes the style of Washington Irving: Edin. Kev. Vol. 52, p. 127.

1886 He [Tennyson] has a curvosa felicitus of phrase: F. HARRISON, Choice of Books, p. 67.

1887 The Elizabethan version reproduces nothing of the curiosa felicitus of the original: Athenæum, July 16, p. 81/2

curioso, pl. curiosi, sb.: It.: a collector or admirer of curiosities, a virtuoso.

1683 and the rest sold to the curiosi in antiquities and medals: EVELVN, Diary, Vol II. p. 195 [1872].

1695 Dr J. Wilkins ...the greatest curioso of his time: Woop, Life, p. 118. [L.] bef. 1733 scarce a Curioso to be found much concerned at what was done, or not done, then: R. NORTH, Examen, 1 iii. 54, p. 156 (1740).

curra curra, curricurro, curricurry: Eng. fr. Port. See caracol.

curragh, currach, corragh, sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. curach: a coracle.

1665 The ships here are not unlike our old Corraghes which Julius Casar mentions: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 188 (1677). 1818 was drowned off the bay of Kennare, in his own bit of a corragh: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 170 (1819). 1882—3 [Columba] sailed from Derry in 563, in a currach, or skiff, of wickerwork covered with hides: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. I. p. 5161. 1883 two curraghs were sailing...upon the sea: H. Jay, Connaught Cousins, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 158.

curral: Sp. See corral.

*currant $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Corinthe, = 'Corinth', a city of Greece.

I. the small dried grape of a variety of vine grown in the islands of Greece, which were formerly called 'raisins of Corinth', or 'Corinths'.

[1471 reysonys of Corons: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 681, p. 25 (1874).

1528 resyns of corans hurt yo splene: PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. Q iv vo. 1528 Take Corentes, Raysons, Suger of Candye: A. M, Tr Gabethouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 99/r.

1600 We found an herbe growing ypon the rocks, whose fruit was sweet, full of red inice, and the npe ones were like corinths: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 107.

1641 Commerce...is found beneficial. by the vent of their Corrence: L. ROBERTS, Treas. Traff., in McCulloch's Collection Days (1886). tion, p. 111 (1856).

2. the fruit of sundry shrubs belonging to the genus Ribes, several varieties of which are grown in England. Currants grown in England have no connexion with the dried and imported currants which originally bore the name.

1664 Rasberries, Corinths, Strawberries, Melons: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 207 (1729).

curranto: Eng. fr. It. See coranto.

currente calamo, phr.: Lat., 'with running pen': straight off, without hesitation, without pausing to think.

1776 What I here send you was written yesterday currente calamo: In Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. VI. p. 316 (1857). 1819 I happened currente calamo to drop the phrase: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. x. p. 378 (1856). 1833 instantly and currente calamo drew up a series of objections: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 344 (1875).

1883 the man who writes currente calamo: A. Trollofe, An Autoliogr, Vol. I. p. 174.

*curriculum, sb.: Lat., 'race-course': a settled course of study at a place of education.

1824 When the student has finished his curriculum...he is himself numbered among the Philistines: Edin. Rev., Vol. 41, p. 85.

1860 If a tolerably practical curriculum, with a dash of sentiment and poetry in it, were wanted, it might be difficult to prescribe better than in the words "Walk the Strand": Once a Week, Nov. 10, p. 534/2.

1872 he has learnt much that is neither mentioned in the curriculum nor to be lost as soon as he has closed his books: EDW. BRADDON, Life in Iradia, ch. vi. p. 226.

1882 it will help you, in your curriculum, as I believe you term it, to call upon me, when you come home for the holidays: R. D, BLACKMORE, Christowell, ch. xxxiv. p. 270.

currier. See courier.

curry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil karo,='sauce': meat, fish, or fruit cooked with red pepper and spices, used in India as a relish for a meal or quantity of insipid food such as rice. In England, the rice is used in comparatively small quantities to temper or ornament the curry, which is meat or fish dressed with curry-powder, for which there are various receipts, most of them containing red pepper and turmeric. The Port. form caril, pl. caris, is fr. the Canarese karil.

The Port. form caril, pl. caris, is fr. the Canarese karil.

1598 Most of their fish is eaten with rice, which they seeth in broth, which they put upon the rice, and is somewhat soure, as if it were sodden in gooseberries, or unripe grapes, but it tasteth well, and is called Carriel, which is their daily meat: Tr J Van Linschoten's Voy., 38. [Yule] 1681 Most sorts of these delicious Fruits they gather before they be ripe, and boyl them to make Carrees, to use the Portuguese word, that is somewhat to eat with and relish their Rice: R. Knox, Ceylon, p. 12. [16] abt. 1760 The currees are infinitely various, being a sort of fricacees to eat with rice, made of any animals or vegetables: GROSE, Voyage, I. 150 (1772) [16]. 1771 several outlandsh delicaces, such as ollas, pepperpots, pillaws, corys, chabobs, and stuffatas: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 116/2 (1882). 1806 Currie and rice is a standing dish at all meals: Edin. Rev., Vol. 9, p. 12. 1816 a table spoonful of East India currie powder: J. Simpson, Cookery, p. 49. 1834 and as your pretty lips would not touch them, I ate the curries and kibabs: Baboo, Vol. II. ch ii p. 22. 1845 Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 326. 1845 it is like giving a man who has been brought up on curry and chetnee a boiled leg of mutton: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 78.

cursado: Port. See crusado1.

cursare: It. See corsale.

cursarie, cursaro. See corsarie.

cursor, pl. cursores, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to currere, ='to run': a runner; an inferior officer of the papal court; one of an order of birds with wings ill-adapted for flying, including the ostrich, cassowary, emu, and apteryx; a sliding part of a mathematical or scientific instrument.

curtana, curtein, name of the blunt pointless sword carried before sovereigns of England at their coronation.

1687 But when Curtana will not do the deed, | You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by: DRYDEN, Hind & Panth., IL 419.

curtisan, curtizan: Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp. See courtesan.

curvet, corvet (#1), vb.: Eng. fr. It. corvettare: to prance or bound, properly of a horse.

1593 Anon he rears upright, curvets and leaps: SHAKS., Ven. and Ad., 279. 1598 Cornettare, to cornet or prance as horses of seruice are taught to do: FLORIO. 1600 Cry holla, to thy tongue, I prethee: it curuettes vnseasonably: SHAKS., As Y. L. II, iii. 2, 253.

curvet, corvet (" '), sb.: Eng. fr. It. corvetta: a bound or prance of a horse.

1598 Cornetta, a coruet, a sault, a prancing or continuall dancing of a horse: FLORIO. 1601 his manly marrow...should sustain the bound and high curvet: SHAKS., All's Well, ii. 3, 299.

cuscous(o)u. See couscousou.

cuscus, sh.: Anglo-Ind.fr. Pers. khaskhas, = 'root of a kind of grass', 'poppy-seed', 'millet-seed': a kind of millet-seed; the roots of an East Indian grass used to make screens in India called *tatties* (see **tatty**).

1625 Their Bread is made of this Coaua, which is a kind of blacke Wheate, and Cuscus a small white Seed like Millet in Biskauy: Purchas, Pigrius, Vol. 11. Bk. viii. p. 1368. 1629 Some of this broth they [Tartars] would temper with Cuscus pounded, and putting the fire off from the hearth, powre there a bowle full, then cover it with coales till it be baked; which stewed with the remainder of the broth, and some small peeces of flesh, was an extraordinarie daintie: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wis. p. 856 (1884). 1665 Rice, Pease, Cuscus, Honey: Sir Th. Herrert, Trav. p. 29 (1677). 1810 The Kuss-Kuss... when fresh, is rather fragrant, though the scent is somewhat terraceous: WILLIAMSON, V. M., I. 235. [Yule] 1824 We have tried to keep our rooms cool with 'tatties,' which are mate formed of the Kuskos, a peculiar sweet-scented grass: Br. Heber, Narrative, I. 59 (1844). [ib.] 1872 those who can successfully use kushus tatties, find in the scorchingly dry wind from the west a very good friend: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 15.

[Pers. khaskhas appears to mean 'little seeds' generally, and to be applied to various kinds of seeds and plants. The Barbary couscousou, of which millet-seed is often an ingredient, may be akin to khaskhas.]

cuscusu. See couscousou.

cushaw, sb. See quotation.

1722 Their Cushaws are a kind of Pompion, of a blueish green Colour, streak'd with White, when they are fit for Use. They are larger than the Pompions, and have a long narrow Neck: Perhaps this may be the Ecushaw of T. Harriot: Hist. Virginia, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 124.

cushee. See cassa.

cushoon: Anglo-Ind. See koshoon.

cuska-seu. See couscousou.

cuskus: Anglo-Ind. See cuscus.

cuspadore, cuspidor, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. cuspadeira: a spittoon.

1735 5 cuspadores: In J T. Wheeler's Madras, III 139 (1861). [Yule] 1775 Before each person was placed a large brass salver, a black earthen pot of water, and a brass cuspadore: T FORREST, Voy. New Guinea, &c. 235 (1779). [10] 1889 and in every room, in a conspicuous spot, may be seen the walnut or maplewood spring cuspidor, which is apparently considered indispensable in all Russian dwellings: Harper's New Monthly, July, p. 206/1.

cuspis, sb.: Lat.: point, tip, cusp, apex.

1640 Each portion of the Cuspis of the Cone: H. More, Infin. of Wids., 7, p. 193 (1647).

1646 the Southern point or cuspis of the Needle: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk II. ch. ii p. 45 (1686).

1652 the apex and cuspis of treathers at heaven, and longs to touch happinesse: N. Culverweil. Light of Nature, ch. xviii. p. 200. bef. 1670 the Point coming as it were to the Cuspis, or Horoscope of Fortune: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I 223, p. 217 (1693).
1727 the Cuspis of a sword: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. I. ch. iii Wks., Vol. vi. p. 108 (1757).

custalorum: mispronunciation of custos rotulorum. See custos.

custodes: Lat. See custos.

*custodia1, sb.: It.: a case or box, a pyx.

1670 a great Custodia of Chrystal, a Custodia of Lapis Lazuli: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt 11. p. 214 (1698). 1845 when lighted up during the night of Good Friday, when the host is enclosed in the silver custodia, the effect is most marvellous: Ford, Handble. Spann, Pt. 1. p. 252

custodia², sb.: Lat.: custody, guardianship.

1827 It was an interposition, by legal authority, between debtor and creditor by which the former was divested of all control over his property, which was placed in custodia legis ['of the law'], for the benefit of the latter: Congress. Debates, Vol. III p 135. — their Ministry [that of the Judges] is not the custodia morum ['of morals']: 1b., Vol. II. Pt. 1. p. 435.

custos, pl. custodes, sb.: Lat.: keeper, guardian, warden. Anglicised through Fr. custode, in 14 c., as custode (abt. 1380 the nexte custode of that place: WYCLIF(?), Rule of St. Francis, ch. xiii. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 47, Ed. 1880). custos brevium, phr.: Late Lat., 'keeper of briefs': an officer in any one of the courts of Queen's Bench who used to have the charge of writs and other documents connected with the business of the court. custos morum, phr.: Late Lat.: guardian of morals. custos regni, phr.: Late Lat.: warden of the kingdom, regent. *custos rotulorum, phr.: Late Lat., 'keeper of the rolls': the chief civil officer of a county who has charge of the rolls and records of sessions, and who is always a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum for the county of which he is chief officer.

is chief officer.

1523 the vertue of history.. hath to her custos and kepar, it (that is to say tyme), which consumeth the other writynges: Lord Berners, Froissart, Pref. (1812).

1569 the Constable of the tower, then Custos of the Citie: Grafton, Chron, Hen III., p 130 1600 the Custos and keeper of religion and Church matters: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. vi. p 220. 1620 the Custos and Executor: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. lavi. (2076). bef 1670 Mr. W. Boswel his Secretary, and Custos of his Spirituality, and chief Servant under him in this Work: J. Hacket, Abp. Welliams, Pt. 1. 98, p. 86 (1693). 1683 the Lord Mayor and two Sheriffs holding their places by new grants as custodes: Evellyn, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 106 (1872) bef. 1733 In old Times the Mayor was the Custos of the City: R. North, Examen, III. viii. 23, p. 590 (1740). — the Shertiffs are Custodes Pacis ('of the peace'): 16, p. 599. 1811 The Custos was sometimes appointed in Parliament, but more frequently by the King alone: Edin. Rev., Vol. 18, p. 68. 1854 Mr. Chivers is the senior pupil and custos of the room in the absence of my son: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. xvii. p. 195 (1879). 1885 The king's custos was set at defiance: Athenaeum, Aug. 22, p. 233/2.

of the room in the absence of my son: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. xvii.
19, 195 (1879).

1885 The king's custos was set at defiance: Atheneum, Aug.
22, p. 233/2.

1603 there is a gentleman of the king's privye chamber hath gotten the guyft of the Custos brevium his office, when it falleth: Trevelyan Papers, Pt. III. p. 52 (Camd. Soc., 1872).

1826 they were the custodes morum: Congress Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 435.

1811 The Parliament which deposed Edward II., was originally summoned by his son as custos Regni: Edin. Rev., Vol. 18, p. 69.

1537 I understand that the Custos Retulorum within Nottinghamshire is depart this miserable life: Cranner, Remanse, &-c., p. 348 (1846).

1598 justice of peace and 'Coram'...and 'Custalorum': Shakes, Merry Wives, i. 1, 7.

1617 Sir John Savill yealded up his place of Custos Rotulorum voluntarily unto me: Fortescus Papers, p 24 (Camd. Soc., 1871).

1633 Old sir John Wellborn, justice of peace and quorum; And stood fair to be custos rotulorum: MASSINGER, New Way to Pay, i. 1, Wks., p. 291/1 (1839).

1646 before the House of Commons. to settle the Custodes Rotulorum: J. HACKET, Aby. Williams, Pt. 1. 62, p. 52 (1693).

1773 for both the office of custos rotulorum and that of clerk of the peace were created by Statute: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. III. p. 180 (1835).

1821 I am X. V. Z., esquire, but not Justice of the Peace, nor Custos Rotulorum: Confess. of an Eng. Optum-Eater, Pt. II. p. 120 (1823).

Cutch: Anglo-Ind. See catechu.

cutch: Anglo-Ind. See catechu.

cutcha: Anglo-Ind. See kutcha.

cutchanele, cutchanel(1), cutcheneale, cutchoneale: Eng. fr. Sp. or Fr. See cochineal.

cutcheree, cutcherry: Anglo-Ind. See kedgeree.

cutchery, cutcherry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. kachahri: an office of administration, a court-house, a collector's office, a zemindar's office. [Yule]

a zemindar's office. [Yule]

1610 Over against this seat is the Cichery or Court of Rolls: Hawkins, in Purchas' Pilgrims, i. 439 (1625). [Yule]

1673 At the lower End the Royal Exchange or Queshery opens its folding doors: Fryer, E. India, 261 (1698) [ib.]

1763 he last Saturday attended the Court of Cutcherry: In J. Long's Selections, 316 (Calcutta, 1869). [ib.]

1767 the Cutchery Court of Calcutta, 1869. [ib.]

1767 the Cutchery have no place to stay in, what must the character of the Farmer be in the country: Trul of Yoseph Fouke, 1911. — I saw his house was a cutcherry of Barramuts; the Radshaky man went with a Barramut, and others went with Barramuts: ib., B. 6/1

1799 I have instructed Haliburton to order the polygar of Bilghy to go to Munro's Cutchery: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1, p. 298 (1838).

1801 carrying into execution and enforcing the decree of the courts of Cutchery and Foujdarry: ib., Vol. 11, p. 620.

1834 I went boldly to Kucherree without any more previous knowledge of what I had to do there, than, that I should have to try some rascal for some petty crime: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. vii p. 110

1848 Constant dinners, 11ffins, pale ale and claret, the prodigious labour of cutcherry, and the refreshment of brandy-pawnee which he was forced to take: Thackeran, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. 221

1872 Work (he it the work of the cutcherry, the merchant's desk, or the parade ground) has been left in the plains below: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 150.

cutis, sb.: Lat.: skin. Jonson probably had in mind Horace's nitidum bene curata cute (Epp., 1, 4, 15).

1603 And then prepare a bath | To cleanse and clear the cutis: B. Jonson, Sej., ii. 1, Wks., p. 145/2 (1860).

cuttan(n)ee, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of silken piece-

1622 2 handkerchefs Rumall cottony: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 179 (1883). 1690 [See alleja]. 1813 W. Milburn, Orient. Comm [Yule]

cutwahl, cutwal(1): Anglo-Ind. See cotwal.

cutwallee: Anglo-Ind. See cotwali.

cuvée. sb.: Fr.: tubful, sort.

1883 Perrier Jouet's. Extra Dry [Champagne] Reserved Cuvee: XIX. Cent., Sept., Advt.

cuvette, sb.: Fr.: basin.

1860 He then lets himself drop on the first sofa where he can find room to accommodate his miserable limbs—or it may be on the floor—but always taking care to have a cuvette within easy reach: Once a Week, June 23, p. 605/2.

cuya, sb.: Native S. Amer.: a drinking-cup made from a gourd.

1864 two Indians baled out the water [from the boat] with large cuyas: H. W. BATES, Nat. on Amazons, ch. ix. p. 254.

cyath(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See ciathe.

Cyclades, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. Gk. Κυκλάδες, = 'encircling' (islands): a group of islands round Delos in the Ægean Sea, south-west of Euboea and Attica.

abt. 1506 The uttermost yle of all the Ciclades towards the southe: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, Pylgrymage, p. 58 (1851).

1821 Where fairer Tempes bloom, there sleep | Young Cyclads on a sunnier deep: Shelley, Hellas, Wks., p. 337

*cyclamen ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. cyclamen, fr. Gk. κυκλάμενος: Sowbread, name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Primulaceae. The form cyclamine is either fr. Fr. cyclamine, or Lat. cyclamīnum, -non, -1 os, fr. Gk.

1601 Cyclamine: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 24, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 176.

Cyclaminum, 2. Sow-breed: 10., Bk. 21, ch. 9, p. 89.

1664 January...

Flowers in Prime or yet lasting, Winter-Aconite, some Anemonies, Winter-Cyclamen: Evelyn, Kal. Hort, p. 192 (1729).

1767 Cyclamen, sow-bread, European, with the corolla reflexed, different varieties: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 697/1 (1803).

*cyclopaedia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. κυκλοπαιδία, 'circle of instruction', for Gk. εγκύκλιος παιδεία; see encyclopaedia: a treatise containing information on all sciences, arts, and other topics; an encyclopaedia. Wrongly applied to a treatise on one branch of knowledge. Formerly Anglicised as cyclopede, cyclopædy.

1759 that part of the cyclopædia of arts and sciences where the instrumental parts of the eloquence of the senate, the pulpit, the bar, the coffee-house, the bed-chamber, and fire-side, fall under consideration: STERNE, Trist. Shand., II. Wks., p. 85, (1839). 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1819 I was his cyclopædia, and whatever puzzled his sagacious brain...all was referred to me: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 17 (1820).

*Cyclopean $(= \angle = = =, \text{ or } = \angle = =)$, Cyclopial, adj.: Eng. fr. Gk. Κυκλώπειος, = 'pertaining to the Cyclopes' (see Cyclops): vast, gigantic, grim. Cyclopean architecture is distinguished by huge polygonal blocks of stone fitting exactly into one another, or having the interstices filled up with smaller stones.

1583 their hautie stomackes, and more than Cyclopial countenaunces: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., sig. G in 7 (1585). 1657 for whose rage also and Cyclopean fury there is no other reason why it should be sent to the Isle Anticyra, but (as they themselves will privately and openly confesse) their ignorance of the just and due preparation of things: H. PINNELL, Philos. Ref., p. 14. 1820 the massive substruction of its Cyclopean walls: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Siculy, Vol. 1 ch. vii. p 201. 1828 There was W—h, with his manly and elegant form, which could not fail to strike a stranger, more particularly when contrasted with the Cyclopian visage of L— at his side: Harrovian, p. 12. 1845 I was well repaid by the strange Cyclopean scene: C. DARWIN, Fourn. Beagle, ch. xvii. p. 374. 1885 The cyclopean cliff-castles are, or were originally, fortified marts of the ubiquitous traders: Athenæum, Sept. 5, p. 309/1.

*Cyclops, ρl. Cyclopes: Lat. fr. Gk. Κύκλωψ,='round eye': one of the Cyclopes, a race of fabulous giants having only one eye placed in the centre of their foreheads, supposed to have inhabited the coast of Sicily, and to have worked as smiths for Vulcan inside Mount Etna. The most famous was Polyphemus. Sometimes Anglicised as Cyclop.

Polyphemus. Sometimes Anglicised as Cyclop.

1580 Or as he that drew Ciclops: J. Lyly, Euphues & his Engl., p. 217 (1868). 1583 Goliah the greate giante, the huge Ciclops, and swome enemic to the chidren of israill: STUBBES, Anal. Ab., fol. 46 fo. bef. 1586 [See chimera 1]. 1588 No big-boned men framed of the Cyclops' size: Shaks., It.l. And., iv. 3, 46 [1590 My heart is as an anvil unto sorrow, Which beats upon it unto the Cyclops' hammer: Marlows, Edw. II., p. 1921 (1858) 1615 When he with verse to pipe applyde, did please [Even rude woods, then on Syren sung to seast: | Scyllas dogs barkt not, black Carybdis staid: | The Cyclop listned whilst he played: Geo Sandys, Trav., p. 236 (1632) 1652 'ns better to be an Argus in obedience, then a Cyclops a monstrum horrendum, &c. : N. Culverweil, Light of Nature, ch. xv. p. 164. bef. 1658 You talk of Cyclops and Juglers (indeed hard words are the Jugler's Dialect:): J Clewe-Land, Whe., p. 28 (1687). 1662 Blind as the Cyclops and as wild as he. | They owned a lawless savage liberty: Dryden, Astr Red., 4. 1682 Then, Cyclop-like, in human flesh to deal, | Chop up a minister at every meal: — Medal, 226. 1684 The Deities of the Fire are Vulcan in the midst of Cyclopses, who are Brontes and Steropes: Tr. Combes' Versailles, &c., p. 5. 1714 'Twas Night, and Heavin, a Cyclops, all the Day, I an Argus now did countless Eyes display: Spectator, No. 617, Nov. 8, p. 854/2 (Morley). 1863 The vocalists were the Cyclopse to judge by the tremendous thumps that kept clean time to their sturdy tune: C. Keade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 198.

cyclorāma, sō.: coined fr. Gk. κύκλος,='a circle', and ὅρāμα,='a view': a scene represented on a cylindrical surface and viewed from about the centre of the cylinder.

cydaris: Lat. fr. Gk. See cidaris.

cylindrus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κύλινδροs: a cylinder, a roller. 1579 Though the stone Cylindrus at enery thunder Clap, rowle from the hil: J. Lylv, Euphnes, p. 73 (1868).

cylix, kylix, sb.: Gk. $\kappa i \lambda \iota \xi$: a flat round vase with a short stem, used for drinking.

1871 In Table Case I is a kylix, No. 168: Synopsis of 1st Vase Room, Brit. Mus, p. 30. 1886 Each cylix is inverted, so that the principal designs on it may be seen: Athenæum, Mar. 27, p. 430/2.

cyma, Lat. fr. Gk. κῦμα, = 'a wave', 'a waved moulding', 'a young cabbage-sprout'; cima, It. fr. Lat. cyma: sb.: Archit.: the highest moulding of a cornice, which generally had a waved or ogee profile. It was cyma recta if the higher part of the wave was concave; cyma reversa, if convex. In Classical Lat., cyma is only found in the sense 'a young cabbage-sprout'.

1563 Mutuli whiche is also named Modiglions...the eight part of the whole Syma: J. Shutte, Archit., fol xii vo. 1664. In the Tuscan and Doric' is turn'd like a Scima or Cynnatium, and is substituted for support of the Corona: Evelun, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &-c., p. 136 — it is rather meant for all that Moulding projecting over the Dye or square of the Pedistal (by some cal'd also Cinna) than this conclusive superior member of the Entablature which we name the Cornice: ib., p. 139.

cymatium, Lat. pl. cymatia, só.: Lat. fr. Gk. κυμάτιον, = 'a little wave', 'a waved moulding': Archit.: a cyma (q.v.).

1598 Deuide the Cornisk into foure partes: one giueth the vpper Cynatium P, the other two the Corona: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 86.

- three make the Corona, and two the Cynatiu X: tb., p. 90. 1664 he has nere made a quarter round in stead of the direct Cynatium or Ogee of the Cornice: EVELYN, Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit. Pt. I. p. 30. — But the remedy is at hand by adding a few Leaves or other Carvings on the Cynatium's of the Cornice and Architrave: ib., p. 80. 1712 In a Cornice...the Gola or Cymatium of the Corona: Spectator, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

cymini sectores: Late Lat. See cumini sectores.

cynamon(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See cinnamon.

cynocephalus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κυνοκέφαλος, = 'dog-headed': the name of a kind of baboon found in Africa; a dog-headed figure

1570 And they vnderstand not (or will not vnderstand) of the other workinges, and vertues of the Heanenly Sunne, Mone, and Storres: not so much, as the Mariner, or Husband man: no, not so much, as the Elephant doth, as the Cynocephalus, as the Porpentine doth: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. billipto. 1871 two ostriches, and a cynocephalus or dog-faced balboon: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xxii. p. 377. 1883 Among other things

found during the recent excavations were a cynocephalus of black granite, with excellently-executed hieroglyphics, &c.: Daily News, Sept. 6, p. 3/4.

cynomome: Eng. fr. Lat. See cinnamon.

cynorrhodon, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κυνόρροδον: dog-rose.

1744 And where the cynorrhodon with the rose | For fragrance vies: J. Armstrong, Art Pres. Health, Bk 1. 278.

*cynosūra, Lat. fr. Gk. κυνόσουρα,='dog's-tail'; cynosure ("= Δ), Eng. fr. Lat. cynosūra: sō.: the constellation of the Lesser Bear, esp. the star at the end of the tail, called the Pole-star; hence, metaph. a pole-star, a guide, a point of attraction (as the North Pole is to the magnet). The first quot., given by Richardson s.v. connoisseur, is without doubt properly placed here, but it is uncertain how Davies spelt what is recorded as connoisseur; perhaps cunosoure read as conusoure,='connoisseur'.

conusoure, = 'connoisseur'.

1596 These arts of speech the guides and marshals are; | But logic leadeth season in a dance, | Reason the connoisseur and bright load star, | In this world's sea t' avoid the rock of chance: Davies, On Dancing. [R.] 1603 So the Soule, toucht once by the secret powr | Of a true liuely Faith, looks enery howr | To the bright Lamp which serues for Cynosure | To all that sail vpon the Sea obscure: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 190 (1668) 1637 Where perhaps some beauty les, | The Cynosure of neighbouling eyes: MILTON, L'Allegro, 80. 1654—6 the tenor of the Scriptures, his sure cynosura: J. Thapp. Comm., Vol. IV. p. 382/2 (1867). bef. 1670 That the Countess of Buckingham was the Cynosura that all the Papists steered by: J. Hacket, Abh. Williams, Pt. I. 718, p. 717 (1693). 1681—1703 we may safely and assuredly take the sense of the first verse as the cynosura or polestar, to steer us in the ensuing interpretation of the rest: Th. Goodwin, Whs., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VII. p. 371 (1863). 1691 For that steady Stream of Particles, which is supposed to keep the Axis of the Earth parallel to it self, affords the Mariner both his Cynosura, and his Compass: J. RAY, Creature, Pt. II. p. 201 (1701).

*Cynthia: Lat. fr. Cynthus, Gk. Κύνθος, a mountain of Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana: the Cynthian goddess, Diana, the moon personified.

goddess, Diana, the moon personined.

1590 And silver Cynthia wexed pale and faynt, | As when her face is staynd with magicke arts constraint: SPENS., F. Q., 1. vii 34.

1590 his power, which here appears as full | As rays of Cynthia to the clearest sight: Marlowe. Il Tamburl., ii 3 (1592), 5 1/1 (1858).

1592 Chast Cynthia gon, Aurora blushed | Lord Beaumanayr betime was stirring: W. Wyrley, Armorie, p. 64.

1640 pale Cynthia Did foul her silver limbs with filthy die: H. More, Phu Pe., p. 54 (1647).

1665 here the female Sex each new Moon defie pale Cynthia, imagining her the cause of their distempers: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 9 (1677).

1682 Pleasing yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam: DRYDEN, Prol to Duchess on Ret. fr. Scotil, 37.

1691 Your Wife, you know is a meer Cinthia: D'Urfey, Hush. Revenge, iv. p. 32.

bef. 1717 The hook she bore instead of Cynthia's spear: Pope, Vert. & Poom., 9, Wks., Vol II. p. 203 (1757).

*cy-pres, adv., used as sh.: Norman-Fr., 'as near as possible': applied to the doctrine and procedure by which the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court orders an approximation to the carrying out of the intentions of a testator or other settlor whose intentions cannot be carried out as expressed.

bef. 1876 Nothing is more common in a bequest to charitable institutions than a misdescription of the name of the charity, and a consequent sharing of the benefits by all charities with a sufficiently similar name, under what is called the doctrine of cy-tree: Newspaper. [St.]

Cyprian, adj.: pertaining to Cyprus, an island in the Levant where the worship of Aphrodite (Venus), goddess of beauty and desire, flourished in ancient times. Hence, a Cyprian, = 'a courtesan'; Cyprian, = 'lewd', 'sensual'.

Cyprus, cyprus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $K \nu \pi \rho \sigma s$, name of an island in the Levant.

I. a kind of lawn, crape; also, attrib. A mistaken spelling for an Eng. word cipress(e), cypres(s), sypres, of unknown origin. According to Holland, the fabric was first devised in Spain. Perhaps black crape was named in Spain cipres,='cypress', because that tree was an emblem of mourning.

1611 Lawn as white as driven snow; | Cyprus black as e'er was crow: Shaks., Wint. Tale, iv. 4, 221. 1637 sable stole of Cyprus lawn: Milton, II Pens., 35.

2. a mistaken spelling of cypress, an evergreen conifer with dark spreading foliage.

1611 Cypres, The Cyprus tree; or Cyprus wood: Cotgr. 1612 firre trees, Cyprus trees, and other pleasant trees in gardens: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 12.

3. name of a tree which grew in the island of Cyprus, Lawsonia alba, said to be the Heb. gopher (Gen., vi. 14), the flowers of which yielded cyprus-oil, cyprus-ointment (Anglicised as cipre, cypre).

[1558 Take Damaskene Roses Cipre Alexandrin: W. Warde, Tr. Alessios Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 50 vo.] 1880 cyprinum...cyprus-oil, cyprus-ointment: Lewis & Short, Lat. Dict.

4. name of a wine made in the island of Cyprus.

1820 some of which are sweet like the Muscat; others luscious like the Cyprus: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sucily, Vol. 1 ch. v p. 146

cystis, pl. cystides, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. κύστις,='bladder': a cyst, a bag or sac containing matter in an animal organism; a cavity with thin walls in an animal or vegetable.

1715 Cystis, a bladder; also, the bag that contains the matter of an impost-hume: Kersey.

1734 In taking it out, the cystis broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a meliceris: WISEMAN, Surgery. [J]

Cytherea: Lat. fr. Gk. $K \upsilon \theta \acute{e} \rho \epsilon \iota a$, fr. $K \upsilon \theta \upsilon \rho \rho a$, name of an island off the southern point of the Peloponnese: a surname of Venus (Aphrodite), goddess of beauty.

abt 1386 Vn to the blisful Citherea benigne | I mene Venus honourable and digne: CHAUCER, C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 2215. 1611 Violets (dim, | But sweeter then the lids of Inno's eyes, | Or Cytherea's breath): SHAKS, Wint. Tale, iv. 4, 122. 1655 desures more hot than Cytherea's: MASSINGER, Guardian, ii. 2, Wks., p. 346/2 (1839). 1742 Chiming her Saints to Cytherea's Fane: E. Young, Night Thoughts, ii. p. 28 (1773).

*cytisus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κύτισος: name of a genus of papilionaceous plants which includes the laburnum; esp. an ornamental evergreen shrub with profuse bright yellow bloom, grown in English greenhouses and rooms.

1548 Cytisus groweth plentuously in mount Appennine W. Turner, Names of Herbs. 1578 The strange plant hath no name that I know: for albeit some would haue it to be Cytisus: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. vi. p. 666. 1586 these faire Cytisus flowers: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 77 (1875). 1664 May. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting .Cyanus, Cytisus, Maranthe, Cyclamen: Evelyn, Kal Hort. (1720). 1755 thirty evergreen cytisus: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 482 (1857). 1767 Smaller Evergreen Trees & Shrubs...Cytisus, evergreen, Neapolitan, Canary, Siberian, and Tartarian: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man vom Gardener, p. 682/1 (1803).

*Czar, czar, sb.: Eng. fr. Russ. tsare, = 'king', 'emperor' (esp. of Byzantine empire), 'sultan'. First assumed in dealings with foreigners by Ivan III., bef. 1505, and adopted as the specific title of royalty by Ivan IV., 1547. Though czar is ultimately derived fr. Caesar, the title did not at first convey the idea of imperial dignity. Ivan III., however, assumed it in connexion with his claim to be the successor of the Byzantine emperors. The word tsare was imported into the Russian language long before 1500, but was not applied to native sovereigns.

to native sovereigns.

1556 Note therfore that Czar in the Ruthens tounge signifieth a kynge, wheras in the language of the Slauons, Pollons, Bohemes, and other, the same woorde Czar, signifieth Cesar by whiche name Th[e] emperours haue byn commonly cauled. For bothe they and the Slauons that are vnder the kyngdome of Hungarie, caule a kynge by an other name: as sum Crall, other Kyrall, and sum Koroll; but thinke that only an Emperoure is cauled Czar Whereby it came to passe that the Ruthene or Muscouite interpretours hearynge theyr prince to bee cauled of straunge nations, began them selves also to name hym an Emperour, and thinke the name Czar to bee more worthy then the name of a kynge, althowgh they signifie all one thynge. But who so wyl reade all theyr hystories and bookes of holy scripture, shall fynde that a kynge is cauled Czar, and an Emperour Kessar. By the lyke erroure Th[e] emperour of the Turkes is cauled Czar, who neuerthelesse of antiquitie vsed no hygher tytle then the name of a kynge, expressed by this woorde Czar. And hereof the Turkes of Europe that vse the Slauon tounge, caule the citie of Constantinople Czargrad, (that is) the kynges citie: R. Edden, Cardades, Sect. Iv p. 319 (1885).

1598 call himselfe the Monarch or Czar of all Russia: R. Hakluvr, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 223. — by his princely state hee is called Otesara, as his predecessors haue bene before, which to interprete, is a king, that giueth not tribute to any man And this word Otesara his maiesties interpreters haue of late dayes interpreted to be Emperour, so that now hee is called Emperour and great Duke of all Russia: ib, p. 319 1614 Basilium...took to himselfe the name of King or Emperor, 1. Czar, not deriued from Czasar...but a meer Russian word, they vsing Kessar expressely and anciently for the Emperor of Germany, different from Czar: SELDEN, Tit. How., Pt. 1. pp. 27, 28. 1662 the Czaar his Master (so the Muscourtes call their Prince): J. Davies, Ambussadors Traw., Bk. 1. p. 5 (1669). 1667 the Russian Czar In Moscow: Millt

*czarevna. sb.: Russ. tsarevna: the wife of the czarowitz (q, v).

*czarina, sb.: fr. Russ. tsaritsa: title of the Empress of

1767 the news of the Czarina's death: In Ellis' Orig Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol 1v. No. dxlii. p. 369 (1846). 1758 the Czarina Catherine: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 181 (1857). 1788 the present Czarina has likewise abolished torture: Gent. Mag., LvIII. i. 101/2. 1823 the best | Barouche, which had the glory to display once | The fair czarina's autocratic crest: Byron, Don Juan, x. xlix.

*czarowitz, czarowitch, czarevitch ($\angle = \angle$), cesarewitch $(\angle \angle = =)$, sb.: Russ. tsarevich: the Czar's eldest son.

1786 Czarewitz, son to Peter the Great: Monthly Rev., Vol. 11. p 139

D.

D¹, d: Mus.: name of the fifth and twelfth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale. Guido's fifth note, D sol re, was D; his twelfth note, D la sol re, was d; his nineteenth note, D la sol, was dd. Our D, the second note in the natural major scale, is also called Re.

1596 D sol re, one Cliffe two notes haue I. | E la mi, show pitty, or I die: SHAKS., Tam. Shr., iii. 1, 77. 1597 D sol re: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 7. 1609 Dd la sol· Douland, Tr. Ornzih. Microl., p. 9.

D.2, d., abbrev. for Lat. dēnārius (pl. dēnārii), orig.=a Roman silver coin of the value of ten asses (see as), now taken to represent a penny (pence) English. See L. S. D.

1588 What's the price of this yncle? i. d. no, Ile giue you a remuneration: Shaks, L. L. L., iii. 140. 1596 Item, a Capon. ii. s. ii. d. ... Item Anchoues and Sacke after Supper. ii. s. vi. d.: — I Hen. IV., ii. 4, 585—9,

D.3, abbrev. for Eng. and Lat. doctor, as in D.C.L., = Doctor of Civil Law, D.D., = Doctor of Divinity, D. Litt., = Doctor of Letters, or Doctor Litterarum, D.Sc., = Doctor of Science, or Doctor Scientiae. See also LL.D., M.D., Ph.D.

1662 He [Adam of Marsh] afterwards went to Oxford, and there became D.D.: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. III. p. 102 (1840).

D4, d, in Roman numerals stands for 'five hundred', being an approximate representative of half the peculiar form of Lat. M which anciently stood for 'a thousand' (Lat. mille).

1569 this Thurston obtened the rule of the Abbey againe for the price of .D. pound: GRAFTON, Chron., Will. I., p. 16.

*D. g., abbrev. for Late Lat. Dei gratia,='by the grace of God': generally placed on modern English coins, before Britanniarum Regina or Rex.

1614 adding DEI GRATIA in stiles, is now more proper to supremacie... In more ancient times it is familiar in the stiles of farre meaner Persons then supreme Princes: Selden, *Tit. Hon.*, p. 116.

- **D. T.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. **delirium tremens** (q, v).
- **D. V.**, abbrev. for **Deo volente** (q, v).

1883 He was resolved (p. v.) to send Prince Jum to his own island: BARINGOULD, John Herring, ch. xxxvi. p. 258 (1889)

d', elided form of Fr. de (q, v), and It. di (q, v).

d'accord, phr.: Fr.: agreed, on a good understanding; Mus. in tune.

1803 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.

d'ailleurs, phr.: Fr.: besides, moreover, for another

1752 D'ailleurs good health, natural good spirits, some philosophy, and long experience of the world: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. 11. No. lxxi. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p 383 (1777).

d'aubaine: Fr. See droit d'aubaine.

d'avance, phr.: Fr.: beforehand.

1803 He could not help assuming d'avance the tone of a favoured lover: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 209 (1832).

1865 he disarmed all danger by meeting it d'avance: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 208.

da, prep.: It.: of, from, to (before a vb. in infinitive mood).

da capo, phr.: It.: Mus.: from beginning. Sometimes al fine, = 'to the end', or al segno, = 'to the sign' (\$), is added (see al segno); also, metaph.

1724 DA CAPO, or by Way of Abbreviation DC: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1854 And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it; and so da capo: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. i. p 5 (1879). 1883 then Brooks sets up the overthrown assertion on its legs again, and da capo: XIX Cent., Oct., p. 610.

*Dachshund, sb.: Ger.: a terrier, esp. a long-backed variety with short ungainly legs.

1858 Max a dachshound without blot: M. Arnold, Dram & Later Poems, Poor Matthias, p. 198 (1885).

1883 the ungraceful curves of a Dachshund: M. E Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol II. ch. iv. p 147.

*dacoit, fr. Hind. dakait; dacoo, fr. Hind. dākā: sb.: Anglo-Ind.: one of an armed gang of robbers; hence, dacoity, robbery by an armed gang.

1812 Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel Comm. on E. India, s.v. 1817 The crime of dacotry. has increased greatly. J. Mill., Brit. Ind., v. 466 (1840). [Yule] 1834 Touch not my boy, villains, for I suspect you are dakoos: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. 1. p. 11. 1883 Mr. Owen, a European, employed in a timber-yard at Poungdeh, has been robbed and murdered by Dacotts: Standard, Jan. 15, p. 3. — A dacotty of a serious character was committed yesterday evening at a rice mill two miles from Rangoon, by a band of men carrying guns and revolvers. Dacotties in the neighbourhood are now of frequent occurrence: 1b., Jan. 8, p. 3.

dactylus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δάκτυλος, = 'a finger', 'a finger's breadth', 'a dactyl': a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short syllables, of which the word Anglicised as dactyl, dactil(l), dactylus is an example. dactile, and dim. dactylet.

bef. 1568 our English tong...doth not well receive the nature of Carmen Heroican, bicause dactylus the aptest foote for that verse, conteining one long and two short, is seldom therefore found in English: Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 214 (1884). 1582 Homer in mentioning the swiftnes of the winde, maketh his verse to runne in posthaste all ypon Dactilus: T. Watson, Pass. Cent., To Reader, p. 27 (1870). 1586 The most famous verse of all the rest, is called Hexametrum Epicum, which consistent of sixe feete, wherof the first foure are indifferently either Spondæi or Dactyli, the fift is evermore a dactyl, and the sixt a Spondæ: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poety, Vol II. p. 69 (1815) 1589 the Greeke dactilus: Puttenham, Eng. Poets, p. 83 (1869). 1602 I could in this place set downe many ridiculous kinds of Dactils which they vse T Campion, Eng. Poes., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 167 (1815). bef. 1719 my barber has often combed my head in dactyls and spondees, that is, with two short strokes and a long one, or with two long ones successively. Nay. I have known him sometimes run even into pyrrhichiuses and anapæstuses: Addison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 268 (Bohn, 1854). p. 268 (Bohn, 1854).

*dado, pl. dadi, sb.: It., 'a die': Archit.: a pedestal, a face of a pedestal, a decoration of the lower part of an interior wall surmounted by a cornice or border.

1706 PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1830 Dado, (Ital. a die) the square or cubiform part of the pedestal of a column: R. STUART, Dict. Archit. 1877 a fine mirror from the ceiling to the dado: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. xix. p. 214 (1883). 1882 All round the room is a high walnut wood dado: Standard, Dec. 13, p. 3 1883 There was a painted wooden dado halfway up the wall: M. E. BRADDON, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 35.

Daedalus: Lat. fr. Gk. Δαίδαλος: Gk. Mythol.: name of a cunning workman, said to have constructed the maze of Crete, to have made automata, and to have made wings of wax for his son Icarus and himself, with which he flew over the sea, while his son was drowned. Hence, **Dædalian**, maze-like, cunningly wrought. The adj. dædal(e) is prob. fr. Lat. adj. daedalus, = 'cunningly wrought', 'variègated'.

Lat. adj. daedalus, = "cunningly wrought", 'variegated'.

bef. 1592 O Dædalus, an wert thou now alive | To fasten wings upon high
Amurack: Greene, Alphonsus, iv. Wks., p. 241/2 (1861). 1598 I Dedalus,
my poore Boy Icarus: Shaks., III Hen. VI., v 6, 21. 1619 My lame-legd
Muse, nere clome Parnassus Mount, | Nor drunke the iuice of Aganippe's Fount |
Yet doth aspire with Dedall's wings: HUTTON, Foll. Anat., sig. A5 ro. 1631
In the interim a Warrant came down under seal for her execution. Gardiner
was the onely Dedalus and inventour of the engine: T. Heywoop, Englands
Elizabeth, p. 123 (1641).

1615 a brazen statue of antique and Dedalian workmanship: Geo. Sandys,
Traw., p. 29 (1622). 1655 As a Dædalean clew may guide you out of | This
labyrinth of distraction: Massinger, Bashf. Lover, v. 3, Wks., p. 412/2 (1839).

1757 Dædalian arguments but few can trace, | But all can read the language
of grimace: J. Brown, in Pope's Wks., Vol. III. p. xv. (1757).

daemon: Lat. See demon.

daftar: Anglo-Ind. See dufter.

dagesh, sb.: Heb.: name given to a point placed in certain letters in pointed Hebrew, which indicates either a stronger and unaspirated pronunciation, or a doubling of the letter.

1591 sounded like the Hebrew when it is in the middest of a word without daggesh: PERCIVALL, Biblioth. Hisp.

dagh, sb.: Turk.: hill, mountain.

*dagoba, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Sing. dagaba: a relic-receptacle, any dome-like Buddhist shrine, a solid mass of similar shape. [Yule]

1806 In this irregular excavation are left two dhagopes, or solid masses of stone, bearing the form of a cupola: In Trans. Lit. Soc. Bo., 1. 47 (1819). [Yule] 1855 the bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon Dagobas: Mission to Ava., 35 (1858). [Ed.] 1878 When such monuments were put together with stones, usually pyramidal, they were called Dhatagopa, when Europeans gave them the name of Dagobas: Miss R. H. Busk, Sagas from Far East, p. 396. 1886 the magnificent silver-gilt dagoba, or shrine...is reputed to have been made nearly two hundred years ago: Art Yournal, Exhib. Suppl., p. 17/2.

Dagon: Heb. Dāgon: the Philistine god of Ashdod, Gaza, &c., represented as partly man, partly fish. Cf. 1 Sam., v., Judges, xvi. 21-3. Hence, a false god, an idol.

1664—6 who held justification by faith alone, but refused to say so, lest their Dagon should down, their Dana be despised: J Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. pp. 382/2 (1867). 1679 all Poetry is abominable, and all Wit is an Idol, a very Dagon, I will down with it: Shadwell, True Widow, IV p. 57.

*daguerreotype, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Daguerre, name of the inventor: a photographic process, made public 1839, in which a silvered plate was made sensitive and exposed in a camera to reflected light, and the image developed and fixed by the use of chemicals; a likeness or picture produced by the said process.

1839 A practical description of that process called the Daguerreotype: J. P. Simon, Title. 1857 They forget that human beings are men with two eyes, and not daguerreotype lenses with one eye, and so are contriving and striving to introduce into their pictures the very defect of the daguerreotype which the stereoscope is required to correct: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. ix. p. 141

*dahabīeh, sb.: Mod. Egypt. fr. Arab. dhahabīya: a boat with cabins, used to carry passengers on the Nile.

1871 a good decked vessel with comfortable cabins, known by all tourists as a diahbiah: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nite Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 156 (1884). *1876 sailing up the river in a diahabeah: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.] 1883 to go up to Cairo in a diahbeyah, or river-boat: Lord Saltroun, *Scraps*, Vol II ch. iv. p. 99. 1883 one dahabeeah...looking like a huge state barge, but with long yards sweeping up to the sky both at the bow and astern: W. Black, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 208.

dahlia, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Dahl, name of the Swedish botanist who first cultivated the plant: name of a genus of garden plants (Nat. Order Compositae) with large showy

1819 REES, Cycl. 1844 bore his name on the hangings in gigantic letters formed of dahlias: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Coningsby, Bk. IX. ch. vi. [L.] 1857 dahlas and chrysanthemums: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. x. p. 154 (1877)

*daimio, sb.: Jap. fr. dai,='great', and mio,='name': a Japanese prince or noble, a vassal of the Mikado; opposed to shomio ('little name'), a vassal of the Shogun (q. v.). The daimios are now official governors of their districts, subject to the **Mikado** (q, v).

1727 Particular Provinces are govern'd by hereditary Princes, call'd *Daimio*, which signifies *High-named*, that is, Princes and Lords of the highest rank: SCHEUCHZER, Tr. Kæmpfer's Japan, Bk. 1. ch. v. Vol. 1. p. 80. 1886 [In Japan] The shiro alone, the country castles of the daimios,.. impress the beholder: *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, p. 166/3.

*daireh, sb.: Arab. dāira: lands in Egypt which were treated as the private estate of the Khedive prior to European interference in Egyptian finance.

Dairi, dairi, sb.: Jap. fr. dai, = 'great', and ri, = 'interior': 'court', one of the titles of the Mikados of Japan who were emperors before 1517, and recovered the empire 1868. See Mikado, Shogun, Kubo.

1622 the cheefe (or first) that took the authoretic royall from the Daire who was the suckcessor to Shacke: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 194 (1883). 1727 the Dairt, or the Ecclesiastical Hereditary Emperor's whole Court: SCHEUCH-ZER, Tr. Kampfer's Yapan, Bk. III. ch. ii. Vol. 1. p. 212. 1797 the title of cubo, which under the dairos, was that of prime minister: Encyc. Brit., Vol. IX. p. 68/1. 1822 The Dairi is yet considered as the sovereign of the empire, but...the supreme power is really vested in the Djogoun: Skoberi, Tr. Titsingk's Yapan, p. 3.

*dāk, dawk, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dāk,='post': a system of relays of men and horses for the transport of mails, or for travelling. Also, the transport of intelligence by runners from post to post. Also, attrib. A dak-bungalow is a house where travellers can obtain rest and refreshment at the end of a stage which is long or short according to the amount of traffic on the line of road.

amount of traffic on the line of road.

1727 The Post in the Mogul's Dominions goes very swift, for at every Caravanseray, which are built on the High-roads, about ten miles distant from one another, Men, very swift of Foot, are kept ready... And those Curriers are called Dog Chouckies: A. Hamilton, East Indies, I. 149. [Yule] 1781 suffering People to paw over their Neighbour's Letters at the Dock: In Hicky's Bengal Gas., Mar. 24. [15]. 1798 As the dawk will reach Calcutta at this season before the ships will, I'll endeavour to have the Bengal packets opened: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 100 (1858). 1803 I apprehend that there is some irregularity in the dawk, and, indeed, that some of your letters have missed me entirely: — Disp., Vol. I. p. 702 (1844). 1834 We enquired further, and found that from a neighbouring station he had taken dâk for Calcutta: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 197. 1854 Dâk-bungalows have been described by some Oriental travellers as the 'Inns of India'. Playful satirists! W. D. Arnold, Oakfield, II. 17. [Yule] 1860 a post dâk...one of the dâks or relays of horses: W. H. RUSSELL, Diary, Vol. I. p. 127. 1866 The Dawk Bungalow; or, 'Is his Appointment Pucka!' G. O. Trevelvan, Title, in Fraser's Mag., Vol. LXXIII. p. 215. 1872 to travel a distance of sixty miles involved a palanquin

dåk of twenty hours: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. v. p 133 — the arrival at any village of the dåk-walla (letter-carrier) with a letter is an event to be remembered and talked of: ib., ch. vii p. 260. 1882 I shall lay a dåk by messengers before I go to Oude: F. M. CRAWFORD, Mr. Isaacs, ch. vi p. 108. — we reached Kalka, where the tongas are exchanged for dåk gharry [see garry] or mail carriage: ib, ch. ix p. 182. 1884 his bag is safely delivered at the next dåk-office: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 65. — that dåk-runner is a dead man! ib.

dakoo: Anglo-Ind. See dacoit.

dal segno, phr.: It., 'from the sign': Mus.: an instruction to a performer to repeat from the sign & placed above the beginning of a bar earlier in the piece.

*Dalai Lama, title of the Grand Lama of Thibet, a Buddhist pope and living idol. See Lama.

1754 It is these bonzes that in Tartary have the dailama or dalaylama for their chief, a living idol: Monthly Rev, Vol. x. p. 204. 1873 The title Dalai Lama (according to Abbé Huc's spelling Talē Lama), the head of Tibetian Buddhism, is half Mongolian and half Tibetian Dalai is Mongolian for 'ocean,' and Lama Tibetian for 'priest'; making, 'a priest whose rule is vast as the ocean': Miss R. H. Busk, Sagas from Far East, p. 345. *1876 The greater in this last respect...is the Dalai (or "Ocean") Lama of Lhasa, the other is the Parchen Runboché ("Jewel Doctor"), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo, both belonging to the orthodox Vellow Church: Times, May 15. [St.] — Dalai Lama himself, the great Asiatic Antipope: 10.

dalaway, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Canarese and Malay. dhalavāy: the commander-in-chief of an army (in S. India), title of the rajah of Mysore.

1801 I was, last night, at Mysore, at the marriage of the Delaway's son: Wellington, Desp., Vol. 1. p. 267 (1844).

Dalilah. See Delilah.

dal(l): Anglo-Ind. See dhal.

dally: Anglo-Ind. See dolly.

dalmatic (∠ ∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Dalmatica (vestis), ='a garment of Dalmatian wool': a long tunic with short sleeves, worn by popes and kings as a vestment of state, and subsequently by bishops in the Roman Church, and now by deacons in both the Latin and the Greek Church.

1440 Dalmatyk, Dalmatica: Prompt. Parv. 1828 They were brought by Father Clement, who came in a pilgrim's cloak, or dalmatic: Scott, Fatr Mid of Perth, ch. xxix p. 355 (1886). 1886 That celebrated Byzantine dalmatic. said to have been worn by Charlemagne at his coronation: Mag. of Art, Dec., p. 44/1.

dama, sb.: It.: lady.

1817 From the rich peasant cheek... To the high dama's brow: Byron, Beppo, xlv.

damajuana: Sp. See demijohn.

damas, sb.: Fr.: damask (q. v.).

1509 Full goodly bounde in pleasant couerture | Of domas, satyn, or els of veluet pure: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. 1 p. 20 (1874).

*damascene (½ = ½), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Damascēnus,=pertaining to Damascus.

I. sb.: 1. a native of Damascus.

abt. 1400 the cite of Damascenys: Wycliffite Bible, 2 Cor., xi. [xii.] 32. 1526 the citie of the Damascens: Tyndale, Bible, 2 Cor., xi. 2. 1611 Bible, 2 Cor., xi. 32.

I. sb.: 2. a damson.

1600 here are plentie of damascens, of white plums, and of the fruite called Iujuba: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 120. 1611 Damassine, A Damascene, or Damsen plum: COTGR. 1612 The damascens are much commended if they be sweete and ripe, and they are called damascens of the citie of Damascus: Passenger of Benvenuto. [Nares] 1719 Wine of damascens and other hard plumbs: Accomplished Fem. Instructor. [ib.]

II. adj.: 1. named from Damascus.

1611 Huile de Damas. Oyle Damascene: COTGR., s.v. Damas. bef. 1627 In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the damascene and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf: BACON. [].] 1664 a Catalogue of... excellent Fruit-Trees. PLUMS... Date white Damastene, Damson, White, Black: EVELYN, Kal. Hort, p 233/2 (1729).

II. adj.: 2. Metall. applied to a wavy pattern produced by forging iron and steel in combination.

1883 the damascene work and the foliated ornaments...challenge comparison with bronzes of any period: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 100.

Damasco, sb.: It., 'Damascus': a Damascus-blade, a kind of sword originally manufactured at Damascus, distinguished for the excellence and veined appearance of the steel.

bef. 1616 A Millan Hilt, and a Damasco Blade: BEAU. & FL., Eld. Bro., v. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 452 (1711). 1665 a Sword not so hooked as the Damasco, nor so close-guarded as ours: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 149 (1677)

*Damascus, sb.: Lat.: name of an ancient and distinguished city in Syria, famous for its swords, silk fabric, and fragrant red roses. Often used in combination, as Damascus-blade, Damascus-steel.

*damask (4 =), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Damascus.

I. sb.: 1. a rich silken fabric ornamented with raised figures, originally manufactured at Damascus; a modern imitation in linen of the said fabric; also, attrib. In this sense damask has properly nothing to do with Damascus, but is fr. Arab. dimaqs (by transposition fr. Gk. μέταξα, ='raw silk'), which Europeans assimilated to the place-

name.

abt. 14.30 Clothes of ueluet, damaske, and of golde: Lydgate, Storie of Thebes, Pt. III. fol. ccclux/2 (1561) [Skeat] 1473 a newe vestment off whyght damaske ffor a dekyne: Paston Letters, Vol III. No. 725, p. 91 (1874) 1537 A sewte of vestments with a cope all of guld and rede damaske. Glassocok's Records of St. Michaels, p. 125 (1882). 1555 theyr princes and noble men vse to pounse and rase theyr skynnes with prety knottes in divers formes as it were branched damaske, thynkvnge that to be a decent ornament: R. Edden, Decades, Sect. VII. p. 286 (1885). 1580 a patch of Fustian in a Damaske coat: J. Lvi., Enthuse's his Engl., p. 289 (1868). 1591 anie weaver, which his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne: Spens., Compl., Muiop., 364. 1600 certaine mercers shops where the rich stuffes of Italy, namely slike, damaske, veluet, cloth of golde, and such like are to be bought: John Port, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 207. bef. 1745 Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a damask napkin: Swift, Directions to Servants. [J.]

I. sb.: 2. Metall. damascene work, the peculiar appearance of the surface of damascene work.

I. sb.: 3. red color like that of the rose of Damascus.

1607 our veil'd dames | Commit the war of white and damask in | Their nicely-gawded cheeks to the wanton spoil | Of Phœbus' burning kisses: Shaks., Coriol., ii. 1, 232. bef 1632 And for some deale perplexed was her spirit, | Her damask late, now chang'd to purest white: FAIRFAX. [J.]

I. sb.: 4. variegation.

1600 'twas just the difference | Betwixt the constant red and mingled damask: Shaks., As Y. L. It, 111. 5, 123.

II. adj.: 1. pertaining to or named from Damascus, as damask rose, damask water (a cordial distilled from roses and other fragrant flowers and herbs), damask work (damascene work; see damascene, II. 2; also, metaph.).

mascene work; see damascene, II. 2; also, metaph.).

1519 damask water made so well, | That all the house thereof shall smell, | As it were paradise: Four Elements, in Dodsley-Hazlit's Old Plays, Vol. 1. p. 44 (1876).

1527 Damaske water and oyle: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., sig. X ii vol2.

1543 Take of reysons two ounces, of damaske prunes, of cleane barly of enery one 3. ss.: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. cclxvii vol2.

1643 Take of reysons two ounces, of damaske prunes, of cleane barly of enery one 3. ss.: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. cclxvii vol2.

1650 Laysbury, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 111. No. cclxxxvi. p. 80 (1846).

1679 or at the least not vnlike to the damaske Rose: J. Lvly, Euphnes, p. 91 (1868).

1680 Libro Upon her head a Cremosin coronet, | With Damaske roses and Daffadillies set: Spens, Shep. Cal., Apr., 60.

1694 Take Damaske roses and Daffadillies set: Spens, Shep. Cal., Apr., 60.

1698 Damaske roses or red roses, Spike flowers: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 81. — put thereto some pure rose water or damaske water: ib., p. 95.

1698 Damaschino, damaske water: ib., p. 95.

1698 Damaschino, damaske Damask. Or sweet, water (distilled from all sorts of dodriferous hearbs.): Cotgr., s.v. Damas

1627 Damaske-Roses, that haue not beene knowne in England aboue an hundred yeares, and now are so common: Bacon. Nat. Hist., Cent vii. § 559

1664 Plums...the red, blue, and amber Violets, Damasc, Denny Damasc: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 210 (1729).

1830 where all | The sloping of the moon-lit sward | Was damask-work: Tennyson, Rec. Arab. Nts., 3.

II. adj: 2. red.

II. adj.: 2. red.

Bk. iv. p. 346.

1599 A hly pale, with damask dye to grace her: SHAKS., Pass. Pil., vii. 89. II. adj.: 3. variegated.

1588 their damask sweet commixture shown: Shaks., L. L. L., v. 2, 296. damaskin(e), damaskeen, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. damasquin

(adj.),='damascene': a Damascus-blade. 1562 a Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falchion he was a righte damaskyne: J. Shutz, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii. sig. Cc i 10. 1625 a Damaskeen, or Turkish Sword, richly garnished with Siluer and Gilt: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1.

*dame d'honneur, phr.: Fr.: maid of honor.

1848 some said she was living in Bierstadt, and had become a dame d'honneur to the Queen of Bulgaria. THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xx. p. 225 (1879). 1888 The dame d'honneur...is tying the sandals of a dainty princesse: Athenceum, Max. 3x. p. 4x1/x.

dame d'industrie, phr.: Fr., fem. of chevalier d'industrie (q, v_{\cdot}) : a female swindler, an adventuress.

1865 I may be a prima donna, a dame d'industrie, a princess incognita: Ouida, Strathmorz, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 82.

dame de compagnie, phr.: Fr., 'lady of company': a lady's paid companion.

1784 The duchess brought with her as dame de compagnie, a Frenchwoman: In Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. viii. p. 518 note (1858). 1832 The female

professor, late dame de compagnie to La Fayette: Edin. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 481. 1848 Marry a drawing-master's daughter, indeed '—marry a dame de compagnie—for she was no better, Briggs: Thackerav, Van. Fair, Vol. 1. ch xxxiii p. 356 (1879). 1883 The rule of her life should be to do nothing which her domestics or her dame de compagnie can do for her: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 111 ch. i. p. 8. 1885 Yes, a nice, gentle, little person in grey, who put in an appearance at dinner—dame de compagnie, I suppose: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. 11. ch. iii. p. 51.

dame du château, phr.: Fr., 'lady of the castle': a châtelaine (q. v.).

1828 the hapless dame de château was at that very instant in "durance vile": LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxii p. 59 (1859).

dame du palais, phr.: Fr., 'lady of the palace': lady-inwaiting.

1766 she advertised devotion to get made dame du palais to the Queen: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 469 (1857).

*damnōsa herēditas, phr.: Late Lat.: an injurious inheritance, a legacy or inheritance which involves loss or injury.

1889 The English and French...were met by an armed opposition which proved too powerful for the force which they had at their command. As the Americans had not taken part in the attack on the forts they were free from the damnosa heredatas which attached to the allies: Attenanim, Sept. 21, p. 380/3.

damnum absque injūria, phr.: Late Lat.: loss without injury (in the legal sense, and therefore without remedy by law).

1828 it is a loss which gives no legal title to indemnity; it is a damnum, but a damnum, as the law has it, absque injuria: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 424. 1885 As far as I am concerned it is a damnum sine [without] injuria, but at the same time I think this kind of book adulteration ought to be protested against: Athenæum, Sept. 26, p. 401/2.

*Dāmoclēs: Lat. fr. Gk. Δαμοκλής: name of a courtier of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse (B.C. 405-367). Damocles having, on one occasion, spoken in extravagant terms of the tyrant's happy fortune, was made to act the tyrant's part and take his place at a banquet, in the course of which he found that a naked sword was suspended above him by a single hair. Hence, the adj. Damoclean (incorrectly Damoclesian).

1820 in these unfortunate realms, where tyranny has so long been established, suspicion, like the sword of Damocles, has uniformly banished joy from the hearts of the people: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. ii ch. iv. p. 72. 1883 the thought of that Damoclesian sword always hanging over herhead: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 18.

*Dāmon and Pythias, two friends, of Syracuse, in the time of Dionysius the Tyrant, B.C. 405-367, who proved themselves ready to die for each other.

? 1582 A Damon and Pythias: R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Aen., &c., p. 1582 (1880). 1590 Full true thou speak'st, & like thyself, my lord, | Whom I may term a Damon for thy love: MARLOWE, I Tambur', i. 1 (1592), p. 7/2 (Dyce). 1609 All bitterness between you, I hope, is buried; you shall come forth by and by, Damon and Pythias upon't, and embrace with all the rankness of friendship that can be: B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., iv. 2, Wks., 230/1 (1860). 1679 Until the Cause became a Damon, | And Pythias, the wicked Mammon: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 143.

damson $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. damaisine, ='a plum of Damascus': a small species of black plum; also, the tree which bears the said plum, Prunus domestica, or Prunus damascena. See damascené.

1413 Serue fastynge butter, plommes, damesons, cheryes, and grapes: Boke of Kerugnge, in Babees Bk., p. 266 (Furnivall, 1868). 1525 Plummes...They that be blacke and somewhat harde be the beste / they be called Damsons: Herball, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. Fii v.º. 1540 varipe Damassons: Ray-MALD, Burth Man., Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 126 (1672). ? 1840 as much triacle as a damsen or a plum: Treas. of poore men, fol. lxxiii v.º. 1855 plumbes, damassens, philbeardes: T. E., Copye of a letter, in Skelton's Wks., Vol. t. p. cxviii. (Dyce, 1843). 1580 And if you come hether | When Damsines I gether, I will part them all you among: Spens., Shep. Cal., Apr., 152. 1584 the Damasins are counted most wholsome: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 92. 1627 the Damasin-Plumme, the Peach, the Apricot, &c.: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. vi. § 509. 1664 a Catalogue of...excellent Fruit-Trees. Plums...
Damson, White, Black, Muscle, Chessom: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 233/2 (1729).

Variants, 15 c. dameson, 16 c. damasson, damsen, damassen, damsine, 16, 17 cc. damasin.

dāna: Hind. See donna.

Danaē: Gk. Mythol.: daughter of Acrisius who kept her immured in a lofty tower, but Zeus gained access to her in the form of a shower of gold.

? 1590 like the guard! That suffer'd Jove to pass in showers of gold! To Danaé: Marlowe, Edw. II., p. 206/r (Dyce). 1688 Some Danae will not be won to play the harlot unless her lover appear in a shower of gold: T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 236/2 (1885).

dandelion: Eng. fr. Fr. See dent-de-lion.

dansant, fem. dansante, adj.: Fr.: dancing, characterised by dancing. See soirée dansante.

1872 devote their whole energies to the projection of balls and parties dansantes: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 151.

danse macabre, phr.: Fr.: the dance of death, as depicted in 14, 15 cc.

1833 The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls: J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 137.

*danseuse, sb. fem.: Fr.: a female dancer, a ballet-dancer. 1844 the filmy gauze of a dansense · Kinglake, Eothen, p. 157 (1845). 1849 Dr. Gumbey bowed gracefully to the dansense : A. Reach, Cl. Lorimer, p. 32. 1882 seeing the four greatest dansenses of their time figuring: Standard, Dec. 26, p. 5.

dante, It. and Sp.; danta, anta, Port.: sb.: an African quadruped with a hard skin, or the skin itself; a tapir (q, v).

quadruped with a hard skin, or the skin itself; a tapir (g. v.).

1600 [See buffalo]. 1600 a kind of beast called Cama, or Ania, as bigge as an English beefe: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 660. 1604 the Dantas resemble small kine, but more vnto mules, having no hornes: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. Iv. p. 283 (1880). 1625 certaine other foure-footed beasts, somewhat lesse then Oxen, of colour Red, with hornes like Goats hornes, which are very smooth and glistring, and inclining to blacke...their skins are of great estimation; and therefore they are carried into Portugul, and from thence into Germanue to be dressed, and then they are called Dantes: Purchas, Pilgruns, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1002. 1811 such a shape, tail, head, slouching ears, legs, and hoofs, have no affinity with any quadruped of South America, but the Danta: W. Walton, Peruvian Sheef, p. 49.

Variant, anta.

[From Arab. lamt, = a kind of antelope found in the deserts of Africa.]

daputta: Anglo-Ind. See dooputty.

darapti, sb.: coined by Schoolmen: name of the first mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the premisses are universal affirmatives, and the conclusion a particular affirmative.

Da Euery Common weale is God's ordinaunce.

Euery Common weale hath need of Lawes, and armour. armour.
Therefore some Lawes and armour are Gods orweale dinaunce: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 30 % (1567).

darbar: Pers. See durbar.

Dardanium, sb.: Lat., neut. of Dardanius, = of Dardanus; (founder of Troy), 'Trojan'; perhaps better Dardanum, neut. of adj. Dardanus, = 'Trojan': a bracelet or armlet (cf. Plin., N. H., 33, 3, 12).

1648 A golden ring that shines upon thy thumb, About thy wrist the rich Dardanium: Herrick, Hesp., p. 28. [C.]

daric (∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. δάρεικὸς: a Persian gold coin, said to have been named from King Darius, but perhaps from Pers. darā, = 'a king'. The coin weighed about 130 grs., and bore on the obverse the figure of a crowned archer, whence Herbert's sagittary.

1579 darickes of gold. darickes of siluer, which be peeces of money so called, because that the name of *Darius* was written upon them: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 499 (1612). 1886 the said *Examinoniaus* sent backe to the *K. of Persias*, bis 3000. *Daricques* or crowns: Sir Edw. Horv, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlv. p. 202. 1603 hee would choose rather to have Darius his friend, than his Daricks: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 184. 1665 Timagoras...had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 243 (1677).

darii, sb.: a mnemonic word designating the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the major premiss is an universal affirmative, and the minor premiss and the conclusion are particular affirmatives.

(Da: Whatsoeuer apprehendeth the fauour and grace of God, the same onely doth instifie.

7: Faith onely apprehendeth the fauour and grace of God. Apprehendeth the fauour 1552 or God.

Ergo faith onely doth iustifie:

T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 28 vo (1567).

1717 [See bocardo]].

darioles, sb. pl.: Fr.: "Small pasties filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled, and minced together" (Cotgr.); Mod. Fr., cream-cake. Early Anglicised as dariels.

1823 Ordering confections, darioles, and any other light dainties he could think of: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. iv. p. 62 (1886).

darnex, darneicke, darnix: Eng. fr. Flem. dornick.

daroga, darogha, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. dārōgha: a governor, a superintendent, a chief of police.

dārōgha: a governor, a superintendent, a chief of police.

1662 the Daruga came attended by five or six hundred men: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 188 (1669).

1673 The Droger, or Mayor of the City, or Captain of the Watch, or the Rounds. Frver, E. India, 339 (1668). [Yule]

1684 the Deroga, or Judge of the Town: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. ii p. 74.

1176 A Daroga of the Audaulet to the Hidgelee District was appointed from the Presence: Trial of Yoseph Fowke, 17/2.

1799 the complanant shall pay such batta for his subsistence in prison as the Judge shall think puoper to award, which batta shall be paid into the hands of the Daroga. Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 269 (1858)

1797 the divancegin Chefipustice, to whom there lies an appeal from the deroga, or the lieurenant of police, in every town: Encyc. Brit., Vol. xiv p. 176/2.

1840 this. is the Darogha (magistrate) of the town: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let iv. p. 106.

1872 to the inefficiency, dishonesty, and banefulness of the native daroghas and jemadars is attributable that police reform: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. vi. p. 253.

darvis(e): Pers. See dervish.

darwan: Anglo-Ind. See durwaun.

dass(e), dassi, sb. See quotations.

1796 In my various excursions to Table Mountain, I observed in its crevices both Dasses and Baboons: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xv1. p 64 (1814). — the uppermost covers himself with the skin of a Dassi (cavia capenus), to keep out the cold and bad weather: ib., p. 129

dastoor: Anglo-Ind. See dustoor.

*data, sb. pl.: Lat., pl. of datum (g.v.): facts, proofs, or arguments granted, upon which reasoning can be based; items of available information upon a subject,

items of available information upon a subject,

1740 This then may, I think, be numbered among what the mathematicians called data, that is, confessed and granted truths: Delany, David, I. 81. [T.]
1767 I have neither data nor postulata enough to reason upon: Lord Chesters, Vol II. No. 186, p. 521 (1774). 1776 the author begs leave to assure the connecent; that he has not proceeded in his enquiries without sufficient data: J. Collier, Mus. Traw., p. vii. 1803 all our data must be obtained from our own mental operations: Stewart, Life of T. Read, Wks. p. 19/1 (1840). 1806 He cast a quick and penetrating glance over the facts and the data that were presented to him: Jeffreys, Essays, Vol. I. p. 141 (1844). 1809 Some of these data on which the lists which make the population of Austria amount to twenty-seven millions are founded, are truly riductious: Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Traw. Germ., Let. xxxv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 124. 1818 To a mind so quick in its preceptions, so energetic in all its workings, slight data were sufficient to lead to a just result: Lanv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. Iv. ch. i p. 9 (1819). 1821—2 The above was only one instance of his building too much on practical data. Hazlitt, Table-Talk, p. 77 (1885). 1826 in civilized countries, where experience has recorded many valuable data: Capt. Head, Pampas, p. 274. 1843 All science consists of data and conclusions from those data, of proofs and what they prove: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. I p. 9 (1836) 1845 he has suggested that the comparison of the respective weights (if there were sufficient data) of an equal number of the largest herbivorous quadrupeds of each country would be extremely curious: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. v. p. 87. 1865 With a million novel data | About the articulata, | And facts that strip off all husks | From the history of molluscs: O. W. Holmes, Farewell to Agassis, Poems, p. 29/1 (1882). 1885 many curious data concerning a Roman garrison at Greta Bridge: Athericam, Aug. 29, p. 270/1.

dataria, sb.: It.: an office of the Roman curia for the dating, registration, and issue of papal bulls and other official documents, and for management of grants and dispensations.

1840 It was Minucci's opinion that a special dataria for Germany should be established at Rome: S. Austin, Tr. Ranke's Popes, Vol. 1. p 458 (1847).

*date obolum Belisārio, phr.: Lat.: give a penny to Belisarius. The phr. is founded on the legend that Belisarius, the famous general of Justinian, was blinded and reduced to beggary when in disgrace at court.

1712 you might bring in the Date Obolum Belisario with a good Grace: Spectator, No 461, Aug 19, p. 661/1 (Morley). 1828 They will not consent to exhibit to the world, in their persons, the humiliating, the degrading spectacle of the venerable Fathers of the Revolution, hobbling on their crutches, to cast themselves at the feet of their children, with the date obolum Bellisario on their lips: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 433.

datio, pl. datii, dati, sb.: It.: custom, tribute, toll.

1670 These are his Annual Revenues; besides his Jewels, Forfeitures, and his Dathi: which last, are of vast profit to him: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1, p. 141 (1698). 1673 we paid Dathi to the Arch-Duke of Inspruck: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 388.

datisi, sb.: coined by Schoolmen: name of the fourth mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the major premiss is an universal affirmative, and the minor premiss and conclusion are particular affirmatives.

Al hipocrites compt wil works high holines. Some hipocrites haue beene Bishops. Therfore, some Bishops have coumpted will workes high holinesse: T. WILSON, Rule of Reas., fol. 30 10 (x557). 1552 Hipocrites si.

*datum, sb.: Lat., neut. sing. of part. datus, = 'granted': the sing. of data (q. v.).

1768 All the rules, relating to purchases, perpetually refer to this settled

law of inheritance, as a datum or first principle: BLACKSTONE, Comm [T.] 1802 It was there calculated upon the datum that only one person in twenty is naturally exempted from the distemper: Edin Rev., Vol. 1, p. 246 1843 In demonstrating an algebraical theorem, or in resolving an equation, we travel from the datum to the quasitum by pure ratiocination: J S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. 11. p 147 (1856).

*datura, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Skt. dhattūra: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Solanaceae, of which several species are used as narcotics. The leaves of datura Stramonium, or Thorn-apple, and datura Tatula, violent narcotics, are smoked to palliate the distressing symptoms of asthma. The corrupted forms are from Indian vernaculars.

The corrupted forms are from Indian vernaculars.

1598 Deutroa of some called Tacula, of others Datura, in Spanish Burla Dora: Tr. 9. Van Linichoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 210 (1885)

1621 Garcias...makes mention of an heard called datura, which, if it be eaten, for 24 hours following, takes away all sense of grief, makes them incline to laughter and mirth: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827).

1664 September. Flowers yet in Prime, or yet lasting. Gilly-flowers, Passion Flower, Datura double and single: Evelyn, Kal Hort. (1729).

1665 they have the Deutroa in special request...An Herb or Drug it is which being infused. has a marvellous force: For it is not so much of a soporiferous quality to procure sleep. since the patient or rather abused party sometimes appears merry as if a Tarantula had infected him: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw, p. 337 (1677).

1667 Phil. Trans., Vol. II. No. 23, p. 147

1679 Dewtry: S. Butler, Huditars, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 18.

1885 There is an interesting account...of a seemingly successful cure for hydrophobia by means of datura leaves: Athenaeum, Oct. 10, p. 471/1.

*dauphin (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dauphin, Old Fr. daulphin, = 'one whose banner bears a dolphin' (Lat. delphīnus): a title of the lords of Dauphiny and Viennois, which was transferred to the eldest son or heir-apparent of the kings of France when those lordships became attached to the French kingdom. Hence, dauphinage, the period during which the title 'dauphin' is borne, the position of dauphin.

title 'dauphin' is borne, the position of dauphin.

abt. 1417 He bad the Dolphyne delyuer it shulde be his: Batayle of Egynggeouvte, 90, in Hazliti's Rem. of Early Pop. Poet., Vol. 11. p. 94 (1866).

1518 beinge chefe ambassadors into Fraunce, to finishe the mariage betwyxt the dolefyn of Fraunce and the princes of England: Chron. of Calais, p. 17 (1846).

1523 the dolphyne of Auuergne: Lord Berners, Frossart, 1. 204, p. 240 (1812).

— Daulphyne of Auuergne: 10. 1597 The turning tide bears back, with flowing chaunce, Unto the dolphin all we had attan'd, | And fills the late low-running hopes of Fraunce: Daniel, Civ. Wars, v. 44. [Nares]

1614 Daulphin: Selden, Til. Hon., Pt. 11. p. 172.

1620 the Dolphin, being young, and not experienced, he knew not what to promise himself: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, 18 11. p. 242 (1676).

1633 aided with the Daulphin of France his power: Sir Th. Smith, Commonwo. of Engl., 18k. 1. ch. ix. p. 10.

1638 the Infanta Queen of France was brought to bed of a Dolphin: Reliq. Wottom., p. 574 (1885).

1694 Ve Dauphin is going back for Paris: Hatton Correst, Vol. 11. p. 204 (1878).

1765 The Dauphin is ill: Hor. Walfold, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 204 (1878).

1766 the Dauphinage of Lewis the thirteenth: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 2.

David, name of the second king of Israel and Judah, representative of faith, valor, and divine favor. As at the turning-point of his fortunes David was let down from a window (I Sam., xix. 12), perhaps he gave the name to the beams and cranes called davits by sailors (see quotation from Smith), used for raising and lowering things clear of a ship's side.

Ship's side.

1550 As a strong David, at the voyce of verytie, | Great Golye, the pope, he strake down with hys slynge: Bale, Kynge Yokan, p. 43 (1838). 1579—85

But with the Papists, the bishop of Rome, he is forsooth: for humility David: Rogers, 39 Articles, p. 347 (1854). 1626 The forecastle, or prow, the beake head, the bits, the fish-hooke, a loufe-hooke, and the blocke at the Davids and the Capt. J. Smith, Wis. p. 793 (1884). 1650 We are now the Davids and the Manassehs and the Abrahams of God; we are now the beloved of God: Sibbes, Wis., Vol. III. p. 368 (1862). 1654—6 Every Zophyrus is sure to have his Zoilus, every David his Doeg, that will seek to raise himself upon the ruins of another: J. Trapp. Com Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 460/1 (1867). — And yet if God be with his Davids in this sad condition, no hurt shall befall them but much good: ib., Vol. IV. p. 202/1 (1868).

Davus sum non Oedipus, phr.: Lat.: I am Davus (a slave) not an Oedipus. I am a plain man, not a famous solver of riddles.

1765 There was evidently some trick in this, but what, is past my conjecturing. Davus sum non Oedupus: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 166, p 495 (1774).

dawk: Anglo-Ind. See dak.

daye, dhye, dyah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dai, fr. Pers. dāyah,='nurse', 'midwife': a wet-nurse.

1810 The Dhye is more generally an attendant upon native ladies: WILLIAM-son, V. M., I. 341. [Yule] 1883 the 'dyah' or wet-nurse is looked on as a second mother, and usually provided for for life: C. T. WILLS, Mod. Persia, 326. [iò.]

*de¹, prep.: Fr.: of, from, by, to (with infinitive). With masc. art. before consonants except h mute the prep. forms du (direct fr. Late Lat. de illo), with pl. art. des (direct fr. Late Lat. de illis). Used in phrases as de bon cœur, 'with a

kind heart'; de bonne grâce, 'with a good grace'; de circonstance, 'prepared for the occasion'; de l'imprévu, 'of the unforeseen', 'something unforeseen'; de longue haleine, 'longwinded'; de suite, 'one after another'; de temps en temps, 'from time to time'.

bef. 1863 offered de bon cœur to those who will sit down under my tonnelle, and have a half-hour's drink and gossip. It is none of your hot porto, my friend: THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p 121 (1870). 1763 you did very prudently, in doing de bonne grace, what you could not help doing: LORD CHESTER-FIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 150, p. 475 (1774) 1835 the Archbishop...made a speech de circonstance to the king on his arrival at the cathedral: In H. Greville's Diary, p. 67. 1845 they dwell in the land of the unexpected—de Pimpreon where exception is the rule: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1 Pref., p. ix. 1878 That girl has de Pimpreon: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. II ch. xv. p. 120. 1886 [It is] a work de longue halene, a solid contribution to literature: Atheneum, Jan. 2, p. 39/1 1803 I will not promise that I can recollect twenty lines de suite. M Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. II. ch. xxiii. p. 123 (1832). 1837 for though they have ceased since the days of the Vardarelli to form organised bands there, they have never failed de tents en tents to lie in ambuscade, and commit robberies. C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 92.

*de2, prep.: It. and Sp.: of, from, by.

bef. 1733 So far, *de accordo* ['agreement'], they worked (like good Oxen) lovingly in Couples: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 23, p. 41 (1740).

*dē, prep.: Lat.: of, from, according to, concerning. Used in Latin and Late Latin phrases as de claro, Late Lat., 'clear', 'nett'; de congruo, Late Lat., 'of congruity'; de industria, 'of set purpose', 'deliberately'; de integro, 'afresh'; de modo, 'about the means'; de more, Late Lat., 'usual', 'usually'; de nocte in noctent, Late Lat., 'from night to night'; de visu, Late Lat., 'from sight', 'from personal observation'.

de vīsu, Late Lat., 'from sight', 'from personal observation'.

1604 and fynd it by the most general report to be worth 3006 yeare de claro: Trevelyan Papers, Pt. 111. p. 68 (Camd. Soc., 1872). 1633 God always punisheth de condigno ('according to deserts'), sometimes de congruo: T. ADAMS, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 260/2 (1865). 1688 Works done by bare nature are not meritorious de congruo: CHILLINGWORTH, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 20 (1820). 1628 that the great man should willingly and de industria betray the kingdom to an enemy: J. Mead, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 373 (1848) 1681 men do not de industria initate this devil: TH. GOODWIN, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Drunnes, Vol. 11. p. 50 (1867). bef. 1733 he ought to proceed de integro, as if nothing had been done: R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 37, p. 670 (1867). 1655 But the question is de mode, whether by gentle means...or...telling them their sin to their face: Sibbes, Wks., Vol. II. p. 307 (1867). 1816 great councils were held de more at the three festivals of Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide: Edim. Rev., Vol. 26, p. 358. 1821 the Courts de more; held under our Norman Kings: ib., Vol. 35, p. 4. 1826 twenty four princes of the blood, who, de nocte in noctem, held their counsels in the obscure caverns of this place: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1929. 1832 made a tour of the island that he might ascertain de visu, what was the actual condition of the slaves: Edim. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 155.

*dē bene esse, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: according to the

*dē bene esse, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: according to the present worth, without prejudice.

present worth, without prejudice.

1603 Wherefore, de bene esse, I have provisionally made a warrant redy for his Maves signature: Egerton Papers, p. 372 (Camd. Soc., 1840) 1624 the Earl of Bristol would not accept of them but only de bene esse, for the procuring of the dispensation: Earl of Bristol, Defence, Camden Misc, Vol. VI. p. 25 (1871). bef. 1670 Which reference to the Archbishop was granted, who did authorize the receiving of those Fees for the present De bene esse only: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 92, p. 95 (1693). 1681 I send you the one and the other de bene esse: Sawile Corresp., p. 249 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1790 The clerks of the several courts...may...issue a commission for taking the deposition of such witness de bene esse: Anner. State Papers, Misc., Vol. I. p. 33 (1834). 1885 The Court ultimately determined that it should be read de bene esse: Law Reports, 32 (Ch. D., 320. 1888 the witnesses might be examined de bene esse, the question whether the court should receive the evidence to be determined at the hearing: Law Times, Mar. 17, p. 350/I.

de boune nart. bhr.: Fr.: from good hands, from trust-

de bonne part, phr.: Fr.: from good hands, from trustworthy source.

1819 We have just heard, and I trust de bon part, that the King of Prussia is becoming pious: In W. Roberts' Men. Hannah More, Vol. 11. p. 290 (1835).

de but en blanc, phr.: Fr., lit. 'from mark to blank': bluntly, without any preliminaries.

1726 To fall de but en blanc as the French say, or as we English, slap dash, upon the Subject: She-Bear & Wild Boy, &c., p. 3.

de comburendo (-dis) haer.: Lat. See de haeretico comburendo.

de convenance: Fr. See mariage de convenance.

*dē diē in diem, phr.: Late Lat.: from day to day, every day uninterruptedly.

1619 Their Lordships resolved to sit de die in diem tyll the cause should be sentenced: Fortescue Papers, p. 102 (Camd. Soc., 1871). 1629 or else to have Habeas Corpus, or a rule of court de die in diem, to attend their censure to the contrary: SIR G. GRESLEY, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 18 (1848). 1641. And then the house...njoyned them to attend de die in diem, till the house took further order: VERNEY, Notes of Long Partt., p. 137 (Camd. Soc., 1842). bef. 1670 If all these labou'd in vain, he protracted the hearing of their Causes de die in diem, that time might mollifie their refractory Apprehensions: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 106, p. 95 (1693). 1783 We are

to meet of evenings, at six o'clock, de die in diem, at my house: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. III. p. 369 (1851). 1827 They might begin at the 4th of December of each year, and go on de die in diem, through every session in this manner: Congress Debates, Vol. III. p. 225. 1831 holding their offices de die in diem: Greville Menoirs, Vol. II. ch. xv p. 178 (1875). 1884 The principal sum ..carried interest at 4 per cent., arising de die in diem as a statutory right. Lord Fitzgerald, Law Reports, 9 Appeal Cases, 624

*dē facto, phr.: Late Lat.: in fact, in reality, in actual possession, in actual force, adv. and adj. Generally opposed to de jure (q. v.).

to de jure (g. v.).

1601 For although the said Buls upon her Majesties excommunication therein promulged, doe de facto assoyle the subjects of this Realme from their homage unto her: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Jesunted Gent., p. 39.

1602 that the Pope erred de facto in the reconciliation of the Frenck King: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 73.

1611 and that whatsoever was done in that kind in Queen Elizabeth's time was done de facto, and not de jure: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas. J. Vol. 1. p. 136 (1848)

1626 a Peer may de facto be committed upon a contempt in the interim: Earl of Frience, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. xxxvi. (1871).

1651 And, de facto, it is evident that there was some such act passed from God: Th Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Devines, Vol. IV. p. 35 (1862).

1659 That which is the true form of the Catholick Church of Christ, it retaineth de facto at this day: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 404.

1672 The power of sin is but usurped, it hath dominion de facto, but not de jure: T. Jacomb, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 109/2 (1868).

1678 Nothing now remains but only to show more particularly, that it was de facto thus, that the same persons did from this Principle (that Nothing can come from Nothing and go to Nothing) both Atomize in their Physiology: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. i. p. 40.

1681 many wicked men may be—as it is certain de facto they are, though de jure they should not—in the Church: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Drvines, Vol. I. p. 272 (1865).

1691 we would conclude it ought to be steady, and so we find it de Facto, though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 202 (1701).

1691 hat work of they are, though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 202 (1701).

1692 hat over person of Gallant, either way, J. De Jacto or De jure sway: Poet Buffoond, &c., p. 7.

1742 "Here," said they, "are two sheriffs declared; so they are officers de facto or P- 559-

dē fidē, phr.: Late Lat., 'of faith': to be held as an essential article of religious belief.

1688 the learned among you are not agreed concerning divers things, whether they be de fide, or not: CHILLINGWORTH, Wks., Vol. 1. p 280 (1820) 1659 Whatever is de fide, you make to be of such equal necessity, that you deride our distinguishing the Fundamentals from the rest: R BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, ch xiv. p. 47. 1682 this doctrine of the Jesuits is not de fide: DRYDEN, Rel. Law., Pref., Wks., p. 188 (1870). 1696 and though this be not infallible, or de fide, as they count the decisions of councils, yet is it as certain, they say, as the nature of the subject requires: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 5 (1865).

de fond en comble, phr.: Fr., 'from bottom to top': from top to bottom, utterly.

1813 Mrs Falconer and I differ in character essentially—de fond en comble: M EDGEWORTH, Patronage, Vol. II. ch. xxxv. p. 353 (1833).

de gaieté de cœur, phr.: Fr., 'from lightness of heart': playfully, sportively, wantonly. See gaieté de cœur.

1803 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.

*dē gustibus non est disputandum, phr.: Late Lat., 'one must not dispute about tastes': there is no accounting for tastes, differences of taste cannot properly be made matters of argument.

1759 De gustibus non est disputandum;—that is, there is no disputing against Hobey-Horses: Sterne, Trist. Shand, 1. vii. Wks., p. 19 (1839). 1787 If you are a musician, listen to the Renz des Vaches, the favourite Swiss tune, and remember that useful lesson, de Gustibus non est disputandum: P. Beckforn, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 40 (1865). 1826 De gustibus non est disputandum, even between cynics, sir: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. 1. p. 356. 1842 Barram, Ingolds. Leg., p. 299 (1865). 1888 the maxim de gustibus, &c., must be allowed the fullest recognition: Athenaum, Jan. 7, p. 14/2.

*dē haeretico comburendo, concerning the burning of a heretic; de haereticis comburendis, concerning the burning of heretics; phr.: Late Lat.

1662 the writ De Harretico Comburendo bare date the 26th of February: FULLER, Worthies, Vol. II. p. 354 (1840). — When the writ de comburendis harreticis for the execution of Richard White and John Hunt, was brought to Mr. Michel, instead of burning them he burnt the writ: 10., Vol. III. p. 338. bef. 1733 the Repeal of the Law de Harretico comburendo: R. NORTH, Examen, I. III. 51, p. 154 (1740). 1811 the writ de harretico comburendo had been a dead letter for more than a century: Edin. Rev., Vol. 18.

*de haut en bas, phr.: Fr., 'from top to bottom': contemptuously, with an air of conscious superiority.

1696 Young Fash. Art thou then so impregnable a Blockhead, to believe he'll help me with a Farthing? Lory. Not if you treat him, de haut en bas, as you use to do: Vanerugu, Relapse, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 15 (1776). 1752 he

wondered so many people would go to Sir Thomas's, as he treated them all de haut en bas [bon mot on Sir Thomas "making an assembly from the top of his house to the bottom"]: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 11 p. 284 (1857). 1778
The Congress has ratified the treaty with France, and intend to treat the Commissioners de haut en bas, unless you choose to believe the 'Morning Post,' who says five provinces declare for peace zb., Vol. VII. p. 86 (1858). 1882 But her de-haut-n-bas judgment of Macaulay is perhaps widest of the mark: GREG, Misc Essays, ch. 1x. p. 181. 1886 whose utterances, moreover, though treated somewhat de haut en bas, are among the most sensible of all: Athenæun, June vo. 252/26.

de haute lutte, phr.: Fr.: by a violent struggle. 1803 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.

*dē jūre, phr.: Late Lat., 'of law', 'of right'.

1. about law, about right, according to law or right.

1550 We contend de jure, et non de facto ['and not about fact']: BRADFORD, Writings, &c, p. 385 (Parker Soc., 1853). 1580 Now in all controversies that be de jure, either the law is plain to be understood, or it is obscure: FULKE, Answers, p. 135 (1848) 1636 In the understanding part it [the conseince] is a judge, determining and prescribing, absolving and condemning de jure. In the memory it is a register, a recorder and witness testifying de facto: S. WARD, Wks., p. 97 (1862)

2. adv. and adj.: by right, by law. Often opposed to de facto (q. v.).

1611 [See de facto] 1646 the Kingdom of France though it was regand by the victorious arms of your dead father, it was his de jure, and so he got but his own: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 52. 1662 King Edward. before and afterward de facto, and always de jure, was the lawful King of England: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. 1. p. 234 (1840). 1677 the ordinary methods which are so de jure: John Howe, Wes, p. 130/2 (1834) 1743—7 they thought they might swear Allegiance to him, by means of the distinction of a King de jure, and a King de facto: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. Introd., p. xxvi. (1751). 1748 he is not always a Wit de jure, yet, as he is the Wit de facto of that company, he is intitled to a share of your allegiance: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 135, p. 335 (1774). 1772 And are no longer, de jure, Lord Chief Justice of England: JUNIUS, Letters, Vol. II. No. 130. 1804 James. was still de jure and de facto King of Ireland: Edin Rev., Vol. 5, p. 164. 1863 the driver, de jure, of the fly: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 9.

dē jūre dīvīno, phr.: Late Lat.: by divine right.

1620 he and the other Prelates did not hold the institution and superiority of Bishops de jure Divino to be necessary to be determined in Council: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Conno. Trent, Bl. vii. p. 597 (1676). — that the Decree of residence de jure divino, might be received: 20., Bk. viii p. 665.

de la guerre, phr.: Fr.: of war.

1663 Clad in a Mantle della Guer | Of rough impenetrable Fur: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant ii. p. 91. 1664 When they in field defi'd the foe, | Hung out their Maniles Della Guer: 16., Pt. 11. Cant ii. p. 116.

de latere, phr.: Late Lat., 'from the side': with legate or legatus, properly, the lower of the two grades of Cardinal ambassadors or legates possessing plenipotentiary powers. See a latere.

bef. 1547 havyng emong theym a grete nombre of books of the saide perverse doctrine which wer forboden by your Graces auctoritie as Legate de latere of the See apostolique: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol I. No. xciii, p. 230 (1846) 154 The Lord Cardinal Pool, Legate de latere: Stat. I & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 3, § 1 (Ruffhead).

de luxe, phr.: Fr., 'of luxury'. See édition de luxe.

1865 I wonder governments don't tax good talk; it's quite a luxury, and they might add de luxe, since so many go without it all their lives, in blessed ignorance of even what it is! Ouina, Stratemore, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 134. 1882 Mr. Carr has republished in this volume de luxe v. series of essays: Athenaum, Dec. 23, p. 853. 1889 The edition...reaches the point de luxe: ib., Jan. 5, p. 14/2.

de mal en pis, phr.: Fr.: from bad to worse. 1803 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.

de medietate linguae, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'of a moiety of (one's own) tongue' (as applied to a jury when a foreigner is to be tried), with half the members belonging to the same nationality as the accused, of mixed nationality.

1808 A true verdict can only be found...by a jury de medictate linguae, composed of all the civilized nations of the world: Edin. Rev., Vol. 8, p. 18. 1820 he would have been liable to be hanged. without the privilege of a jury de medictate linguae: iô., Vol. 34, p. 393. 1826 Have we even the benefit of a jury de medictate linguae: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. i. p. 289.

*dē minimis non cūrat lex, phr.: Late Lat.: the law takes no account of trifles.

1618 T. Adams, Wks., Vol. II. p. 570 (1867). bef. 1733 the Law hath another Rule...which is de minimis non curat Lex: R. North, Examen, II. v. 25, p. 330 (1740). 1826 it was a received maxim, de minimis non curat lex: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 31. 1828 recommending him...the application of the legal maxim...De minimis non curat lex: ib., Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 1453.

*dē mortuis nil (nihil) nisi bonum, phr.: Lat.: of the dead (say) nothing except good.

1760 De mortuis nil nisi bonum is a maxim which you have so often of late urged in conversation: STERNE, Letters, Wks., p. 738/2 (1839). 1762 and it is my maxim, de mortuis nil nisi bonum; SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 21 (1817) 1809 De mortuis nil nisi, is a maxim, we know, in repute: Edin. Rev., Vol. 14, p. 187.

de nihilo (nilo) nihil (nil), in nihilum (nīlum) nil posse reverti, phr.: Lat.: that nothing can (come) from nothing, nothing can return to nothing. A verse made up from Lucr., 1, 205, and 237, cf. 265, 266. See a nihilo.

1878 that famous Axiom, so much talked of amongst the Ancients, De Nihilo Nihil, in Nihilum Nil posse reverti: Сидwоктн, Intell. Syst., Вк г. сh і р. 30

*dē non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: the same account is taken of things which (or those who) do not appear as of things which (or those who) do not exist.

1826 Congress Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 391.

de nouveau, phr.: Fr.: anew, afresh, over again.

1775 The first chapter has been composed de nouveau three times: Gibbon, Life & Lett, p. 237 (1869). 1780 as a full and reasonable pretence to trouble you de nouveau with my nonsense: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. i. p. 108 (1835).

*dē novo, phr.: Lat.: anew, afresh, over again.

*dē novo, phr.: Lat.: anew, afresh, over again.

1627 And, indeed, it is said they have opened de novo Calais to our English trade: J. Mean, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 304 (1848).

1644 to take armes De novo: Plot and Progresse of the Irish Rebellion, p. 4.

1654—6 Vincentius Victor...vaunted that he would undertake to prove by demonstration that souls are created de novo by God: J. Trapp. Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 73/2 (1868).

1665 Selym was freed & sent to his own House till upon some old mens malicous surmises or his Fathers new jealouse he was restran'd again, and the Mogul de novo exasperated against him: Sir Th Herrer, Trav., p. 72 (1677)

1681 you have another being founded in Christ de novo, anew: The Goodwin, Wes., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VIII. p. 32 (1864)

1681—1703 plants rather in the heart of man which God. hath planted there de novo: th. Vol. VI. p. 252 (1863). bef 1733 the politic Measures taken de novo: R. North, Examen, II. iv. 125, p. 296 (1740)

1817 We cannot make a constitution de novo: Edin Rev., Vol. 29, p. 121.

1828 If these appointments were made de novo by the President, then there would be some color for the objection: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. ii p. 1695.

1847—9 much less does a de novo developement of such texture lie within the range of morbid action: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. IV. p. 143/2.

dē omni (rē) scībili, phr.: Late Lat.: concerning every knowable thing.

1603 Heauen is a subject...of the Logitian, because it is ens: and therefore his subject, as he disputeth de omni scibili: C. Heydon, Def. Judic. Astrol., p 218. 1820 offering to dispute de omni scibili: Edin. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 296. 1883 [M. Clémenceau's] pretensions to speak in a competent manner de omni re scibili: XIX Cent, Sept., p 534. 1886 It treats de omni scibili in regard to trade, from the price of silver to the price of shoddy: Spectator, Aug. 14, p. 1077/2

*dē omnibus rēbus et quibusdam aliis, phr.: Late Lat.: concerning all subjects and certain others.

1838 we have been a long time talking, de omnibus rebus, at the door: THACKERAY, Marc. Essays, p. 121 (1885) 1885 Disquisitions "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam alis" have naturally a quantitative value [in a newspaper]: Athenæum, Sept. 5, p. 299/2.

de par le roi, phr.: Fr.: in the king's name.

1780 Dr. Johnson licenser of the press, de par le Roi: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 452 (1858).

de part et d'autre, phr.: Fr.: on either side.

1852 I see that people are beginning to be very violent de part et d'autre: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 417.

de poena et a culpa, phr.: Late Lat.: from punishment and sin. See a poena.

1506 And there is plenary remyssyon de pena et a culpa: Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 42 (1851).

Dē profundis (clāmāvi): Late Lat.: name of Psalm cxxx., being the first words of the Latin version; hence, an exceeding bitter cry of misery.

1453 befor he departe standying he shall say de profundis: Trevelyan Papers, p. 24 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1463 saying De profundis; for me, for my fader and my moder: Bury Wills, p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1504 ij chyldern to sey Dep' fund' att my grave for my soule: ib., p. 100. 1589 yet let subjects for all their insolence, dedicate a De profundis euterie morning to the preservation of their Cestar: NASHE, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 17 (1880). 1614 How many weep out a De profundis, that would not "sing the songs of Zion" in the land of the living! T. ADAMS, Wiss., Vol. 1, p. 108 (1857). 1778 de profundis clamavi: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 50 (1858). 1874 This was designed so as to coincide with the hour when 'the faithful' throughout the world are saying the De Profundis: Miss R. H. Busk, Tirol, p. 163 note. 1890 the Labor cry, the new De Profundis, the passionate psalm of the workers appealing out of the depths of misery and degradation for more wages and less hours of daily toil: Open Court, Apr. 10, p. 22042.

de propaganda fide, phr.: Late Lat., 'for the propagation of the faith': title of a congregation of cardinals instituted in 1622 for the superintendence of foreign missions. See propaganda,

1654—6 At Rome they have a meeting weekly de propaganda fide, for the propagating of the Romish religion: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 68a/r (1868). 1866 If ever the country should be seized with another such mania de propaganda fide: J. R. LOWELL, Biglow Papers, No. ii. (Halifax).

dē proprio, phr.: Late Lat.: of one's own (nature, constitution, or resources).

1681 Therefore a man is said to sin de proprio, of his own, as the devil is likewise said to do, in John 8·44: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 11. p 120 (1851). 1696 this.. comprises all other truths, and adds, de proprio, unspeakable excellency to them: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 445 (1864).

dē proprio motu, phr.: Late Lat.: of one's own motion, spontaneously.

1818 The petitions were answered by the king, sometimes de proprio motu: Edin. Rev., Vol. 30, p. 158.

de quoi, phr.: Fr.: wherewith, wherewithal.

1840 They could never sit down, for they hadn't de quoi: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p 148 (1865).

*de règle. phr.: Fr.: in order, the rule. See en règle.

*de rigueur, phr.: Fr., 'of strictness', 'in strictness': indispensable, according to strict etiquette.

1833 the costume de rigueur of a 'sentimental-passionate ascetic': Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 389. 1850 It is de rigueur, my dear; and they play billiards as they used to play macao and hazard in Mr. Fox's time 'Thackerav, Pendennus, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 6(1879) 1864 he attired himself in the black tail-coat and white cravat de rigueur G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133 1865 All women are coquettes, except plain ones, who make a virtue of a renunciation that's de rigueur: Oulda, Strathnuore, Vol I ch. xiii. p. 205. 1884 It is, I understand, de rigueur to wear evening clothes. J Payn, in Cornhill Mag., No. 292, p. 373. Mag., No. 292, p. 373. Aug. 6, p. 173/3.

*de trop, phr.: Fr.: too much, in the way.

**TOP, PAR. : Fr.: 100 Much, in the Way.

1752 if you will but add a versatility, and easy conformity of manners, I know no company in which you are likely to be de trop: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 58, p. 248 (1774).

1820 But the sexton would have been de trop in the group: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 401/1 (1867).

1833 To make reference to these would be de trop: Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 203.

1848 "I should only be de trop," said the Captain: Thackeray, Van Farr, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 57 (1879).

1858 He abounded in acquaintances, and would have regarded it as quite de trop to have a friend: A. Trollofe, Three Clerks, Vol. 11. ch. ix. p. 188.

1876 She did not second the invitation, and, finding that I was becoming de trop, I put my foot in the stirrup, and mounted: J. Grant, One of Six Hundr., ch. xv. p. 123.

1882 The man who is more than welcome at one period proves de trop at another: Mrs. J. H. Riddell, Daisies and Buttercups, Vol. 111. p. 186.

dea: Port. and Sp. See aldea.

*débâcle, sb.: Fr.: a breaking up (of ice), overthrow, downfall.

1814 It must be the genuine deluge of the Scriptures, not...the debacle of Pallas and Saussure: Edin. Rev., Vol. 22, p. 469. 1822 The debacle must have been a sudden catastrophe: L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 550. 1848 It was a general debacle: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. I. ch. XXXII. p. 42 (1879). 1853 the creation of an iceberg by debacle or avalanche: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. viii. p. 57. 1877 Next comes the Screadan or rock-slip, a vast debacle of huge fragments of rock lying at the foot of a tall cliff: LYTTEIL, Landmarks, Div. IV. ch. iv. p. 203. 1886 The occasional stones...are extraneous, and due to accidental debacles from the cliffs to which the "floe berg" happened in its early stages to have been attached: Athenaum. Mar. 6. p. 2211. happened in its early stages to have been attached: Athenaum, Mar. 6, p. 321/1.

debash: Anglo-Ind. See dubash.

débauché, fem. débauchée, sb.: Fr.: a debauchee, a rake. Apparently Anglicised in 17 c. as debauchee, and earlier as a participle as deboshed (Shakspeare).

Participle as aeousnea (Shakspeare).

1676 the Wits and Debauchees of the Town: Shadwell, Virtuoso, iii. p. 33. 1678 he turns Debauche: T. Baker, Tunbridge Wells, p. 11. 1689 and those most commonly Fools too, and Debauche's: R. L'Estrange, Tr. Erasmus sel. Collogu., p. 120. 1691 I thought...that the man who could endure such a brunt for two days, was a confirm'd season'd Debauchée, and that nothing could hurt him: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p. 24. 1715 does but Pursue Pleasure as eagerly as a Debauchée: Richardson, Theor. Painting. 1765 Madame du Deffand's, a blind old debauchée of wit: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 416 (1857).

debellator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to debellare, = 'to subdue', 'conquer': a subduer, a conqueror.

1713 Behold...the terror of politicians! and the debellator of news-writers! dwindled on a sudden into an author below the character of Dunton! Swift, Char. of Steele, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 216 (1814).

debenture, debentur (= \(\sigma = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. debentur, 3rd pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of debere, = 'to owe': a certificate duly signed in acknowledgment of a debt, named from the first word of early forms; a deed or bond of mortgage bearing stated interest, often issued by public companies for raising additional capital.

bef. 1637 My wofull crie...that he will venter | To send my Debentur: B. Jonson, Underwoods, p. 225 (1640). 1647 to State Accompts, and to give Debenturs, whereby...the Souldier may have his Arreares ascertained to him: Kingdomes Whly. Intelligencer, No. 238, p. 759. 1703 and the dispatch... gave him the opportunity to purchase their lots and debentures for a little ready money: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 394 (1872).

debile (44), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. débile: weak, feeble.

1607 For that I have not wash'd | My nose that bled, nor foil'd some debile wretch: SHAKS., Coriol., i. 9, 48. 1659 The Conclusion followeth the more debile of the Premises, in point of evidence or certainty to us: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, ch. xhii. p. 308.

debility $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. débilité: feebleness, weakness, imbecility, infirmity.

Weakness, imDeclitty, infiltrinity.

1474 the debilite and feblenes of corage: Canton, Chesse, fol. 31 ro.

1528 they, that by debilite of stomake / can holde nothynge: Paynell, Tr. Reg Sal., sig. H iii vo 1546 Richarde first excusyd himself by reason of debylytie: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol. II p. 127 (1844). bef. 1547 I am so fferre spent and brought in debilite that I cane not stande by myself: In Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Sen., Vol. II, No. clxxxix p. 180 (1846). 1600 Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo | The means of weakness and debility: SNAKS., As. V. L. It, it 3, 51.

1651 Surely I have neither so much debility and weakness in my capacity: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 58 (1872).

debitor $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. debitor, noun of agent to debere, = 'to owe': a debtor; also, attrib. A debitor and creditor means 'an account-book'.

1554 Also they have this custome to delever in gage to the creditoure the deade body of the debitoure: W. Prat, Africa, sig. H ii vo. 1604 Shaks, Oth, i. 7, 37 1611 O, the charity of a penny cord i is sums up thousands in a trice; you have no true debitor and creditor but it: — Cymb., v. 4, 171. 1626 Debitor, A debtor: Cockeram, Pt. II. (and Ed).

*déboisement, sb.: Fr.: clearing land of trees, destruction of trees or forests.

*debonair ($\angle = \underline{u}$), Eng. fr. Fr.; débonnaire, Fr.: adj.: of kindly natural disposition, courteous, affable, gentle.

1654—6 and to plant churches, to whom their feet though fouled and worn... deemed delectable and debonnaire: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol III. p. 406/2 (1868). 1742 Mr North, being always debonnair, and complaisant, kept them company, and did as they did: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol III. p. 415 (1826) 1768 A little French debonnaire captain: STERNE, Sentiment. Yourn, Wks., p. 408 (1839). 1842 He'd a mien so distingué, and so débouraire: Barham, Ingolds. Leg, p. 209 (1865). 1860 gay and debonair demeanour: Whyte Melville, Holmby House, p. 20.

Variants, 13 c. debonere, 14 c. debonur, deboneire, deboner, 14 c.—17 c. debonaire, 15 c. debonayr, 16 c.—19 c. debon(n)air, 17 c. deboneere.

[The Old Fr. de bon aire was Anglicised in 14 c. or before. The masc. sb. aire (Mod. Fr. air) is fr. Lat. aerem, acc. of āēr. Perhaps the Old Fr. phr. is immediately fr. the Old It. phr. di buon aere. Though the word was early naturalised, it has been occasionally treated as Fr., and sometimes the Mod. Fr. form is used.]

Deborah, a Hebrew prophetess who judged Israel, and who with Barak delivered her people from Jabin, king of Canaan, and his general, Sisera. Judges, iv., v.

1593 deffende thy moste noble worthye our dread Soverayne Ladye Elizabeth, whom thowe hast raysed up an admirable Deborah for thy holye Churche with us and farre abroad: *Cheque Bh. Chapet Roy., p. 175 (Camd. Soc., 1872). 1654—6 a governess and protectress, such as was our English Deborah, Queen Elizabeth: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 362/1 (1867).

*débouché, sb.: Fr.: opening, outlet.

1813 the débouchés of the mountains: Wellington, Disp., Vol. x. p. 545 (1838). 1829 waylaying the poacher's spoil...by closing up his debouche: Ediu. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 100. 1840 dipping down to the sea-side at the two points of Ponte Picolo and Ponte Grandé, each of which is the débouché of a stream, which has been dammed up into an inland lake by the wash of the waves: Fraser, Roordistan, 5t., Vol. 11. Let xviii. p. 411. 1844 one or two bat tailions covering all the débouchés in advance on the Brussels road: W. Siborne, Waterloo, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 97. 1866 This glacier was about seven miles across at its "debouche": E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 11. ch. xxvii. p. 271. 1867 he permitted that one gate, as an additional abbouché for the crowd, should be afforded: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., v. p. 202.

debout(e), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. débouter: to thrust back, thrust from, depose, expel, dismiss.

1611 Debouter. To deboute; to put, thrust, or drive from: Cottgr.

déboutonné, part.: Fr.: unbuttoned, careless.

1880 who insists upon the license of a déboutonné dress and posture: Edin. Rev., Vol. 51, p. 497.

*débris, sb.: Fr.: remains, rubbish, wreck, broken frag-

bef. 1745 Your grace is now disposing of the debris of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns: Swift, Let. to Dorset, Wks., XIX. 263 (Ord MS.). [L.] 1778 our gamesters are in a worse situation. The best they can hope for, is to sit down with the debris of an empire: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. 9. 7 (1858). 1812 the earth, or debris of the ancient world did very little resemble that of the present: Edin. Rev., Vol. 20, p. 376. 1818 several horizontal strata of rock overhanging the long slope of debris: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. II. p. 7. debris, 6-c., Vol. I. Let xi. p. 269. 1851 The river...raging in foam over the debris of the porphyritic cliffs: Herndon, Amason, Pt. I. p. 48 (1854). 1853 It is not to the geologist alone that these lalus and debris are impressive: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xix.

p. 145. 1871 the narrow streets were choked up with the débris of the fallen buildings: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Fanng, Vol. 11. ch. xviii. p. 315. 1878 among the débris of ancient art to sow the seeds... of richer and mighther civilization: G. G. Scott, Roy Acad. Lect, Vol. 1 p. 5. 1881 A garden strewn with débris: F. G. Heath, Garden Wild, ch. v. p. 39. 1885 The student must... spend his time in grubbing among the débris which forms what Mommsen calls "the rubbish heap of tradition": Atheneum, Oct. 10, p. 467/1.

*début, sb.: Fr.: first cast, first appearance, entry upon any public vocation.

any public vocation.

1751 I find that your debut at Paris has been a good one. Lord Chester, Iteles, Letters, Vol. II. No 18, p. 78 (1774).

1763 the winter keeps up to the vivacity of its debut: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 123 (1857).

1807 the manner in which you make your debut in the wholly unstudied part of striking a light for yourself: Berrsford, Misseres, Vol. II. p. 250 (5th Ed.)

1808 We may begin with Mrs. Mason's debut in the Glen: Edin. Rev., Vol. I2, p. 402.

1813 The debat of his [Grattan's] predecessor, Flood, had been a complete failure: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II p 211 (1832).

1818 And my debut in Paris, I blush to think on it, | Must now, Doll, be made in a hideous low bonnet: T Moore, Pudge Family, p. 9.

1829 I was a little disappointed in her debut, and much interested in her success: Lord Braconsfield, Young Duke, Bk III. ch. viii. p. 162 (1881)

1842 It was under this gentleman that Morgiana made her debut in public life: Thackeran, Maxeellanies, Vol. IV. p. 195.

1845 The first publication. will appear to an English reader an odd debut for a politician and historian of such eminence: J W Crokere, Essays Fr Rev. I. p. 8 (1857).

*1878 five Nubian lions are announced as about to make their debut in a startling and novel way: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 7/2.

[St.]

1881 One sees the animals driven in at one end of a tubular arrangement to make a debut at the other in the form of a sausage, ham or side of bacon: Nicholson, From Sword to Share, ii. 10.

*débutant, fem. débutante, sb.: Fr.: one who makes a first appearance (esp. as actor, actress, or public performer).

1821—2 I was generally sent out of the way when any debutant had a friend at court, and was to be unduly handled 'Hazlitt, Table-Talk, p 413 (1885). 1828 considering that allowances would be made for the timidity of a debutant, I strolled leisurely up the hill: Harrovian, p. 47. 1848 and Eaves was certain that the unfortunate debutante in question was no other than Mrs. Rawdon Crawley: Thackeray, Van. Farr, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 326 (1870). '1875 The debutante, Mile. Camille (Emma Marigold), showed very great promise in an insignificant part: E.ko, Sept. 14. [St.] 1877 His eyes turned admiringly to the faultless loveliness of the new debutante again: Rita, Vivienne, Bk. II. ch. ii. 1885 The debutante has certainly enjoyed excellent tuition: Athenaum, Oct. 24, p. 544/2.

decachordon, sō.: Gk. δεκάχορδον, neut. of δεκάχορδος,='tenstringed': something consisting of ten parts.

1602 A Decacordon of ten Quodlibeticall Questions concerning Religion and State: W. Watson, Title.

*decade ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. décade: ten consecutive numbers, the number ten, a period of ten days or ten months or ten years, a group or series of ten.

1555 R. EDEN, Decades, Title. 1611 Decade. A Decade; the tearme, or number of tenne yeares, or moneths; also, a tenth, or, the number of tenne: COTGR. 1678 because it was the only number within the Decad, which was neither Generated, nor did it self Generate: CUDWORTH, Intell Syst., Bk. 1. ch iv. p. 393. bef. 1744 All rank'd by ten; whole decades, when they dine, | Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine: Pope. [J.]

décadent, sb.: Fr.: one who holds that the age is in a state of decadence, one with a self-imposed mission to regenerate the age; also, attrib. Hence, décadentisme, the theory and practice of the above.

1886 I shall speak to you some other time about the décadents and the décadentisme, a malady of the hour, fashionable, like the visit to the watering-places: Attenaum, July 24, p. 1171. 1887 The décadent school, under the pretext of symbolism,... of "rare impressions," applies its resources to writing unintelligibly: 16., Jan. 1, p. 10/3.

*decameron, sô.: fr. the title of Boccaccio's celebrated collection of Italian tales which are, amongst other things, distinguished for striking variety: a remarkable variety. Perhaps only used in the passage quoted.

1609 such a decameron of sports .Boccace neuer thought of the like: B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., i. 3, Wks., p. 536 (1616).

[The It. Decamerone means a record of ten days' events, coined fr. Gk. $\delta\epsilon$ ka, and $\delta\mu\epsilon\rho a$ (Doric for $\eta\mu\epsilon\rho a$), ='a day', cf. Gk. adj. $\delta\epsilon\chi\eta\mu\epsilon\rho a$, or fr. $\delta\epsilon$ ka, and $\mu\epsilon\rho a$, ='a part'.]

decāni, sb.: Lat., gen. of decānus, ='dean': often used attrib. in the phr. decani-side. See cantoris.

decastichon, sh.: quasi-Gk. δεκάστιχον: a stanza or poem of ten verses. Anglicised as decastich.

1601 this Decastichon: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin, N. H., Bk. 31, ch. 2, Vol. II. p 402.

decasyllabon, sb.: quasi-Gk. δεκασύλλαβον: a verse of ten syllables.

1589 the spacious volubilitie of a drumming decasillabon: NASHE, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 6 (1880).

December, só.: Lat.: name of the twelfth (originally the tenth) month of the year.

1600 men are April when they woo, December when they wed: Shaks., As Y. L. It, iv. 1, 148.

decemvir, pl. decemviri, sb.: Lat.: one of a commission of ten men, esp. a commission for legislating, who were absolute rulers of Rome B.C. 451—449.

1579 this law of the Decemuiri, which the Tribunes did preferre: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 864 (1612). 1590 the Romanes had altered their gouernment from Kings to Consuls, from Consuls to Dictators, from Dictators to Decemuiri, which Decemuiri continued not long, and then againe to Consuls: L. LLOVD, Consent of Tune, p. 502. 1600 there should be created Decemvirs. .the Decemviri: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk III p. 100 1622 I had much adowe with Zanzabars desemvery: R. Cocks, Darry, Vol. I. p. 30 (1883). 1625 The Lawes also of the Roman Kings, and of the Decemuiri: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. i p. 105.

décence, sb.: Fr.: propriety, comeliness.

1836 To the opera to see Taglioni dance... Her grace and décence are something that no one can imagine who has not seen her: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 94.

decennium, sb.: Late Lat.: a period of ten years.

1837 These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present decenuium: HALLAM, *Introd. Lit. Europe*, Pt. 1. ch. ii. § 25. [L.]

deceptio vīsūs, phr.: Late Lat.: a deceiving of the sight, an optical illusion.

an optical musion.

1599 methinks you should say it were some enchantment, deceptio visus, or so: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum, v. 7, Wks., p. 67/2 (1860).

For the Corps Sn?. there's no bodie, nothing A meere blandation, a deceptio visus: Chapman, Widoves T., v. Wks., Vol. III. p. 80 (1873)

1634 But it may be objected, this is but deceptio visus: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., 82. abt. 1645 Whereas you please to magnife som pieces of mile, and that you seem to spie the Muses pearching upon my Trees, I fear 'tis but deceptio visus, for they are but Satyrs: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. II. lxxl. p. 381 (1678).
1665 Janues and Jambres who...by a deceptio visus or diabolical enchantments imitated Moses: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 224 (1677).

*déchéance, sb.: Fr.: forfeiture, fall.

1835 This revival of their hopes sufficiently accounts for the violence with which Robespierre and his friends urged the *Aéchéance* of the king in the Jacobins, in the Assembly, and even on the Champ de Mars: J. W CROKER, *Essays Fr. *Rev., VI. D. 332 (1857). 1870 It was not the *déchéance* of Napoleon that was proclaimed on the 4th of September [1870], but the déchéance of militarism: F. Harrison, in *Fortinghtly Rev., New Ser., VIII. 647.

déchirant, adj.: Fr.: rending, heart-rending.

1810 there is something truly déchirant in the natural and piteous iteration of her eloquent complainings: Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 252 (1844).

déchu, part.: Fr.: fallen.

1870 Not only Napoleonism and militarism are déchus henceforth in France, but something else; and that is, the indolent extravagance of the rich: F. Harrison, in Fortughtly Rev , New Ser., viii. 648.

decimator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *decimāre*, = 'to select every tenth man of a number of men for death'; Late Lat., 'to take tithes': one who decimates.

bef. 1716 the pillaging soldier, or the insolent decimator: South, Serm., Vol. x. No. 6. [R.]

decimo sexto, ord. number abl. case: Lat., '(in) sixteenth': in *Printing* and *Bookbinding*, a term applied to books, &c., a leaf of which is one-sixteenth of a full sheet or signature. Usually indicated by '16mo.', which is short for sexto decimo (q. v.). Hence, metaph. a small compass, miniature.

decimo (q. v.). Hence, metaph. a small compass, miniature.

1600 my braggart in decimo sexto! B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. r., Wks., p. 187 (1516).

1608 Fri. ... Of what volume is this book, that I may fit a cover to 't? Pri. Faith, nether in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both: Middleron, Five Gallants, i. r., Wks., Vol. III. p. 133 (1885).

1614 Our lives shorten, as if the book of our days were by God's knife of judgment cut less, and brought from folio, as in the patriarchs before the flood, to quarto in the fathers after the flood; nay to octavo, as with the prophets of the law; nay even to decimo-sexto, as with us in the days of the gospel: T. Adams, Wks., Vol. I. p. 330 (1867).

1616 Three drops...keeps the skin | In decimo sexto, ever bright and smooth: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1651—40).

1626 A book in decimo sento [sic], of the finger size: J. Mead, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 114 (1848).

1630 when a mans stomache is in Folio, and knowes not where to have a dinner in Decimo sexto: John Taylor, Wks., sig. L 3 vol.

1639 Proceed, my little wit In decimo sexto: — Unnat. Combat, iii. 3, Wks., p. 37/I.

1646 for of a gentleman in decimo sexto. Combat, iii. 3, Wks., p. 37/I.

1676 a very Devil in decimo sexto: D'Urfer, Mad. Fichle, v. p. 53 (1621).

*deck. Vh.: Eng. fr. Old Du. decken = 'to cover' To decke '*deck. Vh.: Eng. fr. Old Du. decken = 'to cover' To decke

*deck, vb.: Eng. fr. Old Du. decken, = 'to cover'. To deck a ship, in the sense 'to make a deck for a ship', is derived from the sb. deck.

1. to cover, to overspread.

1610 When I have deck'd the sea with drops full salt: Shaks., Temp., i. 2, 155. 1667 Whether to deck with clouds th' uncolour'd sky, | Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs: MILTON, P. L., v. 190.

2. to array, adorn, clothe.

1526 the woman was arayed in purple and rose color / and decked with golde/precious stone/and pearles: Tyndale, Rev., xvii. 4.
1535 He shal decke me like a brydegrome: Coverdale, Isaich, Ixi. 10.
1590 Her nathelesse | Th' enchaunter finding fit for his intents | Did thus revest, and deckt with dew habiliments: Spens., F. Q., II. i. 22.

to fit out, to furnish.

1548 He decked and vitaled dyuers shippes of warre: HALL, Hen. VIII., an. 25. [C. E. D.]

*deck, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. dek: cover, a floor in a ship, esp. the uppermost floor.

1509 Do on your Decke Slut: if ye purpos to come oft. | I mean your Copyntanke: And if it wyl do no goode | To kepe you from the rayne ye shall have a foles hode: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. I. p. 38 (1874). 1591 By force to winne the Turkquish decke, | The which he did obtaine: JAMES I., Lepanto, 836 (1818). 1599 one maine Orlop, three close decks, one fore-castle: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II. ii. p. 199. 1610 now on the beak, | Now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin: SHAKS., Temp, i. 2, 197. 1626 Sixe foote would bee betweene the beames of the Decke and Orlope...the halfe Decke: CAPT. I. SMITH. Wish. p. 702 (1884). CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 792 (1884).

declamation $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. déclamation.

1. a set speech, an exercise in rhetoric, a speech delivered with emphasis and energy.

1531 the heed of a declamation called thema: Elvot, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. xiv. Vol. 1. p. 149 (1880). bef 1603 a good number of declamations dispersed in the middest of his Morall workes: NORTH, (Lives of Epamin., &c., added to) Plut., p. 1188 (1612)

2. the action of delivering a set speech or of speaking with emphasis and energy, energetic delivery of an oration, a violent and high-flown style of speaking or writing, composition in such a style.

bef. 1667 Thou mayest forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his declamation: Jer. Taylor. [J.] 1785 Cat'racts of declamation thunder here: Cowper, Task, IV. Poems, Vol. II. p. 104 (1808).

dēclāmātor, sb.: Lat.: a declaimer, one who practises declamation.

1531 rhetoriciens, declamatours, artificiall spekers, (named in Greeke Logo-dedali): ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. xiii. Vol. 1. p. 120 (1880).

declarator, 3rd pers. sing. imperat. pass. of Lat. declarare, = 'to declare': Scots Law: name of an action in which the plaintiff prays the court of session to make a judicial declaration in respect to his rights or status.

dēclīnātor, sb.: Lat.: one who refuses. The techn. declinator is for declinatory or declinature.

bef. 1670 the Votes of the Declinators could not be heard for the noise; J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 65, p. 65 (1693).

decoit: Anglo-Ind. See dacoit.

*décolletée, part. fem.: Fr.: with the neck (and shoulders) bare, wearing a very low dress.

1831 The Queen is a prude, and will not let the ladies come décolletées to her parties: Greville Memoirs, Vol. 11. ch. xiii. p. 106 (1875). 1841 You are beautiful; you are very much décolletée: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 417 (1885). 1848 A stout countess of sixty, décolletée, painted, wrinkled with rouge up to her drooping eyelids: — Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xiii. p. 133 (1879). 1865 décolletée to a disadvantage, ruddled with rouge: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 87.

decora: Lat. See decorum.

*decorator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. decorātor, noun of agent to decorare, = 'to embellish', 'adorn': one who adorns, one who embellishes, a person whose profession or trade it is to decorate buildings and rooms.

1755 JOHNSON. *1877 the first decorators in the world: Times, Dec. 10. [St.]

decore, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. decorer: to decorate, adorn, embellish.

1583 thei thinke their beautie is greatly decored: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 31 7

*décoré, fem. décorée, part., also used as sb.: Fr.: decorated, distinguished by the decoration of some Order of chivalry or merit; one who wears such a decoration.

1865 most other European Dips and décorés: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 128. 1868 Though the distinction was issued for the first time less than six years ago, and is confined to women, no fewer than eight hundred and ninety-three decorées are on the roll of domestic chivalry: Standard, Jan. 3, p. 5.

*decōrum (Lat. pl. decōra), sò. (properly neut. adj.): Lat.: good taste, propriety, seemliness, due formality, appropriate display of grandeur; in art, propriety of design, good taste.

good taste, propriety, seemliness, due formality, appropriate display of grandeur; in art, propriety of design, good taste.

1573-80 præceptes of arte and stile and decorum: GAB, HARVEY, Lett. Bit., p. 76 (1884).

1575 a president and pattern to observe Decorum, and cumlynesse in expressing affections: J. Turlerus, Traveiler, p. 29.

1583 obseruyng an outward decorum: STUBBES, Anat. Al., fol. 80 rp.

1583 obseruyng an outward decorum: STUBBES, Anat. Al., fol. 80 rp.

1586 his due obseruing of decorum eury where, in personages, in season, in matter, in spéeche: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poets, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets, Vol. II. p. 32 (1815)

1598 the precepts of Arte permit vs to represent the Pope, the Emperor, a Souldier, or anie other person, with that Decorum which truely belongeth to them: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 23.

1601 It had bin a decorum in them, to have shewd themselves thanful unto such kind office: A. C., Anxu. to Let. of a Yesuted Gent., p. 114.

1602 that a decorum might be kept for superioritie on earth: W. WATSON, Quadibets of Reitig. & State, p. 53.

1608 ride along with us in their goodly decorum beards, their broad velvet cassocks: MIDDLETON, A Trick, iv 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 321 (1885). bef. 1616 From which they gather Honey, with their care | To place it with decorum in the Hive: Beau. & Ft., Eld. Bro., i. 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 234 (1676). bef. 1630 And for his Dispatches, and the content he gave to Suiters, he had a decorum seldome since put in practise: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 56 (1870)

1665 the Brantiny and Baunyana are tied to a most severe and strict observance in the decorum of their Worship: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 49 (1677). bef. 1670 Those outward Decorums of Magnificence which set forth your Exaltation this Day: J Hacket, Abb. Willians, Pt I. 132, p. 112 (1693)

1675 how could they have framed the Doctrine and History of Christ in such a Decorum, in so exact a Symmetry of Parts: J. Shirth, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. i. § 1, p. 1

1676 T

découpure, sb.: Fr.: cut-paper work, a profile cut out in paper or card. Such a profile in black paper was called from abt. 1757 a silhouette (q. v.).

1761 the découpure she sent me of herself: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 460 (1857).

décousu, part.: Fr., 'unstitched': desultory, disconnected. 1883 This story may be read with interest, though it is terribly décousu: Standard, Sept. 22, p. 2/1.

decreator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. de-,='un-', and creator (q. v.): an un-maker, an annihilator.

1678 One *Universal Numen*, which was not only the *Creator* of all the other Gods, but also in certain Alternate Vicissitudes of time, the *Decreator* of them: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 426.

decrepit $(= \bot =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. decrepite: very old, worn out. Sometimes wrongly spelt decrepid.

worn out. Sometimes wrongly spelt decrepid.

1533 Elvot, Cast. Heithe, Bk. 1 [R.] 1540 contynual labour, whereby their bodyes shulde become decrepite and vnapt to the warres: — Im. Governamee, fol. 38 vo. 1546 yeat at the last this croked and decrepite age...was agayne renewed into yowthe: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1, p. 223 (1846). 1588 her decrepit, sick and bedrid father: Shaks., L. L. L. 1, 1, 1, 130. 1590 therein sat an old man, halfe blind, I and all decrepit in his feeble corse: Spens., F. Q., II. ix. 55. 1598 Decrepito, very olde, at the pits brinke, decrepite: Florio. 1620 He lived in the world seventy one years, which was a decrepit age if you consider his complexion: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. civ. (1676). 1641 But none did I so much admire as an Hospital for their...decrepit soldiers: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 25 (1872). 1715 sometimes the Figure appears to be not only as one would describe the Ancient of Days, but feeble and decrepit: Richardson, Theor. Painting, p. 54. 1845 the decrepid formal Don coming in a coach and six: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 540. Pt. I. p. 540.

decrescendo, adv. and sb.: It.: Mus.: a direction indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually decreased, sometimes used instead of diminuendo (q. v.).

dēcrētum, pl. dēcrēta, sb.: Lat.: decree, ordinance.

1602 No example of the Apostles actions, neither yet of any Infidels conversion can free them from the decretum of the order observed in all elections: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 163.

the Irish synod was promulgated in Dublin: Parl. Deb., col. 930.

décrotté, part.: Fr.: brushed up.

1748 My boy goes next spring to Turin to be décrotté, which I am told he wants a good deal: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. 11. No. xxxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p 335 (1777). 1774 These strictures....I hope will have a good effect upon you, and make the style of your next a little more décrotté: W. Mason, in Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. vi. p. 79 (1857).

decuria, Lat.; decurie, Eng. fr. Fr. decurie (Cotgr.): sb.: a company or college of ten, esp. of the Roman judges.

1600 Quintus Petilius had chosen the foresaid Lucius into the decurre of the Scribes and Secretaries. HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XL. p. 1079.

Dedalus, Dedall, Dedalian. See Daedalus.

dedans, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dedans, = 'interior', 'inner part': the part of a tennis-court in which spectators are placed.

1890 Let any young man...go into the "dedans" of a tennis court while a good match is going on: Athenæum, June 21, p. 794/3.

dedicator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. dēdicātor, noun of agent to Lat. dēdicāre, = 'to dedicate', 'to devote', 'to consecrate', 'to inscribe' (of a composition): one who dedicates, one who composes a dedication.

1596 the first of these causes doth shew a greedie minde in the Dedicator: W. Barley, New Bk. of Tabliture, sig. A 2 ~ 1676 In fine, Madam, lke a faithful Dedicator, I hope I have done my self right: Wycherley, Plain-Dealer, Ep. Ded. (1687). 1680 it has been the custom of Dedicators of late to make the Praises they give to their Patrons so extravagant, that they become Abuses: Shadwell, Wont. Captain, Ep. Ded., sig A 2 vo. 1729 With ready quills the Dedicators wait. Pope, Dunciad, II. 198.

*dedimus, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of Lat. dare,='to give': name of a writ giving a person authority to act in the place of a judge, from the first words dedimus potestatem, ='we have given authority'.

1489—90 Afore Easter, send upp your pardons, wrytes of dedimus: Plumpton Corresp., p. 92 (Camd. Soc., 1839). 1715 drawing dedimus potestatem to examine evidences: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. I. p. 682 (1834). 1767 two gentlemen...were expressly excepted by the Governor in the dedimus: J. Adams, Wes., Vol. III. p. 490 (1851). 1771 he soon found means to obtain a dedimus as an acting justice of peace: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 632 (1882). 1801 for taking the acknowledgment of a fine by dedimus 50 cents: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. I. p. 665 (1834). 1807 Every...commission of dedimus potestatem to qualify officers. to be done ex officio: 10, p. 676

deewan: Arab. See divan.

defalke, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. défalquer: to deduct, cut off,

1552 Defalke a decre, or statute. Refigere decreta vel leges, &c: HULOET.
1598 Deffalcare, to defaulke, to abate, to bate, to deduce, to deduct: FLORIO.
1585—6 he sayeth [that] part therof may be defalked out of their enterteynment: Legester Corress, p. 185 (Camd. Soc., 1844).
1611 Deffalquer. To defaulke, deduct, bate, abate: COTGR

defensor, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. defensor, noun of agent to defendere, = 'to defend', perhaps through Anglo-Fr. defensour: a defender, a protector.

1427 pe name of Protectour and Defensour: Rolls of Parli., Vol. IV. p 326. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1450 saynct Gregorye wrote to the defensoure of Rome in this maner: (r530) Proper Dyaloge, &*c, p. 164 (1871) 1530 defensor of the fayth: PALSGR, sig. A ii ro. 1652 a Dannon his defensor: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 258.

deferendum, gerund. adj. used as sb.: Lat.: a being referred to deliberation (ad consilium). Applied to agenda which cannot be disposed of without further consideration.

1619 This [case] (what *Divano* would have done it?) is too weightie, it must bee considered of further, and with a *Deferendo* [abl.], they are dismissed! Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxviii. p. 770.

deffadar, deffodar: Anglo-Ind. See duffadar.

deficit, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. deficere, = 'to be wanting', 'to fail': a deficiency; in Finance, an excess of expenditure over receipts, the opposite to surplus.

1814 there is a sad deficit in the morale of that article upon my part: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 121 (1832).

*défilé, sb.: Fr.: long narrow pass; Mil. filing off, marchpast. Anglicised as defile in 17 c.

1835 I was at the Hôtel Bristol...in the Place Vendôme, where the King placed himself for the defile of the troops: In H. Greville's Diary, p. 65.

dēfinītor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. dēfinīre, = 'to define', 'to determine': an instrument for determining measurements of sculpture.

1664 This whole Instrument thus describ'd consisting of Horizon, Ruler, and Plummet we shall call our Definitor: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 153.

defterdar, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab., Pers., and Hind. daftardar, ='holder of account-books': treasurer. In the Bombay Presidency, dufterdar means the head native revenue officer on a collector's establishment.

1599 vnder him be three subtreasurers called *Teftadars*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. 11. i. p. 292. 1612 a very faire new Cane builded by *Amrath...* Chillabee, sometimes *Defterdare*, that is, treasurer of *Aleppo*, and afterwards of

Damascus: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 1615 tendring to the Testadar or Treasurer the reuenue of that Sanzuckry: Geo. Sandys, Trav, p. 211 (1632). 1625 the Defterdar: Purchas, Filgrims, Vol II. Bk. IX. p. 1586. 1632 the bosterous tempest is somewhat ceased through the death of the Testerdar: Contin. of our Weekly Newes, Mar. 28, p. 5. 1684 The Grand Signor's Duties are received by a Testerdar, or Treasurer-General: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 55. 1717 Amongst all the great men here, I only know the testerdar (i.e. treasurer): Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 148 (1827). 1798 The first minister of sinances is called Desterdar: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 463 (1796). 1836 The Desturdar, having caused the Na'zir to be trought before him, asked him...: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 154 1834 Hairié Hanoum, wise of Mizhet Effendi, ex-desterdar of the villayet of Broussa: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 342.

*dégagé, fem. dégagée, part.: Fr.: unembarrassed, unrestrained, free, careless.

strained, free, careless.

1696 Why truly the World most do me the justice to confess, I do use to appear a little more degagé: VANBRUGH, Relapse, IV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 83 (1776).

1712 fits with an Air altogether galant and degagé: Spectator, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/2 (Morley).

1722 one stands...and t'other is running which as it requires a Shape more degagé does not spread the Hips as the other: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 135.

1754 with an Air as degagé, as if she was going to meet a favourite Lover: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. I. p. 261.
1754 the young ladies have a certain degage air: SMOLLETT, Ferd. C. Frathom, ch. xxix Wks., Vol. IV. p. 219 (1817)

1822 so free and degagé in the manner: Edin Rev, Vol. 37, p. 256.

1843 that dégagé air peculiar to the votaries of Bacchus: THACKERAY, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 235 (1887).

1849 a graceful and dégagé manner: E. A. POE, Wks., Vol. I. p. 346 (1884)

1864 Drax wore a white tie; a strictly medical neckband, a consulting neckcloth, a family cravat—symmetrical without being formal—degagé without being careless—tied in a little square bow: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I ch. v. p. 81.

dégoûft sk. Fr.: dislike, distaste, discoust, loothing.

dégoût, sb.: Fr.: dislike, distaste, disgust, loathing.

1818 the degout of an atmosphere of Iiish snuff and marrow pomatum: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p 102 (1819).

degradation (= "=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dégradation: a degrading, a being degraded, a change for the worse.

1611 Degradation, A degradation; a degrading, or depriuing of office, estate, benefice, dignitite, or degree: Cotgr. 1620 the Degradation of the lesser was wholly disused: BRRNT, Tr Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk Iv. p. 317 (1676). 1845 The history of the degradation of the Alhambra deserves to be recorded: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 364. — Trade was never thought here to be a degradation: 16. p. 463.

dégringolade, sb.: Fr.: fall, tumble.

1883 The digringolade of Tokka and the catastrophe of Obeid are all but certain: Sat Rev., Vol. 56, p. 648/1.

dehors, adv.: Fr.: outside, out.

1825 this gentleman deems it necessary to travel dehors the record: Congress. Debates, Vol. 1 p. 570.

*Dei gratia: Late Lat. See D. g.

dejerator, sb.: quasi-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. dējerāre, = 'to swear'. See quotation.

1626 Deierator, A great swearer: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

*déjeuné, déjeuner, sb.: Fr.: breakfast.

*déjeuné, déjeuner, sô.: Fr.: breakfast.

1889 went roundly to his breakfast; by that time he had ended his desiune, Lamedon was gotten vp: Greene, Menaphon, p. 35 (1880).

1809 every body now gives dinès, soupès, and dejunès: Marty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 112.

1811 had given dejeunés the hour of dinner. L. M. Hawkins, Countiess, Vol. 1. p. 266 (and Ed.).

1820 we were entertained at a very elegant dejeuné: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. xv p. 364.

1837 two days after the dejeune at Mrs. Hunter's: Dickens, Probunès, ch. xviii. p. 179.

1848 a poor carpenter who has ruined himself by fixing up ornaments and pavilions for my lady's déjeuner: Thackense, Pene, Fair, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 13 (1870).

1862 you got yourself up as if you were going to a déjeuné: — Philip, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 63 (1887).

1876 a déjeûner service of splendid Wedgwood ware: J. Grant, One of Six Hunder, ch. x. p. 89.

1888 Mrs. Clarke. "yesterday gave a déjeûner to a few of the Commissioners: Standard, Aug. 31, p. 3/4. Aug. 31, p. 3/4

*déjeuner à la fourchette, phr.: Fr.: a meat breakfast, a morning or mid-day banquet.

a morning or mid-day banquet.

1818 this exceeding long letter | You owe to a dejectiver à la fourchette:
T. Moorr, Fudge Family, p. 8.

1822 The numerous company...had sat
down to a dejective a la fourchette, for we could hear the clatter of knives and
forks: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 361.

1840 Their breakfast, in
fact, and the best they could get, | Was a sort of dejectiver à la fourchette:
Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 98 (1865).

1841 When on the point of sitting
down to our déjectiver à la fourchette. repeated knockings at the forte-cochere
induced us to look from the window: Lady Blessington, Idler in France,
Vol. II. p. 164.

1848 she was finishing her interrupted déjeuner à la fourchette:
THACKERAN, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xxx. p. 339 (1879).

1888 He comes
down in time for his little déjeuner à la fourchette: M. E. Braddon, Golden
Calf, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 304.

de Routt: Angle, Ind. See deseit

dekoyt: Anglo-Ind. See dacoit.

del., abbrev. for Lat. dēlīneāvit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of dēlīneāre,='to sketch out': 'has drawn', 'has engraved', often put with the draughtsman's name on drawings and engravings.

del credere, phr.: It.: name of a guarantee given by factors and commercial agents under which they are responsible for the solvency of the purchasers of their employers' goods.

délabré, part.: Fr.: disordered, ruined, shattered.

1808 yet if her affairs are délabrés ..she will indicate the want of ... a sound judgment. H. More, Cælebs in search of a Wife, Vol. II. ch. xxxvi. p 174.

Delai Lama. See Dalai Lama.

delaine (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. de laine, = 'woollen': name of certain fabrics for women's dress, of wool or wool and

délassement, sb.: Fr.: relaxation, repose, recreation.

1806 In the room of an inn to which you are confined by the rain, or by sudden indisposition, the whole day, finding yourself reduced to the following delassemens de coeur ['of heart']: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 99. 1854 Clive. who had taken a trip to Paris with his father, as a delassement after the fatigues incident on this great work: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 238 (1879). 1860 W. H. RUSSELL, Deary in India, Vol. 1. p. 56

*delator (4 2 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. delator: informer,

1615 what were these Harpyes, but flatterers, delators, and the inexplicably couetous: Gro. Sandys, Trav, p. 9 (1632). 1632 His accuser or delator: Howell, Lett., v. xliv. p. 47 (1645). 1652 What are these but as Plutarch calls inquisitive delators word yeve, or in the Apostles phrase, men of itching ears: N. Culverwell, Light of Nat, Treat., p. 18. 1668 the empty and malicious cants of these delators: Evelyn, Correst, Vol III. p. 204 (1872). bef. 1670 these perincious Delators: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 202, p 196 (1632). 1686 This indeed did all our Bishops, to the disabusing and reproach of all their delators: Evelyn, Ciarry, Vol. II. p. 267 (1872). bef. 1738 a Trade of Swearing was instituted, such as never was heard of since the Roman Delatores: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 130, p 206 (1740)

delaway: Anglo-Ind. See dalaway.

dēlē, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. dēlēre,='to destroy': a marginal direction to the printer to omit some letter or letters marked in the text of a proof which is under revision. Hence, delendum, pl. delenda, = 'something to be omitted'.

1887 England takes down the Map of the World...and makes a correction thus: DELHI. Dele: Macaulay, in Trevelyan's Life, Vol. 11. p. 445 (1878).

[Perhaps dele is short for **deleatur** (q, v).]

dēleātur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. (for imperat.) pass. fr. Lat. dēlēre, = 'to destroy': 'let it be destroyed', a marginal direction to the printer to omit some letter or letters marked in the text of a proof which is under revision.

1602 we pervert (he sayth) the ancient Fathers with the censure of deleatur when any sentence lyketh us not: R. Parsons, Warn-Word, &-c., Pt. II. ch. iv. fol. 70 v. 1652 Every inquity shall have a Deleatur, and all Desiderata shall be suppli'd: N. Culverweyt, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 33. 1696 Deleatur, therefore, wherever you meet it: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol III. p. 363 (1850).

*Dēlenda est Carthago, phr.: Lat.: 'Carthage must be destroyed'; a sentence continually in the mouth of the elder Cato (see Cato), which has passed into a proverb meaning that anything which is highly dangerous should be utterly destroyed.

bef. 1733 [of Holland]: R. North, Examen, 1. ii. 6, p. 33 (1740). 1774 because there is no principle of law...by which she can effect it, therefore she will resort...to the maxim, delenda est Carthago: J. Addams, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 107 (1851). 1854 Delenda est Carthago was tattooed beneath his shirt-sleeve: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 390 (1879). 1883 The existing rookeries must come down as soon as possible. Delenda est Carthago: Sat. Rev., Vol. 36, p. 617/1.

*delf, delft, delph, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. Delft, a town in Holland, once famous for its earthenware, though the kind is now quite coarse compared with more modern varieties: coarse crockery, crockery. Also, attrib. as in delft-ware.

bef. 1755 Thus barter honour for a piece of delf! No, not for China's wide domain itself: SMART. [J.]

1815 a cracked delf plate: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xliv. p. 388 (1852).

1838 this upper compartment was paved with fictile tiles like delft ware: J. DALLAWAY, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 347.

1838 sundry cracks made erratic wanderings over the yellow surface of the delf: LORD LYTTON, Paul Clifford, p. 252 (1848).

delhi, delli, sb.: Turk.: a horseman, one of a picked body of horse.

1812 When his Delhis come dashing in blood o'er the banks, | How few shall escape from the Muscovite ranks! Byron, Childe Harold, II. Ixxii. (ro). 1819 and purposing within the hour to review my noble dellis, I had ordered my horse round to a particular spot: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. v. p. 146 (1820).

Dēlia: Gk. Mythol.: name of Diana (Artemis), taken from her birthplace, the island of Delos. See **Diana**.

1667 but Delias self | In gate surpass'd, and Goddess-like deport: Milton, $P.\ L.$, ix. 388 (1705).

delicatesse, sb.: Fr.: delicacy, nicety.

1704 All which required abundance of Finesse and Delicatesse to manage with Advantage: Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 62 (2nd Ed.).

dēliciae, sb. pl.: Lat.: delight, pleasure; darling, favorite.

1853 At last to crown the deliciae of an Arctic walk, we come to a long meadow of recent ice: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped, ch. xxviii. p. 220. 1672 He [Christ] indeed is the deliciae humani generis ['of the human race']: T. JACOME, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 268/1 (1868). 1835 There, all men who, like us, are fond of the same pursuits, the same studies, deliciae missarum ['of literature']: LORD LYTTON, Riensi, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 40/1 (1848). 1654—6 Sheshbazzar .a fit man for a prince who should be Deliciae miss ['of the world']: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. II. p. 6/2 (1868). 1845 they are the deliciae populi ['of the people'] and always in their hands: FORD, Handok. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 89.

*Delilah, name of the woman who betrayed Samson to the Philistines. See Judges, xvi. Representative of any temptress, or of subtle temptation.

temptress, or of subtle temptation.

1597 you who esteem ...to be the dearlings of the pleasure of Egypt, and be set upon the knees of the Delilah of this world: King, Jonah, Nichol's Ed., p. 298/1 (1864).

1614 there are many Delilahs in these days: T. Adams, Wks., Vol 1. p. 160 (1867).

1654—6 they would heve all their lives in Delilah's lap, and then go to Abraham's bosom when they die: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol 1. p. 27/1 (1867).

1657 When a man finds his beloved sins, his Delilahs, fall before his closet duties...then assuredly he hath had fellowship with God in them: Brooks, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II p. 272 (1866).

1679 Transform'd all Wives to Daklahs: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 142.

1679 alas Daklahs hath shaven his locks, betrayed his strength. Goodman, Penilent Paral., p. 117.

1691 These Daklahs his Bosom Secrets knew, | And had the Cunning to improve 'em too: Satyr agst French, p. 27

1792 I have no foreign Delilahs, no secret amours, no pleasures that shun the light: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II p. 261.

delineator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. dēlīneāre, = 'to sketch out': one who or that which sketches out, draws, delineates.

1777 It is called the delineator: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 484

deling, sb.: a kind of litter used in Pegu in the 16, 17 cc., consisting of a sort of hammock slung on a pole.

1588 caried in a closet which they call Delinge, in the which a man shall bee verie well accommodated, with Cushions vnder his head, and couered for the defence of the Sunne and raine: T. HICKCOK, Tr. C. Prederick's Voy., fol. 32 re. 1598—1600 Delingeges, which are a kinde of Coaches made of cords and cloth quilted: R. HAKLUYT, in Purchas' Pilgrums, Vol. II. Bk. x p 1737 (1625).

dēliquium, Lat., 'an eclipse'; Late Lat., 'a melting down', 'a swoon': sb.

1. a melting down or dissolving.

1641 Deliquium, is the dissolving of a hard body into a liquor, as salt: John French, Art Dustill., Bk. 1. p. 10 (1651). 1654 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 407.

a swoon, a failure of vitality.

2. a Swoon, a lainte of vitality.

1597 his soul forsook him, as it were, and there was deliquium anima ['of the soul']: King, Jonah, Nichol's Ed., p. 180/2 (1864).

1639 She was in a spiritual swoon and deliquium upon his withdrawing: Sibbbs, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 111 (1862).

1679 the grief for the loss of him was so renewed that the good man sinks into a Deliquium: GOODMAN, Pentlett Pard., p. 243.

1684 if she did but eat a piece of bread cut with a knife, which a little before had cut cheese, it would cause a deliquium: I. MATHER, Remark. Provid., in Lib. of Old Authors, p. 72 (1856).

1693 not stark dead but under a kind of spiritual apoplexy or Deliquium: SOUTH, Sermons, p. 624.

an eclipse.

bef. 1658 The law in this Case suffers a *Deliquium*, but she is not dead:

J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 106 (1687).

1671 I have suffer'd a *Deliquium*, viz. an Eclipse: Shadwell, *Humorists*, iii. p. 33.

*dēlīrium (Lat. pl. dēlīria), sb.: Lat.: madness, temporary mental derangement such as occurs in acute mania and in very many cases of high fever; hence, metaph. extreme excitement, wild enthusiasm.

citement, wild enthusiasm.

1563 Delyrium or alienation of the mynde is a motion deprauate of the principall facultie: T. Gale, Encharid., fol. 40°.

1609 Phrenetis is only deltrium: B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., iv. 4, Wes., p. 572 (1616).

1621 Folly, melancholy, madness, are but one disease: delurium is a common name to all: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 25 (1827).

1642 And there is no delirium, if we do but speculate the folly and indisputable dotage of avarice to that subterraneous Idol, and God of the earth: Sir Th. Brown, Reite. Med., Pl. 11, § xii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 448 (1852).

1654 Hee would fall into a Dilirium, or Raving, and the next day dye so: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 67.

1670 What? Though the Italians are so Witty for their own part, do they suppose all people beside are fallen into a strong Delirium? J. Hacket, Abj. Williams, Pt. I. 141, p. 130 (1693).

1673 we see the vapour of Quicksilver doth principally affect the brain and nervose parts, begetting palsies and deliriums in Painters, Gilders, Miners: J. Rax, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 141.

1710 the wild deliriums and extravagancies of fancy: Addison, Tailer, Apr. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 120 (1854).

1731 But in the End it strips em of their Senses, and throws 'em into the wildest Deliria: MEDLEY, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. I. p. 213.

1768 But the too powerful effects of this agreeable delirium might be avoided by descending into an immense garden: Tr. Beckford's Vathele, p. 19

(1883). 1817 I am still in love, and.. under the influence of that paramount delirium: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 369 (1832). 1839 Up and down shooting, like the brain's fierce dance | In a delirium: Balley, Festus, p. 381 (1866). 1858 The delirium that ordinarily attends such cases: GEO. ELIOT, Jane's Repentance, ch. xxiii. p. 304. 1863 he has gone in a moment of delirium: C Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 230.

*delirium tremens, often shortened to d. t., phr.: Late Lat.: a morbid state of brain and nerves-generally characterised by tremor, depression and terror, optical illusions, and mental delusions-produced by excessive indulgence in alcoholic drink.

1848 actually carried Posky through the delirium tremens, and broke him of the habit of drinking 'Thackeray, Van Fair, Vol. 11. ch. viii. p. 82 (1879). 1854 a poor shopkeeper. takes to the public-house. to the gin-bottle—to delirium tremens—to perdition:—Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. xxxvi. p. 470 (1879). 1880 In saying that he had been suffering from the 'jumps' (an unscientific term for delirium tremens): J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. li. p. 323. 1885 Mania from drinking is confused with delirium tremens: Athenæum, Aug 22, p. 243/2.

della Crusca: It., 'of the bran'. See Accademia della Crusca. The name Della Crusca, Della Cruscan, was applied to a set of sentimental versifiers who were demolished by Gifford's Baviad, 1794, and Mæviad, 1796.

1823 and the councils of the Della Crusca rarely admitted genius that came not duly labelled with the petit collet: LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. ii. p. 14 (1855).

della guer: Fr. See de la guerre.

*della Robbia, name of a sculptor of Florence, applied to terra-cotta ware invented by him in 14 c., glazed and ornamented in relief.

1787 Fine pictures are seldom to be found in a Convent of Capuchins; you must content yourself with some curious specimens in Terra della Robbia: P. BECKFORD, Lett fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 307 (1805). *1878 a mural tablet in Della Robbia ware: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 5/4. [St.]

delli: Turk. See delhi.

Delphian, Delphic, belonging to the oracle of Delphi in Greece, in the style of the responses of the said oracle; hence, obscure, equivocal.

1889 The typical Oxford lectures on poetry are a revelation, a Delphic utterance not to be criticized: Athenaum, Mar. 2, p. 274/1.

*Delphin(e), title of an edition of the Latin Classics prepared in usum Delphini, 'for the use of the Dauphin' of France, by order of Louis XIV.

*delta, sb.: name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, Δ, δ; hence, a triangular island or collection of islands formed by alluvial deposit between the mouths of a river, originally applied to the space between the mouths of the Nile.

applied to the space between the mouths of the Nile.

1555 In the furthest part of the goulfe of Arabie, is a porte cauled Daneo, from whense they determyned to brynge a nauigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus, where as is the fyrst Delta: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. IV. p. 284 (1885).

1612 As also Deita, an Ile by Nilus, not farre from Alexandria is so called, because it representes the figure of the letter Delta: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. o. 1615 making of the richest portion of the land a triangular Iland; named Delta, in that it beareth the forme of that letter: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 24 (1632).

1665 these Characters [referring to Cuneiform inscriptions]. Dear the resemblance of pyramids inverted or with bases upwards, Triangles or Delta's: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 141 (1677).

deluce. See fleur de lis.

démarche, sb.: Fr.: walk, step, proceeding.

1781 My first demarche, you see, is on the Prince's birthday: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 372 (1832).

1885 She had lain on her bed, half blinded with nervous headache, tired out, past caring whether her demarche had been a wise or a foolish one: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 139.

démêlé. sb.: Fr.: strife, contention.

1661 During this demestê...a bold and dexterous fellow...cut the ham-strings of two of them: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 431 (1872). 1811 On hearing the story of this demeté, Gertrude had expected Lord Luxmore's letter to have been of a very different tendency: L. M. HAWKINS, Contests, Vol. I. p. 294 (2nd Ed.). 1819 The Lord Keeper...ventured, at the risk of a démeté with a cook, of a spirit lofty enough to scorn the admonitions of Lady Ashton herself, to peep into the kitchen: Scort, Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1038/1 (1867). 1834 There is a fresh démété with Russia: Greville Memoirs, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 60 (1874). p. 69 (1874).

*démenti, sb.: Fr.: lie, contradiction.

1697 The very Looking-Glass gives her the Dementi: Vanbrugh, Prov. Wife, i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 126 (1776).

1771 I will run no risk of having a démenti: Hor. Walfolk, Létiers, Vol. v. p. 26 (1857).

1883 The public is Informed, with that elaborate affectation of candour which distinguishes the official démenti, that only general principles have been discussed: Times, Dec.

*dēmentia, sb.: Lat.: lack of reason, insanity, idiotcy.

1872 his hospitality was brought to a close by dementia: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 100. 1887 Of the mystery of dementia...Mr. Browning had already said...the subtlest...things that can possibly be said: Athenaum, Feb. 19, p. 248/2.

*demi, demy, prefix, adj., and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. demi: half. For sb. see demy.

1508 a demy manche cut of by the elbowe: Paston Letters, Vol III No. 953, p. 404 (1874).

1602 two secular Priests, who must be also demy Iesuites: W. WATSON, Quaditiets of Relife, & State, p. 94. 1626 Demy, Halfe, also little: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (and Ed.).

1665 a Cannon-pedro, two whole Culverins, two Demi-Culverins: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 105 (1677).

demicastor, sb.: Eng. fr. demi, and castor (qq. v.).

1657 had I known him I would with all my heart have given him a Demicaster: J. D., Tr. Lett of Voiture, No. 127, Vol. I. p. 210. bef 1658 Pray for the Mitred Authors, and defie | Those Demicastors of Divinity: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 32 (1687).

demie lumière, phr.: Fr.: half light.

1865 the words which men had whispered to her in the perfumed demielumière of her violet-hung boudoir: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 117.

demie toilette, phr.: Fr.: half dress.

1854 this tall slender form is concealed in a simple white muslin robe, (of the sort which, I believe, is called *denue-toilette*,): Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xxiv. p. 271 (1879).

demijohn (1=1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dame-jeanne, a corruption of Sp. damajuana, or Egypt. demijan, fr. Arab. dāmijāna: a large glass bottle holding from five to eight gallons, named fr. Damaghān, a town in Khorassan.

1811 we imprudently put our wine into great flasks, called in the East 1811 we imprudently put our wine into great hasks, caned in the Edsh massjanes, and large enough each of them to contain twenty ordinary bottles: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. i Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 2. 1845 a wicker-bound bottle, "dannajuana"...it is called Damaján in Egypt, and hence our "Demijohn": Ford, Handbe. Spain, Pt. 1. p 61.

*demi-monde, sb.: Fr., 'half-world': persons who are not in the beau monde (q.v.), esp, the class of disreputable women upon the outskirts of society.

1864 "Is she demi-monde?" Thus, one Insolent. "Nobody knows": G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. i. p 10. 1887 The said Ethel...at first strikes the reader as being somewhat seriously infected with the manners and customs of the demi-monde: Athenæum, Feb. 26, p. 285/1.

demi-rilievo, sb.: fr. demi and rilievo (qq.v.): half relief, mezzo rilievo (q, v_i) .

*demi-saison, sb.: Fr., 'half-season': a fabric for wear between winter and summer; also, attrib.

1769 I...wish to know...if it is to be a demi saison or a winter velvet: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selunn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11, p. 380 (1882). 1811 wearing velvet when all the rest of the world were in demi-saisons: Edin. Rev., Vol. 17, p. 292. 1883 the demi-saison costume: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 18, p. 2.

demi-solde, sb.: Fr.: half-pay.

1823 the marriage of my aunt Dorothy to a demi-solde captain of horse: SCOTT, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 16 (1886).

dēmiurgus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δημιουργός.

1. the chief magistrate in some Greek states.

1600 the magistrates of the whole nation (whom they call Demiurgi, and ten in number): HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXXII p. 823. — he was a Demiurgus: ib.

2. the Maker of the Universe in Plato's ontological system; hence, a name of God in Neo-Platonic philosophy.

1678 Either the One, or the Good, or Mind, or the very Ens, or the Father, or the Demiurgus, or the Lord: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 455.

— he was at least The Orderer and Disposer of all, and that therefore he might upon that account well be called, the δημιουργὸς, The Maker or Framer of the World: ib., p. 199.

démocrate, sb.: Fr.: a democrat; esp. a member of the French national party during the revolution of 1790.

bef. 1794 the sober dictates of wisdom and experience are silenced by the clamour of the triumphant democrates: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 110 (1869).

democratia, Lat. fr. Gk. δημοκρατία; democratie, Eng. fr. Fr. democratie: sb.: government by the people. The modern democracy (1640 H. MORE, Phil. Po., ii. 128, p. 47) is probably formed by analogy with aristocracy (fr. the Old Fr. form aristocracie).

1579 the Athenians...recoured the Democratia againe, (to wit, their popular gouernment): North, Tr. Piutarch, p. 889 (1612). 1586 changed the government of a Monarchie into a Democratie or popular estate: T. B., Tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad., p. 229 (1589). 1590 he perswaded the country to line vnder the law of popular state called Democratia: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 240. 1594 Democratia which is popular government by the people itselfe: R. Parsons (f), Conf. abt. Success., Pt. I. ch. i. p. 9. 1603 some one there was who perswaded him to erect the popular government called Democraty: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 422. 1611 Democratie, A Democratie; popular government, rule, or authoritie: COTGE.

Dēmocritus, name of a philosopher of Abdera and Thrace, who invented the atomic theory, but is best known as the 'laughing philosopher', being reputed to have laughed at all human follies and miseries. He is said to have died aged 108, B.C. 361,

1664 Democritus ne'r laugh'd so loud | To see Bauds carted through the crowd: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 11. Cant. i. p. 7.

demogorgon, name (apparently corrupted fr. demiurgus, q. v.) of a mysterious and terrible Power, a perverted personification of some Neo-Platonic or Gnostic idea of creative force. For the last part of the name see Gorgon. According to Bursian the form is due to Boccaccio.

to Bursian the form is due to Boccaccio.

1590 that great house of Gods cælestiall, | Which wast begot in Dæmogorgons hall, | And sawst the secrets of the world unmade: Spens, F. Q., I. v. 22.

1600 there should be certaine great open places whereby the waters should thus continually passe from the East vinto the West: which waters I suppose to be driven about the globe of the earth by the vincessant moung and impulsion of the heauens, and not to be swallowed vp and cast vp againe by the breathing of Demogorgon, as some haue imagined, because they see the seas by increase and decrease to ebbe and flowe: R. Hakluvi, Voyage, Vol. III. p. 9. 1619 [See chaos i]. 1650 devout Naturalists and Disciples of Demogorgon: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 81 (1869). 1667 the dreaded name | Of Demogorgon: Milton, P. L., II. 965. 1818 Waiting the incarnation, which ascends...from Demogorgon's throne: Shelley, Prometh., iii I, Wks, p. 223 (1864).

demoiselle, sb.: Fr.: unmarried woman, young girl.

1762 a month's play with a French Demoiselle will make Lyd chatter like a magpie: STERNE, Letters, Wks., p. 750/2 (1839).

1818 And there an old demoiselle, almost as fond, | In a silk that has stood since the time of the Fronde: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 27.

1884 These demoiselles or dames rode out, but they never returned: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 30.

demon, dæmon (μ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. daemon, fr. Gk. $\delta ai\mu\omega\nu$, = 'a lesser divinity', 'a genius', 'a demigod'. See agathodaemon, cacodaemon

a genius, a spirit, a guardian angel.

I. a genius, a spirit, a guardian angel.

1579 thy Denun...(that is to say, the good angell and spirit that keepeth thee) is affiraid of his: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 926 (1612). 1603 The third, by all probabilitie and likehhood may well be called the providence and prospicience of the Dæmonds or angels, as many as be placed and ordeined about the earth as superintendents: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1053. 1608 Thy demon, that's thy spirit which keeps thee, is | Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable, | Where Cæsar's is not: Shaks, Ant. and Cleop., ii. 3, 19. 1652 Devils, Dæmons, Spirits, Geniuses, Souls:]. GAULE, Mag-astro-manuer, p. 53-1672, that tame Dæmon, which should guard my Throne: DRYDEN, Cong. of Granala, II. ii. Wks., Vol I. p. 436 (1701). 1675 certain blessed souls (or Dæmons).. vouchsafe to descend into this earthly Dungeon: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 34

1678 We might also take notice how, besides the Immortal Souls of men, he acknowledged Dæmons or Angels: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. i. p. 24.

1713 Fays, Fairies, Genii, Elves, and Dæmons hear! Pore, Rape of Lock, II. 74, Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1757).

2. an evil spirit, a devil; also applied to human beings as a term of opprobrium.

as a term of opprodrium.

1599 If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus | Should with his lion gait walk the whole world: Shaks., Hen. V, ii. 2, 121.

1614 I would faine see that Damon, your cutpurse: B. Jonson, Bart Fair, iii. 5, Wks., Vol. II. p. 41 (1631—40).

1646 that solary Damons, and such as appear in the shape of Lions, will disappear and vanish, if a Cock be presented upon them: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxvii p. 143 (1686).

1712 Melancholy is a kind of Demon that haunts our Island: Spectator, No 387, May 24, p. 5641 (Morley).

1782 Dæmons produce them doubtless, brazen-claw'd | And fang'd with brass the dæmons are abroad: Cowper, Needless Alarm, Poems, Vol. II. p. 266 (1808).

1818 BIGOTTINI in PSYCHE dishevels | Her black flowing hair, and by dæmons is driven: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 41.

demonstrator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. dēmonstrātor, noun of agent to demonstrare, = 'to point out', 'show', 'indicate', 'prove'.

one who points out, one who proves.

1671 But yet I cannot forbear just to shew what a great demonstrator you are of your second proposition: J. EACHARD, Wks., Vol. II. p. 183 (1773).

2. a public lecturer.

1761 But when a demonstrator in philosophy.. has a trumpet for an apparatus, pray what rival in science can pretend to be heard besides him? STERNE, Trist. Shand., III. Wks., p. 163 (1839).

3. in English universities, a professor's assistant who illustrates teaching by experiments, operations, &c.

*dēmos, pl. dēmi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δημος. Sometimes Anglicised as deme.

I. a division of the Attic territory.

1776 by it was a demos or borough-town of the same name before the time of Themistocles: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 19. — Hipparchus erected them in the demi or borough-towns and by the road-side: ib., p. 36.

2. the communalty of a town in Greece; esp. personified, the populace of Athens, hence, the populace of any state, opposed to the rich and noble classes.

1883 Demos, though he wears clogs, is clattering fast up the steps of a throne: Spectator, Sept. 8, p. 1150/1.

1886 Celtic Demos rose a Demon, shrick'd and slaked the light with blood: Tennyson, Locksley H. Sixty Yrs. After, 90.

demy (= ""), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. demi, demy (Cotgr.): a certain size of paper; title of a kind of scholar or exhibitioner at Magdalen College, Oxford.

dēnārius, pl. dēnārii, sb.: Lat.: a Roman coin which originally contained ten asses, later, a copper coin; hence, a penny English, generally abbreviated as d. Also, a penny-

1547—8 in bras they haue kateryns, and byokes, and denares: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870) 1579 eleuen Myriades of their Denarij: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 852 (1612). 1645 ten asses make the Roman denarius. ten denari an aureus: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 182 (1850). bef. 1719 [See as]. 1777 a hundred weight of this copper contains one dram and two denarii of silver: BORN, Trav. in Transyl., p. 95. 1883 'He has no fortune, I suppose?' hazarded Ida. 'Nota denarius,' said Horry: M. E. BRADDON, Golden Calf, Vol. 1 ch. vi p. 128.

denier, sb.: Fr.: a denarius; a small French coin in value about the tenth of an English penny or less. Also, a pennyweight. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as dener, deneer(e).

weight. Anglicised in 16, 17 CC. as dener, deneer(e).

1594 My dukedom to a beggarly denier: Shaks, Rich. III., i. 2, 222
1596 I'll not pay a denier: — I Hen. IV., iii. 3, 01.
1601 the weight of twentie deniers or French crownes: Holland, Tr. Pim. N. H., Bk. 2, ch. 65, Vol. 1, p. 31.
— sold for a hundred deniers (3 lib. 2 shil. 6 d Sterl.): ib., Bk. 9, ch. 30, p. 260.

1612 hee would not pay one denier: T. Shellow, Ir. Don Quixote, Pt. III. ch. iii. p. 139.

bef. 1616 Have you no Mony left?. Not a Denier: Beau & Fl., Custom, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 333 (1711).

1626 Deneere, A penny: Cockeran, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

1630 There were some Sicles, some Merusades, | An As, a Drachma, a Sesterties, | Quadrens, Sextanes, Minaes (It appeares) | Didirachmaes, and Sportules and Denieres; John Taylon, Wks., sig G 3 vol. 2.

1650 Williams, Pt. II. 187, p. 200 (1693).

1741 the Chaouri comes to five Sous six Deniers ; J Ozell, Tr. Tourneforts Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 130.

1759 We bought about five dozen, which did not stand us in three deniers a piece: Tr Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 613 (1814).

dēnigrātor, sò.: quasi-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. dēnigrāre, = 'to blacken thoroughly': one who or that which blackens thoroughly.

1646 Iron and Vitriol are the powerful Denigrators: SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Bk. VI. ch. xii. p. 274 (1686).

dénigrement, sb.: Fr.: blackening, disparagement. 1883 A criticism approaching to dénigrement: Sat. Rev., Vol 55, p. 486.

*Denkmal, pl. -mäler, sb.: Ger.: monument, memorial. *1877 a forthcoming centenary or inauguration of a 'Denkmal': Echo, July 31, p. r. [St.]

denominator $(- \angle - \angle -)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. dēnomināre, = 'to give a name to'.

one who names.

1646 Both the seas of one name should have one common denominator: Sir Th. Brown, $Pseud.\ Ep.$ [J.]

Math. that expression of quantity in a fraction which indicates the value of the part or parts of unity which constitute the fraction. In vulgar arithmetical, and algebraical fractions the denominator is placed below a line above which stands the numerator (q. v.).

1579 Hove the Denominator is founde to the Remayes Cubicall: DIGGES, Strattot., p. 19. 1598 Multiply the whole number by the denominator of the fraction, and adding thereunto the numerator of the said fraction, the proportion is found: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. III. p. 50. 1843 a fraction, having for its numerator the number of cases favourable to the event, and for its denominator the number of all the cases which are possible: J. S. MILL, System of Logic Volume 184, 1925. of Logic, Vol 11. p. 58 (1856).

*dénouement, dénoûment, sô.: Fr.: the unravelment of a plot or intrigue, a catastrophe, an explication.

a plot or intrigue, a catastrophe, an explication.

1788 [See cordon 3]. 1761 I went on and on, in hopes of finding some wonderful denouement that would set it all right: GRAY, Letters, No. cxii. Vol. II. D. 59 (1819). 1771 such a farce! such a denouement! such a catastrophe! SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl. p. 10/12 (1882). 1779 I was filled with concern for the denouement. In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selvum & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 127 (1882). 1782 a politician would not look on the denouement with the same indifference: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 168 (1858). 1812 the whole affair is merely the denouement of a profligate concert between her and her husband: Edin. Rev., Vol. 20, p. 105. 1818 turned round.. to reproach Lady Clancare for not assisting at a denouement she had rendered so difficult to effect: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 68 (1819). 1820 I have a world of things to say; but as they are not come to a denouement don't care to begin their history: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 718 (1875). 1823 Not long after the denouement of the tragedy of Louis XVI....the Doctor came to breaktast with me alone: J. Adams, Wies., Vol. x. p. 408 (1850). 1861 maghty Clytemnestras, with flirtations on hand and tragical denouements looming in the future: Wheat & Tares, ch. ii. p. 12. *1875 the denouement is classically satisfactory: Echo, Sept. 14. [St.]

dent-de-chien, sb.: Fr.: couch-grass.

1601 the grasse called *coich* or *Dent-de-chien*, having a root full of joints and a stalke likewise, in manner of a reed: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 401. — the Quoiche grass or Dent-de-chien: *ib.*, Bk. 19, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 19.

dent-de-lion, sb.: Fr.: dandelion, or Taraxacum Dens Leonis, Nat. Order Compositae.

1550 This herbe is called Dentdelion · A. ASKHAM, Little Herball, sig. Ciii vo.

dentello, pl. dentelli, sb.: It., 'little tooth': Archit.: a small oblong projection placed at intervals on a flat moulding of a cornice, between the frieze and the corona; rarely found in the Doric order.

1598 The projecture of corona and the dentelli, is as much as the freize with his cymatium: R HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1. p. 94 1651. In the Cornice both Dentelli and Modiglioni: Reliq. Wotion., p. 212 (1654). 1664 for excepting onely the Dentelli which he may have with reason omitted, all the rest of the Entablature is upon the matter the same: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. 1. p. 24. 1712 In a Cornice.. the Modillions or Dentelli: Speciator, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley)

denticulus, pl. denticuli, sb.: Lat.: a dentello (q, v).

1563 the muller or Coronicis of the antiques that standeth on the right side whereth they have added Echnus and Denticuli, with Apophigs or rule: J Shute, Archit, fol. viii 2. 1598 vnder which in steede of cymatium the denticuli are placed. R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1 p. 91.

dentifrice $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dentifrice: a preparation for cleansing the teeth.

1558 Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth of great perfection, for to make them cleane: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 53 %. 1601 while they may be made, with certaine mixtures and medicines called Dentifrices: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 16, Vol. 1. p. 164. 1603 B. Jonson, Sej., ii. 1, Wks., p. 374 (1616). 1675 To prevent a Stinking-breath. you may if you please try Mr. Turners Dentifrices, which are every-where much cryed up: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 170

denunciator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. dēnunciātor, = 'a police-officer', noun of agent to Lat. dēnuntiāre, = 'to announce', 'to denounce'.

one who lays information (against another).

1474 his accusers of denonciatours: Canton, Chesse, fol. 31 %. 1726 The denunciator does not make himself a party in judgment as the accuser does: Auliffe, Parerg. [J.]

2. one who threatens, a denouncer.

Deo grātias, phr.: Lat.: thanks to God.

1573-80 A Plaudite and Deo Gratias for so happy an evente, | And then to borrowe a napp, I shalbe contente: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 129 (1884).

*Deo volente, phr.: Lat.: God being willing; generally abbreviated to D. V.

1856 Deo volente, I will be more lucky tomorrow: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xxvii. p. 356.

deodar(a), so.: Cedrus Deodara, a tall conifer similar to the cedar of Lebanon, native in the Himalayas.

1868 they stood under the shadow of the deodara: CAPT. MAYNE REID, Child Wife, Vol. III. ch. IV. p. 35. 1883 Opposite is...a window carved in deodar-wood: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 274/1.

*dépit, sb.: Fr.: spite, vexation.

1845 he showed not a little mortification and depit at the inconsistency and ingratitude of the Citizen-Monarchy: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., i. p. 19 (1857).

déplacé, part.: Fr.: misplaced, ill-timed, unbecoming, out of place.

1747 whom nature always designed for a hero of romance, and who is déplacé in ordinary life: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 91 (1857). 1748 the magnificence and profusion of it, were surely déplacés (improper) at this time: Lord Chesterfeld, Lett., Bk. 11. No. xxvni. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 328 (1777)

depopulator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. depopulator, noun of agent to depopulari, = 'to lay waste', 'ravish', 'plunder': one who lays waste, one who clears of inhabitants, one who depopulates.

1607 they were wild and depopulators of other their associats: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, sig. A 5 %. 1680 [See deportator].

deportator, sb.: quasi-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. deportare, = 'to carry off', 'to convey away': one who carries away, one who sends into banishment.

1630 Oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, deportators, depravators: T. ADAMS, Wks.; Vol. 11. p. 481 (1862). [C. E. D.]

*déporté, part., used as sb.: Fr.: one transported.

1865 I am one of the disports for Cayenne: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 226. 1888 On inquiring of my guide as to the record and sentence of the unfortunate déporté, I was informed that, despite his appearance, he had passed the medical inspection always made on embarkation: Daily News, Sept. 3, p. 3/1.

depositor $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Late Lat. depositor, noun of agent to Lat. deponere, = 'to deposit'.

1. one who deposits, esp. one who entrusts money to a bank.

2. one who makes a deposition, or gives evidence in writing.

1633 that all men may hear from the mouth of the Depositors and Witnesses what is said. Sir Th. Smith, Commonw. of Engl., Bk. 11. ch. xxv p. 196.

dépositum, sb.: Lat., 'anything deposited or entrusted for safe keeping'.

1. a pledge, a treasure given in trust; in Catholic theology, the sacred trust of faith.

The Sacred trust of Iaith.

1582 O Timothee, keepe the depositum [Wychffite Bible, depoost], avoiding the profane novelties of voices. N. T. (Rhem.), : Tim., vi. 20 1601 not doubting but to find. this depositum of my love to you &c. in heaven another day: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Jesusted Gent., p. 120. 1626 Depositum, A pledge: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (and Ed.). 1639 and my body, as a good depositum; is laid up in the dust: Sibbes, Whs., Vol. v. p. 354 (1863). 1652 Lay up thine heart in the hand of a Saviour. Leave it there as a sacred depositum: N. Culvernell, Light of Nat, Treat., p. 51. 1656 The Gospel is Christ's depositum with us committed to our keeping: J. Trapp, Com. New Test., p. 651/2 (1868). 1659 the evangelical doctrine is a sacred depositum, which Christ hath left with bishops and pastors of the church: N. Hardy, on 1st Ef. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 349/1 (1865). 1684 God separated them [the Jews] from all the world to honour them with the depositum of his oracles: S Charnock, Whs., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. II. p. 441 (1864).

2. a treasure, a valuable store, a carefully preserved possession.

1644 Towards the lower end of the church.. is the depositum and statue of the Countess Maulda: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 129 (1872). 1675 Cadmus's Daughters, whom Pallas could not charm from prying into her Deposition: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 1 ch vii. § 5, p. 62. 1710 This Medicine I fish'd out of a very worthy Gentleman, in whose Family it had been kept as a sacred Depositum: Fuller, Pharmacop., p 298 1789 They Jannual historical sketches] would be a very authentic depositum of facts for future historians: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1, p. 473 note (1796).

*dépôt, sb.: Fr.

1. a place for deposit or storage, a warehouse, a magazine, a place for collecting goods or merchandize, a goods station, a railway station (U. S.), the head-quarters of a regiment.

a railway station (U. S.), the head-quarters of a regiment.

1795 the accommodation of a depot at New Orleans which I proposed, shall be agreed on: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. 1. p. 543 (1832) 1797 a safe depôt for the goods of the merchants: Wellington, Swept. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 27 (1858). 1802 Lake Winipec...seems calculated. to become the grand depot of this traffic: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 142 1809 Every conscript absenting himself for twenty four hours from his dépot, is punished as a desenter. 16., Vol. 13, p. 437. 1810 the selection of this river for the depôt of commerce: 16., Vol. 16, p. 95. 1836 the imperial depôt of silkworms: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1 ch. viii. p. 311. 1845 This temple is carefully locked up...the Pasha having excavated it for a corn dépot: Warburton, Cresc. and Cross, Vol. 1. p. 251 (7th Ed.) 1851 the wild Indian finding the way from his pathless forest to the steamboat depot to exchange his collections: Herndon, Amason, Pt. 1. p. 186 (1854). "1878 orders were sent to the 18th Brigade depot to send down the infantry: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 7/3. (St.) 1885 He was left in charge of an exposed depôt of stores on the Garonne: Athenæum, Sept. 5, p. 304/1.

2. a depositing, a settling down.

1835—6 but afterwards depots of matter take place in the disorganized tissue: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. 1. p. 515/2.

depravator, sô.: quasi-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. depravare, = 'to corrupt', 'deprave': one who perverts, a corrupter.

1630 [See deportator].

deprecator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. deprecator,='one who averts by praying', noun of agent to deprecari,='to pray against'.

- I. an intercessor.
- 2. one who deprecates, or strongly condemns or opposes.

depreciator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. depretiator, depreciator, noun of agent to depretiare, = 'to undervalue', 'to make light of': one who depreciates, one who makes light of, undervalues, underrates, disparages.

*depredator (∠ = ∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. dēprēdātor, dēprædātor, noun of agent to dēprædāri,='to plunder', 'pillage': a plunderer.

1627 The Cause is, for that they be both great Depredatours of the Earth, and one of them starueth the other: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. v. § 492. 1799 Hengist defeated the depredators, with a slaughter which at last ended their incursions: S. Tunner, Hist. Anglo-Sax., Vol. 1. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 153 (Paris, 1840) 1800 to check the hopes of adventurers and depredators: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 457 (1858) 1828 led out the men of Perth to battles and skirmishes with the restless Highland depredators: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. vii. p. 91 (1886).

*depressor (= \(\perceq \), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. depressor, noun of agent to Lat. deprimere, = 'to press down', 'to depress',

'to disparage', Late Lat., 'to oppress': one who or that which presses down; an oppressor.

1621 Depressors and detractors: Mountagu, Agst. Selden, 112.

député, sb.: Fr.: a deputy, a member of the lower house of representatives in France.

1845 it would be as hopeless to make a Spaniard understand real French cookery as to endeavour to explain to a député the meaning of our constitution: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 66.

derah: Arab. See dirah.

dérangé, part.: Fr.: disordered, embarrassed.

1754 his affairs are very much derangee: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 218 (1817).

dérangement, sb.: Fr.: disorder, embarrassment.

1766 It is a total dislocation and dérangement; consequently, a total inefficiency: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 175, p. 506 (1774)

derba(r): Anglo-Ind. See durbar.

*dernier ressort, phr.: Fr.: last resort (properly, in reference to legal jurisdiction), a final court from which there is no appeal, hence, a last resource.

no appeal, hence, a last resource.

bef 1670 And therefore, my H. Lordships, here I have fixt my Areopagus, and dernier Resort, being not like to make any further Appeal. J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 159, p. 169 (1693) 1731 from thence to the Supreme Court in Holland, which is the Dernier Resort: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 1. p. 339. 1764 The process being carried on from a Kirk session to a presbytery, and thence to a synod, and from thence to the general assembly, which is the dernier ressort in such cases: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl. Vol. 1. p. 185 (1818) 1759 this assembly became the dernier resort in all causes: E. W. Montagu, Anc. Rep., p. 80. 1764 causes are evoked from Oneglia, and some other places, to their tribunal, which is the dernier resort, from whence there is no appeal. Snollett, France & Italy, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 387 (1817). 1777 chance being the great mistress of human affairs in the dernier resort: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 408 (1857). 1811 yet that, as a dernier resort, general reading would be a good plan: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. I. p. 173 (2nd Ed.). 1818 there Miss Crawley sought the dernier recort of bold, pushing, presumptuous intrusion: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 64 (1819). 1821 A measure of this...character ought not to be adopted, except as a dernier resort: Edin. Rev., Vol. 35, p. 484. 1835 And, finally, the Moniteur, the dernier resort: in all such case, states the appointment of a new Committee of Defense Generale, on du Salut Public: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., vi. p. 369 (1857). 1845 some dry salted cod—bacalao—should be laid in as a dernier ressort: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 62 Pt. I. p. 62

deroga: Anglo-Ind. See daroga.

dērogātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to dērogāre,='to take away from', 'to detract': a detractor.

1652 [See arrogator].

*dervish (#=), sb: Eng. fr. Pers. darvīsh: a Mohammedan monk. Members of some orders are religious fanatics.

fanatics.

1611 There is a College of Turkish monkes that are called *Darvises*: T. Coryat, *Journall,* in *Crudities,* Vol. III. sig. t 8 ro (1776).

1615 they have an order of Monkes, who are called *Dervises,* whom I have often seene to dance in their Mosques on Tuesdaies and Fridayes: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 55 (1652).

1625 a *Dervis or Saint, living on a hill: Purchas, *Pilgruns,* Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 563.

Amongst the *Turkes* there are no Religious houses, nor Monasteries: onely the *Teckehs* of the *Meuleuees,* (which are an order of *Dervieeskes,* that turne round with Muskle in their Divine Service:): ib., Vol. 11. Bk. iv. p. 1631 [See Baltram]. bef. 1670 *Mahumetan Dervises: J. Hacket,* Abb. *Williams,* Pt. II. 184, p. 197 (1693).

15 Hacket, *Abb. Williams,* Pt. II. 184, p. 197 (1693).

16 Je., Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1 Bk. ip. 5.

17 P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1 Bk. ip. 5.

17 L. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1 Bk. ip. 5.

17 L. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1 Bk. ip. 5.

17 L. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1 Bk. ip. 5.

17 L. Saw several dervises at their prayers here: Lady M. W. Montagu, *Letters,* p. 198 (1827).

17 Letter Lady M. W. Montagu, *Letters,* p. 198 (1827).

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17 Letter Lady M. W. Montagu, *Letters,* p. 198

derwan: Anglo-Ind. See durwaun.

des, part of phr.: Fr.: the form which the prep. de (q. v.) combined with the pl. article (les, uncombined) takes: of the, from the, some.

1762 He will take care it shall not be in a circle des beaux esprits ['of brilliant wits']: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 213 (1882). 1766 the pattern-cup I sent by you is des plus communs ['of the commonest']: ib., Vol. 11. p. 79.

*désagrément, pl. désagrémens, sb.: Fr.: unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

1826 To be sure, my Lord; explicitness and decision will soon arrange any désagrémens: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. Iv. ch. iii. p. 148 (1881). 1832 the social despotism of this strange house, which presents an odd mixture of luxury and constraint. with an alloy of small désagréments: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 332 (1875). 1841 it has many désagrémens for so large an establishment: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 73.

descensus Averni: Lat. See facilis d. A.

desemvery. See decemvir.

*desenvoltura, sb.: Sp.: sprightliness, effrontery.

1607—12 Certen deliveryes of a Mans self, which have noe name; The Spanish word Desemboltura sheweth them best, when there be noe stondes, nor restuuenesse in a Mans nature: Bacon, Ess, xxxii. p. 374 (1871).

desert: Eng. fr. Fr. See dessert.

*déshabillé, sb.: Fr.: undress, careless costume; a garment worn in undress. Anglicised as déshabille (which is apparently supposed to be Fr.), dishabille, dishabilly. In Cotgrave deshabillé is a participle,—"Disarrayed, vnclothed", as in some of the earlier quotations.

as in some of the earlier quotations.

1680 In Aubrey's Lrues (1813). [T L. K. Oliphant] 1691 Three Ladies Drest Dishabillee: Islungton: Wells, p. 4. 1694 he is Deshabille, that is in a careless Dress: N. H., Ladies Diet., p. 14/1. 1699 'the Female Sex...who seem in his time to have been mighty fond of being Painted in dishabille: M. Lister, Yourn to Paris, p. 40. 1709 favour'd by his Disabilly all tempting: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 17, p. 38 (and Ed.). — The Lady was in a genteel Dishabile, even to the very Night-cloaths, that she intended to lie in: iô., p. 82 1711 When the Day grows too busie for these Gentlemen to enjoy any longer the Pleasures of the Deshabile, with any Degree of Confidence: Spectator, No. 49, Apr. 26, p. 81/2 (Morley). bef. 1744 Not, Sir, my only, I have better still. | And this you see is but my dishabille: Pors, Wês., Vol. IV. p. 275 (1757) 1754 five damsels...in a very gay dishabille: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxiii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 105 (1871). 1762 wrapped in a loose dishabille:—Launc Greaves, ch. vii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 67. 1772 But do you | Go off so much in deshabille? R. Warner, Tr. Plautus, Vol IV p. 76. 1773 But do you | Go off so much in deshabille? R. Warner, Tr. Plautus, Vol IV p. 76. 1773 But do you | Go off so much in deshabille? R. Warner, Tr. Plautus, Vol IV p. 76. 1773 But do you | Go off so much in deshabille? R. Warner, Tr. Plautus, Vol IV p. 76. 1772 But do you | Go off so much in deshabille? R. Warner, Tr. Plautus, Vol IV p. 76. 1773 who should enter but Lady Maitland, in an agreeable dishabille: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. II, p. 211. 1800 It being late in the evening, I waited on him in deshabille: Aner. State Papers, Vol. II, p. 350 (1832). 1811 to make her appearance in her unstudied deshabille: L. M. HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. I. p. 80 (2nd Ed.). 1826 The women are only seen in the day sitting at their windows, in complete dishabille. CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 66. 1844 Lord Monmouth was not in dishabille: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Comingsby, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 1

*dēsīderātum, pl. dēsīderāta, sb.: Late Lat. (properly neut. of Lat. part. dēsīderātus,='wished-for', 'longed-for'): an object of desire, something wanted, something longed for, a requisite; a missing passage or a lacuna (in anything written or printed).

written or printed).

1652 [See deleatur]. 1664—5 these desiderata to our consummate felicity: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 152 (1872). 1709 expunging certain passages, where the chasms now appear under the name of desiderate. Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Apol., Wks., p. 47/2 (1869). 1710 If a man of a right Genius. were to make true Experiments...he'd supply Physick with one of its main Desiderata: Fuller, Pharmacof., p. 4 1736 the one motion, that great desiderata: Fuller, Pharmacof., p. 4 1736 the one motion, that great desideratum in our discipline: LORD Chesterfield, in Fog's Yournal, No. 376, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 5 (1777). 1762 the great desiderata of my uncle Toby's apparatus: Sterner, Trist. Shand., vi. Wks., p. 272 (1839).— the grand desideratum of keeping up something like an incessant firing upon the enemy during the heat of the attack: 10, p. 275. 1763 infuse this composition into the brains of an ugly...mortal, and you have the desideratum: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. I. p. 143 (1850). 1790 These appear to be the capital desiderata: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. I. p. 25 (1834). 1808 he had expressed intelligibly the imagined desiderata which the church of Rome alone pretends to supply: Scott, Wks. of Dryden, Vol. I. p. 315. 1819 These desiderata came in due time, but with them also unfortunately came the infatuation of my Turkish amour: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. I ch. xi. p. 204 (1820). 1841 his services will be always considered a desideratum to be secured if possible: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 128. 1874 More light is the chief desideratum in the world of thought: H. Lonsbale, Yohn Dalton, i. v. 1876 Echa, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

desiderium, sb.: Lat.: longing, yearning, regret (for anything absent or lost).

1715 and, when I leave a country without a probability of returning, I think as seldom as I can of what I loved or esteemed in it, to avoid the desiderium which of all things makes life most uneasy: SWIFT, in Pope's WEs., Vol. VII. p. 10 (1871). 1883 Many Liberals regard the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with a desiderium which has not been exhibited towards that of any English political leader within the memory of living man: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 485.

designator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. dēsignātor,='a marshal', 'a master of the ceremonies', noun of agent to designare, = 'to point out': one who designates, one who points out.

desipere in loco, phr.: Lat. From Hor., Od., 4, 12, 28, (dulce est) desipere in loco, '(it is pleasant) to indulge in trifling at the proper time'.

1710 all alive as you are, yet you may not sometimes disdain desipere in loco: POPE, Letters, p. 58 (1737) 1851 Gaiety en tems et lieu is very well—desipere in loco—but all this singing and parodying...seems to us to have been very silly: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., III. p. 155 (1857) 1854 you haughty Southerners little know how a jolly South gentleman can desipere in loco, and how he chirrups over his honest cups: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 157 (1879).

desist $(= \bot)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. desister: leave off, cease, forbear. With prep. from, and absol., formerly also with inf.

1546 thei easile drew to agreement. that the Danes showlde cleane desiste from warre: Tr. Polydore Verzil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p 208 (1846). bef. 1547 from the wich no injuste vexacions can cause me to desiste J. Barlo, in Ellis' Orng Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 11. No cccxii. p. 146. 1579 many desisted to trouble him any more: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 459 (1612). 1597 or at all desist | To build at all: SHAKS., II Hen. IV., i. 3, 47. 1606 Desist, and drink: — Ant. and Cleop., ii. 7, 86. 1617 the Protestant princes perswade him to desist: G. L. Carew, Lett., p. 89 (Camd. Soc., 1860). 1645 We now determined to desist from visiting any more curiosities: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. 1. p. 188 (1872). p. 188 (1872).

désobligeante, sb.: Fr.: properly fem. of adj. désobligeant, ='disobliging': a close carriage with seats for two only.

1768 an old desobligeant, in the furthest corner of the court. Sterne, Sentiment. Fourn., Wks, p. 398 (1839). 1770 Got into my désobligeant to go home: J. Adams, Diarry, Wks, Vol. II. p. 246 (1850).

désœuvré, adj.: Fr.: unemployed, idle.

1750 if .. some charitable people, seeing my embarrassment, and being desauveré themselves, came and spoke to me, I considered them as angels sent to confort me: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol 1. No 181, p. 548 (1774). 1820 the rich désauvers of our country are accused of not knowing how to get through the day so cleverly as those of another: Edun. Rev., Vol. 33, p. 419.

désœuvrement, sô.: Fr.: lack of occupation.

1828 The Baronne looked for a friend or for very little more than one, for désœuvrement, for amusement, not excitement: Engl. in France, Vol. II p. 41.

desolator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. desolator, noun of agent to Lat. desolare, = 'to abandon', 'to leave desolate': one who makes desolate.

1814 The Desolator desolate! | The Victor overthrown! Byron, Wks., Vol. x. p. 7 (x832).

*desperado, sb.: Old Sp.: a desperate fellow, a ruffian ready for anything.

ready for anything.

1654—6 those Turkish desperadoes, the Spahyes: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 474/1 (1867).

1674 one of the Desperadoes of the Town: Compl. Gamester, p. 10.

1689 he hath Desperadoes near at hand, | That will (for Gold) obey his curs'd command: T. Plunket, Char. Gd. Commander, p. 14/1. bef. 1738 the Malecontents and Desperadoes of the Republican Gang: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 2, p. 40 (1740).

1748 I resolved to take my leave of these desperadoes without much ceremony: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 265 (1872).

1792 this must be some desperado, who is come to rob me in broad day: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV. p. 132.

1814 I could pity the Pr.—, I mean the Chevalier himself, for having so many desperadoes about him: Scott, Waverley, ch. IV. p. 374 (183-)

1826 The Services in war time are fit only for desperadoes (and that truly I am): Lord Braconsfield, Viz. Grey, Bk. 1. ch. viii. p. 18 (1881).

1837 François...with his boat-load of six-and-twenty desperadoes, ran boldly into the midst of the pearl fleet: Harper's Mag., Aug., p. 360/1.

desposorios. Sh. bl.: Sn.: espousal. mutual promise of

desposorios, sb. pl.: Sp.: espousal, mutual promise of

1624 the king of Spayne would not condescend to the proroguing of the desposories: Earl of Bristol, Defence, Camden Misc., Vol. vi. p. 52 (1871). 1654 So the dispensation being compleatly com a little after from Rome, the Desposorio's, or the day for a contract betwixt the Infanta and the Prince was nominated: Howell, Parthenop., Pt. 11. p. 28. bef. 1670 A Disposorios, or Contract must go before the Marriage: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 157, p. 160 (1693). — The Infanta's Preparation for the Disposoria was great: ib., 171, p. 164.

despot (4 =), Eng. fr. Lat. despota, or Fr. despote; despota, Lat. fr. Gk. δεσπότης,='a lord': sb.

1. title of certain princes in the east of Europe.

1606 was slaine with a dagger by a seruant of Lascarus the Despota or Lord of Servia: T. FITZHEREER, Policy & Relig., Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 408. 1611 Despota, A Despote, the chiefe, or soueraigne Lord of a Countrey: Cotgr. 1614 The same Emperor Alexius invested this Palaeologus with the speciall Title of DESPOTE, which thence remaind in that State for the next after the Emperor: Selden, Tit. Hon., Pt. 11. p. 171. 1776 the despots or lords of the Morea: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 238.

- 2. an absolute ruler of a Greek state in ancient times. Dynasties of despots came between the oligarchical and democratic systems of government in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. Also called "tyrants" (Gk. τύραννος).
- 3. an absolute, an arbitrary ruler, a person inclined to exercise arbitrary rule over others.

1820 The despot, liberated from this last and most pressing danger, sunk deeper and deeper in iniquity: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15. 1845 your democrat in power is always a despot: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 296.

4. a title of bishops in the Greek Church.

1819 I am bearer of letters to the despots, and proestis of our different islands: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol II. ch. x. p. 203 (1820).

despota, sb.: It.: a despot.

1562 ve Dispotto of Seruia: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr), fol. 8 vo.

dessay(e), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. desāī: the chief revenue officer (hereditary) of a village or district, who often became a petty chief.

1800 He has sent 300 horse to seize the dessays of the villages which you mention...and if I can lay my hands upon the dessays they will be hanged: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. II. p. 116 (1858).

*dessert, sb.: Fr.: a course of fruit, confectionery, &c., to be partaken of with wine after a dinner. Anglicised as

1670 there were roses stuck about the fruit when the dessert was set on the table: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 51 (1872).

dessous des cartes, phr.: Fr., 'under-side (faces) of the cards': a reservation, a secret.

1756 There must be some dessous des cartes, some invisible wheels within 1766 There must be some dessous des carres, some invisible wheels, which, at this distance, I cannot guess at: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. II. No. cix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 435 (1777).

1820 Sir Walter and Arthur laughed at this dessous des cartes: Mrs. Opie, Tales, Vol. IV p. 271.

1885 wondered whether there might not be just a little something behind, an explanation, you know, a dessous-des-cartes: L Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 176.

destoor: Anglo-Ind. See distoor.

destrier, sb.: Fr.: charger, war-horse.

1825 By Saint Hubert, a proper horseman, and a destrier for an earl: Scott, Betrothed, ch. xvii. p. 164. 1848 clad himself in his ring mail, and mounted his great destrier: Lord Lytton, Harold, Bk. vi. ch. vii. p. 141/2 (3rd Ed.) 1884 The beavers of the horsemen are rusty; the destriers are poor jades: Tablet, Vol. 63, No. 2300, p. 804/2.

desunt cetera, phr.: Late Lat., 'the rest is wanting': often used to indicate that the remainder of a manuscript or publication is not extant.

1669 In J. Donne's Poems, p. 188.

dēsunt multa, phr.: Lat.: many (words or lines) are wanting, much is wanting. See dēsunt cētera.

1628 [A criticke] converses much in fragments and desunt multa's: J. EARLE, Microcosm., 35, p. 56 (1868)

detail (""), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. detail, Mod. Fr. détail: a division into small portions, particulars, small portions, a small portion.

1603 To offer wrong in detail: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 306. [Skeat] 1695 But I must be forced wholly to wave and supersede the Detail of these: WOODWARD, Nat. Hist, Pt. IV. p. 238 (1723).

detector, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. detegere, ='to uncover': a revealer, a discoverer.

1605 O heavens! that this treason were not, or not I the detector! Shaks., K. Lear, iii 5, 14. 1656 came Dr. Joyliffe...first detector of the lymphatic veins: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 335 (1872).

*détenu, fem. détenue, sb.: Fr.: prisoner.

1816 Many went to see it, English détenus as well as Frenchmen: Ediu. Rev., Vol. 27, p. 482. 1835 Twenty eight of the political détenus have escaped from St. Pélagie: In H. Greville's Diary, p. 63. 1865 She was not altogether sorry to be able to retain as a détenu an English aristocrat, with a face like the Vandyke pictures: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 64.

Mr. J. G. Alger has finished a volume on 'Englishmen in the French Revolution'... The volume goes down to the release of the détenus at Verdun: Athenæum, luly vs. p. 65/2. July 13, p. 65/3,

determinator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. determinare, = 'to limit', 'prescribe', 'determine': one who prescribes, one who determines.

1646 additional impositions from voluntary determinators: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vII. ch. iv. p. 284 (1686).

detestable (= '= = =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. detestable (Cotgr.): utterly hateful, utterly odious.

utterly hateful, utterly odious.

1502 Also here ben defended [forbidden] horrible othes & detestable: A. C., Ordinarye of Christen Men, Pt. II. ch. vi. sig. k iii ro. 1509 These folys in theyr dedys ar so detestable: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 129 (1874).

1528 Darlynge of the devill/gretly detestable: W. Roy & Jer. BARLOWE, Rede me, &c., p. 115 (1871)

1537 and other abusys detestable of all soulles: Suppress. of Monast., p. 157 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

1540 hene well how detestable vnto god is enuy & crueltie: Elvot, Im. Governance, fol. 58 vo. bef. 1547 detestabill opinyons of Martyn Leuther: J. Clerk, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. xxix. p. 258 (1846).

1579 shamefull and detestable of seires: North, Ir. Plutarch, p. 1039 (1612).

1590 The Rocke of vile Reproch, | A daungerous and detestable bee: Spens., F. Q., II. xii. 8.

1620 the detestable and infamous gain which some Fryars made by publishing Indulgences: Brent, Tr. Souve's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. I. p. 55 (1676).

1648 the most detestable and sordid oppression that ever befel a nation: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 14 (1872). Vol. III. p. 14 (1872).

*detonator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. dētonāre, = 'to thunder': anything of which the whole mass explodes instantaneously; a percussion cap.

*détour, sb.: Fr.: a winding, a by-way, a circuitous route, a long way round.

a long way found.

1780 [they]attempted to stab in open daylight—we are above détours: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p 456 (1858) 1791 I immediately determined... to make a detour with Major Caldwell and the second battalion: Amer State Papers, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 174 (1832). 1828 he himself. by an immense detour, had come again within the fatal precincts of the colony: Edin. Rev., Vol. 47, p. 93. 1834 Selim thought fit to make a detour through the rice-fields: Baboo, Vol. 1 ch. xiv p. 243. 1837 I do not think, however, we gained anything in the distance, the détour to cross the bridge more than equalling the ground we missed: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 10, p. 148. 1841 Nismes.. amply repays the long détour we have made to visit it. Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1, p 1. 1883 most of my fellow-passengers preferring the doubtful honour of seats in the crazy vehicles which, by long détours, reached the same point: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 483.

detractor (= \(\perp = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. dētractor, noun of agent to dētrahere,='to take away from', 'to disparage', perhaps through Anglo-Fr. detractour: a disparager, a slanderer, a calumniator. In Anat. Lat. detractor is applied to muscles which draw one part away from another part, or away from a medial line.

away from a medial line.

1535 detractours: G. Jov, Apol. to W. Tindale, p. 30 (1883).

1540 Ne the accesse of flatterers or detractours, to hym that mortally hateth them, can brynge any damage: Elyot, Im. Governance, fol. 15 vo.

1548 nor presumptuous: nor detracters of other men. T. Vicary, Engl. Treas, p. 4 (1626).

1563 and defende bothe them and me the Authour from the malyce of busye Detractours: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg, Ep. Ded, sig. A iij vo.

1602 at history of the insupportable: Garrand, Art Warre, p. 34.

1600 detractour, insolent, and insupportable: Garrand, Art Warre, p. 34.

1600 detractors and hinderers of this iourney: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. III.

p. 168.

1602 as the most impious detractor on earth that euer liued: W. Warson, Quodiliotis of Relig. & State, p. 130.

1605 the calumnious reports of that impudent detractor: B. Jonson, Volt., ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616).

1623 When most I strive to praise thee, I appear | A poor detractor. Massinger, Duke Milan, i. 3, Wks., p. 512 (1839).

1642 For if every book, which may by chance excite to laugh here and there, must be termed thus, then may the dialogues of Plato, who for those his writings hath obtained the surname of divine, be esteemed as they are by that detractor in Athenaus, no better than mimes: MILTON, Apol. Smact., Wks., Vol. 1 p. 216 (1860)

1654 our Rustick Detractors R Whittock, Zootomua, p. 459.

1676 I ignore not what the envy of Detractors have express'd of him: Shadwell, Virtuose, 1 p. 8.

1677

Some base Detractor has my Honour stain'd, | And in your easie heart a Credit gain'd: Otway, Titus & Ber., ii. p. 20.

1682 can we be such base Detractors, | To vilifie our Benefactors: T. D., Butler's Ghost, Canto I. p. 63.

1710 thus may it be said of Mr. Durfey to his detractors: Popa, Lett., Wks., Vol. vii. p. 77 (1757).

1776 The author has a brand of infamy set upon him, as a public warning to all calumnators and detractors: Trial of Yoseph Powke, 14/2.

detriment (.4 = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. detriment.

1. loss, damage, wear and tear, harm.

1. 10SS, Gamage, wear and tear, narm.

1528 Forger of oure dayly damage and detriment: W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 116 (1871). 1531 the litel pleasure and gret detriment that shulde ensue of it: Elvor, Governour, Bk. I. ch. xil. Vol. I. p. 129 (1880).

1546 Kinge Henrie the viji...marched stowthe into Oxforde without enne detriment: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. I. p. 184 (1872). 1886 or els the subjectes of England...shall also suffer detriment: Leycester Corresp., p. 297 (Camd Soc., 1844). 1591 and ours (soldiers) retorned without any greate detrymente: Coningspy, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. I p. 50 (1847).

1594 Being from the feeling of her own grief brought | By deep surmise of others' detriment: Shaks., Lucrees, 1579. 1666 an extraordinary detriment to the whole republic of learning: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 188 (1872).

a charge made to tenants, and to students lodging in a college or an inn of court, for damage or dilapidation.

1548 note that sometymes the king is to take a detriment by the liuere with ye particion: STAUNFORD, Kinges Prerog., ch. v. fol. 25 vo (1567).

*dētrītus, sb.: Lat., 'a rubbing away': the material removed from rocks, &c., by water, ice, and weather; accumulation of disintegrated material; hence, metaph. rubbish.

1802 the detritus of the land is delivered by the rivers into the sea: Edin.

Rev., Vol. 1, p. 207. 1853 the limestone rises in a mural face, based by a deposit of detritus: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxxi. p. 270. 1878

The great length of time required to withdraw the tool and remove the detritus: Encyc. Brit., Vol. vi. p. 62. 1886 Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting detritus: Athenaum, Aug. 7, p. 178/2.

detur digniori, phr.: Lat.: let it be given to the more worthy (dignissimo, 'to the most worthy'). Hacket makes a sb. of the phr. in the sense of 'paragon'.

bef. 1670 There was not a Deturdigniori among the Sons of Kings in Europe, to whom he could give the Golden Aple: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1, 132, p. 130 (1693). 1704 Swift, Wks., p. 48/2 (1869). 1704 but this rule too of detur digniori, your lordship must not expect will be scrupulously observed: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. 11. No. lock. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 552 (1777). 1813 they, agreeing that Walter Scott was the fittest person upon whom to bestow the laurel, on the maxim of detur digniori, had written and offered it to him: Southey, Lett., Vol. 11. p. 356 (1856).

deubash: Anglo-Ind. See dubash.

deumo, sb. See quotations.

1665 Many deformed Pagotha's are here worshipped; having this ordinary evasion, That they adore not Idols, but the Deumo's they represent... The Samoryn used not to eat till it were first offered, and so acknowledged as food sent him from his Deumo: Sir TH. HERERT, Trav., p 338 (1677).

1665 lesser Deumo's attending on this grand Pagod: R. HEAD, Engl. Rogue, sig. Fff 8 vo.

deury: Pers. See dewry.

*deus ex māchinā, phr.: Late Lat., 'a god from a machine', in allusion to the mechanical contrivance by which on the Ancient Greek stage a god was made to appear in some elevated position, who resolved the complications which were beyond human powers: any person or thing called in to solve a difficulty insurmountable by ordinary means.

a chinculty insurmountable by ordinary means.

1840 This was, however, no less a personage than the Deus ex machinâ,—
the illustrious Aldrovando himself: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 75 (1865). 1843
The deus ex machinâ was ultimately called in to produce a spark on the occasion
of a fiint and steel coming together: J. S. Mill., System of Logic, Vol. 1. p. 390
(1856). 1860 and, indeed, whenever he was called in as a Deus ex machinâ,
it was not for a pleasant purpose: Once a Week, July 21, p. 97/2. 1863
Percival Tracey, Deus ex machinâ, had stepped in Lord Lytton, Caxtoniana,
Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 51. *1877 The obstacle in the shape of a prior engagement to Clementina exists, indeed, but a deus ex machinâ is not difficult to find:
Sat. Rev., Nov. 24, p. 662/1. [St.]

*Deus misereātur, phr.: Lat., 'God be merciful': name of Psalm 67, used as an alternative canticle after the second lesson of the evening service of the Church of England, being the first two words of the Latin version.

deutroa. See datura.

*deutzia, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Deutz, a Dutch naturalist: Bot.: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order Philadelphaceae, native of E. Indies, some species of which are cultivated in Britain as ornamental plants.

deux yeux: Fr. See doux yeux.

dēva, sb.: Skt.: god, deity; malefic deity, power of evil.

1819 a palace, a mosque, and a bath, whose architecture, achieved as if by magic, seemed worthy of the Devas: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. x. p. 251 (1820) 1834 By the Deva, who is enshrined in this temple! Baboo, Vol. II ch. viii. p. 757.

*Dēvanāgarī: Skt., 'the divine city writing': name of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written.

'1876 His alphabet was founded on the Devanagari, which he accommodated to the needs of the Tibetan tongue: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

devant, sb. and adv.: Fr.

I. sô.: a kirtle, an apron.

1600 perfume my deuant: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 247 (1616).

adv.: before, forward, in front.

1609 his beard, which was shagged and rough, with a sharpe peake devant: Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk. xxv. ch. vi. p 270.

devastator (ユニノニ), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. dēvastātor, noun of agent to Lat. dēvastāre, = 'to lay waste': one who lays waste, a plunderer.

1830 but all is to no purpose with these devastators, whose chiefs seem to direct them with the precision of regular troops, constantly stimulating them to the pas de charge, and from their unremitted progress, appear as if they were continually repeating en evant! E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 136 (and Ed.)

dēvastāvit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. dēvastāre, = to lay waste': Leg.: name of a writ which lies against an executor or administrator who has wasted or impaired the estate of the deceased.

*devoir, pl. devoirs, sb.: Fr.: respects; fr. the phr. rendre devoirs, = 'to pay (one's) respects'. The word devoir was early Anglicised, esp. in the phrases to do one's devoir, = 'to do one's duty', 'to do service', 'to do one's best', and to put one's self in devoir (whence comes Eng. endeavor), = Fr. se mettre en devoir, = 'to endeavor', 'to make efforts'. See Chaucer (abt. 1386), C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 2600, "Do now your devoir"; Paston Letters (1470), Vol. II. No. 653, p. 409 (1874), "put you in uttremost devoir with thaim to resiste the malice of our said ennemyes and traitours".

bef. 1670 he receives the Devoirs of his Subjects comfortably and smilingly: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 152, p. 144 (1693). 1675 when you come near the person you would salute, make your Complement and render your Devoir modestly: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 49. 1676 having already this morning paid my devoir to you: SHADWELL, Virtuoso, I. p. 7. 1742 planted himself as making a guard till the coach went by, and then made his devoir: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 253 (1826). 1748. charged him to pay his devoirs regularly to Mr Cringer: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand, ch. xv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 86 (1817). 1813 Her marquis was paying his devoirs to

his intended bride: M. EDGEWORTH, Patronage, Vol. 1 ch. vili. p. 133 (1833).

1825 lay before her his uncle's devores, in the high-flown language of the day:

SCOTT, Betrothed, ch. ri. p. 104.

1839 Oh, pray dispense | With my devoirs thus time. Balley, Pestus, p. 222 (1866).

devoncan, devon-kawn. See divan.

dévot, fem. dévote, adj. and sh.: Fr.: devoted to religion, pious; a devout person, a devotee. Hence, Eng. devotee, which appears as Devotée (fem.) in Spectator, No. 354, 1712, obviously intended to be Fr., but the Eng. form occurs earlier (bef. 1670 J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 212, p. 230, Ed. 1693). In Evelyn's Diary, 1645, Vol. L p. 189, devotée (fem.) appears, according to Ed. 1872.

1765 She has a little of the devote: but that, Sir, is a terce to a nine in your favour: STERNE, Trist. Shaud., vil. Wks., p. 296 (1839). 1779 numbers of devots upon their knees: J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. III. p 212 (1851). 1810 she had several times attempted to become devote: JEFFREV, Essays, Vol. I 244 (1844) 1880 nominally a devote of Madame de Maintenon's type: C. W. Collins, St. Simon, p. 54

devota: It. See divota.

*devotee: Eng. fr. quasi-Fr. See dévot.

devoto, adj. and sb.: It.: devoted to religion; a devout person, a devotee; an attached lover.

1681 Ah, no! and twould more Honour prove | He your Devoto were, then Love: A. MARVELL, Misc., p. 81.

dewan, dewaun: Anglo-Ind. See divan.

dewannee, dewanny, dewauny, sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dīwānī, popularly dewānī, = 'the office of dīwan' (see divan): the right of receiving revenue; hence, civil administration of justice.

1772 in each district shall be established two Courts of Judicature; one by the name of the Mofussul Sudder Audaulet, or Provincial Court of Dewannee: Order of Council of H. E. I C., in Claim of Roy Rada Charm, 13/2. 1788 the acquisition of the Duanne opened a wide field for all projects of this nature: Report, in Burke's Life & Wks., vi. 447. [Yule] 1883 the Emperor Shah Alum II. conferred the office of Dewass upon the East India Company: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 424

dewry, sb.: Pers. dēvri: temple, house or shrine of a god.

1625 A little short of this place, is a faire Deury inclosed with a stone wall:

PURCHAS, Psigrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 430.

1665 at Nigracus...the Dewry is seel'd & paved with Gold, yearly visited by many 1000 Bannyans: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 50 (1677).

dewtry. See datura.

dexter, adj.: Lat.

I. pertaining to the right hand, on the right hand side. N.B. in Herald, the right side of the shield answers to the right side of the person who may be supposed to hold it, and consequently to the left side of the person who looks at the face of the shield.

1606 my mother's blood | Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister | Bounds in my father's: Shake., Troil., iv 5, 28. 1622 their fathers whole coate, or part of the same in bend dexter: PEACHAM. Comp. Comp., ch. i. p. 9. 1756 supporters. An old knave of clubs on the dexter; a young knave on the sinister side: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 10 (1857).

2. (of omens) seen or heard on the right hand side, favorable, auspicious, beneficent.

1646 sinister and dexter respects: Sir Th. Brown, Pesud. Ep., Bk. IV. ch. V. p. 159 (1686). bef. 1783 all Manner of Arts, dexter and simister: R. NORTH, Examen, III. vii. 53, p. 542 (1740). bef. 1744 As thus he spoke, behold, in open view, On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew: POPE, Tr. Homer's II., KIII. 1039. [C. E. D.]

dexterity ($= \angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dexterité (Cotgr.): ability to use the right hand better than the left; manual, bodily, or mental skill or quickness.

bodily, or mental skill or quickness.

1527 it shalle very expedyente that she by her greate wisdom and dexteryte do cause the kyng her sonne to write to such cardynelles as be at lyberte: Chronicle of Calais, p. 114 (Camd. Soc., 1846).

1536 We advertised of your pleasure shall be glade, with all diligence and destreitie...to accomplishe that your mynde: Suppress, of Monasti, p. 102 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

1548 knowing your wisdomes and upright destreities: In Ellis Orig. Lett., and Ser., Vol. III. No. cockwil, p. 201 (1846).

1591 hee may be able to handle his Peece with due dextente: Garrare, Art Warre, p. 2.

1608 I'll be gone, and with most quick dexterity provide you a crier: Middleron, Family of Love, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 77 (1885).

1620 desterity of Government: Brent, Tr. Toswe's Hist. Conne. Trent, p. xv. (1676).

1663 the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new canal: Evelun, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 394 (1872).

*dey, so.: Eng. fr. Turk. ddi, = 'uncle', 'commander': the title of the Mohammedan sovereigns of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis.

1704 they drove us all to the King's, or Dey's, House: J. Prits, Acc. Moham, p 6. — He having got great Riches, and being a Man full of Ambition, had a great Tooth for the Dey-ship of Algier: ib., p. 150. 1793 Algiers,

Tunis and Tripoli have each of them a Turkish bashaw or dey, who governs in the name of the Grand Sigmor: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11 p. 616 (1795). 1830 the Dey of Algiers: E. Blaquirre, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p 328 (and Ed.). 1886. He concluded a treaty with the Dey: Athenaum, July 24, p. 113/1.

dhagob, dhagope: Anglo-Ind. 'See dagoba.

*dhal, dal(1), dol(1), sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dāl: a kind of Indian pulse like split pease. [Yule]

1673 the largess of Rice or Doll: FRYER, E. India, 101 (1698). [Yule] 1690 [Kitcheree] made of Dol, that is, a small round Pea, and Rice boiled together: Ovington, Voy., 310 (1696) [ib.] 1798 Rice and doll: Wellington, Suppl., Desp., Vol. 1 p. 145 (1858) 1872 their supply of flour, dhal, salt, tobacco, cloth- EDW. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii p. 48. 1884 Fields of dall, or Indian corn. C. F. Gordon Cumming, in Macmullan's Mag.

dhobee, dhobey, dhoby, dobie, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dhobi: a native washerman.

1872 the dhobey's washing-tub: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 115. dhoney, sô.: Anglo-Ind., cf. Malay. and Tamil tōni, fr. Skt. drōni, = 'a trough', 'a kind of boat': a small vessel.

1588 smal boates called Tones and Pallenges: Tr. 9. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 11. p. 191 (1885). 1860 [See dhow].

*dhooly, doolee, doolie, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. doli: a covered litter, consisting of a frame slung on a bamboo pole. Hence, dhooly-walla, dooly-bearer.

1625 he sends choice Souldiers well appointed and close couered, two and two in a Dowle. Purchas, Pilgrams, Vol. 1. Bk iv. p. 435. 1665 his Seraglio...was in two hundred Doolaes or Cajuaes, as if he were going upon a journey into Bengula: Sir Th. Herbert, True, p. 66 (1677). 1799 lascar, drivers, dooly-bearers: Wellington, Suppl. Dept., Vol. 1. p. 186 (1888) 1800 We have had much trouble in procuring dooley boys to send away the 74th regt... the remainder refuse to carry the doolies: — Disp., Vol. 1. p. 58 (1844) 1803 The bridegroom, mounted on an elephant, was followed by the bride in a covered dooly: J. T. Bluint, in Asiatic Res., vii 68. 1834 I and the child took the shelter of a doolee they had placed for me there in the after part of the boat: Baboo, Vol. 11. ch. xii. p. 248. 1882 coolies, however, awaited me with a dooly, one of those low litters slung on a bamboo: F. M. Craw-FORD, Mr. Isaacs, ch. xii. p. 261. — my dooly-bearers: w. p. 264.

*dhotee, dhoty, dotee, dutti(e), sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dhots: a loin-cloth of cotton or gauze, worn by male Hindoos.

1614 they will not looke on our red Zelas, blew Byrams, nor Duttis: In Purchas Pilgrims, Vol 1. Bk. iv. p. 407.

1622 1 pec. duttis of 10 Rs. per corg: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 50 (1883)

1625 fourteene packes of course Duttie, of six corges a packe: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 306.

1882 a common ryot, clad simply in a dhoti or wnist-cloth: F. M. Crawford.

Mr. Isaacs, ch. x. p. 203.

dhow, dow, sô.: Anglo-Ind.: a native vessel on the coasts of W. India and E. Africa, esp. an Arab slave-trader with one mast and lateen sail.

1809 A dow was hired to go to Dhalac: Quarterly Rev., Vol. II. p. 103.
1860 Amongst the vevels at anchor lie the dows of the Alabs, the Patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel: E. TENNENT, Cepton, II. 103. [Vule] 1888 In May last the Khalifa was fitting out an expedition for the Upper Nile four thousand men, who were to reach their destination in four steamers and a large number of dhows: Athenaum, Dec. 22, p. 851/3.

dhurmsal(1)a, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dharmçālā, = 'piety-house': a place at or near a village for the reception of travellers.

bef. 1805 Wellington, *Disp.* 1826 I sat myself down in the durhm sallsh, or place for travellers: Hockley, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xvii. p. 187 (1884).

*dhurra, sb.: a kind of grain, Sorghum vulgare, used in the Soudan.

1811 In none of the inns could we find any other sort of food but coarse Dura bread, made of millet with camel's milk: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch rxviii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 44. — The Arabians cultivate wheat, barley, and dura, (Holcus Linn.) The latter grain, sorgo, or great millet, seems to be a native of Arabia: ib., ch. cxii p. 191. 1871 Sir S. W. BAKER, Nile Tributaries, ch. i. p. 6. *1876 layers of doura straw: Western Morning News, Feb. 2. [St.]

dhye: Anglo-Ind. See daye.

di, prep.: It. fr. Lat. de: of, with, from, to, (before a vb.). In composition with the definite article Lat. de ill- becomes (It.) del, dell-, degl-.

di, sò. pl.: Lat.: gods, the more correct spelling of the pl. of deus, which is commonly spelt in English literature dii. See phrases with dii.

*diabete, Eng. fr. Fr. diabète; diabetes, Gk. dusting, = 'passer through': sb.: a serious wasting disease of which a distinctive symptom is an excessive discharge of urine containing sugar.

1541 diabete: R. Copland, Tr. Gwydds Quest., &c., sig. Y iii v. 1562
The often and to much making of water called Diabetes: Tunner, Bather, sig.
A ii v. 1603 Diabete: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furics, p. 279 (1668).
1712 lord Mariborough is growing ill, of his diabetes; which, if it be true, may

soon carry him off: Swift, Journ to Stella, Let. lii. Wks., p. 373/2 (1869). 1771 diabetes, diarrhœa, and night sweats: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 11/2 (1882). **1878 epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis: Lloyd's Wkly, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

diable, sb.: Fr.: devil.

1598 SHAKS, Merry Wives, iii. 1, 93.

*diablerie, sb.: Fr.: devilry, mischief, weird scene.

diablo, sb.: Sp.: devil.

? 1590 Duablo, what passions call you these? Marlowe, Edw II., Wks, 192/1 (Dyce). 1604 Who's that which rings the bell? Diablo, ho! Shaks., th., ii. 3, 160. 1607 O Diablo, Gustus comes here to vexe me: A. Brewer, p 192/1 (Dyce). 1604 Oth., ii. 3, 160. 1607 Lingua, 1 7, sig. B iv v°.

diabolus, pl. diaboli, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. διάβολος, = 'accuser', 'devil': devil.

bef. 1834 Fierce Anthropophagi, | Spectra, Diaboli: C Lamb, Hypochond. 1885 The dying person confesses his faith, defies Satan and all his works, and the baffled diaboli disappear. Athenæum, July 18, p. 85/1

diacatholicon, sb.: fr. Gk. δια-,='thorough', and catholicon (q.v.): an electuary formerly supposed to be purgative of all bad humors.

diachylon, diachylum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διάχυλον, neut. of διάχυλος, = 'very juicy': a healing plaster, now made of olive oil and hydrated oxide of lead; metaph. a soothing appli-

Cation.

1525 Or with Dyaquylum plaster/and with yo reed powder: Tr Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. I ij 19/2 — Take diaquilon plaster out of this Antithodario.ii). ounces: ib., sig. S iij vo/2. ? 1530 make this Diaquilon Playster: Antidotharius, sig. A iv vo. 1541 The seconde fourme is diaquillon common made thus: R. COPLAND, Tr. Cuydo's Quest, &bc., sig. R iii vo. 1543 of whyte Diaquilon without gummes 3. ij.: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xxxx vol. 1667 Some I coverd over, beyond the place of Incision, with Diachylon-plasster, and tied them fast with packthred: Phil. Trans., Vol. II. No. 25, p. 454. 1671 then were fain to set up with six penyworth of Diaculum and a Collection of rotten Pippins: Shadwell, Humorists, i p. 6 1779 I suppose that was the object (as it seems to be of all our measures) and that as the demand for plaisters will be infinitely increased, it may furnish pretext for a heavy gabel on diachylum: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol VII. p. 221 (1883). 1818 tooth-brushes, diachylon plaster, Peruvan bark: Byron, in Moore's Lye, Vol. IV. p. 96 (1832). 1845 He was a broken-nosed Arab, with pistols, a sabre...and his nose ornamented with diachylon: Thackeray, Cornh. to Cairo, ch. xii. Wks., Vol. XII. p. 276 (1878).

*diadema. 5b.: Grk. Suddnua: a fillet. a mark of rank or

*diadēma, sb.: Gk. διάδημα: a fillet, a mark of rank or royalty worn round the head. Anglicised as diadem, through Fr. diadème, = 'a crown', or 'royal wreath'.

1816 That deficiency in symmetry was remedied by the Greek women who wore a diadema or fillet: J. DALLAWAY, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 41.

diaeresis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διαίρεσις, = 'a dividing'.

- the separate pronunciation of two consecutive vowels.
- 1611 Diæresis is when two points ouer a vowell divide it from another vowell:
- 2. a mark, generally two superior dots, placed over the second of two consecutive vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately, as in cooperate, reelect.
 - 3. metaph. division, distribution.

bef. 1658 Nature's Diæresis, half one another: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 28 (1687).

*diagnosis, sb.: Gk. διάγνωσις,= 'recognition', 'discrimination'.

I. the discrimination of the character of a disease or internal injury by the symptoms.

1857 A young chap comes in, consumptive, he said, and I dare say he's right—he is uncommonly cute about what he calls diagnosis: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. viii. p. 119 (1877)

1871 As many wretched animals simply crawl to this spot to die, the crows, from long experience and constant practice, can form a pretty correct diagnosis upon the case of a sick camel: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. i. p. 8.

1882 his skill in diagnosis was remarkable. Disease had few secrets for him: Standard, Dec. 13, p. 5.

2. a scientific description of a special organism.

1885 From the written description of a room...a rough diagnosis of their character as observers can be made: Athenaum, Nov. 21, p. 672/3.

diago, sb. See quotation.

1617 in the Muscouites m ney, it is rated at thirtie three altines and two agoes. And sixe single or three double diagoes make one altine: F MORYSON, Diagoes. And sixe Itzn., Pt. 1. p. 290.

diahbeyah, diahbiah: Mod. Egypt. See dahabieh.

dialecticωs, adv.: Gk. διαλεκτικώς: in a logical method of discussion by question and answer, according to the method of arriving at truth invented by Zeno, and developed by Socrates and Plato.

1663 And make you keep to th' question close, | And argue Dialecticus: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. iii. p. 259.

Dialis: Lat. See flamen.

diametros, pl. diametri, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διάμετρος: a diameter. The phr. ex diametro, 'in diametro', = 'diametrically

metrically.

bef 1593 Whose city large diametri contains, | Even three days' journey's length from wall to wall: Greene, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 11/1 (1861) 1603 so he cannot but knowe, that the sunne this moneth ex diametro, irradiateth his place in the conception: C. Heydon, Def. Gudic. Astrol., p. 413. 1625 there blow other winds that are quite opposite to the former, euen in Diametro [abl.]: Purchas, Pilgrinis, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 988. 1651 For my part, in good faith ex Diametro, I ever thought they were meer emptinesses. Relig. Wotton., p. 442 (1654). bef 1733 a Faction opposite ex Diametro: R. North, Examen, p. xii. (1740) — his Fit was not of an Apoplexy but Epileptic, and then all that they did was ex Diametro wrong: ib., III. ix. 3, p. 648.

Diāna¹: Lat.: name of the moon-goddess, Gk. "Apr $\epsilon\mu\iota s$, representative of chastity and love of hunting. The goddess Diana of the Ephesians was of a very different character, and represented sensuality. Sometimes Anglicised as Dian(e).

Dian(e).

abt. 1886 To been hym self the grete hertes bane | ffor after Mars he serueth now dyane: CHAUCER, C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 1682.

1806 horned Dyane, then but one degre | In the crabbe had entred: HAWES, Past. Ples., sig. A i 70 (1554).

1878—80 a very Diane: Gas. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., D. 104 (1884). 1884 William and Dianaes chastifie, or Venus rare beautie: CL. ROSINSON, Pleas Del., D. 27 (1880). 1603 Heer, many a Inno, many a Pallas heer, Heer many a Venus, and Dianae cleer, I Catch many a gallant Lord: J. SVLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., D. 65 (1508). 1633 Out upon that same golden devil, that Diana of the Ephesians, for it destroys many souls! T. ADAMS, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 858/2 (1865). 1636 Neither is wealth to be excluded, that Diana of the world, which. makes not the man, yet it adds some mettle to the man: S. WARD, Wks., p. 119 (1862). 1641 Court the Mother, and you winne the Daughter, prevail with Nature, and the fair Dianae [moon] of the Philosophers is at your service: John French, Art Distill., Ep. Ded., sig. A 2 vo (1651). 1679 The Nymphs of chast Diana's Train: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 45. 1713 Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law, I Or some frail China jar receive a flaw: Pope, Rape of Lock, II. 105, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 182 (1757). 1785 Nymphs were Dianas then, and swains had hearts, | That felt their virtues: Cowper, Task, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 120 (1808).

Diana², sb.: It.: beat of drum or sound of trumpet at break of day.

1591 Warriy and secretly, euen at the closing of the night, vntill the bright spring of the *Diana*, and fayre day light, he must ordaine and place *Sentinels*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 26.

*diapāsōn, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διὰ πασῶν, short for ή διὰ πασῶν χορδών συμφωνία, = 'the concord over all the notes' (i.e. of the first and last notes), 'the octave'. Occasionally shortened to diapase.

1. octave, the tones which form an octave.

1. Octave, the tones which form an octave.

1477 And also for like as Diapason, | With Diapente and with Diatesseron, | With ypate ypaton, and Lecanos muse, | With other accords which in Musick be:

T. Norton, Ordinal, ch. v. in Ashmoles Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 60 (1652).

1506 the lady excellent | Played on base organes, expedient | Accordyng well, vnto dyopason | Dyapenthe, and eke dyetesseron: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig.

Giit vo. 1579 Pythagoras commanded that no musition should go beyond his Diapason: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep Ded., p. 27 (Arber). 1598 Now the first part from the toppe of the heade to the nose, answere the the space betwixt that, and the chinne, in a triple proportion, which maketh a Diapante and a Diapason: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bl. 1. p. 33. 1601 Thus are composed seven tunes [Toni], which harmonic they cal Diapason: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bls. 2, ch. 22, Vol. 1. p. 14. 1609 Diapason...iis an Intervall: wherein a Diatessaron and a Diapate are conioyned: Douland, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 19. 1627 The Diapason or Eight in Musicke is the sweetest Concord; Insomuch, as it is in effect an Vnison: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 103. 1630 As for Musicke, It is to be conlectured by her long practice in prickesong, that there is not any note aboue Ela, or below Gammoth, but she knows the Diapason: JOHN TAYLOR, Wike, sig. Ii z vol. 1640 Lutes hear each soaring diapase [rhyming to 'passe']: H. Morre, Song of Soul, III. ii. 31, p. 237 (1647). 1646 it be true that the string of a Lute or Viol with upon the stroak of an Unison or Diapazon in another of the same kind: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep. Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 314 (1686). 1712 that Interval which is called Diapason, or an Eight: Speciator, No. 334, Mar. 24, p. 487/2 (Morley). 1748 Ah me! what hand can touch the string so fine? Who up the lofty diapason roll | Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine, | Then let them down again into the soul? J. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, I. xii.

2. a full volume of various sounds heard simultaneously. 1589 the Diapason of thy threates: GREENE, Menaphon, p. 82 (1880). 1594. So I at each sad strain will strain a tear, | And with deep groans the diapason. bear: Shaks., Lucrece, 1132. 1619 He.. Doth frolike with the Musick in this vaine, | Hearing the Diapason of their straine: HUTTON, Foll. Anat., sig. A 9 vo.

harmony, concord. Also, metaph.

3. harmony, concord. Also, metaph.

1580 In Musicke there are many discords, before there can be framed a Diapason. J. Lyly, Euphues & his Engl., p. 387 (1868).

1590 Nine was the circle sett in heavens place: | All which compacted made a goodly Diapase: | SPENS, F. Q, II. ix. 22.

1591 a tunefull Diapase of pleasures: — Compl., Teares of Muses, 549.

1591 Her sorrows and her tears did well accord; | Their diapason was in self-same cord: Greene, Maiden's Dream, Wks., p. 2791 (1861)

1603 The Diapason of their Heav'nly Lay: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 91 (1608).

1628 When I hear.—a melodious voice in concert with the tones of the artificial instrument, I apprehend by this a higher diapason: Fritham, Resolves, Pt. I. 30 (1865)

1640 In her (Happhe) there's tun'd a just Diapason | For every outward stroke: H. More, Phil. Po. I. 56, p. 15 (1647).

1605 ravisht by the sweetness of that harmony the rolling Orbs in an exact diapazan send forth by their forced motion: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 46 (1677).

1610 before the diapason of Peace, Wealth, and the King's Love were all in tune: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 1, p. 3 (1863).

name of the two principal foundation stops in a British organ.

1861 it was only by a free use of the diapason stop that the organist could maintain his lawful ascendency: Wheat & Tares, ch. ii. p. 8.

diapente, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διὰ πέντε: Mus.: an interval of a fifth.

1477, 1506, 1598 [See diapason 1]. 1603 Now the proportion of the Musicke or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritos or Sesquitertiall, that is to say, the whole and a third part over: of Diapente, Hemolios or Sesquialterall, that is to say, the whole and halfe as much more: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1358.

*diaphragma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διάφραγμα: the midriff, the membrane which divides the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity.

dominal cavity.

1525 Somtyme is wounded the membres within the body/lyke as the harte/the longues/and dyafragma/that is the pannicle that departeth the herte from the other membres: Tr Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. Li ro/2. 1541 the xii. spondyles where as the dyafragma endeth: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig I i ro. 1578 the fleshy part of the famous Muscle Diaphragma: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. viii. fol. 109 vo. 1621 the middle region, or chest. is separated from the lower belly by the diaphragma or midriff: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. I, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 25 (1827). bef. 1627 then let me alone to tickle his diaphragma: MIDDLETON, Anythma for Quiet Life, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 291 (1885). 1676 my last full Pass pierc'd his Diaphragma: D'URFEY, Mad. Fickle, v. p. 45 (1691) 1678 Respiration or that Motion of the Diaphragma and other Muscles which causes it:

diaquil(l)on. See diachylon.

*diarrhoea, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διάρροια,='a flowing through': laxity of the bowels.

18XILY Of the DOWEIS.

1569 [See disenteria]. 1603 The Diarrhaa and the Burning-Feuer:

J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p 281 (1608). 1616 The flux diarrhaa is the general, as being without exulceration or inflammation: T. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. I. p. 496 (1867). 1626 Diarrhea, The flixe or laske: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (and Ed.). 1666 Diarrhea's: Phil. Trans, Vol. I. No. 12, p. 210.

1729 to throw her into a Diarrhea: Pope, Lett., Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 121 (1757). 1765 on a single idea he had poured forth a diarrhoea of words: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 316 (1857). *1878 7 [deaths] from diarrhoea: Lloyd's Wky., May 19, p. 8/2. [St.]

diarthrosis, sò.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. διάρθρωσις: a movable articulation.

1578 which Articulation also we call Enarthrosis, yet not under the kynde of Diorthrosis, but Synarthrosis: for asmuch as the mouing of these bones is most obscure; J. Banister, Hist. Man, fol. 3 v. 1658 the Diorthrosis or motive Articulation: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 42 (1686).

diascordium, sb.: Late Lat.: a medical preparation containing scordium.

1654 If Diascordium faile them, have at Mithridate: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 51. 1660 I went to see the several drugs for the confection of... dioscordium: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 352 (1872). 1797 Encyc. Brit.

diaspries, sb. pl.: Eng. fr. It. diaspri, pl. of diaspro: jaspers.

1665 Agats, Cornelians, Diaspries, Calcedons: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 201 (1677).

*diastole, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. διαστολή,='a drawing apart'.

1. dilatation of the heart and arteries, one of the rhythmic movements of the heart; opposed to systole (q. v.).

1578 not onely to the hart belongeth the same Diastole and Sistole, but likewise to the brayne: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk, viii fol. 99 %. 1620 the Diastole and Systole of a Heart truly affected: Howell, Lett., i. xvi. p. 30 (1645). 1664 If Systole, or Diastole move | Quickest, when hee's in wrath, or love: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. It. Cant. iii. p. 153. 1678 Now as we have no voluntary Imperium at all, upon the Systole and Diastole of the Heart, so are we not conscious to our selves of any Energy of our own Soul that causes them: Cudworfh, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 161. 1691 the Systole and Diastole of the Heart, which is nothing but a Muscular Constriction and Relaxation: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 47 (1701).

and visible, by which my inquisitive surgeon was gratified...with a living display of the whole process of systole and disstole: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II p. 108 (5th Ed.).

the lengthening of a short syllable in prosody.

1580 and *Heauen*, beeing vsed shorte as one sillable, when it is in Verse, stretched out with a *Diastole*, is like a lame Dogge that holdes vp one legge: Three Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II p. 260 (1815).

diatessaron. sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διὰ τεσσάρων.

I. Mus. the interval of a fourth.

1477, 1506 [See diapason 1]. 1570 the diversities of the soundes (which ye Grecians call \(\delta\gamma(\ella a)\) are ordred according to Musicall Symphonies & Harmonies; being distributed in ye Circuites, by Diatessaron, Diapente, and Diapason: J. Dee, Pref Billingsley's Euclid, sig. d in \(\nu\). 1603 [See diapente]. 1627 And as the Ancients esteemed, and so doe my selfe and some Other yet, the Fourth which they call Diatessaron. BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent if \$107. 1646 a diatesseron or musical fourth: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. ii § 107. 1646 a diatesseron Ep., Bk. v. ch. xxiii. p. 225 (1686).

2. Pharm. a medicine made of four ingredients.

1580 The triacle Diathesaron: FRAMPTON, Joyfull Newes, &c., fol 119 re

*diathesis, sb.: Gk. διάθεσις, = 'arrangement': a natural or constitutional disposition of the body, owing to which there is a predisposition to some special disease.

1885 The attention paid to pathology has thrown somewhat into the background temperament and diathesis: Athenæum, Nov. 21, p. 671/1.

*diatriba, Lat. fr. Gk. διατριβή; diatribē, Gk., 'discussion': sb.: a treatise, a lengthy invective.

1656—7 I have read your learned Diatriba concerning Prayer: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 87 (1872). 1664 those excellent Diatribae. published J. WORTHINGTON, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wes, p. xxv. — how dextrously he hath handled that Scripture in a set and just Diatribe: ib., p. lxxi. 1804 he favours his English readers with a diatribe on the horrors of boxing: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 93. 1814 this pestilent long diatribe Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 103 (1832). 1821—2 After a diatribe in the Quarterly, my landlord brings me up his bill: HAZLITT, Table-Talk, p. 401 (1885).

diavolaria, sb.: It.: devilry, devilish device.

bef. 1733 these Diavolarias: R. North, Examen, III. ii. 98, p. 580 (1740).

diavolo, sb.: It.: devil

diazōma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διάζωμα,='a girdle', 'a lobby giving access to the seats of a theatre': a corridor round the seats of a theatre.

1820 It is of small dimensions, containing only one diazoma or corridor: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. xi p. 335.

dichoraeus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διχόρειος: a ditrochaeus (q. v.).

Dichter, sb.: Ger.: poet.

Dichtung, sb.: Ger.: poetry.

1883 Daily News, Aug. 18, p. 5/2.

dicotyledon, sb.: Late Lat.: Bot.: a plant which has two distinct cotyledons (see cotyledon). The pl. dicotyledones is earlier than the sing., coined fr. Gk. δι-,='two', and κοτυληδων, = 'cup-shaped hollow'.

1797 Dicotyledones, plants whose seeds have two lateral bodies or lobes: Encyc. Brit , Vol. III. p. 448/r.

*dicta: Lat. See dictum.

dictamen, sb.: Late Lat.: precept, ordinance, dictum (q. v.).

bef. 1637 Her man described by her own Dictamen: B. Jonson, Underwoods, Wks., p. 171 (1640) 1638 and all protestants according to the dictamen of their religion, should do so: CHILLINGWORTH, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 121 (1820). 1669 if any followed...the Dictamens of right reason: Sir K. Digby, Observ. Relight Med., p. 343. bef. 1670 hath Subscribed no one Paper of all these against his own, nor (I profess it openly) against the Dictamen of my Conscience: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 151, p. 143 (1693).

dictamnum, dictamnus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δίκταμνος: dittany, a herb, Nat. Order Rutaceae, formerly supposed to cure the wounds of deer which ate it.

1584 Seeks he dictamnum for his wound within our forest here? PEELE, Arraignment of Paris, iii. 1, Wks., p. 359/2 (1861). bef. 1593 Dictamnum serves to close the wound again: Greene, Yas, IV., iv. 3, Wks., p. 268/1 (1861). 1603 to finde out the herbe Dictamnus, for to feed on it: HOLLAND, Tr. Piut. Mor., p. 569. 1608 The deare being strooken, though neuer so deep, feedeth on the hearbe Dictamnum, and forthwith is healed: Carde of Fancie, sig. E 4.

*dictator (= \(\sigma \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. dictator, noun of agent to dictare, = 'to say repeatedly', 'to order', 'to dictate'.

1. a magistrate with absolute power, elected (for a period of six months) by the Romans during the republic, upon any grave emergency.

1531 the Senate and people of Rome sent a messager to shewe him that they had chosen him to be dictator, whiche was at that time the highest dignitie

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amonge the Romanes: Elyot, Governour, Bk. II. ch. iv. Vol II. p. 34 (1880). 1546 noe.. covenant should be made ..withowte the countermaunde of the dictator: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist., Vol I. p. 45 (1846). 1549 they create a Proveditore, who (out of Venice) is of no lesse authoritee, than the Dictatour was wont to be in Rome: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., 50, 82 ro. 1578 divers Dictatoures (which was the place of a great Prince, and Gouernour, over the whole Empyre, duringe the time of the warres): T[H.] P[ROCTER], Knowl. Warres, Bk. I. ch. ix. fol. 15 ro. 1579 you shal finde howe from the Plough hath bin taken a Dictator: Digges, Stratiot., p 83. 1607 our then dictator; [Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight: Shaks., Coriol., ii. 2, 93. 1619 Looke on Casar, the fortunate Dictator: Purchas, Microcomus, ch. xlix. p. 466 1665 which sort of Chariot is not unlike that the Roman Dictators and other Generals sat in in triumph: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 140 (1677) 1712 Sylla the Dictator: Spectator, No. 293, Feb. 5, p. 421/1 (Morley). 1777 You have had nothing to do with perpetual dictators or triumviri: Lord Chester. FIELD, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. i. No. c. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 290 (1777) 1868 The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies: Tennyson, Lucr., Wks., Vol. III. p. 167 (1886). (1886)

2. a ruler endowed with supreme authority; one who has authority to settle any question finally.

authority to settle any question finally.

1586 a Dictator of Albany, who was drawne in peeces with foure horses: Sir Edw Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. x. p. 26.

1625 Say, that you were the Emperour of pleasures, | The great Dictator of fashions, for all Europe: B Jonson, Stap of News, iii 4, p. 48 (1631).

1646 We are not Magisterial in Opinions, nor have we Dictator-like obtruded our conceptions: Sir The Brown, Pseud Ep, sig. A 4 vo (1686).

1646 the Dictator of the Protestants: Howell, Lewis XIII, p. 112.

1665 The next Tavern was our Council-chamber, where Wine was the dictator: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. Ccc 5 ro.

1671 Sense is actually the great dictator to the most of men, and de facto, determines them to the mark and scope which they pursue: John Howe, Wks., p. 278/2 (1834).

1671 Sope, Mor. Ess., ii. 79, Wks., Vol. III. p. 221 (1757).

1754 We must have recourse to the old Roman expedient in times of confusion, and chuse a dictator: Lord Chesterfeld, in World, No. 100, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 167 (1777).

dictātrix, sb. fem.: Lat. (Plautus): a female who acts as dictator.

1626 $\it Dictatrix$, A woman commanding things to bee done: Cockeram, Pt. I. (and Ed.).

diction $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. diction.

1542 Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called Synalephe it emeth no more but one diction: UDALL, Tr. Erasm. Apoph., p. 13 (1876).

2. a description, a speech, a saying.

1604 to make true diction of him: SHAKS., Ham., v. 2, 123. 1611 Diction, A diction, speech, or saying: Cotgr.

style, language, manner of verbal expression.

bef 1700 There appears in every part of his diction, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity: DRYDEN. [J.]

*dictum, pl. dicta, sb.: Lat.: a prescription, an ordinance, a positive statement, an authoritative statement.

a positive statement, an authoritative statement.

1787 The above quoted sentence is a dictum of Johnson's after reading these several opinions: Gent. Mag., Nov., 947!: 1809 He concludes his remarks, or rather dicta upon this topic, with the following passage: Edin. Rev., Vol. 14, p. 452. 1827 Mere dicta opposed to matters of fact, have but little effect on me: Congress. Debates, Vol. 111. p. 626. 1828 Such is not my dictum, it is the language of the Constitution: 15, Vol. 1V. Pt. ii. p. 1617. 1843 according to the dictum which an old but erroneous tradition ascribes to Plato: J. S. Mill. System of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 154 (1856). 1854 What were these new dicta, which Mr. Warrington delivered with a puff of tobacco-smoke...? Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxi. p. 290 (1879). bef. 1863 mentioned that old dictum of the grumbling Oxford Don, that "All. Claret would be port of it could!"

— Roundabout Papers, p. 119 (1879). 1872 he propounds with much emphasis and some expletives the dictum that it is as hot in London as it is in Calcutta: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 19. 1881 the majority of anatomists have at different times been contented to accept the dicta of some authority on it: Cleland, Evolution, &.c., Introd., p. xv.

dictum sapienti, phr.: Late Lat.: a word to the wise. See verbum sap.

1617 Dictum sapienti; and so I leave it unto you: Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. II. p. 29 (1848).

didaskalos, sb.: Gk. διδάσκαλος: teacher.

1819 and whose humiliation under the Othoman yoke I had, in concert with my didaskalos of Chio, frequently lamented with tears: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 67 (1820).

didrachma, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. δίδραχμον: a double drachma (q. v.), a silver coin weighing a quarter of an ounce. Translated 'tribute money', Mat., xvii. 24 (the Gk. being pl.). Anglicised as didragme, didrachm(e).

[1582] And if Phylacteries be allowed for English, we hope that Didragmes also, Prepuce, Paraclete and such like, will easily grow to be currant and familiar: M. T. (Rhem.), Pref., sig. c 3 vo. — didrachmes: ib., Mat., xvii. 24.] 1630 [See denier]. 1675 it was not that in specie: the Didrachma being paid to the temple: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 4, p. x13.

diēgēsis, sb.: Gk. διήγησις: recital, narrative, statement of a case.

diem clausit extremum, phr.: Late Lat., 'he has concluded his last day', 'he (or she) has died': name of a writ of extent issued on the death of a crown debtor.

1476 the diem clausit extremum for my lord shall not be delyverd tyll she be of power to labore hyr sylff her most avanutage in that mater: Paston Letters, Vol. 111. No. 772, p. 155 (1874). 1865 a writ of diem clausit extremum may be issued on an affidavit of debt and death: Stat. 28 & 29 Vict., c. 104, § 47.

diem perdidi, phr.: Lat., 'I have lost a day': a saying attributed to the Roman emperor Titus upon his having passed a day without doing anything for the welfare of his subjects.

1654 So that a Christians Diem perdidi is inexcusable: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 305.

*dies irae, phr.: Late Lat.: day of wrath. The opening words of an old rhymed Latin hymn, derived from Vulgate of Joel, ii. 31.

bef. 1863 The idea (dies irre!) of discovery must haunt many a man: THACKE-RAY, Roundabout Papers, p. 110 (1879).

*dies non, phr.: Late Lat., 'a day not': a day on which legal business is not transacted. For many kinds of business Sunday is a dies non.

diesis, pl. dieses, sb.: Gk. $\delta i \in \sigma \iota s$, = 'division'.

I. Mus. a quarter tone, old name of a semitone, the difference between three true major thirds and an octave.

1603 So idle and lazie they be, that they thinke and say, the harmonicall diesis giveth no apparence at all..seven Dieses: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p 1261.

1742 he makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826).

2. in Printing, name of the double dagger, '1', one of the marks of reference.

*diet (#=), Eng. fr. Fr. diète; diēta, diaeta, Late Lat. fr. Gk. δίαιτα,='way of life': sb.: a council or assembly of the old German Empire, or of one of the electorates; hence, a council or parliament generally. In the sense of 'food', diete occurs early (Chaucer).

1579 he sailed vnto ÆGIUM, where the diet or parliament was kept: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 1035 (1612). 1582 there met at wormes in Germanie 12 Catholiques & 12 ministers, appointed by the former Councell or dieta of Ratisbone: R. Parsons, Def. of Cens., p. 72. 1588 they hold their generall councell, called a lourney, or a Diet: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 681. 1602 And in Germany howsoeuer there be some slackness and dislikes at their Diets and election of their Cexar. W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 275. 1603 neither would they be present at the generall diets and common assemblies of other states: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 479. 1617 In the Dieta at Spyre, in the yeere 1557, it was decreed, &o: F. Moryson, Itin, Pt. I. p. 285. 1632 Wee learne from Warshaw, the Metropolitan of Poland, that the Dyet there is already begunne: Contin. of our Forraine Avisces, No. 10, Apr. 24, p. 16. 1632—8 And therefore it is verily thought the princes at the Diet will choose him director of the war: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 215 (1848). 1673 The Diet of the Empire is usually held heer, it being an Imperial City: J. RAY, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 136. 1830 the great Diet of the Tatrars: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 191 (and Ed.).

*Dieu et mon droit, phr.: Fr.: God and my right; motto on the scroll below the royal arms of Great Britain and

1654-6 howbeit, we have not done the same, but Dieu et mon droit, God and our right by us: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 350/1 (1867).

Dieu garde, phr.: Fr., 'God guard', '(so) God help': a formula of oath-taking.

abt. 1520 Calisto & Meiliaea, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. 1. p. 56 (1876), bef. 1656 His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or Dieu-gard: Br. Hall, Wks., IX. 278. [Davies]

*differentia, sb.: Lat.: a difference; a characteristic which constitutes an essential distinction between one species and another, or one individual and another; a quality or property essential to exact scientific definition and classification.

1843 which characteristics would of course be so many differentiæ for the definition of the power itself: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. 1. p. 159 (1856). 1883 M. Bournet's [book] has at least a certain differentia of its own: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 584/1. 1885 A tabular summary...gives the differentia of the chief meteorological elements in each month: Athenaum, Aug. 29, p. 273/3.

digamma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δίγαμμα: the double gamma, the sixth letter of the old Doric and Æolic Greek alphabets, so named from its shape, F. It answered to the Heb. , and the Lat. consonantal u, and was probably pronounced some-

thing like an Eng. w. As a numeral, the digamma, in a modified form, had the value of six.

1699 the little use of his new invented Letter the Digamma, which he instituted or borrowed from the Eolique to express V Consonant: M. LISTER, Yourn. to Paris, p 50. 1729 While tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul, Stands our Digamma, and o'er-tops them all: Pope, Dunciad, IV. 218 (1757) 1820 The Boustrophedon mode of writing, and the Digamma, which it appears to contain, are additional proofs of its high antiquity: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sacily, Vol 1 ch. xii. p 369. 1835 The most currous thing of all ... is the existence of a gamma under circumstances which are at once suggestive of the old digamma in real life: Athenaum, July 11, p. 48/2.

digitālis, sb.: Lat., 'belonging to the finger'.

1. Bot, name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Scrophulariaceae, of which the Foxglove, Digitalis purpurea, is a common English species.

1664 Remove Seedling Digitalis: EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p 217 (1729).

2. Pharm. powdered leaves or extract of Digitalis purpurea and other kindred species, a medicine and a poison.

1860 Mrs. B. had recently put him through a searching course of digitalis: Once a Week, Apr. 14, p. 343/2.

digito monstrări, phr.: Lat.: to be pointed out by the finger, to be distinguished (Hor., Od., 4, 3, 22).

1819 Even were that event to happen, I am not ambittous of the honoured distinction, digito monstrari: Scott, Bride of Lannuermoor, ch. i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 966/1 (1867). 1865 You will want the triumph of the monstrari digito, and the guidance of the helm through stormy waters: Outd., Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. v. p 73

*dignus vindice nodus, phr.: Lat.: a complication (knot) worthy of a (divine) deliverer. See Hor., A. P., 191, where he deprecates the introduction of a deus ex machina in a drama, unless it is indispensable to the plot.

bef 1733 Here was dignus vindice nodus: R. North, Examen, III. vi 51, p. 450 (1740). 1749 The former is steady and unshaken, where the nodus is dignus vindice; the latter is oftener improperly than properly exerted, but always brutally: Lord Christephile, Letters, Vol I No 175, p 521 (1774). 1750 or perhaps it may not be dignus vindice nodus, and the present security of Jones may be accounted for by natural means: FIELDING, Tom Yones, Bk. IX. ch. v. Wks., Vol. vl. p 541 (1866). 1765 Hor. Waltpole, Letters, Vol. IV, p. 333 (1857). 1779 I cannot conveniently wait on you to-morrow morning, but will if the a dignus nodus: In J H. Jesse's Geo. Selvyn & Contemporaries, Vol IV, p. 345 (1882). 1817 but this dignus vindice nodus has proved equally intractable by crystallographical distinctions: Edin. Rev., Vol. 28, p. 189.

digue, sb.: Fr.: bank, jetty.

1670 There is a digue leading unto it from the Land: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt II. p. 171 (1698) 1886 There are several good figures of girls gossiping on the digue of stone which defends the place against the sea: Athenæum, May 22, p. 686/1.

dii mājores, phr.: Lat.: the greater gods; hence, metaph. men of the first rank of merit.

1889 One by one the *Dii majores* are leaving us: Carlyle, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold; and now Robert Browning...has passed into silence: *Athenæum*, Dec. 21, p. 858/1.

*dii minores, phr.: Lat.: the lesser gods; hence, metaph. men of the second rank of merit.

1882 There is a great gap between him and the dii minores, able young men, the promising littérateurs of the future: Athenaum, Dec 30, p. 886. 1888 She has taken her place among the dii minores of the book world: Academy, Nov. 3, p. 283/3.

dii omen avertant, phr.: Lat.: may the gods avert the

1885 Why should the minister of Ruthwell call it the "Proposed Restoration of the Runic Monument"? Dii omen avertant: Athenæum, Dec. 19, p. 814/2.

dii Penātes, phr.: Lat.: guardian gods of the household; hence, home. See Penates.

1772 I am just arrived, as well as yourself, at my dis penates, but with very different intention: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 223 (1869). 1819 with wives and children and Dii Penates: Hans Busk, Vestriad, iii. 568.

dii tūtēlāres, phr.: Lat.: guardian (tutelary) gods.

1882 With the Dii Tutelares of cities and countries: Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 37 (and Ed.).

diiambus, sh.: Lat. fr. Gk. διίαμβος: a double iambus, an iambic dipody, ~~~

diis aliter visum, phr.: Lat.: it seemed good to the gods (that it should be) otherwise. Virg. Aen., 2, 428.

1803 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.

dilapidator (= 1 = 1 =), sb.: Eng., as if Lat. noun of agent to dilapidare, = to cause decay (of buildings, &c.): one who causes dilapidations, one who neglects proper repairs. 1711 The late bishop, a monstrous dilapidator of that see: STRYPE, Life of Parker. [C. E. D.]

dilecta delicta, phr.: Late Lat.: beloved sins.

1656 So when God strikes a parting blow between us and our dilecta delicta, or right hand sins, let us see a mercy in it and be thankful: J. Trapp, Com. New Test., p. 68/x (1868).

*dilemma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δίλημμα, = 'a double catch'.

I. Log. and Rhet. a double proposition, an argument in which an adversary is caught between two alternative difficulties. Such an argument was likened to a fork or a pair

of horns.

1552 Dilemma, otherwise complexio, vel cornutus Syllogismus, called a horned argument, is when the reason consisteth of repugnant members, so that whatsoeuer you graunt, you fall into the snare, and take the foyle: T. WILSON, Rule of Reas, fol. 34 vo (1567) 1588 Thus was the poore manne perplexed with a doubtfull dilemma: GREENE, Pandosto, Wks, p. 48 (1861). 1589 the dilemma of the Logicians: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes, III. p. 230 (1869). 1602 the scrupulous catholikes perplexed with many dilemmaes betwixt religion and loyaltie: W WATSON, Quadibets of Relig. & State, p. 264 1641 repair the acheloian horn of your dilemma how you can, against the next push: MILTON, Animadov, Wks, Vol 1 p. 173 (1866). 1654 that swound at a Syllogisme, purge both wayes at a Dilemma and are ready to make their own Testament: R WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 162. 1665 so equivocal is the word Erythraum, that I cannot refrain the giving you a glance thereof, to the end you may the better help in this dilemma. Sir The Herbert, Trav., p. 107 (1677). bef. 1670 Now here's a forked Dilemma: J HACKET, Abjo Williams, Pt. II. 125, p. 132 (1693). 1877 various famous dilemmas: Sat. Rev., Nov. 24, p. 661/2. [St.]

2. metaph. a difficult and perplexing situation, an awkward predicament.

ward predicament.

1598 in perplexity and doubtful dilemma: Shaks., Merry Wives, iv 5, 87.

1617 Blood follows blood through forty generations, | And I've a slow-pac'd wrath—a shrewd dilemma! Middleton, Fair Quar, ii. 1, Wks, Vol. 1v. p. 185 (1885).

1649 A dilemma put upon the Parliament either to try or not to try John Lillburne: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. 111 p. 53 (1850) bef 1667 Whom Good or Ill, does equally confound, | And both the Horns of Fate's Dilemma wound: Cowley, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 122 (1707).

1674 this way of taking [when a pawn has attacked two pieces at once] is called a Fork or Dilemma: Comple Gamester, p. 71.

bef. 1739 Or which must end me a Fool's wrath or love? A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped! Pope, Prol. to Satires, 31, Wks., Vol. 1v. p. 12 (1757).

1751 the House and its honour grew outrageous at the dilemma they were got into: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 240 (1857).

1765 This dilemma, however, was at an end: J Collier, Mus. Trav., Ded., p. ii. 1814 1 am in, what the learned call a dilemma, and the vulgar, a scrape: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol III. p. 41 (1832).

1820 in this dilemma we made a virtue of necessity: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1ch. ii. p. 39.

1830 he made every possible exertion to extricate us from the appalling dilemma with which we were now threatened E. Blaquirre, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 66 (2nd Ed.)

1886 The eternal dilemmas of social compromise: F. Harrison, Choice of Books, p. 56. Ed.) 1886 The Choice of Books, p. 56.

*dilettante, pl. dilettanti, sb.: It.: a lover (of art), an amateur (of art), one who takes an unprofessional interest in art. The word has gradually degenerated so as often to mean a trifling pretender to knowledge of art, literature, or science. Also, attrib. Rarely Anglicised as dilettant.

science. Also, attrib. Rarely Anglicised as dilettant.

1748 If so, you are likely to hear of it as a nirtuose; and if so, I should be glad to profit of it, as an humble dillettante: Long Chestrerfield, Lett., Bk. II.

No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 343 (1777). 1754 he sometimes held forth upon painting, like a member of the Dilettanti club: SMOLLETT, Ford. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 175 (1817). 1776 there are so many of the Dilettanti who reside within the precincts of this antient seat of music and superstition: J. COLLEER, Mus. Trav., p. 17. — he ordered his servant to bring in his Dilettante ring and wig: ib., p. 54. — he ordered his servant to bring in John Sinclair has fallen: Edin. Rev., Vol. II, p. 212. 1816 they have been able to deceive the cautious dealers and the experienced dilettanti; J. DALLAWAY, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 301. 1820 leaving room, however, for such dilettante rhymers as may be deemed worthy of appearing in the same column: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 751 (1875). 1821 I have been only a dilletante eater of opium: Confess. of an Eng. Opium: Eater, Pt. II. p. 121 (1823). 1855 my heart heat stronger | And thicker, until I heard no longer | The snowy-banded, dilettante, Delicate-handed priest intone: Tennyson, Maud, viii. 1877 appealing to the dillettante rather than the critical students: Times, Dec. 10. [St.]

*diligence, sb.: Fr.: a French stage-coach, a French omnibus. See banquette.

omnibus. See banquette.

1748 I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. ki. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 55 (1817).

1776 I came down from London on Friday in the stage-chaise, or diligaunce, as they will call it: Boswell., Lett. to Rev. W. S. Temple, p. 231 (1837).

1815 [See cabriolet 3].

1828 the diligence in which the rogues travelled: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 120.

1837 The cattle of the diligences, of the post-houses, and even of the cavalry of France, are solid, hardy and good feeders: J. F. COOFER, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 150.

1845 the first route is very circuitous: this performed in a sort of diligence: FORD, Handob. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 356.

1864 He had taken a place for her in the coupé of the diligence to Paris: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 172.

1888 I just wander in—on the diligence or in a return fly: M. E. Braddon, Golf Calf, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 217.

1887 My companion and I seated ourselves in the banquette of an old-fashioned diligence: L. Oliphant, Episodes, i. 3.

diligium: Lat. See deligium.

dilirium: Lat. See delirium.

*dīluvium, sb.: Lat., 'flood': irregular accumulations of aqueous (glacial) deposit formerly ascribed to the Flood,

now classed as 'drift', and called 'glacial deposits'. See alluvium. Anglicised as diluvye, = 'flood' (Wycliffite Bible, Gen., vi. 17; 2 Pet., ii. 5).

18.. At the outlet of this canon—in bygone ages a mighty river—it had the appearance of having been slowly raised by the diluvium of that river, and the debris washed down from above: Bret Harte, Suoubound at Eagle's, p. 48 (1886). *1876 river beds, trenched thousands of feet deep in old diluvium: Times, May 15. [St.]

dimension $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dimension,='a measuring'.

 size, proportion of shape; extent (generally pl.); measurement.

1540 sundry lynes, figures, descriptions, dimensions, or measurynges: ELYOT, Int. Governaunce, fol. 41 ro. 1590 Intrench with those dimensions I prescrib'd: MARLOWS, II Tamburl, Wks., p. 57/1 (1865). 1605 my dimensions are as well compact, | My mind as generous SHAKS., K Lear, i. 2, 7. 1665 that the Soul and Angels are devoid of quantity and amerison, hath the suffrage of the most: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xiii. p. 84 (1885) 1685 There was shown a draft of the exact shape and dimensions of the crown: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 232 (1872).

2. Geom. spatial extension in one direction. Thus a line has one dimension, viz. length; a plane surface has two dimensions, viz. length and breadth; a solid has three dimensions, viz. length, breadth, and thickness.

abt 1533 length, largenes, and depnes (whiche one calle thre dimensions): DU WES, in Introd. Doc Inted., p. 1053 (Paris, 1852). 1665 He proves the world to be perfect, because it consists of bodies, and that bodies are so, because they consist of a triple dimension: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xix, p. 139 (1885).

- 3. in algebra, each literal factor of a term is a dimension. diminuendo, adv. and sb.: It.: Mus.
- I. adv.: a direction indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually decreased. The ordinary sign for diminuendo is ____.
- 2. sb., also attrib.: a gradual decrease in the volume of sound.

1776, 1886 [See crescendo 2].

dīmittis, 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of Lat. dīmittere, = 'to dismiss', 'to let depart': a leave to depart, a dismissal. See Nunc dimittis.

1615 to see thy children's children ingrafted into the church...to thy peace of conscience, and quietness in thy last dimittis: In Harl. Misc., Vol. II. p. 163 (1809). 1633 But as we cannot live without a permittis, so we must not die without a dimittis: T. ADAMS, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 14/1/(1865) 1662 and then had his Dimittis out of this mortal life: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. I. p. 209 (1840).

dīnār, sb.: Pers. and Arab. fr. Lat. dēnārius (q.v.): in Modern Persian, small money of account equal to less than one-hundredth of a penny English, being the twentieth part of a bisti (q.v.), and the ten-thousandth part of a toman (q.v.); formerly a $d\bar{z}n\bar{x}r$ was a gold coin current in Persia and India, varying in weight from 1 dwt. to 5 dwts. Troy, and also a silver coin of the same weight as the gold.

1788 By the command of the caliph...a national mint was established...and the inscription of the Dinar...proclaimed the unity of the God of Mahomet: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. x. p. 7 (1813).

1836 they did not buy or sell with the dirhem or dinar, for, should any one get these coins into his possession, he would melt them down immediately: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 15.

dîné, dîner, sb.: Fr.: dinner.

1809 Formerly they used their own language...but every body now gives dines, soupes, and dejunes: Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 112.

dingo, sb.: Native Australian: the Australian dog.

1849—52 the Australian dingo was the probable ancestor of the spaniel: Todd, Cyc. Anat & Phys., Vol. IV. p. 1311/1. 1882 Less than sixty years ago the wallaby, the kangaroo, the dingo, and the platypus had Northern Australia pretty much to themselves: Standard, Dec. 29, p. 5. 1890 For hunting purposes the author found that dogs would be an assistance in Queensland, but to his surprise he found that dingoes are much rarer here than further to the south: Athenaeum, Jan. 4, p. 9/3.

dingy $(\angle =, g \text{ hard})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Beng. dingy: a small broadish rowing-boat; the smallest ship's boat; in India a canoe is sometimes called a dingy, dinghy.

1810 On these larger pieces of water there are usually canoes, or dinges: Williamson, V. M., II. 159. [Vule] 1872 The dinghy in which we make this journey is a keelless boat that threatens to capsize on the slightest provocation: EDW. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 125.

*Diogenes, name of the cynic philosopher of Sinope, who affected to despise all the comforts and refinements of civilisation; died in old age, B. C. 234.

1573-80 · Schollars ar now Aristippi rather then Diogenes: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 128 (1884). 1616 But lives one rootes like a Diogenes: R. C., Times' Whistle, VII. 3137, p. 99 (1871).

*diorāma, sb.: coined fr. Gk. $\delta\iota\dot{a}$, = 'through', and $\delta\rho\bar{a}\mu a$, = 'a sight', 'a spectacle': a spectacular entertainment invented A.D. 1823, in which a picture was seen through an aperture. The word is now applied to a picture or a series of pictures which are moved laterally so as to pass before the spectators.

diorthrosis. See diarthrosis.

dioscordium: Late Lat. See diascordium.

Dioscūri: Lat. translit. of Gk. Διόσκουροι,='sons of Zeus': Castor and Pollux, the Gemini (q. v.).

bef. 1637 It were friendships schisme...To separate these twi-Lights the Dioscuri: B. Jonson, Underwoods, Wks., p. 235 (1640).

diōta, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. διώτη, = 'two-eared': a two-handled vase for wine or water, generally tall and with a pointed bottom so that it could be stuck into the ground.

dip. See diplomate.

*diphtheria, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. $\delta\iota\phi\theta\epsilon\rho a$, = 'skin', 'membrane': a zymotic disease, characterised by a membranous growth over the surface of the mouth and throat, and affection of the kidneys and heart.

*1878 9 [deaths] from diphtheria: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 8/2. [St]

*diplōma, $\notpl.$ diplōmata, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\delta lm\lambda\omega\mu a_i = {}^{\circ}a$ paper folded double', 'a license': an authoritative document conferring some power, privilege, or favor, such as a diploma authorising a person to practise as a physician. Some universities grant degrees by diploma. The word diploma has been extended in meaning so as to include any ancient writing, and the study of MSS. is sometimes called diplomatics.

Mattes.

1622 he was fored to publish a Diploma wherein he dispensed with himself...
from payment: Howell, Lett., II. xv. p. 23 (1645). bef. 1658 I shall keep
your Paper as the Diploma of my Honour: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 117 (1687)
bef. 1666 they would not suffer any exotic or strange word to be enfranchis'd
among them, or enter into any of their Diplomatas and public Instruments of
Command, or Justice: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. Iv. xix. p. 460 (1678).
1670 The Golden Diploma of this union written both in Latin and Greek:
R. Lassels, Vop. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 124 (1698). 1673 A Box full of Diplomata,
given to Ernsmus by the Pope: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 100. 1682
once [of the honorary members] should be admitted but by diploma: Evelvn,
Diary, Vol. II p. 171 (1872). 1711 you had a DIPLOMA sent from the Ugly
Club at OXFORD: Spectator, No. 78, May 30, p. 126/2 (Morley). 1877 She
is a physician...has a French diploma, but must not practise in England:
C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xvi. p. 172 (1883). "1877 The chairman then
distributed the prizes and diplomas: Times, Feb. 17. [St.]

**diplomata sh. : Fr. diplomatist. carge an envoy minister.

*diplomate, sh.: Fr.: diplomatist; orig. an envoy, minister, or representative from or at a foreign court invested with a diploma. Anglicised as diplomat. Sometimes colloquially abbreviated to dip.

1837 a Russian diplomate: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol. II. p. 10. 1840. The interpreter, Mr. Khotshkow, a Pole, is, I take it, the chief diplomat of the party: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xii. p. 245. 1865 [See décore].

diplomatique, sb.: Fr.: diplomacy, diplomatics.

1832 all that, in the strict diplomatique of explanation, could be required: Moore, Byron, Vol. II. p. 86.

dipsas, pl. dipsades, sl.: Lat. fr. Gk. διψάς: a serpent whose bite caused intense thirst; in Modern Zoology, name of a genus of harmless snakes.

1586 stong by that dangerous serpent Dipsas: SIR EDW. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xlv. p. 206. 1603 Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink) | Th' Eft, Snake, and Dipsas (causing deadly thirst): J. Sylvestre, Tr. Du Barlas, p. 156 (1608). 1609 the Acontie, the Dipsades, and the Vipers: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Bk. xxII. ch. xv. p. 213. 1667 [See cerastes] 1731 The Dipsas or Thirst-Serpent, so call'd from its Bite's causing a burning Thirst: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. II. p. 164.

*dipsomania, sb.: coined fr. Gk. $\delta i\psi os$, = 'thirst', and $\mu avia$, = 'mania': properly delirium tremens (q.v.), but popularly an inordinate appetite for alcoholic liquor.

dipteron, dipteros, sb.: Gk. $\delta i\pi \tau \epsilon \rho o\nu$, $\delta i\pi \tau \epsilon \rho os$: a temple with a double peristyle.

dirah, derah, sb.: Arab. $dira^{\epsilon}$: the Egyptian unit of length, about $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. English or less, as the unit varies.

1880 [See abdat].

dirdjee: Anglo-Ind. See dirzee.

directoire, sb.: Fr.: the Directory, name of the government of the first French republic from Aug. 22, 1795 to Nov. 9, 1799.

1795 It is probable that this act of the minister proceeds from himself, and not from the directoire: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. 1. p. 738 (1832). 1886 The thanks of all playgoers are due to Mrs. Langtry for dressing the character of Pauline in the costume of the Directoire: Athenæum, Man. 27,

director $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. dīrigere, = 'to direct'.

a ruler, a manager, a guide.

1. a ruler, a manager, a guide.

1477 defendour and directour of the siege apostolique: Caxton, Dictes, 145.

1670 the Prouost, the Director, and Judge of all Artificiall workes: J. Der, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. d iiij vo. 1589 Thou high Director of the same [this Clyme of ours], assist mine artlesse pen: W. Warner, Albron's England, sig. A 1 vo. 1609 their fortunate leader and director: Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk xvi. ch. ix p. 70. bef. 1627 reason, that is plac'd | For man's director, is is chief afflictor: MIDDLETON, Mayor Queend, i. 1. Wks, Vol. II p. 12 (1885)

1632 How's this 'are you grown, | From a servant, my director? let me hear | No more of this: Massinger, Emperor East, iii. 2, Wks., p. 251/2 (1839).

1643 the warrant of those four great directors, which doth as justly belong hither: MILTON, Divorce, Wks., Vol. I. p. 338 (1866).

1702 If they advis'd me wrong, of them complain, for it was you who made 'em my Directors. Vanbrught, False Friend, iv. Wks., Vol I p. 355 (1776)

1766 without any director to improve their understanding: Smollett, France & Italy, xxix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 480 (1817).

177 the chief directors of the Portuguese navigations: Robertson, America, Bk. II Wks., Vol. vi. p. 90 (1824).

2. a spiritual adviser, a confessor.

1748 had acted as ghostly director to the old man: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. iv Wks., Vol 1. p. 16 (1817). 1854 We have to subject our understanding to our director: F. W. FABER, Growth in Holiness, ch. ix. p. 148 (1872).

a member of the board which controls the affairs of a public company.

1632 The Directors of the Netherlands East-India Company: Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Eugl. at Amboyna, p. 1. 1720 the great ones.. jews, jobbers, bubblers, subscribers, projectors, directors, governors, treasurers, &c. &c. &c. in sæcula sæculorum: Pope, Letters, p. 184 (1737).

1739 I only wear it in a land of Hectors, | Thieves, Supercargoes, Sharpers, and Directors: — Imit. Hor., Bk. II Sat. i. 72 (1757).

anything which controls, anything which determines the direction of motion.

1646 For if an untouched Needle be at a distance suspended over a Loadstone, it will not hang parallel, but decline at the North extream, and at that part will first salute its Director: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 11. ch. ii. p. 47 (1686).

directrice, sb.: Fr.: a female who directs, a directress.

1764 If by chance any others [than persons of distinction] intrude they are expelled [from the ball] on the spot, by order of the *directrice* or governess, who is a woman of quality: E. Burt, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. 1. p. 193 (1818).

directrix, sô.: Mod. Lat., as if fem. of noun of agent to Lat. dirigere, = 'to direct': a female who directs, a directress; in Geom. the directrix of a conic section is a line perpendicular to the major axis at such a distance from the focus that the ratio of the perpendicular distance of that line from any point on the curve to the distance of that point from the focus is constant, the directrix being the polar to the focus.

1665 it is as unconceivable how it should be the Directrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should manage a game at Chess, or Marshal an Army: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. iv. p. 23 (1885).

dirge(e): Anglo-Ind. See dirzee.

dirhem, sb.: Arab. fr. Lat. drachma: a weight of about 48 English grains, also an Egyptian silver coin of that weight.

1788 Elmacin...compared the weight of the best or common gold dinar, to the drachm or durhem of Egypt: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. x. p. 7 note (1813). 1836 The chum khah (or grain of wheat) is the 64th part of a dirhem, or fourth of a ckeera't: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt, Vol. II. p. 371. 1839 he gave him a hundred and fifty thousand dirhems: — Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. I. p. 224 note.

dīrige, and pers. sing. imperat. act. of Lat. dīrigere,='to direct': name of the office of the burial of the dead in the Latin Church, the first word of Psalm 5, verse 8 (in the Latin version), which verse begins the antiphon in that office. Anglicised as dirge, meaning a funeral song or hymn.

Anglicised as dirge, meaning a funeral song or hymn.

abt. 1230 Ancren R., p. 22 (1873). [Skeat] abt. 1288 3 iff thei visyten not pore men in here sikenesse but riche men with prene massis and placeboes and dirige: Wyclif (P), Leaven of Pharisees, ch. iv. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 15 (1885). 1400 His sone sought for town town for prestees and men of religioun | the Dirige for to say: Lydgate, Childe of Bristow, Camden Misc., Vol. IV. p. 15 (1859). 1450 For whom we synge masses and dirigees | To succour their soules in nedefull case: (1530) Proper Dyaloge, &c., p. 140 (1871). 1463 I wille that eche preest that be at fyrst dirige and berying haue iiijd.: Bury Wills, p. 16 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1480 Also I beqweth to the parish prest of Seynt Marie chirche beyng at myn dirige... iijs. iiij d.: ii., p. 56. 1482 sche schulde orden to be seyde for me.v. tricenarijs of messys wyth the offycys of placebo and dirige as the chirche had ordende: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 94 (1869). bef. 1492 her dyryge and her masse was done: Caxton, St. Katherin, sig. f iv ro/1. 1523 he sayd many

orisons euery daye...a nocturne. matyns and dirige: Lord Berners, Froissart, II. 26, p. 72 (1812). 1529 masses and diriges: FISH, Supplic. for Beggars, p. 4 (1880). 1538 euery yere at suche a day to synge placebo and dyryge, &c.: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. II. ch vi. fol. 31 7. 1560 Masses, Diriges, Relikes, pardons, &c.: J. PILKINGTON, Aggeus, sig. y viii v. 1584 diriges: R. SCOTT, Disc Witch, Bk. xv. ch. xxiv. p. 439. 1691 besides their Anthemes sweete, I Their penie Masses, and their Complynes meete, I Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shrifts: Spens., Compl., Prosopop., 452. 1603 the winged shaft doth sing King Ioram's Dirige'; J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barlas, Decay, p. 175 (1608) 1606 he ordained yeerely dirges & sacrifices to be performed with religious devotion: HOLLAND, Tr. Suet., p. 128. bef. 1670 their Entertainment cut deep, Obits, Dirges, Masses are not said for nothing: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 221, p. 215 (1693). 1689 Twenty Dirgies at fourpence a piece comes to a Noble: Selden, Table-Talk, p. 88 (1868)

dirk, durk, sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. duirc: a dagger, a poniard, used as an appurtenance of Highland costume, and worn by midshipmen.

bef. 1740 The shield, the pistol, dirk, and dagger, | In which they daily wont to swagger: Tickell. [J.]
R ROGERS, Fouruals, p. 5
BYRON, Don Yuan, VII. liii.

dirwan: Anglo-Ind. See durwaun.

dirzee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. darzī, whence Hind. darzī. darjī: a tailor. [Yule]

abt. 1804 In his place we took other servants, Dirges and Dobes: Mrs. Sherwood, Autobiog., 283 (1857). [Yule] 1810 The dirdjees, or taylors, in Bombay, are Hindoos of respectable caste: M. Graham, Yournal, 30 (1812). [15]. 1834 the milliners and durzees of the City of Palaces: Baboo, Vol 11 ch. x. p. 180.

*Dis: Lat.: name of Pluto or Hades, the god of the Infernal regions. See Hades, Pluto.

1590 Infernal Dis is courting of my love: MARLOWE, II Tamburl., iv. 2,

disabilly: Eng. fr. Fr. See déshabillé.

disamis, sb.: coined by Schoolmen: name of the third mood of the third figure of syllogisms, indicating by the three vowels that the first premiss and conclusion are particular affirmatives, and the second premiss an universal affirmative.

1552 Mercie

| Di- | Mercie onely forgiueth sinnes. |
| All mercie is purchased by faith. |
| Therefore by faith onely forgiuenes is obtained: |
| T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 30 70 (1567).

disant: Fr. See soi-disant.

disceptator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to disceptare, = 'to decide', 'to judge': umpire, arbitrator, judge.

1626 Disceptator, A Judge in a matter: Cockeram, Pt. 1 (2nd Ed.). 1675 the inquisitive disceptators of this Age: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 1. ch. v. § 2, p. 29

discriminator (= \(\perp = \pm = \pm \), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. discriminator, noun of agent to Lat. discriminare, = 'to separate', 'to distinguish': one who distinguishes.

*discus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δίσκος: quoit, disc; hence, discobulus, Late Lat. for Lat. discobolus, fr. Gk. δισκοβόλος, = 'a quoit-thrower', a name of several statues of athletes of which one by Myron was especially famous.

One Dy Nayron was especially famous.

1664 I went to visit Mr. Boyle...observing the discus of the sun for the passing of Mercury: Evellyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 406 (1872).

1665 the impressed Motion, and the inclination of the discus of the Cometical Body: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 6, p. 105.

1727 the Discoholi...were naked in the middle only: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. 1. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 118 (1757).

1816

Naucydes was distinguished for an iconic statue of an Athleta holding a discus and appearing to meditate to what distance he should throw it: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 101.

Discobuli, or Athleta with quoits, in different attitudes; in action and repose: ib., p. 231.

1815 In the same room is the Discobulis of Myron, in the act of throwing his discus: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 185 (1857).

disdar, sb.: Turk. See quotations.

1768 That gentleman introduced him to the Disdar, or commandant of the citadel: Gent. Mag., 155/x. 1776 our visit to...the disdar, or officer who commands the Acropolis: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 26. 1820 we proceeded to the dwelling of the Disdar Agà, an old officer: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 257.

disembogue (4 = 41), vb.: Eng. fr. Sp. desembocar,='to discharge from the mouth', 'to flow into the sea'.

I. intr.: 1. of rivers and lakes, to discharge their waters into the sea, to flow out.

I. 2. to pass out into the open sea; to go out.

bef. 1626 My ships ride in the bay, | Ready to disembogue: Beau. & Fl., Knt. of Malta, i. 3. [R.] 1658 There is no river so small, but disembogues itself into the sea: Hewyt, Serm., p. 86. [T.]

II. trans.: 1. to discharge, to pour out.

abt. 1630 for on that side there was disimbogued into her veines by a confluence of Bloud, the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm Reg., p. 13 (1870). bef. 1658 Sure they'r the Antick heads which placed without The Church, do gape and disembogue a Spout: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 31 (1682). 1662 the little River of Parnau or Parnau...disembogues it self into the Battick Sea: J. DAVIES, Ambassadors Trav, Bk. 1. p. 20 (1669). bef 1769 Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue | Dumb-sounding declamations disembogue: FALCONER, Demagogue, 401. [C. E. D.]

II. 2. to force out, to drive out.

bef. 1626 If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' countrey, | Nor all my aunt's curses shall disembogue me: Beau. & Fl., Little Thief, v. r. [R.]

II. 2 a. to make a passage for and drive out.

1632 my poniard | Shall disembogue thy soul: MASSINGER, Maid Hon., ii. 2. [R]

II. 3. discharge, let out, give up.

1742 drown'd, all drown'd | In that great Deep, which nothing disembogues! E. Young, Night Thoughts, ii. p. 26 (1773).

II. 4. to pass out of.

1593—1622 it is another channell, by which a man may disemboake the straite, as by the other which is accustomed: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § xxxii. p. 200 (1878).

disenteria, dissenteria, sb.: It.: dysentery.

1482 And at the laste he fyl yn to a sekenes yat ys called dissenteria: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 102 (1869). 1528 disease in the lyuer called dissenteria: PAYNELL, Tr. Reg Sal., sig Miv ro. 1569 the diseases called Dissinteria and Diarrhea: R. Androse, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1v. Bk. i. p. 12. 1605 B. Jonson, Volp., ii 2; Wks., p. 469 (1616). 1626 Dissenteria, The bloody-fluxe: Cockeram, Pt. 1 (2nd Ed.)

disgusto, sb.: It.: disgust, annoyance.

1598 although there befall him many disgustos, and insufferable toyles: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. 1. p. 12.

dishabille(e), dishabile, dishabilly: Eng. fr. Fr. See déshabillé.

*disjecta membra, phr.: Lat., 'scattered members', short for disjecti membra poetae, = 'the fragments of a dismembered poet', Hor., Sat., 1, 4, 62, where Horace says that traces of true poetry remain even if the words be placed in disorder.

true poetry remain even it the words be placed in disorder.

1722 you call'd 'em an Horatian Cento and then I recollected the disjectimembra poetae: Pors, Letters, p. 250 (1732).

1754 shake those words all altogether, and see if they can be anything but the disjecta membra of Pitt! Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 411 (1857).

1755 I am gathering together my disjecta membra, and as a specimen I send you the indoted Ode: Gray and Mason, Corresp., p. 26 (1833).

1757 we can have but a very imperfect idea of it from the disjecta membra Poeta, which now remain: In Pope's Wks., Vol. III. p. 183 note.

1803 later writers ..ascribe the collection and arrangement of the disjecta membra of the Iliad to the tyrant Pisistratus: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 318.

1836 we are presented only with the disjecta membra: ib, Vol. 64, p. 203.

1836 Those poems were on slips, and were merely disjecta membra intended for collection in book form: Athenœum, Jan. 16, p. 101/3.

disparāta, sb. pl.: Lat.: Log.: unconnected things or propositions. Arguments or syllogisms drawn ā disparātis, - 'from unconnected' (statements), are necessarily fallacious.

1582 This proueth nothing M. Charke but from the place, a disparatis, where commonlie children and distracted men take their arguments: R. Parsons, Def. of Cens., p. 115. 1655 This the Jews attempt to disprove, by a new argument a disparatis: John Owen, Vindic. Evang., Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 272 (1826). 1663 Mere Disparata, that concerning Presbyterie, this, Humane Learning: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. iii. p. 267.

[Properly neut. pl. of Lat. disparātus, pass. part. of disparare, = 'to place apart'.]

dispensator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. dispensator, noun of agent to dispensare, = 'to dispense', 'distribute', 'manage': a steward, manager, treasurer, dispenser.

abt. 1400 the dispensatowr [v. l. dispendere] of his hows: Wycliffite Bible, Gen., xliii. 16. 1800 The fourth is the kings dispensator or almoner: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 222.

dispondaeus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δισπόνδειος: a measure consisting of two spondees or four long syllables.

dispositor, sb.: Lat., 'a disposer', 'an arranger', noun of agent to disponere, = 'to arrange', 'to dispose': Astrol.: the lord of a sign in its relation to another planet.

1598 and then also if there bee one and the selfe same nature of the 6 house and dispositor thereof: G. C., Math. Phis. (after F. Wither's Tr. Dariot's Astrolog.), sig. F 4 rd. 1652 the Planets are...fortified in their proper houses... aspects, influences, irradiations, significators, dispositors, promissors, &c.: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 142.

dispossessor: Eng.: false form for dispossesser.

dispotto: It. See despota.

*dissector (= \(\frac{1}{2} = \), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. dissecare,='to cut in pieces', 'to dissect': one who dissects, a practical anatomist.

DISTRAIT

1578 the most famous dissector, and prince of Anathomy: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1 fol. 22 vo. bef. 1626 a Surgeon, I must confess an excellent Dissector: Beau. & Fl., Custom, i. r., Wks., Vol. r. p. 316 (1711) 1705 the dissector, emboweller, pollinctor, salter: GREENHILL, Art Embalm., p. 283. [L]

disseminator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. dissēminātor, noun of agent to Lat. dissēmināre, = 'to spread abroad', 'to sow broadcast': one who spreads abroad.

1667 Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the disseminators of novel doctrines: Decay of Piety. [J.]

dissenteria: It. See disenteria.

dissertātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. dissertāre, = 'to discuss', 'debate', 'dispute': a disputant.

bef. 1731 Our dissertator learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away: C. Bovle, on Bentley's *Phalaris*, p. 114. [T.] 1825 if the dissertator [note, I here bring a French word into English] on classical poetry is in danger of being dull over his prejudices: T. CAMPBELL, in *New Mithly. Mag.* [N. & Q., 7th S., vIII. Dec. 14, 1889, 1661]. p. 464/2.]

dissimulator $(\angle = = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. dissimulator, noun of agent to dissimulare,—'to feign', 'dissemble', 'disguise': a dissembler, a concealer.

1828 Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvii. [Davies]

dissipé, fem. dissipée, adj.: Fr.: dissipated.

1739 I am sorry you should think me capable of ever being so dissipé: GRAV, Letters, No. xxi. Vol. 1 p. 41 (1819).

dissuade (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dissuader: to persuade or try to persuade any one to abstain from some act, object, or course; to point out the inadvisability of.

1546 But Palladius...did bie all meanes diswade ther kinge...that he wolde nott aide with armes those Englishe Saxons: Tr Polydore Vergils Eng Hist., Vol. I. p 119 (1846). — hee being but one, was dissuaded bie them all: 26, p 140. 1599 I pray you, dissuade him from her: she is no equal for his birth: Shaks., Much Ado, ii. 1, 171. 1600 In pity of the challenger's youth I would fain dissuade him, but he will not be entreated: —As V. L. It, i. 2, 170. 1667 War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike | My voice dissuades: MILTON, P. L., II 188.

distiction, Lat., 'a poem of two verses', fr. Late Gk. δίστιχου, neut. of δίστιχος,='of two rows'; distich (∠=), distick(e), Eng. fr. Lat. distichon: sb.: a couplet, a pair of verses.

Eng. fr. Lat. distiction: 50.: a couplet, a pair of verses.

abt. 1520 Skelton rehersith, with wordes few and playne, | In his distiction made on verses twaine: J. Skelton, Garl. of Laur, 1467, Wks., Vol. I. p. 419 (1843). 1564 writing many a sharpe Distiction: W. Bullein, Dialogue aggst. Fever Pest., p. 17 (1573). 1586 There is one famous Distiction, which is common in the mouthes of all men, that was made by one Master VVatson: Webbe, Discourse of Eng Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poety, Vol. II p. 69 (1815). 1589 Disticque: Puttenham, Eng. Poets, III. p. 237 (1869). 1608 Apollodorus hath recorded in this Dysticon: Holland, II. p. 1911. Mor., p. 590. — The Pythagoreans therefore were wont to sweare by the quaternarie or number of foure, which they held to be the greatest oath that they could take, as appeareth by this Distichon: 16, p. 806. 1607 Martiall... celebrated a Pannanian cat with this distichon: Topsell, Four f. Beasts, p. 103. 1644 this distich of the poet: Evelvin, Durry, Vol. I. p. 116 (1850).

*distingué, fem. distinguée, adj.: Fr.: distinguished. with an air of distinction, of a striking appearance; sometimes suggesting self-consciousness and affectation.

1813 every thing distingué is welcome there: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 290 (1832).

1841 that snowy napkin coquettishly arranged round the kidneys gave them a distingué air: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 381 (1885).

1841 that snowy napkin coquettishly arranged round the kidneys gave them a distingué air: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 381 (1885).

1841 the Duc looking, as he always does, more distingué than any one else: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 62.

1842 He'd a mien so distingué, and so débonacier: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 290 (1865).

1848 what a distinguée girl she was: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 37 (1875).

**1874 there is an immense variety, and very distinguées toilettes are made of them: Echo, May 29. [St.]

1878 He is quiet and distingué: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. II. ch. xiii. p. 101.

*distoor, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. dastūr: a high-priest of the Parsees

1630 their Distoree or high priest: LORD, Banians, ch. viii. [Yule] 1665 The Distorre or Pope...has thirteen [precepts]...he is obliged to observe not only his own, but also the two former Tables: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 55 (1677). 1689 The highest Priest of the Persies is called Destoor, their ordinary Priests Daroos, or Hurboods: Ovington, Vor., 376 (1696). [Yule] 1809 The Dustoor is the chief priest of his sect in Bombay: M. Graham, Fournal, 36 (1872). (1812). [ib.]

distrait, fem. distraite, adj.: Fr.: distracted (so as to be insensible to what is going on), pre-occupied, absentminded.

1711 very often absent in Conversation, and what the French call a [un] revewr and a [un] distrait: Spectator, No. 77, May 29, p. 124/x (Morley). 1748 I took care never to be absent or distrait: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1.

No. 133, p. 325 (1774). 1767 You are too apt to be distrait not to forgive my being so: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol 11 p. 175 (1882). 1824 Confused, in the confusion, and distrait... Though knives and forks clank'd round as in a fray: Byron, Den Yuan, XVI. LXXXVII. 1840 his manner was evidently distrait: BARHAM Ingolds. Leg., p 5 (1865). 1848 She was very distraite, nervous, silent, and ill to please: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II ch. XXXII. p 359 (1879) 1876 there was something distrait and preoccupied in his air: MRS. OLIPHANT, Phabe Yunior, Vol. II. p. 89. 1877 Zoe was silent and distraite: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. iv. p 39 (1883)

distributor, sh.: occasional spelling of Eng. distributer, as if Late Lat. distributor, noun of agent to Lat. distributer, = 'to divide', 'to distribute': one who divides or apportions, a dispenser.

1563 a perfect distributor of the great misteries: J. Shute, Archit., fol. ii v. 1665 the Sun. though it be the Fountain and great Distributour of warmth to the neather Creation: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch xii p. 75 (1885). 1777 The violent operations of Albuquerque, the new distributor of Indians: ROBERTSON, America, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 227 (1824).

distringas, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of Lat. distringere, = 'to detain', 'occupy', 'engage'; Late Lat., 'to distrain': 'thou mayest distrain', name of a writ empowering the sheriff to compel the obedience of a defendant or juror by taking and holding (distraining) his goods; a writ of distress.

1607 get your distringus out as soon as you can for a jury: MIDDLETON, Phanix, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p 157 (1885). 1715 a writ of distringus and return: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. I. p. 682 (1834). 1742 What signifies all the process between a subphana and a sequestration, and the officers that depend thereon, when the former is a summons, and the latter distringus, answerable to the common law? R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 422 (1826). 1790 If, in legal analogy, an execution were to be sought, a distringus corresponds more aptly than any other: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. I. p. 35 (1834).

dithyrambus, Lat. fr. Gk. $\delta i\theta i\rho a\mu \beta os$; dithyramb(e), $\angle = \angle$, Eng. fr. Fr. dithyrambe: sb.: a hymn in honor of Dionysus (Bacchus); hence, any wild, impetuous lyric utterance.

1603 certeine Dithyrambicke ditties and tunes. The Dithyrambe with clamours dissonant, | Sorts well with Bacchus, where he is resiant: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1358.

*ditto, adj., also used as sb. in Eng.: It.: said, aforesaid, the same, the exact likeness. Often shortened to do. A suit of the same colored material throughout is often called 'dittos' or 'a suit of dittos'.

'dittos' or 'a suit of dittos'.

1625 The eight and twentieth ditto. [of the same month] I went...to the Generals Tent: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1796 1681—1708
These covenant mercies then being the declared ditto of his song: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VIII. p. 64 (1864). 1759 parsley roots, and leaves of ditto: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 105. 1866 The process of buttoning and tying your clothes (ditto of washing your hands) when the fingers are in so mained a condition: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 289 (5th Ed.). 1818 Judge Aubrey, just the ditto of herself: Lany Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 67 (1819). 1834—47 A sober suit of brown or snuff-coloured dittos such as beseemed his profession: Southey, Doctor, ch. Ivi. [Davies] "1878 Mrs. Brown (who is also possessed of ditto ditto ditto): Lioyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 5/2. [St.] 1878 She would not write again till she had written a long dary filled with dittos: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. VIII. ch. liii. p. 533.

div, dive, dev, sô.: Turk. dīv, ultimately fr. Skt. deva, = 'deity': evil spirit, powerful magician.

1786 "None I none!" replied the malicious Dive: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 145 (1883). 1819 hair of unborn Dives, heart of maiden vipers, liver of the bird Roc: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. II, tch. vi. p. 203 (1820). 1884 there were ghouls and divs, and various other kinds of evil spirits to be met with: EDM. O'DONOVAN, Merv, ch. xviii. p. 202 (New York).

*divan (∠∠), dewan, sb.: Eng. and Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. dīwān,='a collection of sheets', 'a register of accounts', 'a collection of poems', 'a writer of accounts', 'an office of a registrar of accounts', 'a council', 'a tribunal', 'a long seat' (formed by mattresses and cushions laid upon a raised portion of a floor against a wall). [Lane] The form duana is It.

I. the council of the Grand Signior, or of any Turkish, Arabian, Persian, or Indian sovereign or governor.

Arabian, Persian, or Indian sovereign of governor.

1586 In this councell called Diuan, where audience is open to enery one, they consult of embassages: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr Acad., p. 679. — Two Cadelisquers have the administration of all instice, who sit with the Bassaes in the Diuan: ib., p. 680. 1599 requesting the ambassador within an houre after to goe to the Douan of the Visier: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 305. 1612 Also they are to sit in the Divan with the Viziers and Bashawes: T. Corvat, Journall, in Cruatities, Vol. III. sig. U 6 ro (1776). 1615 On the left hand the Divano is kept, where the Bassas of the Port do administer justice: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 32 (1632). — The Emperor...hath power to reverse both his sentence, and the sentence of the Divan, if they be not adjudged by him conformable to the Alcoran: ib., p. 61. 1623 he assurd them that they should

appear in the Divan the next day, to answer for themselves: Howell, Lett., III. xxi. p 85, 1645) 1625 the next Divan, or publike Councell. Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. viii p. 1371. — He comes no more at the Duana, except he bee called: ib., Bk. xx. p. 1563. 1634 this precept and the rigour of the Caddies or Causse in the Divanes, or ludgement Hals: SIR III. HERBERT, Trav., p 157. 1684 the Divan-days (that is to say, upon Council-days). Tr Taverner's Grd. Seignior's Serag., p 24. — The Divan-Hall...the Divan, or Council: ich, p. 27. 1716 the ministers of his Divan: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV p. 463 (1856). 1742 all parties were summoned to the grand signior's public divan: R. Norrh, Lives of Norths, Vol. II p. 440 (1826). 1769 Was it economy, my lord? or did the coy resistance you have constantly met with in the British senate make you despair of corrupting the divan? Junius, Letters, No xii. p. 58 (1827). 1786 Get up, and declare in full Divan of what drugs the liquor was compounded: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 36 (1831). 1790 that he would pave the way with the Dey and Divan, so that America would succeed: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 118 (1832). 1807 I was sent for to the castle, where we found the Divan assembled: b., Vol. II. p. 744. 1817 mid the proud Divan's dazzling arrray: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 15 (1860) 1823 an amusement after the Divan: Byron, Don Juan, VI. xci. 1880 The dowane, or as we say, divan: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 368 (2nd Ed.).

1 a. a council generally.

1619 This [case] (what Diuano would have done it?) is too weightie, it must bee considered of further, and with a Deferendo, they are dismissed! Purchas, Mucrocosmus, ch lxxviii, p. 770. 1667 Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers, | Rais'd from their dark Divan: Milton, P. L., x. 457. 1674 but 'its not fit | Our dark Divan in publick view should sit: Dryden, Stati Innoc., i. Wiss., Vol. 1. p. 595 (1701) 1763 of the British Senate, of that august divan whose wisdom influences, &c.: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 1v. p. 130 (1857).

2. Anglo-Ind., the head financial minister of a state or province, the prime-minister of a native state, an official who has charge of financial affairs and accounts.

1776 Having a demand on the Dewan of the Calcutta District, for. 26,000 rupees .which he had not paid me: Trial of Yoseph Foruke, 2/1. 1799 Major Macaulay, acting, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Close, as Resident in Mysore, will be the medium of communication between you and Purneah, the Rajah's dewan: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 295 (1858). 1887 The story told by the Dewan of Cambay seemed, we must confess, quite incredible to us: Pall Mall Budget, Apr. 21, p. 3/1.

3. a mattress with cushions placed on a raised part of a floor against a wall to form a seat.

floor against a wall to form a seat.

1707 Coming into his room, you find him prepared to receive you, either standing at the edge of the duan, or else lying down at one corner of it... These duans are a sort of low stages, seated in the pleasantest part of the room, elevated about sixteen or eighteen inches, or more, above the floor: H. MAUNDRELL, Yourn., Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 130.

1818 but the divans is that part of the chamber which is raised by a step above the rest of the floor: Edin. Rev., Vol. 21, p. 133.

1818 throwing himself on a divan: LADY MORGAN, Pl. Macarthy, Vol. iv. ch. ip 24 (1870).

1820 the then seated himself cross-legged upon the divan: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. it. vi. p. 176.

1836 The raised part of the floor of the room is called leewan (a corruption of "el-eewan," which signifies "any raised place to sit upon," and also "a palace")...

The leewan is generally paved with common stone, and covered with a mat in summer, and a carpet over the mat in winter; and has a mattress and cushions placed against each of its three walls, composing what is called a deewan, or divan: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1, pp. 14, 15 1839 The table is usually placed...next two of the deewa'ns: — Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. 1, p. 122.

1845 observe the divans or alcoves at each end of this antercom: Forge, Handble. Spain, Pt. 1, p. 375. 1849 a divan or seat raised about one foot from the ground, and covered with silken cushions: Lord Beaconspield, Tauerral, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 173 (1881). 1878 the piquant contrast of the two chaming young creatures seated on the red divan: Geo. Elior, Dan. Deronda, Bk. VI. ch. xlv p. 421. 1884 In the horseshoe was a Turkish divan...as high as a bed: E. E. Saltus, Balsac, p. 21.

4. a room fitted with the seats just described; in Europe, a public room furnished with lounges in connexion with a cigar-shop or bar.

5. a collection of oriental poems.

bef. 1827 Persian poets...distinguish their separate poems...by the name of gazels, and the entire set...by that of diwan: J. Mason Good, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. vt. p. 6 (1882).

1886 This includes complete Divans of the great poetical trumwirate, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Moses ibn Ezra, and Jehuda Halevi: *Athenzum*, Dec. 18, p. 820/x.

divan-effendi, sb.: Turk. dīwān effendī: secretary of council.

1819 I make you my Divan-Effendee: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. xiii. p. 292 (1820).

divan-khan(ah), sb.: Hind. and Pers. dīwān-khānah: council-house.

1625 Within the second court is the Moholl, being a foure-square thing, about twice as bigge, or better, then the Exchange; having at each corner a faire open Deuoncan: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 429.— A little short of this place, is a faire Deury inclosed with a stone wall, in which is a Devoncan: 15., p. 430.

1665 Within is a Palace entred by two Gates, giving passage into two Courts; the last of which points out two ways; one to the Kings Durbah...the other to the Devon-Kawm where every evening from eight to eleven he discourses with his Umbraes: Six Th. Herrery, Trav., p. 69 (1677)

1840 I was told that my rooms were ready, and followed a servant of the great man's to what had been a superb dewan khaneh: Fraser, Koordistan, 6.c., Vol. 1. Let. iii. p. 52.

diversify (= 2 = 2), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. diversifier: to make variegated, to give variety to, to distinguish.

1603 like as they also diversifie the very letters: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1027. 1611 Diversifier, To varie, diuersifie: Coron. bef. 1704 There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and diversified one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another: Locke. [J.]

divertimento, pl. -menti, sb.: It.

I. a diversion, a recreation.

bef. 1774 Where...abbés turned shepherds, and shepherdesses without sheep, indulge their innocent divertimenti: Goldsmith, *Polite Learn*, ch. iv. [C.E.D.]

Mus. a light and cheerful composition.

1887 We find five large serenades and divertimenti for wind instruments: Athenæum, Apr. 9, p. 489/3

divertissant, fem. -ante, adj.: Fr.: diverting, amusing, pleasing.

1645 one of the most divertissant and considerable vistas in the world: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 155 (1872).

*divertissement, sb.: Fr. Anglicised in 17 c. as divertisement (1662 J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 79, Ed. 1669; bef. 1667 Cowley, Wks., Pref., Vol. I. p. lvi., Ed. 1707), devertisement (Hatton Corresp., Vol. I. p. 9, Ed. 1878).

I. a diversion, recreation, amusement

1804 the whole party. were called upon to repeat the divertissement in a more public and ceremonious manner: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 86. 1816 There was nothing but fiddling and playing on the virginals, and all kinds of conceits and divertissements, on every canal of this aquatic city: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 328 (1832). 1853 our friends of the Rescue had a regular divertissement of single-stick: E. K. K.ANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xii. p. 92. 1871. When this little divertissement was finished, we turned to the right: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xxii. p. 376. 1875 Go to what place of divertissement you will, the representative of the national Church is seen: Times, Oct. 4, p. 445. [St.]

Theatr. a lively dance.

1882 the four greatest danseuses of their time figuring...in the same divertissement: Standard, Dec. 26, p. 5.

*Dives: Lat. dives, = 'rich man': used as if the proper name of the rich man in the apologue of the rich man and Lazarus, Luke, xvi. 19; hence, representative of any wealthy man who lives in luxury.

1614 Hath Dives dined? He may walk up to his study and tell his money, his bags, his idols: T. Adams, Wes, Vol. I. p. 170 (1867). 1662 A man that hath God for his portion prizes a poor ragged Lazarus that hath God for his portion; before a rich Dives that hath only gold for his portion: BROOKS, Wes., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 103 (1866). 1753 Great Phelam, the Dives, the prince of the tribes, | Who understands Courts and the nature of Bribes: W. W. Wilkins' Politi. Bal, Vol. II. p. 313 (1866) 1861 Dives in his barouche, with the gout in his legs, and Atra Cura up with the powdered footman behind him: Wheat & Tares, ch. ii. p. 13.

*dīvide et impera, phr.: Lat., 'divide and rule': keep subjects and conquered peoples in a state of division so that they may be weak.

They may de weak.

1602 according to Machiauels rule of divide et impera: W. Watson, Quodilibets of Relig & State, p. 69.

1654—6 And so shews himself a true breathing devil, a disciple of Machiavel, whose maxim was divide et impera, make division and get dominion: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 11. p. 23/1 (1883).
1755 The only way to keep us from setting up for ourselves is to disunite us, Divide et impera: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 23 (1856).

1762 the keeper perfectly well understands the maxim divide et impera: SMOLLETT, Launc. Creaves, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 192 (187).

1771 In order to break the force of clanship, administration has always practised the political maxim, Divide et impera:— Humph. C., p. 91/2 (1882).

1787 Divide et impera, is the maxim of the Court: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 207 (1805).

1845 they acted as checks on each other, such is the divide et impera of Spain: Ford, Handbb. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 470. Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 470.

divi-divi, sb.: native Central Amer.: name of the pods of Caesalpinia coriaria, used by dyers and tanners.

dīvīnātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. dīvīnāre, = 'to divine', 'foresee', 'foretell': a diviner.

1621 of all Nations they are most superstitious, and much tormented in this kinde, attributing so much to their Divinators, vi ipse metus fidem faciat: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 7, p. 156 (1632).

divino jure, phr.: Late Lat.: of divine right, by divine

1681—1703 Bellarmine argueth that therefore bishops are not divino jure, of divine right: TH. GOODWIN, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. XI. p. 80 (1865). — perhaps most of our brethren, hold national and provincial assemblies to be divino jure: ib., p. 466.

divisor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. dividere, ='to divide': a divider, a number by which another number is divided, or is to be divided.

1579 The lesse summe is the Diuisor or Diuident, the other ye number to be diuided or dinisible: DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 8.

divorcé, fem. divorcée, sb.: Fr.: a divorced person.

1813 the mother was a divorcée: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. I. p. 71 (1833). 1830 The refusal to visit an interesting divorcée is pointedly contrasted with the willingness to associate with a profligate woman: Edin. Rev., Vol. 51, p. 460. 1877 he was now a divorcé, and a declared woman-hater: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. ii. p. 13 (1883). 1888 The episode of the divorcée is surely out of place in a book for children: Athenæun, Nov. 10, p. 625/1.

divota, devota, adj. fem. used as sb.: It., 'attached', 'devoted': a woman who is attached to a man.

1622 an Anagram ...which a Gentleman lately made upon his own name Tomas, and a nun call'd Maria, for she was his devota: Howell, Epist Ho-El, Vol. II. lxxiii. p. 384 (1678).

1642 Some have used it as a prime help to advance Language, to have some ancient Nunne for a Divota, with whom hee may chat at the grates: — Instr. For. Trav, p. 21 (1869).

diwan: Hind., Pers., and Arab. See divan.

diwani: Hind. See dewannee.

*dixi, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. dicere,='to say': 'I have said', I have said my say, I say no more.

1588 UDALL, State Ch. Eng., p. 31 (1880). 1767 And now dixi, God bless you 'Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 185, p. 520 (1774) 1862 after having said that he was a noble young fellow—dix: and I won't cancel the words: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 156 (1887).

dixit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. dicere, = 'to say': 'he has said', authoritative utterance, dictum (q. v.). See ipse dixit.

1628 He hates authority as the Tyrant of reason, and you cannot anger him worse then with a Fathers dixti: J. EARLE, Microcosm., 46, p. 68 (1868) bef. 1733 on no better Ground than this Man's Dixti: R. North, Examen, III viii. 80, p. 645 (1740).

dixit Dominus, phr.: Late Lat., 'the Lord hath said': a commandment of the Lord.

1633 The true prophets say, Of all that thou hast thou shalt give me the tenth; this is a dizit Dominus, the Lord's reservation: T. Adams, Com 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 207/2 (1865).

dizaine, sb.: Fr.: the number of ten, a stanza of ten lines. 1575 There are Dyzaynes, & Syxaines which are of ten lines, and of sixe lines, commonly used by the French, which some English writers do also terme by the name of Sonettes. G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 7 (1815). 1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poets, II. x. p. 102 (1865).

djered, djerid, jer(r)eed, sb.: Arab. and Pers. jarīd, = 'lance', 'spear', Turk. jerīd, = 'rod for throwing in sport': a blunted javelin.

a blunted javelin.

1662 They also often Exercise themselves at the Tzirid, or Yavelin: J. Davies, Ambassadors Traw, Bk vi. p. 222 (1669). 1776 He was fond of the national and warlike diversion called the Jarrit. and we found him. engaged in this violent exercise... They were gallopping from all sides at once with confused regularity throwing at each other the Yarrit or blunted dart: R. Chandler, Trav Asia Minor, p. 186. 1788 But as he practised in the field the exercise of the jerid, Soliman was killed by a fall from his horse: Gibbon, Decl. & Pall, Vol. XI. p. 444 (1873) 1811 Returning thence, he went to the parade, where the principal inhabitants of the city were engaged in the exercise of the Disjerid: Niebahr's Trav. Arab., ch. XI. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 58. 1813 Swift as the hurl'd on high jerreed | Springs to the touch his startled steed: Byron, Giaour, Wks., Vol. ix. p. 127 (1832). 1819 I devoted my whole time to drawing the bow, and flinging the diereed: T. Hoffe, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 214 (1819). 1820 he stood a considerable time to view his officers amusing themselves, in the great area, at the exercise of the Djereed: T. S. Hughes, Traw. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 244. 1830 At Smyrna Lord Byron... saw for the first time the Turkish pastime of the Djerid, a species of tournament: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 133. — Each rider is furnished with one or two djerids, straight white sticks a little thinner than an umbrella-stick: 10. 1834 feats of wrestling, to be succeeded by a camel-fight, and to finish by a grand game of jerid: Ayesha, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 209. — about to give a jerid party: 10, p. 300. — wielded his jerid: 10, p. 306. 1839 he Sultan...repairs hither to witness...the exercise of the jareed, and other athletic games: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 146. 1840 Exercises with the jereed, the bow, and the sword: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11. Let. xvii. p. 397.

djerm, sb.: Turk.: a small vessel.

1819 On stating my intention to go to Raschid, he agreed for my passage on board one of the country djerms: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 292 (1820).

djinn(ee): Arab. See jinnee.

Djogoun: Jap. See Shogun.

do: It.: Mus.: movable do is the key-note of any scale, formerly called ut; fixed do is the note C, the key-note of the natural major scale (see O1).

1878 the musical gamut..."do, re, mi, fa": J. Payn, By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 27.

doab, sb.: Hind. and Pers. doab,='two rivers': a tract between two rivers which run into each other, particularly the country between the Ganges and Jumna, and that between the Kistna and the Toombuddra in the Deccan.

1803 he recommends that you should transport your company and the boats.. to the left bank of that river; that is, into the dooab between it and the Godavery: Wellington, Diop., Vol. 1. p. 605 (1844).

dobash, dobhash: Anglo-Ind. See dubash.

dobie(s): Amer. See adobe.

dobla, sb.: Sp.: an ancient gold coin of Spain (nearly double the zequi or sequin), worth nearly 17s., called a pistole in France and England.

1599 The money that is coined in Alger is a piece of gold called Asiano, & Doublaes, and two Doublaes make an Asiano, but the Doubla is most vsed... which Doubla is fiftue of their Aspers there: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 176. 1829 offering him the town of Coin. and four thousand doblas in gold: W. IRVING, Cong. of Granada, ch. lii. p. 307 (1850). — an annual tribute of twelve thousand doblas or pistoles of gold: 1b., ch. i. p. 22.

doblon, sb.: Sp.: a doubloon, a Spanish gold coin, originally worth two pistoles, or about 33s. English.

1623 I gave him sixe Dollones of two: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 11. Bk. ii. ch. viii. p. 170.

Docent, sb.: Ger.: a teacher in an university.

1887 Two years later he was called to be *Docent* in history at that [Upsala] university: Athenæum, Mar. 26, p. 417/2.

dochmius, pl. dochmii, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δόχμως (ποὺς), 'slanting (foot)': a compound measure used in Greek lyric verse of which the normal type resembles an iambus followed by a cretic, ~-~~, but which presents nearly thirty varieties owing to resolution of the long syllables into two short syllables each, and the lengthening of the short syllables. It is explained as an iambic tripody with syncope of the middle iambic, or as a bacchius (~-~) followed by a catalectic trochee (a long syllable followed by a pause) and preceded by anacrusis. The latter explanation seems to be fashionable at present.

1880 Of the two dochmin which are usually conjoined in one verse, it is not necessary that each should finish with a whole word, but the words are often divided, and generally too so that they may terminate either in the first syllable of the second dochmins or the penultimate of the first: J. SEAGER, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk. II. ch. xxi. D. 55.

dock: Anglo-Ind. See dak.

*doctor (∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. doctor (noun of agent to docēre,='to teach'), or Anglo-Fr. doctour.

I. a teacher, an instructor, a person learned in any science or study. The title of doctor has been given par excellence to eight of the early fathers of the Christian Church; while several distinguished Schoolmen received the title with an epithet; Thomas Aquinas being called Doctor Angelicus, Alexander of Hales Doctor Irrefragabilis, Roger Bacon Doctor Mirabilis, Bonaventura Doctor Seraphicus, Duns Scotus Doctor Subtilis.

st. 1370 An holy doctor: Stacions of Rome, 480, p 16 (Furnivall, 1867). abt. 1380 for their grounden hem in this, that holy writt is fals but here owen doctours and gloses ben trewe: How Men ought to obey Prelates, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Whs. of Wyclif, p 33 (1880). 1391 The .5. partie shal ben an introductorie aftur the statutz of owre doctours: Chaucer, Astrol., p. 3 (1872). bef. 1400 and in pis persecucioun pe grekys, powe hit so were pat pei had many worschippeful doctours and bisshoppes of pe same contrey of greke borne, 3it pei forsoke pe lawe of holy chirche and pe feip and chose hem a patriark: Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne, p. 134 (1886). bef. 1492 Doctours of holy chyrche: Canton, St. Katherin, sig. c vi 1912. 1528 We were called lordes and doctours reverente / Royally raignyinge in spretualte: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 32 (1871). 1531 the angels whiche be most feruent in contemplation be highest exalted in glorie, (after the opinion of holy doctours). Elivot, Governour, Bl. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. (1880). 1603 a certaine respectuous reverence which they bare unto their Reader and Doctour. Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 62. 1687 Now Christ on his cross, is a Doctor in his chair, where he reads unto us all a lecture of patience: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. II. App., p. 726/2 (1868). 1639 [Christ is] the great doctor and prophet of his Church, that spake by all the former prophets, and speaks by his ministers to the end of the world: Siebes, Wks., Vol. II. p. 142 (1862). 1662 For this, and other of his good services to the Church of Rome, he received the splendid title of Doctor Irrefragabilis: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. I. p. 561 (1840).

2. in universities, one who has taken the highest degree in any faculty, as in the old faculties of medicine, law, and divinity, of music, and the modern faculties of science, philosophy, and letters.

abt. 1386 With vs ther was a Doctour of Phisik | In al this world ne was ther noon hym lik: ChAUCER, C. T., Prol., 411. — And of oure othere doctours many oon | Swiche peynes that youre herte myghte agryse: — Friar's Tale, 7230. bef. 1400 doctours of pe lawe and pe scribys with her scripturis and prophecies: Ir. John of Hildsheim's Three Kings of Cologne, p. 62 (1886). 1443 Adam Moleyns doctour of Lawe: Hen. VI., in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. xxxiv. p. 79 (1846). bef. 1447 Right so reuerend doctours, degree of xij, yere: J. RUSSELL, 1153, in Babees Bk., p. 193 (Furnivall, 1868). 1472 and som that ar greete klerkys, and famous doctors of hys, goo now ageyn to Cambrygge to scoolle: Paston Letters, Vol. II. No. 692, p. 39 (1874). 1482 a doctur of lawe: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 60 (1869). bef. 1492 saynt domynik doctor of deuynyte and confessour: Caxton, St. Katherin, sig. a j rolz.

- 1509 Doctours expert in medycyne: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 65 (x874). 1525 the olde doctours and maysters very experte in the scyence of Surgery: Tr. Yerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. A i ro. bef. 1547 I, John Bale, doctor of dyvynyte: Bale, in Ellis Orge. Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol. II. No ccxiv. p. 151 (1845). 1550 master doctor. a doctor of divinitie: Lever, Sermons, p. 29 (x870). abt. 1554 The Huntyng of the Romyshe Vuolfe made by Vuylliam Turner Doctour of Phisik: Title. 1620 Doctor and Theologist: Brent, Tr. Soaw's Hist. Conne. Trent, p. vii. (1676) the three Catholick Doctors of the Colloquy dissented amongst themselves: ib., Bk. I. p. 91. 1665 The Doctors are named Hackeens: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 304 (1677).
- 3. a doctor of medicine; popularly, a person licensed to practise as a surgeon or medical man.
- ptactise as a surgeon of medical main.

 1543 The auncient doctours, haue wrytten sondrye remedies: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirrurg., fol. xxii roli 1679 a desperate disease is to be committed to a desperate Doctor: J. Lylv, Euphues, p. 67 (1868). 1590 Good master doctor, see him safe convey'd | Home to my house: Shaks., Com. of Err., iv. 4, 125. 1622 common Chyrurgians, Mountebancks, vnlettered Empericks, and women Doctors: Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. i. p. 11. 1675 fetch Aesculapius...to act the part of a Doctor: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 11. ch. v § 1, p. 43. *1876 the doctor's letter lying on the table: Times, Nov. 24. [St.] *1878 At their head marched Surgeon-general W. A Mackinnon, C.B., and other doctors in scarlet: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 8/3. [St.]

3 a. metaph. a curer, one who remedies.

1569 Of the which mischiefes he was a most chiefe and principall doctor: GRAFTON, Chron., Pt. 1. p. 4.

doctor medicinae, phr.: Late Lat.: doctor of medicine, abbrev. 'M.D.', the professional title of a physician.

1662 he was physician to King Charles the first; and not only doctor medicinæ, but doctor medicorum ['teacher of physicians']: FULLER, Worthes, Vol. 11. p. 148 (1840).

*doctrinaire, sb., also attrib.: Fr.: one who advocates visionary schemes in politics without due consideration of the practical bearing of what he proposes; esp. one of a political party in France from 1814 to 1830, members of which advocated a limited monarchy with parliamentary government, and were therefore ridiculed both by republicans and monarchists.

1820 There is at Paris a small set of speculative politicians called doctrinaires: Edin. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 38. 1831 A system may be the truest possible whilst argued on in vacuo, in the cabinet of a Doctrinaire: 1b., Vol. 52, p. 454. 1837 there is a party of doctrinaires, who wish to imitate England: J. F. COOPER, Europé, Vol. II. p. 228. 1839 the Republican and Doctrinaire parties: H. Greville, Diary, Feb. 3, p. 131 (1883) 1846 no sooner had the Duke cleared the Pennisula of doctrinaires and invaders: Ford, Gatherings from Spain, p. 31. 1867 such pathetic heroism as would have touched the heart and softened the style of any one but a doctrinaire: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., Iv. p. 238. 1870 Thus we are told as before by the theological doctors, now by the political doctrinaires: E. Mulford, Nation, ch. xix. p. 381 note. 1882 In those days doctrinaire and Liberal politicians flattered themselves that they had for ever succeeded in reconciling liberty and order: Athenaum, Dec. 30, p. 874.

dōdecahedron, dōdecaedron, ρl . dōdecaedra, s l.: Late Gk. δωδεκάεδρον, = 'a figure with twelve (δώδεκα) surfaces' (ἔδρα): a regular solid figure bounded by twelve equilateral and equiangular pentagons; the name is also applied in geometry and crystallology to other twelve-faced solids.

1570 BILLINGSLEV, Euclid. 1603 the representations of sphæres, cubes, or square bodies, as also those that be dodecaedra, that is to say, having twelve equal faces: Holland, Tr. Phit. Mor., p. 1150. 1603 See heer the Solids, Cubes, Cylinders, Cones, Pyramides, Prismas, Dodechædrons: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Columnes, p. 381 (1608). 1626 Dodochædron, Figures of twelve Angels: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1672 yet it was very far from the Dodecahedron of Geometricians: For, whereas that consists of Twelve æquilateral and æquiangled pentagons: R. BOYLE, Virtues of Gents, p. 73.

dodgeon: Anglo-Chin. See dotchin.

dodkin, dotkin, doitkin ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *duitken*: a small **doit** (q. v.).

1563 not one dodkin of money came out of their purse: J. PILKINGTON, Confut., sig. O iiii v. 1603 Here you shall have...a measure called Chanix for two brazen dodkins: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 153.

*dodo (""), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. doudo, perhaps fr. Prov. Eng. dold, = 'dolt' (Diez): a heavy bird with rudimentary wings, belonging to the Pigeon order, found in the Mauritius in 17 c. The species soon became extinct owing to its inability to escape attack.

1634 Tis full of Wood, Tortoises, Dodoes and wild-fowle: Sir Th. HERBERT, Trav., p. 207. 1883 creatures which have existed, but, like the dodo, the great auk, and the solitaire, have been exterminated by man: Standard, Sept. 7, p. 5/3.

dodrans, pl. dodrantes, sl.: Lat.: three quarters of anything, as three quarters of an as (q.v.) or nine unciae (see uncia); three quarters of a foot or twelve unciae ('inches').

Doeg, name of the Edomite who accused Ahimelech of being a partisan of David, and who executed Saul's command to slay Ahimelech and the other priests of Nob. 1616 can listen to the whisperings of a Doeg.. to the voice of a Delilah: T. Adams, Wks., Vol III. p. 16 (1862). 1654—6 A Doeg may set his foot as far within the Sanctuary as a David: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. II. p. 379/2 (1868). 1665 the report of an envious Doeg that they [the Armenian Christians] had submitted to Rome. made Abbas causelesly jealous of their loyalty: Sir Th. Herrery, Trav., p. 158 (1677). bef. 1670 I am sure it was worthy Dr. Ferne who called the Archbishop out of Cawood, else he had been sacrificed to the Fury of a wicked Doeg: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 173, p. 187 (1693).

dog: Anglo-Ind. See dak.

dogana, sb.: It. fr. Arab. dīwān (see divan): custom-house.

1650 They steer'd their course towards the Dogana or toll house for Corn: HOWELL, Tr. Grraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p 22 1820 a dogana or custom-house: T S. Hughes, Trav. in Swily, Vol I. ch. xiv. p. 428. 1845 the itching palms of the Cerberi of the Dogana: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 205.

dogaressa, sb. fem.: It.: title of the wife of a doge.

1885 The last Dogaressa of Venice, the wife of Manin, died, happily for herself, before the fall of the Republic: Athenaum, Aug. 1, p. 142/3.

*doge, sb.: Eng. fr. It. doge: title of the chief magistrates of the republics of Venice and of Genoa; hence, generally, a leader.

1549 They have a Duke called after theyr maner, Doge: W. Thomas, Hist Ital., fol 77 °.

1621 the Doge, and all the Clarissimos: Howell, Lett., I. xxx. p. 58 (1645).

1670 the Doge's Palace: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1.

p. 62 (1698).

1863 young Hardie was Doge of a studious clique: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1 p. 10.

dogger ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. dogger, dogger-boot: a Dutch fishing-boat used in the North Sea.

1738 Dogger, a small ship, built after the Dutch fashion, with a narrow stern, and commonly but one mast, used in fishing on the Doggers bank: CHAMBERS, Cycl.

*dogma, pl. dogmata, sb.: Gk. δόγμα, = 'that which seems right': a point of doctrine propounded authoritatively; an article of religious belief; also, collectively, the whole subject or body of formulated articles of religious belief.

or body of formulated articles of religious belief.

1640 H. More, Psych, III. iii. 43, p. 166 (1647).

1658 that Cabalistical Dogma: Sir Th Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 5, p. 49 (1686).

1665 All which Dogmata, how contrary they are to the Fundamental Principles of Reason and Religion, is easily determin'd: Glanvill. Scepsis, ch. xxii p. 160 (1885).

1675 his Dogma, That the reputed Deities, oftentimes, proved less than men, in the hands of the Theourgicks: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 11. ch. v. § 7, p. 45.

1678 though Psellus affirm, that the Chaldean Dogmata, conteined in those Oracles, were some of them admitted both by Aristotle and Plato: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 293.

bef. 1738 For, however they hold close to their Dogmata with Respect to Church and state, yet they relate the common Proceedings with Veracity: R. North, Examen, p. ix. (1740).

1771 So much for the dogmata of my friend Lismahago: Smollett, Humph. Ch., p. 1002 (1882).

1818 laysh dogmas and credenda to those who want the means of existence: Ladv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 17 (1879).

1826 I want you to take no theological dogmas for granted, nor satisfy your doubts by ceasing to think: Lord Braconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 15 (1881).

1828 all their dogmata on the probabilities of filed her head with dogmas of tuition out of Jean Jacques Rousseau: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 66.

*1877 you are really convinced of the ruth of this dogmat. Times, Nov. 13.

61. Eng. fr. Fr. dogmatiste: an au-

dogmatist $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dogmatiste: an authoritative or positive assertor of principles in any science or study.

1541 which thynge the emperykes confesse and so do the dogmatistes: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. 2nd D ii ro.

dogmatizando, gerund.: Late Lat.: by dogmatising, dogmatically.

1602 therefore published it as a most horrible crime, to maintain dogmatizando, that the foresaid resistance was not schisme in the Resistens: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 15.

dohaee, duoy, dwye, interj.: Hind. dohāī, dūhāī: a cry for justice shouted by a native petitioner for redress. Yule derives fr. Skt. drōha,='injury', 'wrong'.

1776 I called out, Duoy on the King, and the Court, the Governor and on the Council. Having called out Duoy, I tore my jamma, and cried out: Trial of Yoseph Fowhe, s, 8/2.

1834 the servant woman began to make a great outcry, and wanted to leave the ship, and cried Dohaee to the company, for she was murdered, and kidnapped: Baboo, Vol. II. p. 242.

*doit, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. duit, duyt: a small Dutch coin, of the value of the eighth part of a stiver or about a farthing English; hence, any coin of small value, any insignificant sum of money, a mere trifle.

1596 I would...Supply your present wants and take no doit | Of usance for my moneys: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., i. 3, 141. 1630 Through thy protection they are monstrous thriuers, | Not like the Dutchmen in base Doyts and Stiuers: John Taylor, Wis., sig. Aa 3 70/1. bef. 1733 no Doit of that appears from him: R. NORTH, Examel., I. ii. 83, p. 74 (1740). 1785 And force the beggarly last doit by means, | That his own humour dictates, from the clutch | Of Poverty: Cowper, Task, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 144 (1808).

doitkin: Eng. fr. Du. See dodkin.

*dolce far niente, phr.: It., 'pleasant do-nothing': the luxury of complete idleness, the pleasing languor of absolute inactivity.

1814 making the most of the 'dolce far niente' [at Hastings]: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 100 (1832)

1819 However, the Capitan-Pasha being as yet far from ready for his expedition, I determined, in the meantime, to include in the supreme pleasure of the Italians—the far niente: T. Hope, Anast. Vol. II. ch. vij. p. 124 (1820).

1825 But the dolce far niente is the supreme bliss throughout the land: English in Italy, Vol. I. p. 178.

1832 the hurry and glitter of general and mixed society is infinitely less dangerous to female morals than the dolce far niente of a Spanish tertulia: Edin. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 444.

1839 where groups of Turkish and Greek ladies are constantly to be seen during the summer months enjoying the dolce far niente so congenial to the climate: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 112.

1856 The scene was redolent of plenty and indolence—the dolce far interte of the short-lived Esquimaus summer: E. K. Kans, Arctic Explor., Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 203

1888 that form of the dolce far niente which is termed meditation: W. H. Russell, in XIX Cent., Sept., p. 490.

dolce piccante, phr: It.: sweet and sharp (to the taste). Cf. aigre-doux.

1673 The Wines of this Territory are very rich and gustful, especially that sort called *Dolce & Piccante*: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p 217. 1699 The most esteemed are *Vin de Bonne* of *Burgundy*, a red *Wine*; which is *Dolce Piquante* in some measure, to me it seemed the very best of Wine I met with M. LISTER, *Journ to Paris*, p. 160. 1710 Your Critique is a very *Dolcepiccante*; for after the many faults you justly find, you smooth your rigour: POPE, *Letters*, p. 61 (1737).

dolfyn: Eng. fr. Fr. See dauphin.

*dolichocephalus, pl. -li, adj. used as sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. $\delta o \lambda_i \chi \delta_s$, ='long', and $\kappa \epsilon \phi a \lambda \dot{\gamma}$, ='head': longheaded; in Ethnology, applied to skulls whose breadth is less than four-fifths of the length. Opposed to brachycephalus (q. v.).

dol(l): Anglo-Ind. See dhal.

*dollar, doller (\(\perp = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Mid. Du. daler, or Low Ger. daler, fr. Ger. thaler: the name of various silver coins, such as the German thaler and the Spanish peso or piece of eight (reals), also of various N. American coins worth rather more than 4 shillings English, the monetary unit of the United States being equal to about 4s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d\) English; hence, coin or money generally. The symbol for dollar is \(\frac{1}{2}\).

1554—1571 dallor: In Burgon's Life of Gresham, I. 334. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1581 doler: Riche, Farewell to Militarie Profession, p. 217 [ib.] 1598 I had eight Hungers gilderns delucred mee the thirde weeke of mine impresonment to paye for my charges, which stoode mee in a Doller a weeke: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 304. 1605 Ten thousand dollars to our general use: Shaks., Mach., i. 2, 62. 1796 [See douceur 2].

dolly, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. <code>cdali</code>, = 'a tray': a complimentary offering of flowers, vegetables, fruit, &c.; the daily basket of produce brought in by the mālī or gardener. [Yule]

1880 Brass dishes filled with pistachio nuts and candied sugar are displayed here and there; they are the oblations of the would-be visitors. The English call these offerings dollies: Ali Baba, 84. [Yule]
1882 I learn that in Madras dallies are restricted to a single gilded orange or line, or a tiny sugar pagoda: Pioneer Mail, Mar. 15. [ib.]

dolman ($\angle =$), doliman, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dolman, doliman, fr. Turk. dolama,

- 1. a long robe open in front with narrow sleeves, worn by Turks over the rest of their dress.
- 2. the uniform jacket of a hussar, worn with one or both sleeves hanging loose.

1883 his Royal Highness has presented the whole of the Blücher Hussars with dolmans, which had hitherto only been worn by the Royal and Guard Regiments of Hussars: Standard, Mar. 7, p. 5.

3. a kind of mantle for women in the style of a hussar jacket.

*dolmen (\angle =), sb: Eng. fr. Breton dolmen, fr. taol, ='table', and mean or men,='a stone': a large unhewn stone raised upon two or more upright unhewn stones, such structures being primarily sepulchral monuments, and secondarily altars.

1885 In one place is a vast field containing hundreds of dolmens, some of which are sketched: Athenæum, July 11, p. 53/2.

dolor $(\angle \angle)$, dolour(e), doulour, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. dolour, dolur, assimilated to Lat. dolor: pain, grief, agony.

bef. 1300 Pen poule sykud and wept with gret doloure: Old Eng. Misc., p. 212 (Morris, 1872). 1469 dolour: Coventry Myst. (Halliwell). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1482 the presente sorowe or dolour that sche sofryd: Revel. Monk

of Evesham, p. 43 (1869). 1506 he might well see | Divers men, makyng right great doloure | That defrauded women: Hawes, Past. Ples, sig. B iiii ro. 1509 This venemous doloure distaynynge his gode name | And so gyltles put to rebuke, and to shame: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. 1 p. 54 (1874). 1523 he clothed hymselfe with the vesture of doloure: Lord Berners, Froissart, 1. 220, p. 233 (1812). 1531 In dolour and anguisshe tossed he hym selfe by a certayne space: Elvot, Grovernour, Bk. 11. ch. xii. Vol. 11. p. 137 (1880). 1549 of the greatness of his dolour that he suffered in the garden: LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI., VII. p. 192 (1860). 1557 Oft craft can cause the man to make a semyng show | Of hart with dolour all distreined, where griefe did neuer grow: Tottel's Misc., p. 215 (1870). 1563 beside the doulour, and payne which foloweth and many tymes losse, and mutilation of the membre: T. Gale, Inst. Chivary, fol. 13 vo 1578 the ingent dolours, and tormentes of the teeth: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1. fol 14 vo 1584 Somtimes I spend the night to end, in dolors and in wee: Cl. ROBINSON, Plass Del., p. 54 (1880). 1993 My loues disdaine which was her louers dolour: T Watson, Pearse of Fancie, xxxi. p. 194 (1870). 1603 Yet if their Art can ease som kinde of dolors: J. Stivester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 284 (1668). 1640 the precious life with deadly dolour kill: H. More, Song of Soul, III. App., 30, p. 262 (1647).

dolphin, dolphyne: Eng. fr. Fr. See dauphin.

dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat? phr.: Lat.: who in the case of an enemy would ask whether (his conduct were) craft or manliness? A variation on the theme 'all is fair in war'. Virg., Aen., 2, 390.

1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. p. 299 (1869). Three Clerks, II. iv. p 75. 1858 A. TROLLOPE,

dolus malus, phr.: Lat., 'wicked guile': fraud, guile.

dom, sb.: Port.: don (q. v.).

domas: Eng. fr. Fr. See damas.

domestique de place, phr.: Fr.: a servant engaged for a short time. See laquais de place.

1824 the grinning domestique de place led them: Edin. Rev., Vol. 41, p. 53. 1826 a domestique de place pestered me about it, that I did not go: Refl on a Ramble to Germany, p 68.

domina, sb.: Lat.: mistress, lady, used as a title of dignity.

1819 The first lady whom I found disposed to cast an eye of compassion on my sufferings, was of the devout order, and the very domina who had excited the oracular ingenuity of one of the party: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. 1 ch iv. p. 83

dominator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. dominator, noun of agent to dominari,='to be lord', 'to rule', 'to reign'.

1. a ruler, a sovereign.

1555 Dominator and great prince of Nouogrodia in the lower contrei: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. IV. p. 300 (1885) bef. 1579 his prince and magnificent dominator and ruler: T. HACKET, Tr. Amadis of Fr., Bk. VIII. p. 170. 1588 the welkin's vicegerent and sole dominator of Navarre: SHAKS., L. L. L., i. 1, 222. 1630 And absolute and potent Dominator, | For War or Counsell both by land and Water: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Bb 4 ro/2.

2. Astrol. the most powerful planet in a House or region; a predominant influence.

1576 The chiefe Dominatour in Earthe and Skies: G. Legh, Armory, fol. 129 20. 1588 though Venus govern your desires, Saturn is dominator over mine: Shaks., 7ti. And., ii. 3, 31. 1652 Jupiter...Lord of the ascendant, and great dominator: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 4. 1816 a sign | Which shall control the elements, whereof | We are the dominators: Byron, Manfr., i. 1, Wks., Vol. Ki. p. 14 (1832).

domine, dominie $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. domine, voc. of dominus, = 'lord', 'master' (cf. Sp. domine, = 'schoolmaster', It. domine, = 'sir'): a title of dignity, esp. applied to clergymen and schoolmasters; a schoolmaster, a private tutor.

bef. 1616 Adieu dear Domine: Beau. & Fl., Scornf. Lady, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 249 (1711). 1640 my chaplaine... You Domine where are you: R. Bromz, Amith, iv. 10, sig. I 4 vo. 1655 Dear domine doctor: Massinger, Bashf. Lover, v. 1, Wks., p. 4112 (1839). 1826 the respected Dominie stopped, and thus harangued: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 9 (1881).

domine, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dominer: to rule, to govern, to domineer.

1474 his vertues domyne aboue his vices: Caxton, Chesse, fol. 5 vo. 1487 wylle to domyne: — Book of Good Manners, sig. a v vo. 1506 Their futufull sentence, was great riches | The whiche right surely, they myght well domine | For lordeship, wealthe, and also noblesse: Hawes, Past. Plex., sig.

domineer $(\angle = \angle \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Old Du. domineren, = 'to feast luxuriously': to play the master, to rule, to tyrannise (over), to bully.

1591 but yet they commaund the countrie, and domineer and have their parts in any thing passinge: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 62 (1847). 1596 Goe to the feast, reuell and domineere: Shaks., Tam. Shr., iii. 2, 226. 1598 Let him spend, and spend, and domineere, till his heart ake: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his flum., ii. 1, Wks., p. 20 (1616). 1608 This Sea of Mischiefs, which in every place! So over-flowes thee, and so domineres: S. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Decay, p. 122 (1608). 1621 a few rich men domineer, do what they list, and are privileged by their greatness: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 6, Vol. 1. p. 232 (1827). 1628 A

countrey wedding, and Whitson ale are the two maine places He dominiers in: J. EARLE, Microcosm., p. 88 (1868). 1640 dominiere: H. More, Phil. Po., II 17, p. 35 (1647) 1642 the Celestiall bodies. do domineere over Sublunary creatures: HOWELL, Instr. For. Traw, p. 35 (1869). 1865 every Coosel-bash dares domineer, as we could perceive in our travel: SIR TH. HERBERT, Traw, p. 305 (1677).

Variants, 16, 17 cc. domineere, 17 c. dominere, dominier.

dominium, sb.: Lat., 'lordship': Leg.: absolute ownership; but dominium utile is the right of a tenant to use real property.

*domino, sb.: It.

I. a loose garment with a hood, originally worn by ecclesiastics; a garment of similar make worn for purposes of disguise at masquerades; a hood like the one attached to such a garment; a half mask worn by women at masquerades and formerly on journeys.

and formerly on journeys.

1694 Domino, a hood worn by Canons, also a Womans mourning veil:

Ladies Dict. 1728 the Count in a Domino: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's Prov.

Husb., v. Wles., Vol. II. p 331 (1776). 1763 Write to your tailor to get
you a sober purple domino as I have done: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol IV.
p. 87 (1857). 1787 The polite circles appeared again in masks and dominos,
and parties of dancing continued till the morning: Gent Mag., 928/2. 1806
drivelling Minervas—usty Chosts, &c. &c.—what little Character there is, lying,
exclusively, among the Dominos: Berespord, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 90 (sh. Ed.).
1818 habited in a Venetian domino: LADY MORGAN, FI Macarthy, Vol. 1.
ch iv p. 222 (1819) 1832 But his travelling domino does not sit more
loosely upon him than his prevailing humour: Edun. Rev., Vol. 54, p. 380.
1834 I could scarcely discover whether your guest's voice was harsh or sweet,
much less the colour of her eyes, so strictly did she wear her domino: Baboo,
Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 35.

2. a person disguised in a domino (1).

1866 motley company,—dominoes, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime: Howells, Venet. Life, viii. [C.]

 one of a set of tablets called dominos, dominoes, pl., with which the game of dominoes is played. On the faces of these tablets certain numbers or blanks are indicated.

1829 initiated in the mysteries of dominoes: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. v. ch. i. 1864 played endless parties of dominoes: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 171 1872 playing dominoes and drinking cau sucrée: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. viii. p. 314.

dominus, pl. domini, sb.: Lat., 'lord', 'master': a title of dignity given to knights, clergymen, and owners of property.

1870 the organic and historical people is, and can only be, the dominus or lord: E. MULFORD, Nation, ch. x. p 769.

Dominus factotum. See factotum.

Dominus vöbiscum, phr.: Late Lat.: the Lord (be) with you.

1593 PEELE, Edw. I., Wks., p. 411/2 (1861).

domo: Old It. See duomo.

*don, sb.: Sp. and It.: dominus (q. v.), fr. which word don and Port. dom are derived, and also Mid. Eng. equivalent dan.

1. a title in Spain and Italy used with a man's Christian name formerly as an indication of rank, now also as a title of courtesy; a Spaniard of high rank, hence, a Spaniard generally.

rally.

1528 the Archiduke Don Ferdinando: Wolsey, in State Papers, Vol. vi. p. 119.

1558 Don Alexis to the reader: W WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. sig. *ii ro. 1558 And Don Armado shall be your keeper: Shaks., L. L. L., i. 1, 305.

1602 that olde satanas Segnior Belesbub Don Lucifer: W. WATSON, Ouodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 107.

1610 A noble Count, a Don of Spaine: B. Jonson, Alch., iii. 3, Wks., p. 641 (1616).

1614 Schah is nothing but an addition of greatnesse to the name, as Lord or Don or Monsieur...and truly interprets Signior: SELDEN, Tit Hon., Pt. 1, p. 120.

1623 the greatest Don in Spain: Howell, Let., III. xx. p. 80 (1645).

1634 To day will give you audience, or that on | Affaires of state, you and some serious Don | Are to resolve: (1629) W. Habington, Castara, Pt. II. p. 63 (1870).

1659 No sooner was the Frenchman's cause embraced | Than the light Monsieur the grave Don outweighed: Dryden, On O. Croomu., 23.

1670 clad half like a Monsieur: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 17 (1668).

1818 His father's name was José—Don, of course, | A true Hidalgo: Byron Don Yuan, I. ix. Don Juan, I. ix.

- an important personage, a person who affects superiority.
- 1673 a great Don at the Hague: DRYDEN, Amboyna, ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 566
- 3. a fellow of a college or a graduate of the grade of master or doctor in residence at Oxford or Cambridge.
- 1721 I find that the reverend dons in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public: AMHURST, Terræ FiL, Jan. 28. [C.]

Don Giovanni: It.: the title character of an opera by Mozart, 1787. See Don Juan.

Don Juan: Sp., 'Sir John': the name of a hero of Spanish romance, dramatised in Italy and England, represented as the seducer of a lady (or many ladies) of good birth, and as a murderer, and as being eventually taken alive down to Hell. The well-known Don Juan of Byron is a mere frivolous libertine.

1854 It was the man whose sweetheart this Don Juan had seduced and deserted years before: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 11. ch. xx p. 236 (1879). 1883 Without being a Don Juan, it is no slight sacrifice to renounce the sweets of feminine society: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 305/2.

*doña, sb: Sp., fem. of don (q.v.): lady, dame, domina. Often assimilated to It. donna1 (q. v.)

1623 recreating her selfe with her friend Donna Elvira: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. viii, p. 70. — we forgot to goe for Doña Beatriz the new marryed Bride: 1b, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. x. p. 204. 1670 And I found all the great Ladies here to go like the Donna's of Spain, in Guardinfanta's: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. I p 67 (1698) 1818 he | Could never make a memory so fine as That which adorn'd the brain of Donna Inez: Byron, Don Juan, I xi. 1865 the long eyes of the Spanish donnas: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 7.

donarium, sb.: Late Lat., 'place of gifts': a room or place in a temple or church where votive offerings are preserved.

1845 nothing could exceed the beauty and richness of the chased plate in the Donarium: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 632.

donator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to donare, = 'to present', 'to give' (perhaps through Old Fr. donatour): a giver, a donor.

1449 donatouris or 3evers: Pecock, Repressor, p. 412 (Rolls Ser.). [T. L. K. Oliphant]

donet, donat, sb.: Mid. Eng. fr. the name of Aelius Donātus, a Roman grammarian who flourished about 358 A.D.: a grammar, a primer, an introduction to any study.

bef. 1400 Thanne drowe I me amonge draperes my donet to lerne: Piers Pl., v. 209. [C. E. D.] 1440 Prompt. Parv. 1449 As the common donet berith himsilfe towards the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis lawes: PECOCK, Repressor, Introd [C. E. D.] 1508 And after this, she taught me ryght well | First my donet, and then my accedence: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. C ii vo.

doney, doni: Anglo-Ind. See dhoney.

donga, sb.: native S. Afr.: a ravine or watercourse with steep sides.

donna1, sb. fem.: It., fem. of don, and Port., fem. of dom: lady, dame, domina, a title of courtesy prefixed to Christian names of Italian and Portuguese ladies.

1816 my 'Donna' whom I spoke of in my former epistle, my Marianna: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 318 (1832).

donna², sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dana,='grain': a kind of pulse used as food for horses and elephants.

1625 a kinde of graine, called *Donna*, somewhat like our Pease: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1471.

1665 Elephants, fed with Donna or Pulse boiled with Butter and unrefined sugar: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 59 (1677).

dono dedit, phr.: Lat.: he has given for a gift.

dooab: Hind, and Pers. See doab.

dood(h)een, dudeen, sb.: Ir.: clay tobacco-pipe with a very short stem.

1842 the little black doodheen: THACKERAY, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 17 (1857).

doola, doolee, dool(e)y: Anglo-Ind. See dhooly.

dooputty, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dopattah: a sheet; the principal female garment of the lower orders of Bengal.

1834 the various fashions, and devices into which the kimkhabs, daputtas, shals, and muslins of the East, and the lamas, velvets, silks, and satins of the West, were shaped, and folded: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 180.

doorea: Anglo-Ind. See doria.

*Doppelgänger, sb.: Ger., 'double-walker': a double, a ghostly repetition of a person's self, supposed to attend certain haunted individuals.

1882 When she's with me a while she comes to see that I am not a mere doppelganger: W. D. HOWELLS, Counterfeit Presentment, IV. i. p. 154.

dorado, sb.: Sp., 'gilt'.

1. name of sundry species of fish, Fam. Coryphaenidae. which are also erroneously called 'dolphins'.

1604 they are pursued by the Dorados, and to escape them they leape out of the sea: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 147 (1880). — dorads, pilchards, and many others: 1b., p. 146 1662 the Alborores, Bonstos, and Dorados. the Dorado, which the English confound with the Dolphin, is much like a Salmon: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. III. 196 (1669). 1700 This fish flying from another called the Dorado or Dory, which pursues to devour it, springs out of the water: Tr. Angelo & Carli's Congo, Pinkerton. Vol XVI. p. 149 (1814).

2. a wealthy person.

1642 A troop of these ignorant Doradoes: SIR TH. BROWN, Relig Med., Pt. II. § i. Wks, Vol. II. p. 416 (1852).

doree: Eng. fr. Fr. See dory.

doria, do(o)rea, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of muslin.

1813 W. MILBURN, Orient. Comm. [Yule] 1886 Striped muslins, or dorias, are made at Dacca, Gwalior, Nagpur: Offic. Catal. of Col. & Ind. Exhib., p. 16.

Dorian, Doric, pertaining to the Dores, Gk. Δωριεῖs, the name of one of the four great divisions of the Ancient Hellenes or Greeks who inhabited western and southern Peloponnese, and Corinth and Argos in the Classical age of Greece. The (α) Doric order of architecture is the simplest and most ancient of the great orders. The (b) Dorian mode in Music, was characterised in the diatonic genus by a scale formed of two disjunct tetrachords separated by a whole tone, the first interval of each tetrachord being a semitone. The pitch of this mode was medium and the tone severe. It gave the name to the first authentic church tones. The (c) Doric dialect is a group of Ancient Greek dialects distinguished by a comparatively broad vowel system and by the retention of palatal mutes and mutes generally. The term Doric has been applied to the dialects of the Scotch Lowlands and of the north of England.

Lowlands and of the north of England.

a. 1614 Architecture of olde Temples, you know, was either Dorique, youique, or Corinthian according to the Detry's seuerall nature: SELDEN, Tit. Hon., sig. a 2 ro. 1664 the most excellent Dorique model which has been left us by the Antients: Eveluyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. 1. p. 16. 1667 Built like a temple, where pilasters round | Were set, and Doric pillar-overlaid | With golden architrave: Milton, P. L., 1. 714. 1776 it was of marble of the done order: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 39.

b. 1603 For he who is skilfull in the Dorique musicke, and knoweth not how to judge and discerne the proprietie, he shall never know what he doth... Dorian molodies and tunes: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1250. 1667 anon they move | In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood | Of flutes and soft recorders: Milton, P. L., I. 550

c. 1621 those other faults of barbarism, Dorick dialect, extemporanean style, tautologies, &c.: R. Burton, Anal. Mel., To Reader, p. 12 (1827). 1681 Blourt, Glossogr. 1889 All this was said with the deepest feeling, and in the Doric dialect of the Lake District: Athenæum, Mar. 2, p. 281/3.

dorian: Anglo-Ind. See durian.

*dormant, sb.: Fr.: a table centre-piece which is not removed; a dish which remains in its place during the whole of an entertainment; also Anglicised as dormant ("=).

1845 A centre ornament, whether it be a dormant, a plateau, an epergne, or a candelabra, is found so convenient: J. Bregion, Pract. Cook, p. 25.

dormeuse, sb.: Fr., 'travelling-carriage': a kind of couch. 1865 he lay back in a dormeuse before the fire: Oudda, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 94.

dorni(c)k, dorneck, darneicke, darnex, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Flem. Dornick,='Tournay': a kind of stout linen originally made at Tournay in Belgium; esp. a damask linen woven in a diaper pattern.

1513 3 yerds of dornek for a pleyer's cote: In Lysons' Env. of London, I. 230 (1795). [T.] bef. 1626 With a fair darnex carpet of my own: Brau. & Fl., Noble Gent., iv. 1. [R.] 1629 4 old darnix curtaines: Inventory, in Trans. Essex Archael. Soc., New Ser., Vol. III. Pt. ii p. 157. 1636 Darneicke hangings: Sampson, Vow-breaker, iii.

dorp, sb.: Du.: a small village.

1619 a mean Fishing Dorp: Howell, Lett., I. vi. p. 12 (1645). 1621 whole towns, dorpes, and hospitals, full of maimed souldiers: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 43 (1827). 1630 wee were glad to traualle on foot z. Dutch mile to a Dorpe called Durfurne: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Hhh 2 vol. 1654 and to be chosen Burgesse of some inconsiderable Dorpe, or Town (very like a Village): R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 398. 1687 No neighbouring dorp, no lodging to be found: DRYDEN, Hind & Panth., III. 611.

dortoir, sb.: Fr.: dormitory. Anglicised as dorter.

1699 This is a very fine Convent; with the noblest *Dortoire*, having open Galleries round: M. Lister, *Yourn. to Paris*, p. 131.

doruck, sb.: Mod. Egypt. doruq: a water-bottle with a narrow neck.

1836 The water-bottles are of two kinds; one called do'ruck, and the other chool leh: the former has a narrow, and the latter a wide, mouth: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1. p. 182.

dory (#=), doree, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. dorée, = "Saint Peters fish; also (though not so properly) the Goldfish, or Goldenie" (Cotgr.): a John-dory (Zeus faber), a gold-fish (Obs.), a dorado, q. v. (Obs.).

1601 the Goldfish or Doree: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin, N. H., Bk. 32, ch. 11, Vol. 11. p. 451.

*dos à dos, phr.: Fr.: back to back.

1837 he was dancing dos-à-dos in a quadrille: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. I. p. 41.

*dose, Eng. fr. Fr. dose; dosis, Late Lat. fr. Gk. δόσις, = 'a giving': sb.

I. a portion of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time, a portion of medicine administered at one time.

time, a portion of medicine administered at one time.

1543 The dosis or gyuing of them is .5.i. & somtimes ye maye take afore dynner a morsell of pure Casia: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxxv vo/2.

1599 administer heerof to the Patient everye Eveninge & Morning the dosis of a crowne with wyne: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 21/2.

1603 the ministring of one doss: C. Heydon, Def Yudic. Astrol., p. 360

1618 But thine a Dosis is against all melancholy: R. Richmond, in Panez. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. f. 5 vo (1776).

1641 The Dose is from a scruple to two scruples: John French, Art Distill., Bk. III. p. 66 (165x)

1646 of Pepper, Sal-Armoniac, Emphorbium, of each an ounce, the Dosis whereof four scruples and an half: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. Iv. ch. xiii. p. 188 (1686).

1654 Sorrows in white; griefs tun'd; a Sugerd Dosis | Of Wormwood, and a Death's-head crown'd with Roses: H. Vaughan, Silvex Sciut, p. 130 (1847).

1657 the methodicall and set proportion or quantity of the Dose: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 156.

2. metaph. anything (other than medicine) administered to be literally or figuratively swallowed, a certain amount, a

1663—4 No sooner does he peep into | The world, but he has done his doe; | Married his punctual dose of wives, | Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives: S. BUTLER, Hudibras. [J.] bef. 1716 If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down: SOUTH. [J.] bef. 1735 We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so: Granville. [J.]

dosneck, dosnick, doshnik, sb.: Russ.: a boat.

1598 your waxe and tallowe shall bee laden in two Dosnickes, for they bee meete to goe aboord the shippes: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1, p. 302. — Barkes and boats of that countrey, which they call Nassades, and Dosneckes: iô., p. 322. — their goods laden in a small dosnik: iô., p. 431.

*dossier, sb.: Fr.: bundle of papers, report, written description and character of a person.

1883 the cleanest of all dossiers is required, ostensibly, by the Ministries dealing with tobacco bureaux candidates: Standard, Feb. 2, p. 3. 1883 The dossier drawn up by the Commission of Inquiry has been completed: Guardian, Apr. 11, p. 516. 1883 Each dossier was then forwarded to the contentieux—i.e. the Egyptian Government lawyers: Pall Mall Gaz, Sept. 26, p. 1/2. 1884 In neatly-docketed cabinets round his office stood the dossiers of all the criminals with whom he has had anything to do for the past eight years: 16., June 13,

*dot, sb.: Fr.: marriage portion, dowry.

1854 Mademoiselle has so many francs of dot; Monsieur has such and such rentes or lands in possession or reversion: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 354 (1879). 1883 The girls of the middle classes...bave no dot: Max O'Rell, John Bull, ch. vi. p. 47.

dotchin, sb.: Anglo-Chin.: a portable steelyard in use throughout China and the neighbouring countries.

1696 For their Dotchin and Ballance they use that of Japan: Bowyear's Frni. at Cochin-China, in Dalrymple's Orient Rep., I. 88 (1808). [Yule] 1748 English scales or dodgeons...Chinese Litang: Voy. to E. Indies in 1747—8, p. 265 (1762). [16]

dotee: Anglo-Ind. See dhotee.

dotkin: Eng. fr. Du. See dodkin.

*douane, sb.: Fr. fr. It.: custom-house. See divan.

1763 we were provided with a passe-avant from the douane: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 291 (1817). 1860 all the passengers have landed and passed the douane, and crowd, touters, and everybody are gone: Once a Week, Dec. 8, p. 646/z.

*douanier, sb.: Fr.: custom-house officer.

1814 Amid these scenes of awful grandeur, is the hut of a douanier, who receives the customs between the cantons of Berne and Le Valais: Albine Sketches, ch. vii. p. 155.

1815 It is guarded by Douaniers and Military; the former are provided with steel weapons, much like small swords: J. Scorr, Visit to Paris, p. 60 (and Ed.).

1845 the baggage of those coming from Spain is severely searched by the semi-soldier Douanier who thus wages war in peace-time: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 942.

1852 every coast of Europe was to be lined with new armies of douaniers and gens-d'armes: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. xxix. p. 368.

douar, dowar, sb.: Arab. daur, = 'a circle': a circle of Arab tents forming an enclosure for cattle.

1830 these associations or flying camps, are called *Dowars*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 187 (2nd Ed.). 1845 on market-days sorts of booths are put up like an Arab donar: Ford, Handbl. Spain, Pt. 1 p. 385 1865 whole donars, or villages: Daily Telegraph, Nov. 6, p. 5/4.

doubla: Old Sp. See dobla.

doublé, fem. doublée, adj.: Fr.: lined, doubled.

1848 in a sort of tent, hung round with chintz of a rich and fantastic India pattern, and double with calico of a tender rose-colour: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol 1. ch. iv. p. 30 (1879).

*double entendre, phr.: Fr. of 17 c., now superseded by mot (phrase) à double entente; the Fr. phr. double entendement being apparently still earlier, as Trevisa (Tr. Higden, viii. 179) has "doubel entendement": double meaning, equivoque, a word or phrase used in a double sense, one of which is generally innocent, while the other is more or less unbecoming. The attempt to alter entendre to entente is both mistaken and unnecessary, as the usual phrase constitutes an interesting instance of the survival in a foreign land of a phrase which has died out in its native country.

1693 No double entendres, which you sparks allow, | To make the ladies look—they know not how: Dryden, Love Triumph, Prol., 23. 1696 bearing some little distant Obscenities and double Entenders: D'URFEY, Don Quaz., Pt. III Pref, sig a 1 vo. 1709 the double Entenders: D'URFEY, Don Quaz., Birs, Manley, New Atal, Vol. 1. d. 14 (2nd Ed.). 1728 Their innendoes, hints, and slanders, | Their meaning lewd, and double entendres: Swift, Wks., b. 596/2 (1869). bef. 1733 the double Entendre: R. North, Examen, 1 ii 98, d. 4 (1740). 1755 so improperly making her majesty deal in double-entendrey at a funeral: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. d. 497 (1857). 1770 That is, double-entendre, affectation of wit, fun, smut: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. II. 251 (1850). 1834 he...put forth a thousand double entendres: Baboo, &c. Vol. II. d. 300. 1835 the words of her song are often struck off at the moment. full of epigram and double entendre: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. I. p. 191.

doucepere: Eng. fr. Fr. See douzepere.

doucereux, fem. doucereuse, adj.: Fr.: mawkish, overingratiating

1830 remarkably gentlemanlike, with very mild manners, though rather too doucereux, agreeable in society: Greville Memoirs, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 264 (1875).

*douceur. sb.: Fr.: sweetness. Early Anglicised as

pleasantness of manner, kindness, charm.

1620 he is thought to have presumed herein so much the more upon your Majesties douceur and facilitie: Fortescue Papers, p. 126 (Camd. Soc., 1871). 1688 thou hadst never Douceurs enough in thy Youth to fit thee for a Mistress: SHADWELL, Squire of Alsatia, ii. p. 17 (1690) 1782 to think of me with a certain douceur of opinion: Trav. Anecd., Vol. 1. p. 6.

2. bribe, present given to make things pleasant, gratuity.

2. bribe, present given to make things pleasant, gratuity.

1763 Her lord has. added...little douceurs...to her jointure: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 67 (1857).

1768 By way of douceur, you may, if you please...take another [copy] for Pembroke Hall: Gray & Mason, Corresp., p. 307 (1853).

1776 Mr. Fowke...asked me how much I had given as douceurs to the English Gentlemen, and how much to the natives in power: Trial of Joseph Fowke, 15/2.

1779 Till industry at length procure | Some pretty little snug douceur: C. Anstev, Speculation, Wks., p. 314 (1868).

1796 That of the money included in the douceur for peace, sixty thousand dollars were paid at the time of signing the treaty: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. 1, p. 549 (1832).

1819 he would not—even after the daintiest meal in the world—forego the douceur he expected, for what he used to call the wear and tear of his teeth: T. Hope, Amsst., Vol. 11. ch. xi. p. 280 (1820).

1819 forgot not. to send a douceur of one thousand pieces of gold to his own household: Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 971/2 (1867).

1825 a daily douceur of 100 frants: Edin. Rev., Vol. 42, p. 76.

1830 a douceur once given by any stranger, is sure to be levied on all those who come after him: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 304 (2nd Ed.).

1840 And gave him a handsome douceur for his pains: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 182 (1865).

3. a sweet phrase, a complimentary expression.

1807 but such elaborate douceurs as occur in the following letter to Mrs. Montagu, look too much like adulation: Edin. Rev., Vol. 10, p. 190.

*douche, sb.: Fr.: shower-bath, a jet of water applied to the body; also, the application of a jet or shower of water to the body.

1765 hither people of all ranks come of a morning, with their glasses, to drink the water, or wash their sores, or subject their contracted limbs to the stream. This last operation, called the douche, however, is more effectually undergone in the private bath: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xl. Wks., Vol. v. p. 556 (1817). 1822 The modern baths, splendid in their appearance, are constructed for medical purposes only; that is, for the douches, and for steaming: L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 332. 1876 he drew a long breath, as if he had received a douche of cold water in his face: Mrs. OLIPHANT, Phabe Yunior, Vol. II. p. 54. 1883 I was handed over to an attendant who was to give me a local douche for five minutes: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 488.

*doura. See dhurra.

doux, pl. doux, fem. douce, adj.: Fr.: sweet, gentle, pleasant; as sb. in quot. apparently for doucet, = a kind of

1679 Wit and Women are quite out of Fashion, so are Flutes, Doux and Fidlers, Drums and Trumpets are their only Musick: Shadwell, True Widow, i. p. 3

doux yeux (pl. of doux wil), phr.: Fr., 'sweet eyes': amorous looks, fascinating glances.

1676 he sighs and sits with his Arms a-cross, and makes Doux yeux upon me: Shadwell, Epsom Wells, iii. p. 40. 1678 Each here deux yeux and am'rous looks imparts, | Levells Crevats and Perrrunigs at Hearts: — Tinum, Epil. 1679 he will make doux eux to a Judge upon the Bench, and not despair of getting a Widow at her Husband's Funeral: — True Widow, i. p. 4. 1754 he told her, after the exercise of the doux-yeux, that he was come to confer with her upon a subject: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xii Wks., Vol. IV.

douzepere, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. pl. douze-pers, = 'twelve peers': one of the twelve peers (les douze pairs) of French

romance.

abt. 1200 Inne Franse weren italle twelfe iferan, | The Freinsce heo cleopeden dusze pers [v. l. dosseperes]: LAYAMON, I 69. [C.] abt 1440 I schall delyuer the thi brande so brighte, | Als I am trewe duspere: Rom. of Roland, 102 (1880). abt. 1440 Erles, Dukes, & p° xij duchepers, | Bothe baronnes and Bachelers: Sege of Melayne, 808 (1880). 1506 And then Charles, the great kyng of Fraunce | With all his noble dousepers also: HAWES, Past. Ples., sig. Cc iiii r°. 1569 there were at this Parliament chosen xiii Feeres, which were named Douze perys: Grafton, Chron., Hen. III., p. 133. — Then day by day, the sayd Douze Peers assembled at the new Temple: th., p. 134. 1590 Big looking like a doughty Doucepere: Spens., F. Q., III. x. 3z. 1614 Robert of Glocaster...calls them the Dosseperes of France: Spens., Tit. Hon., Pt. II.

Variants, 13 c. dusze pers (dosseperes), pl., 14, 15 cc. doseper, dosiper, ducheper, dus(s)eper, dusper(e), 16 c. douseper, doucepere, douze per, douze peere.

dow: Anglo-Ind. See dhow.

dowane. See divan.

dowar: Arab. See douar.

dowle, dowly: Anglo-Ind. See dhooly.

*doyen, sb.: Fr.: dean, senior member (of a body or class of persons).

1883 The doyen of the Academy is Mr. Cousins (A.R.A. 1835): Athenæum, Aug. 25, p. 251/3.

Dr., **Dr**, abbrev. for Eng. **doctor** (q, v).

*drachma, Lat. fr. Gk. $\delta \rho \alpha \chi \mu \dot{\eta}$; drachm(e), dragm(e), Eng. fr. Lat. drachma, Late Lat. dragma (perhaps through Fr. drachme, dragme): sb.

an antique silver coin of various weights and values in various places, the Attic weighing 67.4 grains, and being about equal in value to a Roman denarius; also a corresponding weight of Ancient Greece.

weight of Ancient Greece.

1554 not above .xx. Drachimes whiche is ten pens Englyshe: W. Prat, Africa, sig. G vii ... 1579 three siluer Drachmes: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 92 (1612). — bringing store of gold and siluer...he reserved not vnto himself one Drachme onely: 16, p. 447. 1590 a measure of wheate called Medinus, was sold in Athens then for a thousand Drachmes: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 527. 1601 To every Roman citizen he gives, | To every several man, seventy five drachmas: SHAKS, yul. Case, iii. 2, 427. 1601 here are twentie drachmes, he did convey: B. JONSON, Poetasti, iii. 4, Wks., p. 308 (1616). 1603 a man might buy a suite of apparell for ten dragmes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 153. 1630 [See denier]. 1646 an Attick dragm is seven pence half-peny or a quarter of a shekel: Six Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. VII. ch. xi. p. 295 (1680). 1669 whom I would not give two Drachma's to save from a Gibbet: SHADWELL, ROY, Shep, iv. p. 46. 1678 I will make | The Beggars of the street my Heirs e're she | Shall have a drachma: — Timon, i. p. 7. 1712 This Basket...cost me at the Wholesale Merchant's an Hundred Drachmas: Spectator, No 535, Nov. 13, p. 761/2 (Morley).

2. a weight equal to the eighth part of an ounce Troy and Apothecaries' weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce Avoirdupois. Early Anglicised as drame, so that only Latin forms are here illustrated.

1525 Olibanum Masticis/Sarcocolle/of eche one dragma: Tr. Yeroms of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. C iij vo/2. ? 1530 of eche .iii. dragma .of eche .iii. ounces and .iii. dragmes: Antidotharius, sig. A iv ro. — a dragma of Saffron: ib., sig. B iv vo.

*Draco, name of an Athenian law-giver and archon in the last quarter of the 7 c. B.C., renowned for the severity of the punishments ordained by the code ascribed to him. Hence, Draconian, Draconic,='severe', 'bloodthirsty', 'oppressive'.

1579 Dracons lawes were not written with inke, but with bloud: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 90 (1612).

draconites, sb.: for Lat. draconitis: a dragon-stone.

1579 the precious gemme Dacronites [sic] that is euer taken out of the heade of the poysoned Dragon [δράκων]: J. LVI.Y. Eughtues, p 124 (1868). 1624 haue in your rings eyther a Smaragd, a Saphire, or a Draconites: Sir J. Harrington, in Babess Bk., p. 257 (Furnivall, 1868)

dragée, sb.: Fr.: sugar-plum, pill coated with sugar, medicine made up as a sweetmeat.

*dragoman ($\angle = =$), occasional incorrect pl. dragomen (as if -man were Eng.): sb.: Eng., ultimately fr. Arab. and Pers. tarjumān (fr. tarjama, targama,='to interpret'; see targum), through Sp. dragoman; other forms through Old Fr. drog(ue)man, druguement, trucheman, truchement, or It. turcimanno: an interpreter; a guide who acts as interpreter and agent to travellers in Mohammedan countries (except India).

cimanno: an interpreter; a guide who acts as interpreter and agent to travellers in Mohammedan countries (except India).

abt. 1506 by warnynge of our drogemen and guydes, we come all to Mounte Syon: Sir R. Guvipone, Pylgrymage, p. 56 (1851). 1562 declared to me.. (by a Persian...) having for my turciman a citizen: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 98 v.? 1582 Of Gods thee spooks make, thee truchman of halod Apollo: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Vrigit's Aez., Bk. III. p. 82 (1880). 1589 Truchman in Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. p. 278 (1860). 1599 Out Truchman that payed the money for sw was striken downe: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. p. 152. — his Chause and Drugaman or Interpreter: ib., p. 305. 1600 Soft, sir, I am Truchman: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 240 (1676). 1601 in so many tongues gave lawes and ministred justice unto them without truchman: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 24, Vol. I. p. 168. 1603 the passive understanding, which is called the interpreter or truchment of the minde: — Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 847. 1603 Then, Finland-folk might visit Affrica, | The Spaniard Inde, and ours America, | Without a truchman: I. Syviester, Tr. Du Bartas, Babylon, p. 338 (1668). 1606 I my selfe might make plaine vnto his Maiestie (which for want of a Drugman before I could not doe.) MILDEN-HALL, in Purchas' Pulgrims, Vol I. Bk. iii. p. 175 (1625). 1612 some of them [are] Drogomen, and some Brokers: W. BIDDUPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 64. 1615 Embassadors Drogermen: Geo. Sandys, Trav, p. 62 (1632). — Attala a Greeke of Rame; and Drugaman to the Pater guardian: the, p. 157. 1615 Truchman, Trudgman; rapyotwevos, ôpayotylevos, in the latter Greeke writers, signifieth, an interpretor; deriued from the Ebrew Thirgem, which signifieth to interpret or expound out of one language into another. From whence also Thargum, or Targum, a translation, an interpretation, hath the denomination: W. Benwell, Arab. Trudgman: 1625 Trugman: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 253. — our Trudgman: ib., p. 257. —

Variants, 16 c. drogeman, turciman, truch(e)man, drugaman, 17 c. truchman, truchment, drogoman, drogerman, drug(a)man, turgman, trudgman, trugman, druggaman, drogaman, 18 c. druggerman, drogman, drugoman, 19 c. drogueman.

*dragonnade, sb.: Fr.: a raid of dragoons, a persecution carried on by quartering cavalry upon a district. The term arose from the persecutions of the Protestants of France in the reign of Louis XIV.

1888 The operations with which he [Maréchal de Tessé] was chiefly connected were things such as the dragonnades and the devastation of the Palatinate: Athenæum, Sept. 1, p. 286/2.

dragoon (= 41), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. dragon: a kind of cavalry soldier; also, a dragonnade (Rare). Formerly dragoons were mounted infantry armed with carbines or short muskets.

1651 What mean the Elders else, those Kirk Dragoons, | Made up of Ears and Ruffs like Ducatoons: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 31 (1687). 1654 three troops of Horse and one of Dragoons: Merc. Polit., No. 210, p. 3557 1665 the General following with the rest of his Horse and Dragoons: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 283 (1677). 1686 Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France, p. 44. 1691 They taught our Sparks to strut in Pantaloons, | And look as incredy as the French Dragoons: Satyr agst. French, p. 6. 1710 Kirke's Lambs; for that was the name he used to give his dragoons that had signalized themselves above the rest of the army by many military achievements among their own countrymen: ADDSON, Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 393 (1856). 1803 a company of dragoons, and one of artillery: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. 1. p. 354 (1834).

*drāma, pl. drāmata (in Eng. dramas), sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\delta\rho\hat{a}\mu a$,='something acted', 'a play'.

1. a stage-play, a composition written for the stage, or as if for the stage (cabinet-drama).

if for the stage (CaDinet-Grama).

1616 I cannot for the stage a Drama lay. but thou writ'st the play:

B. Jonson, Epigr, 112, Wks., p. 805 (1616).

1621 The scripture also affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon: Milton, Ch. Govt., Bk. 11

Pref., Wks, Vol. 1. p. 120 (1806).

1670 Then the several Opera's or Musical

Dramata are acted and sung with rare Cost and Art: R. Lassils, Voy. Ital,

Pt. 1. p. 140 (1698).

bef. 1733 no preconceived Drama could maintain and pursue its Fable and tend to its final Catastrophe, more regular and naturally than all these matters did to destroy King Charles II.: R. North, Examen, I. ii.

28, p. 44 (1740).

1754 these excellent musical dramas: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 164 (1777).

1820 fancy could call back the phantoms of a splendid drama which was past: T. S. Hughes, Trav.

in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 106.

*1878 Mr. Joseph Mackay's new drama, to be produced at the Park theatre: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 5/3. [St.]

theatrical representation in the abstract; the literature of plays in the abstract.

bef. 1627 I am told his drollery yields to none the English drama did ever produce: Middleron, Mayor Queend, Wks, Vol. II. p. 3 (1885). 1711 the received rules of the Drama: Spectator, No. 13, Mar. 15, p. 24/2 (Morley). 1727 we should not wholly omit the Drama, which makes so great and so lucrative a part of Poetry: Pope, Art of Sinking, ch. xvi Wks, Vol. vi. p. 219 (1757). 1731 If these Characters were not written in the Genius of the Drama, rather to excite Terror or Laughter than to give a true History of Things: MEDLEY, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 1. p. 37. *1875 the Musical Drama: Echo, June 2. [St.]

3. a course of action and suffering in real life analogous to the progress of a play.

1883 the obsolete scenes of the Messianic drama: XIX Cent., Feb., p. 208.

*drāmatis personae, phr.: Late Lat.: characters of a play, characters of a story, characters of a drama of real life (see drama 3).

(see drama 3).

1739 Our astonishment at their absurdity you can never conceive, we had enough to do to express it by screaming an hour louder than the whole dramatis personae: GRAY, Letters, No. xx. Vol I. p. 40 (1819) 1762 practising a play we are to act here this Christmas holidays—all the Dramatis Personae are of the English: STERNE, Letters, Wks., p. 7544, (1839). 1771 The ancient dramatis personae are dead: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v p. 279 (1857). 1787 In this he resembles a greater genus of our own, who makes but an indifferent figure in the dramatis personae of the sixteenth century: P BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 33 (1805). 1806 I was within an ace of leaping on the stage, and knocking down all the rest of the Dramatis Personae: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 92 (5th Ed.). 1810 Then his characters are all selected from the most common dramatis personae of poetry: Edin. Rev., Vol. 16, p. 270. 1819 how is it possible for an author to introduce his personae dramatis to his readers in a more interesting and effectual manner: Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 969/1 (1867). 1842 the eventual destination of his dramatis personae: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 238 (1865) "1875 Echo, Sept. 14. [St.] 1877 We can't be all dramatis personae, and no spectator: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. v. p. 57 (1883).

drap de, part of phr.: Fr.: cloth of.

1619 [See El Dorado]. 1690 Barry Love...brought me a drap de Berri cloak: DAVIES, Diary, p. 90 (Camd. Soc., 1857).

Dravidian, Dravidic: fr. Skt. and Hind. Dravida, name of an old province of S. India, applied to a family of non-Aryan peoples and languages found in S. India and Ceylon. The languages are also called Tamilian.

Dreier, sb.: Ger.: a coin of the value of three Pfennige. **Dreiheller**, sb.: Ger.: an old copper coin worth three Heller or half-Pfennige.

1617 a Grosh was worth foure drier, & one drier was worth two Dreyhellers, and one Dreyheller was worth a pfenning and a halfe, and twelue pfenning made a Grosh, and two schwerdgroshen made one schneberger: F. Moryson, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 287.

drogaman, drog(e)man, drogerman, drogoman, drogueman. See dragoman.

droger: Anglo-Ind. See daroga.

*droit d'aubaine, phr.: Fr.: right of aubaine, which was the reversion of the goods of a deceased alien (aubain) to the king of France.

1605 The law d'aubaine, touching the goods of aliens which die, is likewise reversed: SIR EDW. HOBY, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1. p. 48 (1848). 1763 The same droit d'aubaine is exacted by some of the princes in Germany: SNOLLETT, France & Italy, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 257 (1817). 1768 had I died that night of an indigestion, the whole world could not have suspended the effects of the droits d'aubaine;—my shirts, and black pair of silk breeches, portmanteau and all, must have gone to the King of France: STERNE, Sentiment. Yourn., Wks., p. 395 (1839). 1800 The citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall be exempted in the French Republic from the droit d'aubaine, or other similar duty: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 321 (1828).

*droitzschka, droshky, drosky, sb.: Russ. drozhki: a Russian travelling-carriage, an open car, a cab (in some parts of Germany). The proper Russian drozhki is a long bench mounted on four wheels, the driver and the passengers sitting astride.

1882 On the way home he met the drosky containing Mrs. Barrie and the children: J. STRATHESK, Bets from Blunkbonny, ch xuit. p. 294. 1883 The drosky drives were very exciting: Pall Mall Gaz., Oct. 10, p. 6/1. 1883 Your lumbering droshky feels no desire to emulate such a feat: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 240/1.

drôle, adj., used as sb.: Fr.: a comic actor, buffoon. 1712 a less eminent Drole would have been sent to the Gallies: Spectator, No. 283, Jan. 24, p. 406/2 (Morley).

*droshky, drosky: Eng. fr. Russ. See droitzschka.

drug(g)aman, druggerman, drugoman. See drago-

Dryad (<u>"</u> =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Dryade, or Lat. dryades, pl. of dryas, fr. Gk. δρυὰs: a tree-nymph, a wood-nymph.

of dryas, fr. Gk. δρυάs: a tree-nymph, a wood-nymph.

1555 They supposed that they had seene those most beawtyfull Dryades, or the natyue nymphes or fayres of the fontanes wherof the antiquites speake so muche: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 83 (1885)

1591 Here also playing on the grassy greene, | Woodgods, and Satyres, and swift Dryades: Spens., Compl. Virg Gnat, 178.

bef. 1593 Juno...calling Iris, sent her straight abroad | To summon Fauns, the Satyrs, and the Nymphs, | The Dryades, and all the demigods, | To secret council: Greene, Orlando Fur., Wks., p. 106/2 (1861).

1612 O ye Napeas and Driades, which do wontedly inhabite the Thickets and Groues: T. Shellton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. III. ch. xi., p. 237.

1667 Soft she withdrew, and, like a Wood-Nymph light, | Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train, | Betook her to the groves: Militon, P. L., IX. 387.

dryinas, sb.: Late Gk. δρυίνας: a serpent having its lair in hollow oaks.

1603 Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink) | Th' Eft, Snake, and Dipsas (causing deadly thirst): J. Sylvester, Tr Du Bartas, p. 156 (1608).

dsjerid. See djereed.

du, part of phr.: Fr.: the form which the prep. de (q. v.)combined with the sing. masc. article (le, uncombined) takes before consonants except h mute (not fr. de le, but directly fr. Lat. de illo): of the, from the, some.

1770 notwithstanding which the fools made du ponche ['some punch'] with bad rum: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 401 (1882).

duan. See divan.

duan, sb.: Gael. and Ir.: a poem, a canto.

duana: It. See divan.

dubash, dobash, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dubhāshiya, dobāshī, = 'two-languaged': interpreter. Hence (humorous),

1673 The Moors are very grave and haughty in their Demeanor, not vouch-safing to return an Answer by a slave, but by a Deubash: FRVER, E. India, 30 (1698) [Yule] 1799 I have therefore desired Mr. Piele to speak to your dubash upon the subject: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1, p. 48 (1844).
1800 there has been a system of dubashery there lately which has annoyed me considerably: ib., p. 196.

dubba(h), dubber, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. dabbah, or Guzerati dabaro: a large globular vessel for ghee or oil, made of green hide.

1673 Did they not boil their Butter it would be rank, but after it has passed the Fire they kept it in Duppers the year round: FRYER, E. India, 118 (1698). [Yule] 1727 Butter, which they gently melt and put up in Jars called Duppas, made of the Hides of Cattle, almost in the Figure of a Glob, with a Neck and Mouth on one Side: A. HAMILTON, E. Indies, 1. 126. [ib.] 1810 dubbahs or bottles made of green hide: WILLIAMSON, V. M., II. 139. [ib.] 1845 I find no account made out by the prisoner of what became of these dubbas of ghee: NAPIER, in J. Mawson's Records, &c., 35 (Calcutta, 1851). [ib.]

dubio, sb. abl.: Lat. fr. dubium, = 'doubt', 'uncertainty': (in) doubt.

1748 SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 110 (1817). 1826 The project had long hung in dubio in the Senate: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. ii. p. 2454.

ducan, sb.: Anglo-Ind., Hind., and Pers. dukan, fr. Arab. dukkān: shop.

1798 Estimate of ducans and bullocks for a regimental bazaar: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 145 (1858).

ducation ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. ducatione: a large ducato, or silver ducat, formerly current in Venice and Parma, and worth about half a gold ducat. Ducatoons varied in different places from about 4s. to about 5s. 3d. English.

1611 The duckatoone, which containeth eight livers: CORVAT, Crudities, II. 68. [C.] 1617 Here I payed thirtie three soldi (that is the fourth part of a Ducaton) for my supper: F. MORYSON, Itim., Pt. I. p. 172. 1651 What mean the Elders else, those Kirk Dragoons, Made up of Ears and Ruffs like Ducatoons: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 31 (1687). 1876 I would have own'd

all this for half a Duccatoon: SHADWELL, Libertine, iv. p. 59. 1701 the money which the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] Coyns are Pistoles, Ducatoons, Julio's and Gratie: New Account of Italy, p. 67. 1701 the

Variants, 17 c. duckatoon(e), ducadoon.

duces tecum, phr.: Late Lat., 'thou shalt bring with thee': name of a writ ordering any person to bring into court any documents or other material evidence required for a case.

1715 Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. I. p. 682 (1834).

*ductor dubitantium, phr.: Late Lat.: guide of those who are in doubt; title of a treatise on cases of conscience by Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

1829 any Ductor dubitantium in cases of conscience: Edin. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 249.

ductus, sb.: Lat.: tube, direction.

1672 such Stones would usually split according to the Ductus of their Grain: R. BOYLE, Virtues of Gems, p. 21.

ductus literarum, phr.: Late Lat.: the course (of error in transcription) of letters, the indications of the genuine reading which the form of a corrupt reading in a manuscript gives to an expert.

1888 Of all our literature there is none more carelessly printed than our early drama—none in which conjecture, founded on the ductus literarum, comes more legitimately into play for the correction of its errors: Athenaum, Jan. 7, p. 25/1.

*dudeen: Ir. See doodheen.

*duel ("=), Eng. fr. Fr. duel, or It. duello; duello, It.: sb.: a single combat on a point of honor; a contest.

Sb.: a single combat on a point of honor; a contest.

1588 The first and second cause will not serve my turn; the passado he respects not, the duello he regards not: his disgrace is to be called boy; but his glory is to subdue men: SHAKS. L. L. 1, 2, 185. 1600 the true lawes of the duello: B. Jonson, Cynth. Ren., 1, 3, Wks., p. 101 (1616). 1603 And with his Rivall enters secret Duel. J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 83 (1608). 1610 The Duello or Single Combat: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 83 (1608). 1610 The Duello or Single Combat: J. Selden, Title.

1619 One man commits not murthers in Duels and Challenges: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. 1819, 415.

1620 challenge him to a Duel: Berny, Tr. Sowe's Hut. Counc. Trent, Bk. vi. p. 527 (1676). 1623 nor shall one heare of a duel here in an age: Howell, Lett., III. xxxi, p. 109 (1645).

1627 Here was things carned now in the true nature of a quiet duello: Middleron, Widow, i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 146 (1885).

1659 Layman the Jesuit... thinks that a man may lawfully fight a duel: R. Baxter, Key for Calvolicks, ch. xv. p. 60. 1667 Dream not of their fight, As of a duel: Milton, P. L., XII. 387.

1671 Victory and triumph to the Son of God, | Now entring his great duel, not of arms, | But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles: — P. R., I. 174. 1883 Whereupon the Old Whip begins to talk of "personal abuse," vapours about the duello, hints that he has called his man out before now, and again insinuates that Lord Brabourne is not telling the truth about his correspondence with Mr. Gladstone: St. James's Gaz., Jan. 12, p. 3.

*duenna, sb.: Sp. dueña: a lady, esp. a dame in charge of

*duenna, sb.: Sp. dueña: a lady, esp. a dame in charge of a young woman.

a young woman.

1623 Maber, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman (1630). [T. L. K. Oliphant]

1716 the old and withered marrons, known by the frightful name of gouvernantes and duennas: Addison, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 409 (1850). 1761 Kitty Dashwood ... living in the palace as Duenna to the Queen: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. III. p. 435 (1857). 1787 Jealousy, without doubt, first instituted this Male-Duenna—who, watchful as Argus, and spiteful as the Dragon of the Hesperides, observed the lady's looks, controuled her actions, and returned her at night as pure as he had received her in the morning: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 98 (1805). 1845 as a Dueña all eyes and toothless follows a pretty damsel: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 573. 1854 they turn the duenna out of doors—the toothless old dragon: Thackeray, Neucomes, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 119 (1879).

*duet (44), Eng. fr. It. duetto; duetto, pl. duetti, It.: sb.: Mus.: a composition for two performers; the execution of such a piece of music by two performers.

1724 DUETTI, or DUETTO, are little Songs or Airs in two Parts: Short Explus. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1806 illness closely confining you to the house, and thereby securing your attention, during the whole performance of this diabolical duetto [of piteous moans of a jack, and a Sign squeaking in the windl: Berresform, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 189 (5th Ed.). 1837 At the conclusion of the duetto they begged for the grace of a terzetto: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 187.

duettino, sb.: It., dim. of duetto: a short simple duet.

1839 Ariettas and duettinos succeed each other: Longfellow, Hyperion,

duffadar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. daf'adar: a petty officer of native police, a non-commissioned officer of the lowest rank in a regiment of irregular cavalry.

1800 2 pagodas for a maistry or duffadar: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 109 (1844).

dufter, duftur, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. daftar (for daftar-khāna,='record-house'): an office, a record-office. Hence, dufterdar, Hind. daftardar, head native revenue officer under a collector (Bombay Presidency); duftery, Hind. daftarī, a keeper of an office (in Bengal). 1776 The said Kıalandars entered false records in the Duftur, and delivered the salt at...short weight: Trial of Joseph Fowke, 18/1. 1803 I refer you to the papers upon this subject, which you will doubtless find in the dufter: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1 p. 761 (1844). 1834 I will put the papers back into the dufter: Baboo, Vol. 11. ch. iii. p. 53. 1887 [The fact is] conspicuous in the official jargon of the Sind and Panjab daftars: Athenaeum, Jan. 15, p. 90/1. 1810 The Duftore or office-keeper attends solely to those general matters in an office which do not come within the notice of the crannies, or clerks: Willelmann V. M. I. etc. [Ville]

LIAMSON, V. M., I. 275. [Yule]

[The Arab. daftar,='bundle of papers', 'account-book', is fr. Gk. διφθέρα, = 'parchment'.]

dugong, sb.: Malay dūyung: a large herbivorous mammal of the Indian seas, Halicore dugong, a Sirenian allied to the Manatee.

1845 it was probably aquatic, like the Dugong and Manatee: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. v. p. 82.

dulcarnon, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Arab. dhū'lqarnain, = 'lord of two horns': a title given to the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid; hence, a dilemma, a difficult problem. Only used in Eng. in the phrases to be at Dulcarnon, to come to Dulcarnon,='to be quite at one's wits' end'. Holinshed's dulcarnane seems to be an Eng. derivative fr. dulcarnon.

bef 1400 I am...At dulcarnon, right at my wittes ende... Dulcarnon called is 'fiemynge of wriches': Chaucer, Troil. & Cr., 882, 884 (Morris). [N. & Q.] bef. 1535 In good fayth, father quod I, I can no ferther goe, but am (as I trowe Cresede saith in Chaucer) comen to Dulcarnon euen at my wittes ende: Str T MORE, Wês., p. 1441 (1557). [ib.] 1586 these scales soules were (as all dulcarnanes for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the panies of hell, than allured to christianitie by the iotes of heaven: HOLINSHED, Description 2882 Descr. Irel., p. 28/2

dulce domum, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the sweet (sound) home' (i.e. going home), often supposed to mean 'sweet home'. It is the burden of a Latin song attributed to a boy of Winchester School.

1826 they generally habit the hut in which they were born, and in which their fathers and grandfathers lived before them, although it appears to a stranger to possess few of the allurements of dulce domum: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 15.

*dulce est desipere in loco: Lat. See desipere i. l.

dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, phr.: Lat.: it is pleasant and honorable to die for one's country. Hor., Od., 3, 2, 13.

1774 J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. ix. p. 346 (1854). Vol. ii. Pt ii. p. 1919. 1826 Congress. Debates,

dulcia vitia, phr.: Late Lat.: pleasant vices, pet faults. 1808 It is the dulcia vitia of system...which are apt to perplex and betray an inexperienced taste: Edin Rev., Vol. 12, p. 74.

*Dulcinea: 'sweetheart', 'lady-love'; fr. Dulcinea del Toboso, the name given by Don Quixote to his mistress.

1748 his Dulcinea.. persuaded him, that the poor pedlar, dreaming of thieves, had only cried out in his sleep: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. viii, Wks., Vol. I. p. 40 (1817). 1838 He had taken another man's dulcinea and sought a bower in Italy: LORD LYTTON, Paul Clifford, p. 236 (1848). 1861 just draw your valorous sword, and cut your Dulcinea a slice of bread and butter: Wheat & Tarres, ch. ii. p. 27. Tares, ch. ii. p 21.

*dūlīa, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. δουλεία,='slavery': in Roman Catholic Church, the lowest degree of adoration or reverence paid to angels and saints and relatively to artistic representations of them.

dum spīro, spēro, phr.: Late Lat.: while I breathe, I hope.

1654-6 for the righteous hath hope in his death; his posy is not only, Dum spiro spero, but Dum expiro: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 282/2 (1868).

dundeah, sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr.: a petty officer in a market.

1798 Five dundeahs: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 144 (1858).

dungaree, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: coarse cotton fabric.

1673 Along the Coasts are Bombaim... Carwar for Dungarees and the weightiest pepper: FRYER, E. India, 86 (1698). [Yule] 1883 A pair of light cord or dungaree breeches: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 175.

Dunkirk, dunkirker, a privateer of Dunkirk, a sea-port in the north of France.

bef. 1616 quite shot through 'tween Wind and Water | By a she Dunkirk: BRAU. & FL., Eld. Bro., iv. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 438 (1711).

*duo, sb.: Fr. fr. It. duo, = 'two', 'duet', or It. duo: a duet. 1590 Of Duos, or Songs for two voices: T. WHYTHORNE, Title. 1597 Take this example of a Duo: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 19. 1807 going very early to the Opera, for the sole purpose of hearing a celebrated duo: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 11. p. 158 (5th Ed.). 1818 The travellers sung most of the trios and duos: Mrs. Offe, New Tales, Vol. 1 p. 83. 1885 The programme included...a duo for piano by Mr. C. E. Stephens: Athenæum, Dec. 19, p. 815/2.

duodecimo, adj. neut. abl., also used in Eng. as sb.: Lat., 'twelfth': of books, having twelve leaves to the sheet, the size of a book printed on sheets folded into twelve leaves, a book of this size.

1712 the Author of a Duo-dacimo: Spectator, No. 520, Nov. 6, p. 753/r (Morley). 1752 The spirit of that most voluminous work, fairly extracted, may be contained in the smallest duodecimo: Lord Chesterriet, Letters, Vol. II. No. 58, p. 247 (1774) 1781 that out of two thick quartos of German, made a hundred duodecimo pages about Queen Christina: Hor. WALPOLE, or Pocket Inspiration": LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i, p. 18 (1883) 1818 a duodecimo: Baabies of all the Poets, or Pocket Inspiration": LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i, p. 18 (1879). 1834 a small book case filled with duodecimos: Baboo, Vol. I ch. I, Golden Calf, Vol. III ch. ii. p. 29

*duodēnum, adj. (gen. pl. of Lat. duodeni,='twelve a-piece'), used as sô. in Late Lat.: the first portion of a small intestine between the pylorus and jejunum, which is about twelve finger-breadths in length.

1525 the guttys. they be in nombre vi. ye fyrst is namyd duodenum. for he is xii. inches longe. and is also namyd portenareus: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. B iii rola. 1541 R. Copland, Tr Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. Hiii vo. 1646 the duodenum or upper gut. Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 86 (1686). 1761 drive the gall and other bitter juices... down into their duodenums: Sterne, Trist. Shand., iv. Wks., p. 190 (1839).

*duomo, domo, sb.: It.: cathedral.

"CHOINO, GOINO, 50.: IT.: CAINEGIAL

1549 The Domo of Myllaine (beyinge theyr Cathedrall Churche): W. Thomas,

Hist. Ital., fol 181 vº (1561). 1644 The Duomo, or Cathedral: Evelyn,

Diary, Vol. 1. p. 89 (1850). 1673 The Domo or Cathedral Church hath a

great tall Tower: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 44. 1701 The Steeple of

the Domo is admired for the height: New Account of Italy, p. 74. 1742 (See

cupola). 1787 The Duomo is the principal building, and from thence

you have the best view of the town P. Beckford, Lett., fr Ital, Vol. 1. p. 79

(1803). 1800 when surveying the Duomo at Sienna: J. Dallaway, Anecd.

Arts Engl., p. 4. 1855 In bright vignettes, and each complete, Of tower

or duomo, sunny-sweet, Or palace, how the city glitter'd, Through cypress

avenues, at our feet: Tennyson, Daisy, 46. 1856 the duomo-bell strikes

ten: Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii. p. 324 (1857).

duov: Hind. See dohaee.

dupla, sb.: Late Lat.: short for dupla ratio, = 'double proportion', the name of a kind of time in old music.

1896 The third by Cannons set to songs, as it increaseth in Dupla, Tripla, Quadrupla, &c. or a briefe by a large, or a Sembriefe by a long. Pathway to Mus., sig. D it . 1597 But by the way you must note that time out of minde we have tearned that dupla where we set two Minymes to the Semibriefe: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 27.

*dūplex, adj.: Lat.: twofold, double.

1567 who ever told you of ... any great high holy-days of duplez... or principal solemn feast in the church of God in all that time? Jewel, Apol. & Def., Wks., p. 476 (1848).

1883 This duplex arrangement does not exist in the plant: p. 476 (1848). 1883 7 Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 277/2.

duppa, dupper: Anglo-Ind. See dubbah.

dura ilia, phr.: Lat., 'tough guts': strong digestion. Hor., Epod., 3, 4.

1845 leave it therefore to the dura ilia of the muleteers: Forn, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 281.

*dura mater, phr.: Late Lat., 'hard mother': the exterior membrane or meninx of the brain and spinal column, which adheres to the cranium, but not to the vertebrae; opposed to pia mater (q. v.).

1525 than the panne/than within be ij. small fleces named dura mater/and 1525 than the panne/than within be ij. small fleces named dura mater/and pia mater / than the substance of the braynes: Tr. Yerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. A iiij vo'l.

1541 feare lest the dura mater fall nat on the pie mater: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c, sig. E ii vo'.

1543 Sometymes thys watrines is between the dura mater, and the braine panne: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xlviii vo'l.

1548 it is to be noted of this Pannicle Pericranium, that it bindeth or compasseth all the bones of the head, vnto whom is adioyned the Duramater: T. Vicary, Engl. Treas, p. 12 (1620).

1675 they may study till they split their dura mater: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Ek. II. ch. xi. § 1, p. 127.

durance (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. durance.

duration, endurance.

1590 What bootes it him from death to be unbownd, | To be captived in endlesse durannce | Of sorrow and despeyre without aleggeannce! Spens., F. Q., III. v. 42. 1688 acquisitions so obtained...are of no durance longer than the favourite shall prostitute his Conscience: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 291 (1872).

imprisonment, close confinement.

1527 theare could be no cause whearfor any prince of his owne authorytye could put the pope to his ransome or keepe him in durance: Chronicle of Calais, p. 114 (Camd. Soc., 1846). 1569 kept him in durance vntill he had given vnto him the Castell of Newarke: Grafton, Chron., Steph., an. 3, p. 42. 1588 I give thee thy liberty, set thee from durance: Shars, L. L. L. jii 130. 1602 Such as for their conscience were imprisoned or in durance, were very mercifully dealt withall: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 265. 1641 Hugo

Grotius being in durance as a capital offender: EVELYN, Diary, Vol I. p. 22 (1872). bef 1658 taking me out of this withering Durance: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 111 (1687) 1663 And after many a painfull pluck, From rusty Durance he bayl'd Tuck: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant i. p. 78. 1671 are they hurrying thee to base durance, and contagious prison? SHADWELL, Humorists, ii p. 19. 1828 It was in this place, the reader will remember, that the hapless dame du château was at that very instant in "durance vile": LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. XXII. p. 59. 1887 or she may be also in durance, and from her side of the prison may cry out to him: Miss R. H. Busk, Folksongs of fately, p. 58. songs of Italy, p 58.

buff leather; a stout stuff made to imitate buff leather, called also durant and tammy. Sometimes with play on

1590 he, sir, that takes pity on decayed men and gives them suits of durance: Shaks, Com. of Err., iv. 3, 27.

1602 Tell my lady that I go in a suit of durance for her sake: MIDDLETON, Blurf, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 58 (1885).
1607 Varlet of velvet, my moccado villian, old heart of durance, my strip'd canvas shoulders: Devil's Charter. [Nares]

durante bene placito, phr.: Late Lat.: during good pleasure.

pleasure.

bef. 1627 she deserves so well, I cannot longer merit than durante bene placita. MIDDLETON, Anything for Quiet Life, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 304 (1885).

1662 Others [writs] are granted from the king, durante nostro ['our'] beneplacito, to continue in their office "during his will and pleasure": FULLER, Worthnes, Vol 1 p. 29 (1840).

1676 to have the priviledges of a Husband, without the dominion: that is, Durante beneplacito: in consideration of which, I will out of my Jointure: Wycherley, Plain-Dealer, v. p. 79 (1681).

1677 the tenure of his office being durante bene placito. Savule Correst, p. 53 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

1684 It [working miracles] was an instrumentality durante bene placito, and as God saw it convenient: S. Charnock, Wes., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Dranses, Vol. II. p. 444 (1864).

1773 no man in the province could say whether the salaries granted to judges were durante bene placito or quand du bene se gesterint: J. Adams, Whs., Vol. III. p. 517 (1851).

1818 no longer to hold the liberty which is their birthright, during life or good behaviour, but durante bene placito of the servants of the Crown: Edin. Rev., Vol. 30, p. 180.

dūrante vīta, phr.: Late Lat.: during life.

1621 Putt yt to the question whether to be degraded durante vita: Debates Ho. of Lords, p. 63 (Camd. Soc., 1870). 1691 then I threatned to suspend all those Poets from Stew'd Prunes, Wine, Fire and Tobacco: nay, to confine them durante vita, to Temperance: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p. 14.

*durbar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. darbār: a court held by a sovereign or viceroy; the body of officials at a native

COURT.

1625 you enter into an inner court, where the King keepes his Darbar, and round about which court are Atescanna's also for great men to watch in: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 432.

1665 Within is a Palace entred by two Gates, giving passage into two Courts; the last of which points out two ways; one to the Kings Durbar and Yarneo where according to custom he daily shews himself unto his people: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 69 (1677).

1776 What will be the effect of your giving an arzee? at last you will be put on your oath on it in the English Durbar: Trial of Joseph Fowke, B, 19/2.

1798 his conduct at the durbar of the Nizam: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1, p. 72 (1858).

—He has more Durbar jobs than anybody: ib, p. 124.

1834 if that Zumeendar had dared to hold such language in my Durbar, he should have played at foot-ball with his own head: Baboo, Vol. 1, ch. v. p. 89.

1840 a large double-poled one [tent], in which he holds durbar in the forenoon, and at night: Fraser, Koordistun, &c., Vol. 1 Let iii, p. 78.

1872 There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its durbar tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants' pals or canvas wigwams: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 185.

durettis, durettio, sh. fr. It durette = 'hardish': a coarse

duretta, duretto, sb.: fr. It. duretto, = 'hardish': a coarse durable fabric; also, attrib.

1619 the lying names of Perpetuano and Duretto: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvii. p. 269. 1641 Grograme-yarne of which is made Iames, Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers. L. Roberts, Treas. Traft., in McCulloch's Collection, p. 78 (1856). 1665 they are cut and pinkt in several works upon their duretto Skins, Face, Arms and Thighs: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 27 (1677).

durhm sallah: Anglo-Ind. See dhurmsalla,

durian, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay duren, duriyan: name of the tree Durio sibethinus, native in the Malay peninsula and the neighbouring islands; also the fruit of the said tree.

and the heighbouring islands; also the fruit of the said tree.

1589 There is one that is called in the Malacca tongue durion, and is so good that I have heard it affirmed by manie that have gone about the worlde, that it doth exceede in savour all others that ever they had seene or tasted: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoaca's Hist. Chim., II 318 (1853) [Yule] 1598 Duryoen is a fruit that only groweth in Malacca, and is...no fruit in the world to bee compared with it: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 50 (1885). 1634 preserved Peares, Pistachoes, Almonds, Duryoens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobalans, Iacks: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p 64. 1662 Durians, Mangosthans, Annas, Lanciats, Ramboutammas, Pissans, Oranges and Lemmons: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 108 (1659). 1665 The Gardens and Fields abound with fruits: amongst which the Duryoen is principal and the Pine-apple: Sir TH. Herrer, Trav., p. 356 (1677) 1666 the Durion (of the bigness and shape of an ordinary Melon) has a very unpleasing and uneven untollerable smell: Phil. Trans., Vol. I. No. 18, p. 328.

Variants, 16 c. duryoen, 16, 17 cc. durion, 17 c. duroyen, 19 c. dorian.

durillo, sô.: Sp.: a little duro, an Old Spanish gold coin, a gold dollar. [C.]

dūris urgens in rēbus egestas, phr.: Lat.: want urgent in hard circumstances. Virg., Georg., 1, 146.

1807 It was poverty, the parent of labour, the duris urgens in rebus egestas, which first tamed the habitable earth: Edin. Rev., Vol. 9, p. 371. 1830 The duris urgens in rebus egestas whetted the ingenuity of the Hollanders: iô., Vol. 51, p. 418.

durities, sb.: Lat.: hardness.

1599 throughe the acetositye of the Vineger the duricies of the Eggeshels wilbe mitigated: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 12/1.

durjee: Anglo-Ind. See dirzee. durk: Eng. fr. Gael. See dirk.

durkhaneh, sb.: Pers. darkhānah, = 'gate-house': palacegate.

1828 and after the customary compliments we proceeded towards the dur-khaneh: Kuszibash, Vol. 1. ch. xx p. 320. 1840 About the Durkhaneh, or gate of the palace itself, were clustered knots of mounted men: Fraser, Koordistan, &-c., Vol. 11. Let. xii. p 24r.

duro, sb.: Sp.: a Spanish silver dollar; also called peso and piastre $(q\bar{q}, v.)$.

1832 a peseta (the fifth of a duro, or dollar): W. IRVING, Alhambra, p. 39. 1845 duro is the ordinary Spanish name of the dollar, it is the form under which silver has generally been exported: FORD, Handbk Span, Pt I p. 4. 1870 he drew out one duro after another, out of the magic purse, without stopping, like words out of a woman's mouth: MISS R. H. BUSK, Patrañas, p. 372.

durra. See dhurra.

durwaun, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. darwan: doorkeeper, porter of a compound.

abt. 1755 Derwan: E. IVES, Voyage, 50 (1773). [Yule] 1. Durwan to shut the gates for the day: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 245. 1834 tell the

durweesh: Arab. See dervish.

durzee: Anglo-Ind. See dirzee.

dustoor, fr. Hind. and Pers. dastur, = 'custom'; dustooree, fr. Hind. and Pers. dastūrī, = 'that which is customary': sb.: Anglo-Ind.: commission deducted by officials and agents from the payments which they make.

1680 shall not receive any monthly wages, but shall be content with the Dustoor...of a quarter anna in the rupee, which the merchants and weavers are to allow them: In Notes & Extracts, Pt. II. p. 6r (Madras, 1872). [Yule] 1780 the numberless abuses which servants of every Denomination have introduced, and now support on the Broad Basis of Dustoor: Hicky's Bengal Gaz.,

Apr. 29. [ib] 1824 The profits...he made during the voyage, and by a dustoory on all the alms given or received: Bp. Heber, Narrative, 1. 198 (1844).

[ib.] 1834 Take batta and dustooree, Ramnarayun, take batta: Baboo, [26.] **1834** Tal Vol. II. ch. iii. p 55.

dustoor: Anglo-Ind. See distoor.

dutti(e): Anglo-Ind. See dhotee.

duumvir, pl. duumviri, sb.: Lat.: one of a Roman commission of two persons.

1600 I ordaine Duumvirs to sit upon *Horatius*, in triall of a criminall cause of felonie: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 19. 1881 an illegal and cruel outrage on the part of the Duumvirs of the city who scourged them: J. Gwynne, in *Speaker's Com.*, III. 581.

dux gregis, phr.: Lat.: leader of the flock.

1662 our Robert is dux gregis and leads all the rest: FULLER, Worthies, Vol. II. p. 325 (1840).

dwve: Hind. See dohaee.

dyafragma: Lat. See diaphragma.

dyah: Anglo-Ind. See daye.

dyane: Eng. fr. Lat. See Diana1.

dyaquylum. See diachylon.

dymy-. See demi.

dyopason: Lat. See diapason.

dysentery ($\angle = = =$), Eng. fr. Fr. dis(s)enterie; dysenteria, Lat. fr. Gk. $\partial u \sigma \epsilon \nu \tau \epsilon \rho i a$: inflammation of the bowels with hemorrhage.

1527 good for the bloudy flixe and for other shytynge or dyssenteria: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. II. ch. xlix. sig. Diroli. 1678 the interiour, by Dysenteria or other dayly griefes, sometyme putrifieth: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. v. fol. 71. 1611 For it doth often breede the Dysenteria, that is the bloudy fluxe: T. Corwart, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 3r (1776). 1665 I... fell into so violent a dysentery, as in eleven days gave me a thousand stools: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 192 (1677).

*dyspepsia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δυσπεψία: indigestion, failure of digestive power.

1849 the principal cause of the modern disorder of dyspepsia prevalent among them, is their irrational habit of interfering with the process of digestion by tortuning attempts at repartee: LORD BEACONSPIELD, Tancred, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 367 (1881). *1878 indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma: Lloyd's Wkly, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

Ε.

E. e: Mus.: name of the sixth and thirteenth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale. Guido's sixth note, E la mi, was E; his thirteenth note, E la mi in alt, was e, his twentieth note, E la, was ee. Our E, the third note in the natural major scale, is also called Mi.

natural major scale, is also called M1.

1589 Pluto, laughing, told his Bride to Ela it was Fa: W Warner, Albioris England, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 77.

1596 [See B]. 1609 E la mi: DouLand, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 11.

1623 Crot. [sings] Ee la: aloft! above the clouds, my boy! Page. It must be a better note than ela, sir, | That brings musicians thither: MIDDLETON, More Dissemblers, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 459 (1885). 1654 that the wel-ordered Musick of former Ages did not better tune Devotion, and to higher Pitches (or Ela's) of Zeale, that Tunes began by an out-of-Tune Clerk: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 484.

1674 Now below double A re descend, | Bove E la squealing now ten Notes some fly: J. Phillips, Satyr agst. Hypoc., p. 5.

1692 This is the elah, or highest strain of the saints glory in Christ's bosom: Watson, Body of Div., p. 195 (1858)

ē: Lat. See ex.

ē contra, phr.: Late Lat.: contrariwise, conversely, vice versa (q. v.).

**YeTS3. (q. V.).

? 1540 rote of Pyeny for the man the male/and for the woman e contra...the powdre of Mortegon: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. Ciii vo. 1621 Northe, e contra, untill further matter of accusation appear against him: Debates Ho. of Lords, p. 2 (Camd. Soc., 1870). 1627 As Light or Colour hinder not Sound; Nor è contra: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. iii. \$ 262. 1672 And so it is e contra, as to walking after the Spirit: T. Jacoms, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 64/2 (1868). 1681 All salvation hath a life supposed to be saved, but è contra; the angels live, yet are not said to be saved: Th. Goodwin, Wis., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. II. p. 225 (1861). 1692 for satisfy the law, and you satisfy God, and so e contra: id., Vol. vp. 84 (1863). bef. 1783 a Metamorphosis of Good into Evil, and e contra: R. North, Examen, II. v. 92, p. 373 (1740). 1782 doors through which men pass from the canal under the street into the cellars of the houses, and e contra from the cellars to the canal: J. Addams, Wiss., Vol. III. p. 293 (1856). 1843 it is clear, è contra, that every dissimilarity which can be proved between them, furnishes a counter-probability of the same nature on the other side: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 87 (1856).

ē contrārio, phr.: Late Lat.: on the contrary.

1602 because we were neuer made acquainted therewith, having è contrario formerly imparted our minds vnto them, &c. vnlawfully confirmed: W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 164. 1821 Arundell. E contrario for yt is neuwe which he proffers to prove: Debates Ho. of Lords, p. 89 (Camd. Soc., 1870).

ē converso, phr.: Late Lat.: conversely, by (logical) conversion.

1589 if it please the eare well, the same...pleaseth the eye well and è conuerso: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., II. x. p. 98 (1869). 1602 yet doth it not therefore follow è conuerso, that an act which of it selfe is good, can no way per accidens be made euil: W. Watson, Quadiblets of Relig. & State, p. 85. 1621 The same law is è converso in these two last cases: Tr. Perkins Prof. Booke, ch. i. § 116, p. 51 (642). 1627 And what Strong-Water will touch vpon Gold, that will not touch vpon Silver, and è converso: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. viii. § 800. 1750 nor, è converso, will his being acquainted with the inferior part of mankind, teach him the manners of the superior: Fielding, Tom Sones, Bk. Ix. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 519 (1806). 1826 Parliament can do anything but change a man into a woman, or e converso: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i p. 96.

ē medio, phr.: Late Lat.: from the middle, from the mean

1679 For the Parables were commonly taken e medio from the common affairs of life: GOODMAN, Penitent Pard., p. 12.

*ē plūribus ūnum, phr.: Late Lat.: one out of many. Motto of the United States of America.

ē rē nāta, phr.: Late Lat., 'from the circumstance arisen': according to the exigencies of the case.

*easel (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. ezel: ass, a three-legged stand for supporting a picture or drawing during its execution,

or a small finished picture of the size called an easel-picture, or a board or portfolio or large book.

1722 the most Famous of all his small Easil-Pictures in Rome: RICHARDSON, Statuss, &c., in Italy, p. 172.

eau, pl. eaux, sb.: Fr.: water.

*eau bénite, phr.: Fr.: holy water.

1835 The King sprinkled them with ean bénite, and then returned to his seat in the church: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 66.

eau Créole, phr.: Fr.: a cordial manufactured in Martinique by distilling the flowers of the Mammee apple with spirits of wine.

eau de Chipre, phr.: Fr.: Cyprus water. 1766 [See eau de luce].

*eau de Cologne, phr.: Fr., 'water of Cologne': a scent and stimulant consisting of a solution in alcohol of various volatile oils, chiefly those obtained from the flowers and rind of various species of Citrus.

1815 They would call for a bottle of eau de Cologne: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 211 (and Ed.).

1818 chafing L.'s temples with eau de Cologne: Mrs. Offic, New Tales, Vol. 1, p. 60.

1826 Here are Eau de Cologne, violet soap, and watch-ribbons: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. v. ch vii. p. 202 (1881).

1840 Two nice little boys, rather more grown | Carried lavender water, and eau de Cologne: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 110 (1865).

1854 A Mosaic youth, profusely jewelled, and scented at once with tobacco and eau-de-Cologne: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1, ch. xx. p. 220 (1879)

1865 boasted that he never reflected but on two subjects—the fit of his gloves, and the temperature of his eau-de-Cologne bath: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1, ch. viii. p. 129.

eau de luce, phr.: Fr.: a creamy aromatic volatile fluid composed of alcohol and aqua ammoniae mixed with oil of amber, mastic, and oil of lavender.

1766 Bring, O bring thy essence pot, Amber, musk, and bergamot, Eau de chipre, eau de luce | Sans pareil and citron juice: Anstey, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 16 (1808). 1797 Encyc. Brit., s.v. Chemistry. 1818 holding her eau de luce to her nose: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 239 (1819)

*eau de vie, phr.: Fr., 'water of life': brandy, esp. the coarser kinds; opposed to Cognac (q.v.).

1840 Mine host of the Dragon hath many a flagon | Of double ale, lamb's wool, and eau de vne: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 93 (1865).

eau forte, phr.: Fr.: aqua fortis (q. v.).

1883 Besides these studies in eaux-fortes, there are numerous engravings of a very high order of merit: Standard, Mar. 5, p. 2.

eau sucrée, phr.: Fr.: sugared water, plain water in which white sugar is dissolved, a favorite beverage with the French.

1844 there was eau sucrée in the dining-room if the stalwart descendants of Du Guesclin were athirst: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 61 (1885) 1847 lemonade, | Eau sucrée, and drinkables mild and home-made: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 400 (1865). 1849 Papa Prevost sipped his eau sucrée: Lord Beaconspield, Tancred, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 5 (1881). 1872 [See domino 3].

ébauche, sb.: Fr.: sketch, drawing in outline.

1722 The work is extremely Good; not highly Finish'd but rather a sort of Ebauche: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 310. 1883 our leading artists obtain fabulous prices for rapidly executed Ebauches: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 247.

Eblis, Iblees: Arab. *Iblis*: in Mohammedan mythology, the chief of the devils or wicked jins.

1786 Thou knowest that beyond these mountains Eblis and his accursed Dives hold their infernal empire: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 134 (1883) 1800 But Eblis would not stoop to man: Southey, Thalaba, ii 75. 1819 Ere, however, this measure could be quite accomplished, other resources, less splendid no doubt, but more acceptable, and in which Eblis had no hand, lent me their seasonable aid: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. 1 ch xii. p. 220 (1820). 1834 Call louder, woman! call till Eblees, and all the devils in whom thou believest, come to thy assistance: Baboo, Vol. 11. ch vii. p. 148. 1845 here and there figures with lamps at their breasts fit about like the tenants of the halls of Eblis: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 280. 1849 Are these children of Eblis? Lord Braconsfield, Tancred, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 232 (1881) 1887 Eblis in the Koran, Cain in the Bible are scarce so black as was this royal phantom in his Escurial: A. Gilchhist, Century Guild Hobby Horse, 13.

éboulement, sb.: Fr.: a falling in, a falling down; esp. a landslip, the scene of a landslip.

1822 About fifteen miles after passing Les Echelles, and just beyond the last post-house, situated in a delightful little valley, begins a mountain éboulement, which covers a couple of miles, over which the road passes: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 327.

ēbuc(c)inātor, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. \bar{e} -,='out of', and $b\bar{u}cinator$,='trumpeter': one who trumpets forth.

1541 The ebuccinator, shewer and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel, the angel and embassador of God: BECON, Wks., p. 43 (Parker Soc., 1843).

ebulum, ebulus, sô.: Lat.: Danewort, dwarf elder, Sambucus ebulus.

1615 to helpe the colour (of it selfe but pallid) with berries of *Ebulum*: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1632).

1641 Take of the Berries of Ebulus or Dwarfe Elder, as many as you please: John French, *Art Distill.*, Bk. 1. p. 39 (1651).

écart, sb.: Fr.: digression, error, escapade.

1800 She knew that her mother, indulgent to Henry even to weakness, kept her father in ignorance of many of these ecarts: Mourtray Family, Vol. II. p. 130.

écarté, sb.: Fr.: a game of cards played by two persons with hands of five cards each, in which if the non-dealer likes, he may claim to have some or all of his cards changed, and if he does so claim, the dealer may similarly have fresh cards (from which discarding the game takes its name).

1824 A Treatise on the Game of Écarté, as played in the first circles of London and Paris: Title. [N & Q.]

1826 If you like to have a game of ecarté with St. George, well and good: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk v. ch xiii, p. 239 (1881).

1828 the vicissitudes of an écarté table: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxix. p. 83 (1859).

1837 Do you play écarté, Sir... The announcement of supper put a stop both to the game at ecarte [sic], and the recapitulation of the beauties of the Eatanswill Gazette: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. xxii. p. 126.

1848 The old women who played écarté made such a noise about a five-franc piece: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. 1. p. 3 (1879) — an écarté table: 12, ch. ii. p. 13.

*ecce homo, phr.: Lat., 'behold the man': a representation of Christ as he is described John, xix. I—5, crowned with thorns and in a purple robe; so called from the Latin rendering of Pilate's words.

1619 Here ye haue indeed an *Ecce homo*: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxxii. p. 794. 1715 in an *Ecce Homo* which I have by him: RICHARDSON, *Theor Painting*, p. 115.

ecce signum, phr.: Late Lat.: behold the sign, behold the proof.

proof.

bef. 1471 A grace was the halter brast a sonder, ecce signum, | The halff is a bowte my neke, we had a nere runne: In Collier's Dram. Poet., Vol 11 p. 296 (1831). bef. 1893 Alcon. God speed, sir, may a man abuse your patience upon a pawn? Usurer. Friend, let me see it. Alcon. Ecce signum! a fair doublet and hose: Greene, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 139/1 (1861). 1596 my sword hacked like a hand-saw—ecce signum! Shaks., I Hen. IV., ii. 4, 187. 1608 Here's my breastplate; and besides our own arms, we have the arms of the city to help us in our burdens—ecce signum! Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. II., p. 81 (1885). 1669 I have swept your Gaming-house, if faith, Ecce signum: Dryden, Mock Astrol., iii. Wks., Vol. I., p. 303 (1701). 1806 So much for a wet review; but I can more than match you with a dry one; ecce signum: Beresford, Museries, Vol. I., p. 27 (5th Ed.).

eccellentissimo, adj.: It.: most excellent (applied as a title of dignity).

1701 nine Ancients who bear the Title of Excellentissimo's: New Account of Italy, p. 64.

*ecchỹmōsis, sh.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐκχύμωσιs: extravasation of blood under the skin, a portion of skin discolored by extravasated blood.

1541 if ecchymosis, or vicere, or erisipelas, or putryfaccion, or phlegmone be in any parte: R COPLAND, Tr. Gwydo's Quest., &c., sig. 2nd B is v.

*ecclēsia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐκκλησία: a public assembly of the whole body of citizens of Athens and other Greek states; hence, a Christian congregation, a church.

1656 free suffrage of the people in every congregation or ecclesia: Harrington, Oceana, p. 128. [Jodrell] 1759 he had a legal right of giving his opinion and suffrage in the Εκκλησία or assembly of the people: Ε. W. Montagu, Anc. Rep., p. 80.

Ecclesiastes, sō.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐκκλησιαστης, = 'one who speaks in an assembly', 'a preacher': name given to a book of the Old Testament which comes between Lamentations and Esther in the Hebrew Bible, and follows Proverbs in the Authorised Version; a preacher.

1646 Ecclesiastes; or a Discourse of the Gift of Preaching: J. WILKINS, Title.

Ecclesiasticus, adj.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐκκλησιαστικὸs, = 'ecclesiastical': applied to the apocryphal books of Scripture and especially to the most important of those books—"The Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach". As a title abbreviated to *Ecclus*.

ecdysis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἔκδυσιs,='a creeping out': the action, state, or process of casting a slough or moulting.

1863 the extraordinary growth of every department of physical science has spread among us mental food of so nutritious and stimulating a character that a new ecdysis seems imminent: Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, II. ¶4. 1888 The author concludes that there is a hypopial stage in the life-history of Glyciphagus...and that it occupies the period between the penultimate ecdysis and that immediately previous: Athenseum, May 19, p. 634/3.

échantillon eschantillon (Cotgr.), sb.: Fr.: a specimen, a sample.

1720 lady Scudamore, whose short Eschantillon of a letter .. I value: Pope, Lett., Wks., Vol. viii. p. 39 (1757).

échec, sb.: Fr.: check (in chess), a check, a disastrous opposition, a disastrous blow.

1846 Palmerston, so far from having ... received an échec by this affair, had been placed on a pinnacle: H. Greville, Diary, p 158.

échelle, sb.: Fr., 'ladder': ornamentation of a dress resembling a ladder.

1694 An Echelles, is a Stomacher lac'd or ribbon'd in the form of the Steps of a Ladder, lately very much in request: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 10/2 1861 The under skirt of satin is enriched with an echelle of lace: Harper's Mag., Vol. 11 p 288/2.

*échelon, sb.: Fr., 'step': an arrangement of bodies of troops, all of the same front, so that the whole formation resembles a series of steps both from the front and the rear, each successive body having a different alinement. Often used in the phr. en ['in'] échelon. Sometimes Anglicised as echelon ($\angle = =$, -ch- as Fr.).

1799 Forming line from open column upon a front, centre, or rear division by the échelon march of divisions: Wellington, Suppl. Desp, Vol. 1. p. 300 (1858). 1809 The troops advanced in échelons of regiments in two, and occasionally three lines: ib., Vol. x. p. 450 (1838).

1816 So much is said about echelons and deployments: Edin. Rev., Vol. 27, p. 68

1826 columns marching in eschellon: Subaltern, ch. 16, p. 247 (1828).

1826 nor dilate on. nor upon deploying, nor upon enflading, nor upon ochellons: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. vii ch. viii. p. 433 (1881).

1884 Six or eight burly Montenegrins or Armenians, marching en échelon: F. Boyle, Barderland. p. 334. Borderland, p. 334.

echemythia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐχεμῦθία,='restraint of words': the silence enjoined upon Pythagorean neophytes, Pythagorean taciturnity.

1603 Pythagoras injoyned yoong men five yeeres silence, which he called Echemychia, Abstinence from all speech: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 139. 1655—60 The principal and most efficacious of their Doctrines they all kept ever amongst themselves, as not to be spoken, with exact Echemythia towards extraneous persons: T. STANLEY, Hist. Philos, p. 376/1 (1701).

echeneis: Lat. See remora

*échevin, eschevin (Cotgr.), sb.: Fr.: a sheriff, a justice, a warden of a guild. Also called scabin (q.v.).

1673 The Government is by a Prætor, two Burgomasters, seven Eschevins, and forty Senators: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 20. 1823 I have hanged knights and squires many a one, and wealthy echevins, and burgomasters to boot: Scorr, Quent. Dur., ch. xv. p. 299 (1886).

*echīnus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ¿xîvos, = 'hedgehog', 'sea-urchin',

a sea-urchin.

bef. 1593 But the echinus, fearing to be gor'd | Doth keep her younglings in her paunch so long, | Till, when their pricks be waxen long and sharp, | They put their dam at length to double pain: Greene, Alphonsus, iii. Wks., p. 236/2 (1861). 1776 examining the bottom of the clear water for the echinus or sea-chesnut, a species of shell-fish common on this coast: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 7

2. a convex moulding supporting the abacus of a Doric column, a special form of the ovolo moulding.

column, a special form of the ovoid mouiding.

[1563] J. Shute, Archit., fol. v.v.] 1598 The height of the Capitell. is assuch as the base, which being deuided into three partes, one maketh plinthus, E; the seconde deuide into foure, whereof three make echinus F; and the fourth annulus G: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1 p. 86. 1664 the Echinus bracelets: Evelyn, Tr. Frear's Parall Archit., Pt. 1 p. 16. — Plinth is likewise taken for a like member about the Capitel, but then always with its adjunct, the Plinth of the Capitel, &c. because placed just above the Echinus as in the Dorse, Ovolo or quarter round in the other Orders: t.b., p. 125. 1696 Channel in the Ionick Capitol, is that part which is under the Abacus, and lies open upon the Echinus or Egg, and which has its Centers or Turnings on every side, to make the Voluta's: Friillips, World of Words, s.v. Channel. 1887 Neither the original slope of the pediment nor the height of the column, nor, indeed, the curve of its echinus, can be determined: Athenæum, Aug. 13, p. 219/1.

echo (\angle \angle), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. $\overline{e}cho$, fr. Gk. $\eta\chi\dot{\omega}$, = 'sound', 'reverberation of sound'. Lat. $\overline{E}cho$, Gk. ' $H\chi\dot{\omega}$, a personification of reverberated sound, a nymph said to have pined away for love of a beautiful youth, Narcissus, until only her voice was left.

1. a reverberated or reflected sound, the reverberation of sound.

1340 ecko: Ayenhite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's New English, Vol. 1. p. 28 (1886). abt. 1386 ffolweth Ekko that holdeth no silence | But euere answereth at the countretaille | Beth nat bidaffed for youre Innocence | But sharply taak on yow the gouernaille: CHAUCRR, C. T., Clerk's Tale, 905;. 1387 Perforce 3if noyse of men oper of trompes sounep in pe valey, pe stones answerep euerich oper, and dyuers ecco sownep. Ecco is pe reboundynge of noyse: TREVISA, Tr. Higden, Vol. 1. p. 139 (1865). 1557 No lenger fame could hold her peace, but blew a blast so hye, | That made an eckow in the ayer and sowning through the sky: Tottel's Misc., p. 202 (1870). 1563

the principall chambers of the house, shuld with suche order be made, that the voice or noyse of musicall Instrumentes, should have their perfact Echo resounding pleasauntly to those that shalbe hearers. Interof: J. Skutte, Archit., fol. iii 70. 1579 the hils and mountaines thereabouts did ring againe like an Echo, with cry and noise of so many fighting men: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 254 (1672). 1588 the babbling echo mocks the hounds: Shaks., 7tt. And, ii. 3, 17. 1589 emptie vessells have the highest sounds, hollowe rockes the loudest ecchoes: Greene, Menaphon, p. 26 (1880). 1590 And all the way their merry pipes they sound, I That all the woods with doubled Eccho ring: Spens., F. Q., i vi. 14. 1599 he answeres him like an echo: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., i 2, Wks., p. 94 (1616). 1608 to hear our pieces... which in regard of the eccho seemed a peale of ordnance: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 12 (1884). bef. 1627 Wee have also diverse Strange and Artificiall Eccho's, Reflecting the Voice many times: Bacon, New Atlantis, p. 41. 1646 an Echo will speak without any Mouth at all, articulately returning the Voice of Man: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III ch. i. p. 86 (1686). 1665 Hollanders...saluted us as they past with a roaring Culverin, and we in return vomited out a like grateful eccho: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 1 (1677). 1673 In the Gallery by the Riding-place, is an Echo, which reflects the Voice fifteen times as we were assured: J. Rav, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 10, 1677. 11 each low wind methinks a Spirit calls, And more than Echoes talk along the walls: Pope, Elvisa to Abelard, 306. 1766 Cavern'd echo swell the cheerful sound: In Dodsley's Collect. Poems, v. 238

Echo, the personification of reverberated sound.

abt. 1386 And dye he moste he seyde as dide Ekko | ffor Narcisus that dorste nat telle hir wo: Chaucer, C. T., Franklui's Tale, 1263. 1557 Eccho (alas) that dothe my sorow rewe, | Returns therto a hollow sounde of playnte: Tottel's Misc., p 14 (1870). 1593 'Ay me' she cries, and twenty times 'Woe, woe' | And twenty echoes twenty times cry so: Shaks., Ven. and Ad., 834. bef. 1667 Here nought but Winds can hurtful Murmurs scatter, | And nought but Eccho flatter: Cowley, Whs., Vol. 1. p. 95 (1707).

3. Rhet. and Poet. the studied repetition of sound, the figure epanalepsis (q. v.).

1586 But of these Echoes I knowe in déede verie daintie péeces of worke, among some of the finest Poets this day in London: W. Webbe, Disc. of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poetsy, Vol. II p. 64 (1815) 1589 the Eccho sound: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poet., III. p. 210 (1869). 1605 Our Poets have their knacks as young Schollers call them, as Ecchos, Achrostiches, Serpentine verses: CAMDEN, Remains, p. 340 (1637).

metaph. a repetition, a copy, a copying.

*éclaircissement, esclaircissement and esclercissement (Cotgr.), sb.: Fr.: an explanation, a clearing up.

Cotgr.), sb.: Fr.: an explanation, a clearing up.

1667 which esclair cissement I hope will be to his advantage: Savile Corresp., p. 21 (Cand. Soc., 1858).

1670 talk of nothing but Duels, Seconds, and Esclair cissements: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pref., sig. a 4 ro (1698).

1688 since you have not yet understood him, till he has made an eclair cissement of his love to you: — Countr. Wife, iii. p. 31.

1688 since you have not yet understood him, till he has made an eclair cissement of his love to you: — Countr. Wife, iii. p. 31.

1693 I may take off all mistakes and prejudices by a free eclair cissement of particulars: Evelun, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 333 (1872).

1702 an Eclair cissement manag'd with Prudence, often prevents Misfortunes: Vanbruch, Palse Priend, i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 318 (1776).

1709 Hernando would not suffer Louisa to reply, least the Ecclair cissement of the double Marriage should be a double Scandal to him: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 1. p. 237 (2nd Ed.).

1709 Hernando would not suffer Louisa to reply, least the Ecclair cissement of the double Marriage should be a double Scandal to him: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 1. p. 237 (2nd Ed.).

1709 Hernando would not suffer Louisa to reply, least the Ecclair cissement with Pope: Fennon, in Pope's Wks, Vol. VIII. p. 157 (1872).

bef. 1733 the Chief Justice made a short Eclair cissement: Gravy, Letters, No. lxxix. Vol. 1. p. 165 (1879).

1779 The French will not like the Eclair cissement of the Court-martial, by which it is clear they were beaten and fled: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 179 (1858).

1782 the king gave to his Grace, the Duke of Bedford, express instructions to come to an eclair cissement upon the point with the French ministry: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. III. p. 337 (1850).

1819 His anxious solicitations that the Master would stay to receive his kinsman, were of course readily complied with, since the Eclair cissement which had taken place at the Mermaiden's Fountain had removed all wish for sudden departure: Scort, Bride of Lammernoor,

*éclaireur, sb.: Fr.: scout.

*1877 General Gourkho's éclaireurs came on a fortified position: Echo, July 20. [St.]

*éclat, sb.: Fr., 'burst', 'explosion', 'flash', 'lustre', 'uproar'.

1. noise, brilliant effect, sensation, effective display.

1. noise, drilliant effect, sensation, effective display.

1699 who made a great éclat about town by his splendid equipage: Evelun, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 366 (1872).

1741 After the affair of Pindenissum, an exploit of more éclat and importance: Middleton, Cicero, 11. vii. p. 196 (3rd Ed.).

1745 an éclat on this unhappy occasion was hurtful to both: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Schwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 78 (1882).

1771 In order to give it the more éclat, every table is to be furnished with sweetmeats and nosegays:

SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 21/2 (1882).

1815 the truth might burst upon them with greater eclât, from the effect of the contrast: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, App., p. 327 (and Ed.).

1827 and a signal was made to the huntsman to wind his horn, by way of completing the éclat of his reception: Someonir, Vol. 1. p. 26/1.

1884 it was received at its first incoming with a kind of éclat:

1. Sharman, Cursory Hist. of Swearing, ch. ix. p. 185.

brilliant success, distinction.

1744 The campaign is not open yet, but...will disclose at once with great éclat: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 300 (1857). 1754 resolving to make his first medical appearance in London with some eclat: Smollett, Ferd. Ct.

Fathom, ch. lii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 307 (1817). 1777 The acquisition of Philadelphia would give Howe a temporary éclat: J. Adans, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 459 (1854). 1808 gaining a little paltry éclat, without the remotest possibility of assisting the common cause by the attempt: Edin Rev., Vol. 13, p. 232. 1815 The difficulties of continuing or discontinuing acquaintance, of avoiding éclat, were enough to occupy her: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. 1, p. 122 (1833). 1839 and never did he acquit himself with more éclat: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 161. 1850 she. had started the provinces with great éclat THACKERAN, Pendenns, Vol. 1 ch. xix. p. 202 (1870). 1853 the Session closed with éclat by a speech of Palmerston's in his most flashy and successful style: Greville, Memorys, 3rd Ser., 1 iii. 80

notoriety, flashy brilliance, exposure.

3. notoriety, flashy brilliance, exposure.

1672 the éclat of the Court gallanty: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol IV. D. 31 (1872).

1751 she is past the glare and éclat of youth: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 35, D. 154 (1774).

1781 The names of most éclat in the Opposition are two names to which those walls have been much accustomed at the same period: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII p. 120 (1858).

1799 a step that will give more éclat to the business than I think it deserves: J Adams, West, Vol. IX. P. 20 (1854).

1811 men of fashion are thought by many ladies to give eclat to vice: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. I. p. 64 (2nd Ed.).

1823 The reason's obvious: if there's an éclat, | They lose their caste at once, as do the Parias: Byron, Don Yuan, XII. Ixviii.

1824 his success in such a pursuit would give a ridiculous éclat to the whole affair: Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. ii p. 163 (1886).

1830 in 1778 he acquired extraordinary eclat by the seduction of the Marchioness of Camarthen: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 9.

1879 secured from the éclat of a disgraceful bankruptcy: Mrs. Oliphant, Within the Precincts, ch. iv. p. 40. Within the Precincts, ch. iv. p. 40.

4. lustre, renown.

4. IUSITE, FERIOWII.

1748 Consider what lustre and éclat it will give you...to be the best scholar, of a gentleman, in England: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No. 140, p. 351 (1774).

1759 the eclât of his victones: E. W. MONTAGU, Anc. Rep., p. 135.

1792 This perpetual parade of sanctity gave him such an eclat and unmeasurable credit: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual, Vol. III. p. 72.

1809 So free was he from being elated with the eclat of his wonderful arms, and so far from thinking of higher things than how to defend himself: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trave. Germ., Let. li. Pinkerton, Vol. vi p. 150.

1811 scarcely hold out against the superior fashion and éclat of the Established Church: Edin. Rev., Vol. 19, p. 160.

éclatant, fem. -ante, adj.: Fr.: effective, noisy, brilliant, causing éclat.

bef. 1744 Certain it is, that something extraordinary and éclatant must be done: POPE, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 364 (1872).

eclipsis: mistake for ellipsis (q. v.).

Ecnephias: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐκνεφίας: a hurricane, supposed to be caused by meeting clouds.

1601 a whirle-puffe or ghust called Typhon (i.) the storme Ecnephias aforesaid, sent out with a winding violence: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 2, ch. 48, Vol. 1. p. 24.

1727 The fireling Typhon, whirl'd from point to point, | Exhausting all the rage of all the sky, | And dire Ecnephia reign: Thomson, Summer, 386 (1834).

1731 were often in Danger from the Ecnephias, as the Naturalists call it, or the Travado-Wind, very frequent between the Tropicks: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 1. p. 11.

écorché, sb.: Fr., 'flayed (figure)': a representation in painting or sculpture of an animal figure with the skin removed.

1854 if you will have the kindness to look by the écorché there, you will see at little packet which I have left for you: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xl. p. 415 (1879).

ecphonesis, pl. ecphoneses, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ekφώνησις,='exclamation': Rhet.; the effective use of an exclamation or interrogation.

1589 Ecphonisis. or the Outcry: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xix. p. 221 (1860).

écrasé, fem. -ée, part.: Fr.: crushed, ruined, humiliated. Sometimes used as vb.

1779 we have not heard yet how many people were *&crasés*: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 30 (1882). 1848 she *&craséd* all rival charmers: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 177 (1879)

écraser, vb.: Fr.: to crush, overwhelm, humiliate.

1842 he wished to écraser the Ligonier: THACKERAY, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 192 (1857).

écrevisse, sb.: Fr.: crayfish, lobster.

1854 Pass me the ecrevisses, they are most succulent: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (x879).

écrin, sb.: Fr.: casket, jewel-case.

1854 the cigar-boxes given over to this friend, the *écrin* of diamonds to that, et cætera: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 254 (1879).

*écru, adj.: Fr.: unbleached, raw.

1850 Mantelets...composed of...écru silk: Harper's Mag., Vol. II. p. 720.

ecstasis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. tkoraous, = 'standing out', 'removal from the proper place': distraction, entrancement, astonishment, ecstasy, as in Late Gk. Often wrongly spelt extasis, perhaps after Fr. extase.

? 1582 with vnordinat extasis hamperd: R. Stanyhuest, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. III. p. 80 (1880). 1604 Which words being uttered Julia began to

stammer and to change countenance, falling into an extasis, and so leesinge her voice, remained dumme untill she died: R Parsons, Rev. Ten Publ. Dusp, Pref., p. 30 1621 another called bauge, like in effect to optum, which puts them for a time into a kinde of extasts, and makes them gently to laugh: R BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). 1658 if any have been so happy as truly to understand Christian annihilation, extasts, exclusion, liquefaction. Sir Th. Brown, Hydrotaph., p. 83.

ecthlipsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἔκθλιψις,='a squeezing out': Lat. Prosod.: the elision of a final m with the preceding vowel before the following word if it has an initial vowel.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

écu, escu (Cotgr.), sb.: Fr., 'shield': name of old French gold and silver coins; often translated 'crown'; the sum of five (formerly three) francs.

bef. 1593 the stately Catholics | Send Indian gold to coin me French ecues: MARLOWE, Massacre at Paris, Wks., p. 228/2 (1858). 1673 Then they dry and carry it by sea to Marseilles where they sell it at 8 escus the Milliere: Every Milliere consists of 10 Packieres; every Packiere of 100 Manados or handfuls: J. Rav, Journ. Low Countr., p. 480. 1886 a gentleman would find himself lodged and fed comfortably enough for 150 écus a year: E. B. Hamilton, in Eng. Hist. Rev., Apr., p. 271.

*eczema, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. ἔκζεμα,='a pustule': an inflammatory disease of the skin with morbid secretion of lymph and redness of the skin or pustules.

edax rērum, phr.: Lat.: devourer of (all) things; devouring (all) things. The epithet is applied to time, Ovid, Met., 15, 234.

1608 that, that Æsculapius, were he now extant, could not heal, or edax rerum take away: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 110 (1885) 1651 at last Time, which is edax rerum, shall first digest all fears and discords: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 60 (1872) 1670 Time, which in all other places is called Edax rerum, may here be called Bibax rerum, having sup'd up here a whole Town: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 193 (1698).

Edda: Iceland., lit. 'great-grandmother': name of the collection of old Icelandic poems made early in the twelfth century, and also of the later prose version of the same.

1757 I told you before that (in a time of dearth) I would borrow from the Edda, without entering too minutely on particulars: Gray, Letters, No. xcix. Vol. 11. p. 27 (1819). 1780 I shall borrow a few lines of this poem, which are mentioned in the Edda among the Hringaheiti, and that prove how far these poets went in their Antonomasias: Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Ictland, p. 201 (2nd Ed.). 1788 The contest concerning the antiquity of the later Edda is equally ridiculous: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 137/2. 1818 Among many other classical works, it [Geyser] occurs in the Edda, towards the close of the ancient and sublime poem: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. 1. p. 42. 1880 A good many parts of the Edda have, most likely, arisen in land of the Cherusci: MacDowall-Anson, Asgard & the Gods, p. 18.

Edelweiss, sb.: Ger.: name of an Alpine flowering plant, Leontopodium alpinum, found at a high altitude, and in places difficult to reach on the Alps and Pyrenees. It is a small downy plant, with white downy involucres, much prized for its rarity and peculiar appearance.

1877 Esmè having remarked at dinner that she did not possess a specimen of the edelweiss, at breakfast-time next morning she found a bouquet of the same upon her plate: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xix. p. 179 (1879).

edema: Late Lat. See oedema.

*Eden: Heb. Eden, lit. 'delight': in Hebrew mythology, name of the delightful 'garden' in which our first parents lived before the Fall; hence, any delightful place or district. Also, name of a region in Biblical geography, perhaps in N.W. Mesopotamia.

1868 I think never man could boast it, without the Precincts of Paradise: but He, that came to gain us a better Eden then we lost: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xiv. p. 95 (1885). 1813 Caught by the laughing tides that lave | These Edens of the eastern wave: ByrRon, Giazor, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 148 (1832). 1864 To a sweet little Eden on earth that I know, | A mountain islet pointed and peak'd: TENNYSON, Islet, 14. 1877 Edens, the gates of which no flaming swords nor "watch of winged Hydra" guard: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mise is Thine, ch. ii. p. 11 (1870). 1880 In summer the inhabitants may be almost said to migrate from their houses into these miniature Edens: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. i. p. 2.

edepol, interj.: Lat.: verily, truly. The letters -pol are for the vocative of Pollux.

1621 Away with your pishery pashery, your pols and your edipols: Skoo-makers Holy-day. [Nares]

edile: Eng. fr. Lat. See ædile.

*ēditio princeps, phr.: Late Lat.: original edition, first printed edition.

1815 The room of the Editiones principes [pl.], contains every thing to gratify the taste of the bibliographer: J. Scott, Visit to Parts, p. 237 (2nd Ed.). 1885 The first part deals mainly with the editiones principes: Athenaum,

Oct. 24, p 539/1. 1887 The issue of this editio princeps is strictly limited to 125 copies: R. C. Browne, in Academy, Apr. 9, p. 250/1.

*édition de luxe, phr.: Fr., 'edition of luxury': a handsomely and expensively got up edition, a fancy edition.

1819 But the paper used for printing, except in what are emphatically called les éditions de luxe, is very inferior to ours: Edin. Rev., Vol. 32, p. 377. 1882 A few months ago the Defendants advertised an édition de luxe, in two volumes, entitled, "The Life, Letters, and Uncollected Works of William Makepeace Thackeray": Standard, Dec. 21, p. 5. 1885 The volume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an édition de luxe: Athenæum, July 25, p. 111/2.

*editor ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng., as if fr. Lat. ēditor,='producer', 'exhibitor': one who edits or produces editions.

1. one who prepares a copy of another person's literary work for publication or republication (with or without notes or comments).

1649 some interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undo the first editor: Br. Hall, Cases of Cons., Dec. 1, Case 5. [R.]
1712 Our Party-Authors will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects, not to mention Editors, Commentators, and others: Spectator, No. 457, Aug. 14, p. 655/1 (Morley). bef. 1794 Professor Breitinger of Zurich, the learned editor of a Septuagint Bible: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 45 (1869). 1818 They stand forth marshall'd in a handsome troop, | To meet the ingenuous youth of future ages, | Till some less rigid editor shall stoop | To call them back into their separate cages: Byron, Don Yuan, I. xlv.

2. one who prepares a magazine, journal, or review for publication, and who procures contributions for the same.

1807 a letter to the Editor of his favourite Magazine: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. 11. p. 185 (5th Ed.).

*educator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. ēducātor, noun of agent to ēducāre, = 'to rear', 'bring up', 'train': one who brings up, one who rears, an instructor, a trainer.

bef. 1716 the Educators of Youth: South, Serm., Vol. v. p. 27 (1727).

eemaum: Arab. See imaum.

eezar: Arab. See izar.

efface (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. effacer: to destroy the face or appearance of, to erase, obliterate.

1611 Effacer. To efface, deface, raze, blot, rub out, wipe out; to abolish: Cotgr. 1656 havinge...effaced the name of Kinge out of the inscription: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 314 (1872). bef. 1744 Judge we by Nature? Habit can efface, Intrest o'ercome, or Policy take place: Pope, Mor. Essays,

effatum, pl. effata, sb.: Lat.: solemn utterance, prediction,

1677 And wherein is the indecorum of it, that both these effata should proceed from the same mouth: John Howe, Wks., p. 118/2 (1834). 1726 one of the sacred effata and dictates which I pronounce to you: ib., p. 340/1. 1809 In many of the more modern works, the sentences are all separate, like the separate effata of an oracle: Maty, Tr. Rusbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 24.

effector $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. efficere, = 'to effect': one who or that which effects or causes. A variant spelling of effecter.

1626 Effector, Which hath done a thing: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). bef. 1735 We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the effector of it: DERHAM. [J.]

effectrix, sb.: quasi-Lat., fem. of effector (q, v): a female who effects.

1611 Effectrice, An effectrix; she that causeth, procureth, or bringeth to passe: Cotor. 1626 Effectrix, She which hath done some thing: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

*effendi, sb.: Turk. efendī, fr. Gk. αὐθέντης: master, gentleman; a title of respect equivalent to our 'Mr.' or 'Sir', but coming after the proper name when that is used.

1704 Here are also several Effendies, or Masters of Learning, who daily Expound out of the Alcoran: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 107.

1717 I had the advantage of lodging three weeks at Belgrade, with a principal effendi, that is to say, a scholar: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 129 (1827).

1742 a Turkish Effendi, or priest: R. North, Lues of Norths, Vol. II. p. 374 (1826).

1830 giving themselves the title of Effendis, they possess all the arrogance and pride, which generally belong to the upstart favourities of fortune: E. Blaquiere, Tr. 52e. Pananti, p. 165 (and Ed.).

1839 and the serjeant said to him, Answer the summons of the Efendee: E. W. Lang, Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 268.

1834 this stranger was an Effendi in Government employ: F. Boyler. Borderland, p. 26. ch. xi. p. 268. 1884 th F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 36.

Effeta: Heb. See Ephphatha,

*effigiës, pl. effigiës, sb.: Lat.: likeness, representation, portrait; esp. on a monumental structure, a coin, or a medal. The Eng. effigy (1625 Sir W. Neve, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 3, Ed. 1848), effigie, are fr. Fr. effigie.

1600 as mine eye doth his effigies witness | Most truly limn'd and living in your face: Shaks., As Y. L. It, ii. 7, 193.

1641 The effigies of another Bain. Mar. not so easie to be removed as the former: John French, Art

Distill, Bk. 1. p. 23 (1651). — and in those crackes or chaps you shall see the perfect effigies of Firre-trees which will there continue many moneths: 10. Bk. v. p. 128. 1654 and yet in another sense with likenesse satisfie the curious Eye, p 128. 1654 and yet in another sense with likenesse satisfie the curious Eye, or treacherous memory, that hath lost the Efficies of an absent Friend: R Whittack, 2000toma, p. 400 bef. 1658 He is a counterfeited Piece, that shows | Charles his Efficies with a Copper Nose: J. CLEVELAND, W.ks., p. 243 (1687). 1664 bearing now the Armes of France, with the Name and Efficies of Lovis & Juste: Evelyn, Tr. Freur's Parall. Archit., Ep., sig. A 37. 1665 Semiramis ...upon high Places caused her own Efficies and her Husband's to be engraven: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 150 (1677). 1675 The Efficies of the Gospel is hung out where it is proscribed: J. Smith, Christ Relig Appeal, Bk. III. ch. iii. § 1, p. 20. 1681 this word rumos. signifies the express image, efficies, form, or first draught of a thing: Th. Goodwin, W.ks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VI. p. 391 (1863). 1684 A beautiful Camahieu of a white agate, on which is seen the Efficies of the Queen of Sabe: Tr Combes Versaulles, &c., p. 132. 1689 having his efficies, old, lean, and bald as he was, in medal: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 298 (1872).

*effluvium, pl. effluvia, sb.: Lat., 'a flowing out': an exhalation, an emanation, invisible fluid which flows off from a body; now generally confined to disagreeable odors, foul gases, and emanations which taint the air. Also, metaph.

a body; now generally confined to disagreeable odors, foul gases, and emanations which taint the air. Also, metaph.

1646 Electrick attraction, which is made by a sulphureous effluvium: Six Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. i. p. 40 (1886). — [Comets] may be conceived to arise from the effluviums of other Stars: ib, Bk. VI. ch. xiv. p. 277. 1665 the medicinal atoms: entering together with the effluviums of the blood: GLANVILI, Scepsis, ch. xxiv. p. 178 (1885). bef 1666 there is a constant effluvium from all elementary bodies, and are of divers shapes: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. IV. l. p. 507 (1678). 1669 he demonstrated by many Experiments, how the Effuvia of the Loadstone work in a Circle: M. Lister, Yourn. to Paris, p. 33. 1678 the Corporeal Part of Sensation, and particularly that of Vision, may be salved only by Local Motion of Bodies, that is, either by Corporeal Effuvia (called Simulachra, Membrana and Exuvia) streaming continually from the Surface of the Objects: Cluwarth, Itall. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 8. 1681 those useful luminaries the rejected effuvia of other heavenly bodies: John Howe, Wks., p. 341/2 (1834).

1691 Nhat can we say of the sublety, activity, and penetrancy of its effuvia, which no obstacle can stop or repel: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. I. p. 105 (1702). 1696 histories of...effluvias, and other his works so firmly established on experiments: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 348 (1872). 1704 other ancient oracles, whose inspirations were owing to certain subterraneous effluviants of wind: Swift, Tale of a Tub. § viii. Wks., p. 81/1 (1869). 1710 Thus are the vaporous Effluviums sent into the Habit of the Body: Fuller, Pharmacop., p. 82. 1729 from th' effluvias stong | Imbibes new life, and scours and stinks along: Pope, Duncad, II. 105 (1755). 1742 And it is some demonstration how easily the effluvia of a magnet may permeate glass, metals, and every palpable substance we are acquainted with, as we continually observe of them: R. North, Livus of Norths, Vol. I. p. 296 (1826). 1748 the effluvia: p. 49. 1886 His experiments tend to show that the churching of otherwise) produces the same effects as the ultra-violet rays: Athenœum, Apr. 17,

effronterie, sb.: Fr.: shamelessness, impudent assurance. Anglicised as effrontery (1715 Kersey).

1758 Pet-en-l'air, may suit very well with French effronterie: for if the ladies of that country make no scruple of watering their ruelles before the gentlemen who attend their levées, I see no reason why they should be ashamed of... but we could wish that they had found a name of a little more delicacy for this garment: Ann. Reg., I. Humble Remonstrance, &c., p. 374/2.

*Efreet(eh): Arab. See Afreet.

égalité, sb.: Fr.: equality. Early Anglicised as egalitee (Chaucer).

1794 I hope my old friend will never meet the fate of another preacher of *égalité*: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 462 (1858). 1828 but is not this the land of *égalité*: Engl. in France, Vol 11. p. 27.

égarement, pl. égaremens, sb.: Fr.: error, bewilderment, aberration.

bef. 1733 all Alarms and Frights were useful to increase the Eagarments of the People: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 274, p. 121 (1740). 1748 Having thus confessed some of my Egarcmens, I will now show you a little of my right side: Lord Chesterrefield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 133, p. 335 (1774). 1807 in some unhappy moment of egarcment,...you have used another Lady's complexion! Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 52 (5th Ed.). 1828 I never, therefore, talked to the duchess about our ancient egarcmens: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxvii. p. 78 (1859).

*Egeria, name of a nymph of Roman legend, who instructed Numa Pompilius, the second king of Ancient Rome; representative of a source of wise inspiration.

1621 I was not a little offended with this malady, shall I say my mistris clancholy, my Egeria, or my malus genius: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To

Reader, p. 7 (1827) 1818 Why may not I have my Egeria or my dæmon, as well as another? Ladv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III ch. ii. p. 82 (1819). 1826 It is in these moments that we gaze upon the moon. It is in these moments that Nature becomes our Egeria: Lord Beaconstriel, Fiv. Gray, Bk. III. ch. vi. p. 109 (1881). 1890 With the help and counsel of Beatrice, who turns his Egeria, he wins fame in law and politics: Athenaum, May 24, p. 670/2.

ēgesta, sb. pl.: Late Lat.: that which is discharged from the body, excrements, faeces.

1727 with allowance for the extraordinary quantity of the Ingesia and Egesia of the people of England: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. vr. p. 159 (1757). 1771 When he examined the egesta, and felt his pulse, he declared that much of the virus was discharged: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 108/2 (1882).

egis: Lat. See aegis.

egma. See enigma.

*ego, pron.: Lat., 'I': self, the thinking subject, subjective personality.

1829 In every act of consciousness we distinguish a self or ego, and something different from self, a non ego: Edin. Rev., Vol 50, p. 200. 1867 if the Space and Time present to our minds belong to the ego, then of necessity they do not belong to the non-ego: H. Spencer, First Princ., Vol. 1. p. 49 (2nd Ed.). 1886 The Ego is not for Herbart a thing apart: Baldwin, Tr. Rébot's Germ. Psych., ch ii. p. 42

*ego et rex meus, phr.: Late Lat., 'I and my king' (according to the Latin order, the position giving no dignity to the ego as was supposed by Wolsey's critics).

1613 Then, that in all you [Wolsey] writ to Rome, or else | To foreign princes, 'Ego et Rex meus' | Was sull inscribed; in which you brought the king | To be your servant: SHAKS., Hen. VIII., iii 2, 314. 1644 the very same Motto serve to know them both, (Ego & Rex Meus): Merc. Acad., No. 1, p. 2. 1714 The most violent Egotism which I have met with in the Construction; is that of Cardinal Wolsey, Ego et Rex meus, I and my King: Spectator, No. 562, July 2, p. 801/1 (Morley). 1778 Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 80 (1858).

*égout, sô.: Fr.: drain, sewer, waterpipe.

1860 The system of *égouts*, or drains for supplying water to cleanse the streets, to fill fire-engues, and to carry off the rain-water is complete: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 93/2. *1874 *Echo*, Apr. 22. [St.]

egressor $(\angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. $\bar{e}gredi$, ='to go forth', 'to go out': one who goes out.

*Egyptian $(\angle \angle =)$: Eng. fr. Lat. Aegyptius, = 'of or belonging to Egypt'.

I. pertaining to Egypt. Egyptian darkness=total darkness (Exod., x. 21 ff.).

1623 all was clouds, Ægyptian clouds, blacke and darke as Hell: MABER, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. 11. Bk. ii. ch. x. p. 192. 1754 involved in worse than an Egyptian fog that could not at once discern its weakness and absurdity: SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxv. Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 177 (1827).

2. a gipsy (wrongly supposed in former times to be of Egyptian race); a vagabond who pretends to be a gipsy.

1604 That handkerchief | Did an Egyptian to my mother give: SHAKS., Oth., iii. 4, 55. 1630 a crew of strowling Rogues and Whores that tooke vpon them the name of Ægyptians, Iuglers, and Fortune-tellers: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Hhh 3 v⁰/1.

*eider ("="), sb.: Du. or Swed. fr. Icelandic ædhr: name of a duck found on the coasts of the N. Atlantic, whence eiderdown is obtained. The bird is also called eider-duck.

1678 J. RAY, Tr. Willsaghby's Ornithol., p. 362. 1780 The eider bird or duck is yet more useful to the natives: Tr. Von Trail's Lett. on Iceland, p. 143 (and Ed.) 1819 the female who acted as waiter pointed to a huge mountain of eiderdown, in a corner of the room: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 411 (1820). 1826 I should have thought that thou wert one more anxious after dish and fiagon than curtain and eider-down: Lord Beaconsfield, Vws. Grey, Bk. viii. ch. ii. p. 466 (1881).

eidolon, pl. eidola, sb.: Gk. είδωλον.

1. a likeness, a phantom.

1813 If suddenly apoplexed, would he rest in his grave without sending his «ιδωλο» to shout in the ears of posterity, 'Junius was X. Y. Z., Eaq.': ΒΥΚΟΝ, in Moore's Łijź, Vol. II. p. 260 (1832). 1847 The very self-same—or at least his Eidolon: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 434 (1865).

2. a distorted shadow, a misconception. This use is suggested by Plato's myth of the cave in the Republic.

1887 "Here spoke the section of St. Bernard's society that pinned its faith to the French stage and the French schools of fiction and criticism"—which is no doubt one of the eidola of the modern academic mind: Athenaum, July 23, p. 112/x.

3. one of the emanative images or simulacra of things, by the assumption of which the Ancient atomic philosophers accounted for vision. See Lucr., 4.

1665 Whether Sensation be made by corporal emissions and material ΕΙΔΩΔΑ, or by notions imprest on the Athereal matter, and carryed by the

continuity thereof to the Common sense; I'le not revive into a Dispute: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. v. p. 25 (1885).

eikon: Gk. See icon.

Eilwagen, sb.: Ger., lit. 'haste-wagon': stage-coach, diligence (a. v.).

1860 The modern spirit ..still resisted by eilwagen: Once a Week, Sept. x, p. 274/1. 1881 I was content to be again stifled for a few hours in a German eilwagen: G. Phillimore, Uncle Z, ch. iii. p. 33.

eimer, sb.: Ger. Eimer: a liquid measure of various capacities, "from 2 to 80 United States gallons, but most frequently from 15 to 18 gallons" (C.).

1789 The province of Wallachia ..produces in good years 5,000,000 eymers of wine, the eymer weighing 22½ lb.: J MOREE, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 460 (1796). 1873 Eimer, eimer, kılderkin. rundlet: GRIEB, Dict. Germ. & Eng. (7th Ed.).

eirenica, -con, eirenika, -kon: Late Gk. See irenicon.

eironeia: Gk. See ironia.

*eisteddfod, pl. eisteddfodau, sb.: Welsh: an assembly, a congress; esp. of Welsh bards and minstrels.

1882 If we are allowed to speak the truth fearless of the fiery denunciation of the Eisteddfodau of the future: Guardian, Dec. 20, p. 1801.

*ejector $(\angle \angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. $\bar{e}(j)$ icere, = 'to cast forth', 'eject': one who or that which ejects.

1648 Merc. Acad , No. x, p. 7. *1876 The brake is operated by air ejectors placed on the engine and worked by a steam jet: Times, Nov. 24. [St.]

ējusdem generis, phr.: Lat.: of the same kind.

1663 A just comparison still is, Of things ejusdem generis: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1 Cant. i p. 65. 1886 The reward given to the patentee and the copyright of an author or painter are constantly associated in thought, and even treated of by writers, as if ejusdem generus: Athenœum, Jan. 23, p. 136/3.

ἐκ παρέργου, .phr.: Gk.: as a by-work, as a subordinate business.

1742 Besides...I have run over Pliny's Epistles and Martial εκ παρεργου; not to mention Petrarch: Gray, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 267 (1814).

ekka, sô.: Hind.: a native one-horse carriage. 1834 two or three covered Ekkas: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 191.

*El Dorado: Sp., 'the gilt': name of an imaginary region in S. America, fabulously rich in gold and jewels. Sometimes localised as Manoa on the Upper Amazon. Hence, any extraordinarily rich region, or vast wealth.

Hence, any extraordinarily rich region, or vast wealth.

1619 the Colours of Gingelline, Grideline, Deroy, Elderado, Droppe du
Berry, Salimander, Minnim, and the rest: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvii.
p. 269. 1629 [voyages by Spaniards up the R. Oranoca] to finde a passage to
the great Citic of Manola], called by them the Eldorado, or the Golden Citic:
CAPT. J. SMITH, Wês., p. 895 (1884). 1818 Ballydab, the El Dorado of
O'Leary: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 225 (1819). 1827
Hold up to their imagination...some splendud El Dorado or other; and then they
are in danger: Congress. Debates, Vol. III. p. 45
1841 those dear friends
who believed that Paris was a second El Dorado, where all who sought—must
find—Fortune: Lady Blessington, Isler in France, Vol. 1, p. 210. 1850
Pen began to fancy Eldorado was opening to him, and that his fortune was made
from that day: Thackerax, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 32 (1879).

ela, elah. See E.

*6lan, sb.: Fr.: dash, eagerness to advance, spring.

1877 none of that rush and blan of welcome: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xix. p. x71 (1879) 1880 Delicate of constitution, though not absolutely an invalid, he had none of the vigour or blan of youth: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. i. p. 3. 1885 On one of them rides a postillion...full of professional blan: Athenaum, Oct. 10, p. 476/3.

eland (2 = 1), Eng. fr. Ger. *Eland*; elan, Eng. fr. Fr. *Elan*: 5b: the Cape elk, a large species of antelope; also, a name of the moose.

1600 These people are much given to bleed, and therefore stop their noses with deeres haire, or the haire of an elan: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 104. 1670 In another Cupboard I was shown the Foot of an Elan, and a Visard all set, and covered with Turky Stones: R. Lassells, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 117 (1698). 1845 the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the box caffer—as large as a full-grown bull, and the elan—but little less, two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. v. p. 86.

elatches, sò. pl.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Turki alachah: striped piece-goods of silk or cotton. See alleja.

elater, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\epsilon \lambda a r \eta \rho$, = 'driver', 'hurler': elasticity, spring; esp. the expansive property of gas or vapor; in Bot. a filament or cell which acts as a spring to disperse the ripe seeds of a plant.

1676 Why should there not be such an elater or spring in the soul? Cunworth, Serm., p. 82. [T.] bef. 1691 not the effects of an internal elater of

the water, but of the spring of the many little particles of air dispersed through that water; R. Boyle, Spring of the Air, Exp. 22. [C.]

elatērium, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ελατήριον: a drastic purgative drug obtained from the juice of the wild cucumber.

1752 SIR J. HILL, Mat. Med. [J.]

elchee, sb.: Turk. īlchī: ambassador, envoy.

61CH66, 50.: 1 UFK. 21171. all DASSAUGI, ellivoy.

1599 I came to the court to see a Morris dance, and a play of his Elchies: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. ii. p. 67.

1634 he sends his Elchee (or Ambassador) into Gergia: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 80

1776 at the court of Delhy, where Ambassadors are received, and a real power is possessed of creating them, they are distinguished by the name of Elchee: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 12/1.

1828 So well described by an English Elchee: Blackwood's Mag., xxIII. 64.

1834 "An English nobleman!" she exclaimed, with an inquiring accent. "And he—wherefore does he travel? Is he an Elchi-ambassador, or what?" Ayesha, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 94

1840 Away, away scowered every one, like madcaps, Elchee, officers and all: Fraser, Koordistan, & & C. Vol. I. Let. II. D. 42. &.c., Vol. 1. Let. 11. p. 42.

elective $(= \angle =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. électif, fem. -ive.

1. chosen by election.

1586 And they that liue in other kinds of Commonwealths, as the Venetians, do retaine an outward shewe of a king, whome they call a Duke, who is elective, and to continue his estate as long as he liueth: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr.

dependent on election (of an office or position).

1. dependent on election (of an office of position).

1886 The fourth kind of monarchie is electiue, not hereditarie: T. B., Tr.

La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 633.

1811 Electif, Electiue, subject vnto choice; gotten, or passing, by election: Corgs.

bef. 1627 I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an elective monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary: Bacon. [J.]

of their government, from elective to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfitter for action abroad: Sir W Temple. [L]

- 3. pertaining to election, esp. to election by vote.
- bef. 1711 all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will: Grew, Cosm. Sacra. [J.]
- 4. in Chemistry, elective affinity means the property in virtue of which a substance enters into chemical combination with some substance or substances more readily than with others. Also, metaph. applied to a special tendency to sympathy between individual persons, in imitation of Goethe's Wahlverwandschaften.

elector $(- \angle -)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *elector*, noun of agent to ēligere,='to choose', 'to select'.

1. one who has the right of choosing, esp. of electing by

1602 the ambition, enuie and Machiauellisme of his electors: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 167. 1685 the effect of the new charters changing the electors: EVELIN, Diarry, Vol. II. p. 234 (1872). 1738 The bribing Statesman. The brib'd Elector: Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 25 (1757). *1874 Mr. Fawcett addresses the electors of Hackney: Echo, Nov. 19. [St.]

a member of the body of princes which formerly had the right of choosing the emperor of Germany by vote (from 1356 to 1806).

1356 to 1806).

1619 the Electors speke agaynst hym, and allege reasons whye he schulde not be electidde: R. PACE, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 1st Ser., Vol. 1. No. Ivi. p. 157 (1824).

1620 Sir John Dulzike, the Elector of Saxes Marshall, with x persons: In Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cccliv. p. 252 (1846).

1629 the electours of Germanie: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 59 v. 1686 That great emperour Charles the fift, did he not resign his empire into the hands of the princes electors: T. B. Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 177 (1859).

1691 a golden Apple... which Countie Palatine, one of the Electors, carieth on the right hande before the King: L. LLOVD, Tripl. of Triumphes, sig. E 3 v. 1691 a golden Apple... which Countie Palatine, one of the Electors, carieth on the right hem Middle is as Prince Elector betwist this and that higher, the Mind: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. Ivili. p. 568.

1629 the King of Denmark must repay vnto the Emperor, and to all the other Princes, and Electors: Newes of Certaine Commands lately given by the French King, May 5, No. 32, p. 4.

1642 the Colledge of Electors hath continued the Empire in that Line these 200 yeares: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 45 (1869).

1776 and make the King of Prussia, and all the fiddling Electors of Germany die with envy: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., Ded., p. vi.

ēlectrolysis, sb.: incorrect quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. ήλεκτρο- for ήλεκτρικο-, and λύσις,='loosening', 'decomposition': decomposition of any substance by means of electricity. See electrum.

1846 the electrolysis of water: GROVE, Correl. of Phys. Forces. [L.]

ölectrum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ήλεκτρον,='amber', 'gold', 'alloy of gold and silver'. Early Anglicised as electre (Wycliffite Bible, Ezek., i. 4).

1. amber; metaph. tears, with allusion to the sisters of Phaeton, the Heliades in Greek Mythology who were changed into poplars, their tears into amber. From the electric properties of amber ēlectrum (base ēlectro-), ēlectricus,='pertaining to amber', have furnished names for electricity and things electrical, as electro-motor (see motor).

1591 Wounds were there none; it was her master's death | That drew electrum from her weeping eyes: GREENE, Maiden's Dream, Wks., p. 277/2 (1861). 1626 Electrum, Amber: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

2. mixed metal of amber color, alloy of gold and silver, an ideal bright metal to which fabulous properties were ascribed.

1601 There is also a base kind of pale and whitish gold, which hath in it a fifth part of silver...they call it Electrum: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 469. 1603 And on each fold sparkled a pretious Gem... The fift of pale Electrum seemed wrought; | Sixt Mercurie; of Situr was the last.

J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Urania, xi. p. 153 (1608). 1627 The Ancient Electrum had in ta Fifth of Siture to the Gold: Bacon, Nat. Hut., Cent. viii 8798. bef. 1631 She, of whose soul, if we may say, 'twas gold, | Her body was th' Electrum, and did hold | Many degrees of that: J. Donne, Poems, p. 230 (1660). (1669).

orichalcum, brass.

1555 albeit in the dayes of the inhabitantes yet livynge, Electrum was no where digged: R. EDEN, Decades, fol. 2000.— I sawe also a great piece of pure Electrum: of the whiche belies and apothecaries morters, and many suche other vessels and instrumentes maye bee made: ib., Sect. I. p. 80 (1885).

ēlect(u)ārium, sb.: Late Lat.: an electuary, eclegm.

1543 diafinicon, electuarium of Roses after Mesue, and diacatholicon: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. cclxx 10/2.

elegant (4 = =), adj.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. elegant: characterised by good taste, endowed with good taste; graceful in shape or proportion, refined, delicate.

1531 accustome hym by litle and litle to speake pure and elegant latin: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. v. Vol. 1. p. 35 (1880). 1611 I have likewise heard this elegant distichon: CORVAT, Crudities, Vol. 1. p. 29. [C.] 1664 Went to see Mr. Povey's elegant house in Lincoln's Inn-Fields: EVELVN, Duary, Vol. 1. p. 403 (1872). 1776 that of Ceres was an elegant edifice: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 100. 1815 It was to be done in a quiet, unpretending elegant way: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. 111. ch. vi. p. 314 (1833).

*élégant, fem. élégante, adj. and sb.: Fr.: elegant, a person of fashion.

1787 Would you...know the fashionable dress of a Parisian elegante? M. EDGEWORTH, Leonora, p. 32 (1833).

1803 In the Palais Royale, the elegantes are furnished with flesh-coloured opera drawers perfectly fitted to the shape: HUGHES, Town through France, p. 184. [N. & Q.] 1816 Goethe... was thunderstruck when he saw her as an elegante in the milliner's shop: Edin. Rev., Vol. 26, p. 322.

ēlēgit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. ēligere,='to choose': name of a writ of execution, issued at the election of a judgment creditor, conferring on him possession of so much property of the judgment debtor as at a fair valuation satisfies the creditor's claim. See Blackstone's Comm., Bk. III. ch. xvi.

1535 Note ye/that an Abbot recouered damages/& prayed Elegit and it was graunted: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 227 vo. 1621 The same law is of tenant by Elegit; Tenant by Statute marchant: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. v. § 404, p. 174 (1642). 1760 GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 398. 1807 for executing writs of elegit...\$400: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. 1

eleipsis: Gk. See ellipsis.

elemi, sb.: Sp., Port., and It.: name of various aromatic gum resins, the common oriental variety chiefly derived from Manila being obtained from Canarium commune.

1543 of gumme elimi, armoniake dissolued w* wyne, 3. i. & ss.: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. civ rolx. 1699 The Tree likewise that affords Gummi Elemi grows here in great Aboundance: Description of Isth. of Darian,

elena campana: Late Lat. See enula-campana.

*elenchus, pl. -chi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ελεγχος: a refutation; a false conclusion. Anglicised as elench (1603 Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 58; 1603 C. Heydon, Def. Judic. Astrol., p. 342).

1663 And I shall bring you, with your pack | Of Fallacies, t' Elenchi back: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. iii. p. 258. 1886 The old Chinese texts are...full of what Aristotle calls "elenchi from ambiguity": Athenaum, Oct. 23, p. 528/3.

*elephantiasis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. έλεφαντίασις: a name of various kinds of skin disease involving thickening of the skin. One species is a form of leprosy, another called 'Arabian' frequently attacks the legs which swell to an abnormal size. Anglicised as elephantie (1601 Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 25, ch. 5, Vol. 11. p. 219).

[1398 One manere Lepra comyth of pure Melancoly, and hyght Elephancia: TREWISA, Tr. Barth. de P. R., vii. lriv.] 1563 Laste of all, that he maketh no warrantyse of suche sicknes, as are incurable, as to cure a Cancer not vicerate, or elephantiasis consumyd: T. Galle, Inst. Charung., fol. 46 v. 1568 The

common Lepre called *Elephantiasis*: W. Turner, *Nat of Wines*, sig. G ij re. 1601 the white filthie leprosic called Elephantiasis: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 30, ch. 13, Vol II. p. 394

eleutheromania, sb.: quasi-Gk. fr. ἐλευθερο-,='free', and $\mu a \nu i a$, = 'mania' (q. v.): mania for liberty. Rare.

1837 insubordination, eleutheromania, confused, unlimited opposition: CARLYLE, Fr. Rev., Pt. I. Bk. iii ch. iv. [Davies]

elevator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *ēlevāre*, ='to lift up', 'to raise', 'to elevate': one who or that which raises; applied to surgical and agricultural implements. Perhaps really fr. Fr. élévatoir. In Anatomy, elevator, fr. Late Lat. ēlevātor, is a muscle whose function it is to elevate a part of the body.

élève, sb.: Fr.: pupil, scholar, student.

eleve, 50.: Fr.: pupil, scholar, student.

1770 your eleve Lord Richard Cavendish...is about to leave us: Grav and Mason, Corresp., p. 444 (1853) bef. 1777 he attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, and was one of his ablest eleves: Lord Chesterreill, Characters, in Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 54 (1777).

1805 Turenne, Conde, and their eleves had carried on a war of movements: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 454 1811 it was likewise requisite to shew how our eleve would use her acquired powers: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1. p. xxix. (and Ed.).

1818 a young barrister of great poetical, political, and diplomatic promise, her eleve, and as the poet said, darling without end: Lady Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol. 11 ch. i. p. 23 (1879). 1825 in a state of such disordered apprehension as an eleve of chivalry was scarce on any occasion permitted to display: Scott, Betrothed, ch. xxviii. p. 261. 1837 I detected her teaching her eleves to think Washington an unpardonable rebel: J. F. Coper, Europe, Vol. 1, p. 225. 1844 she went so far as to say, that she would adopt me as her "eleve" in occult science: Kinglane, Eothen, p. 126 (1845). p. 126 (1845).

eliacampana: Late Lat. See enula-campana.

Elias, N. T. name of Elijah the Prophet; representative of zeal and miraculous power.

1546 And then will break forth such horrible persecution as will first of all take from the world those mighty Eliases by triumphant martyrdom: BP. BALE, Sel. Wks., p. 137 (1849). 1579—85 But with the Papists, the bishop of Rome, he is forsooth...for zeal, Elias: ROGERS, 39 Articles, p. 347 (1854).

elichryson: Lat. See helichrysum.

*élite, sb.: Fr.: choice, flower, pick. Early Anglicised (1387 Trevisa, Tr. Higden, vii. 155).

1780 there was all the élite of London, both for talents and fashion: In W. Roberts Mem. Hannak More, Vol. 1, p. 103 (1835).

1815 he may thank the Russian frosts, which destroyed the real élite of the French army, for the successes of Waterloo: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 175 (1832).

1825 protected by a guard chosen from the élite of the army: Edin Rev., Vol. 42, p. 94.

1826 pointing to the élite of the famous guard, an élite composed of men of all nations remarkable for their fine stature: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 366

1837 The élite of Ba—ath: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. xxxiv. p. 380.

1844 The President and the élite are to sit upon Nelson's pillar: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 229 (1885).

*1875 the nurse and baby and the well-to-do farmer sit down at the table d'hote beside the élite of the neighbour-hood: Truse, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.] hood: Times, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

*elixir (= \(\perp = \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. elixir, fr. Arab. el iksīr, = 'the dry-principle', fr. Gk. ξηρὸν or ξήριον. See

I. (original meaning) the philosopher's stone, a soluble solid substance (al-kīmiyā being the corresponding fluid substance) supposed to have the power of changing the baser metals into gold or silver and of conferring immortality, the discovery of which was the object of alchemy. Being supposed to prolong life if taken in small doses, it was called elixir vitae (q. v.). The great elixir was supposed to be a red tincture, opposed to the lesser elixir or white tincture. Also, metaph.

abt. 1386 A nay lat be the Philosophres stoon | Elixer [v. l. Elixir] clept we sechen faste echoon: CHAUCER, C. T., Can. Yeom. Tale, 853. 1393 Of thilke Elizer which men call | Alconomy, as is befalle | To hem, that whilome were wise: Gower, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 371 (1552). 1471 the great Elizers both Red and White: G. RIPLEY, Comp. Alch., Ep., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 120 (1552). 1477 [See Arabia.]. bef. 1500 After that thy Lexer ys, | Be hit White or Rede I wys, | If thow his cast on Iren also: In Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 347 (1652). 1579 I reveled to Roger Coke the gret secret of the elixir of the salt: Deep, Diarry, p. 7 (Camd. Soc., 1842). 1600 Of Alchymistes here are two sorts; whereof the one seeke for the Elissir, that is, the matter which coloureth brasse and other metals: John Pory, Tr. Lod's Hist. Air. n. 150. Ne wet of expressions are since it is it. Not 1600 Of Alchymistes here are two sorts; whereof the one seeke for the Elissir, that is, the matter which coloureth brasse and other metals: JOHN PORY, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 156. 1605 Ne yet of guacum one small stick, sir, | Nor RAYMVND LVLLIES great elixir: B. JONSON, Volp., ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616). bef. 1631 no chymique yet th' elixar got: J. DONNE, Poenss, p. 31 (1660). 1641 In the perfection of this Art, I mean the accomplishing of the Elixir, is the Sulphur of Philosophers set at liberty: JOHN FRENCH, Art Distill., Bp. Decl., sig. A 2 70 (1652). bef. 1652 Our greate Elixer most high of price, | Our Azot, our Basaliske, our Advop, and our Cocatrice: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 312 (1652). 1657 which like the Elixir of life is the superlative and last consolation of Mans body: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 207. bef. 1668 For we have got a newer Trick, Sir, | Which far out-does the fam'd Elixir: J. CLEWELAND, Wis., p. 344 (1689). 1667 What wonder then if fields and regions here | Breathe forth elixir pure: Milton, P. L., III. 607. bef. 1682 Smarter curiosities would have been at the great Elixir, the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, with other noble Obscurities in Nature: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, XI. p 60 (1686) 1883 I languished for the elixir of wealth: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 287.

2. the concentrated virtue of a substance or quality, the quintessence, the ideal.

quintessence, the ideal.

1599 Canarie, the very Elizir and spirit of wine: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., Prol, Wks, p 88 (1616).

1603 Imploy no more th' Elizir of your spirit | On Cytheréa and her winged Son: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Urania, 59, p. 160 (1608).

1616 some toyes I had writ,...were th' elizir of wit: B. Jonson, Evigr., 100, Wks, p. 799 (1616).

1620 Love is the marrow of friendship, and Letters are the Elixir of Love: Howell, Lett., 1. xvi, p. 29 (1645).

1642 the memory may carry away the Elixir of them [poets]: — Instr. For. Trav., p. 25 (1859).

1654 will raise us embodied into the Elizir of Gorious Immortality: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 407.

1665 he then had got the Elixir of Earthly happiness: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 178 (1677).

1675 his warbling Voice and Fingers would be an Elizar; and charming the World into a Royal mine, whence he might draw, out at the Pit-hole of the ravish'd Ear: J Smith, Christ, Relig. Appeal, Bk. 1. ch. xi. § 2, p. 98.

1681 for I must sift things to find out what is the elizir of the Holy Ghost's intention: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Drivines, Vol. 1. p. 233 (1861).

an agreeable alcoholic preparation containing various medicinal substances; formerly, a tincture with more than one base.

1616 Marry, your true elixar, all rare wine, | That doth enspire, & make the thoughtes divine! R. C., Times' Whistle, v 1911, p. 62 (1871) 1621 it [a letter] became . of more vertue then Potable Gold, or the Elixir of Ambar, for it wrought a sudden cure upon me: Howell, Lett., 1 xxxi. p. 61 (1645). 1638 Here, drink it off; the ingredients are cordial, | And this the true elixir: Massinger, New Way to Pay, ii. 2, Wks., p. 29712 (1839). 1686 Fools may talk of Mythridate, Cordials, Elixers . D'Urfer, Commonvu. Wom., v. p. 47. 1712 an Account of several Elixirs and Antidotes in your third Volume: Spectator, No 548, Nov 28, p. 77912 (Morley). 1754 here is an elixir, to which I trust the consummation of my revenge: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxvi. Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 143 (1817).

Variants, 14 c.—17 c. elixer, 15 c. lexer, 16 c. elissir, 17 c. elixar, elixer.

*elixir vītae, phr.: Late Lat.: elixir of life.

bef. 1595 Eliziv vitæ, and the precious Stone, | You know as well as how to make an Apple: E. Kelly, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 324 (1552). 1830 being restored to youth. by drinking the Elizir Vitæ: Edin. Rev., Vol. 51, p. 148. 1877 the liquid ran through his veins like oil charged with electricity and elizir vitæ: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xxiv p. 305 (1883). 1888 The secret it shows may make them an elizir vitæ. It is a simple secret—"Dinna forget" might sum it up: Athenæum, June 23, p. 787/3.

ellipsis, βl. ellipsēs, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἔλλειψις,='omission', 'a falling short'. Sometimes eclipsis is wrongly substituted.

1. the omission of a word or more in grammar; in Printing, marks which indicate omission of letters or words.

1540 Ellipsis and Synaloepha. cause euer one vowel to be drowned so often as they occur in a verse: Palsgrave, Tr. Acolasius, sig. E iii vo. 1583
The verse by you quoted, Rom. v 18, is a manifest eclipsis or defective speech: Fulkr, Defence, p. 120 (1843). 1589 if but one word or some little portion of speach be wanting, it may be supplied by ordinary vnderstanding and vertue of the figure Eclipsis: Puttenham, Eng Poes., III. xii. p. 175 (1869). 1608
I made ellipsis of in in this place, where it should have been expressed, so that the want of in put me clean out: Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 61 (1885). 1657 the government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives, ellipses: Evelin, Diary, Vol. I. p. 342 (1872). 1727 the Ellipsis or speech by half words, of Ministers and Politicians: Pope, Art of Sinking, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 210 (1757).

an ellipse, a plane section of a right cone of which the cutting plane is inclined to the axis of the cone at an angle greater than the inclination of the generating line of the cone to the said axis.

1579 Whether...that Arke by Tartalea Imagined Circular, be not an Eleipsis: 1665, Stratiot., p. 187. 1665 the apparent Ellipsis of the Ring: Phil. Digges, Stratiot., p. 187. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 4, p. 74.

Elmo: It. See Saint Elmo.

*éloge, sb.: Fr.: panegyric, funeral oration, encomium.

bef. 1732 I return you, sir, the two eloges, which I have perused with pleasure: Br. ATTERBURY. [T.] 1758 the liege on...poor Cocchi [recently deceased]: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 129 (1857). 1782 Llano the other day made a grand liege of the man: J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. III. p. 280 (185x). 1792 his [Newton's] eloge before the Academy of Sciences at Paris: T. REID. Corresp., Wks., p. 90/s (1846). 1802 The latter number of this eloge would not be wholly unintelligible, if applied to a spirited coach-horse: Ediza. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 23 1834 Fahault made a great eloge to me of the Duke of Orleans: H. Grevulte, Diarry, p. 40. 1861 the arrogant eloge on himself, which he published at an interval of thirty years: J. W. CROKER, Essays Pr. Rev., III. p. 136 (1857).

elogium, sb.: Lat.: an utterance, an inscription (on a monument), hence, in Late Lat., a panegyric, eulogy, encomium. Anglicised as elogy (1646 Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. VII. ch. xiii. p. 300, Ed. 1686).

1576 he bestoweth this honourable Elogium vpon him: LAMBARDE, Peramb. Kent, p. 223. 1592 Upon it is superinduc'd this Elogium, That, &c.: Reliq. Wotton., p. 680 (683). 1621 hyperbolical elogiums and commendations: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. 1. p. 193 (1827).

1635 which whole Booke is nothing but an Elogium of those peaceable dayes: S. Ward, Sermons, p. 455.

1641 a public and far higher Elogium of it then it deserves: Howrell, Lett, v. xliv. p. 67 (1645).

1654 Nay, such kind of men, have this more honourable Elogium, or Commendation: R WHITLOCK, Zostomia, p. 175.

1681—1703 the honorable elogium he [the Adostle] presently gives of the souls dwelling in the body: Th. Goodwin, Wes., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol vii. p. 402 (1863) bef 1733 he gives him an Elogium out of the public Gasette: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 5, p. 33 (1740).

Elōhīm, sb. pl.: Heb., pl. of $El\bar{o}ah$, = 'God': one of the titles of the Supreme Being, found in the Old Testament.

bef. 1593 The wresting of the holy name of God...Eloim: GREENE, Friar Bacon, Wks., p. 176/r (1861).

1616 Why doth remorse of conscience, or dispare, | Afflict thee thus? This is enough to prove | (Were there no more) an Elohim, a Iove: R. C., Times' Whistle, I. 112, p. 7 (1871).

1640 The learned Seventy 've boldly pight | A tent therein for the true Eloim: H More, Psych., III. iii. 10, p. 157 (1647).

eloign(e), eloin(e), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. éloigner, Old Fr. esloigner: to remove, to separate; Leg. to remove out of the jurisdiction of a court.

Junistiction of a court.

1535 so that they are eloyned and gone away: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 59 %. 1550 they shulde eloigne or absent themselfe from their domesticall affayres: Nicolis, Thuchdides, fol. 45. [R.] 1536 we should reforme and cut off all euill customes, and eloigne our selues from all daungers: Sir Edw. How, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xi. p. 41. bef. 1670 a finer shift was thought of to esloign him from Westminster: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 83, p. 50 (1693) 1768 If the person be conveyed out of the sheriff iurisdiction, the sheriff may return that he is eloigned: Blackstone, Comm, Bk. III. ch. viii. [R.]

elope (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Du. ontloopen,='to run away'.

1. to run away, to escape.

1596 she left me quight, | And to my brother did ellope streight way: SPENS., F. Q., v. iv 9. 1664 In close castata shut, past hope | Of wit or valour to elope: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 145 (1866).

2. to run away from home with a lover, esp. applied to women.

bef. 1739 Poor Cornus sees his frantic wife elope: Pope, Prol. to Satires, 25, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 12 (1757). 1762 Miss Aurelia Darnel had eloped from the place of her retreat: SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 169 (1817). 1771 He had eloped from college at Cambridge: — Humph. Cl., p. 118/1 (1882). 1784 since thy strength must with thy years elope: Cowper, Tirocin., Poems, Vol. II. p. 249 (1808).

elops, sh.: Gk. ἔλοψ, ἔλλοψ: a sea-fish—in Classical times, a sturgeon or a sword-fish; now, the big-eyed herring (*Elops* saurus); also, a kind of serpent (in Late Gk.).

1667 [See cerastes].

El-Sirāt: Arab. See Alsirat.

1836 the bridge Es-Sira't (which extends over the midst of Hell, finer than a hair, and sharper than the edge of a sword): E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1.

elucidator (= # = 2 =), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Low Lat. *Elūcidāre*, = 'to enlighten': one who enlightens, explains, simplifies, makes clear.

bef. 1633 Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical elucidators: Abbor. [J.]

age, and yet more by their pedantical elucidators: ABBOT. [J.]

Elysian (∠ ∠ =), adj.: Eng.: pertaining to Elysium (g. v.).

1596 the happie soules, which doe possesse | Th' Elysian fields and live in lasting blesse: SPENS., F. Q., IV. x. 23.

1640 Yourson's ghost | Is not a Tenant'i the Elisian Coast: C. G., in R. Brome's Antip., sig. A 3 r. 1665 the Canaria, Isles...about which has been no small difference amongst Writers. Some placing them at the Azors...but the Commentator upon Horace near the ultima Thule, where Tzetzes as truly finds the Elyzian Fields: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 2 (157).

1667 And where the riv'r of biss through midst of Heav'n | Rolls o'er Elysian flow's her amber stream: MILTON, P. L., III. 359.

1713 Now lakes of liquid gold, Elysian scenes, | And crystal domes, and Angels in machines: Pope, Rape of Lock, IV. 45, Wks., Vol. I. p. 196 (1757).

1742 Ether pure | Surrounds him, and Elysian Prospects rise: E. Young, Night Thoughts, iv. p. 68 (1773).

1817 The Elysian palm she soon shall win.

7. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 41 (1860).

1818 The mosses of thy fountain still are spinkled | With thine Elysian water-drops: Byron, Childe Harold, Iv. cxvi.

1847 for indeed these fields | Are lovely, lovelier not the Elysian lawns: Tennyson, Princ., iii. Wks., Vol. IV., p. 87 (1886).

1890 It is painful to hear that this elysian state of matters threatens to be disturbed: Atheneum, Apr. 26, p. 526/3.

*Elysium: Lat. ft. Ck. 'Hλύσιον πεδίον.='the Elysian

*Elysium: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἡλύσιον πεδίον,='the Elysian plain': name of the paradise of Greek Mythology where the good pass their life after death, some favorite heros being translated without death. According to some versions of the legend Elysium and the Islands of the Blessed are identified. Hence, the paradise or the heaven of Christian future life; also, any supremely delightful earthly environment; supreme happiness.

1590 And there I'll rest, as after much turmoil | A blessed soul doth in Elysium: Shaks., Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 7, 38. 1590 Hell and Elysium swarm with ghosts of men: Markowe, I Tamburk, v. 2, Wks., p. 3/1 (1858). 1593 Elysium be his walk, high heaven his shrine: Perley, Poems, p. 602/2 (1861). 1599 this knight dwels in Elizium, here: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of

his Hum, ii 1, Wks., p. 99 (1616). 1608 Hither, as to their new Elysuem, |
The spirits of the antique Greekes are come: — Masques, Wks., p. 904. 1644
Within it [the villa] is an elysium of delight: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 122
(1872). 1647 [See chimera 3]. 1668 Epicurus ..whom men make
hoest without an Elyzium: Sir Th Brown, Hydriotaph., p. 64. 1665 the
dead they [the inhabitants of Canary Isles] washt and kept erected in a Cave, a
Staff in one hand, and a Pail of Milk and Wine set near him to support and
comfort him in his Pilgrimage to Elyzium: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 3
(1677) 1669 that rest | He finds in the Elizium of his thoughts: Shadwell,
Roy. Shep, ii. p. 24. 1679 what mad Lover ever...Leap'd headlong in:
Elizium: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 3. 1766 Forsake, happy
Shade, this Bosotian Air, | Fly hence, to Elysium's pure Ether repair: C. Anstey,
New Bath Guide, Epil., p. 138. 1770 Between the flattery and the prospect
the Princess was really in Elysium: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 247 (1857).
1806 But how long have you been in this elysium of brick and mortar [London]?
Berespors, Miseries, Vol. 1, p. 67 (5th Ed.) 1812 Pluto! if this be hell
I look upon | Close shamed Elysium's gates, my shade shall seek for none:
Byron, Childe Harold, II. Ii. 1818 the land of Cocagne, | That Elysium of
all that is friand and nice: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 22. 1858 I am the
St. Peter to whom are confided the keys of the Elysium: A. Trollofe, Three
Clerke, Vol II. ch. xi. p. 248
*Elzevir. name of a family of Dutch printers who brought

*Elzevir, name of a family of Dutch printers who brought out famous editions of Latin, French, and German classics, at Amsterdam and Leyden in 16, 17 cc. Hence, a book printed by one of the Elzevirs; a style of type imitating one of the types used by the Elzevirs. Small Elzevir editions from 12mo. to 24mo. are most valuable.

bef 1744 a small bag, containing three shirts and an Elzevir Virgil: Pope, Lett., Wks., Vol. VII. p. 244 (1757).

1850 In this were displayed black-letter volumes and books in the clear pale types of Aldus and Elzevir: THACKERAY, Pendenvic, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879).

1865 old china, Maltese dogs, new fashions, Elzevir editions, and altar-screens: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1.

email(e), esmail(e), emal, variants of amel, ammel, aumail, = 'enamel', after Fr. email, esmail (Cotgr.).

1589 [quoting from Parth., 1579] set rich rubie to red esmayle, | 7 plume to peacocks tayle: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. p. 242 (1869).

emancipator (= \(\perp = \perp = \perp = \perp), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. \(\bar{e}mancipator, \) noun of agent to Lat. \(\bar{e}mancipator, = 'to remove from \) under one's own authority', 'to give up': one who sets free; one who advocates the setting free of slaves or the removal of political disabilities (such as those of the Roman Catholics of England at the beginning of this century).

1815 Oh, these emancipators: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II. p. 400 (1856). 1883 Alexander II., the emancipator of the serfs, has also emancipated the Bible: SCHAFF-HERZOG, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. II. p. 904/1.

ēmancipātrix, sb.: quasi-Lat.: fem. of emancipator (q.v.). emaum: Arab. See imaum.

*embargo (= "=), sb.: Sp. and Port. embargo, = 'seizure', 'arrest': a restraint imposed by the executive of a country on merchandise and ships to prevent their leaving the ports of a country; also, metaph. any restraint, prohibition, detention.

a country; also, metaph. any restraint, prohibition, detention. 1593—1622 Besides, Spaine broke the peace with England, and not England with Spaine; and that by ymbargo, which of all kindes of defiances is most reproved: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § lxiv. p. 318 (1878). 1803—15 In Court & Times of Yas. I. [T. L. K. Oliphant]. 1652 I went to Rye to meet her, where was an embargo on occasion of the late conflict with the Holland fleet, the two nations being now in war, and which made sailing very unsafe: Evelun, Diary, Vol. I. p. 279 (1850). 1865 they laid an imbargo on the rest of my Wife's portion unpaid: R. Head, Engl. Royae, sig. Cc 4 vo. 1892 Go bid the Medalists their Tools with-hold | Lay an Embargo upon all the Gold: M. Morgan, Late Victory, p. 13. 1744 the embargo at Dunkirk and Calais is taken off, but not a vessel of ours is come in from thence: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. I. p. 294 (1857). 1783 I have a worse embargo even than lameness on me: ib., Vol. VIII. p. 401 (1858). 1792 all late impediments and embargoes removed: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 91. 1828 With such as Piers, however, this embargo put upon nonsense, forcing them to produce their sense, had a most beneficial effect: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 45.

embarras, so.: Fr.: perplexity, confusion, embarrassment.

1676 ambara's: ETHERGE, Marr. à la Mode, it. 3, p. 34 (1684).

It is unpleasant to have old Pucci added to your embarras: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 1, p. 278 (1857).

1764 The embarras of removing...has prevented my acknowledging...the receipt of your last: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1, p. 328 (1882).

embarras de (du) choix, phr.: Fr.: embarrassment in choice, a perplexing number of objects from which to select.

1845 our only difficulty is the embarras du choix: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., 1. p. 27 (1857).

1836. There is almost an embarras de choix, as is evident from the voluminous list of authorities consulted: Athenaum, June 16, p. 756/1.

*embarras de(s) richesses, phr.: Fr.: a perplexing amount of wealth or abundance of any kind.

Beneath an embarras de richesses man's inventive faculty starved: Athenæum, Mar. 13, p. 353/1.

embassatrix, sb.: quasi-Late Lat.: a female ambassador. bef. 1733 an Embassatria resident to pursue the Point of raising the Grandeur of France: R. North, Examen, III. vi. 76, p. 479 (1740).

[A more correct form would be ambassiatrix.]

*emblem ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. embleme (Cotgr.).

I. ornamental work laid on or in a surface; ornamentation with such work.

1667 the violet, | Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay | Broider'd the ground more colour'd than with stone | Of costliest emblem: MILTON, P. L., IV. 703.

2. an allegorical figure, a symbolical representation, a symbol, a type, an object suggesting an attribute.

1589 deuices, a terme which includes...liueries, cognizances, emblemes, enseigns and impreses: PUTTENHAM, Eng Poes., II p. 121 (1869). 1598 In mitation of whome the ancient Romans composed those Emblemes which they used to set up in private and publicke places: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lonatius, Pref., p. 3 1601 a leane visage, peering out of a seame-rent sute; the mblemes of beggerie: B Jonson, Poetast., i. 2, Wks., p. 283 (1616). 1601 his cicatrice, an emblem of war, Protast., i. 2, Wks., p. 283 (1616). 1601 his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek: SHAKS, AWS Well, ii 1, 44. 1646 Errours not able to deceive the Embleme of Justice: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Es., Bk. II. ch. vii. p. 81 (1686).

3. an application in words of the idea suggested by an allegorical or symbolical representation.

1645 Divine Emblems: QUARLES, Title.

*emblēma, ρl . emblēmata, $s \delta$.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\tilde{\epsilon} \mu \beta \lambda \eta \mu a$, ='something fitted in' (to a socket): tessellated work; a metallic ornament (detachable) laid upon a surface of an object of art.

embogue (= 4), vb.: Eng. fr. Sp. embocar; to disembogue (q, v).

embolus, sb.: Lat., 'a piston', fr. Gk. ξμβολος,='a peg', 'a stopper': a part of an engine or an organ which works within another part or other parts; also, a clot which obstructs a blood-vessel and causes embolism.

1727 a sort of an Hydraulick Engine, in which a chemical liquor resembling blood, is driven thro' elastick channels resembling arteries and veins, by the force of an Embolus like the heart: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. 1. ch xii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 154 (1757).

*embonpoint, sb.: Fr., fr. phr. en bon point, = 'in good condition': plumpness, fulness of figure, fleshiness. Often used politely to indicate an excess of plumpness or stoutness.

politely to indicate an excess of plumpness or stoutness.

1670 Great Riches make it [the Court] look plump, and give it an excellent no bon point: R. Lassels, Voy, Ital, Pt. 1 p. 140 (1698).

1769 As to stature and embonpoint, he is much the same (I fear I have misapplied that word, which, I believe, is never used of lean people.): Beattle, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 24, p. 76 (1820).

1781 thought from her embonpoint that a cough would be of no consequence: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 130 (1838).

1787 they unluckily had more of the Flemish enbonpoint than Grecian elegance: P. Beckrord, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 147 (1805).

1816 his account of her corresponded with the usual description of her person, especially as to her embonpoint: Edin. Rev., Vol. 27, p. 36.

1818 She has gained...so much bloom and embonpoint, and looks so happy: Mrs. Ofte, New Tales, Vol. 1. p. 285.

1822—3 her shape though she could not yet be thirty years old, had the embonpoint which might have suited better with ten years more advanced: Scorr, Pev. Peak, ch. xxx. p. 254 (1886).

1852 There's nothing like wickedness for embonpoint, Padre: C. Levers, Dallons, p. 178 (1878).

1865 but the embonpoint is dreadfully fictitious with certain divinities we know: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 87.

embouchure, sb.: Fr.: mouth, point of discharge (of a river or stream); mouthpiece of a wind-instrument; the adaptation of a player's mouth to the mouthpiece of his instrument.

bef. 1785 The seaport at the embouchure of the river Pregel: WRAXALL, Tour, p. 319. [Jodrell] 1818 The cataracts were...of superior grandeur, especially one near the embouchure of the river: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. 11. p. 112. 1825 the place where Hannibal crossed was four days march from the embouchure of the river: Edin. Rev., Vol. 43, p. 193. 1845 The river Sella whose embouchure forms the port: FORD, Handbie Spain, Pt. 11. p. 705.

embrassade, sb.: Fr.: embrace, hug.

1818 bestowed her usual embrassades on her dear friend, Lady Georgina: LADY MORGAN, FL Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. iv. p. 164 (1819).

embrocado, embrocata, sb.: corrupt. of It. imbroccata: a thrust at fence or with a dagger (Florio). See imbroccata.

1855 Wiping maudritta, closing embrocata, | And all the cant of the honourable fencing mystery: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. iii. p. 56 (1889).

embrocation $(\angle = \underline{\mathscr{U}} =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. embrocation: the process of rubbing and moistening a part of the body with liquids, fomentation; also, a liquid used for fomentation, a liniment.

1543 it shalbe good to make embrocation with clouttes weted in the foresayde decoction: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xlii v^o/x . 1601 instilled or

let drop from on high by way of Embrochation upon the region of the braine and temples of the head: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 57.

embroglio: It. See imbroglio.

*embryo, embryon, sb.: Late Lat. embryon, abl. embryo, fr. Gk. $\epsilon\mu\beta\rho\nu\nu\nu$, = 'a fetus': a germ, an organism in the rudimentary stages of development before its separation from the parent, or its release from the case in which its earlier stages of development are passed; sometimes erroneously applied to larvae. An animal fetus is not usually called an embryo after it has developed distinctive characteristics of its genus and species. From the Late Lat. phr. in embryo the Eng. form embryo has developed, and also the sense 'rudimentary state'; as an organ (or element of an organ) in embryo, z.e. 'in the germ or fetus', is of course in a rudimentary or embryonic state.

1. a germ (as above defined); also, metaph. anything (or any aggregate) in a rudimentary state.

any aggregate) in a rudimentary state.

1548 there is engendred Embreon: T. Vicary, Engl. Treas., p 49 (1626).

1599 but Embroons in Nature: B Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum, in 4, Wks., p. 123 (1616). 1603 That as before th' All-working Word alone | Made Nothing be All's womb and Embryon: 1, Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Columnes, p. 388 (1608) 1608 What trick is not an embryon at first, | Until a perfect shape come over it? Middleton, A Trick, i. i., Wks., Vol. II. p. 253 (1885). 1621 her growing embryon: Howell, Lett., II. ii. p. 2 (1645). 1627 the Embryon repeath: Bacon, Nat. Hist, Cent. iv. § 353 1630 I am full of thoughts... And something there is heer I must gue forme to | Though yet an Embrion: Massinger, Picture, ii. 2, sig. F 2 vo. bef. 1666 The Parlement likewise hath many things in debate, which may be call'd yet but Embryos, in time they may be hatch'd into Acts: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. IV. xlviii. p. 502 (1678). 1667 Embryos and diots, eremust and friers | White, black and grey, with all their trumpery Milton, P. L., III. 474 (1710) 1670 I only discharged my memory hastily of some things which I had seen in Italy; and wrapt up that untimely Embryo in five sheets of Paper, for the use of a Noble person, who set me that Task: R. Lassells, Voy. Ital., Pref., sig. A 1 vo (1698). 1691 the Embryos in the Womb: J. Rav, Creation, Pt. I. p. 128 (1701). 1698). 1691 the Embryon meth Abortion lay, | Much future Ode, and abdicated Play: Pope, Dunciad, I. 121 (1757). 1769 The pistil contains the embryo of new unfinished houses, the embryo of some rising town: Lady Morgan, Ft. Macarthy, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 269.

2. attrib.

2. attrib.

1613 The embrion blossome of each spray: W. Browne, Brit. Pastorals, i.

[L.] 1658 And are but embryon Philosophers: Sir Th. Brown, Hydrotaph., p. 63 1665 and yet know no more of the immediate reasons of these common functions, then those little Embryo Anchorites: GLANVILL, Scepsis, Ch. iii p. 11 (1885). 1667 and to battle bring | Their embryon atoms: Million, P. L., II. 900. 1693 our Embryo-Notions. Oxford-Act, i. p. 5. 1728 If then (for hard you'll own the task) his art | Can to those embryon-scenes new life impart, I The living proudly would exclude his lays, | And to the buried bard resign the praise: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb., Prol., Wks., Vol. II. p. 235 (1776). 1815 If you see any fitness or unfitness in any of these embryo intentions, tell me: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II. p. 407 (1856). 1826 the whole school were scribbling embryo prize-poems, epics of twenty lines on 'the Ruins of Pæstum': Lord Beaconsfield, Vivo. Grey, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 5 (1881).

3. a rudimentary state or stage of development, immaturity, esp. in the phr. in embryo (Eng. or Lat.).

1477 Passing the Substance of Embrion, | For then compleate is made our Stone: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. v. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p 00 (1552). 1601 since the plot was but an embrion: B. Jonson, Poetast., Prol., Wks., p. 275 (1565). 1648 which things are but in embryo as yet: Evelyn, Correso, Vol. III. p 21 (1872). 1669 The Sin is but in Embrio, yet, we'll stifle it | Before it is brought forth: SHADWELL, Roy. Shep., ii. p 27. 1880 Madge was then something more than in embryo, and destined to revolutionise science, as well as considerably to annihilate time and space: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. iv. p. 20. 1881 A solicitation...for more specific information annthis in embryo Bonanza. Nicholson, From Sword to Share, i. 5. 1885 And who, forsooth, is bound to know | Each Laureate in embryo! A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, D. III. Sign of the Lyre, p. III.

ēmendātor, sb.: Lat.: a corrector, esp. one who alters and thinks he improves a literary text.

1672 the Roman emendators of Gratian: Bp. J. Cosin, Scholast. Hist. of Canon, p. 123. [T.] 1884 the figments of emendators claim admission in the name of common sense: S. H. BUTCHER, in Fortnightly Rev.

emeril, emery (4==), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. emeril: a variety of corundum used for polishing metal; also (in the form emeril), a glazier's diamond. The form emery is often attrib. as in emery-powder, emery-cloth, emery-paper.

1558 Take Emerill, that men burnishe swordes or armoure with: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 111 70. 1646 The principal and most gemmary affection is its Tralucency: as for irradiancy or sparkling which is found in many gemms, it is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of their compactness and durity: and therefore requireth not the Emery, as the Saphir, Granate, and Topaz, but will receive impression from Steel, in a manner like the Turchois: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 11. ch. i. p. 42 (1686).

*ēmeritus, pl. ēmeriti, sb. and adj.: Lat.: one discharged after full service, discharged after full service.

1602 old souldiers (whome they called emeriti): SEGAR, Hon., Milit. & Civ., Bk. III. ch. liv. p. 175. At your age, you have no right nor claim to laziness; I have, if I please, being emeritus: LORD CHESTERFIFLD, Letters, Vol. I. No. 184, p. 559 (1774). 1804 they should be dismissed as emeriti, except when the public service required their assistance: Edin Rev., Vol. 3, p. 470 1885 Dr. Redwood...has retired as Emeritus Professor: Athenaum, p. 470 July 11, p. 53/3.

emeu. See emu.

*émeute, sb.: Fr.: riot, outbreak.

1839 wounded during the late unsuccessful émeute: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 134 (1885). 1845 M. Thiers in some subsequent émeutes, in which he happened to be personally exposed, showed sufficient firmness: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., 1. p. 22 (1857). 1853 Kossuth and Mazzini, to whom they attribute both the émeute at Milan and the assassination at Milan severally: GREVILLE, Memoirs, 3rd Ser., 1. ii. 46. 1879 His greatest dread was lest there should be an émeute during his stay at Paris: Sir G Scott, Recollections, ch. iii. p. 162. ch. iii. p. 163.

émeutier, sb.: Fr.: rioter.

1848 40,000 [of the National Guard] turned out in less than half an hour, and the émeutiers turned in: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 263.

emigrator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. ēmigrāre, = 'to depart from a place': one who leaves his

1820 its natural features retain that imposing beauty which so early attracted emigrators from the east: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 218.

*émigré, fem. émigrée, sb.: Fr.: an emigrant; esp. a royalist who fled from France during the great Revolution.

1792 The Geneva emigrés, particularly the Neckers, are hastening to their homes: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 130 (1869). 1803 An emigrée, a charming woman, whispered lady Delacour: M. EDGEWORTH, Betinda, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 100 (1832). 1833 Pitt had got into the hands of the émigrés: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 346 (1875) 1848 How many noble émigrées had this horrid revolution plunged in poverty! Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 94 (1879).

Emir, Emeer, sb.: Arab. emīr, amīr: a chief, a head of a tribe or family, a Turkish governor or chief officer, an occasional title given to the descendants of Mahomet. See Ameer.

Ameer.

1612 2. Emers or great Lords in our way to lerusalem were vp in armes one against another: W. Biddling, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 96. 1615 The Clergie go much in greene, it being Mahomets colour; and his kinsmen in green shashes, who are called Emers, which is Lords: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 64 (1632).

1623 it was propounded that the Emir of Sidon should be made to rise up in arms: Howell, Lett., iii. xn p 24 (1645).

1625 The Mir of Aden sent a Boat and a Messenger aboord: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 282. — an Emer or great Lord: ib., Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1334.

1634 Abbas the Hemist youger brother and late King: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 118. 1665 a Saint Meer & Emyr: ib., p. 336 (1677). 1741 The Emirs, who boast of their being descended from the Race of Mahomet: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 327. 1786

The good Emir, who was punctiliously religious and likewise a great dealer in compliments: Tr. Eachfort's Vathek, p. 77 (1883). 1811 Dola, or Emir, is the title which the Arabs give to the governor of cities He of Loheia was an Emir, and his name was Farhan: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. xvi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. 27. 1819 got himself chastised by a hot-headed Emir: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 163 (1820). 1830 the Caliphs, Emirs, Fatemirs, Abacidi, and Almohades: E. Blaquierer, Tr. Sy. Pananti, p. 424 (and Ed.).

1839 the King gave permission to every one of the emeers and wezeers. to come in to him: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Nis., Vol. II. ch. x. p. 10. 1840 The Meer, or rather Pashah, Mahomed has four brothers living: Fraser, Roordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 72. 1849 The lands of Lebanon are divided into fifteen Mookatagis, or rather of the most powerful individuals of this class, who bear the titles of Emirs and Sheikhs: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. v. ch. i. p. 345 (1831).

Emīr el-Hājj: Arab.: chief of the great caravan of pilgrims to Mecca.

1704 the Emmir Hagge, or Chief-Leader of the Caravan: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p 59 1811 a square area...in which the principal inhabitants of Cairo assemble to receive the Emir Hadgi, at his return from Mecca: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 4. 1836 The Emeer el-Hhagg (or chief of the caravan), with his officers, soldiers, &c. were encamped apart from the rest of the caravan: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. II. p. 180.

emissario, It.; ēmissārium, Lat.: sb.: an outlet, a channel or drain by which water is drawn off from a lake or reservoir.

1822 this modern emissario is carried through a rock scarcely penetrable without the assistance of gunpowder: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 380.

1885 The wonderful emissarium of the lake is also a work of prehistoric...times: Athenæum, Oct. 10, p. 478/1.

*Emmanuel, Gk. 'Εμμανουήλ ; Immanuel, Heb. Immānuēl, ='God with us': a name given to the Messiah by Isaiah (vii. 14); applied about the end of 16 c. to a popular ointment [C.].

abt. 1400 thou shalt clepe his name Emanuel [Bible (A. V.), Immanuel]:
Wycliffite Bible, Isaiah, vii. 14. 1526 Emanuel: Tyndale, Mach. i. 27
1611 Behold, a Virgin shall be with childe, and shall bring foorth a sonne, and
they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted, 18, God with vs:

Bible (A. V.), I c. 1630 Our God with vs, our great Emanuel, | Our Iesus, and our vanquisher of hell: John Taylor, Wks., sig. C 4 vo/2.

emmeles, sb.: Gk. ἐμμελης (adj.), masc. and fem. pl. ἐμμελείς, neut. pl. έμμελη: a harmonious consonance in music, one of two or more notes which make harmony when sounded together.

1609 Of not Vnisons, some are æquisons; some Consones; some Emmeles: DOULAND, Tr Ornith. Murol., p. 79.

emolument $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. émolument.

1. profit or remuneration attached to an office, appointment, place.

1546 nor cowlde well perceave emolument or proffits ensewinge: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol 1. p. 299 (1846). 1686 the others [were] officers of University College, Oxford, who...enjoy all former emoluments: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 11 p 263 (1872). 1788 when a man's mind is so intent on the emoluments which the Church has to confer: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 103/I.

1 a. a profitable office, employment, or place.

1620 a degree, dignity, or emolument was fitted to the quality of the person: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 203 (1676).

2. gain, benefit in general.

1540 the emcluments and profites dayly and commonly like to ensue to the wel vsers of the same: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Prol., p. 11 (1613). 1664—5 not without some considerable emolument to the public: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p 152 (1872).

emony: Eng. See anemone.

emoom: Arab. See imaum.

*emphasis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἔμφασις. Anglicised as emphasy (1681 Blount).

I. stress of utterance whereby a syllable, a word, a clause, or a sentence is uttered so as to attract special attention.

1575 And in your verses remembre to place every worde in his natural Emphasis or sound, that is to say, in such wise and with such length or shortnesse, eleuation or depression of sillables: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 9 (1815). 1722 if...the Emphasis laid on the Words is Wrong, the Sense is Obscur'd: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 90.

special stress of utterance intended to produce impressiveness. Originally rhetorical emphasis was defined as the suggestion that more was meant than was expressed.

bef. 1627 You're welcome, mistress, as I may speak it, | But my lord will give 't a sweeter emphasis: Middle Middl

3. forcibility of expression, force and depth of meaning.

3. forcibility of expression, force and depth of meaning.

1886 yet notwithstanding it seemeth that this word Magnanimitie carieth with it some greater and more particular Empasis [sic]: T. B., Tr. La Primana.

Fr. Acad., p. 273 (1589). 1601 The Jesuits neverthelesse gave out with great Emphasis that those men themselves were the Libellers: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent., p. 173. 1603 but for the greater emphasis and representation as it were to the life of that which they means to deliver: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 800. 1604 What is he whose grief | Bears such an emphasis? SHAKS., Ham., v. 1, 278. 1682 Words so big with Emphasis, as they hardly admit of a Translation: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 5. bef. 1733 But mark the emphasis of that Yet—: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. St., p. 72 (1740) *1876 It is scarcely possible for language to surpass in emphasis the expressions which we have cited from the speech: Times, Dec. 7. [St.]

metaph. special intensity, superlative degree, particularly in the old phrase with an emphasis, = in a superlative degree', 'pre-eminently'.

1573—80 We began to reckin up the veri causis in deed, whitch he knew fully as wel as mi self, with a good larg emphasis, I warrant you: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 32 (1884). 1598 swearing with an emphasis: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iii. 5, Wks., p. 39 (1615) I night say, And with an emphasis: MASSINGER, Guardian, i. 1, Wks., p. 344/1 (1833). 1665 Aloes which it [Socotra Isle] hath with an emphasis: Sir Th. Herrer, Tyau., p. 34 (1677). [— Snakes...we saw abundance of, but more especially Lions, Wolves, Foxes, Wild-Cats, Boars and Tygres; which last, a Roman Poet mentions with an Emphasis: \$\vec{v}_0, p. 181.]

*emphysēma, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμφύσημα,= an inflation' (of the stomach, abdomen, &c.): distention of the body with air or gas; esp. a presence of air or gas in cellular

1788 The emphysema here described was the consequence of a fractured rib in a labouring man: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 148/2.

emphyteusis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμφύτευσις, lit. 'an implanting': Roman Law: a granting of lands or houses in perpetuity or for a long term upon condition of the estate

being improved and a small yearly rent paid to the grantor or his successors by the grantee or his successors.

1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1887 One would gladly have spared... the explanation of emphyteusis: Athenæum, Apr. 23, p. 542/3.

emplacement, sb.: Fr.: a site, a situation (of a building or other object). Anglicised in the sense of 'location', and as a technical term in fortification.

1836 To-day all Paris flocked to see, the great Luxor obelisk placed on its pedestal... It was very interesting to engineers, but the Luxor is ugly and too small for the emplacement: H. Greville, Diary, p. 102.

1836 Had...
Napoleon been in possession of such an emplacement, ten times the sum voted... would have been spent: Edin. Rev., Vol. 63, p. 222.

1841 His instructions as to its emplacement were so correct, that the servants found it instantly: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 184.

emplecton, emplectum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. έμπλεκτον, lit. 'inwoven': a kind of masonry in which the outer faces of the wall are ashlar in regular courses, the interval being filled in with rubble with occasional ties of stone from one place to the other; also, masonry in which blocks of stone are laid some lengthwise, some endwise, on a regular system.

*employé, fem. employée, sb.: Fr.: one who is employed, one who works for wages for an employer of labor. Sometimes Anglicised as *employee*. The first two syllables of the Fr. form are frequently assimilated with those of Eng. employer.

1822 they become soldiers or lawyers, who...increase the locust swarms of employés: Edin. Rev., Vol. 36, p. 340.

1828 he must have been some old employé: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 68.

1840 Employés fee the great man's servants that they may secure friends at court: France, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. xii. p. 291.

1872 Employers. will raise wages in order to retain the services of their employés: M. G. Fawcett, Polit. Econ., Sect. III. ch. ii. p. 109 (1874).

*emporium, Lat. pl. emporia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμπόριον, ='trading-place', 'mart'. Anglicised in 17 c. as empory.

a market-place, an exchange for merchandize, a bazaar. a mart; applied grandiloquently to large shops or stores.

a mart; applied grandinoquentry to large shops of scores.

1600 The temples likewise of Isis and Serapis were in the Bursse called Emporium: Holland, Tr. Livy (Summ Mar., Bk. III. ch. xii.), p. 1367

1645 the strange vanity of the several nations...negotiating in this famous Emporium: Evelun, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 217 (1872)

1665 Gold and other rich lading was...conveyed by the Sledge and Camels...to Copies the usual Emporium: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 38 (1677).

1840 an Oriental emporium of wealth and magnificence: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. viii. p. 217.

2. a centre of trade, a port, city, or town with an extensive

COMMERCE.

1621 those emporiums which are by the sea side, general staples, marts, as Antwerp, Venice, Bergen of old, London, &c.: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 88 (1827).

1665 "Twixt this city and Derbeni's that noted Emporium some call Arash: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 190 (1677).

1682 London, thou great emporium of our isle: Dryden, Medal, 167.

1797 under the Romans Ephesus was accounted the most considerable emporium of Asia within Taurus: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 129.

1797 In order that Government might obtain a control over this trade, that London might become its emporium, and that Great Britain might have the advantage of levying a duty upon the consumption of Europe of Indian articles, the Company were obliged to give 3000 tons, to be increased, when necessary, to the private trade: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1, p. 39 (1858).

1820 an emporium that might almost have vied with the Athennan Pirzeus: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1, ch. 1, p. 22.

1826 Tombuctoo and Jeuné became the grand emporaz. Edim. Rev., Vol. 44, p. 210.

2015 Antonio See

empresa, Sp.; emprese, Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: a motto. See impresa.

1603 but Plutarch considering well how ill this Emprese sounded, being taken in that sense and construction which they give unto it: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mar., p. 605. bef. 1631 Thy name as my empresa will I beare: DRAYTON, Mor, p. 605.

Matilda. [Naresh

*empressé, fem. empressée, adj.: Fr.: impressively cordial, eager to display interest, good-will, or civility.

1837 exceedingly empressées in their manner towards the Great Unknown: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II p. 42. 1877 be low, be depressed, but, at the right moment, empressé and earnest: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xvii. p. x60 (1879).

*empressement, sb.: Fr.

I. eagerness.

1754 I have not much empressement to give the detail of it to anybody else: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 384 (1857).

2. eagerness of manner, impressiveness, conspicuous display of interest, good-will, or civility.

1709 the Empressment, Diligence and Warmth of a beginning Lover: MRS. MANLEY, New Atal., Vol. II. p. 57 (and Ed.). 1769 gave me a ridiculous account of the empressement and homage of the Countess: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 1904 (1857). 1808 disinterestedness and probity show no empressemens: Edin Rev., Vol. 13, p. 92. 1813 I hope Lord Oldborough did not conceive that there was any want of empressement on my part:

M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. II. p. 140 (1833). 1837 who, observing the empressement of her hostess, through the vista of rooms, had rushed forward as fast as decorum would at all allow: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol II. p. 186. 1838—9 He [Gladstone] received my advances with very great empressement indeed. Macaulay, in Trevelyan's Life, Vol. II. p. 42 (1878) 1845 they are without empressement or prevenance and seem to care little whether you buy or not: Ford, Handble, Spain, Pt. II. p. 731. 1877 Esmé, with somewhat suspicious empressement, hastened to tell her father: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xxxii. p. 275 (1879)

Empūsa: Lat. fr. Gk. "Εμπουσα: a kind of hobgoblin which was supposed to assume various shapes.

1678 a mere Empty Bladder, blown up with vain Conceit, an Empusa, Phantasm, or Spectre: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. 1 ch. ii. p. 62.

empyr(a)eum, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. adj. ἐμπύριος, ='fiery': the celestial region of pure light and fire. Hence, (through Fr.) empyreal, empyrean (1667 Milton, P. L., III.

1626 Up to the Empyreum: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. II.), p. 133 (1640). bef. 1652 Through all the spheres | Of musick's heaven; and seat it there on high | In th' empyraeum of pure harmony: R. Crashaw, Music's Duel. [L.] 1665 it dwels no where in unblended proportions, on this side the Empyreum: Crashell Scatter, the p. p. 16, 1882 GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. ix. p. 57 (1885).

empyreuma, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμπύρευμα,= 'a live coal covered with ashes': the pungent disagreeable effluvium produced by burning organic substances in close vessels.

1641 If the Liquor retain a certain Empyreuma, or smatch of the fire, thou shalt help it by putting it into a glass close stopt: John French, Art Distill., Bk. 1 p. 13 (1651). 1667 The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish into air, or leave in the recipient a foul empyreuma: More, Decay of Piety. [L.] 1797 Encyc. Brit.

empyrōsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμπύρωσις, = 'a kindling': a general fire, a vast conflagration.

1677 held these cataclisms and empyroses universal: HALE, Orig. Man. [L.]

*emu, sb.: name of the Dromaeus or Australian cassowary and other species of the same family. Some ornithologists regard the Australian varieties as a different genus of birds from the other cassowaries.

1673 A Cassawaries or Emeus Egg: J. RAY, Journ. Low Countr., p. 28.

emulator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. aemulator, noun of agent to aemulāri, = 'to rival', 'to vie with', 'to emulate': a rival, one who tries to become equal with or to surpass another.

1589 you are friendly emulators in honest fancie: Greene, Menaphon, p. 81 (1880). 1602 Master Bluett a reuerend old secular priest, and truly a woorthy confessor before some of these pure Iesuits his malitious æmulators: W. WATSON, Quaditibets of Relig. & State, p. 190. 1607—12 it layeth theire Competitours and æmulatours asleepe: BaCon, Ess., xx. p. 252 (1871). 1621 they fear corrivals. .successours, emulators, subjects, or such as they have offended: R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pl. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 425 (1827). 1652 a false emulator, but no true imitator: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 215. — cruelly murdered by his own æmulators: tb., p. 320. 1678 he was a great Emulator of the Pythagoreans: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. i. D. 12.

*en1, prep.: Fr.: in, into, on, at, like, as a; frequently used to form adverbial and adjectival phrases.

**en', *prep.: Fr.: in, into, on, at, like, as a; frequently used to form adverbial and adjectival phrases.

1705 If you quartel en abrêgé ['compendiously'], I shou'd have a word of oblgation to you: Vanerugh, *Confed., iv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 61 (1776).

1863 He was eternally blacking boots en amateur ['like an amateur']: C. Reade, *Hard Cash, Vol. L. p. 286.

1764 She crossed the drawing-room... to speak to the Queen en amie ['like a friend' (fem.), 'without ceremony'], after standing with her back to the Princess Amalie: Hor. Walfole, *Letters,* Vol. IV. p. 246 (1857).

1863 waive ceremony, and dine with me en ami: C. Reade, *Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 94.

1819 He. slept but rarely during the day, after great fatigue, or a night en bivouac: *Edin. Rev.,* Vol. 23, p. 218.

1877 you judge all your old friends, en bloc ['in a lump'], simply from your own point of view: I. W. M. Lockhart, *Mine is Thine,* ch. xii. p. 115 (1879).

1744 Mr. Whithed is en bon train ['in a fair way']; but the recruits he is raising: *Hor. Walfole, *Letters,* Vol. 1. p. 297 (1857).

18612—3 religion, which, upon what ground I know not, was before suspected to be en birante ['in motion']: L. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Yas. I. Vol. I. p. 292 (1848).

1838 they left the canoe and some other things en cache ['in hiding']: *Edin. Rev.,* Vol. 63, p. 296.

1779 I have had my spies en *Campagne ['in the field', 'at work']: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. I. p. 99 (1835).

1782 Now for Mrs. Livesen—she has acquitted herself en charme ['charmingly]: *bi., p. 132.

**1874 opened en *cewor youare: *Echo, Dec. [St.]*

1883 The Irish Père Duchène was not so terribly en coller ['in wrath'] on the first occasion as he appeared to be: *Sat. Rev.,* Aug. 18, p. 1991.

1754 But I am unwarily fallen into an Apology to you, and not as if I was writing en *Confidence* to a Friend, but openly to the whole *Kingdom: E. Burr, Lett. N. *Sout,* Vol. II. p. 290.

1803 Now, en *conscience*, is it worth the while! M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p.

en2, prep.: Sp.: in, on, for, upon.

en arrière, phr.: Fr.: behind, in the rear.

*en attendant, phr.: Fr.: in the meantime, meanwhile, while waiting for.

while waiting for.

1743 I hope in time to have...En attendant, I have sent: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 276 (1857).

1746 en attendant Harley House...I should be glad to take [a small house]: ib., Vol. 11. p. 40.

1753 The credit or the blame will be theirs, the appointments en attendant are yours: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. 11. No. kxix. Misc Wks., Vol. 11. p. 393 (1777).

1767 but I do not believe a word of it, so I write en attendant: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11. p. 177 (1882).

1793 leave to go abroad to-morrow, and to go out of town when I please, en attendant the future measures of a radical cure: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 172 (1869).

1803 En attendant, here are your two hundred guineas: M. Eddeworfth, Belinda, Vol. 1. ch xii. p. 217 (1832).

1818 I shall...remain en attendant with Fanny Arlington in the neighbourhood of Paris: Mrs. Offe, New Tales, Vol. 1. p. 270.

1835 For the present, however, en attendant the railroad, we must be content to cross the desert to Suez much after the same fashion in which it was crossed in the days of Cheops: Edin. Rev., Vol. 60, p. 452.

en awant. hore: Fr.: forward, to the front.

en avant, phr.: Fr.: forward, to the front.

1823 But never mind—en avant! live while you can: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 935 (1875).

1831 he will not go en avant, and nobody feels any dependence upon him: Greville Mentoirs, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 134 (1875).

1845 the easy victories of the French over the Spaniards were mamily owing the dashing en avant charges: Form, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 218.

1852 'Very well,' said the chief consul, 'en avant—let us proceed': Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. xiv. p. 176.

en badinant, phr.: Fr.: roguishly, with badinage (q. v.). 1752 tell him en badinant, that, &c.: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 62, p. 267 (1774). 1756 This le je ne sais quot...captivates en badinant: In W. Roberts Menn Hannah More, Vol. 1. p. 243 (1835). 1811 On whatever topic she touched, trivial or severe, it was alike en badinant: Quarterly Rev., May. en barbe, phr.: Fr.: en barbette (q. v.).

1702 To fire en barbe. Is to Fire the Cannon over the Parapet: Mil. Dict.,

*en barbette, phr.: Fr.: on a breastwork or platform for ordnance which is fired over a parapet and not through embrasures; applied also to ship's guns which are fired over the bulwarks and not through ports; hence, barbette (which is also Anglicised as barbette, $\angle =$) is used attributively to denote the style of firing described above.

1794 where the batteries are not en barbette that the embrasures ought to be framed with joists: Amer. State Papers, Mil. Affairs, Vol. 1. p. 73 (1832).

French naval architects have always. preferred to mount guns en barbette... The barbette system.. is the best for big iron-clads: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 435.

1884

The guns will train upon the tops of the barbettes: Standard, Jan. 30, p. 3/6.

— The barbette guns will be four breech-loading 18-ton guns: ib.

en beau, phr.: Fr.: as handsome, as fair, in bright colors, in flattering style. See en1.

1818 though we are certainly painted en beau: Edin. Rev., Vol. 30, p. 315.

en bon point: Fr. See embonpoint.

en bride: Fr. See bride.

en caballo, phr.: Sp.: on horseback.

1884 When necessity requires them [ladies] to journey en caballo, to or from town, they invariably make their transit under cover of darkness: EMILY PIERCE, Jalapa Roses, in Advance Chicago, Aug. 14, 1884.

en cabochon: Fr. See cabochon.

en cavalier, phr.: Fr.: in a cavalier manner. See cavalier.

1650 He used. to remember it. as an adventure en cavalier: Evelun, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 269 (1872). 1671 for I alwayes love to do those things en Cavalier. Shadwell, Humorists, 11. p. 39. 1675 You might command me, Sir; for I sing too en Cavalier: Dryden, Kind-Keeper, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 127 (1701). 1694 N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 141 1709 Hence it is that those Ladies are so fond of the Dress En Cavaliere: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 11. p. 266 (2nd Ed.). 1762 he behaved en cavalier, and treated Sycamore...with the most sarcastic familiarity: Smollett, Laune Greaves, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 170 (1817). 1807 my behaviour to him during my last residence at Harrow. was rather 'en cavalier': Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 65 (1875). 1820 precluded the matter en cavalier, and, much embarrassed,...he rode back: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 504/1 (1867).

en chemise (de nuit), phr.: Fr.: in night attire (shift,

1844 All the pilgrims—men, women, and children, are submerged, en chemise: Kinglake, Eothen, p. 229 (1845). 1860 she firmly believed that Marie was en chemise behind the scene: Once a Week, Feb. 11, p. 150/2.

en cremaillière, phr.: Fr., 'like pot-hooks': like the teeth of a rack or saw, applied to the formation of troops, esp. inside a parapet with its inner face so formed, which formation gives a closer fire.

1826 [See en (echiquier)].

en croupe, phr.: Fr.: on the crupper, on a pillion.

1820 knitting her bundle closer, and preparing to resume her seat en croupe: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. p. 504/2 (1867). 1824 by the dangerous track which I had first traveled en croupe, behind a furious horseman: — Redgauntlet, Let. xii. p. 123 (1886).

en cueros: Sp. See cuerpo.

en cuerpo: Sp. See cuerpo.

*en déshabillé, phr.: Fr.: in undress, in careless costume. See déshabillé.

1699 a young Gentleman in a Fur Cap en dishabille, after his wonted manner:

M. LISTER, Yourn. to Paris, p. 35.

1771 there is a commodious public room, where they breakfast en dishabille, at separate tables, from eight o'clock to eleven: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 59/1 (1882).

1808 which shows, as it were, a powerful mind en deshabille, and free from the fetters of study: Edin. Rev., Vol. 13, p. 133.

1842 If I could but have guess'd—what I sensibly feel—| Your politeness—I'd not have come en deshabille: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 231 (1865).

1877 let me catch her en déshabillé, with her porter on one side, and her lover on the other: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. vii. p. 83 (1883).

en échelon: Fr. See échelon.

en effet, phr.: Fr.: in effect.

*en évidence, phr.: Fr.: conspicuously, conspicuous. before the public view.

1818 Mr. Crawley now placed himself en evidence at his window: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 6 (1819). 1889 the desire of members to keep themselves en évidence tends to delay the transaction of Parliamentary business: S. Buxton, Handbk. to Political Questions of the Day, p. 153.

*en famille, phr.: Fr.: in (with) one's own family, at a

1728 I may chance, in a day or two after, to carry her in my own chariot en famille, to an opera: Cibber, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb., ii Wks, Vol II. p. 258 (1776) 1741 I do not love living en famille so much as you: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol I. p. 74 (1857). 1752 had him always to dine with him, even en famille: Lord Chestereffeld, Letter, Bk. II. No. lxnii Misc. Wks, Vol II. p. 357 (1777) 1768 I had the honour of dining with him; I believe en famille, for we were but twelve: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Sewyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 353 (1882). 1771 we set out to-morrow for London en famille: Shollett, Humph. Cl. p. 29/2 (1882). 1787 We found her sitting en famille with her sister: Beckford, Italy, Vol II p. 244 (1834). 1820 Dryden...dined en famille: Edin Rev., Vol 33, p. 327. 1837 to dine en famille with a literary friend: J. F. Coopers, Europe, Vol. II. p. 12. 1842 It was vary kaind of you to come upon us en famille, and accept a dinner sans cerémonie: Thackerary, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 86 (1857).

*en fête, phr.: Fr.: in festivity, keeping high holiday.

1865 Pans was en fête: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol II ch. xi. p. 120 1888 Haslingden Liberalism ..is to be en fête this evening on the occasion of its annual soirée and ball: Lancashire Evening Post, Feb. 3, p. 2/4.

en fin, phr.: Fr.: in the end, finally.

en flûte, phr.: Fr.: Naut.: with some of the guns removed to fit the vessel for transport duty.

1789 Six old 74 gun ships were cutting down, in order to be armed en flute:
Gent. Mag., 919/1. 1839 A corvette, armed en flute...was particularly conspicuous: MISS PARDOE, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 159.

en friche, phr.: Fr.: in waste, fallow.

1771 there is a stripe of grass, another of corn, and a third en friche: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 321 (1857).

en garçon, phr.: Fr.: like a bachelor, in bachelor's style.

1811 he soon settled himself again, en garçon, in chambers: L. M. HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 248 (2nd Ed.). 1842 we had made him promise to dine with us all round en garçon: THACKERAY, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 75 (1857). 1866 He was living quite en garçon, with only one man: Mrs. H. Wood, Elster's Folly, ch. xvii. p. 201 (1871).

*en grande tenue, phr.: Fr.: in full dress.

1834 all the Court en grande tenue was obliged to attend: H. GREVILLE, 1879, p. 41. 1839 One of the minor Perote Diplomatists...had gone en

en l'air, phr.: Fr.: in the air, in the open, open to discussion or anticipation.

1808 its retreat to the sea should be considered in some degree en l'air: Wellington, Disp., Vol. Iv. p. 130 (1838). 1844 The left of the brigade was completely en l'air, upon high, open, and flat ground: W. Siborne, Waterloo, Vol. I. ch. ix. p 330.

*en masse, phr.: Fr.: in mass, altogether, universally.

*en masse, phr.: Fr.: in mass, altogether, universally.

1795 the splendid project of transplanting the academy of Geneva, en masse, to Virginia: J. Adams, Wis., Vol. VIII. p. 516 (1853).

1804: it is only intended to supersede the extraordinary modes of defence by volunteers, or a levy en masse: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 471.

1818 the whole house Crawley. were announced en masse, and made their entree together: Lady Morgan, Fr. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. iv p. 194 (1852).

1824 They [i z. our soldiers] had only to cross en masse to the British side. for warm clothing and good quarters: Congress. Debates, Vol. 1. p. 104 (1825).

1826 hand-bills...warning us, that Gascony had risen en masse: Subaltern, ch. 6, p. 96 (1828).

1839 This rapidity was more conspicuous in a single individual than when the men were seen en masse: Miss Pardors, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 162.

1839 AT a transverse section of a muscle that has been dried en masse: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. III. p. 507/2.

1845 (considerations which are of secondary importance when we are considering mankind in the average, or en masse: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 450 (1850).

1845 The Abyssinians...believe that they shall one day rise en masse, to deliver Palestine from the Infide! WARBURTON, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. II. p. 450 (1848).

1871 Thus were these unfortunate creatures destroyed en masse: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii. p. 96.

1872 Henselves en masse severy year: Sir G. Scott, Reculections, ch. i. p. 27.

1882 When Hampden had been nominated to the see of Hereford, the Church of England protested, it may almost be said en masse, against the appointment: T. Mozley, Reminisc., Vol. II. ch. lik. p. 375.

*en militaire, phr.: Fr.: as a military man.

*en militaire, phr.: Fr.: as a military man.

1828 Then he meditated conquest somewhat en militaire: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 192. 1845 We cannot now forbear to smile at the idea of M. Thiers en militaire: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 5 (1857).

*en passant, phr.: Fr.: in passing.

**en passailt, *par.: fr.: in passing.

1611 There passed but short salutations between us, neither was he willing to talk single, but, as en *passant, told stories of a certain Theatine, of Verona: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Yes. I. Vol. 1. p. 145 (1848). 1665 these parts [of Persia] have no Inns for the reception of Travellers; but here en-*passant they may rest sweetly and securely *gratis*: Str Th. Herbert, *Trav., p. 117 (1671). 1684 You may observe there en *passant, that in *Versailles* there are two places where, &c.: Tr. *Combes *Versailles, &c., p. 65. 1691 I now think it reasonable to inform the Reader...that I never was oblig'd more than for common Courtesies (en *passant) on any of 'em: D'Urfer, *Love for *Money, *Pref.*, sig. A 3 v.*. 1702 have the goodness to consider *en *passant,* or so, a little now and then about Swords and Daggers, and Rivals and old Fellows: Vanerugh, *False Friend,* i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 320 (1776).

just to tell him en passant, that you were well: Addison, Wks., Vol. v. p. 377 (1856). 1711 Having seen him but twice, and once en passant: Swift, Journ. to Stellae, Let. xxxii. Wks., p. 326 (1860). 1739 saw the garden en passant: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 18 (1857). 1747 said little to him of his abilities in state affairs, or at least but en passant; and as it might naturally occur: Lord Chersterfield, Letters, Vol. 1. No 97, p. 211 (1774). 1754 those advantages could not be well known to such as are en passant: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. 11 p. 7 (1818). 1754 Friend Robert, thus like chen scavant. Letts fall a poem en passant. Nor needs his genuine ore refine, Tis ready polished from the mine: Cowfer, Ep. to Robert Lloyd. 1782 who proposed, en passant. to starve five thousand fishermen: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 152 (1858). 1804 he mentions it as self-evident, en passant, that the Egyptian Iris .served for the prototype of the Holy Virgin: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 84. 1807 ogling yourself, en passant, at a mirror: Berresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 52 (5th Ed.). 1815 Paying his compliments en passant to Miss Bates: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. II. ch vui. p. 105 (1833). 1819 I will, perhaps, look in at Albemarle Street...en passant to Bolivar: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 692 (1875). 1826 I throw out these hints en passant: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bt. III ch. vii. p. 17 (1881). 1828 his present majesty was pleased, en passant, to admire my buckskins: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. l. p. 150 (1859). 1835 We must observe en passant, to coleridge was a firm believer in the Wolfian theory: Edin. Rev., Vol. 61, p. 151.

en potence, phr.: Fr., 'like a gallows, prop, or crutch': applied to a line formed to defend the flank of a force in line at a decided angle to the main line.

1844 destined to act, as circumstances might require, either in reserve to the first line, or en potence to it in repelling any attack upon that flank of the Angloallied army: W. Sibonne, Waterloo, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 329.

1852 Cara Saint-Cyr, who was on our right and en potence with the left flank of the enemy, was much nearer than the enemy to the bridges upon the Bormida: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem N Bonaparte, ch. xiv. p. 192.

1880 the two companies of sepoys...were ordered to form en potence, that is, at an acute angle from the line, to enfillade the approaching cavalry: Grant, Hist. India, I. xv. 82/1.

en prince, phr.: Fr.: in princely style.

1678—9 a French merchant who had his house furnished en Prince: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II p. 135 (1872). 1849 the journey was made en prince: G. MACTHERSON, Life of Anna Jameson, p. 27 (1878). 1885 I spoke beforehand: I did what I could; I was assured that you would be treated en prince: L. MALET, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 55.

en prise, phr.: Fr., 'in taking': (of a piece at chess, draughts, &c.) in such a position that an adversary's piece can take it.

en pure perte, phr.: Fr.: to mere loss, to no purpose.

1778 'Tis endless to moralise; human life is forced to do so, but en pure perte: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 45 (1858). 1822 they are expended en pure perte, and without contributing to increase the comforts...of any individual whatever: Edun. Rev., Vol. 36, p. 474.

en quenouille, phr.: Fr.: like a distaff, into female hands. to the female line.

1670 a Woman had the Key of it... Good Libraries should not fall en quenouille: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 42 (1698).

en queue, phr.: Fr.: like a tail, in a string or line.

1771 a French posting whip in his hand, and his hair en queue: SMOLLETT, Hunth, CL, p. 58/1 (1882). 1883 I joined the throng which formed en queue, and by slow advances we passed through the low, small rooms of the ground floor, up the narrow old-fashioned staircase: Standard, Jan. 3, p. 5. 1887 The ignominy and uritation inflicted on the parents of standing en queue till they be admitted to the presence of their judges: Manchester Exam., Feb. 5, p. 5/4.

*en rapport, phr.: Fr.: in harmony with, in sympathy with, in connexion with; esp. of the relation of a mesmerised or hypnotised subject to the operator.

1857 An Irish audience was always en rapport with the stage: LADY MORGAN, Mem., Vol. 1 p. 23 (1862).

1879 a new phase had come over me, thoroughly en rapport with my early taste: Sir G. Scott, Recollections, ch. ii.

*en règle, phr.: Fr.: in order, in due form.

1837 many of these Calabrians were banditti...and afterwards became robbers en règle: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 39.

1854 Clive... began to study the art, en règle, under the eminent Mr. Gandish, of Soho: Thackeran, Neuromes, Vol. 1 ch. xvii. p. 19. 19. 1878 Genius itself is not en règle: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. 1. ch. x. p. 75.

*en retraite, phr.: Fr.: in retirement, on half-pay.

1850 a military man en retraite: Thackeray, Pendennis, ch. i. p. 1 (1885). 1860 W. H. Russell, Diary in India, Vol. 1. p. 57.

*en revanche, phr.: Fr.: in revenge, in return, by way of retribution or retaliation.

1841 she offers him, en revanche, a cane, buttons, or a pin—in short, some present: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 308. 1857 Mrs. Heale, en revanche, dragged out the books, and displayed to the poor widow's borror-struck eyes an account for medicine and attendance: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xxvi. p. 458 (1877).

Juggernaut of a Triumph, but, en revanche, it always throws stones behind it: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 89 1883 she gave a comical look at that lady's waist and elbows, which was evidently en revanche for the well-bred stare to which she had been subjected: L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. vii. p. 07 (1884).

*en route, phr.: Fr.: on the road, on the way.

1779 on which day he would certainly be en route with Mie Mie: In J. H. Jesse's Geo Selvyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1v p. 112 (1882) 1845 I...will at once put myself en route with the reader who is kind enough to accompany me: Warburton, Cresc. & Cross, Pref., Vol. 1. p. vui. (1848). *1875 a regiment of soldiers, en route for the seat of war: Times, Oct 4, p. 4/6 [St.] *1878 en route for Windsor: Lloyd's Whiy., May 19, p. 8/3. [St.]

en spectacle, phr.: Fr.: as a spectacle, to public view.

1810 The author seems to disdain giving himself en spectacle to his readers:

JEFFREY, Essays, Vol 1. p. 366 (1844)

1814 who are condescending enough to give themselves en spectacle in private: Edm. Rev., Vol. 23, p. 298.

*en suite. phr.: Fr.: in succession, esp. of apartments which open into one another.

1818 elegant rooms thrown open en suite: Mrs. Opie, New Tales, Vol. 1.
24. 1837 the state apartments lie en suite: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 1.
321. 1860 She was an antique gem...and we thought if everything in the p. 321. 1860 She was an antique gem...and we thought in one; establishment were en suite, there must be a very vegetative sort of life going on there: Once a Week, Nov. 3, p. 520/1.

*en tout cas, phr.: Fr.: in any case, upon any emergency; name of a large parasol or small umbrella suitable for either sun or rain.

1748 but en tout cas I repeat it again, upon any emergency, draw upon me, for, upon my word, such sums as you can want will be no inconveniency to me to advance: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett, Bk. II. No. Al. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 343 (1777). *1876 Echo, Aug 30, Article on Fashions. [St]

en train, phr.: Fr.: into the way (of doing anything), in progress.

1778 you cannot justly expect him to be very punctual at first, till he is got en train: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 151 (1858).

en ville, phr.: Fr., 'in town': out, not at home.

1860 she was so huffy that I told Blot I would dine en ville for a short time:

Once a Week, Feb. 11, p. 152/1.

1884 the horrid cookshops which send dinners en ville—very good ones, too: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 336.

enallage, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐναλλαγη, = 'change': Gram.: the use of a less obvious inflection or derivative instead of a more obvious, e.g. the use of one case instead of another, or the plural instead of the singular, or the singular instead of the plural number.

1589 not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases, as the Enallage: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xv. p. 182 (1869).

enamorado, sb.: Sp.: lover, wooer, inamorato (q.v.). The form enamorato may be meant for either Sp. or It.

1623 MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman (1630) [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1665 They have also artificial Incisions of various shapes and forms, as have the Enamorado's likewise: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 300 (1677). 1749 and enamoratos, you know, of every kind, are all enthusiasts: Fitzosborne, Lett., No. 1. [R.]

enantiösis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐναντίωσις,='contradiction': Rhet.: the expression of an idea by the use of a word of contrary meaning with a word or formula of negation, or (ironically) without any expressed negation.

enarthrosis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐνάρθρωσις: Anat.: articulation by ball and socket when the ball is deeply set in the socket, as in the shoulder and hip joints.

1578 which Articulation also we call Enarthrosis, yet not vnder the kynde of Diorthrosis, but Synarthrosis: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, fol. 3 vo.

enaum, inaum, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. in'am, = 'a gift', 'a favor': tenure of land by gift free of rent, grant of such tenure, land held under such tenure.

1800 For the servants and for enaums for certain women in the mahals of Tippoo Sultaun and Hyder Aly, 316 canterai pagodas per month: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 1567 (1844).

1803 It appears that the Rajah gave him a village in enaum, which he has now taken from him: iô., Vol. I. p. 747.

enbonpoint: Fr. See embonpoint.

*encaenia, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. Gk. (τὰ) ἐγκαίνια,= Feast of Dedication': ceremonies in commemoration of founders and benefactors; formerly also of the consecration of a sacred building or of the building of an edifice, town or city.

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1760 The institution of these church encenia, or wakes, was without question on good and laudable designs: R. Burn, Eccles.

Law, Vol. 1. p 309. [Jodrell] 1773 Every scrap of Latin Lord Edgecumbe heard at the Encenia at Oxford he translated ridiculously: Hor. Walford. Letters, Vol. v. p. 490 (1857). 1888 The list of degrees to be given this year at the Encenia [at Oxford] is remarkable for the absence of politicians pure and simple: Atheneum, June 9, p. 727/2.

encamisada, sa: Sp.: a camisado (q. v.).

1591 But I have oftentimes seene them put in practise, and resolutely wrought with *Incamisados*, with assured and secreat rootes, and with imbuscades placed in a convenient and apt covert: GARRARD. *Art Warre*, p. 173.

*enceinte, adj. fem.: Fr.: pregnant, with child.

1759 the child or children which she shall be then and there enceinte and pregnant with: Sterne, Triot. Shand, 1. xv. Wks, p. 34 (1839). 1768 leaving his wife enseint or big with child. BLACKSTONE, Comm., Bk. II. ch. xi. [Jodrell] 1778 Lady Percy is enceinte, and the suit for a divorce is commenced: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 59 (1858) 1787 her being enceinte increased the resemblance: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. II. p. 139 (1834). 1827 The young girl ..though enceinte, has a most infantile appearance: Anecd. of Impudence, p. 30.

*enceinte, sb.: Fr.: a wall of circumvallation, an enclosing rampart; also, the space enclosed by a rampart; a precinct.

1731 Balley. 1753 Chambers, Cycl., Suppl. 1837 As the town has increased, it has been found necessary to enlarge its enceinte: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 145
1883 The views ..marking the enceinte of piles deserve careful attention: Guardian, Mar. 14, p. 392.
1884 The Bahawal Hak, of which he was chief guardian, stands within the fortified enceinte. F. Boyler Renderland, p. 276
F. Boyler Renderland, p. 276 F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 376.

encephalon, encephalus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, ='the brain': Anat.: the entire brain, the contents of the superior cavity of the skull.

enchâssure, sb.: Fr.: setting, incasement.

1716 the rich images of the saints (all of massy silver) and the enchassures of the relics: Lady M W. Montagu, Letters, p. 22 (1827).

enchiridion, sô.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐγχειρίδιον (neut. of adj. ἐγχειρίδιος, = 'in the hand'), = 'dagger', 'handle', 'manual': a manual, a small treatise, a handy little volume.

1563 I shewe them a methodicall practise to cure wounds, fractures, and dislocations, in my booke called an Enchiridion of Chirurgerie: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurger, Ep. Ded, sig. A iij 19. 1626 Enchiridion, A little book which one may still carrie in ones hand: COCKERAN, Pt. 1. (and Ed.). 1644 all the Sermons.. should not be armor enough against one single enchiridion without the castle of St. Angelo of an Imprimatur: MILTON, Areop, p. 60 (1868). 1652 an Enchiridion of natures penning, in which she gave him a brief Synopsis of all such passages of his life: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nature, ch. xiii. p. 135. 1654 I mean the Book of Conscience, (I wish I could call it an Enchiration, or Pocketing, but it is so little in mens hands or Pockets, (if taken in a good sense) it wanteth some other name.): R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 239.

enchois: Eng. fr. Fr. See anchovy.

encomendero, sb.: Sp.: commander (of a district).

1818 All these regulations were found ineffectual to secure the Indians against the rapacity of the encomenderos, and encomiendas were abolished: Amer. State Papers, For Relat., Vol. IV. p. 325 (1834).

encomienda, sb.: Sp.: commandery. 1818 [See encomendero].

*encōmium, encōmion (Lat. pl. encōmia), sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. έγκώμιον, = 'an ode in praise of a victor'. Occasionally Anglicised as encomy.

1. concr. an expression of praise, a laudatory speech or composition, a laudation.

Composition, a laudation.

1589 all your Hymnes and Encomia of Pindarus and Callimachus: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., 1. xix. p. 56 (1869).

1581 slightly perusing it, gaue it this encomium, that now there was rime in it, but afore it had neither rime nor reason: Sir John Harington, Apol. Poet., in Haslewood: Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 142 (1815).

1598 [he] crownes your beautie with such encomiums and deuises: B. Jonson, Ev. Man. in his Hum., iv. 2, Wks., p. 47 (1616).

1617 I came not hither, sir, for an encomium: Middler, Paur Quar, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 208 (1885).

1623 The wits of the Court here, have made divers encomiums of him, and of his affection to the Lady Infanta: Howell, Lett., III. xix. p. 77 (1645).

1640 Your early Encomiums also of Learning and Philosophy: H. Morr, Phil. Po. (1647).

1642 His first encomium is, "that the sun looks not upon a braver, nobler convocation than is that of king, peers, and commons": MILTON, Apol. Smeet., Wks., Vol. I. p. 246 (1806).

1654 having been an Angle Encomium of it: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 345.

1665 In order to which, I think it needless to endeavour to celebrate you in a profest Encomium: Glanvill, Scepsis, p. Iv. (1885).

1675 as high an Encomium as any Prince is capable of: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 7, p. II.

1686 I cannot help digressing from your Incomium a little, to reflect upon the Stages Misjortume: D'URFEV, Banditti, sig. a 2 ro.

1693 So that all this high Elogy and Encomium given by this Heathen of Moses, sprang only from the majestick Brevity of this one Expression: South, Serm., Vol. II. p. 124 (1772).

1709 many are as much below the Dignity of Satyr as Encomium, even not knowing themselves what Business they have here: Mrs. Mannier, Wew Atal., Vol. II. p. 209 (and Ed.).

1716 The king smiled at the encomium which was given him: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 180 (1740).

1754 Strange Encomiums to R. North, Examen, I. 1, 7, p. 18 (1740).

1765 You Husb., i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 244 (1770).

1769 Kour Husb., i. Wks., V

abstr. praise, high commendation, laudation.

1626 Encomion, Praise: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.). 1792 in terms of high praise and aggravated encomium: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 242.

encora, interj.: confusion between It. ancora and Fr. encore (qq. v.).

1766 But talks of the op'ras and his Signiora | Cries bravo, benussimo, bravo, encora | C Anstey, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 64 (1808). 1776 I was so struck with his masterly performance, that not being able to clap my hands together, in token of applause, I cried out bravissimo! encora | J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 39.

*encore, adv.: Fr.: again. In French the regular call for the repetition of a musical or other performance is not encore!, but bis!; though encore is used to mean 'recommencez'.

I. *interj.*: again!, the exclamation by which a repetition of a performance (e.g. of a musical piece in a concert or opera) is asked for. Often heard as Caw!.

1712 at their crying out Encore or Altro Volto, the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again: Spectator, No. 314, Feb. 29, p. 453/2 (Morley) 1765 sallad and soup,—soup and sallad—sallad and soup, encore—Tis too much for sinners: Sterne, Trest. Shand., vii. xvii. Wks, p. 300 (1839). 1766 the jig I adore | Pray speak to Sir Toby to cry out encore: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 83 (1808). 1807 At the Play—just as you are beginning to recover yourself, after a song of unequalled length and inspidity, to which the singer has added the deficiencies of taste, time, and tune,—"encore! encore!"—from every mouth in the house but your own: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 158 (5th Ed)

2. sh.: a request for the repetition of a performance; the repetition of a performance by (or as if by) request.

1731 You are amaz'd: The Hottentot is delighted to see it, and will give you as many Eucores as you please: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 1. p. 243. 1818 nearly two hours had been passed in recitations, accompanied to the see and encores: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 111. ch. iii. p. 152 (1819). 1848 the whole house was unanimous for an encore: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xvi. p. 176 (1879)

3. vb.: to call for the repetition of a performance, to call out 'encore!'.

1784 we have been actually in treaty for repairing to Sandleford to encore my visit: In W. Roberts' Men. Hannah More, Vol. 1. p. 198 (1835). 1786 Yet, for DIDONE how they roar! | And Cara! Cara! loud encore: H. More, Florio, 218, p. 15.

encourage ($= \angle =$), encorage, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. encourager, Old Fr. encorager: to give courage to, to cheer, to incite to energy or fortitude; also, by extension, to give strength or spirit to (liquor).

1530 encorage well doers in any kynde of vertue: PALSGR., sig. A ii vo. 1550 to correcte and punyshe the euyll doer, and to encorage, rewarde, and mayntaine the good: Lever, Sermons, p. 42 (1870).

1560 I...wold haue sayde to encorage other worckemen...these few thinges: J. PILKINGTON, Aggrus, Pref., sig. A viii ro. 1569 Euery Captaine encouraged his awne Souldiours to sticke vnto it manfully: GRAFTON, Chron., Pr. VII. p. 170.

1598 they both greatire encouraged and enabled the Irish: Spens., State Irel, Wks., p. 636/2 (1882).

1603 and with language bold Incourage-on themselues their work to hold: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barlas, Babylon, p. 336 (1608).

1655 Erasmus...sometimes encouraged his faint Ale with the mixture thereof [wine]: FULLER, Hist. Camb. Unuo., v. 48 [Davies]

*encyclopaedia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. ἐγκυκλοπαιδ(ε)ία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία,='complete (lit. 'in a circle') education'. Anglicised as encyclop(a)edy, -die, encyclopaidy.

 the circle of arts and sciences, general knowledge of arts and sciences.

arts and sciences.

1531 Wherfore in as moche as in an oratour is required to be a heape of all maner of lernyng: whiche of some is called the worlde of science, of other the circle of doctrine, whiche is in one worde of greke Encyclopedia: Error, Covernour, Bk. 1. ch. xin. Vol. 1. p. 118 (1880.)

1603 There, the Acquirian (that with learned vain, | In's Works includes the Encyclopedy) | Sortie t' have ied so many soules awry: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Triumph, II. xv. p. 177 (1608).

1626 Encyclopedia, That learning that comprehendent all liberall Sciences: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (and Ed.).

1646 this Encyclopedia and Round of Knowledge: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., sig. A 2 ** (1685).

1652 borrowed from the Bank of the Encyclopedia, or generall Learning; R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 187.

1665 So then, every Science borrows from all the rest; and we cannot attain any single one, without the Encyclopedy: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xxv. p. 187 (1885). bef. 1670 this hath little or no Copulation with our Encyclopaidy of Arts and Sciences. J. Hacker, Aby. Williams, Pt. 1. 67, 57 (1693).

1679 faith will lead the dance to all other virtues, or do but set that on work, and it will draw on the whole Encyclopedy, and circle of graces: Goodman, Pemtent Pard., p. 286.

2. a treatise which professes to give information upon all branches of literature, science, and art, generally arranged in alphabetical order or so that a topic can be found by a reference placed in alphabetical order.

1775 an article for the Encyclopedia: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VI, p. 247 (1857). 1845 Such a gormandising encyclopædia was indeed wanted: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 88 (1885).

endiablement, sb.: Fr.: possession by a devil or devils. North (*Examen*, p. 571) uses *endiablee* (Fr. *endiablé*) as a vb. [Davies].

bef. 1733 there was a terrible Rage of Faces at him, as if an Endiablement had possessed them all: R. NORTH, *Examen*, 111. viii. 35, p. 608 (1740).

endiades. See hendiadys.

endoskeleton, sb.: quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. $\tilde{\epsilon}\nu\delta\sigma\nu$,='within', and $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\tau\delta\nu$,='skeleton': the skeleton or bony and cartilaginous framework of the body when it is internal, opposed to the external skeleton or exoskeleton (q.v.) of crustaceae (crabs, &c.) and other genera of animals.

endosmōsis, sb.: quasi-Gk. formed fr. Gk. $\acute{e}\nu\delta\sigma\nu$,='within', and $\acute{\omega}\sigma\mu\delta s$,='impulsion': the passage of a fluid through a porous diaphragm into another fluid of different density, which goes on, in company with exosmosis (q ν .), until the different fluids form a mixture of equal density on either side of the diaphragm.

Endymion: Gk. Mythol.: name of a youth famous for beauty and capacity for sleep, with whom the moon-goddess (Diana, Phoebe, Artemis) fell in love, and visited him on Mount Latmos.

bef. 1593 feature by nature's skill | Passing in beauty fair Endymion's: GREENE, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 117/1 (1861) 1596 Peace, ho! the moon sleeps with Endymion | And would not be awaked: Shaks., Merch. of Ven, v. 109.

*enema (wrongly pronounced enēma), Lat. pl. enemata, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἔνεμα: an injection, a clyster (g. v.).

energūmenus, pl. -ni, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. pass. part. ἐνεργούμενος, = 'possessed by a devil or devils': a demoniac, one suffering from diabolic possession. Anglicised as energumen.

energy ($\angle = \pm$), Eng. fr. Fr. energie; energeia, Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\dot{e}\nu\dot{e}\rho\gamma\epsilon\iota a$,='state of effectiveness', 'actuality': $s\delta$.

1. effectual operation, exercise of power.

1640 this single Act or Energie of the Soul, vis. divine Love: H. More, Phil. Po., sig. Cr (1647).

2. functional activity, readiness for effective action; an active faculty.

1640 And sure some souls at least are self-active | Withouten body having Energie: H. More, Psych., I. 11. 24, p. 86 (1647). 1665 the supposition infers a creative energie in the object their producent: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch iv. [R.] bef. 1706 Matter, though divided into the subtilest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital energy: J. Rav. [J.] bef. 1742 How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and energies that we feel in our minds? Bentley. [J.]

- 3. in Aristotelian Philosophy, actuality, real existence.
- 4. Rhet. vigor and force of expression and delivery.

bef. 1586 in truth they feele those passions, which easily (as I think) may be bewrayed, by that same forcibleness, or *Energia*, (as the Greekes cal it) of the writer: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 67 (1868) bef. 1685 Who did ever, in French authors, see | The comprehensive English energy? Roscommon. [J]

5. force, power (whether in operation or not).

bef. 1627 They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely: BACON. [J.] bef. 1749 What but God! | Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all, | And unremitting energy, pervades, | Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole: Thomson. [J.]

5 a. in *Physics*, the work done by a body, which is proportional to the product of the mass and the square of the velocity. Also called **vis viva** (q, v).

*enfans perdus, enfants perdus, phr.: Fr., lit. 'lost children': forlorn hope.

children': forlorn hope.

[1891 there would be appointed certaine troupes of Lances, whose guidons would be contrary to the rest, the which the Germaine cals their Forlorne hope, the French Infants perdus: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 193. 1598 Vnto those may we well compare our shot, especially them of the forlorne hope, or Enfans Perdus, as the French doe terme them: R. Barrer, Theor. of Warres, Bk III. p. 32.] 1599 you should take your leave of Enfans-perdus here, your forlorn hope: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., v. 11, Wks., p. 173 (1565). 1702 Enfans Perdus. In English they are sometimes call'd, The Forlorn: Mil. Dict. bef. 1733 the Enfants perdus, or Forlorn Hope of the Presbyterians: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 93, p. 81 (1740) 1820 You will hear the advanced enfans perdus, as the French call them, and so they are indeed, namely, children of the fall, singing unclean and fulsome ballads of sin and harlotrie: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. p. 526/2 (1867). 1862 I can recall such, and in the vista of far-off unforgotten boyhood, can see marching that sad little procession of enfants perdus: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 154 (1887).

enfant (old pl. enfans) de famille, phr.: Fr.: a young person of good family, a young gentleman or lady. In the quot it seems that enfant de la maison should have been written.

[1826] I saw my party all happy, seated on the ground, and as completely enfuns de famille, as if they had been born there: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, D. 201.

enfant de la maison, phr.: Fr.: child of the house, quite at home.

1751 Cultivate them, frequent them, and shew a desire of becoming enfant de la maison: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No 28, p. 124 (1774).

*enfant gâté (fem. gâtée), phr.: Fr.: spoilt child.

1809 This young lady is the enfant gate of a particular circle: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 1 p. 52

1818 Anna Matilda was neither more nor less than that enfant gate of a particular set, Mrs. Cowley, the author of that tissue of all nonsense and absurdity, the Belle's Stratagem: Lady Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol II. ch ii. p. 97 (1819)

1877 The world has made you its enfant gate so long: Rita, Vivienne, Bk. III. ch. ii.

*enfant terrible, phr.: Fr., 'terrible child': applied to a child whose precociousness and indiscreet chatter puts his elders in awkward positions.

1854 But the enfant terrible, young Alfred did: announcing to all the company at dessert, that Ethel was in love with Clive: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxi. p. 227 (1879). 1885 That enfant terrible of Mrs. Farrell's is not coming back, I trust: L. MALET, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. III ch. v. p. 128.

enfant trouvé, phr.: Fr.: foundling.

1815 I see you are busy with our Enfant trouvé: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. l. p. 449 (1852). 1882 M. Louis Blanc leaves...a sum of money to the Assistance Publique for the benefit of enfants trouvés: Guardian, Dec. 13, p. 1754.

*enfilade ($\angle = \angle = \angle = 2$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. enfilade, = 'a suite of rooms', 'a raking fire': an open line or straight passage, esp. (Mil.) one along which a raking fire can be directed; also, the advantage of being able to direct a raking fire against an enemy.

1715 Kersev. 1779 In the course of a century, nature has obliterated the forms of art, the trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the enfilade, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them: Swinburnes, Spain, Let. 38. [R] 1794 this enfilade is prevented by raising the epaulement: Amer. State Papers, Mil. Affairs, Vol. 1. p. 88 (1832). 1803 Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 434 (1844).

enflourage, sb.: Fr.: the process of transferring perfume from flowers to scentless oil or fat.

engage (= <u>u'</u>), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. engage: gage, pledge, pawn, engagement.

1589 Nor that it came by purchase or engage, | Nor from his Prince for any good seruce: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes, III. NR. p. 241 (1869).

engage (= 11), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. engager.

I. trans.: 1. to pawn, to pledge, to bind by pledge, promise, agreement, contract, oath; also, reflex. esp. to bind one's self to wed (generally in passive).

1588 I, that hold it sin | To break the vow I am engaged in: SHAKS., L. L. L., iv. 3, 178. 1590 And I to thee engaged a prince's word: — Com. of Err., v. 162.

I. 2. to enlist, win over, compromise, implicate.

bef. 1694 All wicked men are of a party against religion; some lust or interest engageth them against it: Tillotson. [J.]

I. 2 a. to bind, to entangle.

1597 We all that are engaged to this loss: SHAKS., II Hen. IV., i. 1, 180.

I. 2 b. to allure, attract.

bef. 1719 Good-nature engages every body to him: ADDISON. [J.]

I. 3. to occupy the time or attention of, to employ, to keep at work; also, reflex.

1687 She was now engaged in the marriage of my cousin: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 278 (1872). bef. 1700 For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage, | Which princes and their people did engage: DRYDEN. [J.]

I. 4. to secure the use or service of by persuasion, agreement, or contract.

1672 entreat him to engage Sir John Cutler...to provide us a grave and learned man: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 79 (x872).

I. 5. to enter into conflict or contest with, to encounter, to attack.

bef. 1744 The rebel knave, who dares his prince engage, | Proves the just victim of his royal rage: POPE. [J.]

II. intr.: I. to pledge one's word, to commit one's self to a statement.

bef. 1661 How proper the remedy for the malady I engage not: FULLER. [C.E.D]

II. 2. to entangle one's self, to involve one's self.

bef. 1765 Vice in its first approach with care to shun; [The wretch, who once engages, is undone: MALLET, Prol. to Thomson's Agamemen. [R.]

II. 3. to occupy or employ one's self.

bef. 1700 'Tis not indeed my talent to engage | In lofty trifles, or to swell my page | With wind and noise: DRYDEN. [J.]

II. 4. to enter upon a conflict, to begin to fight.

bef. 1674. Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and engage with it: CLARENDON. [J.]

engastrimythus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐγγαστρίμυθος: a ventriloquist, esp. a woman who delivers oracular responses by ventriloquism. Anglicised as engastrimith, engastrimuth, engastrimyth.

1603 those spirits speaking within the bellies of possessed folkes, such as in old time they called Engastrimithi, and Euryclees, and be now termed Pythons: HOLLAND, Tr. Plat. Mar., p. 1327. 1603 So all incenst, the pale Engastromath | (Rul'd by the furious spirit hee's haunted with) | Speaks in his womb: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Imposture, p. 253 (1608).

enghle, engle: Eng. fr. Du. See ingle.

Englese Italianato è un diabolo incarnato, phr.: It.: an Italianised Englishman is a devil incarnate.

bef. 1568 ASCHAM, Scholemaster, p. 132 (1884).

engorge (= 2), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. engorger: to swallow down, swallow up greedily, devour; spec. to fill to excess with blood (applied to animal vessels and tissues).

1559 Mirr Mag., p. 425. [T.] 1590 That is the Gulfe of Greedinesse, they say, | That deepe engargeth all this worldes pray: SPENS, F. Q., II. xii. 3. 1667 Greedily she engarg d without restraint: MILTON, P. L., IX. 791.

engoué, fem. engouée, part.: Fr.: infatuated (with prep. de).

1822—8 And what can you expect from an idiot, who is engoué of a common rope-dancing gul: Scorr, Pev. Piak, ch. xlviii p. 535 (1886).

engouement, engoûment, sô.: Fr.: infatuation, infatuated admiration.

1818 she struck me to be a mere minimaliers! some stale engouement of my mother's, who came in this extraordinary way upon the scene: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 93 (1879). 1818 he did not notice my engoument, otherwise than by a kind smile: Mrs. Opie, New Tales, Vol. III. p. 56. 1848 yet as long as her engotiment lasted her attachment was prodigious, and she clung still with the greatest energy to Rebecca: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. I ch. xiv. p. 151 (1879) 1866 all Baden was too occupied with Princesse Marie Volgarouski's desperate engouement of a young Tuscan composer: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 204.

enhydros, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. eroopos, = 'containing water': a kind of translucent chalcedony which contains water.

abt. 1400 there is the Vesselle of Ston, as it were of Marbelle, that Men clepen Enydros, that evermore droppeth Watre: Tr. Maundavile's Voyage, ch iii. p. 15 (1839). 1567 Enidros, is meane or small in bignesse, continually sweating or dropping: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 7 vo. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

*ēnigma, aenigma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. auryua: a dark saying, a saying or question under the plain meaning of which a hidden meaning lies, a riddle; hence, generally, a puzzle, a cause of perplexity, a very difficult problem. Occasionally Anglicised as enigm(e), anigm(e). The form (a)enigmaes has the English pl. s added to a false Lat. pl. (instead of aenigmata) on the analogy of certain Gk. neuter nouns in -a, which in Lat. become fem. and of the first declension.

which in Lat. become fem. and of the first declension.

1888 Arm. Some enigna, some riddle: come, thy l'envoy; begin. Cast. No egma, no riddle, no l'envoy: Shaks., L. L. L., iii. 72. 1589 If you find darke Ænigmas or strange conceipts as if Sphinx on the one side, and Roscius on the other were playing the wagges: Greene, Manahan, p. 4 (280). 1589 speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Enigmas: Puttenham, Eng. Poss., iii. vii. p. 156 (1850). 1589 speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Enigmas: Puttenham, Eng. Poss., iii. vii. p. 156 (1850). 1589 speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Enigmas: Puttenham, Eng. Poss., iii. vii. p. 156 (1850). 1589 that they have forged arithmetical snigmes: W. C., Polimanteia, sig. E i vo. 1603 her quick spirit in propounding, and her subtill wir and wisedome in asolding riddles and darke questions, such as be called Aenigmes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plat. Mor., p. 330. 1607 an Ænigma or Riddle: Torsell., Four f. Beasts, p. 17. 1807 if he have a Sphinx, I have an Œdiqus... This is such a thouty Engma: A. Brewer, Lungua, ii. 6, sig. G r vo. 1629 The sense was covered with divers enigmase; in a Poetical Prophetical form, yet not so but that it was easily understood: Brent, Tr. Sowe's Hist. Conne. Trent, Blk. vii. p. 652 (1676). 1625 Heraclitus saith well, in one of his Ænigmas; Dry Light is ever the best: Bacon, Ess., Franchitis, p. 175 (1871). 1642 it [true affection] is a Body of Ænigmas, Mysteries and Riddles: Sir Th. Brown, Retig. Med., Pt. II. 3 vi. p. 37 (1680). 1663 those common Ænigmas; On Magnetium, Fluxzes, Refinizes, and the like: Glanville, Sorghis, ch. ii. p. 90 (1883). 1669 in effect 'its a very dark Ænigma: Dryden, Mock-Astrol., iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 300 (1701). 1678 that viligar Enigm or Riddle of Boys, concerning an Eunich strilling a Bat: Cuoworth, Intell. Syst., Blk. I. ch. ni. p. 107. 1711 Species of Wit...Allegories, Aenigmas, Mottos, Parables: Swectator, No. 62, May II., p. 107/1 (1801). 1744 His Issuarchality alone can solve | That darkest of Ænigmas, his incription

enjambement, sb.: Fr.: the act or effect of beginning a clause in one verse, and ending it in the next; also, by extension, an analogous treatment of other things.

1883 Publishers may have their reasons for affecting the enjambement of volumes: Sat. Rev., Vol 56, p. 472/2 1886 In Marie Stuart and Jungfrau von Orleans anapæstic substitution is very frequent, but enjambement and feminine ending are less used: Mayor, Eng. Metre, p. 202. 1888 There are two awkward enjambements here [in the translation]: Athenæum, Jan. 28, p. 111/x.

enjouement, enjoûment, sô.: Fr.: sprightliness, play-

1750 talks sentiments ..interlarded with enjouement, and accompanied with some oblique ogles: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 2, p. 5 (1774).

enlevé, part.: Fr.: carried away, carried off, kidnapped.

1837 His Majesty has been abducted, or spirited away. 'enlevé,' by some person or persons unknown: CARLYLE, Fr. Rev., II. iv. 227.

*ennui, sb.: Fr.: annoying weariness of mind, painful listlessness and depression caused by lack of interesting objects and pursuits, boredom, tedium.

1742 The only fault of it is inspidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of ennui: Grav, Letters, No. lvni. Vol. 1. p. 127 (1819). 1758 in less than a month, the man, used to business, found, that living like a gentleman was dying of ennui: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 105, p. 413 (1774). 1765 I certainly should not cross the sea in search of ennui, that I have in such perfection at home: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol IV, p. 392 (1857) 1792 I am still free from languor and ennui: T. Reid, Corresp., Wks., p. 302 (1846). 1806 Suddenly rousing yourself from the ennui of a solitary walk by striking your toe. against the sharp corner of a fixed flint: Beresprord, Miseries, Vol. 1 p. 22 (5th Ed.). 1808 it was a scene of ennui and vapid dullness: H. More, Caiths in search of a Wife, Vol. 11. ch xxxvi. p. 102 (1809) 1809 ennui—that stagnation of life and feeling which results from the absence of all motives to exertion: Edin. Rev., Vol. 14, p. 377 1820 that mental ennui which every species of diversion that consists in spectacle alone, must inevitably produce: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Steaty, Vol. 1. ch ii. p. 94. 1838 I made him think he should die of ennui fi I did not accompany him. Lord Lytton, Paul Clifford, p. 235 (1848) 1878 I want a variety of ennui: Geo. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk. vi ch. xiviii. p. 441.

*ennuyé, fem. ennuyée, adj.: Fr.: bored, suffering from ennui. Also as sb., one whose capacity for being interested and for healthy enjoyment of life is enfeebled or destroyed by satiety.

Dy Satiety.

1757 I am alone and ennuyé to the last degree: Gray, in Gray & Mason's Corresp., p. 96 (1833).

1767 if she should ..be very much ennuié...you will be blamed for having persuaded her to come: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selvuyn & Contemporaries, Vol. I. p. 126 (1882).

1810 the wittest, the most selfish, and the most ennuyé of the whole party: Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. I. p. 244 (1844).

1813 I am ennuyé beyond my usual tense of that yawning verb: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 298 (1832).

1818 Delightful Ireland, where one is never safe and never ennuyée for a single moment: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 47 (1819).

1839 the constrained effort of the ennuyée man of the world: E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. I p. 120 (1834).

1849 He must be terribly ennuyé here: Lord Beaconsfield. Tancred, Bk. v. ch. vii. p. 394 (1881).

*ennuyer, vb.: Fr.: to weary, to bore, to distress by being tedious or uninteresting.

1768 I have no occasion to ennuyer myself, though I caunot go to Almack's or the Opera: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11 p. 314 (1882)

enormity (= # = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. énormité: a heinous crime or offence, an outrage, an extravagance, an excess; also, abstr. heinousness, extreme badness.

1489 And to avoyde such enormytes and injuries: Caxton, Stat. 4 Hen. VII., c. 12, sig. d vi 20 (1869).

1545 But here thei say that in healing these euills and enormities we do more hurte than good as to make tumultes: G. Jove, Exp. Dan., ch. xii. [R.]

1598 We shall speak of the particular abuses and enormities of the government: SPRNS. [J.]

1713 There are many little enormities in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed: ADDISON, Guardian. [J.]

*enquête, sb.: Fr.: enquiry, inquest.

*1878 Whatever be the result of the enquête, it seems now quite improbable that there was enough fulminating powder...to cause such an explosion: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 7/2. [St.]

*enragé, fem. enragée, adj. and sb.: Fr.: mad, wild, desperate; a lunatic, a desperado.

1722 A Good Picture but less Judgment than Fire Enrage: RICHARDSON, Statuss, &c., in Italy, p. 299. 1790 The third part [of the Assembly] is composed of what is called here the Eurages, that is the madmen: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 382 (1832). 1791 The Enrages, long since known by the name of Jacobius, have lost much in the public opinion: ib, p. 386. 1792 he may resign, he may be superseded, his place may be occupied by an eurage, by Servan, or Prince Charles of Hesse: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 151 (1869). 1798 the present charge...has the character of an enrage: J. Adams, Wes., Vol. VIII. p. 690 (1853).

ens, pl. entia, sb.: Late Lat., a substantival use of ens, coined in a late period of Classical Lat. as pres. part. to esse, = 'to be', 'to exist': an object of sense or speech or thought.

1. anything which exists or which in any way 'is'.

1603 For example, Heauen is a subject, which is considered both of the Logitian, naturall Philosopher, and Astronomer: but in duiers respects, as of the Logitian, because it is ens: and therefore his subject, as he disputeth de omni scibil: C. Heydon, Def. Yudic Astrol., p. 218. 1614 Eternity is properly the duration of an uncreated Ens: T Adams, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's Treas. David, Vol. 1v. p. 471 1678 Leucippus and his Companion Democratus make the first Principles of all things to be Plenum and Vacuum (Body and Space) whereof one is Ens the other Non-ens, and the differences of Body, which are only Figure, Order and Position, to be the Causes of all other things: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 8.

2. entity, being.

bef. 1586 the quiddity of Ens. will hardeley agree with a Corslet: Sidney, Apol Poet, p. 55 (1868). bef. 1640 Then Ens is represented as father of the Predicaments, his ten sons: Milton, College Exercise. [C. E. D.]

3. esp. ens prīmum, = 'first ens', according to Paracelsus and old chemists, the essence of a substance, or that part of a substance which constitutes its virtue and efficacy.

1599 Why Humour (as 'tis ens) we thus define it | To be a quality of aire or water: B Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., Prol, Wks., p. 83 (1616). 1657 The Sun of the Microcosm (which Paracelsus calls the Ens or Being of the seed and virtue or power) is Man also generated: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 29.

ens entium, phr.: Late Lat.: being of beings, absolute being, supreme being (either abstract or personified).

1604 ens entium: a power aboue all humane power that lookt for reuerence: D. Digges, Foure Parad, III. p. 83. bef. 1738 To thee, Creator uncreate | O entium ens' divinely great: M. Green, Spleen. [R.]

ens independens, phr.: Late Lat.: that which exists independently of any other existence.

1659 it is the honour of Christ as God that he is ens independens, hath his being of himself: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p 155/2 (1865)

ens per accidens, phr.: Late Lat.: that which exists only as an accident of ens per se, i.e. a substance.

1829 the scholastic division of existence into ens per se and ens per accidens: Edn. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 212.

ens rationis, phr.: Late Lat.: an entity of reason, a product of a finite mind; opposed to ens reale, that which exists independently of any finite mind.

exists independently of any finite mind.

1567 what ado was made in daily disputations...about genus and species, and the rest of the universals. whether they were entia realia or rationis: Jewel, Apol. & Def., Whs. p. 612 (1848). 1602 Meane while we leaue them to chop logicke in barbarisme, and feede their chimericall conceits with Relatiues of Ess rationis, or rather Ens insensibile insensatum irreale, infatuatum, fictum: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Reig. & State, p. 47. 1606 He maketh it Ens Rationis, or a meere Chymera that (as logitians hold) hath no essence or being at all à parte rei: R. Parsons, Answer to Coke, ch. xini. p. 320. 1652 Rejected.. for entia rationis. fictitious Chymera's, figments of mens brain: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 107. 1684 nay, though it be a mere ens intensimale or rationis, which is the object of the thought, yet the act of the mind is real: S. Charrock, Wei., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 204 (1866). 1711. Our streets are filled with...flying pigs... Strange! that one who has all the birds and beasts in nature to choose out of, should live at the sign of an Ens Rationis: Spectator, No. 28, Apr. 2, Vol. I. p. 109 (1826). 1803 All that we see...are mere entia rationis, having no real existence: Edin. Rev., Vol. I, p. 484.

ensemble, sb.: Fr.: whole, general effect, uniformity. See tout ensemble.

See tout ensemble.

1750 these trifling things...collectively form that ensemble: Lord Chester Field, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 15, p. 61 (1774).

1819 but the want of 'ensemble' was very discernible in the movements of the French: Edin. Rev., Vol. 32, p. 211.

1828 The performers were few, but excellent—the ensemble perfect: Reft. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 41.

1839 The French Government obtained a majority of thirteen on the ensemble of the Address, but after its presentation to the King they all resigned: H. Greville, Diary, p. 130.

1840 Examine the picture at a little distance, and the ensemble of the composition and colour is extraordinarily pleasing: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 177 (1885).

1883 Enriched with bas-reliefs, statuettes, &c., it forms an ensemble of a most imposing character: C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt., p. 42.

ensemble, adv.: Fr.: together, conjointly; used as adj. by Byron.

1813 Ward talks of going to Holland, and we have partly discussed an exsemble expedition: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 341 (1875).

ensilage: Eng. fr. Fr. See silo.

entamé, fem. entamée, part.: Fr.: broached, entered upon.

1715 but the difficulty is to find the mony, and I know of none we have by us but that of M. L'aumarie's, which if Mr. Rance (Mary of Modena) and you agree to it, I consent should be entammé on this occasion: In P. M. Thornton's Stuart Dynasty, App. I. p. 362 (1890). 1766 Many people think that it would have been more for their credit, had they never entamé that negotiation: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 103 (1882).

*entasis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. **rraous,='a stretching', 'a detention': Archit: the swelling or slight convexity of the shaft of a column, intended to make the column look as if it were bounded by straight lines.

1664 but for the most part for that solid of a Column which being divided into three parts, has (as some delight to forme them, but without any reason or good authority) an Entasts or Swelling: EVELVI, Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 1820 it related to the entasis or swelling of its beautiful and finely proportioned columns: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I ch. x. p. 287. 1889 The entasis of the classical column—the addition to the middle part of the shaft beyond a right line joining the upper and lower diameters—has always been known from Roman examples and Renaissance imitations in exaggerated form: Athenæum, Apr. 13, p. 477/3.

entelechia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐντελέχεια: a term used by Aristotle to signify (first) the state of being complete or in actuality, and (secondly) the activity of that which is in actuality. Anglicised as entelechy.

1603 ARISTOTLE is of opinion, that it is the first Entelechia or primitive act of a naturall and organicall bodie, having life potentially: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor. p. 833

1640 Entelechies: H. Morr, Psych., I. i. 11, p. 76 (1647).

— entelechias: ib., 15, p. 77.

1658 Without deserts and noble acts, which are the balsame of our memories, the Entelechia and soul of our subsistence: SIR TH BROWN, Hydriotaph., p. 75.

1814 most refreshing to our Scottish entelechia: TH BROWN, Hydriotaph., p. 75. telechies: Edin. Rev, Vol. 23, p. 312.

entendre, vb., used as sb.: Fr.: meaning. See double entendre.

1792 in conversations of ribald entendre: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. II.

*entente, sb.: Fr.: understanding.

1877 Esmè held out her hand, which he took; and thus the friendly entente was sealed! L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xxxv. p. 299 (1879). 1883 proclaiming the happy entente with Austria: Lady Bloomfield, Reminisc., Vol. II. p. 48.

*entente cordiale. phr.: Fr.: cordial understanding, esp. friendliness (between two nations or two governments).

1845 but all this breeds had blood and mars, on the Spaniards' part, the entente cordiale: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 227. 1847 if Guizot remains in office Normanby must be recalled, as the only chance of a renewal of the entente cordiale: H. Greylle, Diary, p. 189 1865 The duration or rupture of our entente cordiale lies in your own choice: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xxi, p. 317. 1883 The time has come for England to prove that the entente cordiale of the Western Powers is not a perfidious fiction: Standard, No. 18467, p. 5/4.

enteri, antari, anteree, sb.: Arab. 'anterī: a wide shirt or tunic worn under the caftan, and by females in the harem.

1797 The former covering is called antari, and the latter caftan: Encyc.

Brit., Vol. vi. p. 403/2.

1819 It was no longer the flowing robe of the
Fanar—the anteree of state: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. i. ch. v. p. 98 (1820).

1836

The dress...consisting of a yel'ek, or an 'an'ter'ee, and the shintiya'n: E. W.

Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. ii. p. 96.

1884 she was found in possession of five
diadems,...two valuable enteris, ancient robes: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 343.

*entêté, fem. entêtée, adj.: Fr.: headstrong, infatuated. 1802 I find as Mr. Talleyrand told me yesterday the First Consul entêtê with this project: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. 11. p. 528 (1832).

Eng. fr. Fr. enthusiasme (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. enthousiasme:

1. (in the Classical sense) inspiration by a god, divine rapture, inspired ecstasy.

1580 poured into the witte by a certain 'Ενθουσιασμὸς and celestiall inspiration: E. Kirke, in Spens. Shep. Cal., Oct., Arg., Wks., p. 476 (1869). 1603
For yet (besides my veins and bones bereft) | Of blood and marrow, through thy secret theft | I feel the vertue of my spirit decayd, | Th' Enthousiasmos of my Muse aliad: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 278 (1608). 1603 And this Enthusiasme or spirit of prophesie: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1198.

2. elevation of ideas, poetic inspiration, eager aspiration.

1634 That Hypocrone shall henceforth Poets lacke, I Since more Enthusiasmes are in my sacke: (1639) W. Habington, Castara, Pt. II. p. 64 (1870). 1657 But if you derive these Enthusiasmes from the Wine, my advice is, that you always venture to drink at the same rate: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 120, Vol. I. p. 191.

3. keen and ardent appreciation of anything, ardent and confident zeal.

1852 No more was wanting to raise the enthusiasm of the army: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. xi. p. 144.

enthymēma, pl. enthymēmata, Lat. fr. Gk. ἐνθύμημα; enthymeme (∠ = ±), Eng. fr. Fr. enthymème: sb.: according to Aristotle, a rhetorical syllogism of which one or both of the premisses is or are not certain, but probable, being drawn from the general experience of mankind; according to Roman rhetoricians, a syllogism of which one of the premisses is suppressed.

1552 These vnperfect arguments, called *Enthymemata*, consist partly of likelihoodes, and partly of infallible reasons: T. Wilson, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 3x 50 (x567). 1600 these strange Enthymemes and conclusions: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXIII. p. 48x. 1603 full of over-much sophistical curiositie of enthymemes and arguments too withy and subtile: — Tr. Plat. Mor., p. 353. 1619 Another argument or Enthymeme I frame in this sort: S. Norris, Antidote, Bk. vi. ch. XXX. Vol. II. p. 236. 1626 Enthymeme, An vnprofitable

Syllogisme: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1642 Must we learn from canons and quaint sermonings, interlined with barbarous latin, to illustrate a period, to wreath an enthymema with masterous dexterity? Milton, Apol. Smect., Wks., Vol. 1 p. 212 (1866). 1727 Why, an Enthymem (replied Crambe) is when the Major is indeed married to the Minor, but the Marriage kept secret: Pope, Mem. M. Scribterus, Bk. 1. ch. vii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 132 (1757).

*entourage, sb.: Fr.: surroundings, environment; the friends, advisers, and suite of a person of rank.

1834 She says nothing can go on worse than the entourage of Charles X.: H. Greville, Diary, p 41. 1837 One of the first things was to obtain precise and accurate ideas of the position and entourage of the place: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 1, p. 15. 1850 there was a taint about the house and its entourages: Thackerary, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. xxi p 235 (1879). 1855 He is not exempt from the influence of his entourage, though he is well aware how corrupt that is: Greville, Memours, 3rd Ser, 1. x 314. 1874 so religious is your whole entourage while in Tirol that...: Miss R. H. Busk, Tirol, p. 149. 1881 I left gaps here and there in the entourage of banks in order to admit more sunlight and air: F. G. Heath, Garden Wild, ch. viii. p. 154. 1884 The Prince felt lost without the accustomed entourage which he had attracted to Joyeuse: J. H. Shorthouse, Schoolm. Mark, Pt. II. ch. iv.

*Entozōa, sb. pl.: New Lat. fr. Gk. ἐντὸς,='within', 'inside', and ¿ŵov,='an animal': intestinal worms; internal parasites.

*entr'acte, sb.: Fr.: the interval between two acts of an opera; the incidental music played during the same; a musical interlude adapted to fill up the said interval.

1871 They were quickly placed on horseback before their captors, and once nore we continued our journey, highly amused with the little entracte: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. air p. 209. 1883 the beauty of Stella Walton was creating an evident sensation, and during the entracte a whole battery of lorgnettes was opened upon her from the stalls: L OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. ni. p. 45 (1884). 1885 The instrumental movements include an overture in regular form and two entractes: Athenaum, Dec. 5, p. 740/3.

entrada, sb.: Sp.: receipts, revenue, income.

1655 His own revenues of a large extent, | But in the expectation of his uncle | And guardian's entradas, by the course | Of nature to descend on him, a match | For the best subject's blood: MASSINGER, Guardian, v. 4, Wks., p. 362/1

*entrain, sb.: Fr.: heartiness, spirit, animation.

1869 the result of all this is to be seen in a greater degree of entrain than can perhaps be found in any other congregation of holiday-seeking Britons: Once a Week, Oct. 8, p. 304/2. 1887 there is an entrain about the way in which the Contadini threw their soul into their songs which can never be conveyed by printed paper: Miss R. H. Busk, Folksongs of Italy, p. 36.

entraînement, sb.: Fr.: enthusiasm, allurement.

1842 of gold-headed canes, valuable arms, picturesque antiquities, with what eloquent entrainement might he not speak! THACKERAY, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 34 (1857).

entrates, sb. pl.: Eng. fr. It. entrata (Florio): revenue, income, rents.

bef. 1670 The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild, a good husband of the entrates of the Exchequer, complain'd against him to the King: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, 1. 33. [Davies]

entrax: Lat. fr. Gk. See anthrax.

1526 a venomous apostume that some men call entrax or saynt chrystofers euyll: Grete Herball, ch. ccxcv.

entre chien et loup, phr.: Fr., lit. 'between dog and wolf': in the twilight.

*entre nous, phr.: Fr.: between ourselves, in confidence. **entre hous, par.: fr.: between ourseives, in confidence. 1767 Yet still I cannot (—entre Nous,—) | But think they had their failings too: C. Anstev, Poet. Epist., Let. 1. 1772 Yet, entre nous, I do not believe that I shall be able to get out of this town before you come into it: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 224 (1859). 1803 These malicious reports, and schemes, entre nous, originated with Mrs. Harriott: M. Edgeworth, Betinda, Vol. II. ch. XXX. p. 319 (1832). 1808 Entre nous, had I known it in time, I should have contrived to put the admiral on his guard: Edin. Rev., Vol. 11, p. 298. 1818 mind, it's all entre nous, | But you know, love, I never keep secrets from you: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 6. 1832 But then Saville, entre nous, is suspected: LORD LYTTON, Goddlyh., ch. xv., p. 21/2 (New Ed.). 1850 I have often fancied, entre nous, that my sister had it in her eye: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 88 (1879).

entrechat, sb.: Fr.: caper.

entifechat, 50.: fr.: Caper.

1797 the entre-chat, being neither cut, beat, nor crossed by the feet, is deprived of that life and brilliancy which are its chief merit: Encyc. Brit., Vol. v. p. 668/1. 1819 with such diversity of entrechats: Hans Busk, Dessert, 715.—cut a light entrechat and mount the skies:—Vestriad, i. 328. 1822—3 After a rapid yet graceful succession of entrechats, fenella introduced a slow movement, which terminated the dance: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xxx. p. 351 (1886).

1841 Around one quadrille party a more numerous audience was collected than around the others, and the entrechats of one of the gentlemen were much applauded: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 95.

1847 Gracious me what an entrechat! Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 476 (1865).

entrecôte, sb.: Fr.: meat between the ribs.

1841 Any dispute about the relative excellence of the beefsteak cut from the filet, as is usual in France, and of the entrecôte, must henceforth be idle and absurd: Thackersy, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 385 (1885).

1845 Entre côte du

uf ['of beef'].—This is the portion of the animal which lies under the long i, or those thick slices of delicate meat which may be got from between them: EGION & MILLER, Pract. Cook, p. 41.

entre-deux, adv.: Fr.: betwixt and between.

1850 embroidered entre-deux: Harper's Mag, Vol. 1. p. 432.

*entrée, sh.: Fr.: entry. Early Anglicised as entree, tre, entry.

1. an entry into a place or apartment; esp. an entry in ite by a person or persons of distinction.

1te by a person or persons of distinction.

1761 disputes about rank, precedents, processions, entrées, &c: Hor. Walte, Letters, Vol. III. p. 431 (1857) 1763 the first being found in one of our timanteaus, when they were examined at the bureau, cost me seventeen livres ries. SMOLLETT, France & Italy, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 256 (1817) 1804 entrée trassel, which was made at midnight, is described in a very pompous nner: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 80. 1818 Such an entrée! So much the air a woman of fashion! M. Eddenreth, Patronage, Vol. 1, p. 69 (1833). 1815 mma watched the entrée of her friend: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. II. ch. viii. 194 (1833). 1813 our herome's entrée into life could not take place till after ee or four days had been spen in learning what was mostly worn: — Northger Abbey, Vol. I. p. 18. 1819 the principal caboceers sacrificed a slave at in quarter of the town, on their entré: Bowdick, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II. v. p. 274. — All the horns flourished as he made his exit and entrée: 2b, 282. 1821 an "entré" | Up the back stairs: Byron, Vision of Indee, liv. 29 the widow made her entrée in full pomp: Edin Rev., Vol. 49, p. 133. 50 felt that his grand entrée was altogether baulked and ludicrous: Thackey, Pendennes, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 85 (1879). 1879 It gave him the entrée to ces: Mrs., Oliphant, Within the Precincis, ch. xix, p. 190. 2. right or privilege of admission (into distinguished or

2. right or privilege of admission (into distinguished or clusive company). At Court and in great establishments e grande entrée is the privilege of admission to receptions d on state occasions; the petite entrée, the privilege of adission on a familiar footing.

185101 On a fairmar 1001119.

1762 I am very glad to have the entré: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & ntemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 212 (1882).

1786 Whoever wish'd a noble air, | 181 gain it by an entrée there: H More, Florio, 520, p. 34.

1787 He has entrée at all hours: P. Beckford, Lett fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 99 (1805)

88 etiquette did not allow Mrs. Howard the entrée of the coach with the incess: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. exxvi. (1857).

1822—3 the bilty who had from birth ..the privilege of the entrée: Scott, Pew. Peak, xlv. p. 502 (1886)

1828 I lost a few Napoleons at écarté in order to pay entrée: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxv. p. 85 (1859).

1834 he no longer nied himself the right of entré to Lady Wroughton's garden house: Baboo, d. II. ch. vi p. 114

3. a kind of dance opening an entertainment or ballet; so, a kind of musical march designed to accompany a prossional entry.

1724 ENTREE, or ENTRE, is a particular Kind of Air so called: Short vplic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1742 When the King came in, the ussans (two comic dancers) were there and danced an entrée: Hor. Walfole, there, Vol. 1. p. 133 (1857).

4. a made dish served at a meal between the principal urses, esp. between a course of fish and a principal course meat.

Meat.

1759 For this entrée is generally provided a new Westphalia or Bayonne m, soaked as before: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 46.

1763 The repas, served in three services, or courses, with entrees and hors d'auvres, exclusive of the at: Smollett, France & Italy, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 283 (1817).

1822 we here treated with sundry entrées of fish: Edin. Ken., Vol. 37, p. 47.

1845 **trées.—A name given to dishes served in the first course with the fish dishes: tegion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 41.

bef. 1863 the entrées arrived, and roast beef: Thackerary, Roundabout Papers, p. 22 (1879).

1870 chamgne...is creaming gently in every glass, and the entrées are making their roury rounds: R. Brouchton, Red as a Rose, Vol. 1, p. 288

1878 He had face turned toward them, helping himself to an entrée: Geo. Eliot, Dan. tronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxv. p. 306

entrefilet, sb.: Fr.: a short newspaper article.

1882 A semi-official entrefilet runs as follows: Standard, Dec. 20, p. 5.

entremets, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.) for Old Fr. entremes (which as early Anglicised): a dish served after the principal surse of meat at a dinner or banquet. The word being ten pl., a false singular entremet is sometimes found in nglish.

nglish.

1609 Sir Edward Hoby.. comes in like an entremêts with a work of his dedited to the relapsed ladies: Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Yas. I., ol. 1. p. 100 (1848).

1738 It is already very easy to distinguish at sight the my son of a compound entremets, from the lusty offspring of beef and pudding: PRD CHESTERFIELD, in Common Sense, No. 54, Misc. Wiss., Vol. 1. p. 86 (1717).

1759 Next are the Entremets, or second course dishes, of which I shall put down out forty: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 157.

1778 With such obsolete predices I certainly am not very proper at modern suppers, yet with such obsolete predices I certainly am not very proper at modern suppers, yet with such entremets would not wholly miss them: Hos. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 64 (1858).

1868 Rich Entremets, whose name none knows, Ragouts, French Tourtes, and ricandeaux: H. More, Florio, 649, p. 42.

1845 Entremets.—Is the second surse, which comes between the ross: meat and the desserts: Bregion & II.Ler, Pract. Cook, p. 41.

1856 I had only one competitor in the dispensan of this entremet [ratsoup]: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. I. ch. xxix.

395.

1889 an entremet in the menu of a City dinner: Punch, May 25, 244.

entremise, sb.: Fr.: interposition, medium, agency.

1886 the only safe means of communication between Poles was by private entremise: L Oliphant, Episodes, xiv. p. 283.

*entrepôt, sô.: Fr.: a staple, mart, a place of intercommunication.

1758 the place where you are now is the great entrepôt of business: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 105, p. 414 (1774). 1785 they oppose the free ports or entrepôts: J. ADAMS, Wes., Vol viii. p. 228 (1853). 1808 the West Indian island...formed convenient entrepôts of smuggling: Edin. Rev., Vol. 12, p. 257. 1820 This port being the principal entrepot of Morean commerce: T. S. Huches, Trav. in Sicily, Vol 1. ch. vi. p. 175. 1840 It is the entrepôt where meet the roads from Tellis and from Asia Minor, from east, west, north, and south, whence caravans arrive to pour the wealth of all nations into its lap: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol 1. Let. i. p. 9. 1856 I had made up my mind .that. [Anoatok] would be well adapted to the purposes of an entrepôt: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 11. ch. xviii. p. 185. 1884 Khartoum. is of no use to Egypt, does not protect, and is no more an entrepôt of commerce than it would be if it fell into the Mahdi's hands: Speciator, May 24, p. 669/2.

entreprenant, fem. -ante, adj.: Fr.: enterprising, adventuresome; as sb., an adventurer. Early Anglicised, in 15 c., as enterpreignant [C.].

1607—12 An hastye Fortune maketh an Enterpriser, and Remover (the French hath it better Entreprenant, or Remuant,) but the exercised fortune maketh the Able man: BACON, Ess., xxxii. p. 378 (1871).

1671 your witty, brisk, aiery Fopps, that are Entreprenants: SHADWELL, Humorists, Pref, sig. a 3 20.

*entrepreneur, så.: Fr.: contractor, undertaker, masterbuilder. Anglicised in 15 c. as enterprenour.

[1485 Rychard went tofore as chyef enterprenour: CAKTON, Chas. Grete, p. 166 (1881).] 1852 one French gambling entrepreneur: CARLYLE, in J. A Froude's Life, Vol. II. p. 107 (1884). 1871 refused to receive any one but his entrepreneur and his dentist: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 208.

*entresol, sb.: Fr.: a low apartment or storey between two comparatively high storeys, a mezzanine storey.

1841 he reconnoitred from the window in the entresol of his lodge: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 172. 1848 She grinned as she looked up at the little entresol which she had occupied: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 324 (1879). 1885 Above is a low entresol, with ugly little square windows overlooking the terrace: L. MALET, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 41

entretenido, sb.: Sp.: one entertained, a pensioner.

1596 they doo imagine and knowe nothing in the worlde to bee more reproachfull, base, and contemptible, than to bee an Entretentão in the king of Spaines seruice, especially if he serue not in the warres, and have his entertainment assigned him in some companie or other: Estate of Engl. Fugitives, p. 38. 1601 yea they make him their Entretentão de la Boca (C Eng. 'bouge'), that is, a kinde of Pensioner they have, whom they call (of the mouth). A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent., p. 111.

entretien, sô.: Fr.: entertainment, maintenance, discourse.

1679—80 disposed to those kind of books you mention of nonvell's and other entretiens of folly and levity: Savile Corresp., p. 140 (1858).

entrez, vb. (imperat.): Fr.: come in !.

1877 "The count, I suppose," she muttered: "entres": RITA, Vzvienne, Bk. I. ch. viii.

enula-campana, sb.: Late Lat.: the root of *Inula Helenium*, a plant of the Nat. Order *Compositae*, used as medicine and for the sweetmeat *elicampane*. *Enula* is a corruption of Lat. *inula*, and some of the forms suggest a confusion with *helenium* (Gk. ελένιον).

1540 shal I haue nede of tart or bytter tasted Eliacampana: PALSGRAVE, Tr. Acolastus, sig. Sir. ? 1540 a quartron of an vace of elena Campana: Treas. of poore men, fol. xxiii v. 1543 of the rootes of floure de luyce, enula campana, and walwoorte, ana 5. ii.: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. celu vo/2 1569 of Fennell of Isope, and of Enula Campana, of eche two ounces: R. Androsse, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. IV. Bk. ii. p. 4. 1612 Garlands of Cypresse and bitter Enula campana: T. Shell'ron, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 91. 1722 July-Flowers, Fennel, Enula Campana, Clary, and Bloodwort: Hist. Virginia, Bk. IV. ch. xvii. p. 253.

enumerator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sô.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *ënumerātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *ënumerāte*, = 'to count up', 'to enumerate': one who enumerates, *esp*. an officer who collects data for a census.

enunciator (= \(\subseteq \subseteq \), sh: Eng. fr. Late Lat. \(\tilde{e}nunti\(\tilde{a}tor, = 'a declarer', noun of agent to \(\tilde{e}nunti\(\tilde{a}re, = 'to disclose', 'to declare': one who declares or proclaims.

1809 the news of which she was the first, and not very intelligible enunciator: M. Edgeworth, Ennui, ch. xv. [Davies]

*envelope, sb.: Fr.: a paper case in which a letter can be fastened up. Often partially Anglicised. In other senses the word envelope has long been Anglicised.

1705 A letter...was given to his daughter...and she tore the envelope, and let it fall: BURNET, Hist. Own Time, an. 1671. [T.] bef. 1745 No letter with

an envelope | Could give him more delight: Swift, Advice to Grub-Street Verse-Writers. [R] *1876 writing paper and envelopes: Western Morning Writers. [R]
News, Feb. 2. [St.]

*environ, adv.: Fr.: around, about; hence, environs, sb. pl. vicinity, neighbourhood. This pl. sb. is sometimes Anglicised, like Mid. Eng. and Eng. vb. and adv.

1761 London and its Environs described: Title. 1845 observe the extraordinary character of the environs Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt 1 p 407 1885 [He affected] the peculiar landscape of La Beauce, near Brie, and in the environs of Chartres: Athenaum, Nov. 7, p 611/3.

envoy, envoi: Fr. See l'envoi.

envoyé, fem. envoyée, sb.: Fr.: envoy, messenger, (also, fem.) envoy's wife.

1660 afterwards saw the audience of an Envoyée from the Duke of Anjou: EVELYN, Diary, Vol 1 p 359 (1872). — Came to visit and dine with me the Envoyée of the King of Poland. 26 1679 but our envoyé in France might rely upon a friend at court: Savile Corresp., p. 84 (1858)

eo, pron. (abl. sing. masc. and neut.): Lat.: by that, at that, with that.

1644 hee did therefore and (eo animo ['intention']) consent thereunto: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol IV. p. 144 (1872) 1821 there being no child in being whose remainder could vest eo instanti ['instant']: Edin. Rev., Vol. 35, p. 209.

eo nomine, phr.: Lat.: by that name; on that claim.

1627 And I am told that the Earl of Bridgewater hath, eo namine, disbursed £10,000: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 202 (1848). 1757 the Duke..would not take a pension eo nomine: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 86 (1857). 1828 The second act of Congress provided eo nomine; for the promotion and protection of manufactures": Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 1999. 1886 A corrupt practice not being indictable eo nomine as a misdemeanour or felony: Law Times, LXXXI 173/2.

Eol, Eolian, Eolic, Eolus. See Æolian, Æolic. Aeolus.

eon: Gk. See aeon.

epagogē, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπαγωγὴ,='induction': Rhet.: an argument based upon a complete enumeration of instances; more loosely, rhetorical induction or proof by examples, which Aristotle called παράδειγμα, = 'example'.

epanadiplösis. sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπαναδίπλωσις,= 'redoubling'. Rhet.. the repetition of the first word of a sentence as the last word.

epanalēpsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπανάληψις,= 'a taking up again': Rhet.: repetition of a word or some words after a parenthesis or digression. See echo 3.

1589 Epanalepsis, or the Eccho sound otherwise, the slow return: PUTTEN-HAM, Eng Poes., III. xix. p. 210 (1869).

epanaphora, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπαναφορὰ: Rhet.: repetition of a word at the beginning of several consecutive clauses.

epanastrophē, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. ἐπαναστροφή: Rhet.: repetition of the last word or words of a clause or sentence at the beginning of the next. Also called ana-

epanodos, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπάνοδος: Rhet.: recapitulation.

word or phrase for one just uttered.

1580 A pretye Epanorthosis, or correction: E. Kirke, in Spens. Shep. Cal., June, Glosse, Wks., p 466/2 (1883).

*épaulement, sb.: Fr., lit. 'shouldering': prop, breastwork. Anglicised as epaulement (= "=) in Fortif.

1758 the word wants a little *épaulement* to support it or rather a little *éclair-cissement*: Ann. Reg., I. Humble Remonstrance, p. 373/2.

*epaulet(te), $\angle \angle \angle$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. épaulette: the shoulderpiece of close-fitting armour, a small épaulière; also, "the wing of a gowne, doublet" (Cotgr.); hence, a military shoulder ornament, generally consisting of a strap passing from the collar along the top of the shoulder, and terminating over the joint in a disc or knot from which fringe hangs.

1791 Their old vanity was led by art to take another turn: It was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and epaulets, until the French populace was led to become the willing, but still the proud and thoughtless instrument and victim of another denomination: BURKE, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs. [R.] 1816 no glaciers on it, but some good epaulettes of clouds: BYRON, in Moore's Life, Vol III. p. 267 (1832). 1819 a pattern resembling an epaulette on each shoulder: BOWDICH, Missum to Ashantee, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 38. 1826 he was followed by a train of waving plumes and radiant epaulettes: LORD BEACONS-

FIELD, Viv Grey, Bk. vii. ch. viii. p 429 (1881). 1834 and finish the feast by winning the very epaulettes off his shoulders at piquette: Baboo, Vol. 1 ch. vi. p. 104. 1865 torn shoulder-knots, trampled epaulettes. Ouida, Strathmore, Vol II. ch. xvIII. p. 201.

EPHEMERIS

epenthesis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. ἐπένθεσις: insertion (of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word).

1755 Johnson.

éperdu, fem. - due, adj.: Fr.: distracted.

1836 Teihchungyu, in the meanwhile, becomes éperdu by the extraordinary beauty of the young lady whom he had thus rescued: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol II. p. 217.

eperdument amoureux, phr.: Fr.: distractedly in love, desperately in love.

1803 You do not think it necessary...to be éperdument amoureux: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. II ch. xxiv. p. 150 (1832).

*epergne, épergne, sb.: quasi-Fr., supposed to be fr. Fr. epargne, = 'thrift', 'economy', in which case the term might mean either an article occupying space which might hold several successive dishes, or a stand which by its spreading at the top saved space on the table: an ornamental centrepiece generally forming a stand for one or more dishes or receptacles for flowers and dessert.

1845 a Gothic spire-shaped *Relicatio* which branches out like an épergne: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt 11 p. 848. 1854 It is not such a dinner as you have seen at her house, with six side-dishes, two flanks, that splendid épergne, and the silver dishes top and bottom: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 11. ch. xl. p. 416 (1879). 1865 as if a humble-bee had been humming in the flowers of the épergne before him: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 150

epha(h), sb.: Heb. ēphā: a dry-measure of the same capacity as the bath (q. v.).

abt. 1400 Gomor forsothe is the tenthe party of ephi [v. l. efy], that is, a mesure of thre busshels. Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xvi 36. 1535 A Gomor is the tenth part of an Epha COVERDALE, l.c. 1611 Now an Omer is the tenth part of an Ephah: Bible (A V), l.c. 1626 Epha, A measure containing ten Pottles. COCKERAM, Pt 1 (2nd Ed.).

Variants, 14 c. ephi, efy.

ephēbos, sh.: Gk. $\tilde{\epsilon}\phi\eta\beta$ os: a youth of from 18 to 20 years of age registered as a citizen. Anglicised as ephebe.

1889 The second [statue] is the finest in point of art, and may be an ephebos or Apollo: Athenœuni, Sept 21, p 392/3.

*ephēmeris, pl. ephēmerides, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\epsilon \phi \eta \mu \epsilon \rho i s$, = 'a diary', 'a day-book', Late Gk. 'a calendar'.

1. a diary, a calendar, an almanac (sometimes pl. with

Sing. Meaning).

1597 we embolden the faces, encourage the hearts, strengthen the hands of them that keep an Ednuéris, a daily record of all our actions: King, Jonak, Nichol's Ed., p. 52/2 (1864).

1603 Alas I how faith-les and how modest-les I Are you, that (in your Ephemerides) | Mark th' yeer: J Sylvesters, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 12 (1608).

1642 I do not...revolve Ephemerides and Almanacks: Sir Th. Brown, Relig Med., Pt II. § ix. Wks, Vol. II p. 441 (1852).

1665 His first encouragement was...from perusing an Ephemeris writ by a Spanish Mariner: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 396 (1677).

1669 Devils or other Spirits in the intellectual world have no exact Ephemerides wherein they may read beforehand the stories of fortuite accidents: Sir K Diesy, Observ. Relig. Med., p. 316

1789 Several Ephemerides or Almanacks are annually published: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. I p. 45 (1796).

2. an astrological or astronomical almanac exhibiting the daily positions of the heavenly bodies throughout the year.

daily positions of the heavenly bodies throughout the year.

1508 Almanacke for xii. yere...taken out of the grete ephymerides or almanacke of xxx. yere: Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, Title.

1548 In this yere, through bookes of Ephymerydes and Pronostications made and calculate by Astronomers: HALL, Chron, p. 675 (1809).

1555 Then eyther by the Ephimerides or by the tables of Alphonsus yowe ought to knowe in what houre the moone entereth into the same signe of the Zodiake: R. Eden, Decades, Sect vii. p. 389 (1885).

1598 but in the Ephemerides the head of the Dragon is only marked: F. Wither, Tr. Daviot's Astrolog., sig. N I v. 1609 they have curiously looked into their Ephemerides, where (for example) is the Planet of Mercurie, or what degree of the signe Cancer the Moone holdeth: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Bk xxviii. ch. ix. p. 341.

1625 your thombes! Hane greas'd the Ephemerides. tutning ouer for..your twelve houses in the Zodiacke: B. Jonson, Stap. of News, ii. 4, Wks., p. 28 (1631).

1645 and as my Ephemerides tells me, Mars was then predominant: Howell, Lett., vi. k. p. 90.

1652 [See Eirra Pater].

1678 whose names are also inserted into their Almanacks or Ephemerides, together with the times of their Risings and Settings: Cupworth, Intell. Syst., Bk., I.ch. iv. p. 317.

1684 There is an Almanac which is sold every year in Persua. but is indeed an Ephemerides, containing the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Planets...and other such things: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk v. p. 233.

1815 Have you calculated the course of futurity? have you consulted your Ephemerides, your Almochoden, your Almuten? Scott, Gny Mannering, ch. xiii p. 432 (1852).

2 a. a record of the daily positions of one heavenly body for a number of consecutive days.

1665 he exhibites here the *Ephemerides*, determining day by day, in what place of the Heavens this *Comet* shall be: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. 1. No. 1, p. 4. 1886 An appendix...contains...ephemerides of the more interesting variable stars: *Atheneum*, May 1, p. 586/1.

a journal or magazine which is only issued for a short time.

4. an ephemeron (q, v).

1839 In limb and wing ethereal finer far | Than an ephemeris' pinion: BAILEY, Festus, p. 262 (1866).

ephēmeron, pl. ephēmera, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐφήμερον: a short-lived insect, the May-fly, an insect which lives but for a day; hence, any short-lived being.

1627 Vet there are certain Flyes, that are called Ephemera, that liue but a day: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. vii § 697 1648 If God had gone on still in the same method, and shortned our dayes as we multiplyed our sinnes, we should have been but as an ephemeron, man should have lived the life of a fly, or a gourd: Jer Tavlor, Gt. Exemp., Pt. III Disc 15. [R.] 1684 Truth in is like those ephemera, creatures of a day's continuance. S. CHARNOCK, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. I. p. 409 (1864).

ephialtes, sb.: Gk. ἐφιάλτης,='leaper upon': the nightmare, incubus (q. v.).

1646 what natural effects can reasonably be expected, when to prevent the *Ephialtes* or Night-Mare, we hang up an hollow Stone in our Stables: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xxiii. p. 225 (1686).

*ephod, sb.: Heb. ēphōd,='vestment': a splendid vestment of the Jewish high-priest, consisting of two oblong pieces of linen cloth (embroidered), one worn in front, the other behind, fastened on each shoulder by a brooch, and round the waist by a "curious girdle", described *Exod.*, xxviii. 6—12; also a vestment of linen of similar shape worn by others than the high-priest.

abt. 1400 onychen stoonus and gemmes to anowm ephoth, that is, a preesus ouermest clothing, that we cleepen a coope and the racionale [v.l] onochym stoonys, and gemmes to ourne ephod, and the racionall; Wycliffite Bible, Exod, xn., 7. 1591 a breast plate and an Ephod, and vppon the Ephod two Onix stones: L. LLOVD, Tripl of Triumphes, sig. D 4 . 1605 The shirt of hair turn'd coat of costly pall, | The holy ephod made a cloak for gain: Drayton, Barons' Wars, Bk iv. [R.] 1611 Onix stones, and stones to be set in the Ephod, and in the brestplate: Bible (A.V.), Exod, xxv. 7 1666 Ephod, A holy garment, wome by the high Priest: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.) 1641 if any shall strive to set up his ephod and teraphim of antiquity against the brightness and perfection of the gospel: Milton, Prelat Episc, Wis., Vol. I. p. 77 (1806). bef. 1670 As Samuel and Fehojada were great Judges in the Land, and ministred before the Lord in their Linnen Ephods: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 98, p. 85 (1693). Williams, Pt. 1. 98, p. 85 (1693).

ephorus, pl. ephori, Lat. fr. Gk. čφορος; ephor(e), ΔΞ, Eng. fr. Fr. ephore: sb.: one of a college of Dorian magistrates, such as that in Ancient Sparta, where the ephors supervised the conduct of the kings; also, a magistrate in some communities of Modern Greece.

some communities of Modern Greece.

1579 The Ephori (which were certaine officers that ruled all things within the city of Sparta): NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 323 (1612) — Lysander wrote vinto the Ephores. the Ephoris of Lacedemonia: T. B., Tr. La Primaud Fr. Acad., p. 2 (1580).

1586 And the Ephores having chosen a Senator that was very true: Sir Edw. Hory, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. viii. p. 23. — The Ephores which were as ouerseers of eury one, condemned him in a fine 'ib., ch. xlv. p. 199. 1694 Their power was so restrayned by certayne officers of the people named Ephori: R. Parsons (?), Conf. abt. Success. Pt. 1. ch. ii. p. 25.

1603 for that among the Ephori he had some friends: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1245. 1604 honourable Ephores of any State: T. Dioges, Foure Parada, 1. p. 22. 1662 the chief Magistracy. like to the Spartan Ephori: W. Howell, Instit Hist., p. 110. 1714 The Gallantry of this Action was judged so great by the Spartans, that the Ephori, or chief Magistracts, decreed he should be presented with a Garland: Spectator, No. 564, July 7, p. 804/1 (Morlag), 1759 he entered Sparta whilst the Ephori were at supper: E. W. Montagu, Anc. Ref., p. 60. 1820 parents almost daily came to the Ephori to complain of their children's loss of sleep: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 303.

Ephphatha: Aram. See quotations.

abt. 1400 Effeta, that is, Be thou openyd: Wycliffite Bible, Mark, vii. 34.
1526 sayde vnto hym: ephatha that ys to saye be openned: Tyndale, L.c.
1535 he toke him a syde...and loked vnto heauen, sighed, and sayde vnto him: Ephatha, that is, be opened: COVERDALE, L.c.
1582 and looking vp vnto heauen, he groned, and said to him, Ephathatha, which is, Be thou opened: N. T. (Rhem.), L.c.
1611 Ephphatha: Bible (A.V.), L.c.
épi, sb.: Fr., 'an ear' (of corn), 'a spike', 'a finial': a slender finial of metal or terra-cotta for ornamenting the top of a roof or spire.

of a roof or spire. [C.]

epicēdīum, pl. epicēdīa, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπικήδειον: a dirge, a funeral song. Anglicised as epiced(e).

dirge, a tuneral song. Anglicised as epicea(s).

1589 such funerall songs were called Epiceaia if they were song by many:
Puttennam, Eng. Poes., I. xxiv. p. 63 (1869).

1611 I wrote a moursful
Epicedium: T. Coryat, Crudities, Vol. iti. sig. Ee 6 ro (1776).

1613 the
night before his execution, made his own Epicedium, or funeral song: T. Lorkin,
in Court & Times of Iss. I. Vol. II. p. 90 (1848).

1630 To write his Epicedium, or Deaths song: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Kkk 5 ro/2.

bef. 1658
Here Tongues lie speechless, to be dumb | Is our best Epicedium: J. Cleveland,
Wks., p. 315 (1659).

1665 I may truly say he was Vivum onnis Virtutis
exemplar; and therefore wish I could better express that Supremum officium
Amoris I owe than by decking his Herse with these impolished Epicedia: Sir

TH HERBERT, Trav., p. 214 (1677). 1675 That [Quire] which before his birth sang his Genethliacon .Or that which after his death sang his Epicadium: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 1. ch. ii. § 1, p. 6. 1828 Mr. Wordsworth's Epicedium. Harrovian, p. 83.

epichīrēma, pl. epichīrēmata, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιχείρημα, = 'an undertaking', 'an attempted proof': Log.: according to Aristotle, a syllogism, the premisses of which are generally admitted but are not certain; commonly, a syllogism of which one or each of the premisses rests upon an appended syllogism called a 'pro-syllogism'.

épicier, sb.: Fr.: grocer.

1837 Edouard, a tight, sleek little *épicier*, of about five-and-thirty: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol II. p. 134 1862 She had to coax the milkman out of his human kindness: to pour oil—his own oil—upon the stormy *épicier's* soul: THACKERAY, *Phalip*, Vol. I. ch xix. p. 348 (1887).

*epicure (1=11), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Epicurus: (a) a follower of Epicurus, the atomic philosopher who flourished at Athens B.C. 306-270; one who advocated as to ethics philosophic calm coupled with temperate and lawful indulgence of the appetites; hence, according to the popular view, (b) an immoral atheist devoted to sensualism; and, more loosely, (c) a gourmand (q. v.), one devoted to the pleasures of the table.

loosely, (c) a gourmand (q. v.), one devoted to the pleasures of the table.

a. 1540 here not the Epicures those sort of philosophers, whyche [contend that] the goddes...haue no regarde to mortall mens matters: Palsgrave, Tr. Acolastus, sig. P 1 vo. 1545 Ayenst the epicures that denye the resurrection: G Joye, Exp Dan, fol. 7 vo. 1850 liung in ease & quietness as y's Stolks, Epicures, & diuers astrologers: R. Hutchinson, Sermons, fol. 53 ro (1560). 1621 Epicures, atheists, schismaticks, hereticks: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To. Reader, p. 107 (1827).

b. [abt. 1886 To liven in delit was ever his wone, | For he was Epicureowen sone, | That held opinion, that plein delit | Was veraily felicite parfite. Chaucer, C. T., Prol., 338.] bef. 1529 Was nevyr suche a ffyly gorgon, nor suche an epycure, | Syn[s] Dewcalyons flodde: J. Skelton, Speke, Parrot, 503, Wks., Vol. 11 p. 24 (1842) 1647 those men that folowe their wiles bee called Epicures: J. Wikinson, Eth. of Arist., sig. G v ro. 1677 the streme of strainge denuse | Which Epicures: G. Gaskoigne, Steel Glas, p. 59 (1868). 1603 Thou play'st the swine, when plung'd in pleasures vile, | Som Epicure doth sober mindes defile: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Imposture, p. 254 (1668). 1606 Cas Will this description satisfy him? Ant. With the health that Pompey gives him, else he is a very epicure: Shaks., Ant. and Cleop, i. 17, 58. 1619 I abhor the swinsh Epicure, that...sells all this for a few sordid sensual delights: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xvii. p. 200. 1744 Where horrid Epa ures good abanch in Blood: E. Young, Night Thoughts, viii. p. 201 (1773).

c. 1673—80 My queyntist and most epicurelike confections, | Sugettes, ypocrase, and marchepane: Gab. Harver, Lett. Eth., p. 17, 1588.) 1639 you should thinke vs Epicures to sit so long at our meate: J. Lviy, Euphnes & his Engl., p. 24. 1583 The beastly Epicures, the Dronkardes, and Swilbowles ypontheir Ale benches: Stubbes, Anat. Ab., fol. 47 vo. 1589. Demodés, accarelesse of all weathers, spent his time Epicure-like in all kind

*Epicurean (=== = =), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. epicureus, or Fr. épicurien.

I. adj.: 1. pertaining to Epicurus or his tenets.

1620 Epicurean contempt of Religion: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc.
Trent, p. 798 (1676). 1630 This is imagined in the true love of Epicurean virtue: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 237. 1868 Nothing to mar the sober majesties | Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life: Tennyson, Lucr., Wks., Vol. III. p. 178 (1886).

I. adj.: 2. voluptuous, voluptuary, sensual, ministering to sensual appetites.

1606 Epicurean cooks | Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite: Shaks., Ant. and Cleop., ii. 1, 24. 1621 a rotten carkass, a viperous mind, and Epicurean soul R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 49 (1827). 1641 their unctuous and epicurean paunches: Milton, Reform. in Eng., Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1806).

II. sb.: 1. one who professes the tenets of Epicurus.

abt. 1374 epicuryens and stoyciens: Chaucer, Tr. Boethius, Bk. 1. p. 11 (1868) bef. 1603 keeping this ground against Epicurians and enemies of mans life: North, (Lives of Epamin, &c., added to) Plut., p. 1199 (1612).

II. sb.: 2. a sensualist, a gourmand.

Epicuri de grege porcus, phr.: Lat.: a pig of Epicurus' herd. Hor., Epp., 1, 4, 16. Horace's joke seems responsible for the epithet 'swinish' being freely applied to Epicureans.

epicurise (4=24), vb.: Eng.: to profess the tenets of Epicurus, to play the epicure. epicurism $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: profession of the tenets of Epicurus, to behave as a sensualist or an epicure.

1598 so our tragicall poet Marlow, for his Epicurisme and Atheisme, had a tragicall death: F. MERES, Comp. Discourse, in Haslewood's Eng. Posts & Possy, Vol. II. p. 158 (1815). 1662 of their Epicurizing: J. GAULE, Mag-

astro-mancer, p. 4. 1665 Epicurising in all kinds of licentiousness and pleasures imaginable: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 325 (1677) 1878 The gentlemen led a set of archery stories about the epicurism of the ladies. Geo Eliot, Dan Deronda, Bk. II. ch. xl. p. 83

epidendrum, sb.: Bot. Lat. fr. Gk. ϵm , = 'upon', and $\delta \epsilon \nu$ - δpov , = 'a tree': a parasitic orchid, an orchid which is epiphytal upon trees.

1791 the most lovely epidendrum that ever was seen grew upon a lofty amra: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. 11. No. clx. p. 155 (1821).

*epidermis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιδερμὶs: the outer skin or cuticle; also, the outer layer of a shell.

1715 Kersev. 1777 The shell covered with a rough epidermis: Pennant, Brit. Zool, Vol IV. p 85. [Jodrell] 1840 he was shaving,—he cut his chin. 'Come in.' said the martyr pressing his thumb on the scanfied epidermis: Barhan, Ingolds. Leg. p. 15 (1865). 1864 Portions of his epiderms they must have been: G A Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. i p. 27.

epididymis, sδ.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιδιδυμὶs: the convoluted duct leading from the testicles to the urethra.

épieu, sô.: Fr.: boar-spear, "a Partisan, or Captaines leading-staffe" (Cotgr.).

1591 his Lance and case of Pistolets, his Pike, his Pertisan or Eppen to go the Round withall: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 74.

epigenesis, sô.: fr. Gk. $\epsilon \pi i$,='upon', and $\gamma \epsilon \nu \epsilon \sigma \iota s$,='generation': title of the hypothesis of C. F. Wolff, published 1759, that the germ is procreated by the animal or vegetable parents, and is not pre-existent in the ovum or the semen, or pollen; opposed to the theory of pre-formation.

epiglöttis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. New Attic Gk. ἐπυγλωττὶs: the valve or lid which closes over the larynx during the act of swallowing. See glottis.

1525 that is wher the mete gothe through Epiglotus or gula Tr Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. B ij rol2 — on these ij wayes on the syde of the mouth is Gula or Epiglotus/& is a grystly parte made for the voce. ib, sig B ij rol2 — on these ij wayes on the syde of the mouth is Gula or Epiglotus/& is a grystly parte made for the voce. ib, sig B ij rol2. 1543 the Amigdales helpe the ayre to go in to the weasund by the Epiglotic: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. v rol2. — Thys lynde for the moste part is conteyned in the parte of the Epiglotic ib, fol ki rol2 1578 The figure of the Epiglotic: J. Banister, Hist Man, Bk. 1. fol 17 romars. 1646 Providence hath placed the Epiglotics, Ligula: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep. Bk. Iv. ch. vii. p. 164 (1686) 1691 it [the windpipe] hath a strong Shut or Valve called Epiglotis, to cover it close, and stop it when we swallow: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 279 (1701) — I believe the Beaver hath the like Epiglotis exactly closing the Larynz or Glottis, and hindring all Influx of Warer: ib., p. 338. 1738 Chambers, Cycl.

epigram $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. έpigramme, ultimately fr. Gk. ἐπίγραμμα,='an inscription'.

1. an inscription or epigraph on a tomb, monument, statue, or building, often consisting of a short commemorative and laudatory poem such as those for which the Greek poet Simonides of Ceos was famous.

1549 hys epigrams and epicedes: Bale, Ded. Leland's Itin. [L.] 1579 a statue of his, and this Epigramme grauen under it: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 323 (1612). — Epigrams in the praise of Demosthenes: 10, p. 858 1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., XXVIII. p. 70 (1869) 1662 Dr. Merets. \$858 the statue and epigram under it of that renowned physician Dr. Harvey: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 391 (1872) 1776 preserved among the epigrams ascribed to Simonides: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 59.

2. a short, neat, antithetic poem in a light or satirical vein; hence, a neat, pointed saying.

1586 excellent Poets, wherof the most part writt light matters, as Epigrammes and Elegies: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. P. 30 (1815).

1599 Dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram? Shaks., Much Ado, v 4, 103.

1608 That, here in Sonnets, there in Epigrams, | Eusporate your sweet Soule-boyling Flames: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Tropheis, p. 41 (1608).

 $\it 2~a$. the composition of pointed, antithetical witticisms; a pointed, antithetical style.

*epilēpsia, Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\epsilon \pi \lambda \eta \psi ia$, = 'a seizing upon'; epilencia (fr. epilēmpsia), Franco-Italo-Lat.; epilepsy ($\angle = \angle =$), Eng. fr. Fr. épilepsie: sb.: the falling sickness, a disease characterised by sudden fits of senselessness and convulsion.

1527 the fallyng sekenes named Epylencia: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. 11. ch. xil. sig C iv so/t. 1548 causeth a spasme, & epilepsia: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chrunz, fol. civ vo/t. 1604 My lord is fall'n into an epilepsy: Shaks., Oth., iv. x, 5x. 1620 The disease was suspected by the Physicians to be the beginning of an Epilepsie: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xcix. (1676).

epilogue ($\angle = \angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. épilogue: the conclusion or peroration of a speech; an address to the audience delivered by an actor at the end of a play.

1588 it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain | Some obscure precedence that bath tofore been sain: Snaks., L. L. L., iii. 82. 1698—4 He read to

us his prologue and epilogue to his valedictory play: EVELYN, Diary, Vol II p 339 (1872) bef. 1783 We have done with the Prologue to this Royal Declaration; it would be strange if there were not a suitable Epilogue: R. North, Examen, II. v 158, p. 476 (1740).

Epimētheus: Gk. Mythol.: name of the brother of **Prometheus** (g. v.), the personification of after-thought (the opposite of fore-thought).

1565 Ye may seek for some other popish Epimetheus, that accepting your offer, may set abroad your mischiefs: CALFHILL, Answer, p. 5 (1846). 1642 the one is a Prometheus, the other an Epinetheus [sic]: Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 30 (1859)

epinīcion, epinīcium, pl. epinīcia, sh.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπινίκιον: an ode composed in commemoration of a victory in war or in the contests at the Greek Games.

1665 other Flamens..by their minmuck gestures and elevation and conjunction of hands express their Epinicia by this mode and manner of rejoycing: Sir Th. Herrer, p. 148 (1677). 1782 a triumphal epinicion on Hengist's massacre: T. Warton, Rowley Enquiry, p. 69. [T] 1839 to me it appears to be eminently an epinicion, or song of victory: J. H. Singer, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's Treas. David, Vol. v. p. 192.

epiphōnēma, sō.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιφώνημα: an emphatic conclusion, a moral, a striking observation forming an effective conclusion to a speech or any literary composition.

effective conclusion to a speech or any literary composition.

1540 exaggeration, argumentation, epiphonema: Palsorave, Tr. Acolastus, sig Univ. 1573—80 Whitch was the Epiphonema, and as it were windupal of that meting. Gab. Harvey, Lett. Be, p. 47 (1884) 1580 Such ende, is an Epiphoneme; Puttenham, Eng. Poes., ii. p. 125 (1889) 1589 cryed out with this Epiphoneme: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., ii. p. 125 (1869) 1597 Whatsoever we receive to use or enjoy, let us write that posie and epiphonema of Zechariah upon it, "Grace, grace unto it, for all is grace": King, Jonah, Nichol's Ed., p. 1632 (1864). — upon the recital whereof [i.e. his acts] is this speech brought in by way of an epiphonema or acclamation: 16, p. 324/2. 1598 I haue set downe as a double epiphonema or conclude this my first volume withall: R. Hak-Luvt, Voyages, Vol 1. sig 1 * 2 * 20. 1622 What Epiphonema's, prospopoea's. ? Peacham, Comp Gent., ch. x. p. 80. 1630 after the seuerall prohibitions. addeth this Epiphonema: E. Bererewood, Treatise, p. 8 1671 such whose utmost attainments end only in the pleasure of their sense, and have but this epiphonema. "Now let us sit down, eat, drink and be merry": J. Howe, Whs., p. 290/1 (1834) 1675 Ond shuts up the discourse of the translation of Esculaspius with an Epiphonema. though he had begun it with this Salvo of the Roman maxime: J. Smith, Christ. Retig Appeal, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 2, p. 12 1719—20 I believe those preachers who abound in epiphonemas, if they look about them, would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep: Swift, Whs., p. 467/1 (1869). 1727 Epithets may be found in great plenty at Billingsgate, Sarvasm and Irony learned upon the Water, and the Epiphonema or Exclamation frequently from the Beargarden, and as frequently from the Hear him of the House of Commons: Pope, Art of Sinking, ch. xii. Wks., Vol. Vi p. 210 (1757). 1758 he would sometimes break off in a sudden and spirited Epiphonema of a calemation of the counter should sometimes break off in a sudden and spi

epiphora, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιφορὰ,='a bringing to'.

1. a defluxion of humors.

1755 Johnson, quoting Harris.

2. Rhet. the second clause in a sentence; also, a repetition.

1648—9 the corollary and $\epsilon m \iota \phi o \rho a$ of what they have to say: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. III p. 36 (1872).

3. Log. the consequent of a hypothesis.

epiphysis, pl. epiphyses, sh.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $in(\phi v\sigma vs.) = fa$ growth upon?: Anat.: a process grown on to a bone from which it was originally distinct.

1784 The epiphysis of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite: WISEMAN. [J.]

episcopari: Late Lat. See nolo episcopari.

epistrophē, sō.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιστροφὴ, = 'a returning': Rhet.: the ending of several consecutive sentences or clauses with the same word or words.

1731 BAILEY

epistyle ($\angle = \angle$), Eng. fr. Fr. epistyle (Cotgr.), or direct fr. Lat.; epistylium, pl. epistylia, Lat. fr. Gk. enigraphics: sb.: the architrave (q, v).

1549 the chapter of the piller called in Latin Epistylium: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 32 v° (1561). 1563 Vpon the Epistilium, ye shall sete Zophorus or Frese: J. Shute, Archit., fol. xv v°. 1598 The Epistilium or Architraue M which is placed vppon the capitell, is one modell in height: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 90. 1615 The walls and pavement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars, and Epistols of light workmanship: Ged. Sandys, Trav., p. 224. [C.] 1797 EPISTYLE, in the ancient architecture, a term used by the Greeks for what we call architrave, viz. a massive piece of stone or wood, laid immediately over the capital of a column: Encyc. Brit. 1885 Capitals and drums of columns, epistylia...are there: Athenaum, July 4, p. 22/3.

epitasis, so.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. entraors, = 'a tightening': that part of a play where the interest is intensified by the

main action; that part of a speech which appeals to the

1599 now the Epitasis, or busic part of our subject is in act: B Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., in 8, Wks., p. 134 (1616) 1632 conclusions in a Protesis? I thought the Law of Comedy had reserv'd to the Catastrophe. and that the Epitasis, and the Catastasis had been interveening parts: — Magn. Lady, 1. p. 19 (1640). 1761 [See catastrophe].

*epithalamium, pl. -mia, Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιθαλάμιος; epithalamion, Gk.: sb.: a nuptial song. Anglicised as epithalamie, -my.

lamie, -my.

1589 Puttenham, Eng. Poes., 1. viii p. 32 (1869). 1603 with delightfull glee | Singing aloud his Epithalamie: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 112 (1608). 1605 I could have written as good Prose and Verse, | As the most beggeriie Poet of 'em all, | Either accrositique, Exordion, Epithalamions, Salyres, Epigrams: G. Chapman, Al Fooles, ii. t. bef 1616 Sing mournfully that sad Epithalamion: Beau. & Fl., Custom, i. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 322 (1711). 1617 This is a sweet epithalamium | Unto the marriage-bed, a musical, | Harmonious Ib: Middleton, Fair Quar., v. 1, Wks., Vol. 1v. p. 271 (1883). 1622 the saying of the Lyru Poet Horace. I. Send it you sa kind of Epithalamium, and wish it may be verified in you both: Howell, Lett, II xvi. p. 33 (1645). bef. 1631 He shewed us how for sins we ought to sigh. | And how to sing Christs Epithalamy: J. Donne, Poems, p. 278 (1669). 1655 and, if the possible, | With a merry dance to entertain the bride, | Provide an epithalamium: Massinger, Graardiam, iii. 3, Wks., p. 351/2 (1839). 1665 | Intend not here a panegyric, where haply an epithalamium were due: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 105 (1872). bef 1670 the Duke put the Treaty so far out of Tune, that the Lovers were disappointed of their expected Epithalamium: J. Hacker, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 143, p. 133 (1693). bef. 1686 Well what would I give now for the fellow that sings the Song at my Lord Mayors Feast, I my self would make an Epithalamium: by way of Sonnet: Otway, Cheats of Scapin, ii p. 61. 1711 I expect you should send me a Congratulatory Letter, or, if you please, an Epithalamium, upon this Occasion: Spectator, No. 89, June 12, p. 1421 (Morley). 1736 able to describe a wedding ..had I known your talent before, I would have desired an epithalamium: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. I p. 3 (1857). 1819 the most celebrated awälis of the capital took care to inform the assistants in their epithalamiums, of the vastness of the charms and of the splendor of the jewels: T. Hore, Anast, Vol. II. ch. ii. p 60 (1820). 1840 Leg., p. 18 (1865).

*epithēlium, sb.: Late Lat., coined fr. Gk. επί, = 'upon', and $\theta \eta \lambda \dot{\eta}$, = 'a nipple': the outer layer of a mucous membrane corresponding to the epidermis of skin. Hence, epithelial.

1881 In the very early vertebrate embryo the hollow of the interior of the brain was an open groove, and thus the epithelium lining it, including the bacillary layer of the retina, is originally continuous with the cells of the cuticle all over the body: Clelland, Evolution, &c., iii. 85.

epithem(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. epitheme (Cotgr.): an external emollient application of a moistening character, such as a lotion, or a fomentation, or a poultice. Also 16 c. epithemye (1543 Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cclxvii rº/2).

1543 [See epitheme, vi]. 1562 An Epitheme agaynst the same payne: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 111. fol. 8 vs.

epitheme, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. epithemer (Cotgr.): to bathe, moisten.

1543 After a purgation or Phlebotomy let the place be epithemed with this same epitheme familiar, and pleasaunte: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxin vo'/1.

epithet ($\angle = =$), epithete, Eng. fr. Fr. épithète, or direct fr. Lat.; epitheton, Lat. fr. Gk. $e\pi(\theta ero\nu)$: sb.: an adjective used to qualify a noun with which it is in grammatical agreement, or a noun used in the same manner; also, a title or descriptive noun, adjective, or phrase appended to a noun as a distinctive designation, as Charles the Bald, William the Conqueror.

the Conqueror.

1646 This is properly the Epitheton of God to be of nothing, but of himself: Hooper, Early Writings, p. 124 (Parker Soc., 1842).

1686 folishly blamed the French men of lightness & fantasticalness, & named them by sundrue other iniurious epithetons. Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Duc. of Truth, ch. xi p. 36.—For Prance, it hath of long time had this Epitheton given vnto it, that she is the mother nurce of practisers. ib., ch. xlv. p. 196.

1688 1 spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender: Shaks, L. L. L., i. 2, 15.—epithets: ib., iv. 2, 8.—1589 epithets: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. p. 262 (1869).

1601 epithete: B. Jonson, Poetast., iv. 2, Wks., p. 313 (1610).

Epithete: Holland, Tr. Piin. N. H., Bk. 18, ch. 8, Vol. 1 p. 563.—1602 this discovery made by the secular cleargie, and Seminarie Priests of the Iesuits treacherous abuse of Synonamaes, Epithetons, phrases and words significant: W. Watson, Quadithets of Relig. & State, p. 9.—1603 these termes and epithits: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 47.

1603 these termes and epithits: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 47.

1603 these termes and epithits: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 47.

1613 stependious (to use so strange an Epitheton for so strange and rare a place as this): T. Coryat, Crudities, Vol. 1, p. 214 (1776).—1620 invented with one accord new praises. Epithetes, and religious services: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. 1, p. 170 (1876).—1621 All the bumbast epithetes, patheticall adjuncts: R. Bueron, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol 11, p. 326 (1827).

1656 Min. N. Hardy, 1st Epitheton for so strange and rare a place as this): T. Coryat, Crudities, Vol. 1, p. 214 (1776).—1620 invented with one accord new praises. Epithetes, and religious services: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. 1, p. 170 (1876).—1621 All the bumbast epithetes, patheticall adjuncts: R. Bueron, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol 11, p. 326 (1827).

1656 Min. Subs. 1066 Min. Mem

now dares brand him with becoming Epithetes [Ed. 1665 Epithites]: SIR TH. HERBERT, Traw, p 215 (1677). — The Eastern Monarchs. delight more in Epithetes of Vertue than in Titles of Kingdoms: 16., p 216 1727 [See epiphonema].

epithymon, epithymum, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπίθυμον: a species of dodder with white flowers, which grows on thyme, furze, and heath.

1599 Epithymum, from Candia: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II. i. p. 277. epitomātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to epitomāre, ='to epitomise': an epitomiser or epitomist, a summariser. 1681 BLOUNT, Glossogr.

*epitomē, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιτομή.

1. an abridgement, abstract, compendium.

I. an abridgement, abstract, compendium.

abt. 1620 His Epitomis of the myller and his ioly make: J Skelton, Garl. of Laur., 1411, Wks., Vol. I. p. 417 (1843). 1548 the Praternaster, Christ's prayer, which is a bridgment, epitome, or compendious collection of all the praims and prayers written in the whole scripture: Hoofer, Early Writings, p. 428 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1553 it is so, as you may see in the Epitome of the Councils: PHILPOT, Writings, &rc., p. 77 (1842). 1573—80 using as it were an epitome of thos iolli curragius vaunts that he had made to me before: Gab. Harvey, Lett Bk., p. 26 (1884). 1559 this my discourse may more properly be called an epitome or innerario then a historie: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chim., Vol II. p. 227 (1854). 1650 I would have sent you this epitome bound. Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 56 (1872). 1678 from that Epitome of the Orphick Doctrine, made long since by Timotheus: Cudworth, Intell. Syst. Bk. I ch Iv p 299. 1712 a full and compleat Relation of what the other is only an Epitome: Spectator, No. 351, Apr. 12, p. 512/1 (Morley) bef 1733 neither at large, nor in Epitome: R. North, Examen, II v. 153, p. 411 (1740).

2. anything which represents or comprehends another or others on a reduced scale; a concrete representative of an abstract idea.

abstract idea.

1603 Man's (in a word) the World's Epitome | Or little Map: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 163 (1608) 1607 This is a poor epitome of yours, | Which by the interpretation of full time | May show like all yourself: Shaks., Cortol., v. 3, 68. 1619 The Head is an Epitome of this Epitome, a Microcosme of this Microcosme: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. vii. p. 69, 1620 I am newly com to Paris...the Epitome of this large populous Kingdom, and rendevouz of all Forreners. Howell, Lett, I xv p. 27 (1645). 1625 warre (the inchanted circle of death, compendatum of misery, Epitome of inschiefe, a Hell yopo Earth): Purchas, Pilerims, Vol. 1 Bk 1 p 60. 1628 [Pauls Walke] Is the Lands Epitome: J. Earle, Microcosm., 52, p. 73 (1686) 1630 A beauteous outside, and a pious mind, | Such are Gods Images Epitomies, | And Cabinets of heatens blest treasuries: John Taylor, Wks, sig D 6 vol. — A Poet rightly may be termed fit | An abstract, or Epitome of wit: ib, sig. Dd3 vole. 1640 But well may man be called the epitome | Of all things: H. More, Psych., III. ii. 22, p. 144 (1647). 1651 to the Possessors thereof, | a house is | an Epitomie of the whole World: Reliq. Wotton., p. 249 (1654) 1669 made the place | Heaven's abstract, or epitome! Massinger, City Madam, iii. 3, Wks., p. 388/2 (1839). bef. 1670 This City, the Epitome of England, marrd all England: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt II. 171, p. 183 (1693). 1715 Man is the Epitome of her were of the momparable beauthes of the Britannic constitution: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. III. p. 241. 1812 Cleopatra strikes me as the epitome of her sex-fond, lively, sad, tender, teasing: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 256 (1832).

epitropus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπίτροπος, = 'a steward', in Late Gk., 'a primate': the primate of a Greek community. Anglicised as epitrope (1 = 11).

1819 sole epitrope of the Greek villages that cover the island: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. xui. p 249 (1820). 1820 the two epitropi or Greek primates: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11. ch. 11. p. 49.

epizeuxis, sb.: Gk. ἐπίζευξις,='fastening together', Late Gk., 'repetition of a word': Rhet: the effective repetition of a word or phrase in a clause without anything intervening, as "She said, 'I am aweary, aweary'"; "Whither away, whither away?"

1589 the figure Epizeuxis in the former verses: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. xix. p. 211 (1869).

*epoch, Eng. fr. Late Lat. epocha; epocha, epoche, Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐποχὴ,= 'a pause'.

1. a point of time marked by some important event from which the passage of time is reckoned; an important event from the date of which the passage of time is computated.

from the date of which the passage of time is computated.

1665 these that follow Mahomet have a different Epoche to accompt by; as the Era Gelatina, from Geladin, Era Yezdgirdina from Yezdgird: besides the Hegyra they have from Mahomet, which is their Epocha or accompt of Time: Sir Th. Herrer, p. 305 (1671). bef. 1670 He moiled a while in Chronology, especially after the Epocha of Times was meetly set from the Olympiad of Greece, and Consulships of Rome: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 17, p. 13 (1693). 1678 that so he might thereby somewhat mollifie that Opinion of the Novity of the World, by removing the Epocha and Date thereof to so great a distance: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 241. 1681—1703 the time designed by God to be the spocha from whence all those glories ...are to commence: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VII. p. 365 (1863). 1688 These are the Practices of the World we live in: especially since the Year Sixty, the grand Epoch of Falshood, as well as Debauchery: South, Serm., Vol. I. p. 494 (1727). 1692 This time we as an Epoche will date | In which they were so bold to tempt their fate: M. Morgan,

Late Victory, p. 3. 1776 The second day of July 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America: J. Adams, Wes., Vol. IX. p. 420

2. a period of time distinguished by some special characteristic, an era, an age.

teristic, an era, an age.

1628 His clothes were never young in our memory you might make long Epocha's from them and put them into the Almanack with the deare yeere, and the great frost: J. EARLE, Microcosm., 74, p. 99 (1868) 1646 memorable Æras, Epocha's or terms of time: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk vi. ch. i. p. 229 (1866). bef. 1658 Howe'er, since we're deliver'd let there be, | From this Flood too another Epoche: J. Clevelland, Wks., p. 295 (1867). 1675 If with Master Mede we make two Epochas in this Prophecy: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk II. ch. xi. § 3, p. 130 1748 These are the two great epochas in our English History, which I recommend to your particular attention: Lord Chesterrield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 221, p. 270 (1774). 1787 An Analysis of many epochas, periods, and cycles, in which upwards of 80,000 figures are employed: Gent. Mag., 905/1. 1816 the same inventions have been practised in the several provinces of Greece in distinct epochs: J Dallaway, Of Stat. and Sculpt., p. 81.— so fine a piece of sculpture could not be ascribed to either epocha: 10, p. 335. 1821 The epocha during which the great poets of France flourished: Edin. Rev, Vol. 35, p. 177 1877 End of the Circy Epoch: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xix. p. 141.

ἐποχή, sb.: Gk.: as a term of Stoic philosophy, suspension of judgment.

1886 Such ἐποχὴ and caution as Mr. Leaf exhibits will be cardinal virtues with the most advanced students of Homer: Athenœum, Sept. 11, p. 331/1.

*epode (= 11), sb.. Eng. fr. Fr. épode: in Greek lyric poetry the last stanza of a lyric system, coming after the strophe and antistrophe; also, a kind of lyric poem of which Horace composed a book, and Ben Jonson a specimen.

1603 Moreover, unto him [Archilochus], as first inventour, are attributed Epodes, Tetrameter, Iambicks, Procritique and Prosodiacks. Holland, Tr. Ptut. Mor., p. 1257. bef. 1616 now my thought takes wing, | And now an Epode to deep ears I sing: B. Jonson, Forest, x. 1671 [See antistrophe]. 1710 Congreve, Wks., Vol. III p. 433 (1761) [Jodrell] 1757 [Gray, in his Pindarics] had shackled himself with strophe, antistrophe, and epode: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 97 (1857).

*epōnymos, -mus, pl. epōnymi, sb.: Gk. ἐπώνυμος, = 'giving a name to': one after whom anything is named, as the heroes after whom the tribes and demes of Attica were called. As adj. the term was applied to one of the archons at Athens, and one of the ephors at Sparta, who gave his name to his year of office.

1887 He [Robert of Brunne] refers to Thomas of Kendale and Master Edmond—poetic chroniclers otherwise unknown—as his authorities for the story of King Engle, who gave his name to England, and of Skardyng and Flam, the eponymi of Scarborough and Flamborough: Athenæum, Dec. 3, p. 740/3.

epopoeia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐποποιία: a heroic poem in hexameter verse; hence, an epic poem generally. Anglicised as epopee.

1591 Briefly, Aristolle and the best censurers of Poesie, would have the *Epopeia*, that is, the heroicall Poem, should ground on some historie: Sir John Harington, Apol. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets and Poesy, Vol. II. p. 140 (1825). 1779 If we believe the representations of some writers, Poems equal in length to the most celebrated epopeas of Greece and Rome have been handed down, without the aid of letters, from the remotest antiquity to the present day: V. Knox, Ess., 134. [R.]

epos, sb.: Gk. έπος, = 'word', 'verse': a heroic poem. Wrongly used for pl. ἔπη by English scholars.

1872 She [Saint Theresa] found her epos in the reform of a religious order: GEO. ELIOT, Middlemarch, Prel. (1874). 1883 A. Dosson, in Athenæum, Sept. 8, p. 304/2.

épouse. sb.: Fr.: wife, bride.

1823 Your other allies...are Milor B... and épouse: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 925 (1875).

épris, fem. éprise, adj.: Fr.: captivated, smitten. Anglicised by Caxton as esprised, fr. Old Fr. espris (Cotgr.).

1848 that Major seems to be particularly épris: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xxvi. p. 292 (1879). 1888 "I think Mr. Murkle is already rather épris in that direction," pursued Mrs. Clymer, slily: L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. vii. p. 91 (1884).

epsilon, sb.: Gk. εψίλον: the name of the fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, E, ϵ , meaning 'bare ϵ ', given by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong a_i , which was pronounced like e in Late Gk. As a numeral it had the value of five.

[The Semitic character which became epsilon in Greek was a kind of smooth h, the Hebrew he, n.]

épuisé, fem. épuisée, part.: Fr.: worn out, exhausted.

1759 You will be as épuisé as Princess Craon with all the triumphs over Niagara: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. III. p. 248 (1857). 1769 I should not have thought her likely to be governed by an epuisé: ib., Vol. v. p. 205.

épuisement, sb.: Fr.: exhaustion.

1742 putting off her épuisements and lassitudes, to take a trip: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 202 (1857).

epulo, sb.: Lat.: a glutton, gourmand.

1583 That riche Epulo, of whom Sainct Luke maketh mention, was for his dronkennesse, and riotous excesse, condemned, &c.: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 65 20.

épuration, sb.: Fr.: purification. épuré, fem. -ée, part.: purified.

1883 The French people has been offended by the Épuration of its magstracy Sat Rev., Vol. 56, p 489/1.

1883 Although shorn as occasion serves of their full powers and épurée, as it is termed, the independence of the Judicature is suspected: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 22, p 5.

épure, sb.: Fr.: diagram, plan.

*equator (= \(\subset = \subset), \(\text{æquator}, \sigma b \): Eng. fr. Late Lat. \(aequator, \) noun of agent to Lat. aequare, = 'to make equal'. an imaginary line formed by the intersection with the earth's surface of the plane which passes through the middle of, and at right angles to, the earth's axis; also, Astron. the great circle of the celestial sphere on the same plane; also, humorously, the waist of a stout person.

the waist of a stout person.

1891 [See equinox]. 1698 Antiesi, those that dwell under one halfe meridian and paralell of like distance from the Equator, the one northwarde, the other southward: Florio. 1617 The AEquator compasseth the middle swelling of the Celestial Sphere betweene both the Poles of the world. the AEquator of the earth: F. Moryson, Itin, Pt. III p 65. 1641 You will find some such as will prognosticate your date, and tell you that, after your will find some such as will prognosticate your date, and tell you that, after your and equal house of Libra: Milton, Animadu., Wks., Vol. I. p 177 (1806) 1646 its Polary parts should never incline or veer unto the Æquator: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep, Bk II. ch. ii. p. 43 (1686). 1665 the heat is not so unsufferable under the Æquator as where more remote: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 8 (1677).

Say like a Ring W. Æquator Hew'n does bind: Cowley, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 22 (1707). 1678 That the Mundane Sphere is so framed, in respect of the Disposition of the Æquator and Ecleptick, as renders the greatest part of the Earth uninhabitable to Men and most other Animals: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I ch. ii. p. 78. 1877 Mr. Hopper rubbed his equator—but in the sense of a man who is invited to perform a miracle: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xv. p. 135 (1879). Thine, ch. xv. p. 135 (1879).

eques, pl. equites, sb.: Lat.: a knight. In Ancient Rome the knights were originally three hundred horse-soldiers of patrician rank. Subsequently the order, which possessed important political privileges, consisted of wealthy citizens whose census amounted to more than four hundred thousand sesterces.

1540 so elected he out of the resydue, whyche were lusty in yeres, valyant and hardy, a greatter numbre, whome bycause in warres they shulde be on horsebacke, he callyd theym Equites: ELYOT, Ins. Governaunce, 60. 62 v°. 1601 Exeunt Equites: B. Jonson, Poetast., v. Wks., p. 12/2 (1860).

équestrienne, sb.: Fr. (argot): a horsewoman, a female circus-rider.

1882 No favourite equestrienne ever received more notes or flowers: Standard, Jan. 11, p. 3.

fēquilibrium, Late Lat., aequilībrium, Lat. ; (a)equilibrio, abl.: sb.: equipoise, even balance; also, metaph. due proportion, indifference or doubt.

portion, indifference or doubt.

1646 Charles the Fifth, Henry the Eight of England, and Francis the First of France, were to keep their power in aquilibrio. Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 149. 1666 I counterpoised it in a pair of Scales, that would loose their Equilibrium with about the 30th part of a Grain: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 14, p. 232. 1673 For though water will creep up a filtre above its level, yet I question whether to so great an excess above its aquilibrium with the air: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 297. 1686 Things are not left to an Equilibrium, to hover under an Indifference, whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass: South, Serm., Vol. 1. p. 300 (1727). 1742 when he fell under any deliberation of great concern to him, and the point was nice, and stood almost in aquilibrio, he took his pen, and wrote down the reasons either way, as they fell into hismind: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 255 (1826). 1756 they will destroy each other's influence and keep the country in equilibrio: J. Adams, Wiss., Vol. 1. p. 24 (1856). 1828 with a House of Representatives so equally balanced as this with the scale vibrating nearly in equilibrio: Congress. Debaits, Vol. 1v. Pt. 1. p. 1769. 1848 Why, according to Dr. Whewell himself, did the ancients fail in discovering the laws of mechanics, that is, of equilibrium and of the communication of motion? J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 190 (1856). 1861 She made a great disturbance in all social equilibria [pl.] to establish her own: Wheat & Tares, ch. il. p. 9. *1876 restoring the equilibrium and freeing the brake-blocks from the wheels: Times, Nov. 24. [51]

*equinox (\(\(\to \to \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. aequinoctium, pl. aequinoctia: the moment when the sun passes the equatorial plane and makes day and night equal, which it does twice in the year-in March and September; also, by extension, an equinoctial wind; and metaph. an equivalent.

1391 this same cercle is cleped also the weyere, equator, of the day / fer whan the sonne is in the heuedes of aries & libra, then ben the daies & the nyht[es] illike of lenghthe in al the world. & ther-fore ben thise two signes called

the equinoxiis. Chaucer, Astrol., p. 9 (1872) abt. 1400 a Spete, that is pighte in to the Erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is Equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde. Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xvii p. 183 (1839). 1570 The fashion of the heaven, the Æquinox, the Solsticie, and the course of the sterres. J. Des. Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. d ij vo 1600 Their Aequinoctia are vpon the 16. of March, and the 16. of September: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 36 1603 the equinoctium. C. Heydon, Def Judic. Astrol., p. 380. 1603 the tuny is so skilfull in the solstices and equinoxes: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 974 — the Aequinox of the Spring: 16. p. 1313. 1604 'Tis to his vurtue a just equinox. | The one as long as the other: Shaks., Oth., ii. 3, 129. bef. 1627 Shepherds of people had need know the calenders of tempests in state, which are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the equinocta: Bacon, Ess., Scatitions [Davies] 1651 He gave me a water which he said was only rain-water of the autumnal equinox: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I p 284 (1872) 1665 the heat not only under the Æquinox, but the Tropiques when the Sun comes to the Vertex, is much more intense.. than it is about the Polar Circles: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 39 (1677).

*equipage ($\angle z = 1$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. equipage (Cotgr.).

1. equipment, appointments, all things duly provided for an appearance in public, or a journey, or voyage, or expedition, whether made by an individual, or by a number of individuals (as a military force, a fleet, a ship); array, arrange-

ment.

1593 man by man they march'd in equipage: Peele, Ord Garter, Wks., p. 587/2 (1861).

1594 Should I, that. march amidst his royal equipage, | Embase myself to speak to such as they? — Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 132/1.

1609 A dearer birth than this his love had brought, | To march in ranks of better equipage: Shaks., Son., xxxii

would wish: B. Jonson, Bart Fair, Wks., Vol II. sig A 5 vo (1637—40).

1645 upon a sudden he put this Army in perfect equipage: Howell, Lett., I. xxii. p 33.

1646 The Duke of Pastrana came that summer to Parts in another such splendid Equipage: Howell, Lett., I. xxii. p 34.

1648 putting myself in a suitable equipage if not the council-chamber: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 34 (1872).

1657 After the finishing of one great siege and two small ones, and an aboad of fifteen dayes in Flander's without Equipage; J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 123, Vol. I. p. 195.

1663 Their Arms and Equipage did fit. | As well as Vertues, parts and with S. Butler, Hudtbras, Pt. I Cant. i. p. 47.

a retinue or train.

2. a retinue of Italin.

1580 teache her tread aloft in buskin fine, | With queint Bellona in her equipage: Spens., Shep. Cal., Oct., 114.

1665 Next day he resolved to fight, and accordingly divides his Army into three: one part he assigns to Amet-caum. and the last unto himself: in which equipage the whole Camp removed to Zeetelpore: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 83 (1677)

— his kindred and friends in their best equipage assemble: ib., p. 307.

1693 A Country Squire, with the Equipage of a Wife and two Daughters: Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv 8. [C.]

1715 the Apostolical Equipage, gives a Dignity even to that: Richardson, Theor. Painting, p. 168.

1785 Our palace, our lades, and our pomp | Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports. Cowper, Task, i. Poems, Vol. 1, p. 25 (1808).

- 2 a. a complete set of utensils and appurtenances applied to some specific use.
- 1711 Your paper is a part of my tea equipage: Spectator, No. 92, June 15, Vol. 1 p. 344 (1826).
- 3. a private carriage with horses and servants. This special use is perhaps due to a mistaken idea that the equihas to do with the Latin for 'a horse'.

1855 Several aristocratical equipages had been attacked even in Hyde Park: MACAULAY, Hist. Eng., ch xxii. [C. E D.]

4. equality, equal proportion. This occasional use is a mere error, the equi- being supposed to have to do with the Latin for 'equal', as in equilibrium, and perhaps originating in a mere clerical or typographical error for equipoize.

1598 Fals. I will not lend thee a penny Pist. I will retort the sum in equipage: Shaks, Merry Wives, it. 2 (Quartos) 1613 When loe, (O Fate') his work, not seeming fit | To walk in equipage with better wit, | Is kept from light: W. Browne, Brit. Pastorals, Bk. I. 2 [R.] 1655 examples of men. stand in so near equipage with the commands of God: Sanderson, Wks., II. Pref., ro. [Davies]

5. a collection of small implements carried either in an étui, or on a châtelaine, fashionable in 18 c.

bef. 1762 Behold this equipage by Mathers wrought, | With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth) bought, | See on the toothpick Mars and Cupid strive; | And both the struggling figures seem alive: Lady M. W. Montagu, Town Eclogues. [C]

ēquipondium, sb.: Lat.: equipoise, equality of wit.

1664 and that therefore there would be an errour and mistake in summing up the dimensions and aquipondsum of its members at a more moderate distance with the same measures and proportions: EVELYN, Tr. Freares Parall. Archit.,

equivocator (= \(\preceq \pm \pm \), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. aequivocator, noun of agent to aequivocāri,='to be called by the same name': one who uses ambiguous language, one who prevaricates.

1605 here's an equivocator, that could swear in both the scales against either scale: Shaks., Maco., ii. 3, 9.

1621 The second rank is of lyars and æquivocators, as Apollo Pythius, and the like: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. x, Sec. 2,

Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. 11 p. 62 (1827). 1828 "False equivocator that thou art," said the King: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. xiii p. 170 (1886).

equuleus, sb.: Lat., 'a young horse': the name in Ancient Rome of a kind of rack.

1883 The first sight of the beasts or the equilens was quite enough: Sat. Rev, Vol. 55, p. 335.

*ĕra, aera, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. aera,='counters', pl. of aes,='copper', 'bronze', 'money': a period of years reckoned from a fixed epoch (see epoch 1); a specific period of time; an epoch from which the years of a period of time are com-

puted.

1646 that custom having an elder Æra, than this Chronology affordeth: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. iv ch. ix. p. 165 (1686)

1717 the change of my scene of life, from Windsor-forest to the side of the Thames. one of the grand Æra's of my days, and may be called a notable period in so inconsiderable a history: Pope, Lett., Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 17 (1757).

1742 Auspicious Æra! E. Young, Night Thoughts, iii p. 45 (1773).

1748 I am extremely pleased with your continuation of the History of the Reformation, which is one of those important zeras that deserves your utmost attention: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. I. No. 17, p. 255 (1774)

1749 It will be a new æra (or, as my Lord Baltimore calls it, a new æra), in English History: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. II. p. 185 (1857).

**1877 the Christian era: Times, Feb 17 [St.]

Erato: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Ερατώ: name of the Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

1577 or that she [Poetrie in Vniuersities] dote not vppon Erato. | which should invoke the good Caliope: G. GASKOIGNE, Steel Glas, p. 77 (1868) bef. 1593 Melpomene, Erato, and the rest, | From thickest shrubs Dame Venus did espy: GREENE, Alphonsus, i. Wks., p 226 (1861)

Erd Geist, phr.: Ger.: earth-spirit.

1883 "Of twenty millions," asks the author of Sartor Resartus, "that have read and spouted this thunder-speech of the Erd Geist, are there yet twenty of us that have learned the meaning thereof": G. A. Sala's Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch, i. p. 7 (1864).

*Erebus: Lat. fr. Gk. "Ερεβος: name of a space of utter darkness between Earth and Hades.

? 1882 Shee crieth on the Erebus darcknesse: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. Iv. p 113 (1880). 1590 This arm should send him down to Brebus, | To shroud his shame in darkness of the night: Marlowe, Tamburi, v. I, Wks., p. 26/1 (1858). 1594 These nymphs of Erebus: Perle, Alcazar, Prol., Wks, p 425/2 (1861). 1596 Shaks., Merch. of Ven., v. 87.

erector (= \(\perceq = \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. \(\tilde{erector}\), noun of agent to Lat. \(\tilde{erigere}\), = 'to erect', 'raise': one who raises up, one who founds, one who causes to be built.

bef. 1550 That cheiffe is nowe erector | And formost of the rynge: Quoted in J. Skelton's Wks., Vol. 11. p. 410/1 (Dyce, 1843).

1579 the first erector of the [holy band]: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 295 (1612).

1648 the erectors of Jeroboam's calves: Mountagu, Devout Ess., Pt. 1. p. 04 [T.] 1822—3

William Pevenl. became the erector of that Gothic fortress, which...gives the name of Castleton to the adjacent village: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. i. p. 21 (1886).

*ergo, adv.: Lat.: therefore; hence, an argument, a positive conclusion. The clown in Hamlet corrupts it to argal.

**CIRCU, MUN.: Latt. therefore, morea, an algebrain, a posterio conclusion. The clown in Hamlet corrupts it to argal.

1533 this your argument, 'God may make his body in many places at once; ergo, it is so': Tyndale, Answer, p. 234 (1850).

1538 such title of prescription was at the common law. Ergo it abydeth as it was at the common lawe. Tr. Lettleton's Tenures, Bk. it. ch. x. fol 38 vo. 1649 He goeth to his death boldely. Ergo he dyeth in a juste cause: Latimer, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI., v. p. 16 (1869).

1562 Some countiers are honest. Ergo, some honest men are countiers: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 20 vo (1567).

1589 that spit ergo in the mouth of cuerie one they meete: Nashe, in Greene's Muraphon, p. 8 (1880).

1596 I say unto thee, I bid thy master cut out the gown; but I did not bid him cut it to pieces: ergo, thou liest: Shakes., Tam. Shr., iv. 3, 129.

1602 he is a lesuit: ergo silence: ergo yeeld: W. Warson, Quadilibets of Relig. & State, p. 16.

1604 if the water come to him and drown him, he drown not himself: argal, he that is not guilty of his own death shortens not his own life. Shakes, Ham, v. 1, 21.

bef. 1627 my master is dead, and now I serve my mistress; ergo, I am a masterless man: MIDDLETON, Mayor Queenb., ii. 3, Wks., Vol II. p. 32 (1885).

1663 but Bear garden! Has no such pow'r, Ergo 'tis none: S. Butler, Hadibras, Pt. I. Cant. ii p. 261.

1675 the inquisitive disceptators.. with their altercation and Ergo's: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. I. ch. v. § 2, p. 29

1696 but these virtues may be without it, and ergo, it does not consist in them: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 9 (1865).

— The time is short, we cannot live long: Ergo, let us live mernly: io. p. 17.

1704 the following syllogism: Words are but wind: and learning is nothing but words; ergo, learning is nothing but words; ergo he hones: Compress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. P. 1684.

2600

έργοδιώκτης, sb.: LXX. Gk.: taskmaster.

1703 you, Sir, were the first εργοδιωκτης to me in this affair: Ενειγη, Corresp., Vol III. p. 389 (1872).

ergon, sδ.: Gk. έργον: work, function, business.

1884 The Theatre was his luxury...philanthropy was his work... The former was his parergon; the latter his ergon: Compton Reade, Charles Reade, in Contemp. Rev.

eric, eriach, sb.: Ir. eiric: the bloodwit or fine paid to the relatives of a person who has been killed.

1598 the malefactor shall give unto them [the friends of the party murdered],

or to the child, or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an eriach [Globe ed , Breaghe]: Spens., State Irel. [R] 1752 The Irish, who never had any connections with the German nations, adopted the same practice till very lately; and the price of a man's head was called among them his eric; as we learn from Sir John Davis: Hume, Hist. Eng., Vol. 1 App. 1, p. 220. [R.] 1883 Let me know his eric that if my people should cut off his head I may levy it upon the county. Sat Rev., Vol. 55, p. 512.

erīca, erīcē, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐρείκη: heath.

1603 this Erice or Tamarix in a small time grew so faire: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 1293. 1796 In these meagre plains, nevertheless, Phylicas, Ericas, and Proteas grew in abundance: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 9 (1814).

eringo (= \(\percept{\frac{1}{2}}\), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. ēryngium (perhaps through Sp. eringio, fr. Gk. ἡρύγγιον), dim. of Lat. ērγηgē, fr. Gk. ἡρύγγη: name of a genus of thistles, esp. Eryngium maritimum, sea-holly, formerly celebrated as a diuretic and aphrodisiac. Eringo-root, candied, used to be popular as a sweetmeat.

[1578 two kindes of Eryngium, the one called the great Eryngium, or Eryngium of the Sea, and the other is called but Eryngium one; H. Lyte, Tl. Dodon's Herb, Bk. IV. D. 518. — Erynge: 10, p. 530.] 1598 Let the sky rain potatoes; let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hall kissing-comfits and snow eringoes; let there come a tempest of provocation, I will shelter me here: Shaks., Merry Wives, v. 5, 23. 1601 Minos, some of thy eringoes: B. Jonson, Poetast., in. 4, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 308 (1616) [1603 that if one goat hold the herbe Eryngium, that is to say, sea-holly, in his mouth, all the rest of the flocke will stand still: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor., p. 746] 1616 Candid eringoes, & rich marchpaine stuffe: R. C., Times' Whistle, VI. 2773, p. 87 (1871). 1620 Iringo-roots are hot and dry in the second degree. T. Venner, Via Recta, & viii. p. 136. [1627 You shall doe well to put in some few Shices of Eryngium Roots, and a little Ander-groce: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. i § 53.] 1630 a pie | Of marrow-bones, Potatos and Eringos: Massinger, Picture, iv. 2, sig. K. 2 re. 1654 a messe | Of Ringos in a Spanish dresse: Howell, Epist. Hoell., Vol. Iv. v. p. 438 (1678). 1659 Bring us here pistachio nuts, | Strengthening oringo roots: Lady Alimony, Iv. 2, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. XIV. p. 344 (1875). 1675 Eringo-roots Preserved: H. WOOLLEY, Gentlewonan's Companion, p. 189. 1686 Oh, Eringo's, or an Ownce or two of Green Ginger, would work admirable effect. D'Urferey, Commonus, Wom., iii, p. 25. 1693 Eringo's for her Cough: Congres, Double Dealer, iii. 10, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 28 (1710). 1695 Why don't ye eat, odd an' ye don't eat—here, Child, here's some Ringoes: Otway, Soulders Fortune, v. p. 62. Erin(n) yes, less correctly Erinnues: Gk.

Erin(n) ȳs, ρl. Erin(n) ȳes, less correctly Erinnues: Gk. Έρινὸς: name of the Furies of Ancient Greece, who were

said to pursue the guilty.

1590 what cursed evil Spright, | Or fell Erinnys, in your noble harts | Her hellish brond hath kindled with despight, | And stird you up to worke your wilfull smarts? SPENS., F. Q., II. ii. 29. 1648 Now warre is all the world about, | And every where Erynnis raignes: FANSHAWE, Ode on H. M.: Proct., Poems, p. 225. 1874 What hateful Erinnys broods over our wanderings? B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. xiv. p. 206 (1883). 1889 Mutual dread and fear become the Erinnyes that follow lawless love: Atheneum, Aug. 31, p. 285/1. 1890 They would subscribe an engagement having no legal force, and no moral sanction, no Erinnies, to enforce it, except the action of the private conscience in the internal forum: Gladstone, in XIX Cent., Nov., p. 693.

erl-king: Ger. Erl-konig: a mischievous woodland power in Teutonic mythology, especially dangerous to children. The Ger. erl- is fr. Scandinavian elle-, elver, = 'elves'.

ermin(e), sb. See quotations.

1599 accompanied with the *Ermine*, that is, the Kings Customer, and also the French Consull: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 168. — There is another custome [at Alger] to the *Ermine*...which is to the Iustice of the Christians... the *Ermine* sends aboord to have one come and speake with him, to know what goods are aboord: 1b., p. 176. — the *Ermine*: 1b.

ermite, sb. See quotation.

1579 an army of ermites and field-mice; NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 579 (1612).

*Eros, Gk. "Epws, pl. Erotes, Gk. "Epwres: the Greek god of sensual passion, often called the 'god of love'. See cupid, Aphrodite, Anteros.

abt. 1366 Nat conly lik the loueris maladye | Of Hereos but rather lyk Manye: Chaucer, C. T., Knt.'s Tate, 1374. 1864 a bevy of Eroses applecheek'd: Tennyson, Islet, 11. 1889 Plato pictures Έρως in the 'Symposium' "sleeping without covering before the doors, and in the unsheltered streets": Athenaum, July 20, p. 87/3.

erōtēma, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐρώτημα: a question.

1589 Erotema. or the Questioner: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xix. p. 220 (x860).

erōtēsis, sb.: Gk. ἐρώτησις: an interrogation.

1759 [See epiphonema].

Erra Pater, name of an astrologer of the Middle Ages, by some said to have been a Jew, after whom some kind of almanac or ephemeris was named.

1603 Almanack-makers stood in bodily fear their trade would be overthrowne, and poore Erra Pater was threatned (because he was a Jew), to be put to baser offices than the stopping of mustard pots: Wonderfull Years 1603, p. 34.

1633 Her only bible is an Erra Pater: P. FLETCHER, Purp. Isl., vii. 44.

What Difference betwirt some of the Artists Almanackes, and Ephemerides;

and an Erra Pater, or the Sheepheards Kalender? J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer,

*errātum, pl. errāta, sb., neut. of Lat. errātus, pass. past part. of errāre, = 'to make a mistake': an error in a writing or printed book. Sometimes a list of errata with references and corrections is printed at the beginning or end of a book. Rarely Anglicised as errate.

And corrections is printed at the beginning of end of a book. Rarely Anglicised as errate.

1602 I was not present at the printing to be a corrector: nor had I the sight of one proofe vntill the whole booke was out of print, and sold, and then too late to set downe errata which in that word Romish and in sundry others I found: W. Watson, Quodibets of Relig. & State, p. 345.

I would have thought it a fault in the print, but that I finde it not among his errata. C Heydon, Def. Fudic. Astrol. p. 172.

bef. 1616 These Women are Errata in all Authors. Beau & Ft., Eld. Bro., ii. 4, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 420 (1711)

1625 which as it one way furthered, so in another way it occasioned many Errata: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1 sig. 96 %.

1630 Some Bookes have their Errates at the last, I That tell their errors and offences past: John Taxlor, Wks., sig. Kk. 4 vol. 2 1650 If any Errata's have passed through the slips of my pen, or the Printers mistake, be thou candid, and mend them: John French, Tr Sandivogius' Alchynite, sig. A 4 vol. 1654 we glosse him with Invectives or damne the whole Book for Erratus: R Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 254.

1656 I have not observed any such erratas as you complain of Evelvy, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 76 (1829) — so many erratas made by the printers: vol., p. 77.

1662 The fairest copies that ever were written by saints have their blots, their blurs, and their erratas: Brooks, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p., 190 (1867).

1681—1703 this standing universal errata that is found in all editions and impressions of men's hearts: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Kish.; Ser. Stand. Diennes, Vol. vi. p., 312 (1863).

1710 I could be longer on the errata of this very small work: Addison, Wks., Vol. vi. p., 360 (1856).

1714 a very remarkable Erratum or Blunder in one of their Editions: Speciator, No. 579, Aug. 11, p. 821/2 (Morley).

1826 one of the press throughout my copy: Hone, Waltpole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 70 (1858).

1806 one passage ..not mentioned in the table of errata: Edin Rev., Vol. 8, p. 252

1811 that anythin

*error (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. errour, Old Fr. error, errur, assimilated to Lat. error.

a wandering, a going astray.

1557 If long errour in a blinde mase chained, | If in my visage ech thought distayned: Tottel's Misc., p 70 (1870). 1590 he through fatall errour long was led | Full many yeares: Spens., F. Q., III. ix. 41.

1 a. metaph. perplexity, lack of definite purpose, bewilderment.

abt. 1440 a-boute his herte com so grete errour that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien: *Merlin*, ii. 318 (E E T S.). [C.] 1509 Thus these mad folys wandreth euery houre [Without amendement in theyr blynde erroure: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol 1. p. 73 (1874).

2. a deviation from rectitude, a moral fault, a sin.

2. a deviation from rectitude, a moral fault, a sin.

1340 errour in batayle...is anon awreke: Ayenb., 83 (1866) abt. 1374 pe for that that is good & goddis lawe thei dampnen for envil & erroure, & that that is good & goddis lawe thei dampnen for envil & erroure, & that that is errour & envil azenst goddis lawe thei chesen & techen for good and profytable: How Men ought to obey Prelates, ch. i., in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wycht, p. 32 (1880). bef 1492 theyr errour and theyr peryll: Caxton, St. Katherin, sig. i ij *\rho|2. 1581 with an horrible feare confessed his errour, destryinge pardon: Exvor, Governour, Bk. III. ch. xiv. Vol I. p. 294 (1880).

1551 lette theym shewe one vutruthe and erroure in me: R. Recorde, Pathway to Knowledge, sig II 6 \rho. 1588 Therefore, ladies, | Our love being yours, the error that love makes | Is likewise yours: Shaks., L. L. L., v. 2,782. 1650 his faithful...ministers triumphed over Satan as oft as they reduced a sinner from the error of his ways: Evelvin, Diarry, Vol I. p. 269 (1872) bef. 1733 he committed as few Errors as ever any man did: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 74, p. 121 (1740). *1877 Were error brought home to me, I think I may confidently say that I should not shrunk from confessing it: Times, June 26, 9 6/1. [St.]

3. a misapprehension. a mispercention.

a misapprehension, a misperception, a mistake in judging, a mistake in memory, a miscalculation, a false opinion, a false conclusion, a false doctrine, an unjust or illegal decision.

illegal decision.

bef. 1340 The pape of ther erroure had fulle grete pite, | He sent to ther socoure two legates ower the se: R. BRUNNE, P. 211. [R.]

1391 for bothe thise thinges may causen errour as wel in knowyng of the tid of the day as of the verrey Assendent: CHAUCER, Astrol., p. 19 (1872). bef. 1400 many paynyms left her errours and her mawmettis, and worschipped pe childe pat pes. iij. kynges had sou3t: Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne, p. 86 (1886).

1535 A wrytte of Erroure: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 26 ro. — This writte of Erroure | lyeth in case where false iugement is gyuen in the comon banke: ib., fol. 26 vo. — 1538 a release of a writte of errour shall be a good plee: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. III. ch. viii. fol. 111 vo. 1569 Mahomet, of Arabia...then began his errour: GRAFON, Chron., Pt. vII. p. 119. 1579 Suche erroure falls in feble eye: PUTTENHAM, Parth., in Eng. Poes., Vol. I. p. xxi. (1811). 1600 a Booke wherein may be some damnable errour: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 59. 1606 My love with words and errors still she feeds; But edifies another with her deeds: SHAKS, Troil., v. 3, 111. 1608 shall I proceeded and trauerse my writ of errors: J. DAY, Law-Trickes, sig. H 4 vo. 1622 Ablative directions are first needfull to wnteach error ere wee can learne truth: Br. HALL, Serm. bef. His Maisstie, Sept. 15, 149. 1664 But our Architects never entring into this consideration, have fan into an Errors which admits of no excuse: EVELYN, Tr. Proor's Parall, Archit., Pref., p. 5. bef. 1733 Sentence is reversed upon a writ of Error:

R. NORTH, Examen, p. xiii. (1740) bef. 1744 In Pride, in reas ning Pride, our error lies; | All quit their sphere, and rush into the skies: POPE, Ess. Man,

 a mistake in a substantive work, design, or composition, a concrete result of sense 3; a fault in a writing, a fault in a printed work (generally called a printer's error if it be possible for author or editor to evade the responsibility).

1528 He declared there in his furiousnes/That he founde erroures more and les/Above thre thousande in the translacion: W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, Redeme, &c., p. 47 (1871) 1582 Yet write I not this to excuse my selfe of such errours, as are escaped eyther by dotage, or ignorance: T. Watson, Pass. Cent., To Reader, p. 28 (1870).

erubi. sb.: Arab. el-rub': an arroba (q. v.).

1599 of every sort of goods the weight is different. To say, of some drugs 3 quintals, and 3 erubi or roues, and other some 4 quintals 25 rotiloes: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 273.

eryngium: Lat. See eringo.

Erynnis: Lat. fr. Gk. See Erinnys.

erysipelas, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐρυσίπελας, = 'making the skin red': a kind of inflammation (with redness and swelling) of the skin, and sometimes of the underlying tissue; called St. Anthony's fire, and the Rose. Formerly sometimes Anglicised as erysipely.

1527 the sore named Enispila: L Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk II. ch. cxxii. sig. H iii 20/2. 1541 erisipelas [See ecchymosis]. 1543 the cure of Hensipelas: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxiii ro/1. 1563 One comyth of blode, and is called Phegmone, in Englishe, inflamation: an other springeth of coller, and is called Erysipelas, or S. Anthonies fyer: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 20 ro. 1694 She spit blood...and whall had an erysipelas: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. p. 200 (1878). 1796 a severe attack. of an Erysipelas: Lord Shefffeld, in Gibbon's Life & Lett., p. 136 (1869). 1796 I saw an old Hottentot here, who was very much afflicted with an erysipelas in his leg: Tr. Thurberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 71 (1814)

es tiempo de negociar, phr.: Sp. See quotation.

1589 as the Spaniard sayes, es trempo de negotiar, there is a fitte time for every man to performe his businesse in: PUTTENHAM, Eng Poes, III. p. 288 (1869).

Esau, elder brother of the patriarch Jacob, who sold his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage (see Gen., xxv. 29 ff.); representative of one who prefers present needs or advantages to sacred rights and enduring interests.

1662 such profane Esaus shall never be blessed with a sight of God in glory: BROOKS, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1v p 2s (1867). 1828 he would again call the attention of...the political Esaus of our tribe to the predicament in which they stand: Congress. Debates, Vol 1v. Pt. i. p 1226.

esbatement, sb.: Old Fr.: relaxation, amusement. See abatement.

1481 playes and esbatemens: CAXTON, Reynard the Fox, p. 54 (1880).

*escalade ($\angle = \underline{\hspace{0.1cm}}$), Eng. fr. Fr. escalade; escalado, Eng. fr. Sp. escalada: sb.: an assault upon a fortification by troops provided with scaling ladders. See scalado.

1591 surprises of Townes, Escalades, and assaultes of breaches: GARRARD, 1591 surprises of Townes, Escalades, and assaultes of breaches: GARRARD, AT Warre, p. 8. — suddaine sallies, surprises, escalados, canuasados, and such like: ib., p. 141. 1598 Escalada, a Spanish vocable, and is the skaling of a wall or fort with ladders: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Table 1599 to betake them to the escalade, for they had also ladders with them: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II ii p. 139. 1600 purposed to invest the citie round about with the Escalade: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XIII. p. 1312. bef. 1627 And for the escalades, they had so bad successe, as the rebels were driven from the walles with the losse of two hundred men: BACON, Hen VII., p. 187 [R.] 1814 a monument in memory of those who sacrificed their lives to the preservation of their country on the night of the famous escalade in 1602: Alpine Sketches, ch. iv p 86. 1820 Marcellus took the city by escalade: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Statly, Vol. 1. ch. ii, p. 60. 1828 A collection of such curiosity as had given to our bibliomaniacal friend the desire of leading a forlorn hope in an escalade: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref. p. 33 (1886). escaliet. sb.: Fr.: staircase, stairs. escalier dérobé. ober.

escalier, sb.: Fr.: staircase, stairs. escalier dérobé, phr.: private staircase.

1779 There was formerly a magnificent staircase, escalier, winding round it from the ground to the top: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. III. p. 236 (1851). 1823 the Marquis led me up an escalier dérobé, into a very large and well-proportioned saloon: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref. p. 23 (1885). 1865 Fancy an inch of cold steel waiting for us at the bottom of every escalier dérobé: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 29. — sauntered out by an escalier that led, without passing through any part of the building, from his wing of the château down into the gardens below: th., ch. xi. p. 173.

*escalope, sb.: Fr.: a kind of stew.

1828 you have neither applauded my jokes, nor tasted my escallopes: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. lxxii. p. 252 (1859).

1845 Escalopes.—Small pieces of meat cut in the form of some kind of coin: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook,

escamotage, sb.: Fr.: juggling.

1884 But, though it was tolerably safe to anticipate that the pea would not be found under the thimble, it was not easy to foretell the precise form of escamotage which would be adopted by the astute table-keeper: Sat. Rev.,

1887 This was General Garibaldi...most intolerant of the June 28, p 835/1. 1887 This was General Garibaldi...most intolerant of the political excanuclage, as he called it, by which his birthplace was to be handed over to France: L. OLIPHANT, Episodes, 1x 168.

*escapade, sb.: Fr.: prank, frolic, a reckless or wanton act. Sometimes Anglicised (see first quotation).

1672 Who, while his Rider every stand survey'd, | Sprung loose, and flew into an Escapade: DRYDEN, Cong. of Granada, I. i Wks, Vol. I. p. 385 (1701). 1814 he hoped the whole affair would prove a youthful escapade, which might be easily atoned by a short confinement: SCOTT, Waverley, ch. xxxiv, p. 260 (188-). 1819 some confounded escapade has blighted | The plan of twenty years, and all is over: BYRON, Don Yuan, I. c. 1847 With the King's escapade I'll have nothing to do: BARHAM, Ingolds, Leg., p. 446 (1865). *1878 The fishery escapade is the only shadow between the two nations: Times, Adv. 18. [St.] Apr. 18. [St.]

escargot, sb.: Fr.: an edible snail. escargatoire, Fr. or quasi-Fr.: a place for breeding and rearing edible snails.

1704 I saw the escargatoire. It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 517 (Bohn, 1854).

eschantillon: Fr. See échantillon.

eschellon: Fr. See échelon.

eschevin: Fr. See échevin.

eschscholtzia, sb.: Bot. Lat. fr. Dr. Eschscholtz, a German botanist: a genus of the Poppy Order, native in California, with showy yellow or orange flowers.

1870 How much pleasanter to be out of doors...pulling the green nightcaps off the escholtzia buds: R. BROUGHTON, Red as a Rose, 1. 73.

esclaircissement, esclercissement: Fr. See éclaircissement.

esclandre, sb.: Fr.: a scandal, a scene, a disturbance, conduct which provokes adverse comment.

1832 by threatening to make an esclandre and leave the château: Greville Memorrs, Vol. II. ch. xviu. p. 306 (1875). 1850 An esclandre of that sort would kill her. I do believe: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. II ch. xvi p. 180 (1879). 1865 There was pretty Lady Alaric, who was so very religious, and went on her knees before her missal-like prayer-book before she floated down to breakfast to commence the flirtations, which always pulled up just short of a court and a co-respondent, of an error and an esclandre: Oudra, Strathmore, Vol I. ch. xv. p. 233. 1882 It would be ..an esclandre in general, my dear Count' J. H. SHORTHOUSE, in Macmillan's Mag., Vol. 46, p. 183.

escouade, sb.: Fr.: squad.

1797 ESCOUADE, or SQUAD, is usually the third or fourth part of a company of foot: so divided for mounting guards, and for the more convenient relieving of one another. It is equivalent to a brigade of a troop of horse: *Encyc. Brit.*

*escribano, sb.: Sp.: a notary, an attorney. Anglicised as escrivan.

1623 I entreated him, that hee would call such an Escrivano, a friend of mine vato me: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. II. Bk. iii. ch. vii p. 326. 1670 that we may have the choosing of our own interpreters and escrivans: In J. F. Davis' Chinese, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 48 (1836) 1803 writings. which may be drawn up by the parties themselves, if they please, but they must be presented by the escribano, or notary: Almer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. I. p. 352 (1834) 1832 a shrewd meddlesome escribano, or notary: W. Iwing, Alhambra, p. 322. 1845 The 1962 politicos and their escribanos tamper with the registries: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 781. 1870 where an escribano lay at the last gasp, the demon of avarice sitting on his pillow: Miss R. H. Busk, Patrahas, p. 258.

escrito, sb.: Sp.: a writing, a written pleading.

1803 Suits are carried on in writings, called escritos: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. 1. p. 352 (1834).

*escritoire (Fr. pronunc.), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. escriptoire, = 'inkstand', 'pen-tray': a cabinet fitted up with conveniences for writing; a pen-tray with inkstand attached. Anglicised as escrutoire, escritoir, escritore, scrutoir(e), scrutore. Mod. Fr. écritoire = 'an inkstand', sécretaire = 'escritoire'. See scritorio, scriptorium.

1665 Scrutores or Cabinets of Mother of Pearl Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 44 (1677). 1694 giving him ye key of his escritoire: Hatton Corresp., Vol. 11. p. 202 (1878). 1700 A hundred guneas will buy you a rich escritoir for your billets-doux: Farquhar, Constant Couple, v. 1. [Davies] 1741 several Colours in my Scrutore: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 16. 1742 having first broken open my escritoire, and taken with her all she could find, to the amount of about 200 /: Fielding, Sys. Andrews, III. iii. Wes., Vol v. p. 243 (1866). 1780 for had 1 boldly broke open his escrutoire, I had, perhaps, escaped even his suspicion:
—Tom Fones, viii xi. Wes., Vol vi. p. 478. 1834 he went to the little escritoir in the corner, and from a secret drawer took out a handsome watch: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 95 1864 a green-shaded lamp on the escritoire: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. viii p. 131.

escroc, sb.: Fr.: swindler, cheat.

1779 for he finds himself so very facile that he doubtless imagines that other escrees besides himself work upon him by intimidation and cajolerie: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 32 (1882).

escrocqueur, fem. escrocqueuse, sb.: Fr.: swindler, cheat. 1782 much welcome are you to be imposed on by this inflated escroquese: Trav. Anecd., Vol. 1. p. 34

escroeles, escrouelles, sb. pl.: Old Fr. escrouelles, Mod. Fr. écrouelles: scrofula (q. v.).

1526 For new escrocles [sic] called ye kynges euyl Take the decoccyon of the barkes or pylles of capparis of brust/and sperage/also anoynte them we these oyntementes. Grete Herball, ch. lxxxx

escrutoire: Eng. fr. Fr. See escritoire.

escu: Fr. See écu.

escudero, sb.: Sp.: squire, lady's page.

1616 a [young] gentleman...I would faine breed up her Escudero: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, 1v. 4, Wks., Vol 11 p. 151 (1631—40)

escuirie, sb.: Old Fr. (Mod. Fr. écurie): a stable.

1603 an escuirie or stable of horses: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 84.

Esculapius: Lat. See Aesculapius.

esloign: Eng. fr. Fr. See eloigne. esmaile: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See emaile.

esmotion, sb.: Old Fr. (Cotgr.): riot, disturbance, émeute.

1562 their were slaine amonge them selves in these esmotiones, foure Soldanes: J Shutte, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 61 vo.

esophagus: Late Lat. See oesophagus.

*espada, sb.: Sp.: a sword, a matador (q, v).

1890 the announcement that Guanama bulls would be furnished, and that Zocato and Ferrar would be first and second Espadas: Standard, Nov. 5, p. 5/6.

*esparto, esparto-grass, sb.: Sp.: a name of several varieties of grass, native in S. Europe and N. Africa, from which cordage, mats, &c., are manufactured. Holland uses the form spart, direct fr. Lat. spartum, or fr. Fr. sparte.

1601 a course cord made of Spart or Spanish broome: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 17, ch. 10, Vol. 1 p. 509 1845 the commerce consists m.. and the esparto and barilla of which quantities grow on the plains: Ford, Handble Spain, Pt. 1 p 401 — the plains produce esparto and soda plants: ib.

espiègle, sb. and adj.: Fr.: roguish, tricksy child; roguish, tricksy, frolicsome.

1848 All the world raffoles of the charming Mistress and her espidgle beauty. THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol I. ch. xxxiv. p 380 (1879).

*espièglerie, sb.: Fr.: roguishness, tricksiness, frolicsomeness; a sprightly trick, a frolic, sprightly raillery.

1818 Lady Dunore, equally amused by the sufferings of one friend, the annoyance of the other, and the espieglerie of the third, turned round: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. 1. p. 68 (1819).

1832 we must acquire her espieglerie in narration before we can venture to repeat: Edin. Rev., Vol. 55, 5.55.

1848 the various feats and instances of espieglerie on the part of her son: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 11 ch. xxvii. p. 300 (1879).

21876 her charms and frank espieglerie. Times, Nov. 2 [St.]

espinelle, sb.: Old Fr.: spinel ruby.

1598 They have divers kinds of precious stones as Espinellen [Du. pl.], &c.: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 19/1.

espinette, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a pair of virginals, a spinet. 1668 Called upon one Hayward, that makes virginalls, and there did like of little espinette, and will have him finish it for me: PEPYS, Diary, Apr. 4.

*espionnage, sb.: Fr.: a system of surveillance by means of spies, secret supervision. Sometimes Anglicised as espionage $(\angle = = =)$.

pionage (/ - - -).

1803 But it would be absurd to expect any material advantages from this system of expionage: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p 89 1804 the women are obliged to clap their hands, to shew they are not attempting any private indulgence of expionage: ib, p. 360. 1810 quoting Mr. Burke's...remarks on the system of expionage: practised in France: ib., Vol. x6, p. 122. 1813 no simagrée, no expionage: M. BDGEWORTH, Patronage, Vol. I. p. 233 (1833). 1815 What had it been but a system of ...expionage? J. AUSTEN, Emma, Vol. III. ch. x. p. 358 (1833). 1815 There are two parties in this country in a continual state of espionage on each other, the oppressor and the oppressed: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 106 (1879). 1821 The system of espionage. Ollowed her into this distant region: Edin. Rev., Vol. 36, p. 78. 1826 I thought my movements were watched by the expionage and police here: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 756. 1852 Madame Bonaparte called this a vile system of espionage: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. xii. p. 146. 1865 If we are not good for very much in this world, we are good for meddling and for espionage; Ouda, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 103. 1871 The Egyptian authorities looked upon the exploration of the White Nile by a European traveller as an infringement of the slave territory that resulted from explonage: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xii. p. 155.

**explanade (/ - //) Sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. explanade: an open

*esplanade ($\angle = \angle \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. esplanade: an open level space, a broad terrace, a broad passage; also, in Fortif, the slope of the parapet of a covered way outward; a clear

space between a fort and the nearest houses. Also, with loss of the initial vowel, splanade.

of the initial vowel, splanade.

1591 there must 8, or 10. foote of explanade or flat grounde: Garrard, Art Warre, p 323. 1699 the Splanade before the House is like a vast Bastion: M. Lister, Yourn. to Paris, p 201. 1702 Mil Dict. 1762 betwirt which point and the foot of the glacis, there was left a little kind of an esplanade, for him and the Corporal to confer and hold councils of war upon: Sterre, Trist. Shand., VI. xxii Wks., p 271 (1839). 1768 At the end of the orchestra, and betwirt that and the first side-box, there is a small esplanade left:—Sentiment, Yourn., Wks., p. 432. 1788 an esplanade 300 yards long, and 80 in breadth; on which the foundations of a regular street were laid Gent Mag, v.VIII. i.60/2. 1799 It would be better, however, if that ditch were filled entirely, and the glacis and esplanade were completed: Wellington, Sapél. Desp., Vol. 1, p. 336 (1858). 1822 All their residences, with their esplanades of their white sand before and of street pavements behind: L. Simonn, Switzerland, Vol. 1, p. 6 1832 In front of this esplanade is the splendid pile commenced by Charles V.; W. Inving, Alhandra, p. 54 1887 The more enterprising natives of Lynmouth have at length completed the esplanade they have long coveted: Athenaum, Oct. 8, p. 476/3

esprit, sb.: Fr.: spirit, soul, wit, mind, intellectual power. See bel esprit.

See bel esprit.

1768 I had been misrepresented to Madame de Q*** as an esprit: Sterne, Sentiment Yourn, Wks., p. 465 (1839)

1776 I can only paint the varieties of mind, of Pesprit: Boswell, Lett. to Rev W. Temple, p. 231 (1857)

1809 some of your academicians had the insolence to propose, as a question if for discussion, "Whether it was possible that a German should have any esprit" MATV, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi p. 5

1813 The esprit of ours has always been good, but their discipline occasionally very bad indeed: Wellington, Dup, Vol x. p. 243 (1838).

1813 She should be so happy to have Mr Grey at her esprit parties: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. t. d. xvi p. 263 (1833)

1813 I hate an esprit in petitocat. 'Byron, in Moore's Lyfe, p. 361 (1875).

1824 In the early literature of France and Italy, we perceive at once, an esprit de commerce destroying all high aspirations: Edin. Rev., Vol 39, p. 401

1836 esprit de finesse is nearly convertible with spirit of acute observation: ib., Vol. 62, p. 434.

1858 One man who is a little too literal can spond the talk of a whole tableful of men of esprit: O. W. HOLMES, Autoc. Breakf Table, ii. p. 51 (1836).

1834 That esprit gaulous ['French'] the French love so much to talk about: Speciator, No. 2914, p. 586/1.

*esprit de (du) corps, phr.: Fr., lit. 'the spirit of body': the spirit of pride in and regard for the traditions and institutions of an association which animates and unites the

members.

1780 how lestrit du corps absorbs all feelings! Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VII. p. 444 (1838). 1803 the Parisian philosophers. animated by an estrut de corps. arrogated to themselves the merit of every important discovery: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 21. 1813 degenerating into party spirit, or what is called estrit-de-corps: M. Eddeworth, Patronage, Vol I. p. 94 (1833). 1818 and an estrit du corps generally shields the culprit from justice: Anner. State Papers, For. Relat, Vol. 17. p. 24 (1834). 1826 every Prussian feels a sort of estrit de corps: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 376. 1827 there is an estrit du corps among merchants, as well as among other classes of the community: Congress Debates, Vol. III. p. 204. 1830 they also possess an estrit de corps, which in them is equivalent to patriotism: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Panante, which in them is equivalent to patriotism: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Panante, p. 337 (and Ed.). 1845 the elder recruits had acquired sufficient discipline an estrut de corps to keep the younger in subjection. Warburron, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. 1. p. 313 (1848). 1865 You touch our esprit du corps, Lady Adela. We are all Ministerialists here: Ouida, Stratinnere, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 47. 1878 Some sort of lying is, then, we find, attached to estrit de corps wherever it is excessive or undisciplined: T. Mozlev, Ruting Ideas, vii. p. 175.

esprit follet, phr.: Fr.: a wanton spirit, goblin.

1820 In these particulars she seems to constitute a being of a middle class, between the *esprit follet* who places its pleasure in misleading and tormenting mortals, and the benevolent Fairy of the East, who uniformly guides, aids, and supports them: Scott, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 390/1 (1867).

esprit fort, phr.: Fr.: bold spirit, advanced thinker.

esprit fort, phr.: Fr.: bold spirit, advanced thinker.

1684 let us lay aside all that presumption and vanity of those Esprits forts:

Tr. Tavernier's Traw., Vol. II. p. 154 1750 with those pretended Esprits forts, or with thoughtless libertines, who laugh at all religion, to show their wrt, or disclaim it, to compleat their riot: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No. 180, p. 547 (1774). 1765 they look'd upon the responses of the oracle as meer priest-craft, and treated it as the esprits-forts have done religion in modern times: E. W. Montagu, Anc. Rep., p. 26. 1798 if it could be fully known to your sex how little amiable an esprit fort appears even to the profligate in ours, it might operate as a check to a certain habitual persifiage (as the French call it) which pervades the conversation of some ladies: In W. Roberts' Men. Hannah More, Vol. II. p. 22 (1833).

1803 Mrs. F. tried...talking to Belinda as an esprit fort: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 320 (1832).

1811 the esprits forts thus fluctuate between contrary extremes of chronological conjectures: Quarterly Rev. Vol. v. p. 22.

1822 I think I perceive, in the generation now coming forward, a disposition the reverse of the esprit fort so prevalent in the last century: L. Smonn, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 355.

1828 endeavors to assume the credit of an espriti fort, by denying, &c.: Scott, Fair M. of Perth, Introd., p. 17 (1886).

Esquiline [Port.] the Porta Esquiling of Ancient Rome.

Esquiline [Port-], the Porta Esquilina of Ancient Rome through which the lowest people went to burial, and criminals to execution.

1599 And in thy dung-cart didst the carkasse shrine | And deepe intombe it in Port-Esqueline: Br. Hall, Sat., Bk. iv. 1619 let thy Braines turne into Guts, thy Mouth into Port Exquiline: Purchas, Microcasmus, ch. Iii. p. 510. 1633 P. Fletcher, Purp. Isl., ii. 43. 1857 one spot where the Closed maxima and Port Esquiline of Aberalva town...murmurs from beneath a grey stone arch toward the sea, not unfraught with dead rats and cats: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, p. 47 (1877).

esquine, sb.: Fr.: china-root. See china-root.

1600 Besides this fertilitie of the soyle for Vines, a man may see Esquine wreathed about the shrubs in great quantitie: R HAKLUVT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 323. — some tooke the wood of Esquine, beate it, and made meale thereof: 2b., p. 344.

esquisse, sb.: Fr.: a sketch for a drawing, or first model for a statue. See sketch.

esse, vb. used as sb.: Lat., pres. inf., 'to be': being, real existence, actual existence, actuality.

1548 but learne if ther be no suche recorde in Esse or beinge at the time of the trauerse tended: STAUNFORD, Kinges Prerog., fol. 64 pt (1567) 1603 but whatsoever is susceptible naturally of a power to be, although the same never come into act or esse, is to be counted possible: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1081. — For it were a great folly and manifest absurdite to say, that a thing is, which as yet commeth not into esse, or hath already ceased to be: 10., p. 1362. 1621 [See bene esse]. 1621 So that it is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintaines it, gives esse to it, for which every man may have it: R. BURTON, Anat. Met., Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 14 (1827). 1654 Assurance...is not required to the esse, to the being of a Christian: BROOKS, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 327 (1866). 1660 and that it should be wholly at his pleasure and dispose from whom it hath its esse and its operari: Newton, on Yoku (ch. xvii), p. 1141 (1867). 1671 the esse and the cognosca of this assimilation: John Howe, Wis., p. 2112, 11271. 1696 It is a creature, and therefore dependent, as in esse, so in operari: D. CLARRSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., p. 103 (1865). bef 1733 in Vacancy of Parlament, there is no supreme Power in Esse. R. NORTH, Exament, II. v. 36, p. 335 (1740). 1887 He is a realist, and refutes the hypothesis of the esse in the metaphysical sense: Athenaeum, Jan 1, p. 27/1. 1548 but learne if ther be no suche recorde in Esse or beinge at the time of

essence $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. essence.

being, existence.

1537 these three Persons be not three Gods, but all one God, all of one nature, and of one substance, and all of one everlasting essence or being: Instit of Xitan Man, p. 30 (1825). 1590 A form not meet to give that subject essence | Whose matter is the flesh of Tamburlaine: Marlowe, II Tamburl., Wks, p. 62/1 (1865). 1590 She is my essence, and I leave to be, | If I be not by her fair influence | Foster'd, illumined, cherish'd, kept alive. Shaks., Two Gent. of Ver., iii 1, 182. 1690 Essence may be taken for the very being of any thing, whereby it is, what it is. And thus, the real, internal, but generally in substances, unknown constitution of things, wherein their discoverable qualities depend, may be called ther essence This is the proper original signification of the word, as is evident from the formation of it; essentia in its primary notation signifying properly being: Locke, Hum. Understand., Bk. III. ch. iii. § 15. [R.]

1 α. a being, one who really exists.

1667 As far as Gods and heav'nly essences | Can perish: MILTON, P. L., I. 138.

2. real nature of anything; distinctive characteristic; specially characteristic part or parts.

1543 Moreouer it is to be noted, that optalmia is sometymes caused by communite & somtymes by essence, or beynge when it is caused by essence, or beynge, it procedeth from the heade. TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. Iroj. 1603 his [man's] glassy essence, like an angry ape, | Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven | As make the angels weep: Shaks, Meas, for Meas, ii 2, 120. 1664 the application of Ornaments, which are to be disposed with great discretion, as being of the very Essence and body of the Order: Evelun, Tr. Fracart's Parall. Archit., Pt. 11. p. 90. 1667 constrain'd | Into a beast, and mix'd with bestial slime, | This essence to incarnate and imbrute: Milton, P. L., IX. 166.

3. an element; hence, quintessence, the fifth element of Aristotle.

bef. 1627 Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends; as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth essence: BACON. [J.] 1640 [See ether r].

4. anything of ideal purity, a celestial substance, an elemental substance.

1594 I am no modell figure, or sigue of care, | but his eternall harts consuming essence: Constable, Sommets, 5th Dec., No. 6 (1818).

an essence that's not seen: Shaks., Oth., iv. 1, 16.
they please, | Can either sex assume, or both; so soft | And uncompounded is their essence pure: Milton, P. L., I. 425.

a concentrated extract of any substance, in which its special characteristic is more or less free from the less important constituents.

1659 a good quantity of the essence of roses: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 110 (1872).

6. a perfume, an odor.

bef. 1667 What though the Flower itself do waste, | The essence from it drawn does long and sweeter last: Cowley, Mistress, Dialogue. [C.] 1712 Our humble province is to tend the Fair... To save the powder from too rude a gale, | Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale: Pope, Rape of Lock, II. 94, Wks., Vol. I. p. 183 (1757). 1766 Bring, O bring thy essence pot, | Amber, musk, and bergamot: C. Anstev, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 16 (1808).

importance, momentousness, surpassing value.

1605 I hold the entry of common-places to be a matter of great use and essence in studying: BACON, Adv. Learning, IL 231. [C.]

Es-Sirat: Arab. See El-Sirat.

*est modus in rebus, phr.: Lat.: there is a proper mean in (all) things. Hor., Sat., 1, 1, 106.

estacade1, sb.: Fr.: a line of stakes or piles set in water or marshy ground to check the approach of an enemy. See stockade.

1627 those of his land army are chiefly busy now in the making of an estacade, wherewith they intend to bar the haven: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1 p. 298 (1848).

estacade² ($\angle = \underline{\prime\prime}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. estacade: a heavy rapier, a thrusting sword. See stoccado.

estacha, sb.: Sp.: a rope for a harpoon.

1575 ro Estachas called roxes for harping irons: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 414.

estadal, sb.: Sp.: a measure of length equal to nearly II ft. English; in Peru, equal to 5 ft. 7 in. English.

1604 growne to the height of an estado and a halfe, or two, it puttes forth one only bough of fruite: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 242 (1880).

*estafet(te), $\angle = \angle$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. estafette: a military courier; an express messenger.

1612 much distracted with the heavy news out of England, which came hither by an extraordinary estaffette from Foscarini: DUDLEY CARLETON, in Court & Times of 73s. I., Vol. 1 p. 212 (1848). 1760 The siege of Quebec is raised... I cannot get the Gazette till midnight. Perhaps you have had an estafette, since I find their cannon are all taken. Gray & Mason, Corresp., p. 211 (1853). 1812 I beg you will, if on any part of the continent, send me an estafette Amer. State Papers, For. Relat, Vol. III. p. 558 (1832). 1834 Thiers was to have come here, but he sent an estafette to say ..he cannot leave Paris. H. Gerwill R. Diegen. Paris: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p 34.

estafier, sb.: Fr.: tall footman, bully.

1741 twenty five Footmen in Liveries, and half a dozen Estafiers in Turkish Habits marching before and about his Horse: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Vey. Levant, Vol. 11. p. 218.

estalagem, sb.: Port.: lodging-house.

1797 The Portuguese estalagems are perhaps better than the Spanish Posadas: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid in Spain, p. 251.

*estaminet, sb.: Fr.: a coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

1814 numerous estaminets and restaurateurs: Alpine Sketches, ch. ii. p. 47.
1862 There are French cafés, billiards, estaminets, waiters, markers: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 23 (1887)

1864 wife of a German, formerly of the profession of bootmaking, but now principally of certain sixth-rate estaminets on the Boulevards: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 171.

1886 [In] the same painter's picture of the interior of an Hungarian estaminet...a burly mountebank and a young countryman are about to fight: Atheneum, Mar. 6, p. 332/2.

estancia, sb.: Amer. Sp.: landed estate, large grazing farm; in Sp., a mansion, a dwelling.

1818 The lands occupied in the country, remote from the cities, are generally converted by their owners into estancias, or large grazing farms for cattle: .dmcr. State Papers, For Relat., Vol. IV. p. 219 (1834) 1845 The Carranchas... commonly attend in numbers the estancias and slaughtering-houses: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. iii. p. 56.

*estanciero, sb.: Sp.: owner or overseer of a landed estate, in Spanish America, the owner or overseer of a grazing farm.

1845 An estanciero told me that he often had to send large herds of the a long journey to a salting establishment: C. DARWIN, Fourn. Beagle, ch. viii. p. 149.

estanco, sb.: Sp.: a shop in which goods are sold under privilege or monopoly.

1845 here Muñoz was born, his father keeping an Estanco or tobacco shop: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p 879.

estimator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. aestimator, noun of agent to aestimāre, = 'to value', 'to appraise', 'to estimate': one who estimates, a valuer, an appraiser.

1611 Estimateur, An estimator, valuer, prizer, esteemer of things: COTGR. 1660 no equal estimator of things: Jer. Taylor, Duct. Dub., 11. 513. [L.] bef. 1691 learned men, that are competent estimators: Boyle, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 175. [R.] 1759 the very foundations of our excellent constitution, in church and state, were so sapped, as estimators had reported: STERNE, Trist. Shand., II. xix. Wks., p. 101 (1839). 1787 He was a scrupulous sestimator of beauties and blemishes: SIR J. HAWKINS, Yohnson, p. 536. [Jodrell]

esto perpetua, phr.: Lat.: may she be lasting.

1779 Esto perpetua! is always at my heart to say to my country and its constitution: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VII. p. 312 (1858). 1786 What rational man...will wonder if "esto perpetua" is his most ardent prayer for her? J ADAMS, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 547 (1854). 1826 Sir, with Father Paul, I may wish it [the government] to be perpetual, esto perpetua, but I cannot believe that it will be so: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt i. p. 391. 1845 the noble race of Stanhope in a long series of generations has bled and conquered for Spain in war, and in peace has sustained her by diplomacy and illustrated her by literature—esto perpetua: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 132.

*estrade, Fr.; estrado, Sp.: sb.: a drawing-room, a carpet, a couch for guests, a raised dais.

1589 then doth hee cause them to set in an estrado, or rich pallet, gallantly dressed and furmshed. R. Parke, Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin., Vol. 1, p. 65 (1853). 1624 I did also your message to the Marquesa a' Inojosa who put me to sit a good while with her upon her Estrado: Howell, Lett., III. XXII P. 102 (1645). 1691 Beds of State, or Estrados rais'd about two Foot. Sir J. Chardin, Voyages, p. 226. 1877 The pipers marched on round the hall till they faced this estrade, when they halted: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine 2s Thine, Ch. XXVI. p. 230 (1879)

estradiot(e), sb.: Sp. estradiote: a light-cavalry-man in the service of Venice and other European states in 15, 16 cc.

1579 euerie Estradiote and light Horseman: Digges, Stratiot, p 61. 1591 100 light horse, 50 Estradiots, and 50 Hargolateares: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 260. 1600 Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, estradiots, and footmen Danet, Contin. Comines, sig. Ff 3. [Nares]

estrapade, sb.: Fr.: a strappado (q. v.); also, the rearing and kicking of a horse to get rid of its rider.

1741 The Gaunch is a sort of Estrapade, usually set up at the City-Gates: J. Ozell, Tr Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1 p. 99.

estro, sb.: It. fr. Lat. oestrus (q. v.): poetic inspiration, fire of genius, enthusiasm.

1605 But come, with this free heat, | Or this same estro, or enthusiasme, | (For these are phrases both poeticall) | Will we go rate the prince Marston, Parasitaster, it. in Anc. Dr., II. 337 [Nares] 1817 Venuce is in the estro of her carnival, and I have been up these last two nights at the ndoito and the opera: Byron, in Moore's Lyfe, Vol. III. p. 339 (1832). 1819 to stem the tide of his poetic estro, by which I have been more than once nearly overwhelmed: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. aii. p. 322 (1820) 1860 indulge our artistic estro by setting off immediately to sketch: Once a Week, June 23, p. 614/I.

estuary: Eng. fr. Lat. See aestuarium.

et alii (masc.), et aliae (fem.), phr.: Lat.: and others. Often abbreviated to et al. in legal documents.

1470 to Guy Fairfax, John Paston, Squier, et aliis [dat.]: Paston Letters, Vol. II No. 645, p 405 (1874).

*et cētera, etcetera, etc., etca., etce., &c., phr.: Lat. et cētera: (a) and the rest, and so on; used to dismiss a list of which a few items are particularised; hence, (b) used as a noun (with pl. etceteras) meaning 'adjuncts', 'subsidiary circumstances or objects', 'appurtenances', 'minor details'.

cumstances or objects', 'appurtenances', 'minor details'.

a 1470 An indenture contayning mutuall releases ..et ce: Paston Letters, Vol. II. No. 645, p. 402 (1874) 1585 G. Joy, Apol. to W. Tundale, p. 5 (1883). 1543 all stiptyke frutes as aygre Pomegranades. &ce.: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol laxay vo/2 1549 I rehersed here a parable of a wycked ludge, whiche for importunities sake, herde the poore woman's cause et cetera: LATMER, 7 Serm bef. K. Edw. VI., III. p. 97 (1869). 1693 To coy, to court, et catera to do: PRELE, Poems, p. 602/2 (1861). 1621 because there was but a possession in law of the Lands and tenements in his wife during the coverture, the same law is in all cases, et catera: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. vi. § 464, p. 202 (1642). 1657 lying. cogging, canting, et catera: Ford, Swa's Dart., i. 1, Wiss., p. 1711 (1839). 1771 I have not taken regular courses of physiology, et cetera, et cetera: SMOLLETT, Humph Cl., p. 112 (1882). 1814 exerted himself tos much purpose to remove and soften evidence, detect legal flaws, et cetera: Scott, Waverley, p. 83 (1883). 1602 and so endeth his resolution with an &catera in Markot, p. 134. 1777 any of the et cetera's nothing? Shaks, II Hen. IV., ii. 4, 198. 1602 and so endeth his resolution with an &catera in Tragu, Anc. Rep., p. 134. 1777 any of the et cetera's that you do not see from Nuneham: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi p. 506 (1857) 1803 We have the delations and the distrust. and all the terrible et catera of revolutionary enormities: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 36. 1818 the conversation fell into its usual routine of weather, gossip, dress, and the common et-cetera folipies: Mrs. Offic. New Tales, Vol. II. p. 2. 1836 All these et-ceteras including among the number a liquor which I recognized to be soy, made from a Japan bean: J. F. Davis, Chimese, Vol. I. ch. viii, p. 322. 1842 the white favours, and gloves, And all the et cetera which crown people's loves: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 235 (1865).

Ingolds. Leg., p. 235 (1865).

*et hoc genus omne, phr.: Lat.: and all this kind (of thing). See hoc genus omne.

et sic de cēteris, phr.: Late Lat.: and so about the rest.

1391 CHAUCER, Astrol., p. 53 (1872). 1607 MIDDLETON, Phanix, i. 4, Wk., Vol. 1. p. 123 (1885). 1614 The Archbishop of Canterbury began with a basin and ewer, and redeemed it with £140. The Bishop of Winchester as much, Ely £120, et sic de caterus: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of 7as. I., Vol. 1. p. 328 (1848). 1629 So, lakewise, the gentlemen of the chapel, from their £40 of King James's time, to their £30 of Queen Elizabeth's time, et sic de cateris: J. MEAD, in Court and Times of Chas. I., Vol. 11. p. 41 (1848). 1888 At every meeting of European plenipotentiaries Capt. Mayne Reid had his ear at the door. Et sic de cateris: Athenaum, June 9, p. 725/3.

*Et tu Brute!, phr.: Lat., 'You too, Brutus!': the reproachful exclamation said to have been uttered by Julius Caesar when he saw his friend Marcus Junius Brutus amongst his assassins.

1599 B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., v. 6, Wks., p. 167 (1616). 1601 SHAKS., Jul. Cass., iii. 1, 77. 1781 Et tu, Brute: even Holland is to

give us a stab: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VII. p 485 (1858). A. Trollope, Framley Pars., Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 159. 1861

eta1, sb. See quotation.

1769 The Eta tree is of the same species with the foregoing [cabbage tree], but smaller: E BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guana, p. 61.

ēta², sb.: Gk. †ra: name of the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet (not counting digamma), H, η . As a numeral it had the value of eight. Hence, *etacism*, the method of pronouncing Ancient Greek in which η is sounded like Italian open e, opposed to iotacism (see iota).

1621 they confound divers Letters of the Alphabet with one sound; for in point of pronunciation ther is no difference 'twixt *Upsilon*, *Iota*, and *Eta*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I XXVI. p 51 (1645)

[The Semitic character which became eta in Greek was a kind of guttural h, the Hebrew cheth, II, which in Greek was at first used to designate the spiritus asper, and subsequently to designate the long vowel corresponding to the short vowel ε (see epsilon). The sign for the spiritus asper, ', represents a modified form of the Ancient Greek H.

*étage, sô.: Fr.: floor, storey. See bel étage.

1860 the room in the étages below me: Once a Week, Jan. 28, p. 93/1.

étagère, sb.: Fr.: an ornamental stand of shelves for small objects of vertu or flowers.

1854 What étagères, and bonbonnières, and chiffonnières! What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879). 1865 She stood by an étagère of flowers: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 21

έταῖρα: Gk. See hetaera.

étamine, sb.: Fr.: a bolting-cloth, a kind of bunting. Anglicised as estamin, stamin, tamine, tamis, tammy.

1759 an etamine or two for the straining your thick soups, cullies or creams: W. Verral, Cookery, Pref., p. xxviii. — An etamine is a stuff made on purpose for these uses, and are sold at many shops in London. 26.

*étang, sb.: Fr.: pond, pool.

1823 the vineyard, the orchard, the étang, still existed: Scott, Quent. Dur., p. 31 (1886).

*étape, sb.: Fr.: (a) a public storehouse; (b) rations; (c) in Russia, a stockade for the confinement of prisoners passing from one place to another.

a. 1706 PHILLIPS, World of Words
b. 1702 etappe: Mil. Dict. 1727 BAILEY. 1813 he ought not to cerve what is called ctape of any description: WELLINGTON, Disp., Vol. x.

p. 320 (1838).

. 1888 On his long journey to the Siberian mines, through prisons, ttapes, and snow-deserts ..he begins ..to be tormented by questionings: Athenaum,

étapier, sb.: Fr.: one who contracts for supplying rations to troops on the march.

1702 etappier: Mil. Dict.

état, sb.: Fr.: state, station, position, rank, register.

1818 and being without any precise *état* in this official hierarchy, were left to arrange their precedence as they might: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 87 (1819)

*état major, phr.: Fr., 'greater estate': Mil.: the staff of an army or regiment.

1826 Governor lost, besides bets with the whole état-major: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. v. ch xiii. p. 238 (1881). 1848 above the second-floor apartments occupied by the état major of the gambling firm: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xxx. p. 333 (1879).

etch, vb.: Eng. fr. Du. etsen: to engrave with a pointed tool on a varnished metal surface when acid is used, and on bare copper when the 'dry point' is used; also, to practise a kind of engraving on glass; also, metaph.

1662 Vischer. hath most rarely etched a certain Dutch kitchen: Evelyn, Sculpt. [R] 1681 Etching: BLOUNT, Glossogr. bef. 1704 There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to etch out their systems: LOCKE. [J.] 1775 I wish you would draw for me, or etch: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 211 (1857).

ἔτερος (heteros) αὐτὸς: Gk. See alter ego.

etēsiae, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐτησίαι,='yearly winds' (ἄνεμοι): periodical northerly winds which blow continuously in the summer months, monsoon; also applied to southerly monsoons of the Indian Ocean. Hence, adj. **Etesian**.

1555 as wee reade of the ryuer of Nilus in Egipte when the wyndes (cauled Etesis) blowe in summer and especially in the canicular dayes: R. EDEN, Decades, p. 193 (1885). 1603 THALES thinketh that the anniversarie windes called Etesise blowing directly against Aegypt, cause the water of Nilus to

forceps, sb.: Lat., 'pincers', 'tongs': an instrument for grasping, of which various kinds are used in surgery and dentistry.

1563 then with your Forcepes, take it oute, as also the bloode: T. Gale, Treat. Gonneshot, fol. 14 vo 1761 you have torn every bit of skin quite off the back of both my hands with your forceps: Sterne, Trist. Shand., III. xvi. Wiss., p. 122 (1839).

forfex, sb.: Lat.: a pair of shears or scissors.

1713 The Peer now spreads the glitt'ring Forfex wide, | T' inclose the lock; now joins it, to divide: Pope, Rape of Lock, III. 147, Wks, Vol. I. p. 191 (1757).

forlorn hope, phr.: Eng. fr. Du. verloren hoop,='lost troop': Mil.: originally, the body of skirmishers in front of an army; a detachment told off for some specially dangerous duty, such as leading an assault on a fortified position.

1579 He must also so order the Forlorne hope in yo front of hys Battayle: DIGGES, Strattot., p. 102. 1591 the forlorne hope to the reregard: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 213. [1598 a forlorne Sentinell, to discouer the enemies proceedings: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v. p. 143. — Forlorne Sentinell, a compound vvord of Dutch and Frenche: and is a souldier either horseman or a compound word of Dutch and Frenche: and is a solution enter enter notes and of footeman, set to watch and espie the enemies desseignes, neare with the enemy, and without the word: ib., Table.] 1599 yet, methinks, you should take your leave of enfant perdu here, your forlorn hope: B. Jonson, Ew Man out of his Hum, v. 7, Wks, p. 67/2 (1860). 1627 Then were drawn forth of the forlorn hope some musketeers to shoot at those upon the hills, and to play upon their horses: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 300 (1848).

forma, sb.: Lat., 'form', 'shape': form, formal cause.

1665 not to teach Men to cant endlessly about Materia, and Forma: GLAN-VILL, Scepsis, p. liii. (1885). 1704 whether you please to call the forma informans of man by the name of spiritus, animus, afflatus, or anima: Swift, Tale of a Tub, Wks., p. 79/2 (1869).

formā pauperis, phr.: Lat.: (in or under) the guise of an indigent person; pleading poverty. See in forma pauperis.

bef. 1627 I scorn to get thee under forma pauperis; I have too proud a heart and love thee better: Middleton, Widow, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 151 (1885). 1633 do they not sue for their inheritance in heaven forma pauperus; refusing to give the least scrap of their superfluxly for eternal life? T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 348/1 (1865). 1638 and suing in forma pauperis were not like to have their cause very well maintained: CHILLINGWORTH, Wks., Vol. II. p. 207 (1820). 1692 Phisicians come not where there are no Fees, I None cure or plead in Forma pauperis: Miracles perform d by Marcey.

formalis ratio, phr.: Late Lat.: the distinctive consideration, the formal rationale, the determinative principle.

1651 the formalis ratio, the proper respect or consideration that maketh Christ the object of faith as justifying: Th. Goodwin, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. Iv. p. 17 (1862). 1684 but the formalis ratio of justification is Christ: S. Charnock, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p 459 (1865).

formaliter, adv.: Late Lat.: in respect to the formal element, in respect to the distinctive characteristics (of the subject of the predication so qualified).

subject of the predication so qualified).

1616 God, then, being good,—not only formaliter, good in himself, but also effective, good to us—teacheth us to love him: T. ADAMS, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 115 (1867).

1659 but all saving truths either formaliter or reductive...are revealed by the gospel: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. Yolm, Nichol's Ed., p. 230/1 (1865).

1684 it being against the nature of the creature to do evil, as evil formaliter, but under some other notion of it: S. CHARNOCK, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 428 (1866).

1696 [Sin] is both formaliter and effective vile. As it is so in itself, so it has made man vile: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 14 (1864).

1821 It was strange to me to find my own self, materialter considered. accused...of counterfeiting my own self, formaliter considered: Confess. of an Eng. Opum-Eater, Pt. 1. p. 60 (1823).

format, sb.: Fr.: size and shape (of a book).

1883 The book...is not undeserving of the pretty square format in which it appears: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 580.

1886 A smaller format with a larger number of reproductions...would have been preferable: Athenœum, Dec. 18,

formidine poenae, phr.: Lat.: by fear of punishment.

bef. 1586 The Lawyer...seeketh to make men good, rather Formidisse pane, then Virtutes amore: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 32 (1868). 1665 A Tenet... so forcibly imposed by Cosrhoes the Apostate upon the Christians within his Dominions, that formidine pane it was submitted to by too many: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 193 (1677).

*formula, pl. formulae, sb.: Lat.: a formal expression of a rule or method, a prescribed form of words or signs; a formal declaration of a tenet or a set of tenets, an expression in symbols of a definition, principle, or general rule.

1684 those inchanters had their formulæ, whereby they did imprecate the persons whom they designed hurt unto: I. Mather, Remark. Provid., in Lib of Old Authors, p. 182 (1855). 1759 a neat formula of Didius's own devising: Sterne, Trist. Shand., I. vii. Wks., p. 18 (1839) 1809 The public functionaries...are furnished with distinct formulæ for every act of office: Edin Rev., Vol. 13, p. 488. 1812 the general formulæ for computing heights barometrically: ib., Vol. 20, p. 169. 1828 certain formulæ of politieness were joined with the rude manners and brusque tone of the camp: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 43. 1840 the formula of an oath of hornble import was dictated to me:

BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 112 (1865). 1843 Analogical reasoning, in this sense, may be reduced to the following formula: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol II. p. 84 (1856). 1864 The railway formula has penetrated everywhere. All is first, second, and third class, from refreshment-rooms to funerals Neither purstalls nor railway formula were thought much of: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 25. 1878 The language in which he summed up the Pelagian controversy reigned in the Church and dictated her formulae: MOZLEY, Ruling Ideas, xi. 254. 1885 Some of Rumford's recipes are here reproduced, including his formulae for the famous soups: Athenæum, Aug. 8, p. 179/2.

fornicator $(\underline{m} = \underline{1} = 1)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. fornicator, assimilated to Late Lat. fornicator, noun of agent to fornicāri,='to frequent brothels' (Lat. fornices): one who commits fornication.

bef. 1400 fornicatours: Piers Pl, p 33. [R.] 1482 mensicers auowtres fornicators: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 82 (1865). 1598 Adultero, an adulterer, a fornicator, a lecher, an vacleane luer: Florio. 1688 Ah, you old fornicator, that ever I saw that red beard of thine! Middleton, Family of Love, v. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 93 (1885). 1620 neither is the obligation greater to punish Hereticks, than Fornicators: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 66 (1676) 1674 make your Adversary a Fornicator (tech, term at billiards); Compl. Gamester, p. 29. 1688 decay'd Fornicators: Wycherley, Bk. 1. p. 60 (1676) 1674 mak billiards]: Compl. Gamester, p. 29. Countr. Wife, iii. p. 25.

foro, sb.: It.: market-place, forum (q. v.).

1670 In this Fore also stood the Rostra (a great Pulpit made of the Rostra or brazen snouts of the Ships won from the Antiates) where Orntors used to Plead, and where Tully Thunder'd: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 84 (1698).

foro conscientiae: Late Lat. See in foro c.

forsado: Old Sp. See forçado.

*forte1, adv. and adj., also used as sb.: It.: Mus.

1. adv.: a direction to a performer to play or sing loudly. Often abbreviated to f.

1724 FORTE, or FORTEMENT, is to play or sing loud and strong; and FORTE FORTE, or FF, is very loud: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus Bks.

2. adj.: loud, strong, forcible.

sb.: a loud passage, a loud or forcible rendering, loud music, forcible character.

1759 the forte or piano of a certain wind instrument they use: STERNE, Trist. Shand., I. xxiii Wks., p. 56 (x839). 1883 there are marked contrasts of forte and piano, much staccato work, for which the pianist is famous: Academy,

*forte2, sb.: It., 'strength', 'flower': strong point, best characteristic. Anglicised in pronunciation as Eng. fort, possibly being mistaken for the Fr. fem. adj. forte, or by confusion with the fencing-term fort, the strong part of a rapier. See second quotation.

See second quotation.

1749 the style [of the book] which is his forte, is very fine: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 158 (1857)

1768 History in particular is not our fort: Gray, Letters, No. cxxxv. Vol. 11. p. 116 (1819).

1805 Mr. Southey's forte, we think, is in the description of external nature: Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 21.

1809 where the poet has endeavoured to exhibit his forte in the display of folly, and distraction of mind: Mary, Tr. Rusbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI p. 22.

1812 prologuising is not my forte: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11, p. 159 (1832).

1814 high and perilous enterprise is not Waverley's forte: Scott, Waverley, ch. lii. p. 358 (188-).

1828 History was her great forte: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. 11. p. 3 (1859).

1829 He observed. that the forte of Milton is sublimity: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 142.

1849 He is in the household of King Leopold, and his forte is dressing the table! Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. 11. ch. i. p. 8 (1887).

1854 his great forte decidedly lay in drawing: Thackerax, Neucomes, Vol. 11. ch. xi. p. 188 (1879).

1875 I never held it my forte to be a severe reasoner: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. VII. ch. lii. p. 482.

fortepiano: It. See pianoforte.

fortin, sb.: Fr.: a small fort, a fort to protect a camp. 1596 Thou hast talk'd...Of palisadoes, fortins [v.l. frontiers] parapets: SHAKS., I Hen. IV., ii. 3, 55. [J.] 1797 Encyc. Brit.

*fortissimo, adv. and adj., also used as sb.: It.: Mus.: very loud, very forcible.

1. adv.: a direction to performers to play or sing very loud. Often abbreviated to ff. (i.e. forte forte).

1724 FORTISSIMO, is Extream loud: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bhs. 1767 Amen, cried my father, fortissimd: Sterne, Trist. Shand., ix. xi Wks., p 372 (1839)

2. adj.: very loud, very forcible.

1889 A splendid effect [is] gained by the sudden entry of the combined chorus fortissimo to the words "Hosannah! Lord of Lords!" Athenaum, Apr. 6, p. 448/3.

sb.: a very loud passage, a very loud or forcible rendering, very loud music, very forcible character.

1883 the four performers were pounding along at a breathless pace; and if their pianissimo failed in delicacy, there was no mistake about their fortissimo: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 50.

*étude, sb.: Fr.: a study.

1882 a fantasia on opera airs or an impromptu or an étude: Pall Mall Gaz., Dec. 22, p. 20.

étui, sh.: Fr.: a sheath or case (often ornamental) for holding small instruments or utensils, often attached to the dress.

1611 Estuy, A sheath, case, or box to put things in; and (more particularly) a case of little instruments, as sizzars, bodkin, pen-knife, &c, now commonly tearmed, an Ettwee: Cotgr. 1751 tiny pews, that look like étus for the Earl and his diminutive Countess · Hor Walfpole, Letters, Vol. II p. 264 (1857). 1771 he presented her with a very fine snuff-box, and me with a gold étui: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl. p. 50/1 (1882). 1778 I waste as few minutes as possible, but constant application of the mind to some duties or other will impair a memory that is enclosed in so frail an étui! Hor Walfpole, Letters, Vol. VII p. 57 (1858). 1841 Cardinal Alberoni observed that this beautiful building ought to be preserved in a golden étui: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. II p. 9.

*etymon, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἔτυμον: the true literal meaning of a word according to its origin, the radical element.

of a word according to its origin, the radical element.

1578 But how apthe and trulie the same [chance and clere] may stand to make the etymon of chancellor, I leave to others to consider: HOLINSHED, Scotland. [R.]
PEACHAM, On Drawing [J.] 1634 Peace denominates Ferusalem, it is the etymon of the word: R CLERKE, in C. H Spurgeon's Treas David, Vol. vi. p. 438 (1882).

1664 nor is this sense much distant from the Etymon of the word. J. Worthington, Life, in Jos Mede's Wks, p. livi 1665 from whence the name Spawhawn derives it self is not known unto the Natives; I may nevertheless venture a conjecture of the Etymon: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 160 (1671). 1675 Homer (in his Hymns) gives this Etymon of his Name: J. SMITH, Christ Relig Appeal, Bk. II ch. v. § 4, p. 49

1678 uncertainty of the Greeks concerning the Etymon of this Word, Abyvā: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk. I. ch. iv p. 399. bef. 1733 by so much, as from a Specimen, one may imagine the whole Etymon, and Sense of the Word: R NORTH, Examen, I. iii 60, p. 169 (1740).

[Mr. H. D. Darbishire has upset or at least thrown considerable doubt upon the usual etymology of $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\nu\mu\nu\nu$, which connects it with Skt. satyas,='true', fr. Skt. root as,='be', akin to Gk. $\epsilon i\nu a\iota$, Lat. esse,='to be'. He proposes an affinity with Lat. $\nu \bar{\epsilon}\tau us$.]

euangelion, Late Gk. εὐαγγέλιον; euangelium, Late Lat. fr. Late Gk.: sb.: good tidings, gospel, evangel. Early Anglicised as evangelie, evangile (through Old Fr. evangile), &-c.

1525 The evangelion, that joyful tidings, is now bitterer than the old law: TYNDALE, Expos., p. 234 (1849). 1528 Whiche after Lukis evangelion/Sayde to th[e] apostels lames and lohn: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 112 (1871).

*eucalyptus, pl. eucalypti, sb.: Late Lat., 'well covered': name of a genus of trees, Nat. Order Myrtaceae, including the Red and Blue gum-trees of Australia and Tasmania.

1845 The bark of some of the Eucalypti falls annually, or hangs dead in long shreds which swing about with the wind: C. Darwin, Yourn Beagle, ch. xix. p. 433. 1857 the eucalyptus boles stood out, like basalt pillars C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. 1. p. 37 (1877). '1877 The Eucalyptus globulus, or blue gum-tree of Australia, is another and recently discovered example of the hygienic influence of vegetation: Times, Dec. 6 [St.]

*Euclid: Lat. Euclides, Gk. Εὐκλείδης: the author or editor of the celebrated text-book on elementary geometry compiled about B.C. 300; hence, any edition of the said text-book; elementary geometry, or geometry treated more or less on Euclid's system, and confined to the study of plane angles and figures contained or bounded by straight lines or circles (or parts of circles), and of solid angles and figures bounded by planes.

[abt. 1886 The lord, the lady, and ech man, sauf the frere | Sayde that Jankyn spak in this matiere | As well as Euclide: CHAUCER, C. T., Sompnoures Tale, 589.] bef. 1658 Yet throw your Euclid by, and only look | To th' Propositions of your living Book, | And you'l conclude Truth doth more clearly lie | There, than i' th' Maxims of Philosophy: J CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 352 (1687).

eucrasia, εὐκρασία, Gk.; eucrasie, eucrasy, Eng. fr. Gk.: sb.: lit. 'good mixture': a well-constituted temperament (of mind or body).

1669 But the other having a ruddy vigorous and perfect constitution and enjoying a compleat entire Eucrasie delights in no food but of good nouriture: Sir K. Dighy, Observ. Relig. Med., p. 342. 1671 This likeness or conformity to God is an συκρασια, a perfect temperament: John Howe, Whs., p. 211/2 (1871). 1692 the soul in the Greek had its eukrasia, its perfect beauty and glory: WATSON, Body of Div., p. 738 (1858).

endaemon, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. εὐδαίμων (adj.), = 'having a good demon', 'fortunate', 'blessed': Astrol.: the eleventh House of an astrological figure. In the sense of a 'good angel, spirit, or genius', the term is a mistake for agathodaemon (g. v.).

1696 Budemon, the Good Genius; by which Name the first House of a Celestial Figure is called, by reason of its good and perpetual Significations:

PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1834—47 The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonise the Eudemon: Southey, Doctor. [Davies]

euforbie, euforbio, euforbium. See euphorbium.

euge, euge, intery.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\epsilon \tilde{v} \gamma \epsilon$: well done!, bravo!. Also as sb. an expression of praise.

1685 Unto whom shall that Euge be given at that great Day, but the doer: S WARD, Sermons, p 577. bef. 1660 The musick that Pythagoras talks of in the orbs, was that of the ministrels which our Saviour mentions at the return of that prodigal, to solemnize the euges, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on pentients HAMMOND, Wks, IV 500. [T.] 1665 the Caddi enrolls their names, the hour, day, month, and year of Nuprial, and with an Euge dismisses them: SIR TH. HERBERT, Traw, p 308 (1677). 1809 This small still voice (which comes to all) escaped Mr. Hayley's notice, perhaps amidst the euge's of his flatterers: Quarterly Rev., Vol. II p. 442

*eulogium, sb:: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\epsilon v \lambda o y ia$, = 'praise': an expression of praise, a panegyric. Perhaps the form is affected by elogium (q, v).

by elogium (q. v.).

1621 all those, of whom we read such hyperbolical eulogiums: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 28 (1827) bef 1673 Wisdom giveth us the like eulogium of the power of God in this: J. Carvl., quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's Treas David, Vol. v. p. 20 (1878).

1712 yet shall I not accompany those Writings with Eulogiums, but leave them to speak for themselves: Spectator, No. 467, Aug. 19, p. 659/2 (Morley).

1728 the best repeated Eulogiums on that Theme, are but Intrusions on your Majesty's Pleasure of secretly deserving them: Cibber, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb., Ded., Wks., Vol. 11. p. 230 (1776).

1748 This eulogium on my native country: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 79 (1871).

1771 His eulogium was interrupted by the arrival of the old duke of N—:— Humbh. Cl., p. 37/2 (1882).

1818 the eulogium of untired to pass on Milton was wholly confined to his poetry: Ladd Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11 ch. ii p. 111 (1819).

1837 The quality of the lunch fully justified the eulogium which Bob had pronounced, and very great justice was done to it: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xix. p. 536

1854 he had prepared a flaming eulogium of your work: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 244 (1879).

euōnymos, euōnymus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. εὐώνυμος,='well-named' (shrub): name of a genus of trees, Nat. Order Celastraceae, commonly called 'spindle-tree'. The Euonymos japonica, a variegated shrub, is also called 'Chinese-box'; Euonymos Europaea is also called 'dogwood'.

1767 deciduous flowering shrubs...such as...candleberry, myrtle, dogwood, or euonymus: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 180 (1803). 1785
The euonymus, of which the best skewers are made, is called prickwood: J. Monck Mason, Notes Shaks. [T.]

*euphōnium, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. εὖφωνος, ='sweet sounding': a brass musical instrument having the lowest register of the saxhorn group.

euphorbium, euphorbia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. εὐφόρβιον: name of a genus of plants, typical of the Nat. Order Euphorbiaceae, or Spurgewort, spurge; also the acrid resinous drug obtained from various species, formerly used as an emetic and purgative, in this sense the form euphorbium only being used. Early Anglicised as euforbie.

Early Anglicised as euforbie.

1525 than make hym to nese with peper /& euforbio: Tr. Jerome of Brunswuck's Surgery, sig R iiij vols.

1526 [See aristolochia]. bef.
1534 [See alum de plume]. 1526 [See aristolochia]. bef.
1534 [See alum de plume]. 1520 [See aristolochia]. bef.
1534 [See alum de plume]. 1540 then take an ounce of Wax, and a dram of Euforbium, the which Euforbium wee shall beate in a morter with v. or vi. droppes of Oyle: RANNALD, Brth Man., Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 183 (1672).
1599 This oyle of Euphorbio: A M, Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 4/r.
1599 Euphorbium, from Barbaria: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 277.
1600 Euphorbium is the iuice or gumme of a certaine herbe growing like the head of a wilde thistle, betweene the branches whereof grow certain fruits: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 355.

1603 And freng'd about with sprigs of Scammonie, | And of Euphorbium, forged cunningly: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 67 (1668).

1607 Take of Euforbium beaten into fine powder, three ounces: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 373.

1627 Euphorbium also hath a Milke, though not very white, which is of a great Acrimony: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. vii. § 639

1641 of Euphorbium powdered a scruple: John French, Art Distill., Bk. Iv. p. 87 (1651).

1767 the tenderer sorts of euphorbiums, cereuses, opuntias, and torch-thistle, &c., would be greatly forwarded in rooting.. by aid of a bark-bed: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Cardener, p. 382 (1862).

1788 The styla J. Imagne, from the milk of it, that it is an euphorba: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. II. No. CXXXV. p. 172 (1821).

1796 The seed-vessels of a species of Euphorbia, pulverized, were used for poisoning wolves: Tr. Thumberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 17 (1814).

Euphrosynē: Lat. fr. Gk. Εὐφροσύνη: name of one of the Graces, the three presiding deities of mirth and cheerfulness.

1637 thou Goddess fair and free, | In Heav'n yclep'd Euphrosyne: ΜιιτοΝ, L'Allegro, 12.

Euraquilo, Euroaquilo: Late Lat.: a north-north-east wind that causes dangerous spring storms in the Levant, a Levanter. See Euroclydon.

1881 there beat down from it a tempestuous wind, which is called Euraquilo: Bible (R.V.), Acts, xxvii. 14.

*eurēka (heurēka would be correct, but would now be pedantic), εύρηκα, 1st pers. sing. perf. act. of Gk. εύρισκειν, = 'to discover': 'I have discovered' (it), said to have been

the exclamation of Archimedes, the philosopher of Syracuse, when he discovered the principle of specific gravity, and how thereby to detect the amount of alloy in the crown of the tyrant Hiero; applied attributively to sundry modern articles of trade, such as a particular pattern of shirt much advertised some years ago.

1570 For this, may I (with ioy) say, EYPHKA, EYPHKA, EYPHKA; J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. c. ij νν. 1598 he found it out, and presently forgetting himselfe, leaped forth naked as he was, crying eὐρηκα I have found it: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, To Reader, sig ¶ iy ν'. 1603 he ran foorth suddenly out of the baine, as if he had beene frantike, or inspired with some fanaticall spirit, crying out; Heuveca, Heuveca, that is to say, I have found it, I have found it: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor., D. 590 1607 Hay eppηκα, europea, I haue it [the answer to a riddle]: A. Bieweer, Lingua, iii 6, sig. G 2 νο. 1658 Now a way is invented how for all money, be it never so small, we can tell presently, and we want not many instruments, that we may cry, We have overfounded Upervireka, Upervireka, we have gone beyond Archinedes his Eureka: Tr. γ. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk. XVIII. ch viii p. 384. 1662 Like a better Archinedes, the issue of all his Enquiries was an eupηκα, an eupηκα, an eupηκα, the Off-spring of his Brain without the Sweat of his Brow: South, Serm, Vol. I p. 53 (1727). 1665 yea after we have triumph'd in a supposed Εύρηκα, a new-sprung difficulty marrs our Overdions: GLANVILL, Seepsis, ch. i. p. 59 (1885) 1674 to sing Mattins and Evensong to my own eupηκα: N FAIRFAX, Bulk and Selu. p. 2. 1675 welcoms these discoveries with a thankful eipeκα: J. SMITH, Christ Relig. Appeal, Bk. II ch. II § 4, D. 12. 1682 Cries eὐρηκα, the mighty secret's found: Deviden, Rel Lauc., 43. 1742 Adams then snapping his fingers, returned overloyed to his companions, crying out, 'Heureka, Heureka': Fieldding, Sos Andrews, II. XIV Wks., Vol. v. D. 190 (1806). 1787 He cries out Εύρηκα with all the extacy of Archimedes. Gent Mag, 1059/2 1818 now we clap! Our hands, and cry "Eureka!" it is clear: Byrron, Childe Harold, IV. IXXII. 1826 he claps his hands, cries eἰσηκα! and is dubbed "illustrious" on the spot: Lord Beaconsfield, Vio. Grey, Bk VII. ch. ii p. 397 (1887) 97 (1885). 1860 my Eureka shirt will fit you to a nicety: Once a We

eurīpus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. εὖρῖπος: a strait, a channel; esp. Euripus, the name of the strait between Boeotia and Euboea, in which the current, according to the Ancients, changed seven times a day; the canal in a Roman hippodrome between the spectators and the arena; also, metaph. dangerous fluctuations of affairs, once at least, a remarkable feat of inhaling and after an interval exhaling (smoke). Sometimes Anglicised as euribe.

Anglicised as euripe.

1599 the Cuban ebolitin, Euripus, and Whiffe: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum, iii. 3, Wks., p. 122 (1616).

1621 a sea full of shelves and rockes, sands, gulfes, Euripes and contrary tides: R. Burton, Anat Mel, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. 11. p. 480 (1827).

1765 the euripus, or canal, made by order of Julius Cesar to contain crocodiles: Snollett, France & Italy, axxii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 490 (1817).

1826 And shall we be made to suffer shipwreck, we of the South I mean, in steering our bark through this Euripus, by the madness of our pilot and our own folly: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. 1, p. 130.

1827 the terrible consequences of Bankruptcy ..would... deter many from embarking in commerce, on this sea of uncertainties, this Eubean tide, this Euripus, on which so many are stranded, or overwhelmed and lost: 10, Vol. III. p. 170.

Euroclydon: Gk. Εὐροκλύδων,='having broad waves': name given to the north-north-east Levanter in Acts, xxvii. 14 (A. V.). See Euraquilo.

bef 1670 And this was joyn'd with too much Fire in the passion of his Anger, in which Mood indeed, which is strange, he would reason excellently, and continue it in the very *Euro-clydon* of his Choler: J. HACKET, Abo. and continue it in the very ... Williams, Pt. 11. 64, p. 63 (1693).

Europa: Lat.: name of the western division of the great continent of the Eastern Hemisphere, so called after the mythical daughter of the Phœnician king, Agenor. Anglicised as Europe. Hence, European, adj. and sb.

*1511 these our landes of Europa: Of the newe landes, in Arber's First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer., p xxix (1885). 1580 any other nacyon in Europa: Palsgr., fol. xiii **?. 1540 in any other region of Europa: —Tr. Acolastus, sig. Aiv vo. 1555 Golde, Pearles, precious stones...which we in Europa
esteme as pleasures and delicates: R. Eden, Newe India, p. 37 (Arber, 1885).
1580 the Church of Christ for many hundred years hath perished out of all
parts of the world beside Europa: Fulke, Answers, p. 32 (1848). 1590
When Phoebus with Europa's bearer bides, | The spring appears: Greene,
Poems, p. 303/1 (1861).

Eurus: Lat. fr. Gk. Evoos: the east-south-east wind.

abt. 1325 Eurus & Aquiloun... Blowes bope at my bode: Allit. Poems, p. 96 (Morris, 1864). abt. 1374 pe loude blastes of pe wynde Eurus: Chaucer, Tr. Boethius, Bk. II. p. 44 (1868). 1612 Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon: Pracham. [T.] 1626 Eurus, The East winde: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1667 the Levant and the Ponent winds, | Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise, | Sirocco and Libecchio: Milton, P. L., x. 705.

Euterpē: Lat. fr. Gk. Εὐτέρπη: name of one of the nine Muses, the patroness of song and lyric poetry generally.

euthanasia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. εὐθανασία: a happy death, an easy, painless death. Anglicised as euthanasie.

1606 he prayed unto God that hee and his might have the like Euthanasia: HOLLAND, Tr. Suet., p. 84. bef. 1637 Dare I prophane, so irreligious bee

To greet or grieve her soft Euthanasee! | So sweetly taken to the Court of blisse. | As spirits had stolne her Spirit, in a kisse: B. Jonson, Underwoods, Wks, p. 259 (1640) 1679 and all this crowned with an eυθανασια a gentle and easy death at last in the presence and embraces of all his dearest Friends, Children and Family: Goodman, Pentient Paral, p. 342. 1734 A recovery in my case, and at my age, is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is Euthanasia: Arbuthnot, in Pope's Letters, p. 319 (1737). 1742 Absolute monarchy, therefore, is the easiest death, the true Euthanasia of the British constitution: Hume, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 47 (1825). 1831 this is the euthanasia which they desire for the constitution of England: Edin. Rev., Vol. 53, p. 498. 1840 [the execution] probably the euthanasia of the late Mr. Greenacie: Barham, Ingolds Leg., p. 177 (1855). 1882 It is a near approach to an ideal Euthanasia to pass away like the good old Bishop of Llandaff: Guardian, Dec. 20, p. 1801. Dec. 20, p. 1801

Eutopia, Eutopian. See Utopia.

ev, sb.: Turcoman. See aladjak.

evacuation $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb. Eng. fr. Fr. évacuation: the action or process of emptying or clearing out; the action or process of relieving an animal body of deleterious or superfluous matter; that which is discharged or withdrawn from an animal body.

1538 The parte of euacuation by lettinge of bloude, is incision or cuttynge the vayne, wherby the bloud, whiche is cause of syckenes or griefe to the whole body, or any particular part therof, doth most aptly passe: Elyor, Cast. Hettlu, Bk III of vii. [R.] 1641 the euacuacyon that is made by the bledynge: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. M ii re.

evacuator (= \(\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. \(\tilde{e}vacuare, = '\tilde{t}o \) evacuate', Late Lat., 'to make void': one who makes void.

bef. 1660 Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great evacuators of the law: Hammond, Wks., i. 175. [T.]

evacue, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. évacuer: to eject, to evacuate, to pass out.

1541 the blode evacueth: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. Miv. evagation (4 = 4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. évagation: a wandering, an erratic motion.

1502 This synne [sloth] hath vj braunches that is to knowe malyce, rancoure, dyspayre, pusilanimyte, unclemess and evagation of thoughtes: A. C., Ordinarye of Christen Men, Pt. II. ch. vii. sig. k v ro. bef. 1706 These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries: J. RAY. [].]

evangelion, evangelium: Late Lat. See euangelion.

evaporation $(= \angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. évaporation: the process of resolving or of being resolved into vapor; an exhalation, a vapor; a result of resolution into vapor.

1533 Also vnctions with oyles and syntementes, called Diaphoretice, which, by enaporation, do shortely enacuate the fulnesse: Elvot, Cast. Helthe, Bk. III. ch. vii [R, s.v. Evacuate] 1543 thys enaporatyon before the applyenge of the playster, or cerote: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xlii vo'/1. 1603 Heraclitus affirmeth, the Soule of the world to be an evaporation of humors within it: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 834.

evapore, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. évaporer: to evaporate, to pass off in vapor, to cause to pass off in vapor.

1543 wherfore it sufficeth than to euapore the mattier by the decoction of thynges anodyne: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lix vo/x. — we must be content to euapore the matter with colde water: it., fol. lix vo/2.

evocator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. $\bar{e}voc\bar{a}tor$,='one who calls to arms', noun of agent to evocare, = 'to evoke': one who evokes, an exorcist.

1816 he call'd in aid | The Phyxian Jove, and in Phygalia roused | The Arcadian Evocators to compel | The indignant shadow to depose her wrath: Byron, Manfr., ii. 2, Wks., Vol. Kl. p. 37 (1832).

Ewigkeit, sb.: Ger.: eternity.

ewig-weibliche, adj.: Ger.: ever-feminine.

1883 they represent. two several expressions of the Ewig-weibliches [neut.]:

Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 316.

1888 His aim is to paint, and, if I may use the expression, to unmask what Goethe has so justly named the ewig-weibliche:

Athenæum, July 7, p. 12/1.

*ex, ē (sometimes before consonants), prep.: Lat.: from, out of, after, by reason of. As a prefix to a word denoting the holder of an office ex means formerly', as ex-consul, in Classical Latin ex consule, = 'formerly consul'. Also prefixed to English words, as ex-dictator, ex-king, *ex-mouffetish, ex-pope. With the neuter ablative of adjectives and participles, and with the ablative case of substantives, $ex(\bar{e})$ forms many adverbial phrases.

ex abrupto, phr.: Late Lat.: abruptly, suddenly. 1584 Venus ex abrupto: PEELE, Arraignment of Paris, ii. 1, Wks., p. 356/1 (1861).

ex abundanti, phr.: Lat.: superfluously. *ex abundanti cautela, Late Lat.: from excessive caution, to be well on the safe side. The former phrase seems sometimes to be confused with the latter.

1591 There are some, Treatises ex abundanti: Relig Wotton., p 630 (1685). 1632 neuerthelesse ex abundanti they produce further evidence out of an attestation of Signeur Houtman their late Governour in the Molucces: Reply attestation of Signeur Houtman their late Governour in the Moluccos: Reply to Defence of Proceed of Du agst. Engl. at Amboyna, p. 34. 1675 I shall, exabundanti, produce the Testimones of strangers and enemies: J Smith, Christ. Relig Afreal, Bk. III. ch. v. § 2, p. 46. 1678 they only doing it occasionally and exabundanti. Cudworri, Intell. Syst., Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 226 1681 It is exabundanti, out of the abundancy and fecundity of the Godhead: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. II p. 397 (1867). bef. 1733 there being enough specified before these that were offered exabundanti, need not be made known. R. North, Examen, II v. 141, p. 493 (1740). 1748 I shall, probably, exabundanti, return soon to my former prolisity: Lord Chesterrefield. Letters, Vol. I. No. 137, p. 314 (1774). 1760 they can be taken only as Words exabundanti, and not operative: Gilbert, Casse in Law & Equity, p. 27. 1826 the iestifiction is exabundanti cautela—out of abundant caution, overweening care: Congress Debates, Vol. II. Pt. p. 140 1887 The saints of the Holy Mountain ingorously exclude from its sacred precincts not women only, but, exabundante cautela, all female animals of every kind: Atlenaum, Aug. 6, p. 170/3.

ex accidenti, phr.: Late Lat.: accidentally (as opposed to essentially).

1550 this is true ex accidenti, and not otherwise : BRADFORD, Writings, &c p. 378 (Parker Soc, 1853). 1684 Abstinence from it [the Lord's Supper] can never be good, but ex accidenti, either for defect of a due disposedness, or to excite a greater reverence: S. CHARNOCK, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. iv. p. 404 (1865).

ex aequo, phr.: Late Lat.: equally, equitably, on equitable

1620 his Majesty...might now expect the like again from them ex aguo: Relig Wotton., p. 530 (1685). 1656 though God intends Christ's propitiation conditionally applicable, ague, as well to every as any man, yet he did not ex aguo, equally intend it for every man: N. Hardy, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 141/1 (1865). 1679 a most holy and diligent observer of the Law, yet in some as that of the Sabbath..he interpreted it ex aguo & lono ['and fairly']: Goodman, Penitent Pard., p. 20.

*ex animo, phr.: Lat.: from the mind, of set purpose, carnestly, at heart.

abt. 1630 I have taken care so to master my Pen, that I might not (ex animo, or of set pui pose) discolour truth: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 64 (1870). 1659 Those that do secretly or openly plead the cause of Infidels. whether ex animo, or for promoting Popery, time will disclose: R. Banter, Keyfor Catholicks, Ep. Ded., p. 9. 1742 in contributing so largely, as he did, towards clearing up all these brigues and embroils of the city, and all clear and hearty, and as done cordially, and ex animo, and not after the adulatory manner of a court: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 386 (1826). 1792 I A. B.,...do willingly and ex animo subscribe to the book of articles of religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops: Stat. 32 Gos. III., c. 63, 82. 1882 A man who was "ex animo" a Papist, and who only waited a suitable time to declare himself one: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. 1 ch. ii. p. 49 (2nd Ed.).

ex antiperistasi, phr.: Late Lat.: owing to antiperistasis (q. v.).

1584 if they had dwelt in this our climate, which through coldnesse (ex anti-peristasi) doth fortifie digestion: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 114.

ex asse, phr: Lat., 'from the as' (q. v.): of the whole, in entirety.

bef. 1637 they which are left heirs ex Asse, of all their Ancestors vices: B. Jonson, Discov., p. 108 (1640).

*ex cathedra, phr.: Late Lat., 'from the chair' (of office), esp. the throne of the Pope in the Consistory, also, a professor's chair: authoritatively, judicially.

fessor's chair: authoritatively, judicially.

1602 vntill his Holinesse haue judicially & ex Cathedra decided it: W. Watson, Quadithets of Relig. & State, p. 19.

1682 this present Pope has condemned the doctrine of king-killing (a thesis of the Jesuits) amongst others, excathedra, as they call it, or in open consistory: Dryden, Rel. Late. Pref., Wks, p. 189 (1870).

1696 their church proposeth for points of faith...what they have... by the determination of popes, excathedra: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 48 (1865).

1704 Upon which the Scholar pronounced ex Cathedra, that Points were absolutely Jure Paterno: Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 72 (and Ed.).

1708 The advocates of the papacy maintain that the pope is infallible excathedra: Chambers, Cycl., Suppl., s.v. Cathedra.

1711 He too pronounces ex cathedra on the characters of his contemporanes: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 40/2 (1882).

1815 Glossin bowed low to this declaration excathedra, but observed, that in case of the very worst, and of such unnatural doctrines being actually held as he had already hinted, "the law had another hold on Mr. Vanbeest Brown": Scort, Guy Manustring, ch. Mii. p. 370 (1852).

1820 the drone | Of old Botherby's spouting excathedra tone: Byron, The Bluss, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 32 (1832).

1820 "My brother," said he, excathedra, wit cannot have escaped your judicious observation": Scort, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. p. 4371 (1867).

1826 Sit, it is already announced to us (excathedra) that "liberty is power": Congress. Debates, Vol. II. P. Ii. p. 1907.

ex concessis (pl.), ex concesso, phr.: Late Lat.: from what has been conceded.

1884 The words "National Sperm," are ex concessis in common use: SIR J. Prarson, in Law Times Reports, Vol. Ll. (N.S.), p. 654/z. 1886 The Court will...aid the defective execution of a power, but here there was, ex concessis, no power at all: Law Reports, 34 Ch. Div., 163.

ex consequenti, phr.: Late Lat.: by way of consequence, as a logical consequence.

1579 will you conclude, as it were ex consequenti, that whosoeuer arriveth heere shall be enticed to follye: J. Lylv, Euphues, p. 43 (1868). 1681 after that, ex consequents, as a secondary work, our reconcilitation amongst ourselves: The Goodwin, Wes., in Nichol's Scr. Stand. Divines, Vol. II. p. 365 (1861). 1826 that there being no right in other Powers to send, there was, ex consequenti, no correlative duty on the part of the Spanish American States to receive such Ministers: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. 1. p. 624.

ex converso, phr.: Late Lat. See e converso.

1829 It is sometimes foolishly argued ex converso, that the disease cannot arise from causes slight as those debateable at present between the countries: Edin. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 256.

*ex debito justitiae, phr.: Late Lat.: from what is due to justice.

1696 He [God] is not obliged ex debito justitiæ, but bestows it [the reward] freely, of mere bounty and mercy: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 23 (1864). 1787 although ex debito justitiæ, he had been obliged to order so many executions: J. Adams, Wks, Vol. v. p. 274 (1851). 1884 The Court is not bound ex debito justitiæ to grant a charging order in favour of a solicitor: Sir W. R. Grove, in Law Reports, 13 Q. B. D., 669.

ex delicto, phr.: Late Lat.: owing to a crime.

1827 the merits of a demand which a plaintiff is now compelled to enforce by an action ex delicto: Edm. Rev., Vol. 46, p 139.

ex diametro: Late Lat. See diametros.

ex dono, phr.: Late Lat.: by gift, as a present from; hence, loosely, an inscription on a work stating that it is a

1661 your illustrious works.. come to me ex dono authoris ['of or from the author']: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol III. p. 134 (1872). 1889 'Shelling Peas'. bears an affectionate ex dono to Sir Frederic Leighton [from Sir John Millais]: Athenæum, Apr. 13, p. 479/3

ex facto jus oritur, phr.: Late Lat.: law takes its rise from what has been done; i.e. legal enactments are necessitated and are to be interpreted by circumstances.

1633 that done the advocates do dispute of the law, to make of it what they can, saying ex facto jus oritur: Sir Th Smith, Commonw. of Engl., Bk. II. ch. xvi. p. 141.

*ex hypothesi, phr.: Late Lat.: from the hypothesis, in consequence of assumption made.

Consequence of assumption made.

1603 the Spring and neape tides, the foure seasons of the yere, with infinite like, they are phisically necessarie, they are ineuitable ex hypothesi: C. Heydon, Def Judic. Astrol., p. 211.

1694 yet that necessity not being absolute, but ex hypothesi only: John Howe, Whs., p. 141/2 (1834).

161, 1733 the Jury, ex Hypothesi (as all at that Time) inclined on the Plot Side: R. North, Examen, iii. 142, p. 215 (1740).

1829 the universe, ex hypothesi, is only an effect: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 210.

1887 The opposite method is to take for granted a state of mind. in which, for instance, a jumble of sky-gazing and false etymology may give rise to such a practice as suttee among a people to whom it was ex hypothesi unknown: Athenaum, Oct. 1, p. 430/2.

ex improviso, phr.: Late Lat.: in an unforeseen manner, unexpectedly, suddenly.

bef. 1547 and provided the same by thys reason, that yff ony manner of newe songe schulde be broght unto boith the sayde Chiapellis for to be sunge ex improviso, then the sayde songe schulde be bettre and more suerly handlydde bi your Chiapell than bi hys Graces: RICH PACE, in Ellis' Orig Lett., 3rd Ser. Vol. II. No. cxii. p. 49 (1846). 1620 the Father did not only discourse with him ex improviso upon the fabrick of many sorts of glasses: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xxvi. (1676). 1632 but Mr. Catlin, by entreaty, preached at that time, ex improviso: J. Rous, Diary, p. 69 (Camd. Soc, 1856). bef. 1733 the Dissolution...happening ex improviso, like a Thunder Stroke: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 131, p. 102 (1740).

ex libris, phr.: Late Lat.: from the books (followed by the owner's name in the genitive); a phrase often written in the volumes or on the bookplates belonging to a collector

*ex mero mōtu, phr.: Late Lat.: of his own accord, from simple impulse.

bef. 1670 the Arch-Bishop sent for him two years before he was Batchelour of Divinity, and ex mero motu gave him the Advouzon of an Arch-Deaconry in Wales: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 23, p. 17 (1693). 1682 in the first of Ephesians, he is said to have purposed all in himself, ver. 9 and 11, ex mero motu: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IX. p. 341 (1864). 1761 since the stranger, ex mero motu, had confessed: STERNE, Trist. Shand., III. Wks., p. 165 (1893). 1826 Is there any one sufficiently absurd to assert that he [the President] has a right ex mero motu...to appoint a Secretary for that Department...? Compress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. 1, p. 293.

ex nātūra rei, phr.: Late Lat.: from the nature of the case. ex nātūra rērum, from the nature of things, from the nature of various cases. See a natura rei.

1659 it is impossible, ex natura vei, and such as implieth a contradiction, that a sin should not be a breach of the law: N. Hardy, on 185 Ep. Yoks, Nichol's Ed., p. 229/2 (265). 1672 sin...in its own nature...merits condemnation: it dots so ex natura vei, ex judicio legis, only it is not so in point of fact and in event, ex indultu gratia, as one expresses it: T. Jacoms, Romans,

Nichol's Ed., p 16/1 (1868). 1825 I would also add, that ex natura rerun, the individual threatened with imminent danger, must be the judge of the force which it is necessary for him to use. Congress. Debates, Vol. 1. p. 567. 1827 that legislation was ex rei natura inadequate it, Vol. III. p. 198.

ex nihilo (nīlo), phr.: Late Lat.: out of nothing.

1669 creation the production of a thing ex nihilo: Sir K. Digby, Observ. Relig Med., p 211 1681 The work of grace is a work of creation .. Because it is ex nihilo: The Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol 1. p. 396 (1861)

*ex nihilo (nīlo) nihil (nīl) fit, phr.: Late Lat.: nothing comes from nothing. See de nihilo nihil and Persius, 3, 84.

1573-80 And then, in a fantasticall fitt, | I cried owte, Ex nihilo nhil fitt: GAB HARVEY, Lett. Bk, p. 132 (1884) 1590 for God made all things of nothing, against the rules of Philosophie, Ex nihilo nilil fit, though Plato did his best to make some comparison...of this great worke with Art: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 2.

*ex officio, phr.: Late Lat.: by reason of office, official, officially, upon taking office.

officially, upon taking office.

1547 they have taken away the acts of mortmain and præmunire and restored the act ex offico: Cranmer, Remains, &c., p. 17 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1555 the bishops have full authority, ex officos, to enquire of heresies: Ridley, Wes., p. 371 (1841). 1636—7 In one of my last letters I wrote, that Mr Burton had refused to take the oath ex officio: In Court & Times of Chas. I, Vol. II. p. 260 (1848). 1642 His fifth section finds itself aggreved that the Remonstrant should be taxed with the illegal proceeding of the high commission, and oath ex officio: Milton, Apol Sneet, Wks., Vol. I. p. 241 (1866). 1651 he had spent much solicitude ex officio, yet it principally failed. Relag. Wotton., p. 90 (1654). 1664 Tell all it does, or does not know, | For swearing ex officio? Buttler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. ii p. 80. 1692 it is the law of God that there should not be an oath ex officio: Th. Goodwin, Wes., in Nichol's Ser Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 261 (1863) bef 1733 Inquisitors to call after Offences ex officio: R. North, Examen, III vi. 28, p. 444 (1740) 1754 the abbé, who was a wit and critic, ex officio, or rather ex vestitu: Smollett, Ferd Ct. Fathom, ch. xxii Wks., Vol. v. p. 105 (1877). 1766 the full power must undoubtedly ex officio be read by you: Geo III., in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 2rd Ser., Vol. v. No. dh. p. 383 (1846). 1769 the attorney-general is ex officio the guardian of liberty: Junius, Letters, No. xiv. p. 61 (1827). 1768 the governor of the state, and the president of the college are, ex officio [pl.], two [of the trustees]: J. Morse, Amer. Univ Geogry., Vol. I. p. 525 (1796). 1810 the judge is empowered ex officio. to remit the cause to the next session: Edin. Rev., Vol. v., p. 101. 1858 the holders of certain offices should be ex officio members of the Parliament: A. Troll.Ope, Three Clerks, Vol. II ch. hii, p. 265. 1880 he would accompany it to the residence of the hirer in a sort of ex-officio capacity: J. Pavn, Confident. Agent, ch. xv. p. 100. 1886 It was enacted that an

ex opere operato, phr.: Late Lat.: by virtue of a work done (without respect of the persons concerned in the doing); a phrase much used in discussions on the efficacy of Sacraments.

ments.

1540 The mass, ex opere operato, justifieth and taketh away the guiltiness of the fault and pain in them for whom it is done: BECON, Wks., p. 454 (Parker Soc., 1844).

1550 for they say that their masses are satisfactory sacrifices for the quick and the dead ...saving them both from damnation, ex opere operato: BALE, Sel. Wks., p. 431 (1849).

1565 Thus we have declared...that the mass is a sacrifice propintatory both ex opere operato, that is through the merit of Christ's body that suffered on the Cross, which is here opus operatum, and is by Christ through the ministry of the priest in the mass offered, truly but in mystery, and also ex opere operante, that is through the doing of the priest, if he have the grace of God, and so be acceptable, but in a far lower degree of propitiation, which is called opus operants, or opus operants. Is IEWEL, Wks., p. 754 (1847).

1604 As for the phrase ex opere operato. Fox understandeth not what it meaneth; for this Phrase is used only to expresse the manner of working of Sacraments, which are said to worke their effects of gevinge grace, not ex opere operantis that is accordinge to the dignity or meritt of the person that doth administer them, but ex opere operato, that is by the very application of the Sacrament accordinge to Christs institution, from which institution it hath this force: R. Parsons, Three Comm. of Engl., Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 442.

1620 grace is contained in the Sacraments and conferred, not by virtue of faith, but Ex opere operato: BRENT, Tr. Sonve's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 220 (1676).

1659 See also what their Baptism doth, that can ex opere operato infallibly put away sins: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, ch. xxxvii. p. 270.

1682 who...make baptism to work holiness, ex opere operato.

1683 who...make baptism to work holiness, ex opere operato.

1684 who...make baptism to work holiness, ex opere operato.

1686 others ascribe to them a power to excite gracious motions, even ex-a opere operato: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol.

*ex parte, phr.: Late Lat.: on one side, partial, pre-

1601 Maister Arch-priest's authoritie was both obtained sinisterly ex parte of the Procurers: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent., p. 4. 1664 And may be ex parte, of the Maker, | More criminal, then th' inju'd Taker: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. ii p. 87. 1737 but then it will be a political stage ex parte: Lord Chesterffeld, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 237(1777) 1791 the report of the committee...containing suggestions, most of them founded upon ex parte investigation: Amer. State Papers, Mill. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 39 (1832). 1808 Mr. Barrow's statements are altogether ex parte: Edin. Rev., Vol. II., p. 200. 1817 the assertions were made on ex-parte evidence, and not founded on fact: Parl. Deb., col. 375. 1828 the testimony...ought to be received with caution, as being in a great measure of an ex parte character: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 254. 1877 Mr. William Story is so dexterous, not to say ex parte, an advocate: Echo, Jan. 13. [St.] 1880 it is an ex parte statement of the vilest kind: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. xxvi. p. 172.

*ex pede Herculem, phr.: Late Lat., 'Hercules from his foot': you may judge of the size of Hercules from that of his foot (the print of which was said to have furnished the standard Olympic foot); you may judge of the whole by a part, or of an aggregate by a specimen.

OI AII ASSICSALE Dy a SPECIAICI.

1665 R. HEAD, Engl Rogue, sig. Aa 6 %. bef. 1733 But expede Herculem They that let so much be seen, had notable Reserves however couched: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii 130, p. 102 (1740).

1737 The Romans used to say, expede Herculen, or, you may know Hercules by his foot, intimating, that one may commonly judge of the whole by a part: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Common Sense, No 4, Misc. Wks, Vol. I. p. 31 (1777).

*ex post facto, phr.: Late Lat., 'from what is done afterwards': in view of a subsequent state of affairs, retrospective. An ex post facto law is a law which makes an act or acts committed before its enactment legal or illegal as the case may be, and which establishes, in respect of an act, a right or a liability which did not exist when the act was com-

mitted.

1621 for the Law cannot iudge his intent against his Act done, ex post facto: Tr Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. iii. § 191, p. 85 (1642). 1632 For first for the notoriousnesse of the pretended conspiracie; although now ex post facto, they cry it out for notorious: Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du agst. Engl. A Anbopria, p. 11. 1651 it was approved at their return home, ex post facto: Reliq Wotton., p. 507 (1685). 1679 sm. if not repented of when it is come to our knowledge, is by that means become a voluntary transgression, increasing its guilt, ex post facto: GOODMAN, Penitent Para., Pt. 1. ch. iii. p. 81. bef 1733 as if a Pardon, ex post, and a Dispensation antecedent, werethe same: R. NORTH, Examen, III vi. 25, p. 440 (1740). 1787 as the passions and interests of the majority have no check, they will frequently make ex post facto laws: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. vi. p 110 (1851). 1805 by an ex post facto laws: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. vi. p 110 (1851). 1805 by an ex post facto laws: J. ettered with many restrictions: Edin. Rev. Vol. 5, p. 304. 1831 all ex post facto legislation ...should be proscribed: ib., Vol. 53, p. 509.

ex professo, phr.: Late Lat.: professedly.

ex professo, pr. : Late Lat.: professeury.

1591 like a Mercenary Poet, to penne a worke, ex professo: James I.,
Lepanto, Pref., d. 1 (1818).

1601 whom as such (to wit the Pope) even
a Protestant-civill author here in our countrie hath ex professo singularlie
commended: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent., d. 91.

1602 which intermedleth not ex professo with any such charge. W. Watson,
Quoditiets of Relig. & State, d. 132.

1670 He that desires to know the
History of Ferrara, let him read Giovanni Baptista Pyrna, who hath written
of it, ex Professo: R. Lassels, Voy Ital, Pt. II. p. 223 (1698).

1681—1703

Flat and plain idolaters, ex professo, we find unpurged out of that state:
TH. Goodwin, Wis, in Nichol's Ser Stand Divines, Vol VII p. 546 (1863).
bef. 1733 to set up and sustain a notorious suborner express, who ex professo
undertook the Employment: R. North, Examen, p. 401 (1740).

1752 [See ex re nata]

*ex proprio motu, phr.: Late Lat.: of his own accord.

1681—1703 the grace ...which superadds to his love and mercy a freeness, as being extended to us upon no mouves or incentives in us, but ex proprio suo motu: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. vi. p. 92

ex rē nāta, phr.: Late Lat.: according to a circumstance that has arisen, according to exigency. See pro re nata.

that has arisen, according to exigency. See pro re nata.

1610 did so well acquit himself ex re nata, and so clearly open all the particularities of the contract: Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Yas I., Vol. 1 p. 129 (1848).

1654 more for shew than propriety of application, to disease or Patient, to vary ex re nata, according to variety of occasion: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p 102. bef. 1733 Oates wrought upon accident Ex Re nata, and succeeded: R. North, Examen, II. 1v. 85, p. 273 (1740).

Whether the Discovery was designed at first or happened ex re nata: ib., III. vii 36, p. 529.

1752 Most people think only ex re nata, a few ex professo: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 69, p. 293 (1774).

ex rei natura: Late Lat. See ex natura rei.

ex tempore: Lat. See extempore.

ex trāduce, phr.: Late Lat.: lit. 'from a vine-layer'; used metaph. with reference to the propagation of individual souls from the souls of parents.

1588 how can we prove that God is not the author of the guilt of sin, if the soul be not ex traduce: Whitaker, Disp Script., p. 695 (1849). 1652
Yet Hierome was so zealous against this, that he pronounceth a present Anathema, to all such as shall hold the soul to be ex traduce: N. Culverwel, Light of Nature, ch. xi. p. 106. 1665 or (as some conceive) part of the Parents soul were portion'd out to his off-spring, and the conceptions of our minds were ex traduce: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xvii. p. 117 (1885). 1665
Soffee left behind him a Son called Stet Gunet: for of such esteem was his Fathers Sanctity, that ex traduce they held it requisite to give the like attribute of Siet unto his Son: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 271 (1677). 1669 if [the human soul] is not ex traduce and yet hath a strange kinde of neer dependance of the body: Sir K. Digsy, Observ. Relig. Med., p. 237. 1704 that the Soul was the outward, and the Body the inward Cloathing; that the latter was ex traduce; but the former, of daily Creation and Circumfusion: Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 61 (and Ed.).

ex ungue leonem, phr.: Lat., 'a lion (may be depicted by imaginative inference) from a claw': the whole may be inferred from a specimen. Plutarch, De Defect. Oracl., 3, ascribes to Alcaeus the phrase εξ δυυχος λέουτα γράφοντες, ='depicting a lion from a claw'. 1600 Ex vngue, you know the old adage, as these, so are the remainder B JONSON, Cyputh. Rev. v 10, Wks., p 262 (1616) 1621 I will only point at some of them, ex ungue leonem guesse at the rest: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt 3, Sec. 4, Mem 1, Subs 3, Vol. II p. 516 (1827).

*ex uno disce omnes, phr.: Lat.: from one judge of (learn) all. An adaptation of crimine ab uno | disce omnes (Danaum insidias), Virg., Aen., 2, 65.

(Danaum instaucs); VIIG., Aen., 2, 05.

1614 many glances and girds passed upon him and his person, which were too long to set down all, but ex uno disce omnes: In Court & Times of Jas I., Vol I. p. 313 (1848). 1772 this appeared at the bar of the House of Commons from a witness he brought thither himself—ex uno disce omnes: Hor. Walfold. Letters, Vol v. p. 423 (1857). 1788 Such is the faithful picture of my mind and manners, and from a single day disce onnes: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 114 (1869). 1826 I dwell upon this chance-companion at some length. although it is by no means true of any narration, "ex uno disce omnes?" Reft. on a Ranible to Germany, p. 223 1834 The principle of ab uno disce omnes; strictly applicable in this instance: Greswell, on Parables, Vol. Iv. p. 266. 1845 the towns, peasants, and products along the route are very like one another; ex uno disce omnes: Forp, Handble, Spain, Pt. 1, p. 457.

ex utrāque parte, phr.: Lat.: on either side.

1669 not only incorporeal substances .might be conserved by an infinite time ex utraque parte: Sir K. Dighy, Observ Relig. Med., p. 212.

*ex vi termini, phr.: Late Lat.: by virtue of the force of the term.

1760 yet these Words are not actionable, for Letters of Attorney do not ex v2 Termins imply Deeds: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 247. 1804 when we estimate the collective wealth of a nation, it is clear, ex va termins, that the idea of internal exchange is out of the question Edin. Rev. Vol. 4, p. 351. 1826 There was nothing in the word road or canal which, ex vi termins, imported an object of internal improvement: Congress Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. i p 107. 1884 They regard foreigners as barbarians, ex vi termini: H. C. Lodge, Studies in History, p. 377 1885 The auctioneer is not ex vi termini agent for both parties: Law Times, Jan. 17, p. 212/1

*ex voto, phr.: Lat.: by reason of a vow; hence, as adj. votive; and as sh. a votive offering.

1787 the Chapel of the Virgin is hung around with trophies, and ex notos: Beckford, Italy, Vol. 11. p 240 (1834). 1830 hundreds of ex voto's hung round it: Greenlle Mennars, Vol. 1. ch. viu. p. 329 (1875). 1838 Coryate performed his journey on foot; and returning hung up his shoes in his village church as an ex-voto: S. Rogers, Notes to Italy, p. 160 1884 As an ex voto offering she placed an image in wax of a child: Tr. Galdos' Trajalgar, p. 7. 1885 There was in the sanctuary a fixed space for the exhibition of ex-votos: Atheneum, Oct. 10, p 477/3.

exactor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. exactour, Old Fr. exactor, fr. Lat. exactor, = 'a tax-gatherer', noun of agent to exigere, = 'to exact'.

1. a person who exacts payment of money or goods.

1586 prouided alwaies that of magnifical, he become not prodigal, which would soone make him an exactor, and in the end a tyrant: T. B., Tr. La Prinaud. Fr. Acad, p. 672

1598 Yet heauens, and you, accept what poore can spare, | Beyond poore power nor they, nor you exactors: Florio, Worlde of Wordes, sig b 3 vo. bef. 1603 the murtherers and exactors: NORTH, (Lives of Epanin, &-c., added to) Plut., p. 1165 (1612).

- 2. one who exacts punishment, a torturer.
- abt. 1400 Wycliffite Bible, Deut., xvi. 18.
- 3. one who makes authoritative demands, one who enforces.

1599 Dispensers against the laws of God, but tyrannous importunators and exactors of their own: Sir E. Sandys, Europa Spec. [T.]

4. an extortioner, one who makes unreasonable demands. bef. 1554 bee not an exactour of another man: Babees Bk, p. 106 (Furnivall, 1868). 1650 Men that are in health are severe exactors of patience at the hands of them that are sick: Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, 11. § 3. [T.] 1698 The Service of Sin is perfectly Slavery; and he who will pay Obedience to the Commands of 11, shall find it an unreasonable Taskmaster, and an unreasonable Exactor: South, Serm., Vol. 11. p. 27 (1727).

exaggerator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if Late Lat. exaggerator, = one who increases', 'an enlarger', noun of agent to Lat. exaggerare, = 'to increase by heaping up', 'to amplify', 'to exaggerate': one who exaggerates.

18.. So gross an exaggerator was not likely to be trusted: L. Horner, Tr. Villari's Hist. Savonarola, Bk. II. ch. v. [L.]

examen, sb.: Lat., 'tongue of a balance': examination, weighing.

Weigning.

1646 Following the wars under Anthony, the course of his life would not permit a punctual examen in all: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch. viii. [R.]

1664 There are haply some Workmen who upon the suddain will not approve of it, as being not accustom'd to so exact an examen of the particulars which concern their employment: Evelyn, Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit., Pref., p. 6.

1665 the only way to know what is sophisticate, and what is not so, is to bring all to the Examen of the Touchstone: Glanvill, Sceptis, ch. x. p. 64 (1885).

1671 If there were made an accurate Examen of Angled Bodies: H. O, Tr. N. Stinds Prodrom. on Solids in Solids, sig. F 6 ro.

1714 A new Rehearsal, or Bays the Younger. Containing an examen of the Ambitious Stepmother: Title. bef. 1733 And hereof I might produce Instances enough, but, since it is the Work of the following Examen, none shall be anticipated now: R. NORTH, Examen,

p. ii. (1740). 1751 You must, therefore, expect the most critical examen that ever any body underwent Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol II. No. 26, p. 116 (1774). 1854 We practise particular examen of conscience: F. W. Faber, Growth in Holmess, ch. vi. p. 87 (1872).

exāminātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. exāmināre, = 'to weigh', 'examine': an examiner.

1619 the examinator was then entering upon his interrogatories: T. LORKIN, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol II. p. 169 (1848). 1646 SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ef., Bk. VI ch VI. p. 246 (1686). 1824 gone through the form of introduction to the examinators: Scott, Redgauntlet, Let. viii. sub fin., p. 90 (1886).

*excavator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. excavare,='to hollow out': one who or that which excavates.

1815 Todd, quoting Advt., Jan. 2 1820 The very court-yards of these two indefarigable excavators contained treasures: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sixty, Vol. 1 ch ix p. 270.

excave, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. excaver: to excavate.

1578 ample large and with a double bosome, or hollow excaued: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man., Bk. 1. fol 28 ro.

excellentissimo: It. See eccellentissimo.

*excelsior, adj.: Lat.: higher.

1858 the motto... Excelsior ' A TROLLOPE, Three Clerks, Vol II. ch. iii. p. 60.

exceptio confirmat rēgulam, phr.: Late Lat.: an (the) exception proves a (the) rule, i.e. the statement of an exception presupposes a rule or general proposition from which a particular case or particular cases must be excepted. For instance, the statement that water and a few other substances expand on freezing at once implies the general rule that substances contract more and more the colder they become.

1566 Yea, & as the lawyers say, Exceptio confirmat regulam: so I may say most truly in this case that those small differences of a few names. doe much more strongly confirme the rest wherein there is no disagreement, to be S. Chrysostoms: R. Pointz, Testimonies for Real Presence, p. 751. 1762 exceptio in non exceptis ['amongst cases which are not excepted'] firmat regulam: SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 20 (1817)

*exceptis excipiendis, phr: Late Lat.: excepting what is to be excepted, with proper exceptions. Cf. mutatis mutandis.

1887 Nothing is more notorious in the spiritual régime of the Republic than the extension of toleration to all exceptis excipiendis: Athenœum, July 9, p. 50/2.

exceptor $(= \bot =)$, sb.: Eng., as if Late Lat. exceptor, = 'a shorthand writer', 'a scribe', noun of agent to Lat. excipere, = 'to take out', 'to take up', 'to except': one who makes an exception, one who takes exception.

1684 The exceptor makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions: T. Burnet, *Theor. Earth.* [T.]

excerpta, sb. pl.: Lat., pl. of excerptum: extracts, selections, excerpts; excerpta quaedam=(a collection of) certain excerpts'.

1704 extracts, collections, medullas, excerpta quadants, florilegias, and the like: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § v. Wks., p. 73/1 (1869) 1803 The volume of these excerpta...is now presented to the public: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 414. 1886 Twelve reigns...supply the staple of Sir E. Bayley's excerpta: Athenaeum, June 19, p. 806/2.

excerptor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *excerpere*, = 'to cull', 'to make extracts': a culler, a selecter, one who makes excerpts.

1683 I am no such excerptor: BARNARD, Life of Heylin, p. 12. [T.]

excommunicator ($\angle = \angle = \angle = \angle =$), sh.: Eng., as if Late Lat. excommunicator, noun of agent to excommunicate,='to excommunicate': one who excommunicates.

1643 He caused all the infringers of it to be horribly excommunicated by all the bishops of England, in his owne presence, and of all his barons; and himselfe was one of the excommunicators: Prynne, Treach. & Disloy., Pt. 1. p. 12. [R.]

excrementum, pl. excrementa, sl.: Lat.: that which is sifted out, refuse, matter cast aside as useless.

1552 And so shall all his disciples...and specially the preachers of his holy word shall be excrementa, they shall be outcasts: LATIMER, Remains, p. 126 (1845). 1882 Our rubbish, manufacturing refuse, and household excrementa shall no longer be turned into the natural watercourses: GREG, Misc. Essays, ch. vi. p. 144.

excrescence (= \(\perp = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. excrescence: an outgrowth, esp. a morbid growth upon an animal or vegetable; hence, any unsightly projection or addition; also, metaph. an excess.

1543 scrophules, and other excrescences lyke vnto them: Traheeon, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxxix ro/2. 1601 the excrescences and risings of the

skin about the roots of the nailes: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 26, ch. 5, Vol II p. 245. 1656 her excrescences pared off before she was brought as a bride to the bed of her lord: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 74 (1872) bef 1667 excrescences of joy Jer. Taylor. [C.]

*excrēta, sb. pl.: Lat., neut. pl. of excrētus, past part. pass. of excernere, = 'to sift out': substances eliminated as superfluous from an organic body; in reference to animals, sometimes confined to animal products which have performed their function and are no longer wanted, so that **faeces** (q, v)are not included under the term.

excretion (= "=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. excrétion.

1. the action or process of eliminating superfluous products from an organic body; hence, loosely, departure or discharge from an organic body.

1603 but the excessive excretion of the animal heat is Death: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 848.

2. substance eliminated as superfluous from an organic body.

*excursus (Lat. pl. excursus), sb.: Lat.: a digression; a dissertation on a special point, inserted in a literary work at the end, or at the end of a division, so as to form an appendix.

1803 The remaining excursus are for the most part employed in discussing questions of Homeric grammar: Edin Rev., Vol. 2, p. 320 1813 We shall...no further.. continue this excursus into the well known writings of the celebrated wits: th, Vol. 22, p. 87. 1882 This evidence may be placed in the Excursus: FARAR, Early Days Chr., Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 290. 1886 The preface, commentary, and excursuses embody the controversial arguments: Athenæum, Jan. 16, p. 100/1

excusator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. excusare, ='to excuse': an excuser, one who puts forward an excuse or defence.

1681 This brought on the sending an excusator in the name of the king and kingdom, to show that the king was not bound to appear upon the citation: BURNET, Hist Ref., Bk. II. [R.]

exeat, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of Lat. extre,='to go out', used as sb.: lit. 'let him go out', leave for a person in statu pupillari to go out of residence for more than one night from an university, a college, or a school. Orig. leave given by a bishop to one of the inferior clergy to go out of the diocese, or by the head of a religious house to a member of his community to go out of residence.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

1850 He had got an exect somehow, and was bent on a day's lark in London: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xvii p 174 (1879)
1888 It was a rule of the plaintiff's school that no exeats should be allowed during Easter Term: Law Times, Jan 28, p. 220/2.

*executor¹ ($= \angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. executour, assimilated to Lat. executor for exsecutor, noun of agent to exsequi, = 'to perform', 'to carry out': a person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of the said testator's will. Sometimes spelt executer. Also corrupted to seckatour, sectour.

tour, sectour.

1340 exequitours of bekuydes: Ayenb., p. 38 (1866). 1463 my executours as soone as they can... aftir my disses...make a sale of my place: Bury Wills, p. 40 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1474 he is executore to the wedous husbond. Paston Letters, Vol. III. No 739, p. 110 (1874). 1483 the said William his executors and assignes: RICH. III., in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xiiii, p. 109 (1846). 1509 Thou ought nat yet to kepe it nere the more | But to his sectours or heyres it restore: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol I. p. 117 (1874). Here myght I touche executours in this cryme: ib., p. 118. bef. 1529 Executers havinge the ware, | Taking so little care | Howe the soule doth fare, | Sawe I never: J. SKELTON, Wés., Vol I. p. 150 (1843). 1535 The executours of one man brought a wrytte of Erroure of vidary: Tr. Lettleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 29 vo. 1557 The seruice tree here do I make, | For mine executour and my frende: Tottel's Misc., p. 261 (1870) 1589 Th' emperour Octaviar being made executor to Virgill: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., i. viii. p. 37 (1860). 1593 Let's choose executors and talk of wills: SHAKS., Rich. II., in 2, 148, 1607 made your worship his full and whole executor: Middleton, Phanix, i. 6. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 133 (1885). 1649 their Executors and administrators [of the Militia Commissioners]: Moderate, No. 40, is; Rr 2 vo. 1659 Do not ye send your Clergy executors to potent men: R. Bakter, Kep for Catholicks, ch. xxv. p. 149 1712 he will be the living Executor of his own Bounty: Spectator, No. 467, Aug. 26, p. 668/2 (Morley). 1742 [See administrator 2]. *1877 she appointed him her executor: Times, Jan. 18. [St.]

*executor 2 (L=L), sb.: Eng., as if Lat. executor for

*executor² ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng., as if Lat. executor for exsecutor, noun of agent to exsequi, = 'to perform', 'to carry out': one who fulfils or carries out, a performer; an executor of justice, or (shortly) an executor, = 'executioner'. Sometimes spelt executer.

1560 Iudge and Executer of the same law: J. Pilkington, Aggeus, sig. O v r^o. 1579 rich executors of goods, and poore executors of godlynes: J. Lyly, Euphues, p. 24 (1868). 1589 two executors of iustice: R. Parke, Tr. Mendora's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 48 (1854). 1599 The sad-eyed justice,

with his surly hum, | Delivering o'er to executors pale | The lazy yawning drone: Shaks., Hen. V., 1. 2, 203. 1610 my sweet mistress | Weeps when she sees me work, and says, such baseness | Had never like executor — Temp, iii 1, 13. 1620 a meer executor of the Popes Decrees: Brent, Tr Saw's Hist Counc Trent, Bk. I p. 54 (1676) 1665 let me not be the executor of so much inhumanity: Evelvn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 174 (1872).

executor de son tort, phr.: Anglo-Fr. See quotation.

1768 If a stranger takes upon him to act as executor, without any just authority, as by intermeddling with the goods of the deceased, and many other transactions, he is called in law an executor of his own wrong, de son tort, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship, but merely locking up the goods, or burying the corpse of the deceased, will not amount to such an intermeddling as will charge a man as executor of his own wrong Blackstone, Comm., Bk. II. ch. XXVIII. [C. E. D.]

*executrix $(= \angle = =)$, pl. executrices $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. executrix, pl. executrices, fem. of executor for exsecutor: a female executor (see executor 1).

for exsecutor: a female executor (see executor1).

1535 if a woman cometh to a thing as executrix: Tr. Littleton's Nat Brev., fol 97 ro 1578 myne executrixe whiche hereafter I doe name in these presents to execute and fulfill this my p'sent Testament: J. Mabb., IVill, in Athenseum July 23, 1887, p 117/3 1617 my most beloved sister, whom I make full executrix: MIDDLETON, Fair Quar., iv. 2, Wks, Vol. IV. p. 238 (1885) 1621 if a single woman be an executrix: Tr. Perkuns' Prof. Books, ch. i. § 7, p 4 (1642). 1633 made at the death of their husbands either sole or chiefe executrices of his last will and testament. Sir Th. Suith, Commance of Engl., Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 253 1676 I that am a Relict and Executrix of known plentiful Assits and parts, who understand my self and the Law: Wychffeley, Plain-Dealer, in p. 31 (1681). 1742 "I intend her all, and have," said he, "given it her by making her sole executrix": R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 147 (1826). 1763 Her lord has made her sole executrix: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 67 (1857) 1887 Miss Devey has, as Lady Lytton's literary executrix, adopted the only course that remained to her:

Athenseum, May 7, p. 604/2.

exedra, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐξέδρα: Archæol.: a platform or portico furnished with seats for rest and conversation, such as were attached to Greek gymnasia and used by philosophers: in Archit. a niche, a recess, a porch, or projecting chapel.

1727 we have no Exedra for the Philosophers, adjoining to our Tennis-Courts: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. I. ch. vi Wks., Vol vi p 121 (1757) 1775 on one of the summits was...an Hexedra or building with six [hence the mistaken spelling] sides or seats: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 257. 1797 Among the exedre the chief was the Baptistery: Enuyc. Bril., S. V.

*exēgēsis, sb.: Gk. ἐξήγησις: exposition, interpretation, esp. the interpretation of Holy Scripture.

bef. 1638 It is an Apposition, or esymptote.

bef. 1638 It is an Apposition, or esymptote, the latter words declaring the meaning of the former; 'Peace on earth, that is, 'Good will towards men': Jos. Medel, it is a mere explanation of what persons he meaneth: Th. Goodwill, a mere exegesis, a mere explanation of what persons he meaneth: Th. Goodwill, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1. p. 343 (1861). 1856 With a hardier habit and resolute gymnastics...the American would arrive at as robust exegesis, and cheery and hilarious tone: Emerson, English Traits, sii. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 94 (Bohn, 1866). 1882 The Philonian method is of all styles of exegesis the most arbitrary: Farrar, Early Days Chr., Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 272.

exēgi monumentum aere perennius, phr.: Lat.: I have framed a monument more lasting than bronze. Hor., Od., 3, 30, 1.

bef. 1667 Cowley, Wks., Vol. 1. Pref., p lv. (1707). 1772 Is there a clown who scratches his initials on the leads of a church, who does not say to himself. Exegi monumentum ære perennius? Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 376 (1857).

exemplar (= \(\sigma = \)), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. exemplar, sb., or Mid. Eng. exemplere, exemplaire (fr. Fr. exemplaire), assimilated to Lat. exemplar: a model, pattern, archetype; a specimen, an example; exemplary, original, ideal.

a specimen, an example; exemplary, original, lucal.

1539 in case he should fynd any notable default that needed correction, to amende the same according to the true exemplars: TAVERNER, Ded. to New Test. [R] 1570 the Exemplar Number of all thinges Numerable: both visible and inuisible: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. *iro. 1614 The diea and exemplar of the world was first in God: RALEIGH. [J.] bef. 1631 the Diocis Of every exemplar man, the whole world is: J. Donne, Poents, p. 250 (1669). 1678 then there must needs be an Idea, Platform and Exemplar of the whole World before it was made: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 77. 1870 This has had no higher exemplar in the life of nations, than President Washington and President Lincoln. They kept a conscious relation to all: E. MULFORD, Nation. ch. xi. p. 197. Nation, ch. xi. p. 197.

exempli causă, phr.: Lat.: for the sake of example.

1569 exempli causa, I urged the Injunction upon all ministers: ABP. PARKER, Corresp., p. 252 (1853). 1802 In English now, exem. cause we might say...: S. T. Coleridge, Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin, p. 85 (H. A. Bright,

*exempli grātiā, phr.: Lat.: for the sake of example; often abbreviated to e.g.

1602 W. Watson, Quaditiets of Relig. & State, p. 360. 1765 Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 208 (1869). ? 1798 S. T. Coleridge, Unpubl. Letters to Rev. F. P. Estlin, p. 61 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

exempt des gardes, phr.: Fr.: an officer of the yeomenof-the-guard, an exon.

1627 You heard, afore your going away, of Mr. Seton's arrival here, one of the exempts des gardes in the court of France, who, as I am credibly informed, brought letters to the king as well as to the queen: In Court & Times of Chas I., Vol. 1 p. 225 (1848). 1632 Boissoce, a captain, exempt des gardes, was at eight of the clock that evening sent to them to their houses: ib., Vol. 11. p. 117. 1651 After the king followed...the company of Exempts des Gardes: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 281 (1872).

*exequatur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of Lat. exequi for exsequi, = 'to execute': lit. 'let him execute'.

I. an authoritative recognition of the validity of an official document, as of a papal bull by a bishop or by a secular

1620 neither shall it be necessary to require consent or Licence, which is called Exequatur or Placet: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. viii. p. 720 (1676).

1883 but the principle is simply the old and familiar principle of the exequatur, concerning which the battle raged long and funously during the Middle Ages, but nearly always with one result. Standard, Jan. 31, p. 5.

2. the written authority granted by a government to a consul or commercial agent representing foreign interests.

1799 those services, which on the withdrawing of his exequativ, he requested permission to render: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. 1x. p 6 (1854) 1837 The only official paper I possessed, in connexion with the office, the commission and exequative excepted, was a letter from the Présèt of the Rhone: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 313. 1840 He detests the French because they have twice declined to confirm his evequatur as Spanish consul: H. Greville, Diary, p. 151.

exequitour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See executor1.

exercitor, sb.: Late Lat.: the owner or charterer of a

exergue, sb.: Fr.: the space below the main design on the reverse of a coin or medal, when it forms a compart-

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1839 stamped upon memory in lines as vivid, as deep, and as durable as the exergues of the Carthaginian medals: E A. Poe, IVks., Vol. 1. p 279 (1884).

exeunt, vb.: Lat.: they go out; used in stage directions when actors leave the stage. exeunt omnes, phr.: they all go out; used in stage directions when all the actors leave the stage. See exit.

1588 Exeunt Worthies: SHAKS., L. L. L., v. 2 bef. 1593 GREENE, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 119/1 (1861) 1669 Exeunt all but Evadue: SHADWELL, Roy. Ship., i. p. 8. 1854 Exeunt servants, save those two who warm the new-paper, administer the muffins, and serve out the tea: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 166 (1879).

bef. 1593 Exeunt omnes: GREENE, Jas. IV., v. 6, Wks., p. 220 (1861).

*exhibitor (= '==), sb.: Eng., as if Late Lat. exhibitor, noun of agent to Lat. exhibere, = 'to show', 'to exhibit': one who exhibits, one who makes an exhibition or an exhibit.

1823 a picture more than sufficiently ludicrous to spectators, however uncomfortable to the exhibitor: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. ix. p. 136 (1886)

exhortātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. exhortāri, ='to exhort': an exhorter.

exiccation: Eng. fr. Fr. See exsiccation.

*exigeant, fem. exigeante, adj.: Fr.: exacting.

**eXIGEANI, fem. eXIGEANUE, adf.: Fr.: exacting.

1777 I live very much with them, and dine and sup whenever they have company, which is almost every day, and whenever I like it, for they are not in the least exigeans: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 253 (1869).

1779 She is very well-bred, and has too much sense to be exigeants: In J. H Jesse's Geo. Selwyn and Contemporaries, Vol. Iv. p. 105 (1882).

1803 Clarence Hervey had been used to the brilliant and exigeants lady Delacour: M. Epgeworth and exigeants towards those on whose complaisance she had claims: JEFFREY, Kissays, Vol. I. p. 245 (1844).

1814 should Mrs. M. be exigeants of your presence: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 107 (1832).

1829 Lady Afv. too, was rather exigeants: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. III. ch. iI. p. 127 (1881).

1857 her pretensions became more decided and exigeants:

J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., IV p. 177.

*exit, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. exire, = 'to go out': he (she) goes out. In the sense of 'a passage out', exit is a distinct word; fr. Lat. exitus, sb.

1 a stage direction for an actor to leave the stage.

1588 Exit Costard, running: Shaks., L. L. L., iv. 2. Angel: Greene, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 119/2 (1861). in the tenor clef: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 196. bef. 1593 Exit 1868 Exit whistling

2. a departure from the stage; also, metaph. a departure generally, esp. from life.

bef. 1594. Had he been brought up to the trade | His father follow'd still | This exit he had never made: MARLOWE, Atheist's Trag., Wks., p. 988/2 (1858). 1600 They have their exits and their entrances: SHAKS., As Y. L. It, ii. 7, 141.

1642 These are the men, that when they have played their parts, and had their exits: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., Pt II. § iii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 423 (1852). 1654 Do therefore, as Thon art, and be thy Part Comncall, or Tragicall; Thy Exit will be Glorious: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 10 1677 the Persian Ambassador: poisoned himself: for four days eating only Opium: a sad Exit: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 42 (1677). 1689 I make no question but he Will make his Exit with a Plaudite. T. Plunker, Char. Gd. Commander, p. 15/1. 1704 It was indeed the most proper place in the world for a fury to make her exit, after she had filled a nation with distractions and alarms: Addison, 10/1s., Vol. I. p. 413 (Bohn, 1854). 1710 Mr. Betterton is going to make his Exit from the stage of this world: Pope, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 38 (1757). bef. 1782 poor Jonquil, with almost evry breath Sighs for his exit, vulgarly called death: Cowper, Hope, Poems, Vol. I. p. 104 (1868). 1827 from its first appearance to its final exit: Compress. Debates, Vol. III. p. 1185. 1885 The centual figure is artificial and melodramatic from her first appearance to her extraordmary exit: Athenæum, Oct. 24, p. 534/1.

exiture, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. exiture: a going out, a passage out, an egress.

1543 An exiture is euerye kynde of an aposteme Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol xxxiii ro/2. 1578 the holes ordained for the exiture if [sic] the Nerues J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. 1 fol 21 20.

exodium, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐξόδιον: the concluding part of a Greek tragedy, after the last chorus; in Latin drama, an after-piece or an interlude.

1600 began after the old manner to let flie, one at another, merrie scoffes and jestes, interlaced within their rime and meeter, which thereupon were afterwards called Exodia, and were inserted commonly in the Atellane Comedies: Holland, Tr. Lwy, Bk. Vii. p. 251.

1606 by way of an Exodium upon the Stage:

Tr Suet, p. 265.

1626 Exodium, An end, or the ending of a thing: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

*exodus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. "\$6000s, = 'a going out': an emigration, a departure (with more or less reference to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, as recorded in Exodus, the second book of the Pentateuch).

1614 [See genesis 1]. 1626 Exodus, A going out: Cocker M, Pt 1. (and Ed.). bef. 1646 The men of Hamel date all their publick matters especially, from this exodus, or going forth of the children, setting it down next to the year of our Lord: Gregory, Posthuma, p 107. [T.] 1866 and be the captain of our Exodus into the Canaan of a truer social order: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. vi. (Halifax). 1872 when cholera breaks out in a military cantonment there is an exodus from the station: Edw. Braddon, Lyfe in India, ch. v. p 183.

exomologēsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐξομολόγησις: a full

1665 And upon this account all publick criminals were tied to a publick exomologesis or repentance in the church, who by confession of their sins, acknowledged their error, and entered into the state of repentance: Jer. Taylor, On Repentance, ch. x. [R.]

exonerator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. exonerator, noun of agent to Lat. exoncrare, = 'to exonerate': one who exonerates.

exonerātur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of Lat. exonerāre, = 'to discharge': Leg.: lit. 'he is discharged', name of a judge's order of discharge; esp. an order discharging a bail.

1760 GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 418.

*exordium, sb.: Lat.: a beginning, esp. the proëme or opening of a speech or of any literary composition.

opening of a speech or of any literary composition.

1577 had in myne Exordium...compared my case: G. Gaskoigne, Steel Glas, &*c., p 86 (1868).

1586 As for your exordium! I do not wel remember it, nor so consequently the midst, and I will say little to your conclusion: Sir Edw Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xv. p. 63.

1600 in their Exordiums, yea in all parts of their speeches and writings: IR. Cawdray, Treas. of Similies, sig. A 4 vo 1604 Thus he, makinge his exordium with an interrogation as you see: R Parsons, Def. of Retation, ch. v. p. 166.

1605 [See epithalamin].

1625—6 Your heavy exordium, though it revived my grief, was no news unto me, having heard thereof on Tuesday: J. Mead, in Court & Times of Chast. I, Vol. 1. p. 79 (1848).

1652 the first exordium of infancy: N Culverwell, Light of Nature, ch. xi. p. 91.

1652 the first exordium: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1. 204, p. 198 (1693).

1746 I fancy he [Demosthenes] began with an exordium, to gain the good opinion...of his audience: Lord Chesterrello, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 75, p. 167 (1774).

1748 This exordium ind not at all contribute to the recovery of my spirits: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 98 (1877).

1808 I have begun this branch of my history with a sort of exordium, in which the nature and character are explained: Southey, Lett., Vol. 11. p. 10 (1856).

1823 And wherefore this exordium? Byron, Don Yuan, x. iii.

exoskeleton. sb.: auasi-Gk. fr. Gk. &&o., outside?, and

exoskeleton, sb.: quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. έξω, = 'outside', and σκελετον, = 'skeleton': a hardened covering of an animal, such as a shell or a system of scales or plates, opposed to endoskeleton (q. v.).

exosmosis, sb.: quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. έξ,='out', and ωσμός, ='impulsion': the passage of a fluid through a porous diaphragm into another fluid of different density, which goes on, in company with endosmosis (q. v.), until the different fluids form a mixture of equal density on either side of the diaphragm. With regard to two confined fluids separated by a diaphragm the use of the correlative terms depends upon which of the two fluids is regarded as the inner. Both terms are included under the term osmosis (q, v).

expatiator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. expatiari, = 'to go out of the course', 'to digress', 'to enlarge': one who expatiates.

1809 The person, intended by Montfaucon as an expatiator on the word "endovellicus," I presume is Thomas Reinesius: PEGGE, Anonym., p. 201. [T.]

expedition $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. expédition.

despatch (of business), active progress.

1483 Therfor we have respited the pedicion of that Article vnto the commyng of your ambassaide: RICH. III., in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xlvi. p. 112(1846). 1599 let us deliver | Our puissance into the hand of God, | Putting it straight in expedition: SHAKS, Hen. V., ii. 2, 191.

2. promptitude, energetic despatch, alacrity.

2. promptitude, energetic despatch, alacrity.

1581 thanne with expedition to procede to the mooste spedy and sure remedy:
ELYOT, Governour, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. Vol. II. p. 406 (1880). 1546 wherfore
Edwarde, in all expedition, gave him battayle: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist,
Vol. I. p. 224 (1846) 1557 our pleasure is that ye shall with all expedition
proceed to finish the said exchange: ABP. PARKER, Corress, p. 101 (1853).
1579 vsed delay of time to execute, and valiant expedition to winne the vic.
tonie: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 526 (1612). 1590 Even with the speediest
expedition | I will dispatch him to the emperor's court: Shaks, Two Gent. of
Ver., i, 3, 37. 1591 he marched with all expedition hitherwards: Controssey,
Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc. Vol. I, p. 31 (1847). 1599 great expedition and
knowledge in th' aunchient wars: Shaks, Hen V., iii. 2, 82 1641 The
more secrecy and expedic on there is used in dispatch of yor Mataes letr...ye better:
EVELYN, Corress, Vol. IV. p. 90 (1872).

3. a journey, march, or voyage, undertaken by a number of persons for some specific object; also, the body of persons organised to make such a journey or voyage with their entire equipment. This use seems due to the phr. to make expedition, i.e. to make active preparations and efforts to

1546 When these thingges weare revealed to the Britons, they made expedition thither: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol. 1. p. 121 (1846). 1591
This expedition was by York and Talbot | Too rashly plotted: Sharks., I Hen.
VI., iv. 4, 2. 1645 his kinsmen and younger brothers, being led into the said Expedition by a generall conceipt the world had of the wisedom of Sir Walter Raleigh: HOWELL, Lett., I iii., p. 6. 1664 whose expedition at sea against Holland he infinitely extols: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III p. 145 (1872).

expenditor, sb.: Late Lat., falsely formed noun of agent to Lat. expendere, = 'to expend': a person who pays out money.

expenditrix, sb.: Late Lat.: a female expenditor; a female who pays out money, or who pays expenses.

bef. 1733 Mrs. Celier was the Go-between, and Expenditrix in Affairs: R. NORTH, Examen, II. iv. 49, p. 257 (1740).

*experientia docet, phr.: Late Lat.: experience teaches.

experimentator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to experimentare,='to make experiments': one who makes experi-

bef. 1691 the design of the experimentators requiring such chasms: Boyle, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 507. [R.]

experimentum crucis, phr.: Late Lat.: a crucial experiment, an experiment which acts as a signpost in determining the future course of an investigation. See crux.

the future course of an investigation. See CTUX.

1749 any hypothesis which has so much plausibility as to explain a considerable number of facts, helps us to digest these facts in proper order, to bring new ones to light, and make experimenta [pl.] crucis for the sake of future inquirers: Harter, Observ. on Man, Vol. 1. p. 16, quoted in J. S. Mill's System of Logic (1843), Vol. 11, p. 90 (1856). 1803 When the experimentum crucis of his doctrine of latent heat occurred to him, he delayed making it for many months: Edin Rev., Vol. 3, p. 9. 1811 Such instances, therefore, really afford an experimentum crucis as to the truth of the theory in question: Jeffrey Exsays, Vol. 1, p. 40 (1844). 1843 if one of these nations is found to be rich, and the other poor, or one richer than the other, this will be an experimentum crucis: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 11, p. 467 (1856). 1884 The scheme, if carried out, will be an experimentum crucis for Mr. George in one sense: Sat. Rev., May 31, p. 699/2.

experimentum in corpore vili: Late Lat. See flat experimentum, &c.

experto crede, phr.: Lat.: believe one who has experience.

1579 Experto crede, I haue seene somewhat: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded, p. 34 (Arber). 1782 Swift, Let., in Pope's Wks., Vol. Ix. p. 146 (1752). 1845 Both climate...and accommodation...(experto crede) are bad enough even in summer: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 595. 1878 J. Payn, By Proxy, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9.

expiator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. expiare, ='to expiate': one who expiates.

expilator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to expilare, = 'to plunder', 'to pillage': a plunderer, a pillager.

1658 For which the most barbarous Expilators found the most civill Rhetorick: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph, p. 41.

explicator ($\angle = \angle = \rangle$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. explicator, noun of agent to explicare, = 'to unfold', 'to explain': an unfolder, an explainer.

1611 Expliqueur, An explicator, vnfolder, explainer, interpreter, expounder COTER. 1677 if we look upon the supposition of Epicurus, and his explicator, Lucretus: HALE, Orig. Man, p. 10. [R.]

explicit, abbrev. for Lat. explicitus est liber, = 'the book has been unrolled', i.e. 'is finished'; but frequently used as if it were a Latin vb. meaning 'ends', 'is finished'; formerly often found at the end of a manuscript or book, meaning the same as finis (q, v).

1487 explicit tabula ('table (of contents)'] CAXTON, Book of Good Manners, sig. a n vo. bef. 1529 Explicit qd. Skelton: J. SKELTON, Wks., Vol. I. p. 743 (1843). 1885 Tired the hand and tired the wit | Ere the final Explicit! A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 45

explode (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. exploder.

I. trans.: 1. to hiss off (the stage), to make noisy demonstration against; hence, to bring into contempt.

1611 Exploder. To explode; publickly to disgrace, or drive out, by hissing, or clapping of hands: Cotgr.

1632 Priority is exploded: Massinger, Emperor East, ii. 2. 1667 Him old and young | Exploded, and had seized with violent hands, | Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence, | Unseen amid the throng: Milton, P. L., xi. 669

I. 1 a. metaph. to drive out with noise.

bef. 1729 But late the kindled powder did explode [The massy ball, and the brass tube unload. BLACKMORE [J.]

I. 2. to cause to change into gas or vapor instantaneously with report and shock. Not in Johnson.

I. 2α . to cause to burst suddenly, owing to instantaneous dilatation of something within or near that which is so caused to burst; to blow up; to blow out. Not in Johnson.

II. intr.: 1. to be instantaneously converted into gas or vapor, with report and shock. Not in Johnson.

II. I a. metaph. to become suddenly excited, to break out into sudden activity or violence.

II. 2. to burst asunder suddenly, with report and shock, owing to sudden action of internal force. Not in Johnson.

exploitable (= # = =), adj: Eng. fr. Fr. exploitable: capable of being improved or turned to profit.

1611 Exploitable, Exploitable, dispatchable, riddable, readie to be performed, easie to be done: Cotgr.

*exploitation, sb.: Fr.: improvement, cultivation, a turning to profit, an using for one's own advantage. Often Anglicised.

1882 His terrible struggle for existence has sharpened his faculties, until he has acquired a marvellous instinct for the exploitation of his Christian neighbours: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 244 1883 The infidel foreigner, to whom Egypt is not a home but an exploitation: Guardian, Mar. 28, p. 448. 1883 the advantage that may accrue from the exploitation of Tonquin are not worth the risk of a war with China: Standard, Sept. 13, p. 5/5.

*exploiter, vb. (pass. part. exploité): Fr.: to improve, cultivate, turn to profit, to manipulate for one's own ad-

1882 The Jew was driven to exercise an almost preternatural astuteness in order to make a living, and to exploiter the vices and follies of his Christian neighbours: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 252. — The Moslem prefers to die rather than be exploite by the Christian, and the Christian murders the Jew rather than be exploite by him: 10., p. 253.

1885 He is, however, hardly accurate in speaking of the labour of the natives of Java as exploite solely for the benefit of the Government. Athenœum, Nov. 7, p. 601/2.

exploration (4 = 4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. exploration: the action or process of exploring or investigating.

1611 Exploration, An exploration, search, or tryall by search: Cotgr. 1646 For exact exploration scales should be suspended where the air is quiet: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep. [J.]

explorator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. explorateur, assimilated to Lat. explorator, noun of agent to explorare, = 'to search out', 'to explore': a searcher out, a scout, a spy.

1591 The which ambush, if the conductor by way of exploratoures shall foresée: Garrare, Art Warre, p. 249

1611 Explorateur, An explorator, espiall, scowt, priuie searcher: Cotgr.

explore (= 11), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. explorer: to search out, to investigate.

1598 Herself in instants doth all things explore: DAVIES, Immort. Soul. [R.]
11 Explorer. To explore, spie, search or looke farre, into; to proue, or trie, 1611 Explorer. To by searching: Cotgr.

expose (= 11), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. exposer: to lay open to view, to exhibit, to lay open, to subject, to reveal, to show up; also, to abandon (a child) in an unprotected and lonely place; (in Photography) to lay open to the action of light.

(In Photography) to lay open to the action of light.

1590 hee that hath espide a vermeill Rose, | To which sharp thornes and heres the way forstall, | Dare not for dread his hardy hand expose: Spens., F.O., III. 1. 46. 1601 Poor lord | 1s't 1 | That chase thee from thy country and expose | Those tender limbs of thine to the event | Of the none-spaning war? Shaks, All's Well, III 2, 106 1611 so that all the instruments which aided to expose the child were even then lost when it was found: — Wint. Tale, v. 2, 78. 1657 you are not to expose yourself to the casualty of the tides: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 96 (1872). bef 1701 Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. Dryden. [].] bef 1718 Tully has justily exposed a precept, that a man should live with his friend, in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him: Spectator. [].] bef 1738 to expose him with his Manuopera: R. North, Examen, p ii (1740) Examen, p ii (1740)

*exposé, sb.: Fr.

I. a formal exposition of the reasons and scope of any performance or action.

1806 This inquiry .may be vindicated on the same principles as the expose of our resources: Edin. Rev., Vol. 8, p. 296. 1813 this is what induces me to lay this expose before your Royal Highness: Wellington, Disp., Vol x p. 284 (1838). 1815 We have two objects in view in a formal expose. of the contents of the volumes before us: Edin. Rev., Vol. 25, p. 228. 1819 and we have accordingly another expose in the cautious nature of an apology also: ib., Vol. 31, p. 367. 1829 I commenced with due deliberation an expose of my plans: W. H. MAXWELL, Stories of Waterloo, p. 27/2. 1883 Now, Philippo, I am ready to attend to the expose of your project: L. OLIPHANT, Alterra Peto, ch iv. D. 60 (1884). p. 60 (1884).

2. an exposure, an inconvenient or discreditable revelation.

1822 After this little exposé of the author's political feeling: Edin. Rev., Vol. 37, p. 143.

1829 These exposés, to be sure, are disagreeable enough: Lord BEALONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 76 (1881).

1883 It is seldom that their blunders are so gross as to lead to an exposé, or to create a scandal: Standard, Jan. 25, p. 5.

expositor (= \(\sigma = \sigma), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. expositour, assimilated to Lat. expositor, noun of agent to exponere, = 'to set forth', 'to expound': one who or that which expounds, an interpreter, an explainer.

an interpreter, an explainer.

abt 1383 But wolde god that euery parische chirche in this lond hadde a good bible & good expositouris on the go-pellis: Office of Curates, ch. iv. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p 145 (1880). 1509 they have no iust interpretour | Of the holy lawes, nor good exposytour Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. 11. p. 229 (1874). 1530 a third boke | whiche is a very comment and exposytour vnto my seconde: PALSGR, sig. A iii ? . 1543 Gentilis and other expositors, holde a contrary opynyon: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol coxxvi ? | 1569 This after some expositors, betokened the comming of the Danes into this lande: Grafton, Chron., Pt. VII. p. 130. 1584 a true expositor of dreames: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. x. ch. x p 187. 1602 which wordes expressely appointing priestes to be expositors of lawes, are to be taken as they may concerne Gods honour: W. Watson, Quadhoets of Relig. & State, p. 222. 1642 Judge now whether so many good extmen were not sufficient to instruct me of false beards and vizards, without more expositors: Milton, Apol. Smect., Wks., Vol. 1, p. 222 (1806). 1654 our Skee expositours in these Dayes: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 325. 1820 the expositours in these Dayes: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 325. 1820 the expositor himself arose from his seat and...proceeded to clear his throat and to explain the poet line by line: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 301.

expostulator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. expostulare, = 'to expostulate': one who expostulates. bef. 1834 LAMB, Let. to Coleridge. [C.]

expugn (= 4), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. expugner (Cotgr.): to take by assault, to overcome.

1563 they could not expugne him by arguments: Foxe, A. & M., p. 1710. [R.] 1611 Expugner. To expugne; force, breake open, or into by violence: Cotge. bef. 1706 the most effectual and powerful agents in conquering and expugning that cruel enemy: EVELYN. [J]

expugnable $(= \angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. expugnable: liable to capture by assault.

1611 Expugnable, Expugnable, pregnable, which may be forced, or won by force: Cottgs.

expugnation $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. expugnation (Cotgr.): capture by assault, conquest.

1555 you have hetherto byn much occupied in th[e] expugnation and recoverie of the kyngedome of Granata: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 202 (1885). 1611 Expugnation, An expugnation, forcing, subduing, overthrowing of townes by violence: COTGR.

expulse (= 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. expulser: to expel.

1528 the membres / by the whiche the superfluites of the brayne be expulsed: PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. B iii ro. — they expulse the dregges: ib., sig. Q iii ro.

1542 to expell & expulse all corrupt & contagyous ayre: Boorde, *Dyetary*, ch. ii p. 237 (1870).

W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital.*, fol 49 v^o 1554 to expulse or banyshe all noughtynes: W. Pratr, *Africa*, sig. G i ro.
1579 to expulse the Athenians: North, Tr *Plutarch*, p. 447 (1612).

1591 For ever should they be expulsed from France: Shaks, *I Hen. VI.*, iii. 3, 25.

expulsion $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. expulsion: the action of driving out or dismissing, the process of being driven out or dismissed.

1611 a wooer | More hateful than the foul expulsion is | Of thy dear husband: Shaks , Cymb , ii. 1, 65. bef. 1667 the perseverance in enmity shall be punished by the governors with expulsion: Cowley, Ess , College. [R]

expurgator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. expurgare,='to expurgate': one who expurgates.

1... Henricus Boxhornius was one of the principal expurgators: Jenkins, Hist. Ex. of Councils, p. 6 [R.] bef. 1651 They may well be allowed an expurgator: Lord Digby. [J.]

exsiccation $(\angle = \angle = \bot)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. exsiccation: the operation or process of depriving of moisture, the process of being thoroughly dried.

1543 Thys Playstre hath vertu to swage griefe, wyth resolution and exiccation, and comforteth the Apostemed place: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxvi 1626. That which is concreted by exsiccation or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch i. [R.]

exsiccatif, fem. -ive (Cotgr.): having the faculty or function of drying, a substance which has the property of causing

1601 It is one of the ingredients also to those emplastres which are devised for gentle refrigeratives and exsiccatives: Holland, Tr. Plm. N. H., Bk. 34, ch. 13. [R.] — In generall, any ruddle whatsoever is exsiccative, in which regard to agreeth well with salves and healing plastres: ib., Bk. 35, ch. 6. 1611 Exsiccatif, Exsiccatiue, of a drying propertie: Cotgr.

extasis: Late Lat. See ecstasis.

*extempore, adv., used as adj. and sb.: Lat. ex tempore, = 'from the moment', 'on the spur of the moment', 'without preparation'.

1. adv.: without preparation, unpremeditatedly; often applied to utterances which though prepared are not read.

applied to utterances which though prepared are not read.

?1567 have perswaded severall to pray spiritually, and extempore: In Ellis?
Org. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 111. p. 329 (1846). 1569 My venturing it extempore, I would not have you think proceeds from any principles of vain glory: Tr.
Erasmus' Praise of Polly, p. 5 (Reeves & Turner). 1579 it was thought a great commendation for a young scholler to make an Oration extempore: J. Lyi.y.
Eughiuse, p. 136 (1868). 1680 Imagin me to come into a goodly Kentishe
Garden of your old Lords...and spying a florishing Bay Trée there, to demaunde
ex tempore, as followeth: Three Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poety, Vol. 11. p. 267 (1815) [?1582 certeyn pild verses clowted vp extrumpere: R. Stannyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Ep. Ded., p. 8 (1880).] 1598 A poet?
I will challenge him...at extempore: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., v. 5,
Wks., p. 69 (1616). 1640 he makes such shifts extempore [Knowing the purpose what he is to speak to) | That he moves mirth: R. Brome, Antip., ii. r,
sig. D 2 vo. 1668 And if it be objected that neither are blank Verses made
ex tempore, yet as nearest Nature, they are still to be preferr'd: Dryden, Ess.
Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 23 (1701). bef. 1670 He never luved Ex tempore,
but upon premeditation to day what to do long after: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams,
Pt. 1. 34, p. 27 (1693). 1671 I have been often set upon a Table to speak ex
tempore to a whole Room full: Shaddent, I Humorists, v. p. 65. 1681—1703
Whereas some men are for preaching only extempore, and without study: Th.
GOODNIN, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. xi p. 238 (1865). 1710
a sort of Sal Volatile Oleosum, prepar'd ex-tempore: Fuller, Pharmacop.,
p. 111. 1805 we annex two stanzas...composed by him almost ex tempore:
Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 339 1820 The discourse was delivered, according to
custom, extempore, and lasted more than an hour: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in
Sicily, Vol. t. ch. i. p. 29. 1886 He never read his lectures, but always spoke
extempore: Athenaum, No

2. adj.: unprepared, unpremeditated, improvised.

2. aug. . Unprepared, unpremeditated, Improvised.

1620 the answer made to them was premeditated, and that to the Bavarian extempore: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. vi. p. 494 (1676).

1654 what is above the levell of extempore Non-sense, is Popery: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 251. 1748 an extempore prayer: Smollett, Rod Rand., ch. vii. Wis., Vol. 1. p. 30 (1817). 1752 the extempore wedding of the youngest Miss Gunning: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 279 (1857). 1776 singing at the same time an extempore song in praise of the candidate: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 63. 1806 Then for your exting-accommodations—dinner dressed by the housemaid, with extempore spits, saucepans, &c. en attendant the arrival of the bonâ fide cook, and her apparatus: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 219 (5th Ed.). p. 219 (5th Ed.).

3. sb.: something spoken or written straight off without preparation, an impromptu.

1660 the disadvantage of extempore against premeditation: BP. Fell, Life of Hammond. [T.] bef. 1667 God himself prescribed a set form of blessing the people, appointing it to be done, not in the priest's extempore, but in an established form of words: Jer. Taylor, Wks., II. 260 (1835). [C.] 1742 looked with a sort of contempt of their talents, which gave them a distrust, and discomposed their extempore: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 230 (1826).

extensible (= \(\(\(\) = \(\)), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. extensible: capable of being extended.

1611 Extensible. Extensible; which may be extended, or drawne out in length: Cotgn.

1665 that love is blind, is extensible beyond the object of poetry: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch xiii. [R]

extension $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. extension: the state or process of being extended; in reference to space, extension includes the ideas of length, breadth, and thickness, and of linear and solid magnitude.

1533 In this no soreness is felt, but onely an heuynesse with extension or thrustinge out of the body: ELYOT, Cast. Helthe, Bk. IV. ch. v. [R] 1611 Extension. An extension, or extending: Cotter 1658 his [Procrustes'] cruelty of extension: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr, ch. 2, p. 32 (1686)

extensor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to extendere, = 'to extend': an extender, a muscle the function of which is to extend or straighten a part of the body.

1713 The peronæus longus helps to constrict the foot, and to direct the power of the other extensors towards the ball of the great toe: Derham, Phys. Theol., Bk. v. ch. ii. note 8. [R]

extenuator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. extenuare, = 'to make thin', 'to extenuate': one who extenuates.

*exterior (= 2 = 1), or = 2 = 1, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. exterior, adj.

1. adj.: outward, out of, superficial, proceeding from without, foreign.

without, foreign.

1528 draweth the inwarde and naturall heate of man to the exterior partis: PANNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig B in vo. 1531 Perchaunce some will demaunde this question, If frendship may be in wille without exterior signes: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 11. ch. xii. Vol. 11. p. 162 (1880).

1540 vertue is none other thing but disposition, and exterior acte of the mynde agreable to reason, and the moderation of nature: — Im. Governoure, fol. 8g ro. 1543 an Aposteme in the exterior partes, in which there is no pulsation: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xxxv rolt 1579 he hath no need of any exteriour help or instrument: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 167 (1672) 1595 habt and device, Exterior form, outward accountrement: Shaks, K. Yohn, i. 217. 1603 Not by meer Conduct of exteriour cause, | As by contempling th' Artship richly-rare: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Vocation, p. 403 (1660). 1627 There is another Difference of Sounds, which we will call Exteriour, and Interiour It is not Soft, nor Loud: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 187. abt. 1630 which added to the lustre of those exteriour Graces, of Stately and Majestick comportment: (1653) R. Naunton, Fragn. Reg., p. 15 (1890) 1641 they began to draw down all the divine intercourse betwixt God and the soul, yea, the very shape of God himself, into an exterior and bodily form: Milton, Reform. in Eng., Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 2 (1806) 1670 So that our exterior Senses being thus shut up, our Interior began to work more freely: R. Lassels, Voy, Ital., Pt. Il. p. 187 (1698). 1711 These exterior Shows and Appearances of Humanity: Spectator, No. 169, Sept. 13, p. 246/2 (Morley). 1754 under a total defect of exterior cultivation: Shollesty, Part., Pt. 11. p. 187 (1698).

2. sb.: the outside, the outer surface, outward appearance (sometimes pl.).

1598 she did so course o'er my exteriors: SHAKS., Merry Wives, i. 3, 72. 1754 his exteriors were so much improved by the company to which he had access: SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathon, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. IV p. 83 (1817).

extermination ($= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. extermination: utter destruction, complete removal.

1548 No doubte, but the towne of Bruges must nedes fall in ruyne and vtter extermination: HALL, Hen. VII., an. 5. [R.] 1611 Extermination, An extermination, or exterminating: Cottgr.

exterminator (= \(\sigma \) = \(\sigma \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. exterminator, noun of agent to exterminare,='to exterminate': one who exterminates

1611 Exterminateur, An exterminator, banisher; destroyer: Cotton.

extermine (= "=), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. exterminer: to exterminate.

1600 If you do sorrow at my grief in love, | By giving love your sorrow and my grief | Were both extermined: Shaks., As Y. L. II, iii. 5, 89.

*extern (4 "), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. externe: external, outward, from without.

1546 the testimonie of externe and foraine nations: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 30 (1846). 1604 For when my outward action doth demonstrate | The native act and figure of my heart | In compliment extern, 'tis not long after | But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve | For daws to peck at: SHAKS., Oth., i. 1, 63.

externe, sb.: Fr., 'an outsider': a day-scholar.

1889 In the three Italian [agricultural] schools all the pupils are externes: in the three English schools they are all boarders: Athenæum, Aug. 31, p. 293/3.

extirpation (444), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. extirpation: a rooting out, utter destruction.

1543 we used for the extirpation of the same our pouldre precipitate: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xl vo/2. 1611 Extirpation, An extirpation, rooting out, or plucking up by the roots: Cotgr.

extirpator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. extirpator, exstirpator, noun of agent to exstirpare, = 'to root out': one who roots out, an exterminator, a destroyer.

1776 These extirpators with all their industry can only execute their commission upon the coast: Justamond, Tr. Raynal's Indies, Vol. 1. p. 263 [Jodrell]

extortor, sb.: occasional spelling of extorter, as if noun of agent to Lat. extorquere, = 'to extort': one who extorts.

1579 for there is nothing so repugnant to the honorable profession of a Coronel, as to be noted Miserable and an Extortor vpon his Souldiouis: Digges, Stratiot., p. 96.

*extra (½ =), adj., sb., and prefix: Eng. fr. Lat. prep. extrā, = 'beyond'. Sometimes used adverbially.

I. adj.: 1. outside, without, external.

1654 to let us see we owe all we have to somewhat extra, without us, and that extra to be Supra: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 433. 1692 the righteouness of Christ alone, which was extra or out of Paul himself. TH. GOODWIN. Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 354 (1865). bef 1733 Cause of War ..extra to the Design of the Treaty: R. NORTH, Examen, III vi. 82 p. 884 (1920). 82, p. 484 (1740)

I. adj.: 2. over and above, superfluous, supplementary. 1875 the amount of extra work which he had to perform: Cardiff Times, ne 26 [St.] 1878 25 extra policemen: Lloyd's IVkly., May 19, p. 7/3. June 26 [St.]

II. sb.: anything over and above what is necessary or stipulated for, a superfluous addition.

1817 there will remain therefore six hundred pounds, and not five hundred, the odd hundred being the extra to make up the specie: By RON, in Moore's Life, Vol IV. p. 50 (1832).

prefix: (to substantives) additional; (to adjectives) beyond, outside of (the sb. suggested by the adj.), as extraparochial,='outside the parish'.

1632 concerning Sherrock and Beamonts confession of their faults extra judicially: Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Dn. agst. Engl. at Amboyna, p. 44.

extrā, prep.: Lat.: without, beyond.

1630 At last I tooke my latest leaue, thus late | At the Bell Inne, that's extra Aldersgate: John Taylor, Wks., sig. M 1 vo/1.

extrā jūdicium, phr.: Late Lat.: out of court, extraiudicially.

1555 And mine answer was not made upon my oath nor repeated; nor made judicio, but extra judicium, as I protested: CRANMER, Remains, &c., p. 447

extrā modum, phr.: Lat.: beyond measure, excessive, extravagant, excessively, extravagantly.

1809 Yet this castigation though utterly extra modum, was not much wondered at: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 1. p. 151.

extră mūros, phr.: Lat.: outside the wall.

1889 Women...in old Veii, as in the modern Isola Farnese, were obliged to draw the water from springs extra muros by means of hydrice: Athenaum, Sept. 28, p. 424/2.

extra oleas, phr.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐκτὸς τῶν ἐλαιῶν, = beyond the olives': beyond the end of the race-course (at Athens). Cf. Aristoph., Ran., 995.

1565 If ye will have any game at all, run in better order; lest all that behold you cry, Extra oleas; "Ye range beyond the bounds": CALPHILI, Answer, p. 207 (1846).

extractor (= \(\perceq \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. extractor, noun of agent to Lat. extrahere,='to draw out': one who or that which draws out.

1743—7 the extractors are to receive the full value of their gold or silver: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1 p. 98/2 (1751).

*extravaganza, sb.: It.: a comic composition characterised by extravagance and eccentricity; also, metaph. extravagant conduct.

1823 After this, the story of Bridoye deciding suits at law by dice...seems no longer an extravaganea: Edin. Rev., Vol. 38, p. 255. 1840 But hold, my Muse — for this terrific stanza | Is all too stiffly grand for our extravaganea: Barhahm, Ingolds. Leg., p. 193 (1865). 1845 All about the author of the "Fallacies of Hope" is a mysterious extravaganea: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 274 (1885). 1874 B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. xi. p. 139 (1883).

extructor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. extruere for exstruere, = 'to build up': a constructor, a builder.

1727 Bailey. 1755 Johnson.

exulcere, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. exulcérer: to exulcerate. 1541 exulcere the body: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. and A

exuviae, sb. pl.: Lat.: a slough, any natural covering cast off by a living creature; sloughs, substances shed by living creatures.

1665 the shaddows and exuviæ of beings Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. ii p. 8 (1885). 1704 Now as these Representations are neither Animals themselves, nor the Exuviæ of Animals, so neither can they be their Impressions: J. Ray, Three Discourses, i p. 183 (1713) 1742 a third part of his cassock, which he willingly left as his exuviæ or spoils to the enemy: Fielding, Jos. Andrews,

III. vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 278 (1805). 1813 and their partial debris, mixed with marine exweve, were dispersed through the heavy mass: Edv. Rev., Vol. 22, p. 149. 1886 the debris from the lava streams and other exuvize of the extinct 1813 and their partial debris, mixed with volcanoes in the vicinity: Standard, June 12, p. 5/3.

eyālet, sb.: Turk.: a province governed by a pasha of the first class, now more frequently called a vilayet (q. v.).

eymer: Ger. See eimer.

F.

 F^1 , f: Mus.: name of the seventh and fourteenth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale; both of which, from their position in the second and third hexachords and the fifth and sixth hexachords respectively, used to be called F fa ut. In modern English music, F, also called Fa, stands for the fourth note in the natural scale, namely, that of C major.

1596 [See B]. 1597 F favt: Th. Morley, Mus., p 3 1609 F faut: DOULAND, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p 11. 1654 a Synthhony of Commendations of an absent man, or joynt Consent to Applause of worth, without some or other (to spoile the shribuese of its Fame) striking a F Fa ut—But of Diminution: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 456.

 \mathbf{F}^2 , \mathbf{f} , abbrev. for It. forte, adv. (q. v.),='loudly': Mus. 1724 F. This Letter is often used as an Abbreviation of the Word FORTE: Short Explic. of For Wds. in Mus. Bks.

F. D., abbrev. for Fidei Defensor, = 'Defender of the Faith', a title conferred by Leo X., and after its revocation again conferred by parliament on Henry VIII., since whose time British coins have exhibited F. D. or Fid. Def. after Rex

fa: It.: Mus.: name of the fourth note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the natural scale.

bef. 1529 lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol J. Skelton, Bouge of Courte, 258, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 40 (1843) 1589 Pluto, laughing, told his Bride to Ela it was Fa: W. WARNER, Albion's England, Bk III. ch. xviii p. 77.

faber fortunae, phr.: Lat.: architect (smith, artificer) of his fortune; from the proverb faber est quisque fortunae suae, ascribed to Applus Claudius Caecus, in a letter De Republ. Ordin. preserved with the fragments of Sallust.

1696 As to his relations; his father Richard Boyle, was faber fortunæ: EVELVN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 349 (1872).

fabian, sb.: Eng., name of a boastful character in a drama: a boaster, a braggart.

1598 Brauaczo, a swashbuckler, a swaggrer, a cutter, a quareller, a roister, a flaunting fabian: F_{LORIO} .

*Fabius, representative of one who gets his own way by delay or inaction, or who wears out opposition by obstinate, passive resistance (see Cunctator). Hence, Fabian, dilatory.

bef. 1733 the King was, at that time, a Fabius, cunctando restituit rem:
R. North, Examen, III. vii. 46, p. 537 (1740). 1733 Intent the public debts to pay, Like prudent Fabius, by delay: Swiff, Wks., p. 605/1 (1869). 1855
Very little qualified to conduct a campaign of the Fabian system: MACAULAY, Hist. Eng., ch. xvi. [C. E. D.] 1889 The other ministers took a different view of the Fabian policy of the Chinese: Athenœum, Sept. 21, p. 380/3

*fabliau, pl. fabliaux, sb.: Fr.: a short tale or satirical poem in the Langue d'Oil, composed by a Trouvère, esp. in 12, 13 CC.

1825 the gay fabliaux...of the Norman minstrels: Scott, Betrothed, ch. xiv. p. 131. 1886 The author, while missing the full tragedy, does not even seem to be aware of the farce or fabliau: Athenæum, Dec. 4, p. 754/x.

*fabrica, sb.: Lat. or Sp.: structure, frame, edifice.

1598 it frameth thereupon the fabrica and building of a most excellent Personage: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v. p. 176.

fabrication (4 = 4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fabrication: construction, false invention, forgery, a false statement or story,

1611 Fabrication, A fabrication; framing, building, making, forging; COTGR. 1677 This fabrication of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature: HALE, Orig. Man. [J.]

fabricator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. fabricator, noun of agent to fabricari,='to frame', 'construct', 'contrive': a framer, an artificer, a forger.

1611 Fabricateur, A Fabricator, framer, builder, maker, forger; inventer, deuiser: Corcz. 1647 the Almighty Fabricator of the Univers: Howell,

Epist. Ho-El., Vol. III. ix. p. 412 (1678). 1652 Magical Mirabilaries, an astral Fabricators: J. GAULE, Mag-nastro-mancer, p. 203. 1788 The story of the four hundred women is as false as it is infamous, and worthy only the fabricator is Gent. Mag, LVIII. i. 68/1 1834 the Baboo ...was the actual fabricator of the forged paper: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 124. 1836 It is said, however, that there are fabricators of these, as well as of numerous other antiques, of which the Chinese are so fond: J. F. DAVIS, Chinese, Vol. II. p. 431.

fābulātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to fābulāri,='to make fables', 'to relate fables': a maker or teller of stories, a fabulist.

1678 looking upon this Orpheus, not as a meer Fanciful Poet and Fabulator, t as a Serious and Profound Philosopher, or Mystical Theologer: CUDWORTH, Intell Syst., Bk I ch. 1v p 298.

fac simile. See facsimile.

*facade, sb.: Fr.: Archit.: the front of an edifice, one of the principal faces of an edifice; also, the face or front of a natural structure which suggests the idea of architectural

1762 frontispieces, facades and chimnies: Hor. Walfole, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol 1. p. 114. 1774 The Hôtel de Carnavalet...is worth looking at, even for the façade, as you drive by: —Letters, Vol VI. p. 139 (1857). 1787 You may judge of its present poverty by observing that the façade has remained ever since unfinished: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 124 (1865). 1804 The façade is either whitewashed, or smeared with a certain red earth: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 336 1806 The cathedrals in Germany and France, like those in Italy, owe their effect to the façade: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 8. 1820 The present façade was begun in 1728, and finished in 1754: T. S. Hughes, Tran. in Sicity, Vol. 1 ch ii p. 59. 1845 a façade of columnar lava: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch xviii. p. 407. 1864 a façade whittlesse's Chapel: Thackerary, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879). 1882 A breeze from the mountains passed over it, rustling against the marble façades: J. H. Shorthouse, Yohn Inglesant, Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 17.

*faccia, sb.: It.: face.

1644 but the faccia towards the parterre...is of admirable beauty: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 67 (1872).

facciata, sb.: It.: façade.

1612 a kind of ambition to have his image placed in the facciata of that church: DUDLEY CARLETON, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. I. p. 185 (1848).

1644 the whole facciata adorned with noble statues: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 109 (1872).

1670 Their Church is beautified without without with a handsome facciata of White Marble: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. I. p. 149 (1698).

1806 The facciata or grand Western front was the object to which all other parts were subordinate: J DALLAWAY, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 7.

*facētiae, sb. pl.: Lat.: witticisms, jokes; sometimes the term implies coarseness or indecency.

1621 the king's piety, clemency, justice, bounty, facetiæ, peaceable disposition: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 11. p. 277 (1848).

1821—2 A Mr. — objected to the moral of the story, and to the whole texture of Mr. Taylor's facetiæ: HAZLITT, Table-Talk, p. 296 (1885).

1844 the Manx Mercury vows it has "absolutely burst with cachinnation" over the facetiæ of friend Harry Lorrequer: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 53 (1885).

1874 facetiæ of this class are much rarer in Rome than in Spain: Miss R. H. Busk, Folk-tore of Rome, p. 332.

facies, sb.: Lat., 'face': general aspect, superficial charac-

1886 The northern coast...has more American species than the southern shores... But the facies is mainly European: Athenœum, Mar. 6, p. 320/3.

facile $(\angle \bot)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. facile: (a) easy; (b) easy of access, affable; (c) easily moved or led; (d) working easily, dexterous. Sometimes treated as Fr.

a. 1531 And, as touchynge grammere, there is at this day better introductions, and more facile, than ener before were made: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. I. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 33 (1880). 1689 facill and hard: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. v. p. 167 (1860). 1599 for a stranger to erre, 'tis easie and facile: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii. 2, Wks., p. 103 (1670). 1649 How facile a thing it is to deceive the credulous Cavalier! Evelun, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 53 (1872). 1692 God's knowledge is facile: WATSON, Body of Div., p. 47 (1858).

6. 1540 your proper nature is mylde, facile, gentyll, and wytty: Elvot, Im. Covernatures, fol. 88 ro. bef. 1593 Facile and debonair in all his deeds: Greene, Friar Bacon, Wks., p. 158/1 (1867). 1620 any way facile or jovial:

Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc Trent, p. xvi (1676) 1658 There are advantages for temptations lying in mens natural tempers & constitution, some are naturally gentle, facile, easie to be intreated: John Owen, Of Tempt.,

c. 1654—6 He found her facile to the first motion, saw God in it, and maketh a second J Trapp, Com Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 576/1 (1867).

The facile gates of Hell too slightly bar'd: MILTON, P. L., IV 967.

Since Adam and his facile consort Eve | Lost Paradise - P. R., 1. 51.

d 1883 an eye for the beautiful, and a facile, but not too flowing, pen to de-

d 1883 an eye for the beautiful, and a facile, but not too flowing, pen to describe it withal Sat Rev., Jan. 6, p 31.

*facile princeps, phr.: Lat.: easily first, far the best. Cic., De Div., 2, 42, 87.

1834 Peel's i, an enviable position; in the prime of life, with an immense fortune, facile princeps in the House of Commons: Greville Memoirs, Vol III. ch. xxii p 64 (1874). 1858 he. soon became facile princeps in the list of habitual idlers. A Trollope, Three Clerks, Vol. 1 ch. ii. p 33 1879 it [S Sophia's] is facile princeps among structures on the pendentive domical principle G G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. 11 p. 253.

*facilis descensus Averno (v.l. Averni), phr.: Lat.: easy (is) the descent to (v.l. of) Avernus. Virg., Aen., 6, 126. Close to Lake Avernus, near Cumae, was the cave of the Cumæan sibyl, from which it was supposed there was a passage down to the Infernal Regions. If Averno,='to Avernus', be read, it means 'to the Infernal Regions', which were called Aver-See Avernus. nus by poets.

1618 But facilis descensus Averni; were you blinder than superstition, you may find the way to hell: T. ADANS, Wks., Nuchol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 252 (1867). 1885 L. MAIET, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk vII ch. v p. 351.

facility (= \(\perceq = \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. facilité: ease, easiness; also, esp. in pl., convenient arrangement, material assistance, anything which tends to lessen difficulties.

anything which tends to lessen difficulties.

1531 howe children...may be trayned into the way of vertue with a pleasant facilite: ELYOT, Governour, ch. xxii. [R.] 1546 Paulinus finished not these his exploitures with such facilitie: Tr Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 18 (1846). — This manne was oppressed bie Aluredus with great facilitie: tb, p. 125.

1588 I will something affect the letter, for it argues facility: Shaks, L. L. L., iv. 2, 57.

1607—12 it bee but to witnesse to himself that it is not vponn facilitye, but vponn true vse of Frendshiph that he imparteth himself: BACON, Ess., Frendship, p. 162 (1871)

1620 All which he did with so much facility that it raised a wonder in all men: BERNT, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, p. xavii. (1676). bef 1627 Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them: BACON. [J.] 1640 My mind with like uncurb'd facility [Concludes: H MORE, Infin. of Wilds, 63, p. 207 (1647).

1649 he performs with a wonderful facility and strange sweetness of hand: Evelvin, Corresp., Vol III. p. 45 (1872) bef. 1701 acquired a great facility of profiting themselves by reading good authors: DRYDEN, Tr. Dufresnoy. [J.]

facinus mājoris abollae, phr.: Lat.: the crime of a larger cloak, i.e. the crime of a deep philosopher. See abolla.

facit indignātio versum, phr.: Lat.: indignation inspires (makes) verse. Juv., 1, 79.

1733 Therefore, facit indignatio versus [pl.], is only to be apply'd when the indignation is against general Villainy: SWIFT, in Pope's Lett., Wks, Vol. 1x. p. 173 (1757)

fackeer(e): Arab. See fakeer.

*Fackelzug, sb.: Ger.: torch-light procession.

1889 Various public festal acts will take place [at Jena], to be concluded with the obligatory Fackelzug: Athenæum, May 18, p. 633/2.

*facon de parler, phr.: Fr.: way of speaking, a form of words not intended to be taken literally or seriously.

1806 Was this a mere façon de parler? Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 494. 1813 I hope that this mode of considering an omission which can easily be rectified, is only a façon de parler: Wellington, Disp., Vol. x. p. 161 (1838). 1845 with him...a breach of parole and a perjury was only a façon de parler: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. 11. p. 589.

*facsimile, abbrev. for Late Lat. factum simile,='something made like': sb.

an exact copy.

1742 He took a paper, and made what they call a facsimile of the marks and distances of those small specks: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, 1. 209. [C. E. D.]
1788 the facsimiles of his letter: HOR, WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. cxiii (1857)
1804 Its bulk is considerably increased by fac similes of a letter from almost every one of the correspondents: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 42.
1814 The facsimile is omitted in Childe Harold: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 38 (1832).
1850 facsimiles of the venerated signatures of the Reverend Grimes Wapshot:
THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879).
*1877 fac-similes of some of his finest drawings: Times, Dec. 20. [St.]

2. exact imitation of an original.

1662 But he, though a quick scribe, is but a dull one who is good only at fac simile, to transcribe out of an original: FULLER, Worthies, Vol. 11. p. 424 (1840). 1883 It is to be coloured in facsimile: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 274/2.

2 a. attrib. copied exactly from an original.

factionnaire, sb.: Mod. Fr.: sentinel, sentry.

1823 The factionnaires, with their harquebusses ported...intimate the presence of the feudal prince: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 27 (1886).

- *factor (= -), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. factor, noun of agent to facere, = 'to do', 'to make'.
- 1. an agent, an agent whose business it is to buy and sell for another or others; a manager of a landed estate. In the Indian Civil Service, the factors used to be the third of the four classes of the East India Company's servants up to 1842, though the Civil servants were no longer engaged in trade [Yule].
- trade [Yule].

 1485 the kyng sente anone Aurelyen his factour: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 16 (1881).

 1528 Savynge they take grett laboures / And he doth all by his factoures / Restynge in quyet felicite: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &r., p. 55 (1871)

 1549 occupying at home the most substanciall fermes and possessions by theyr factours: W. Thomas, Hist. Hal, fol. 5 ** 1555 And that Salomons factours for exchange of other merchandyse, bought the same in Tharsis: R. Eden, Newe India, p. 8 (Arber, 1885)

 1569 if any epituate man among them had but a seruant or factor of such faythfulnesse, policie and painefulnesse: T. N., To Reader, in Grafton's Chrom

 1577 In Flaunders all the factors of the Flemynges: P. Osborne, in Ellis' Org. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. Iv. No. cocce. p. 24 (1846)

 1600 a Marchant factor when he is arrived in a straunge Countrey...considereth wherefore he was sent. R. Cawdray, Treas of Similies, p. 76

 1606 chief factors of the gods: Shakes, Ant. and Cleop, ii 6, 10

 1619 the Scouts, Factors, Purueyors, Intelligencers of the Sovie. Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. vii p. 83.

 1641 to find himself out some factor, to whose care and credit he may commit the whole managing of his religious affairs: MILTON, Laberty of Printing, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 316 (1866).

 1662 And, viewing monarch's secret arts of sway, | A royal factor for their kingdoms lay: DRYDEN, Astr. Red., 78.

 1665 yew being no Factors for Glory or Treasure, but disinteressed Attempters for the universal good: GLANVILL, Scepsis, p. 1v (1885).

 1671 Oh Mrs. Bridget, your Servant' my little Factor in Love: Shadwell, Humorists, 11, p. 15.

 1705 whose Title sufficiently explanns his Office, and his Salary equal to a Sub-factor's, is twenty four Gilders, though Factors have thirty six Gilders: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let vii. p. 98

 1742 factor and merchant. R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 349 (1826).

 1758 when I look back on my letter, I don't know, whether there would not be more propriety in calling you ney factor. Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 111
- one of several causes which work together in producing a result.
- Math. one of two or more quantities or expressions which when multiplied together form what is called a product, a divisor or a quotient of a quantity or expression when no remainder is left by the division.

1704 HARRIS. [J.] 1797 Encyc. Brit.

*factotum, sb.: Late Lat. for Lat. fac totum, = 'do (imperat.) all', or for facere totum,='to do all': one who fills all kinds of offices or does all kind of work for another; originally used in the nickname Dominus factorum, = 'Master Do-all', or Johannes factotum,='John Do-all'.

or Johannes factotum, = 'John Do-all'.

1584 Throughout all England my L. of Leycester is taken for Dominus factotum: R. Parsons (?), Leicester's Commonwealth, p. 65. 1592 being an absolute Iohannes fac totum: Greene, Groatsworth of Wit, sig. E 4 (1621). 1602 and must euery one of them be Rector chori & Dominus fac totum: W. WATSON, Quadilibets of Relig & State, p. 73. 1623 I was then Dominus Fac-totum, and the onely man in fauour and trust with them: Maber, Tr. Aliman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. vii. p. 88. 1628 But my Lord Treasurer is dominus factotum, unto whom, the residue, they say, are but ciphers: J. Mead, in Court & Times of Class. I., Vol. 1. p. 419 (1848). 1636 [See fainéant]. 1662 the earl of Leicester in that age the Dominus facmultum, in not totum, in the disposal of Church dignities: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. III. p. 364 (1840) 1672 There's your Fac-totum, let him till you: Shadwell, Miser, iii. p. 46. — now I may be fully revenged of our dominus factotum for my beating, and other things: to, v. p. 80. 1674 He was so faire the dominus fac totum in this functo that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire: Foulis, Hist of Plots of our Pretended Staints (and Ed.). [Nares] 1675 I am their Fac totum, do all their business: DRYDEN, Kind-Keeper, 1. I, Wks, Vol. II. p. 112 (1701). 1681 he [Christ] i. God's Dominus facere totum, as I may so express it: Th. Godown, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. I. p. 503 (1861). bef. 1733 Henry IV. of France (whose Fac-totum that great man [Mons. de Sully] was: R. NORTH, Examen, I. i. 13, p. 21 (1740). 1774 The Ministers have a much tougher business on their hands, in which even their factotum, the Parliament, may not be able to ensure success: Hore. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 60 (1857) 1830 officiating as the fac totum and proto-quanquam of the lord high admiral: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 52 (and Ed.). 1838 And old John, the butler, coachman, footman, valet, factotum, consults with master about supper: Thackerary,

facula, pl. faculae, sb.: Lat., 'little torch': a bright spot on the sun's disc.

1885 There are two original papers in it. the first on the solar spots and faculæ observed: Athenœum, Aug. 29, p. 275/2.

fadaise, sb.: Fr.: silliness, nonsense.

1818 give us no more of that fadaise: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 96 (1819). 1824 there is something of fadaise now and then in his sentiments: Edin. Rev., Vol. 41, p. 33. 1841 whisper fadaises to her (at which she cries, "Oh fie, you naughty man! how can you?"): THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 388 (1885).

word I am, | By so much shall I falsify men's hopes: SHAKS., I Hen IV, i. 2, 235.

1601 this experiment is falsified and corrupted by deceit: Holland, Tr. Plin, N. H. Bk 33, ch 9, Vol. II p. 478.

1610 But assoone as he had got them within his reach, he falsified his faith: KNOLIES, Hist. Turks. [Nares]

bef. 1733 how could a Writer dare to falsify so grosly: R. NORTH, [Nares] bef. 1733 how could Examen, II. v 139, p. 401 (1740).

falucco, faluke. See felucca.

famille de robe, phr.: Fr., 'family of (the long) robe': a lawyer's (or lawyers) family.

1857 Pierre Louis Rœderer, born about 1756 of a respectable famille de robe:
J. W CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., IV. p. 161. 1880 a gentle herress belonging to a respectable famille de robe: MISS THACKERAY, Life of Mme. de Sévigné, ch ii p. 10.

famulus, sb.: Lat., 'a servant'; Late Lat., 'an attendant', 'a familiar': a servant, the clerk of a scholar, an amanuensis.

1837 The magician's famulus got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin Carlyle, Fr. Rev., Pt. III. Bk iii. ch. iII. [L] 1883 Alexander became an apt pupil and was useful as a sort of famulus: FROUDE, Short Studies, 4th Ser., p. 309.

fanal, sb.: Fr. fr. It. fanale: a lighthouse, a lighthouse lamp.

1670 Hence it's said that the Florentines have three wonderful Towers: one in the Air, to wit, this Tower: another in the Water, to wit, the Fanal of Legorne: and the third in the Earth, to wit, the Campanite of Florence:

R LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt 1. p 121 (1668). 1741 The Fanar or Fanari of Nicaria is an old Tower, which used to serve for a Lighthouse: J OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11. p. 86 1764 there is an elegant fanal or light-house, kept in good repair: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 365 (1817).

[The forms fanar, fanari, seem to show that the popular derivation from Gk. φάρος is wrong, and that fanale is derived fr. Gk. φανάριον, dim. of φανός, = 'a lantern', 'a torch'; the Old It. form fano (Florio), = 'the lantern' of a ship or galley, is more likely to be fr. $\phi \bar{a} \nu \delta s$ than fr. $\phi \delta \rho \delta s$. If from the latter, it owes its n to fanale.]

fanam, sb.: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Skt. pana, = 'money': a small gold coin used in S. India; also, small European silver coins, formerly used as currency and valued by measure; also, small money of account, of which in 18 c. the value was said to be 3d. English, at the beginning of 19 c. 2d. See pagoda.

1555 ye shall vnderstande that this woorde Fanan, signifiethe a weight sumwhat more then two of oure carattes: And .xi. Fanans and a quarter, is one Mitigal: And .vi. Mitigales and a halfe, make one vnce. This Fanan, is also a kynde of money which is in value, one ryale of syluer: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. III. p. 263 (1885). 1771, abt. 1750—60 [See case]. 1798 The price to be given for each carriage-bullock was 1 pagoda 21 fanams per month: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1, p. 101 (1885) 1800 As they would be much better enabled to live by getting the fanam than by getting the rice and the pice, I have determined to give it to them: — Disp., Vol. 1, p. 55 (1844).

*fanatico per la musica, phr.: It.: enthusiast (fanatic)

1827 the most outrageous fanatico per la musica will not venture to pretend that his Ears have been half so filled with Pleasure by, &c.: W. KITCHENER, Trav. Oracle, p. 184.

*fandango, sb.: Sp.: a lively Spanish dance, originally imported from the West Indies.

1766 You've heard of my Lady Bunbutter, no doubt, | How she loves an assembly, fandango or rout: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 85 (1808). 1780 We saw the young people...dancing a dance that they call fandango: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. III. p. 249 (1850). 1812 Sancho thought | The knight's fandango firskier than it ought: Byron, Waltz, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 133 (1832). 1832 He afterwards danced a fandango with a buxom Andalusian damsel: W. Irving, Albambra, p. 25. 1846 Both sexes...amuse themselves in the evening with monte or fandangos: A. Wislizenus, Tour N. Mexico, p. 27 (1848).

*fanega, sb.: Port.: a dry-measure of the capacity of from about a bushel to a bushel and three-fifths English. Cf.

1604 It is not strange in those countries to gather 300 Fanegas or measures for one sowen: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Blk. iv. p. 229 (1880). 1625 they pay euerie sixe moneths, two Pesos, a Henne, a Fenega of eight Royalls, and a piece of cloth: Purchas, Filerims, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 83 1811 a few superfluous fanegas of Indian corn: W. Walton, Perwian Sheep, p. 41. 1813 a magazine consisting of 700 fanegas of grain of different kinds: Wellington, Disp., Vol. x. p. 135 (1838).

*fanfare, sb.: Fr.: flourish of trumpets; also, metaph. blare.

1769 Mus. Dict., App., p. 20. [T.] 1877 the harsh fanfares of forced laughter: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xxiv. p. 209 (1879). 1887 Seldom has a new West-End theatre been opened with fewer funfares or with less assumption than...Terry's Theatre: Athenaum, Oct. 22, p. 545/3.

fanfaron, sb.: Fr.

1. blare, loud flourish of trumpets, bluster.

1665 he was not for the fanfaroone, to make a show with a great title: PEPVS, Diarry, Aug 14. [Davies] 1848 a loud fanfaron of fifes and trumpets: LORD LYTTON, Harold, Bk. 1x. ch. ii. p. 192/1 (3rd Ed.).

a blusterer, a loud boaster.

1623 they should not play the Fanfarrones, roysting and swaggering: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. II. Bk. i ch. vii. p 62 1668 the Character of a Fanfaron or Hector. DRVDEN, Ess. Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. I. p. 10 (1701). 1670 their Phantastical and fanfaron Clothings: R. LASSELS, Voy Ital, Pref., sig a 520 (1668). 1754 an excellent fanfaron, a Major Washington: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. II p 398 (1857). 1835 one of his fanfaron reports of the victories of the armies and the bright destinies of the republic: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., VI. p 413 (1857). 1848 Revel believes Cavaignac is no fanfaron, and that he really desires peace: H. GREVILLE, Duary, p. 201.

*fanfaronnade, sb.: Fr.: flourishing, bluster, bragging.

bef. 1745 The bishop copied this proceeding from the fanfaronade of monsieur Bouffleurs: Swift. [J.] 1777 as neither of them have any fanfaronada about them, they did not thrust themselves into danger: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. vii p. 3 (1888). 1837 I say polite, for the mere fanfaronnada of nobility is little in vogue here: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. ii. p. 123. 1850 Pen hoped Pynsent might have forgotten his little fanfaronnade, and any other braggadocio speeches or actions which he might have made: THACKERAY, Pendenuis, Vol. 1, ch. xv. p. 272 (1870). dennis, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 272 (1879).

fan(g)kwae, fankwai, fanqui, sb.: Chin. fan-kwei, = 'Barbarian devil': a designation given by Chinese to Europeans and other foreigners.

*fantasia, sb.: It.: fantasy, excitement, mental disorder; Mus. an irregular and capricious composition-generally lively, and often consisting of variations on several wellknown airs.

1724 FANTASIA, is a kind of Air, wherein the Composer is not tied up to such strict Rules, as in most other Airs, but has all the Freedom and Liberty allowed him for his Fancy or Invention, that can reasonably be desir'd. N B. Some Sonatas are so called: Short Explic. of For. Was. in Mus. Bks. 1830 these excesses called fautasias, or paroxysms of passion: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p 367 (2nd Ed.). 1847 a fine fantasia from over the sea: BARHAM, Ingolds Leg., p. 414 (1865). 1847 a fine fantasia of delivium: Outpa, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 59. 1878 Herr...played a composition of his own, a fantasia: GEO. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk. I. ch. v. p. 34. 1882 Wandering amid this brilliant fantasia of life, Inglessant's heart smote him for the luxurious sense of pleasure which he found himself taking in the present movement and aspect of things: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 124 (and Ed.). (and Ed).

fantasque, adj., also used as sb. in Eng.: Fr.

1. adi.: fantastic, fanciful.

1844 The zodiac... Responding with twelve shadowy signs of earth, | In fantasque apposition and approach: E. B. Browning, Drama of Exile. [C.]

2. sb.: fancy, caprice, whim.

1697 Lady Brute....sure there is not upon Earth so impertinent a thing as Women's Modesty. Bel. Yes: Men's Fantasque, that obliges us to it: VANBRUGH, Prov. Wife, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p 164 (1776).

fantastico. sb.: It.: a fantastic, one who behaves absurdly; one of a company of persons acting or going about in grotesque costume.

1591 such antic, lisping, affecting fantasticoes: Shaks., Rom., ii. 4, 30. 1630 I have revelled with kings, danc'd with queens, dallied with ladies, worn strange attrees, seen fantasticos, convers'd with humorists: Dekker, Old Fort. [Nares]

*fantoccini, sb. pl.: It. fr. fantoccino, dim. of fantoccio, = 'a puppet', 'a dwarf': puppets (made to move by strings or wires), a puppet-show.

1780 At the Italian Fantoccini, on Thursday next, will be performed, &c.: In N. & Q., 3rd Ser., v. p. 52. 1821—2 Our hypocrites are not thinking of these little fantoccini beings: HAZLITT, Table-Talk, p. 344 (1885). 1863 What is that Fantoccini dancing at? C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 326.

faqueer, faquir(e): Arab. See fakeer.

far niente: It. See dolce far niente.

farago: Lat. See farrago.

*farandola, sb.: It.: a farandole.

*farandole, sb.: Fr.: a rapid dance in which there are various figures, popular in France and Northern Italy.

farasola. See frasolo.

*farceur, sb.: Fr.: a wag, a joker, one who aims at provoking laughter.

1828 'Aha' exclaimed the farceur, cutting short the thread of a story:
COBBETT, Tour Ital., p. 8 (1830). 1877 The idea of that rattling talker and
farceur requiring to be cheered made Esmè smile: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine
is Thine, ch. xvii. p. 159 (1879).

fard, Fr.; fard(e), Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: paint, white paint (for the complexion).

1540 a certayn gay glosse or farde such as women paynte them with: PALSGRAVE, Tr Acclastus, sig. D in vo. 1753 To this they both answered at once, "That red was not paint, that no colour in the world was fard but white, of which they protested they had none": LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 124 (1777). 1764 Rouge and farde are more peculiarly necessary in this country, where the complexion and skin are naturally swarthy and yellow: Smollett, France & Italy, xvii Wks., Vol. v. p. 389 (1872).

fardo, sb.: Sp.: bale, package.

1598 There is Rice, which they sell by the Farden... Everie Fardo is commonly three Hands and a halfe: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 245 (1885)

farfalla, sb.: Old It.: "a gnat, a mote, a flie that houering about a candle burnes it selfe called a bishop" (Florio). In Mod. It., farfalla='butterfly', 'moth'.

1603 Lord gue her me, alas! I pine, I due, | Or if I liue, I liue her flame-bred flie, | And (new Farfalla) in her radiant shine | Too bold I burne these tender wings of mine. J Sylvester, Tr Du Bartas, Magnif, 362. [Davies] 1626 Farfalla, A Candie[sic]-Fly: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.)

*farina, sb.: Sp. or It. fr. Lat. farīna,='ground corn', 'meal', 'grits'.

any vegetable meal or flour containing starch and gluten, esp. a granular preparation of maize.

1593—1622 But we found a better manner of dressing this farina, in making pancakes, and frying them with butter or oyle, and sometimes with manteca de puerco: R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xxvii. p. 178 (1878). abt. 1804 a breed of animals... overwhelmed with prosperity, success, and farina: S SMITH, Mor. Philos., Lect. xiv. p. 195 (1850). 1829 those roots with less of saccharine principle and which afford a tender farina are, &c.: W. KITCHENER, Housekeeper's Oracle, p. 204.

Bot. pollen, any mealy powder on plants.

1796 The berries themselves are quite black, but covered with a farina of whitish-grey colour: Tr. Thumberg's C of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol xvi. p. 53 (1814). 1811 Probably this small insect attacks likewise the stalks of corn, in which is observed a farina, which serves to diffuse the eggs of this insect through houses: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. cxl Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 190. 1820 the farina of its flowers produced the finest gluten in the world: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Scily, Vol. 1. ch. ni. p. 92. 1865 fair maskers kept him talking to them that light, brilliant badinage that women live on, as humming-birds on farina, and bees upon honey: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 110.

3. Entom. a mealy powder found on some insects.

Faringhee: Anglo-Ind. See Feringhi.

farinha. sb.: Port.: meal.

1845 Every part of this plant is useful: the leaves and stalks are eaten by the horses, and the roots are ground into a pulp, which, when pressed dry and baked, forms the farinha, the principal article of sustenance in the Brazilis: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch ii p. 23. 1864 several large sheds, where the farinha, or mandioca meal, was manufactured: H. W. Bates, Nat. on divergence his v. Post. Amazons, ch. iv. p. 70.

*faro, pharao ($2 \ 2$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pharaon,='Pharaoh(?'): a gambling card-game in which the dealer holds a bank against the players, who bet on the chances offered by the exposure of two cards. Also, in combin. or attrib., as faro-bank, faro-table.

1739 many people playing at ombre, pharoah and a game called taroc: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 30 (1857).

1750 After supper pharaon, lansquenet, or quinre: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 5 (1774).

1786 If noxious Faro's baleful spright, | With rites infernal rul'd the night: H. More, Floria, 573, p. 37.

1807 staking a few loose thousands at a Farobank: Berespron, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 44 (5th Ed.).

Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table, at which the state endeavours to cheat its subjects, thrives in no German soil so well as in this: Matv, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. lxv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 266.

1842 Lost large sums at faro (a game like Blind Hookey'): Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 220 (1865).

farouche, adj.: Fr.: savage, savage-looking, sullen, shy.

1765 The King...has great sweetness in his countenance instead of that farouche look which they give: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 412 (1857).

1814 It is too farouche; but. my satires are not very playful: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 56 (1832).

1840 and as for their mothers, really I am at a loss for words to convey an idea of their farouche appearance: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. iv. p. 8x.

1854 but at home she was alone, farouche, and intractable: THACKERAY, Neucomus, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 118 (1879).

1876 one who pretended to know more French than the others said that she was farouche: Besant & Rice, Golden Butterfly, p. 285 (1877).

*farrago, sb.: Lat., lit. 'a mash of mixed fodder': a medley, a collection of incongruous materials, a jumble, a hodge-

1632 the rest only | Of common men and their causes, a farrago, | Or a made dish in court: B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, i. Wks., p. 442|x (1860). 1648 that collection, or farrage of prophecies: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. III. xxii. p. 423 (1678). 1678 with all that other Fabulous Farrage which dependent hereupon: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. Ch. iv. p. 418. 1754 what a farrage of I send you! Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 395 (1857). 1780 the farrage of papers: Beattie, Letters, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 68 (1820). 1781

I never in my days saw such a farrago of inconclusive quotation: W MASON, in Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 179 (1858). 1805 their works , charged with the complicated farrago of pharmaceutic medicine 'Edin Rev., Vol. 7, p. 55. 1854 What a farrago of old fables is this! Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 7, ch. 1. ch. 1. p. 4 (1879). ch. xiii p. 201 1861 quite a delicious, intellectual farrago: Wheat & Tares,

farrago libelli, phr.: Lat.: a medley of miscellaneous topics for a little book (of sature). See Juv., 1, 86.

1890 Anglo-Indian society, with its tragedies and comedies .. serves as the farrago hbelli for a satirist whose eye is keen: Athenæum, Apr. 26, p. 527/2.

farrasın: Arab. See ferash.

farsang, sb.: Pers.: a parasang (Gk. παρασάγγης, fr. Old Pers.), a Persian league, a distance of from 3 to 4 miles.

1634 From Chil-manor, we rode to Moyoun, eight Farsangs, or foure and twentie miles: Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p 65 1662 the Heath, which reaches about four Farsangs, or Forsian Leagues: J Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bu v. p. 168 (1669). 1828 you must be many fursungs from hence before morning breaks: Kuzzilbash, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 161

fas, sb.: Lat.: right; often joined to nefas (='wrong'), by 'and', et, = 'and', -que, -que, = 'both' - 'and', uut, = 'or', vel, = 'or'. See per fas et nefas.

1763 and it is impossible to stand well with the Abbot without fighting for his cause through fas and nefas: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. III. p. 433 (1856). bef. 1592 if it be lawfull fas et nefas, to doe any thing that is beneficiall, onely tyrants should possesse the earth. Greene, Groats-worth of Wit, Wks., p. 59 (1861). bef. 1733 Stratagems and all fasque nefasque means as could be taken:

R. North, Exament, t. in. 25, p. 42 (1740). 1774 who have been induged in publishing what they pleased, fas vel nefas: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 29 (1851).

*fas est et ab hoste docēri, phr.: Lat.: it is right to be taught even by an enemy. Ovid, Met., 4, 428.

taught even by an enemy. Ovid, Met., 4, 428.

bef. 1666 Howell, Epist. Ho.El., Vol IV. xxxvi, p. 485 (1678).

Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1. p. 59 (1861).

1682 Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 266 (1850).

1696 Fas est et ab hoste docert. An enemy may sometimes teach us that which a friend may suffer us to be ignorant of: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 457 (1865).

1769 Beattie, Letters, Vol. 1. No 22, p. 70 (1820).

1776 We must not disdain to learn of them, Fas est et ab hoste docert: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 438 (1854).

1807 In a matter that concerns the arts and sciences only, the maxim may be safely admitted, Fas est et ab hoste docert: Edin. Rev., Vol. 9, 307

1888 My last objection (may I say "batch" of objections? "fas et ab hoste doceri") relates to the statement: Atheneum, July 21, p. 97(3.

*fasces, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. fascis, = 'a bundle': the insignia borne before the higher Roman magistrates by lictors (see lictor), which consisted of bundles of rods, of elm or birch, with an axe bound in the middle so that the blade was seen. The rods were or the axe was used for the flogging or execution of malefactors. Hence, any symbol of authority. See also fascis.

1601 come, your fasces, Lictors: B. Jonson, Poetast., iv. 4, Wks. p. 318 (1616). 1644 before this go. twelve Roman fasces, with other sacred vessels: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 120 (1872). 1654 calling all his Endurings, the smart of the Fasces: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 539. 1662 Proud her returning Prince to entertain | With the submitted fasces of the main: DRYDEN, Astr. Red., 249. bef. 1863 Better the block itself, and the lictors, with their fasces of birch-twigs, than the maddening torture of those jokes! THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p. 41 (1879).

fascia, pl. fasciae, sb.: Lat.: a band, fillet, diadem, swaddling-cloth.

I. a sash, a band; a bandage or ligature; in pl., swaddling-

1616 [a Veyle] bound with a Fascia, of seuerall coloured silkes: B. Jonson, Masques, Wks., p. 916 (1616). abt. 1645 our young acquaintance, which you say is but yet in fascis [abl.]: HOWELL, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. Ixxi. p. 387 (1678). 1672 all were but as so many fascie or swadding bands in which the babe Jesus was wrapped: T. Jacomb, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 238/2 (1868).

Archit. a flat band in an architrave.

2. Archit. a flat band in an architrave.

1563 the second and third Fascia: J. Shute, Archit., fol. xv ro.

1598 First the architrave L, is as high as the Capitell, a sixte parte whereof maketh fascia called also tenia, M: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1. p. 86.

1664 Now as concerning the Compartiment of the Swaths and Fascia of the Architrave, whose position here seems somewhat preposterous, tis (to speak seriously) a little extraordinary: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. 11 p. 102.

1741 the Boss (or Relievo) whereof lessening like a Pear, falls on a Fascia two inches deep, with three Fillets; J. Ozell. Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 320.

1820 the fluting does not extend to the base, but is separated from it by a plain narrow fascia: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 90.

3. Anat. a thin tendinous covering of the muscles of the limbs.

1819 Fasciæ are connected, on their internal surfaces, generally by means of loose cellular texture, to the muscles: REES, Cycl., s.v.

*fasciculus, pl. fasciculi, sb.: Lat., 'a little bundle': a single part of a book published by itself.

bef. 1827 Persian poets...distinguish...the entire set or fasciculus [of poems] by that [name] of diwan: J. Mason Good, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's Tregs. David, Vol. vi. p. 6(1882). 1882 Neate published a fasciculus of translations into Latin verse and prose: T. Mozlev, Reminisc., Vol. 11. ch. localy. p. 102.

1882 The first fasciculus treats of all the more important remains of Siwalik rhinoceroses acquired by the Indian Museum since the publication of the second fasciculus of the first volume. *Athenæum*, Dec 30, p 903 1885 We hope to speak highly of it when completed in two more fasciculi. *ib.*, Aug. x, p 151/x.

fascinator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. fascinātor, noun of agent to fascināre, = 'to enchant', 'to charm with the eye': one who fascinates, a charmer.

1839 You know that Mr. Slout is worse to-night, my fascinator? Dickens, O Twist, ch. xxvii. p. 135/1 (1866).

*fascine (= \(\tilde{\pi} \), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fascine: a bundle of rods, or a faggot of brushwood, well bound together and used for various purposes in fortification and civil-engineering, especially as a facing to earthworks or banks.

1690 we began to draw our fascines toward the trench. Davies, Diary, p. 138 (Camd Soc., 1857). 1702 Mil Dict. 1711 The Black Prince... filled a ditch with fagots as successfully as the generals of our times do it with fascines: Spectator, No. 165, Sept. 8, Vol. II p. 252 (1826). 1748 a fascine battery to cannonade the principal fort of the enemy: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., axvii Wks., Vol. I. p. 206 (1817). — a side-work composed of earth, gabions, or fascines: ib., ch. xlv. p. 302. 1801 They ought to be provided with fascines to fill a part of the ditch: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 297 (1844). 1822 Also he dress'd up, for the nonce, fascines! Like men with turbans, scimitars, and dirks: Byron, Don Fuan, VII. liii. 1826 Subaltern, ch. 23, p. 348 (1828)

fascis, pl. fasces, sb.: Lat.: a bundle. See fasces.

1878 In the fifteenth century, and the pillars are only fasces formed of all the members of these arches. G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad Lect., Vol. 1 p. 64.

fasse, sb. See quotation.

1709 The Fasse, is the first Card that is turn'd up by the Talliere [in Basset]: Compl. Gamester, p. 178

*faste, sb.: Fr.: pomp, display.

1818 were chosen with all the delicacy and selection which belong to the studied faste of the sectarian wardrobe: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 69 (1819). 1823 Your opulent nation is particularly attached to faste and to grand chiere: Scott, Quent Dur., Pref., p. 21 (1886). 1828 all the hated faste and tyranny of the Imperial reign: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 31.

*fasti, sb. pl.: Lat.

I. days on which legal business could be carried on in Ancient Rome, business days; opposed to *nefasti*, or holidays.

1600 He appointed likewise law daies and daies of vacation, called *Pasti* and *Nefasti*: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. 1 p 14. 1786 Still, in Life's *Pasti*, you presume! Eternal holidays will come: H. More, *Florio*, 967, p. 62. 1819 The Ashantees have their Fasti and Nefasti, or lucky and unlucky days, as the Romans had: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p 266.

2. a calendar enumerating the business days and festivals of the year, in Ancient Rome; an annual register. The Fasti Consulares were records of the events of the successive consulships. Hence, any chronologically arranged records.

1611 Let it this day be added to our Fasti: B. JONSON, Cat., v. 4, Wks., p. 755 (1616). bef, 1670 Consuls that acted nothing, and were useful for nothing but to have the Fasti known by their Names: J. HACKET, Aby Williams, Pt. 1. 26, p. 20 (1693). 1722 The Fasti Consularse placed in a kind of Façade. like the Arundel Marbles: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 115. 1814 and whose fasti are consecrated to record our cruelties and defeats: Edin. Rev., Vol. 24, p. 245. 1856—8 I have now...the whole of our University Fasti by heart: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's Life, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 459 (1878).

fastīdium, sb.: Lat.: disgust, weariness.

bef. 1733 to avoid the Fastidium of noting all the Authors toys: R. North, Examen, II. v. 74, p. 360 (1740).

fat, sb.: Fr.: fop, coxcomb.

*1878 How that "fat" Deronda can bear looking at her: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxv p. 316.

*fata morgana, phr.: It.: a peculiar mirage occasionally seen on the coasts of the Straits of Messina, locally attributed to a fay Morgana. Hence, metaph. any illusory appearance.

1818 In mountainous regions, deceptions of sight, fata morgana, &c., are more common: In E. Burt's Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. 111 (1818). 1851 he preferred to create logical fatamorganas for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these: Carlyle, Life of Sterling, ch. viii. [Davies] 1853 No fata morgana nor tropical mirage ever surpassed the extraordinary scene of this night: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. ix. p. 66.

fateish. See fetich.

fatva(h): Turk. See fetwah.

*faubourg, fauxbourg, sb.: Fr.: a suburb, a quarter, originally or at present, outside the limits of a French city. Early Anglicised as fabo(u)r (1489 Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 912, p. 357, Ed. 1874). The spelling fauxbourg is etymologically incorrect.

1699 it is seated upon a high Ground next the Fields, in the Faubourgh of St. Germains: M. LISTER, Yourn. to Paris, p. 182. 1716 If the emperor found it proper to permit the gates of the town to be laid open, that the fauxbourg might be joined to it, he would have one of the largest and best-built cities in Europe: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 33 (1827).

fauces, sb. pl.: Lat.: the throat or gullet; in Anat. and Linguistics, the back part of the mouth between the mouth proper and the pharynx.

faun, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Faunus, in Lat. Mythol. the god of agriculture and pastoral life, eventually identified with the Greek Pan, whereupon Fauni (pl.) became rural deities, and sometimes satyrs. Represented in art with horns, pointed ears, and a goat's tail, sometimes with a goat's legs.

ears, and a goat's tail, sometimes with a goat's legs.

abt 1386 Nimphes, Faunes, and Amadriades: Chaucer, C. T., Knt's Tale, 2930.

1579 men and children disguised like Fawnes and Satyres: North, Tr Plutarch, p 921 (1612).

1590 Immortail Faune, Satyres, and great Pau, Ite Gods and guiders of our fruitfull soile: T. Warson, Egloque, &.c., p. 163 (1870).

1591 disguised themselves like Faunes, with Iauelings: L. Lloyd, Tripl, of Triumphes, sig. B 3 ro.

1607 Fauni, Satyres, and Incubi: Top-Sell, Four-f, Beasts, p. 15

1611 Faunes: B. Jonson, Cat, ii 1, Wks, Vol. 1, p. 701 (1616).

1612 it oft-times befalls that a knight is fighting in the mountaines of Armenia with some duellish Fauno, some dreadfull shadow, or fierce knight: T. Shellton, Ti. Don Quaxote, Pt Iv. ch. iv. p. 329.

1681 And Fauns and Faryes do the Meadows till: A Marvell, Misc., p. 41.

1702 in a corner is the Head sketched with charcoal by Mich. Angelo: 'tis a young Faunus-like head: Richardson. Status, &rc., in Italy, p. 124.

1816 Fauns were ideal beings which originated in the mysteres of Bacchus. they appear first on a freeze of the monument of Lysiciates at Athens. The Greeks did not know them by that name which is Latin' J. Dallaway, Of Stat. and Sculpt., p. 215 note

*fauna, sb.: Lat. Fauna, name of the prophesving sister

*fauna, sb.: Lat. Fauna, name of the prophesying sister of Faunus (see faun): Mod. Nat. Science: the whole range of animal life observable in a particular district, or observed as peculiar to a particular period (see Flora); a zoological treatise on a special district or period.

1853 the Rough seal, the Phoca foetida of the Greenland fauna: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped, ch xii p. 86. *1876 an enormous lake, in the mud of which during untold ages its fauna had been imbedded: Times, Dec. 7. [St.]

fausse braie, fausse braye, phr.: Fr.: Fortif: a low rampart or mound of earth raised to protect the lower part of the exterior face of a rampart.

1704 HARRIS. [J.] 1799 On the bank of the river the Sultaun had commenced a stone glacis, which he had meended to carry along the whole of those faces, and which, if completed, would have been an effectual defence to the fausse-braze wall: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp. VOI 1.p 23, (1858). 1801 It has, in consequence, destroyed the glacis on the southern face of the low outwork in the fausse braze, which flanks our breach. — Disp., Vol. 1. p. 266 (1844). 1884 a fausse braze, or lower secondary exterior rampart: EDM. O'DONOVAN, Merv., ch. xx. p. 226 (New York, 1884).

fausseté, sb.: Fr.: falsity, falsehood.

1662 the lives of these saints are so.. farced with faussetés [v.l. fauxeties] to their dishonour: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. 1. p. 11 (1840).

*faute de mieux, phr.: Fr.: for want of better.

1766 The Duke of — begged them [the seals], and has them faute de mieux: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 175, p. 507 (1774). 1828 Faute de mieux, I swallowed the composition, drowned as it was in a most pernicious sauce: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch xxxii. p. 92 (1859) 1835 Bonham, who is now, faute de mieux, the man-of-all-work of the Tories: Greville Memoirs, Vol. III. ch. xxvi. p. 192 (1874) 1865 still they were better than nothing, and were peppered faute de mieux that day: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 22.

*fauteuil, sb.: Fr.: an easy armchair, chair (of a president, or of a member of the French Academy).

1771 the mountain-gods of Parnassus and Ida pulling their feuteuils across a continent: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol v. p. 324 (1857). 1787 between two of the aforementioned tables, are two fauteuils for their highnesses: BECKFORD, 12419, Vol. II. p. 27 (1834) 1818 throwing herself into an immense old fashioned fauteuil: LADY MORGAN, FT. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 245 (1870). 1847 there was the fauteuil on which she was placed: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 442 (1865) 1864 had reserved the moreen morocco fauteuil for his reception: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 100. 1883 the number of Academic fauteuils would be fixed: Standard, Aug. 23, p. 5/2.

fautor (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. fautour, Old Fr. fauteur, assimilated to Lat. fautor, noun of agent to favere, = 'to favor': a favorer, a supporter, an adherent.

= 'to favor': a favorer, a supporter, an adherent.

abt 1400 Wycliffite Bible, Job, xiii. 4. 1531 some his fautours, abettours, or adherentes: Elyor, Governow, Vol. II. p. 419 (1880). 1546 the commonaltie...accused duke William and all his fautours for the death of the duke of Glocester: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. II. p. 83 (1844). bef. 1547

Luthers adherents and fautors: ABF WARHAM, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xciii. p. 242 (1846). 1549 the bishops fauters, and specially theim of the house of Orsina: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 59 ro. 1578—80 what meen we to account the tutors and fautors of them so worthi and passing men: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 17 (1884). 1577 Lewes the Frenche kinges sonne, with all his fautours and complices: Hollinshed, Chron., Vol. II. sig., Q. 3. [Nares]

1589 flocking Gosts did seu'rally their fauctors part maintaine: W. WARNER, Albin's England, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 76. 1603 Take from their strength some one or twaine, or more | Of the maine Fautors: B. Jonson, Sci., ii. 2, Wks., p. 378 (1616). 1646 The Yessitis were murmur'd at, as Fautors of the foresaid opinion of Mariana: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 9. 1662 being so

great a fautor of the fanciful opinion of the Millenaries: Fuller, Worthies, Vol 1. p. 520 (1840).

1678 Fautor of all Arts and Sciences, but especially Theology: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk 1. ch iv. p. 323.

1691—2 the chief fautor and patron of the reformed church: Wood, Fasti Oxon, 11. 114, Vol v. (Bliss, 1815).

bef. 1733 A plot, of the Papists, their Fautors and Adherents: R. North, Examen, II IV. 131, p. 299 (1740).

fautrix, sb.: Lat., fem. of fautor: a patroness, a protectress.

1582 Melissa mother is, and fautrix to the Bee: T. WATSON, Pass. Cent, p 128 (1870).

faux pas, phr.: Fr.: false step, trip.

faux pas, phr.: Fr.: talse step, trip.

1676 I'd have you to know, before this faux pass [sic], this trip of mine, the World cou'd not talk of me: Wycherley, Plain-Dealer, v. p. 66 (1681). 1693 the Road of Vertue, in which I have trod thus long, and never made one Trip, not one faux pass: Congreve, Double Dealer, ii 5, Wks, Vol. 1 p. 193 (1710). 1764 disappointment has contributed to this faux pass: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol IV p. 295 (1857) 1776 Bating this faux pass however, the performance was not only decent, but the story of the dance well told: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 74. 1803 The fair Lady Janet commits a faux pas of the same kind: Edin Rev., Vol. 1, p. 404. 1813 I had never seen her since her mother's faux pas at Aberdeen: Byron, in Moore's Lyfe, p. 18 (1875) 1840 Conccived that his daughter had made a faux pas: Barrham, Ingolds, Leg, p. 182 (1865) 1863 he committed a faux-pas: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 232. 1878 I don't care a straw about the faux pas of the mummies: Geo. ELICT, Dan. Deronda, Bk v ch xxvvi p. 325.

Favonius: Lat.: name of the west wind (personified).

1634 Or if to the torrid Zone her way she bend, | Her the coole breathing of Favonius lend: (1649) W HABINGTON, Castara, Pt. I. p. 27 (1870). 1665 But long those happy Favonii [p] continued not: for the wind veering into a contrary quarter the Skie over-spread with clouds: Sir Th. HERBERT, Traw., p 389 (1677).

favor, favour ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. favor, favour, fr. Lat. favor (more correctly fr. acc. favorem), = 'goodwill', 'partiality', 'kindliness'.

I. goodwill, friendliness, friendly relations, friendly effort or influence, patronage, consideration, popularity. The phr. in favor of sometimes means 'in disposition to feel or show approval of', sometimes 'in behoof of'.

abt. 1300 fauour: K. Alisaunder, 2844. [Skeat] abt. 1325 of pe lombe I have pe aquylde | For a syst per of puis gret fauor: Allit. Poems, p. 29 (Morris, 1861) 1417 we woil that there be shewed unto hem all these favour and chere that may be doon yn goodly wyse: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol. I. No. xvvi. p. 63 (1846). 1470 they hadde littill favor: Paston Letters, Vol. II. No. 638, p. 396 (1874) 1482 the worschyppe and fauour the whiche y hadde amonge men. Revel Monk of Evesham, p. 62 (1869). — the fauyr of pepulle and the lone of worschippe: 16., p. 66 1506 she marueyled muche why | That her greyboundes, shewed me that fauoure: HAWES, Past. Ples, sig. A iii ro. 1528 Alas yett in their outragious furoure | They shall course and banne with truel sentence | All those whiche have to me eny favoure: W. Roy & Jer. Bartowe, Red. mr., &c., p. 28 (1871). 1533 doo humbly desyre youre ladishp to poursue your honorable and moste charitable favour toward your sayde servaunt: ELYOT, Let., in Gover nowr, Vol. I. p. cini. (Croft, 1880). 1569 the blessing & fauor of almighte God: Grafton, Chron., Pt. I. p. 8. 1679 growing. in estimation and fauour: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 396 (1672). 1588 Receive imm, then, to favour, Sautrnine: SHARS, Tit. And., 1, 421. 1620 the favour of his Lord: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. I. p. 50 (1676). 1712 | See 5]. bef. 1733 The very Acts of State are obnoxious to his Favour, or Displeasure: R. NORTH, Examen, I. i. 7, p. 18 (1740). abt. 1300 fauour: K. Alisaunder, 2844. [Skeat] abt. 1325 of pe lombe

1 12. an object of goodwill.

1667 Man, | His chief delight and favour: MILTON, P. L., III. 664.

1 b. a friendly act, a manifestation of goodwill; commercially, applied to a letter in acknowledging the same. Cf. Shaks., L. L., v. 2, 30.

bef. 1526 I thinke meselfe far unable to deserve or requyte your Graces said favors and greate humanitie: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxvii. p. 39 (1846).

1590 Confirm his welcome with some special favour: SHAKS., Two Gent. of Ver, ii. 4, 101.

1604 blessed with extraordinarie aydes and fauors: T. DicGess, Foure Parad, 1. p. 7. 1620 But this favour which was neither sought nor desired by him, cast him into a most trouble-some persecution: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xxi. (1676).

partiality, predilection, bias.

1474 So that they be not founde corrupt for yeft for fauour ne for lignage ne for enuye variable: Caxton, Chesse, fol. 13 vo. 1509 Which seynge Justice, playne ryght and equyte | Them falsly blyndeth by fauour or rigour: BARCLAY, Nite of Fools, Vol. 1, p. 24 (1874). bef. 1783 we know he hoped for Favour, that must be Money, at the Council: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 156, p. 118 (1740).

3. leave, indulgence.

1548 And, under your faveur, to showe my folishe opynyon in discharge of my bownden duetie: T. FISHER, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No ccclxvi. p. 298 (1846). 1588 By thy favour, sweet welkin, I must sigh in thy face: SHAKS., L. L. L., iii. 68.

countenance, aspect, outward appearance.

2. Connictiance, aspect, outward appearance: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowz, Rade me, &r.c., p. 52 (1871). 1549 he was harde of fauour, terrible in worde and dede: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 98 7. 1556 whome, by his fauoure and apparell furthwith I indged to bee a mariner: Robinson, Tr. Morr's Utopia, p. 29 (1863). 1563 and yet parhappes more descrete & modest, then a fauour of those that transpleth for the profit, and villitie of other: T. Gale, Inst. Chirarg., fol. 5 29. 1598 Christ called for a napkin, wherewith wiping Inst. Chirurg., fol. 5 20.

his face, he left his exact favour therem: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lonatius, Bk. III. p. 128. 1600 as natural children are like their natural fathers in favor, in speech... Even so the Spiritual Children of God: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 150. 1601 I know your favour well, | Though now you have no sea-cap on your head: SHAKS., Tw. Nt., iii. 4, 363. 1604 tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this favour she must come: — Ham., v. I, 214.

4 a. attractive appearance, charm.

1604 She turns to favour and to prettiness: SHAKS, Ham., iv. 5, 189.

5. something given (to be worn) as a token of regard, friendship, or love; a rosette or other decoration worn at a tournament or at a wedding.

1588 And every one his love-feat will advance | Unto his several mistress, which they'll know | By favours several which they did bestow Shaks., L. L. L., v. 2, 125 1675 Lovers...are not to be worn like Favers, now near your bosom, or about your wrist, and presently out of all request: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 92. 1712 I promise to send you all Gloves and Favours, and shall desire the Favour of Sir Roger and your self to stand as God-Fathers to my first Boy: Spectator, No 401, June 10, p. \$82/1 (Morley). 1859—72 a wild desire, | That he should wear her favour at the tilt: Tennyson, Idylk, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 122 (1886).

6. in the phr. curry favor, 'favor' is a corruption of Mid. Eng. favell, fr. Old Fr. fauvel, = 'chestnut horse'.

Variants, 15 c. fauyr, 16 c. fauour(e), faveur, faveoure, 17 c. faver.

favori, sb.: Fr.: whisker.

1864 fawn-coloured favoris: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 4.

fayence: Fr. See faïence.

fazenda, sb.: Port.: estate, large farm.

1845 On such fazêndas as these, I have no doubt the slaves pass happy and contented lives: C. Darwin, *Yourn Beagle*, ch. ii. p 24. 1864 a large fazenda (plantation and cattle farm): H. W. Bates, *Nat on Amazons*, ch. vii. p. 196.

feces, fecis: Lat. See faeces.

fēcit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. facere,='to make': '(he) made it'; often placed on works of art after the artist's name.

fēcundi calices quem non fēcēre disertum? phr.: Lat.: whom have not full cups made eloquent? Hor.,

Eρp., I, 5, I9.
1835 Our "fœcundi calices" were cold snow-water: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. liv. p. 696.

*feddan, sb.: Arab. fadān, faddān: a square-measure used in Egypt and the Levant, formerly more, now less than an English acre; supposed to be as much as a yoke of oxen can plough in a day.

1836 The direct taxes on land are proportioned to the natural advantages of the soil. Their average amount is about 8s. per fedda'n, which is nearly equal to an English acre: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1. p. 158.

fede, sb.: Old It.: a warrant, an assurance; Mod. It., faith, loyalty, trust.

1598 whereof he is to have fede and certificate from the Pay-master or Treasurer: R BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. IV. p. 113.

fée, sb.: Fr.: a fairy.

1814 The aquatic [genies], called also féés, nymphes, or sibylles, dwell in the waters, and predict events: Alpine Sketches, ch. vii p. 151. 1887 J. B. Salgues...tells a goose story of the château of Pirou in Normandy, built by fées: Athenæum, Mar. 19, p. 382/2.

*féerie, sb.: Fr.: fairyland, a scenic representation of fairyland.

1878 a magnificent féerie, in which five Nubian lions are announced as about to make their début: Lloyd's Weby, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.] 1886 M. Victorien Sardou is at work on a féerie, or rather a piece for children, intended for the Porte-Saint-Martin: Athenann, July 24, p. 116/3.

fegary: Eng. fr. Lat. See vagary.

fehm(e), fehmgerichte: Ger. See vehm.

felapton, sb.: coined by Schoolmen: name of the second mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss an universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

Fe. No vertue should be eschewed.

Ing. All vertue hath her woe with her.

Therefore some woe should not be eschewed:

T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 30 \$\sigma (1567). 1552 Uertue

Feldspath, sb.: Ger., 'field laminated-stone': name of a group of rocks, all being silicates of aluminium; corrupted in English to feldspar.

1777 A bleak reddish feldspath: BORN, Trav. in Transyl., p. 101.

fēlix quem faciunt aliena perīcula cautum, phr.: Lat : happy he whom other people's dangers make cautious.

1549 Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. Happy is he that can beware by an other mans ieoperdy: LaTimer, 7 Serm bef K. Edw VI. (1869). 1589 R. Parke, Tr Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. 1 p. 92 (1853). 1604 T. DIGGES, Foure Parad, I. p. 23

*fellah, pl. fellaheen, -in, sb.: Arab. fellāh, pl. fellāhīn: a peasant or agricultural laborer in Egypt or Syria. They are generally serfs.

are generally serfs.

1819 I was accompanied by some of the Fellahs of my own estate, to serve me as a sort of hostages for the good behaviour of my remaining serfs: T. Hope, Anast., Vol II ch. ii. p. 30 (1820)

1827 It would not be a vulgar place for the son, because he would have a strong fellah under him: Laddy H. Stantope, Mem, Vol I ch. i. p. 25 (1845)

1836 suborned a common fellah, who was the bow'wa'b (or door-keeper) of a respected sheykh: E. W. Lane, Mod Egypt, Vol. 1 p. 137.— the Fellahee'n complain that their condition is worse than it was before: id. p. 152

1849 they left their free but distressful wilderness, and became Fellaheen: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk III ch vii. p. 228 (1831).

1833 a group of fellaheen, driving before them their horses, donkeys and camels: W. Black, Yolande, Vol. 1. ch. 31. p. 211.

1844 As for the fellahs. perhaps they are virtuous: F. Boyte, Borderland, p. 108.

1866 Bedawin periodically raided into Western Palestine to gather the crops which the fellahin had raised on the great plan of Esdraelon: Athenæum, Feb. 27, p. 291/1.

felluca: Old It. See felucca.

*fēlo dē sē, phr.: Lat., 'felon of himself': one who commits suicide, or who kills himself accidentally when engaged in the commission of a crime; rarely, the crime of suicide; also, attrib.

also, attrib.

1654—6 He is felo de se, his own death's man: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 605/2 (1868).

1662 some men ...maiking them [martyrs] little better than felons de se: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. I. p. 13 (1840).

1665 Calamus the Brackman. ...maintained that nothing is more despicable than Life, and made it good upon himself, therein being Felo de se. Sir Th Herberr, Trav., p. 178 (1670).

1670 A Parliament cannot be Felo de se. Sir Th Herberr, Trav., p. 178 (1670).

1 know him too well, he'll ne'r be Felo de se. Sir Th Herberr, Trav., p. 178 (1670).

1 know him too well, he'll ne'r be Felo de se that way, but he may go and choose a Guardian of his own head, and so be Felo de se beins: Wycherley, Plan. Dealer, iii. p. 42 (1681)

1692 Is it not folly for a man to be felo de se, guilty of his own destruction: Watson, Body of Div., p. 585 (1888).

1780 but that protestants, that are members of the church of England, should be such apostates, such felos de se, I cannot believe it: Fielding, Tom Jones, Bk. viii. ch xiv. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 503 (1866).

1764 (In cases of suicide) the verdict is either felo de se, or lumatic: Lord Chesterrepling, Tom Jones, Bk. viii. ch xiv. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 530 (1806).

1765 (In cases of suicide) the verdict is either felo de se, or lumatic: Lord Chesterrepling, in World, No. 92, Misc. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 188 (1777).

1808 The dynasty is felo-de-se, and if the Spaniards would bury the crown and sceptre which they have left at four cross roads, little as I like to move from home, I think I would gird up my lons and go to assist at the ceremony as devoutly as ever pilgrim put cockle-shell in his hat, and set off for Compostella: Southery, Lett., Vol. 11, p. 71(1856).

1814 That 'felo de se' who. Walk'd out of his depth and was lost in a calm sea: Byrkon, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 88 (1832).

1826 But this felo de se ystem did not stop even here: Edun. Rev., Vol. 45, p. 171.

1871 One morning during breakfast there were many cases of felo de se, or 'temporary insanity,'

*feluc(c)a, sb.: It. fr. Arab. falūka: a narrow vessel used in the Levant, propelled by two lateen sails or by oars.

in the Levant, propelled by two lateen sails or by oars.

1615 a Phalucco arriveth at the place Out of which there stept two old women: Geo. Sandys, Trav, p. 227 (1632). — I departed: accompanied by two Spanuards of the garrison of Rhegum in another Felucca that belonged to the City: ib., p. 247. — Taking here a Felucco, we rowed along the bottome of the Bay: ib., p. 274. — 1617 a lesse kind of boates called Feluce [pl., for felucke]. I passed in a Feluca, and paid three reali for my passage: F. Morston, Itim., Pt. I. p. 165. — 1644 We embarked in a feluca for Livorno: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 93 (1872). — 1650 finding a felluca [Old It. (Florio)], he imbark'd himself therem: Howell, Tr. Ciraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 13. — 1670 a little Feluca, a Boat little bigger than a pair of Oars: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. I. p. 35 (1698). — 1641 took a Faluke, and kept along by the Shoar: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. iii, p. 100. — 1692 They in Feluccas lought and weak Tartanes: M. Morgan, Late Vactor, p. 5 — 1741 The Caicks which sail upon this Sea are Felucca's of four Oars, which hale ashore every Evening: J. ÖZELL, Tr. Townsfort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 4. — 1765
The most agreeable carriage from hence to Genoa is a feluca, or open boat, rowed by ten or twelve stout mariners: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxv. Wks, Vol. v. p. 436 (1871). — 1787 eight sequins is the usual price of a felucca, P. BECKORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 44 (1805). — 1819 a felucca humful of fresh-made hadjees: T. Hore, Anast, Vol. III. ch. xiii p. 331 (1820). — 1838 The Feluca is a large boat for rowing and sailing, much used in the Mediterranean: S. Rogers, Notes to Italy, p. 272.

Variants, I7 C. falucco, faluke, phalucco, felluca, filuca,

Variants, 17 c. falucco, faluke, phalucco, felluca, filuca, 17 c.—19 c. feluca.

femme, sb.: Fr.: woman, wife.

1813 Divorce ruins the poor femme: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 361 (1875).

*fem(m)e, couvert(e), phr.: Anglo-Fr. and Old Fr.: Leg.: a woman under (her husband's or 'baron's') protection, a married woman.

1621 if a rent charge bee granted unto a feme covert, and the déed is delivered unto her: Tr. Perkins Prof. Booke, ch. i. § 43, p. 19 (1642). 1748 decoyed me into matrimony, in order to enjoy the privilege of a femena couverte: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. kri. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 430 (1817). 1760 if a Feme Covert be Lessee for Life rendring Rent: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity,

FERASH

*femme de chambre, phr.: Fr.: chambermaid, lady's-maid.

*femme de chambre, phr.: Fr.: chambermaid, lady's-maid.

1762 my wife a decent femme de chambre: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p. 752!i
(1839). 1816 taking refuge in the house of an old femme-de-chambre: Edin.

Rev., Vol. 26, p. 5. 1824 Cristal Nixon will act as your valet,—I should rather, perhaps, say your femme de chambre: SCOTT, Redgauntlet, ch. viii
p. 226 (1886). 1828 I was in her boudoir one evening, when her femme de chambre came to tell us that the duc was in the passage: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxiii p. 62 (1859). 1840 here was Mademoiselle Pauline, her femme de chambre: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 5 (1865). 1848 lived in rather a genteel, widowed manner, with a femme de chambre and a couple of rooms, at an hotel THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II ch. xxix. p. 330 (1879). 1852 the humble femme de chambre of Kate Dalton was the celebrated ballet dancer: C. Lever, Daltons, p. 177 (1878) 1872 the betrothal to a native femme de chambre of a military Adonis: Edw. Braddons, Leg. Indian, ch. iv. p. 103.

*femme galante, phr.: Fr.: courtesan.

1827 receive their daughter into her establishment in quality of a femme galante, Anecd. of Impudence, p. 30.

*femme incomprise, phr.: Fr.: a misunderstood woman, an unappreciated woman.

1850 Miss Armory is a femme incomprise: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol 1. ch. xxii p 234 (1879). 1870 the more patient men are with the hysterical excitability which nature..has made the special temperament of women, the fewer femmes incomprises there will be in marned homes: Sat Rev., p. 453 1880 Madame de Maintenon is still the same femme incomprise that she was in her own day: C. W. Collins, St. Simon, p. 65.

femme savante, phr. Fr.: a learned woman, a blue-

1822 There are not many Parisiennes now-a-days, who, without being femmes savantes, have not about as much learning as the femmes savantes of Molière: L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol I. p. 339.

*fem(m)e sole, phr.: Anglo-Fr. and Old Fr.: Leg.: a single woman; a woman legally independent. See femme

1621 if a man be seised of lands in the right of his wife, and the wife as a feme sole without her husband grant a rent fine to be issuing out of the same land: Tr. Perkins Prof. Booke, ch. i § 20, p. 9 (1642).

1759 as if she were a femme sole and unmarried. STERNE, Trist. Shand, 1. XV. Wks., p. 35 (1830).
1883 legal proceedings may be taken against her alone, in all respects as if she were a feme sole: Standard, Jan. 3, p. 2.

*femur, pl. femora, sb.: Lat.: thigh, thigh-bone.

*1876 The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: Times, Dec. 7. [St.] 1883 there has arisen a steady trade in human femora knawed by cannibal Kanaks: Standard, Aug. 20,

fenega: Port. See fanega.

fenoc(c)hio: It. See finocchio.

fenouillette, sb.: Fr.: fennel-water.

1715 Went home to take some fenouillet I was so sick of him: Swift, Real Diary, p. 5. [Davies]

*fenum habet in cornu, phr.: Lat., 'he has hay on his horn' (of a dangerous bull): he is a dangerous character.

*ferae nātūrae, phr.: Late Lat.: (animals) of savage nature, often taken as if 'wild beasts of nature', opposed to domesticated animals, and sometimes also to preserved

1662 whether any creatures fere nature were usually offered for sacrifice: FULLER, Worthuss, Vol. II. p. 44 (1840).

1669 Women are not comprized in our Laws of Friendship; they are Fere Nature: DRYDEN, Mock-Astrol., iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 372 (1707).

1845 the sporting in these wild districts is excellent, for where man seldom penetrates the fere nature multiply: Forn, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 978.

1857 all manner of riotous Burschen drunken boors, French red Republicans, Mazzini-hatted Italian refugeer, suspect Polish incendiaries, or other feras [acc.] nature: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xxxii, p. 477 (1877). ch. xxvii. p. 477 (1877).

ferash, frass, farrasin (pl.), frost, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. and Hind. farrash: an Oriental servant whose function is to pitch and furnish tents, or to attend to the furniture of rooms; ferashes in Persia also administer the bastinado.

1600 officers called Farrasin, that is, divers chamberlaines, who furnished the place of the Soldan with rich hangings and carpets: JOHN PORY, T. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 321. 1625 Elephant-keepers, Small shot, Frasses, or Tent men, Cookes: Furchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 216. 1673 Where live the Frasses or Porters also: FRVER, E. India, 67 (1698). [Yule] 1764 such a number of Frosts and Lascars as he may have occasion for removing his tents: In J. Long's Selections, 406 (Calcutta, 1869). [ib.] 1824 Call the ferashes...and let them beat the rogues on the soles of their feet: Hajji Baba, 40 (1835). [ib.] 1828 It was only a pity that her husband's furoshes had not been called on to lay hold of and bastinado the impostor: Kuestibash, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 29. 1834 They were occasionally stared at, by the drowsy eyes of old Ferashes, who were just awakening to sweep the verandas of their masters' shops: Babos, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 171. — the drowsy labours of Furashes, and bearens: ib., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. 1840 head Furoskes, &c.; Frashes, Koo 1600 officers called Farrasin, that is, divers chamberlaines, who furnished the

*feria, sb.: Sp.: a fair.

1846 Feria signifies at once a religious function, a holiday and a fair FORD, therings from Spain, p 43. *1875 the ferias, or annual fairs, in Spain: Gatherings from Spain, p 43. Times, Oct 4, p. 4/5 [St.]

feridjee, ferigee, ferijee, sh.: Arab. ferijī: a large cloth capote worn out-of-doors by women in Turkey, Persia, and

1717 Their shapes are also wholly concealed by a thing they call a ferigee, which no woman of any sort appears without: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 147 (1827). 1819 I now for the first time learnt, to my infinite satisfaction, both the precise offence of the last Vizier beheaded, and the precise length of the last feridjee curtailed: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 76 (1820) 1884 their sex distunguishable. by trousers and veil, and the ugly, shapeless feright: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 30. 1884 a Persan lady, wrapped in the all-enveloping mantle of calico which shrouds her from head to heel, and is here styled the feridge: Edm. O'Donovan, Merv., ch. vi. p. 66 (New York).

*Feringhi, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. farangī, or Pers. firingī, or Arab. franjī, a corruption of Frank: an European, esp. an Englishman.

1632 he shew'd two Passes from the Portugals which they call by the name of Fringes: W Bruton, in R. Hakluyt's Voy., v. 32 (1807). [Yule] 1673
The Artillery in which the Fringis are Listed: Frver, E India, 195 (1608). [1]
[1] 1776 Do you think that the four people, two Fringies and two Bengallys, were set on you as guards? Trial of Yoseph Fronke, c, 8/1. 1834 a Furingee dominion: Baboo, Vol. 1. ct. v p 74. 1840 to-night I am occupied with this Ferringee Saheb: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let. ii p. 30. — off started every Feringee after them: 10, p. 42 1872 his tolerance of the faringhee manners and customs: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 117. 1884 the advent of a friendly Ferenghi to Merv: Edm. O'Donovan, Merv, ch. xvi. p. 168 (New York).

Variants, 17 c. Fringe, 17, 18 cc. Fringi, 18 c. Firingie, 19 c. Furingee, Feringee, Faringhee, Ferenghi.

ferio, sb.: Lat.: Log.: a mnemonic word designating the fourth mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1552 Extortioner \[
\begin{cases}
Fe-\text{No Extortioner is godly.} \\
\sigma \text{vi-} \\
\sigma \text{Erge, some rich man is an Extortioner.} \\
\text{Come rich man is not godly:} \\
\text{T. WILSON, Rule of Reas., fol. 29 \$70\$ (1567).} \end{cases}
\]

ferison, sb.: coined by Schoolmen: a mnemonic word signifying the sixth mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

No malicious man is of God. Some malicious man is a preacher. Therefore some preacher is not of God: T. WILSON, Kule of Rees., fol. 30 20 (1567) 1552 Malicious man ri-

ferma(u)n: Eng. fr. Pers. See firman.

ferme ornée, phr.: Fr.: an ornate farmhouse.

1815 and, if she thinks of love and a farm, it is a ferme ornée, such as is only to be found in poetic description: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxi. p. 185

fermeté, sò.: Fr.: firmness, constancy, steadfastness.

1474 thus kepe they alle the strength and fermete of the royame: CAXTON, Chesse, fol. 65. 1480 for the more fermete and stedfastenes therof: Bury Wills, p. 59 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1702 Old as I am, her father too, I'll raise my arm to plunge this dagger in her breast; and by that fermeté convince the world, my honour's dearer to me than my child: VANBRUGH, False Friend, iv. 2.

fermier général, phr.: Fr.: farmer general, one who farmed certain taxes under the old French monarchy.

1754 making Mr. Pelham the fermier-général for their venality: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 373 (1857). 1820 she was at that time the mistress of a fermier général: Mrs. Opie, Tales, Vol. 111. p. 181.

Fernandbuckwood, so.: brazil-wood, wood of Pernambuco in Brazil; cf. Florio, "Fernanbucco, brasill wood to dye withall because it comes from such a place in Brasile".

1617 diuers kinds of Indian wood, as Fernandbuckwood, Schomache, Fustocke, and Logwood: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. III. p. 134.

ferret (4=), sb.: Eng. fr. It. fioretto, lit. 'little flower': a kind of silk tape used for strings or laces; now, worsted or cotton tape used for binding, for shoe-strings, and, when colored, for cockades, rosettes, &c.

1577 When perchementiers put in no ferret Silke: G. Gaskoigne, Steel Glas, p. 80 (1868). 1847 red wax and black ferret: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 472 (1865).

ferronière, sb.: Fr.: a jewel worn by women on the forehead, fastened by a gold chain.

1840 dressed in a sweet yellow mousseline de laine, with a large red turban, a ferronière, and a smelling-bottle attached by a ring to a very damp, fat hand: THACKERAY, Miscellanses, Vol IV. p 253 (1857)

fertile (" 1), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. fertile: bearing abundantly, productive, fruitful, able to cause reproduction, able to produce offspring or seed, prolific, capable of fructification; metaph. mentally or morally productive.

metaph. Mentally or morally productive.

1531 he will first serche throughout his gardeyne where he can finde the most melowe and fertile erth: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. iv. Vol 1. p. 28 (1880).

1549 a verie temperate and wholesome ayre, fertile fieldes, pleasant hilles: W. THOMAS, Hist Ital, fol. 1. 70.

1569 Like as a part of Arabia which is most fertile, is called Arabia felix: Grafton, Chroin, Pt. Iv. p. 34.

1588 the soyle it self most fertile: Spens., State Irel., Wiks., p. 617/1 (1883).

1600 Gaule was so fertile of corne. HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p. 202.

1620 Seeds, though most fertile, cast into the ground out of season, fructifie not: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 39 (1676)

1624 a fertill peninsula: CAPT. J. Smith, IWs. p. 510 (1884).

1680 that Persia was extremely fertile: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 154 (1872).

**formule ch.* I at . rod cape stelly of cient-fennel. Some.

*ferula, so.: Lat.: rod, cane, stalk of giant-fennel. Sometimes spelt ferular, and early Anglicised as ferule.

times speit ferular, and early Anglicised as ferule.

1603 the very ferula of god Bacchus: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 130.
1606 they would chuse rather to be chastized with ferulars: — Tr. Suct., p. 131.
1622 smitten on the lippes for every slight offence with the Ferula: Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. iii. p. 24.
1644 What advantage is it. if we have only escaped the ferula joid edd. 'ferular', to come under the fescue of an Imprimatur: MILTON, Areop., Prose Wks, Vol. 1. p. 300 (1866).

1684 he would not so much as take the Gold-head and Ferula, but caus'd them to be taken off: J. P. Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk i p. 49.

1741 speaking of the Fire which Prometheus stole in Heaven, says, that he brought it in a Ferula: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournfort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 360

1762 Had I not three strokes of a ferula given me, two on my right hand, and one on my left.. '9 Sterne, Trust. Shand., VI. xxxii. Wks., p. 280 (1839)

fervor, fervour (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. fervor, fervour, fr. Lat. fervor, more correctly fr. fervorem: heat, glowing warmth; also, metaph. intense emotion, warmth of feeling, glow of passion, violent excitement.

1482 y lackyd before the feruor of contricion: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 44 (1869). bef. 1492 Item how her feruour of deucyon was wythdrawe: CANTON, St. Katherin, sig. a; volt 1603 stood in the heate, and feruor of a fight: B. JONSON, Set., ii. 3, Wks., p. 391 (1616) 1620 Cardinal Boronuso. was in the fervour of the Reformation of that Church: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, p. xiii. (1676) 1646 an effectual fervour proceeded from this Star: Sir Thi Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. iv ch. xiii. p. 184 (1686). 1701—3 There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present fervour: Addison, Italy. [J.]

fescennine $(= \angle \angle)$, adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Fescenninus, = 'pertaining to Fescennia' (an ancient city of Etruria): applied to a kind of coarsely satirical verses popular in Ancient Rome; verses or poems of such a character.

1621 [See Atellane]. 1815 a certain number of fescinnine verses: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxvi. p. 310 (1852).

*festa, sb.: It.: feast-day, festal, holiday, saint's day.

1864 the sun-worshippers. are nearly always...celebrating Saint Somebody's festa: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. ii. p 20. 1877 It clashed with the festa of some other potentate: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. iii. p. 27 (1879). 1885 Up at one of the villages on the mountain side there was a festa, and every house was illuminated with rows of candles along each window-ledge: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 48.

festin, sb.: Fr.: feast, banquet.

1848 and all the silver laid on the table for the little festin which Rawdon interrupted: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xx. p. 212 (1879).

*festīnā lente, phr.: Lat.: hasten slowly, i.e. do not make too great haste.

1638 Festina lente; i.e. hasten slowly; which is the golden mean between those two extremes of sluggishness and precipitancy: T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 685 (1865). 1646 The swiftest Animal conjoyned with that heavy body, implying that common Moral, Festina lente: Sir Til. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch. ii p. 192 (1686). 1663 Festina lente: not too fast; For hast (the Proverb sayes) makes waste: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 258. 1819 Festina lente my friend in all your projects of reformation: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. x. p. 366 (1856). 1846 Festina lente!—not so quick, Sir Miles: Lord Lytton, Lucretia, Pt. I. ch. i. p. 44 (1874).

festino1, sb.: It.: ball, assembly, feast, banquet.

1766 We have a jolly carnival of it—nothing but operas—punchinelloes—festinoes and masquerades: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p. 763/2 (1839). 1779 Almack's festino, Lady Spencer's, Ranelagh and Vauxhall, operas and plays: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 201 (1858).

festino², sb.: Lat.: Log.: a mnemonic word signifying the third mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

Contemned Phylosophie | Fe- No true Diuine contemneth Phylosophie. | Stif- Some English preachers contemne Philosophie. | stif- Some English preachers are not true Diuines: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 29 0° (1567).

festoon (= \(\psi\)), sb.: Eng. fr. It. festone: any decorative string or chain drooping in a curve between two points or in several curves between a series of points; a hanging garland of flowers, fruit, or foliage; drapery or ribbons hanging similarly: a carved or moulded representation of a garland.

1630 Termes of Satyres beautifi'd with Festones, Garlands, &c.: B. Jonson, Magues (Vol. 11), p. 136 (1640). 1664 The Piedestal with its entire Bassament, Cyniatium, and that Zocolo or Plutil above wrought with a festoon (which in my judgment makes a part of it.): Evelvan, Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit., Pt. II. p. 92. 1675 Six Attendants to the Elisian Princes bring in Portico's of Arbors, adorn'd with Festons and Garlands, through which the Princes and they dance: Shadwell, Psyche, v. p. 71. 1722 The Arches, Triangles and Lunettes are form'd by Festons of Foliage: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 119. 1749 festoons of natural flowers hanging from tree to tree: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11, p. 151 (1857). 1765 beautiful festons of real leaves: Smollett, France &c. Italy, xxvii Wks., Vol. v. p. 457 (1817). 1842 overhead the wandering ivy and vine, | This way and that, in many a wild festoon | Ran riot: Tennyson, Enone, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 153 (1886).

*fête, sb.: Fr.: feast, holiday, an entertainment on a large scale.

SCAle.

1752 the great fête at St. Cloud: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 308

1857) 1774 a sum that might have fertilised a province, (I speak in your own style,) vanished in a few hours, but not without leaving behind it the fame of the most splendid and elegant fête that was perhaps ever given in a seat of the arts and opulence: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 221 (1866). 1786 Florito at first with transport eat, | And marvell'd at the sumptuous fête. H. More, Floria, 686, p. 44. 1807 she's so full of Fête, and Pic-inc, and Opera, and Grosvenor Square: Berespord, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 38 (5th Ed.) 1819 he continued exceedingly anxious to give the ladies of the imperial Harem a fête on the Black Sea: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. viii p 162 (1820). 1826 Vivian trusted that she was not fatigued by the fête, and asked after Mr. Beckendorff: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grry, Bk. VII. ch. vi. p. 417 (1881). 1840 what a treat for a juvenile fête, | What thousands will flock their arrival to greet [false rhyme]: Barham, Ingolds, Leg., p. 175 (1865). *1874 the fêtes in celebration of our King's twenty-fifth anniversary: Echo, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.]

*fêté, fem. fêtée, part.: Fr.: sumptuously entertained. Anglicised as feted, fêted.

1851 all that were attached to the ancient regime, and caressed, flattered, and feté, by all the partisans of Revolution: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., II. p. 91 (1857).

*fête champêtre, phr.: Fr.: an outdoor entertainment, a large garden party.

1774 He gives her a most splendid entertainment tomorrow at his villa in Surrey, and calls it a fête champêtre: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 88 (1857). 1803 The baronet began to talk of the last fête champêtre at Frogmore: M. Edgeworth, Belnda, Vol. 1. ch xi. p. 202 (1832). 1807 The joys of a Fete champêtre' Beresford, Miseries, Vol II. p. 45 (5th Ed.) 1828 We shall have a fête champêtre to-morrow, and a dance on the green to-night: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. VIII. ch. iii. p. 474 (1881). 1837 we give a public breakfast—a fête champêtre: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xv. p. 148 1830 We dined in the garden, but there was too much wind for a fête champêtre: Greville Memorys, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 305 (1875). 1853 the thermometer 57° below freezing is unfavorable to a fête champêtre: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Expéd, ch. xxxx. p. 254. Exped, ch. xxix. p. 254.

*fetich, fetish (\angle =), Eng. fr. Fr. *fétiche*; fetisso, 17 c. Eng. fr. Port. *feitiço*,='a charm': sb: a material object of superstitious fear, reverence, or devotion; an idol or creature worshipped by savages; also, attrib. and metaph.

shipped by Savages; also, attrib. and metaph.

1614 Hereon were set many strawne Rings called Fetissos or Gods: Purchas, Pilgrimage, VI. xiv. p. 816. — To heare this bird is to them a lucky omen, saying, Fetisso makes them good promises: tb. p. 817. 1625 vseth other Ceremonies of their Idolatrous Fetissos. — Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bl. vii. p. 929. — the Corals which they hang about the child, which they call a Fetisso, they esteeme much: tb., p. 931. 1665 Mokisses, fetessors, deformed Idols being indeared amongst them [natives of Angola]: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 9 (1677). 1690 They [the Africans] travel nowhere without their Fatesh about them: Ovington, Voy., 67 (1696). [Yule] 1705 Ladies plat their Hair very artfully, and place their Fetiche's, Coral and Ivory, with a judicious Air: Tr. Bosmar's Geinea, Let ix. p. 120. 1819 The gold buried with members of the royal family, and afterwards deposited with their bones in the fetish house at Bantama, is sacred: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 254. — In Ashantee there is not a common fetish day, as on the coast... Fowls and beef are the fetish of the King's fetish men walk first, with attendants holding basins of sacred water: tb, ch. v. p. 280. 1829 the water was fetiche (forbidden) to the people of Benn: Edin. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 146. 1845 the dark superstitions...the magic, the spells, the incantations, and the fetish: Warburton, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. 1, p. 17 (1848). 1873 You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a fetish: W. Black, Pess. of Thule, ch. x. [Davies] 1884 No one would have suspected that her brain was full of charms and fetishes, omens, love-philtres: F. Boyle, Borterland, p. 4.

feticheer (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. feitigeiro: a fetichman

1673 We saw several the Holy Office had branded with the names of Fetisceroes or Charmers, or in English Wizards: FRYER, E. India, 155 (1698). [Yule] 1705 a great Feticheer or Priest: Tr Bosman's Guinea, Let. x. p. 156.

fetor, foetor, faetor, sb.: Lat.: a foul smell, a stench.

1646 some may also emit an unsavory odour, we have no reason to deny...the Foctor whereof may discover it self by sweat: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 167 (1686) bef. 1733 so putrid a Libel...the very Factor of it: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 70, p. 556 (1740).

*fētus, foetus, sb.: Lat.: one of the young of an animal in the womb or in the egg, an embryo during its later stages of development.

OI GEVELOPMENT.

1684 Neither the mother nor the foetus sit in council how the formation should be made in the womb: S CHARNOCK, Wks, in Nichol's Ser Stand Divines, Vol. 1. p. 160 (1864).

1691 For what else should put the Diaphragm, and all the Muscles serving to Respiration, in motion all of a sudden so soon as ever the Faetus is brought iorth? J RAY, Creation, Pt. 1 p. 85 (1701).

1752 It is a rent-charge, to keep the fectuses in spirits! Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 320 (1857).

1769 curious improvements for the quicker extraction of the fectus in cross births. STERINE, Trist. Stand, 1. xviii. Wks., p. 38 (1839).

1792 When societies incorporate for such a worthy purpose, they are formed as a fectus within the womb of the mother: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual, Vol. 1 p. 106

1815 In the last room are the feeti and monsters: J. SCOTT, Visit to Paris, Ann., p. 301 (and Ed.). App., p 301 (2nd Ed.).

fētus in utero, phr.: Lat.: the babe in the womb.

1748 declaring himself as innocent of the crime laid to his charge, as the fœtuin utero: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand, ch. xlvi. Wks, Vol. 1. p. 315 (1817).

*fetwa(h), fetfa, fetva, futwa(h), sô.: Arab. and Hind. fatwā: an authoritative decision, generally in writing, on a point of Moslem sacred law.

1625 Fetfa's, that is, Declarations, or Indgements of the Muftee: Purchan-Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1608. 1742 for which cause the people often apply to him, to know the law in certain points they propose to him, which he declares in a short writing given out, which they call a fetfa: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 384 (1826). 1819 and if you doubt my receipt, you may even get a Fethwa of the Mufty, if you please, to confirm its efficacy: T. Hopp, Anast, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 198 (1820). 1830 The decision arising out of this appeal to the experience and wisdom of the mufti, is called fethwar E. Blaquiers. Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 278 (2nd Ed.). 1836 The Na'lb, having heard the case. desires the plaintiff to procure a fet wa (or judicial decision) from the Moof tee. E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 134.

*feu (pl. feux) d'artifice, phr.: Fr.: firework.

1830 Without pretending to decide who had most reason to congratulate himself on the result of his labours, the many salutes which followed, strongly reminded me that there are feux d'artifice, as well as feux de joue E. BLAQUILKI. Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 59 (and Ed.). 1854 it was a perfect feu d'artifice of oaths which he sent up: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. XXIX. p. 3:7

feu d'enfer, phr.: Fr., lit. 'fire of Hell': a very brisk fire, a deadly fire from guns.

*feu de joie, phr.: Fr.: a bonfire, a discharge of guns on an occasion of rejoicing.

an occasion of rejoicing.

1776 The battalions paraded on the Common, and gave us the fen de joic, notwithstanding the scarcity of powder: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. ix p. 420 (1854)
1780 Not being an admirer of wars, I shall reserve my fenx de joie for peace: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 487 (1858)
1782 In the evening a feude-joy was fired by the artillery of the several batteries, the troops, and militia: Gent. Mag., 295/1.
1816 church bells ringing merrily, and fenx-de-joie firing in all directions: Edin. Rev., Vol. 26, p. 445
1836 an interminable fen de joie of crackers strung together: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. voi. Ford, 1845 his first fen de joie was the burning the Trinitarios Descaltas. Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 624.
1871 this weapon had become so fond of shooting, that it was constantly going off on its own account, the great danger of the bystanders, and no sooner were we will off on our journey, than off went this abominable instrument in a spontaneous fen de joie, in the very midst of us! Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xii. p. 203.

feuillage, sb.: Fr.: foliage, representation of foliage or leaves in art.

bef 1744 Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for feuillage or laurel round the oval: Jervas, Let. to Pope. [J.]

*feuillemorte, sb.: Fr., lit. 'dead leaf': a shade of brown of the color of a faded leaf. Anglicised as feulemort, fillamort, filemot, foliomort, phillemot, philomot.

1690 to make a countryman understand what feuillemort colour signifies, it may suffice to tell hum, 'tis the colour of withered leaves falling in Autumn: Locke, *Hum. Understand.*, Bk. III. ch. xi. § 14 [R.]

*feuilleton, sb.: Fr., lit. 'leaflet': a part of a French newspaper or periodical devoted to light literature; hence, a part of a serial story published in a newspaper.

1856 This trait of gloom has been fixed on them by French travellers, who, from Froissart...down to the lively Journalists of the feuilletons, have spent their toil on the solemnity of their neighbours: EMERSON, English Traits, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 57 (Bohn, 1860). 1860 from whom he received a most unfantering dressing in the feuilleton of the "Debats": Once a Week, Sept. z, p. 276/2. 1882 Tales of adventure, especially with the judicial element, continue to flourish in the feuilleton of popular papers: Athenæum, Dec. 30, p. 876.

*feuilletoniste, sb.: Fr.: one who writes for feuilletons (see feuilleton).

*1876 the extremest type of eccentricity imagined of Englishmen by French fendletonistes: Times, May 15. [St.] 1884 Feuilletonistes shared in his wholesale condemnations: E. E. Saltus, Baleac, p. 36.

fex: Lat. See faex.

*fez, sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. fes,? fr. Fez, name of the chief town of Morocco: a red felt cap with a silk tassel.

1840 the red fz (the head-dress worn by all who own the Sultan's authority: Fraser, Koordistan, &c, Vol. 1. Let. viii. p 226. 1845 the red fz or tarbbosh, which covered her shaved head: LADY H STANHOPE, Mem, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 98. "1876 the Turkish fez: Times, Nov. 24. [St.] cap: M. E. Braddon, Golden Caif, Vol. III. ch. iii p. 65.

ff., abbrev. for It. fortissimo (q.v.) or forte forte.

Fi donc!, interj.: Fr.: For shame!.

1841 Fi donc! what a thing it is to have a taste for low company! THACKE-RAY, Misc. Essays, &-c., p. 205 (1885).

*fi. fa., abbrev. for Late Lat. fieri facias (q. v.).

*fiacre, sb.: Fr.: a small four-wheeled vehicle for hire, a French hackney-coach or cab.

1699 They are most, even Fiacres or Hackneys, hung with Double Springs: M LISTER, Yourn to Paris, p. 12. 1752 Upon our first Arrival here we took a Fracre, and drove to our Banker: Gray's Inn Yournal, Vol. 1, p. 91 (1756) 1763 On the road to Choissi, a fracre, or hackney-coach, stopped: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 296 (1817). 1818 the dear man saw us out With the air, I will say, of a Prince, to our facre: T. MOORE, Fudge Family, p. 47. 1828 we all three once more entered the facre, and drove to the celebrated restaurateur's: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxii p. 58 (1859) 1830 these faithful and persecuted animals supply the place of landaus and facres to the natives: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 124 (2nd Ed.). 1877 I got a facre and drove to Dr. Brasseur: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. xv. p. 168 (1883).

*fiancé, fem. fiancée, sb.: Fr.: an engaged person, one who is betrothed.

1854 he would pay his court to his young fiancée, and talk over happier days with his old companion: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 26 (1879). 1864 The bride elect, the fiancé, the trousseau, she took under her most special charge: Lôndan Sco., Vol. vi. p. 58. 1872 the fair fiancée, who looks forward to being united to one man in the course of a fortnight: Edw Braddon, Life in India, ch. viii. p. 334 1886 She is extricated from her last and greatest scrape—an engagement to marry Michael Loxley, a good old miller—by the heroic unselfishness of her aged fiancé: Athenæum, Feb. 6, p. 198/3.

fianciailles, sb. pl.: Fr.: a public ceremony of betrothal.

1625 The fiancialles were performed on Thursday, being their ascension, and the marriage on Sunday last, our May-day: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 18 (1848).

*flasco, sb.: It.: a bottle, a flask. From the cry flasco! addressed to a singer who fails to please, in Eng. use flasco means 'a failure', 'a breakdown'.

1862 the dismal fasco I myself made on this occasion: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 298 (1887). 1877 a fasco of commonplace talk: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xxxii. p. 275 (1879). 1883 My first morning was a complete fiaco: W. H. RUSSELL, in XIX Cent., Sept., p. 487.

*fiat, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. for imperat. of Lat. fieri, ='to become', 'to be done', 'to be made';='let it be so', used as sb.: an authoritative command, esp. proceeding from a superhuman power, an effective or creative utterance.

a superhuman power, an effective or creative utterance.

[1584] Fiat, fiat, fiat, Amen. R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. xv. ch. iv. p. 305.] bef. 1631. So that we, except God say | Another fiat, shall have no more day: Donne, Storm. [C.] 1640 with her mighty sway | And inward Fiat: H. Morr, Psych., II. i. 2, p. 106 (1647). 1654 one that hath done his Exercises in Fees, or by some superiour Frat is created Doctor: R WhITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 201. 1666 But observing that mortals run often behind, | (So unreasonable are the rates they buy at) | His omnipotence therefore much rather design'd | How he might create a house with a fiat: W. W. Wilkins' Potit. Bal., Vol. 1, p. 178 (1860). bef. 1670 And that all the Lecturers throughout the Kingdom...be Licenced henceforward in the Court of Faculties only, with a Fiat from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and a Confirmation under the Great Seal of England: J. HACKET, Aby Williams, Pt. I. 101, p. 90 (1893). 1682 the first fiat that produced our frame: DRYDEN, Rel. Latc., 155. 1703 and the almighty fiat be defeated by their nay: John Howe, Wiss., p. 75/1 (1834). 1742 hear! Th' Almighty Fiat, and the Trumper's Sound' E. YOUNG, Night Thoughts, vi. p. 124 (1773) 1768 the fiat should have been issued [of outlawry]: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 97 (1857). 1816 These wondrous beings of his Fancy, wrought | To fulness by the fiat of his thought: Byron, Wis., Vol. x. p. 215 (1832). 1826 by a power which at once authorizes the President...to make a supreme law by his mere fiat: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 617. 1870 A power which, in the exercise of its private opinion and fiat, would be above and separate from the law: E. MULFORD, Nation, ch. xi. p. 182. the ex-

fiat experimentum in corpore vili, phr.: Lat.: let experiment be made on a common (worthless) body.

1822 Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, App., p. 189 (1823).

*fiat justitia, ruat caelum (mundus), phr.: Lat.: let justice be done, though the heavens (universe) go to ruin.

1550 And therefore the zeale of hym was allowed that said fiat justicar ruat mundus, signifying that by it the worlde is keapt from falling in dede: Egerton Papers, p. 27 (Camd. Soc., 1840). 1602 you goe against that Generall maxime in the lawes, which is that, fiat sustitia & ruant coli [poet. pl.]:
W. WATSON, Quadilates of Reile. & State, p. 338.
W. WATSON, Quadilates of Reile. & State, p. 338.
1624—5 But fat justitia, et ruan mundus: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. II. p. 500 (1848). 1654—6 God pronounceth that fatal sentence against the old world, Fiat justitia, ruan mundus: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 7/x (1867). 1777 J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 470 (1854). 1833 fiat justitia, ruan calum was the cry of the opponents: Edin. Rev., Vol. 58, p. xxx.

1840 THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 165 (1885). 1863 Set an attorney at [my father]; or the police. Fiat Justitia, ruat ccelum: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. II p. 162

flat lux, phr.: Late Lat.: let there be light. See Gen., i. 1684 The new creation as well as the old, begins with a fat lux. S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand. Divines, Vol. 1v. p. 30 (1865).

fibre, fiber ($\underline{ } \underline{ } \underline{ } \underline{ } \underline{ }$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fibre: a rootlet, a thread-like element of any tissue; a mass of small threads or filaments, tissue made up of thread-like elements; also, metaph. quality, constitution.

1540 a great number of small fibres or cordes enterlacing these two skins: RAYNALD, Berth Man., Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 19 (1613). 1563 the fibres & threedes in the heades of the Muscles be broken: T. Gale, Enchurd, fol 43 vo. 1578 the Fibres therof [of a muscle] are streight. J. Bansiter, Hist. Man. Bk. IV. fol. 48 vo. 1658 the netty fibres of the Veins and Vessels of Life: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 39 (1686). 1691. The Process of the Fibres which compound the sides of the Ventricles running in Spiral Lines from the Tip to the Base of the Heart, some one way, and some the contrary: J. Rav, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 50 (1701) bef. 1744. There's some Peculiar in each leaf and grain, Some unmark'd fibre, or some varying vein: Pope, Mor. Ess., 1 16.

*fībula, sb.: Lat.: a clasp or brooch.

I. Antiq. an ancient clasp or brooch.

1673 Weights, Rings, Fibulæ and abundance of other implements: J Ray, Fourn Low Countr., p 346. 1710 his robe might be subnected with a Folial: Pope, Wks., Vol. VII. p 103 (1757). "1877 exquisite golden fibulæ: Times, Feb. 17. [St.] 1886 a number of antiquities including Roman fibulæ, mediæval ornaments, &c.: Athenæum, Mar 6, p. 331/1.

2. Anat. the hinder of the two bones extending from the knee to the foot in man, and the corresponding bone in other vertebrate animals.

1615 the backe part of the Fibula or Brace, where it is articulated: H. CROOKE, Body of Man, Bk. x. ch xxxix. p. 815. *1876 The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: Times, Dec. 7. [St.]

*fichu, sb.: Fr.: a triangular kerchief or wrap worn on a woman's neck and shoulders.

1827 a bouquet of hyacinths, half concealed by a drapery in the form of a fichi: Souvener, Vol. 1. p. 21. 1883 Bessie pinned a big yellow rose among the folds of her Madras fichu: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 193.

fice, sô.: It.: a fig; also, a gesture of insult or contempt, made by putting the thumb in the mouth or between two fingers. See figo.

abt 1877 To sup sometimes with a magnifico, | And have a fico foisted in thy dish: G. GASKOIGNE, W&s. [Nares] 1596 Behold next I see contempt, giving me the fico with his thombe in his mouth: Lodge, Wit's Musery, sig. D 4. [ib.] 1598 the lye to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit, as the Fico: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum, ii. 4, Wks., p. 24 (1616). 1598 a fico for the phrase: Shaks, Merry Wives, 1, 3, 33. bef. 1639 Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the fico to his adversaries: Carew. [J.] 1822 proclaim!—a fico for the phrase: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xxxviii. p. 431 (1886).

fictilia, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. fictilis (adj.), = 'made of clay': earthen objects, specimens of pottery.

1885 Several examples of Roman fictilia from excavations...were inspected: Athenœum, Aug. 22, p. 249/r.

fictor, sh.: Lat., noun of agent to fingere, = 'to mould', 'to fashion': an artist who works in plastic material.

1665 figures of four strange Beasts carved in stone; not such Beasts as are in Nature, but rather as issue from the *Poets* or *Fictors* brains: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 139 (1677).

fidalgo, sb.: Port.: a member of the lower nobility of Portugal, one who has the right to the title *Dom*. Cf. hidalgo.

1665 SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 110 (1677). 1705 Phidalgoes: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xix. p. 361.

fide-jussor, Lat. \not Late Lat.: one who becomes bail for another, a surety.

1647 I know God might, if he would, have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalfe of the children, and to be fidejussors for them: Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § xviii. (Ord MS.). [L.]

fidelity $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fidélité: faithfulness, fealty, loyalty, truthfulness.

1485 the fydelyte of the emperour charles: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 204 (1881). 1528 Are the prelatis so mad frantycke [To iudge soche a man an heritycke | Shewynge tokens of fydelite? W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 104 (1871). bef. 1529 Than I assured hym my fydelyte, | His counseyle secrete neuer to dyscure: J. Skelton, Bowge of Courte, 218, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 38 (1843). 1546 partile trustinge to the fidelite of his nation: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1, p. 290. 1579 faire promises of fidelytie: J. Lyly, Euphues, p. 75 (1868). 1598 By my fidelity, this is not well, Master Ford; this wrongs you: Shaks, Merry Wives, iv. 2, 100 1684 fidelity to the present king: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 145 (1872).

*fidus Achātes, phr.: Lat.: faithful Achates, the trusty companion of Aeneas; hence, an intimate and trusted friend, a trusty henchman. See Virg., Aen., 1, 188.

a trusty henchman. See Virg., Aen., I, 188.

bef 1587 he sent out of England to us. his fidus Achates, Doctor Edmund Grindall: Turner, Let to Fox, in Ridley's Wks., p. 493 (1841).

1603 yet I have tied my selfe to be fidus Achates to him: C. Heydon, Def. Fudus. Astrol., p. 411.

1621 Cosen german to sorrow, is fear, or rather a sister,—fidus Achates, and continual companion—an assistant and a principal agent in procuring of this mischnef: R. Burton, Anat Mel., Pt. x., Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 5, Vol. I. p. 142 (1827).

1622 His fidus Achates, Mr. Gage, is come from Rome: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. II. p. 333 (1848).

1682 It [i.e. "He is true Coventry blue"] is applied to such an one who is fidus Achates, a fast and faithful friend to those that employ him. Fuller, Worthess, Vol. III. p. 372 (1840).

1678 "Twas this made the knight to Newark run, | With his fidus Achates behind him. W. Wilkins Polit Bal., Vol. I. p. 214 (1860).

1692 whether their Conscience did not, like a Fidus Achates, still bear them Company, stick close to them, and suggest Comfort: South, Serm., Vol. II. p. 475 (1727).

1771 She laid all her snares for Dr. Lewis, who is the fidus Achates of my uncle: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 24/2 (1882).

1787 I would choose him, in preference to all men in the world, for my fidus Achates: Scott, Bride of Lammermoror, ch. wii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 28 (1836).

1819 Old enough, perhaps, but scarce wise enough, if he has chosen this fellow for his fidus Achates: Scott, Bride of Lammermoror, ch. wii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1022/1 (1867).

1856 On this mission I send my 'fidus Achates,' and await his return with anxious hope: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor, Vol. II. p. 03. 1866 Who am his friend and in some unworthy sort his spiritual fidus Achates, etc.: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. iii. (Halliax).

fieri, inf. vb., used as sb.: Lat., 'to become', 'to be done', 'to be made': the state of becoming, the process of being made. Cf. esse.

1826 a treaty with Mexico is still in fieri: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p 1800.

*fieri facias, phr.: Late Lat., 'cause to be done': Leg.: name of a writ commanding the sheriff to levy the sum or debt recovered in an action for debt or damages on the goods and chattels of the defendant. Often contracted to ft. fa.

1463 a fieri facias is come out of the Exchequir for Hue Fen to the Shireff of Norffolk: Paston Letters, Vol. 11. No. 474, p. 135 (1874)

1472 a fyeri facias that is awardyd owt of yowr lond: ib., Vol. 11. No. 693, p. 41. 1535 Annuite was recoursed and the pleyntyfe sued the Fieri facias and the sheryfe retourned that he hathe nothyng: Tr. Littleton's Nat Brev., fol. 227 vo. 1663 I use to tell him of his Title, Fiery facias: DRYDEN, Wild Gallant, ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 36 (1701). 1760 A Fieri facias issued to the Sheriff of Essex, returnable tres Mich': GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 58.

flerté, sb.: Fr.: haughtiness, boldness, high spirit.

1771 It will be taken equally well from you, and will mark at once my fierté: Hor Walfolk, Letters, Vol. v. p. 296 (1857). 1784 for this preposterous pride Mrs. Palmer seemed to think a noble fierté: In W. Roberts' Mem Hannah More, Vol. 1. p. 201 (1835). 1824 His literary fierté is quite in the tone of the present age: Édin. Rev., Vol. 40, p. 78. 1832 he had an obstacle no less in the inherent fierté of his nature: LORD LYTTON, Godolfth, ch. li. p. 99/2 (New Ed.). 1841 those of the less elevated in rank among the spectators assumed, or seemed to assume, a certain fierté, if not ferocity, of aspect. LADY BLESSINGTON, Idder in France, Vol. 1. p. 171.

flesta, sb.: Sp.: a festival, a holiday, an entertainment, a bull-fight.

1845 The Fiestas here are of the highest order: FORD, Handbh. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 332.

figary: Eng. fr. Lat. See vagary.

figo, sô.: Sp.: fig; also, a Spanish gesture of contempt or insult, made by putting the thumb between two fingers. See figo.

1599 Die and be damn'd! and figo for thy friendship: SHAKS., Hen. V., iii. 6, 60.

1600 a fruite which they call Figo: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 740.

— lemmons, cucumbers, cocos, figu, sagu: ii., p. 741.

*figurant, fem. figurante, sb.: Fr.

I. a dancer on the stage, one who takes part in a ballet.

1775 The first people of fashion are going to act plays, in which comedians, singers, dancers, figurantes, might all walk at a coronation: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vt. p. 195 (1857). 1830 The figurantes of Africa never dance in company with men: E. Blaquiere, Tr Sig. Pananti, p. 225 (2nd Ed.). 1843 Round each set of dancers the people formed a ring, in which the figurantes and coryphées went through their operations: Thackeray, Ir. Sk Bk., p. 126 (1887).

2. generally masc., an accessory figure in a scene, who has little or nothing to do or say.

1886 [In the play] Shakspeare is a mere figurant: Athenæum, Jan. 2, p. 15/1. figurante, ϕl . -ti, s h: It.: ballet-dancer.

1815 Douglas danced among the figuranti too: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 187 (1832).

file, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. file: a rank, a line of persons standing or moving behind one another. In the sense of a thread or wire for stringing papers or documents upon, &c., file is probably direct fr. Lat. filum, but perhaps fr. Fr. fil.

1598 Here you see them drawne vp in single files, at 10 men in enery file: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. 111. p. 38. [-Fila, an Italian vvord, is the

order, row, or line of all such souldiers as do stand or march consequently on after another: ib., Table.]

1601 This very day, | Great Mars, I put myself into thy file: Shaks, All's Well, iii. 3, 9.

1619 Ruffes, in many Files or Sets, Tacked, Carelesse, Merchants, Artichoke, and other Bands and Linnen arrayes: Purchas, Microcomus, ch. xxii, p. 265.

1630 The Seriants Ranks and Files doth not dispute: John Taylor, Wiss., sig. 2 Kkk 4 vol..

1667 So saying, on he led his radiant files, | Dazzling the moon: Milton, P. L., 17.797

bef. 1733 a long File of Reflections upon the King: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 144, p. 215 (1740).

filet, sb.: Fr.: Cookery: meat of the chine or other delicate meat, fillet.

1841 [See entrecôte]. 1853 The filet of a large Ivory one [sea-gull] is a morceau between a spring chicken and our own unsurpassed canvas back: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xvii. p. 130.

filibeg, fillibeg, philibeg (\(\perceq = = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. feileadh-beag, = 'small kilt': a plaited skirt reaching to the knees, worn by Scotch Highland-men and their imitators; a kilt.

1775 The fillibeg, or lower garment, is still very common: Johnson, West. Islands. [T.] 1797 PHILIBEG, is a little pland, called also kelt, and is a sort of short petticoat reaching nearly to the knees: Encyc. Brit.

*filibuster $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. filibustero, fr. Fr. filibuster, fr. Du. vrijbueter (Mod. Du. vrijbuiter), = 'a free-booter': a West Indian buccaneer or pirate, a free-booter; hence, in modern times, a member of an illegal organisation formed in one state for the purpose of breaking the peace of another state. The form flibutor is directly fr. Fr., and shows that the s was originally not sounded.

1591 being robbed or spoiled of theeues and flibutors: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 236.

filii terrae: Late Lat. See terrae filius.

*filioque, phr.: Lat.: 'and (from) the son', the Latin version of the sub-clause of the Nicene Creed, asserting the "double procession" of the Holy Ghost, which was a main cause of the schism between the Eastern and Western Churches.

1839 It is for him to arbitrate between the Greek and the Latin procession, and to determine whether that mysterious filtopue shall not shall not have a place in the national creed: MACAULAY, Essays, p. 483 (1877).

filipendula, Late Lat.; filipendule, Eng. fr. Fr. filipendule: sb.: Dropwort, Spiraea filipendula, but formerly applied to a species of Oenanthe (Nat. Order Apiaceae), the pimpernel-like dropwort.

? 1540 rotes of Philypendula: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. A iii v. 1548 Oenanthe is called boeth of the Herbaries and of all our countrey men Filipendule: W. Turner, Names of Herbs

filisello, filosello, sb.: Old It.: "a kinde of course silke which we call, filosetta or flouret silke" (Florio).

1611 Filoselle, Ferret-silke, or flurt-silke; and the stuffe Filozella, being all, or the better halfe, of ferret silke: COTGE.

1619 the new deuted names of Stuffes and Colours. Neletato, Philizello, Paragon, Chiueretto, Mohaire: Purchas, Microcosmus, Ch. xxvii. p. 269.

filisetta, filosetta, sb.: ? Old It. or Sp.: filoselle.

1598 Filisello, a kinde of course silke which we call, filosetta or flouret silke: Florio. 1630 Rash, Taffata, Paropa, and Nouato, Shagge, Fillizetta, Damaske and Mockado: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Fff 3 ve/2.

filius populi, phr.: Late Lat.: 'son of the commonalty'; see second quotation.

1569 Thou art films populi: In J. Skelton's Wks., Vol. I. sig. B (1843). 1662 the son of a public woman conversing with many men cannot have his father certainly assigned; and therefore is commonly called filius populi: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. III. p. 409 (1840).

*fille de chambre, phr.: Fr.: chamber-woman, lady's-maid.

1675 Their Filles de Chambre.. attending their Beauties: Woolley, Gentle-woman's Companion, p. 79. 1768 the lady having a few bottles of Burgundy in her volture, sent down her fille de chambre for a couple of them: STERNE, Sentiment, Yourn., Wks., p. 474 (1830). 1809 The men have an amide a maison for their wives, and the wives a fille de chambre for their husbands: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. xxz. 1823 Madelon...was educated to be fille-de-chambre to my daughter: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 22 (1886).

fille de joie, phr.: Fr., lit. 'daughter of joy', 'young woman of pleasure': a courtesan.

1763 he keeps a fille de joie: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 258 (1817). 1771 HOR WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 279 (1857). 1804 A whole section is devoted to the interesting subject of the Parisian filles de joie: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 84. 1822—3 A worthless French fille-de-joie to brave me thus: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xxviii. p. 332 (1886).

filoselle, sb.: Fr.: floss silk, ferret, grogram, yarn, or

bef. 1605 The paragon, peropus, and philiselles may be affirmed to be double chambletts: In Beck's *Draper's Duct.*, p. 16. 18. she had written two orders for filoselle and one for gold thread: E. E. HALE, *Fortunes of Rachel*, ch. xiii. p. 131 (1884).

fils, so.: Fr.: son. Often placed after French proper names to distinguish a son from his father.

1886 Athanase Coquerel fils does not seem to have had any great distinction either of thought or of style: Athenæum, Oct. 30, p. 565/z.

filuca: It. See felucca.

fin, fem. fine, adj.: Fr.: refined, delicate, fine.

1833 I have seen a great deal of Bellini, who is very attractive, very 'fin,' and at same time very unsophisticated: H. GREVILLE, Diarry, D. 12.

fin mot, phr.: Fr., lit. 'fine word', 'acute word': main point.

1885 The fin mot of the affair was spoken long ago by Captain Shandy: Athenæum, Dec. 19, p. 803/1.

*finale, sb.: It.: concluding movement of a musical composition, last scene of a drama or any public entertainment, end, conclusion, final catastrophe.

1811 Often when a snarling duet had commenced, he would drop in, and produce a finale: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1, p. 269 (2nd Ed.). 1814 It doubtless gratifies me much that our finale has pleased, and that the curtain drops gracefully: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 111, p. 35 (1832). 1817 As soon as the finale of lady de Brantefield's sentence. .would permit, I receded: M. Edgeworth, Harrington, ch. vi. Wks, Vol. XIII. p. 55 (1825). 1834 a few musical parties were playing the finales to Calcutta's winter: Baboo, δ-c., Vol. II p. 307. 1845 Sarsfield was murdered by his own troops, a rather common finale for unsuccessful generals in Spain. Ford, Handbi. Spain, Pt. II. p. 937. 1848 Ultimately he was stripped. of these damty garments and hanged for his peculations, a finale which filled Bodin with infinite satisfaction: E. B. Hamilton, in Eng. Hist. Rev., Apr., p. 273.

findjan, fingian, finjan, sb.: Turk.: a cup or porringer of earthenware.

1612 giue vnto their friends when they come to visit them, a Fin-ion or Scudella of Coffa: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 55. 1845 ordering sherbet, the pipe, coffee, and a finjan of orange-flower water: LADY H. STANHOPE, Mem., Vol 1. ch. iii. p. 81.

finem respice: Lat. See respice finem.

*finesse, sb.: Fr.

1. subtle artifice, diplomatic subtlety, refined tact, ingenious deception.

genious deception.

bef. 1557 Where unnecessary fynesse wanteth accept true meaning playnesse:
UDALL, Prol. to Ephesians. [R] 1562 When the Turcke dyd vnderstande this fynesse of Scanderbeg: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii. fol. 4.
1704 [See delicatesse] bef 1733 And therein will lie the Finess of Art
in opposing this Test: R Norry, Examen, 1. ii. 64, p. 63 (1740). 1750 to
understand all the force and finesse of those three languages: Lord ChesterFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 4, p. 13 (1774). 1777 great politicians conclude
it is a chefd waver of finesse: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vp. 428 (1857).
1808 but it might... be called finesse ministering to ambition: Edin Rev., Vol. 12,
p. 503. 1819 the errors and faults of both parties. are all exhibited. with
more uniform delicacy and finesse than is usual with the author: ib., Vol. 32,
p. 143. 1835 her voice, and the extraordinary finesse of her acting made one
forget the years which are unfortunately depicted on her face: H. GreVILLE,
Diary, p. 56. 1842 Which the British call 'Humbug,' and Frenchmen
'Finesse': Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 237 (1879).
1852 Do you see the
whole finesse of this untranslatable mot? Macaulav, in Trevelyan's Lyfe, Vol. II.
ch. xiii. p. 363 (1878). 1865 advanced a finesse to be in her boudoir when
everybody else was shut out of it: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 35.

2. fineness, delicacy, keenness of perception.

1782 But he (his musical finesse was such, | So nice his ear, so delicate his touch) | Made poetry a mere mechanic art: Cowper, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 24 (1808). 1837 Want of finesse about the mouth is a general European deficiency: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 83. 1886 Silver point would not suffice for the finesse and firmness of his touch: Athenœum, Jan. 2, p. 41/1.

*finis, sb.: Lat.: the end, end. Formerly very often, now occasionally, placed at the end of a book.

1530 xx. songes by Ashwell, &c., sig. F 1 ro. 1548 Hooper, Early Writings, p. 430 (Parker Soc., 1843).

1. D., Butler's Ghost, Canto 1 p. 47. 1778 Naturally I fly to books: there is a finis too, for I cannot read Dean Tucker, nor Newspapers: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v1. p. 284 (1857). 1870 reckon the days till death should put a finis to his woe: C. H. Spurgeon, Treas. David, Vol. 11. p. 240. 1883 The reader begins to feel a most strong desire for the appearance of the word Finis or 'the End': Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 320/2.

*fīnis coronat opus, phr.: Lat.: the end (last act) crowns the work, i.e. finishing touches are of vital importance to a work, and a man's last acts greatly affect estimates of his motives and character.

1602 I would neuer haue touched thus narowly...nor brought him in for an example to proouse that First coronat opins, and that it is neither the good beginning, nor progresse, nor regresse, nor any one zealous acte, nor long continuance, either in vertue or in vice: W. WATSON, Quadifiets of Reig. & State, p. 218. 1618

and, if it be true, finis coronat opus, this latter hath gotten the honour: Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol. 11. p. x06 (x848). 1712 Spectator, No. 349, Nov. 29, p. 7812 (Morley). 1886 His [Cordon's] last great service to the world outside Khartoum was the saving of women and children. Finis coronat opus: Athenaeum, May 1, p. 579/2.

finocchio, sb.: It.: the herb fennel.

1723 how spring the Brocoli and the Fenochio: Pope, Letters, p. 194 (1737) 1767 Finochio, or French fennel; for soups, sallads, &c. when the bottom part is blanched by earthing up: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener, p 658/1

*flord, fjord, fyord, sb.: Norwegian fjord: a narrow arm of the sea between steep slopes or precipitous cliffs, a deep

1818 The Faxe Fiord abounds with lava: E. HENDERSON, Iceland, Vol I. p. vi 1853 the archipelago at the mouth of the large fiord: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. x. p. 71. 1876 Among the rocks of a little island in one of the wildest of the western fjords, they saw the British flag floating from a tiny châlet. Times, Nov. 2. [St.] 1883 To our right, as we rowed up the broad fjord, rose the hills of Ennis: H. JAY, Connaught Cousins, Vol. 1. ch. v.

*fioritura, pl. -ture, sb.: It.: a flourish, an embellishment of a musical air, a florid ornament.

1341 The only defect I can discover in her singing is an excess of fiorituri [ste]: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p 220. 1883 he encumbers it with such fioriture of simply fashionable Bohemiansm, irreligion, imorality, and other things: Sat. Rev., Jan 6, p. 32. 1885 Mr. Webster very seldom runs riot. on hills and vales, sunsets, and other sentimental fioriture: Athenæum, Aug. 1, p. 137/2.

Firingie: Anglo-Ind. See Feringhi.

*firkin ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Du. (Skeat): a liquid measure containing the fourth part of a barrel or half a kil-

bef. 1460 ferkyn: Paston Letters. [T. I. K. Oliphant] 1551 Bible, John, ii. 6. 1630 Barrels, Firkings, and Kinderkins: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Ggg 4 $v^o/2$.

*firman (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. (Arab., Hind.) farmān: a decree issued by an Eastern sovereign, esp. a permission, license, grant, or passport signed by any Minister.

license, grant, or passport signed by any Minister.

1615 gaue present order to the Buzy, to draw a Firma both for their comming vp, and for their residence: Sir T. Roe, in Purchas Pilgrims, Vol I. Bk. iv. p. 544 (1625). 1625 all matters of Rents, Grants, Lands, Firmans, Debts: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol I. Bk. iv. p. 439. 1634 the Kings Letter of Credence or Firman: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 123. 1775 Mustapha pleading our Frhman and remonstrating was seized and thrown into prison: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 223. 1776 a Fermaun from the King, confirming a former Sunnud to the Company, for coining money in Calcutta, in the name of the King: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 9/2. 1812 Be particular about firmauns: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 183 (1832). 1818 the Company had obtained from the Mogul Emperor, a phirmaun, or imperial decree: Edin. Rev., Vol. 31, p. 14. 1834 This firman is bask—nothing: Ayeska, Vol. 1. (h. ix. p. 219 1840 one of her suitors.. Paid his court to her father concerning his firman | Would soon make her bend: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 143 (1865) 1871 I had a firman from the Viceroy, a cook, and a dragoman. Thus my impedimenta were not numerous: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. i. p. 3. fise fiscuse sh: Fnor fr. Fr. fisc. Isoue (Coter): public

fisc, fisque, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fisc, fisque (Cotgr.): public purse, treasury.

1601 the Fisque or citie chamber was...soone acquit of all debts: HOLLAND, Tr. Plan. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 463.

1819 in order to circumstantiate his evidence, he showed the officers of the fisc the place in the Greek's garden: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. viji. p. 161 (1820).

fisgig ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. fisga, = 'fish-spear', assimilated to Eng. fisgig, = 'a giddy girl': a light harpoon in the form of a trident with barbed prongs. The spelling fishgig [C.] is an instance of popular etymology.

1593—1622 the dolphins and bonitos are taken with certaine instruments of iron which we call vysgeis: R HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xix. p. 150 (1878). 1626 A Sayne, a Fisgigg, a Harping iron, Fish-hookes, for Porgos, Bonetos, or Dorados, &c. and rayling lines for Mackerell: CAPT. J. SMITH, Whs., p. 790 (1884).

*fistula, sb.: Lat.: a pipe, a pipe-shaped ulcer. Anglicised as fistule, fistilo, fistolo (through It. or Sp.); fystel, fystyl (through Old Fr.).

1. an ulcerous cavity in the cellular membrane of the body in the shape of a narrow pipe.

1481 fystel or kanker or ony other sekenes: Caxton, Reynard the Fox, ch. xxxii. p. 82 (1880) 1525 heleth fresshe woundes / the fystules / the cankers / & drych the rennynge sores: Tr. Ferome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. Ti j vol. 1527 It is good for to wash the fystules with the same water: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. 11. ch. xlvi sig. C v ro/2. ? 1530 it wyl let no fystyl come in yº wounde: Antidotharius, sig. B iii ro. ? 1540 the fystela and many other sores: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. A iii ro. 1543 in rounde Apostemes...to auoyde the daunger of a Fistula: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xv v/1. 1561 a fistula by the nose: Hollybush, Apothec., fol. x2 ro. 1562 A remedye against fistuleys: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 111. fol. 30 ro. 1563 Seing you are come to that take of a fistula in knowledge of which, & also exacte curation you are not a little commended...a fistula...s an holow and depe vicer hauynge a straight orifice. and

the halownes of the same is harde, out of which many tymes floweth matter: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg, fol. 40 °° abt. 1870 Vicers, Sores, Phistiloes, wowndes: Sir H Gilbert, Q Eliz. Achad., p. 5 (1869). 1579 There is more perill in close Fistoloes, then outwarde sores. Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 38 (Arber). 1601 hollow ulcers called fistuloes: HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 4, Vol. 11. p. 470. 1610 he lay sicke of a many fistuless bred in. secret parts of the body: J Healey, St. Augustine, City of God, p. 883. 1625 B Jonson, Stap. of News, ii. 4, Wks., p. 29 (1631) bef. 1627 I thought 't had been some gangrene, fistula, Canker, or ramex: Middle Tollow, Widow, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 204 (1885). 1647 There's a disease! I'd rather | For my part have a Fistula, or Feaver: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, ii. 4, p. 69. 1686 I do not hear that his most Xtian Majesty is yet clear of his fistula: Savile Corresp., p. 287 (Cand. Soc., 1858) 1704 The same spurts which, in their superior progress, would conquer a kingdom...conclude in a fistula: Swift, Tale of a Tub, \$ tw. Wks., p. 83/1 (1869).

a pipe, a waterpipe, a kind of flute.

2. a pipe, a waterpipe, a kint of litter.

1646 the Fistula or spout [of the whale]: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep,
Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p 140 (1686) 1670 the Fistula or Pipe of Gold, wherewith
the Pope receives the consecrated Blood of our Saviour in the Chalice upon great
days: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital. Pt. II. p. 33 (1668) 1722 A Bas-Relief of
5 Figures, One sits upon a Rock playing on a Fistula: Richardson, Statues,
&v., in Italy, p. 185. 1727 I will have it [the Whistle] exactly to correspond
with the ancient Fistula, and accordingly to be composed septem paribus disjuncta cicutis: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. I. ch. v Wks., Vol. vi. p. 115
(1757)

[Skeat and the 'Century' Dictionary rightly derive Eng. fester, through Old Fr. festre, fistle, fr. fistula.]

fiumara, sb.: It. (Florio): flood, stream, bed of a stream.

1820 the road was no more than a fiumara, over which at this time a torrent from the melted snow was flowing: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 244.

flume, sb.: It.: flood, torrent.

1820 a frume, broke down a bridge, and flooded heaven knows how many campi: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. IV p. 278 (1832).

fizgig: Eng. fr. Sp. See fisgig.

fjeld, sb.: Norwegian: an elevated, barren plateau (in Norway and Sweden).

fjord: Norwegian. See fiord.

fläbellum, pl. fläbella, sb.: Lat.: fly-flapper, fan; used in Eastern churches to keep insects from the sacred elements, but in Western churches disused except as ornaments carried by attendants of the Pope in certain processions.

1885 Mr. Butler gives some excellent illustrations of the ancient flabellum, or fan for flies, at the celebration of the Euchanist: Athenæum, Aug. 15, p. 214/3.

*flacon, sb.: Fr.: a smelling-bottle.

1824 [See cavaliere servente]. 184 Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 251. Article on Fashions. [St.] 1841 a flacon of rock crystal: 251. *1876 Echo, Aug. 30,

flagellator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. flagellator, noun of agent to Lat. flagellare, = 'to whip', 'to scourge': one who whips, one who scourges.

*flagellum, sb.: Lat.: a scourge, a whip; in Zool. and Bot. a whip-like appendage.

1842 The Knight on his crupper | Received the first taste of the Father's flagellum: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 279 (1865).

1885 Mr. Dowdeswell exhibited a cholera bacillus showing a flagellum at either end: Athenæum, Dec. 12, p. 773/3-

flagellum Dei, phr.: Late Lat.: the scourge of God; applied to the Hun, Attila.

1602 additions of affliction to affliction, in ordaining an ignorant man to be flaggellum Dei ouer his brethren: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 6.

1611 Secondly that flagellum Dei that barbarous king of the Huns, Attila: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. 1. p. 130 (1776)

flagrante bello, phr.: Lat.: while war is raging.

1825 It is said...that blockade is a war measure, and only to be resorted to flagrante bello as one of the rights of war: Congress. Debates, Vol. 1. p. 376.

flagrante crimine, in flagranti cr., phr.: Late Lat.: while the crime is (was) flagrant; in, or directly after the perpetration of a crime.

1633 though they be taken with the manner which in Latine they call in flagranti crimine: Sir Th. SMITH, Commonw. of Engl., Bk. II. ch. xxv. p. 189. bef. 1670 while you are in flagranti crimine, in the heighth, and meridian of your Sins: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 58, p. 58 (1693).

*flagrante delicto, in flagranti del., phr.: Late Lat.: while the offence is flagrant, in or directly after the perpetration of an offence; Fr. au faict flagrant (Cotgr.).

1612 All was done in Flagrante, there was no leisure to giue me torment, the cause was concluded: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. III. ch viii. p. 193. 1772 a person positively charged with feloniously stealing, and taken in flagrante delicto, with the stolen goods upon him, is not bailable: Junius, Letters, Vol. II. No lxviii p. 314. 1826 The man who rises by such means is a felon, fragrante delicto: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 1392. 1839 all criminals taken in

flagrante delicto within the precincts of the city being first committed to the prisons of the Seraskier: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Boshi, p. 107. 1842 And if once you're suspected, your skirts they will stick to, | Till they catch you at last in flagrante delicto! Barham, Ingolds Leg., p. 369 (1865) 1844 In this manner might Grouchy have so far realized the anxious expectation of Napoleon as to have fallen upon Bulow flagrante delicto: W. SIBORNE, IVaterioo, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 321. 1860 I saw my father, who had trod lightly over the turf and caught me flagranti delicto: Once a Week, Oct. 20, p. 449/2.

flair, sb. Fr.: odor, scent, keen sense of smell; also, metaph. Early Anglicised as flayre, flaire.

1883 I wanted you to exercise your own acumen, to cultivate the antiquarian fair: M. E Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 176. 1889 [His] flar for supreme excellence and beauty of craftsmanship is well known: Atheneum, Apr. 6, p. 436/3.

*flambeau, pl. flambeaux, sb.: Fr.: a torch (lighted); a decorated candlestick; metaph. a firebrand.

decorated candlestick; metaph. a firebrand.

1634 Afore him are carried a Speare and a Flambeaux, or torch linkt to it:
Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p 168.

1664 and streight another with his
Flambeux | Gave Ralpho's, o're the eyes, a damn'd blow: S. Butler, Hudibras,
Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 126 bef 1670 Would you in good earnest have us Repeal
our Laws of Correction against such dangerous Flambeaux? J. H.CKET, Alph.
Williams, Pt. 1 226, p 220 (1693) 1675 A Dance of Priests entring from
each side of the Stage, with Cymbals, Bells, and Flambeaux: SHADWELL, Psyche,
ii. p 17. 1680 Flamboyes come in. Enter Footmen with Flambeaux:
—Wom Captain, ii. p 26 1697—8 the king seized a fiambeau with real to
destroy: Dryden, Alexander's Feast, 147. 1711 They held a Flambeau to
his Throat, and bid him deliver his Purse: Spectator, No. 77, May 29, p. 125/2
(Morley). 1717 wax candles as thick as three flambeaux LADV M. W. MonTAGU, Letters, p. 244 (1827) 1728 Have the Footmen their white flambeaux
yet? for last night I was poison'd: Ciber, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb, iii. Wk.,
Vol. II. p. 201 (1776) 1739 A long procession of flambeaux and friar: Hor.
WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. I. p. 16 (1857). 1741 and not to be perambulated
without a Guide, and lighted Flambeaux: J. OLELL, Tr. Tourusfort's I'oy.
Levant, Vol I p. 74. 1786 Flambeaux and aromatic lamps were here lighted
in open day: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 19 (1883). 1801 He quarrelled with
the glare of the flambeaux: M. Eddeworth, Good French Governess, p. 212
(1832). 1803 It was dark, and the footman's flambeau was out: — Belinda,
Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 60 (1832). 1809 all his servants to be in waiting with flambeaux on the stairs: MATY, Tr. Rusbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxvii. Pinkerton,
Vol VD, 100. 1824 He had a flambeau in his hand, and two large heavy
ship-pistols stuck into his belt: Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. iii. p. 172 (1886).

flamboyant, fem. -ante, adj.: Fr.: flaming, blazing, wavy; Archit. applied to a highly decorated style of mediaval French architecture distinguished by the waviness of the tracery. Early Anglicised as flaumbeande [C.].

1851 the Rose... Flamboyant with a thousand gorgeous colours: Longfell ow, Golden Leg. [C. E. D.] 1878 Massive face [and] flamboyant hair: (i.o. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxix p. 362. 1883 He must have seemed but a grishire beside the flamboyant dawn of Flaubert: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 526.

flamen, Lat.; flamin(e), Eng. fr. Fr. flamine: sb.: title of the special priests of Jupiter, of Mars, and of Quirinus (or Romulus) in Ancient Rome. The chief flamen of Jupiter, flamen dialis major, was the flamen par excellence and a person of great dignity. See apex.

great dignity. See apex.

1569 he builded a Temple, and therein placed a Flamyn: Grafton, Chron., Pt. v. p. 44.

1579 his miter which the Flamines do weare: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 308 (1612).

1600 the Flamin of Quirinus, and the religious Vestall virgines: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p. 206. — the Flamine Dials or Priest of Institer: ib., Bk. xxxxx. p. 313.

1603 T inflame the Flamine of Ioue Ammon so | With Heathen-holy fury-fits: J. Sylventer, Tr. Du Burtas, p. 20 (1608).

1607 seld-shown flamens | Do press among the popular throngs and puff | To win a vulgar station: Shars, Coriol., ii. 1, 220, 1641 palls and mitres, gold, and gewgaws fetched from Anron's old wardrobe, or the flamin's vestry: Milton, Reform. in Eng., Bk. I. Wks., Vol. 1, 2 (1830).

1605 which sudden perswasion so dejected the Arch-flamen, that he forthwith invents all ways possible to reclaim the king...the Prophet was received into grace again, whereby he had the readier way to discover the Flamens knavery: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 55 (1677).

1780 while any of these incubi reign, I will not be their Flamen and give out their oracles: Hok. Wallele, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 349 (1858).

Flameny: Eng., fr. Welsh. See flummery

flamery: Eng. fr. Welsh. See flummery.

*flamingo (= \(\perceq =)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. flamingo, Old Port. flamengo: name of a genus of long-legged, long-necked aquatic birds with webbed feet, Phoenicopteri, distinguished by their red plumage.

abt. 1565 whereof the Flemengo is one, having all redde fethers, and long redde legs like a Herne, a necke according to the bill redde, whereof the vpper nebbe hangeth an inche ouer the nether: J. Sparke, Y. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage, p. 62 (1878).

1810 Homeward the tall flamingo wings his flight: Southey, Kehana, 35.

1845 Flamingoes in considerable numbers inhabit this lake: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. iv. p. 66.

flanerie, sb.: Fr.: the process or habit of lounging about; sauntering.

flaneur, sb.: Fr.: lounger, loiterer, idler, fops frequenting fashionable streets or walks.

1872 he will affect a knowledge of London life that only comes to the regular meur after years of active experience: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. vi. 236. *1878 English visitors are increasing hourly, and when I say р. 236.

this, I wish. to include the wealthy flaneurs, who affect the Grand Hotel: Lloyd's Wkly., May 12, p. 2. [St] 1883 A man with 50,000 invested in sheep and land can enjoy life on a New Zealand run...as much as any country squire in England, and probably more than a flaneur of the London streets: J Bradshaw, New Zealand, ch. v p. 40.

flantado, sb.: ? Eng. flaunt with termination -ado fr. Sp. -ada: a flaunting. Cf. friscado.

?1582 the sea salte foaming wyth braue flantadoe dyd harrow: R. Stany-Hurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. 1. p 18 (1880).

flatulent $(\angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. flatulent.

I. windy, airy.

1603 the more weightie, grosse and flatilent part remaining behinde: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 704.

- Med. full of gas or air; suffering from wind (gases) in the alimentary canal.
- Med. tending to generate wind (gases) in the alimentary canal.

1731 Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion: Arbuthnot, Aliments, ch. vi. [T.] 1845 The Garbanzos are excellent: this chich pea is nutritious but flatulent: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. II. p. 717.

metaph. puffed-up, empty, unreal, pretentious.

1665 To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity: GLANVILL, Scapers. [T.] 1697 He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry: DRYDEN, Tr. 9200., Ded. [C. E. D.]

flatus, sb.: Lat.: a blowing, a breath, a puff of wind or air.

I. wind, air, or gases in the alimentary canal or other parts of the body; flatulence.

1651 he was sick of the flatus: Relig. Wotton., p. 467. [R.] 1671 The Fluid of these cavities is in divers things consonant to the Doctrin of the great Hippocrates concerning Flatus's: H. O., Tr. N. Steno's Prodrom. on Soluds in Soluds, p. 31.

2. a breath, a puff, a sudden rush of air or gas.

1693 It might possibly be effected by the same Causes that Earthquakes are, viz. subterraneous Fires and Flatus's: J. Ray, Three Discourses, I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1713). bef. 1818 You make the soul, as being a mere flatus, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself: CLARKE, To Dodwell,

flèche, sb.: Fr.: an arrow, a belfry-spire; Fortif. angular two-faced outwork or fieldwork.

I. a parapet with two faces forming a salient angle, generally in front of a glacis.

1804 to knock down that bad work in front of the gateway, and to make a good modern flèche in lieu thereof: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 1126 (1844). 1826 open batteries, flesches and redoubts: Subaltern, ch. 21, p. 312 (1828).

 an architectural ornament in the shape of a light spire, esp. an external representation of a slender spire in decorated metal work.

1879 Mr. Redfern modelled the greater part of the figures in the fièche: SIR G. SCOTT, Recollections, ch. vii. p 265. 1882 the great hall roof, which is high pitched and of French character, covered with green slates, and surmounted by a centre fièche: Standard, Dec. 13, p. 3.

flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, phr.: Lat.: if I cannot bend the gods above, I will stir up Hell. Virg., Aen., 7, 312. See Acheronta movebo.

bef. 1627 Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, mother: MIDDLE-TON, Chaste Maid, v. 4, Wks., Vol. v. p. 114 (1885). 1634 then they verifie the old verse, Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acharonta movebo: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 82. 18. As an instance of unlucky quotation I gave Ld Fitzwilliam's, when calling on the Dissenters to join the Established Clergy in subscribing for the rebuilding of York Minster, Flectere si nequeo superos Acheronta movebo: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's Life, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 197 (1876).

flemingo: Port. See flamingo.

*flétrissure, sb.: Fr.: stigma, blemish, disgrace.

1816 With these brief fletrissures, Priestley seems to have expected to annihilate the influence of Dupuis's labor: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. x. p. 227

*fleur-de-lis, fleur-de-lys, Fr.; flour(e)-de-lys, flower-deluce, Eng. fr. Old Fr. flour (flor, flur) de lys (lis): sb.: (a) Bot. iris; (b) a heraldic bearing and artistic ornament, by some supposed to represent the iris-flower. Variously Anglicised; in the botanic sense flower de luce being still in use.

a. abt. 1886 Of yeddynges he baar outrely the pris | His nekke whit was as the flour delys: Chaucer, C. T., Prol., 238. 1485 whyt as the flour delys: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 90 (1881). 1525 Iris. This herbe is called Flouredelyce: Herball, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. D ii v. 1527 Iris in Latyn / flowredeluce otherwise: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. II. ch. xix. sig. B

ii rol2. 1543 of the inyce of flouredelys .3 .ss: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xl rol2. 1550 A. Askham, Litle Herball, sig. D v vo. 1578 There be many kindes of Iris, or floure Deluce: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. 1 p. 192. 1580 The pretie Pawnee, | And the Chevisaunce, | Shall match with the fayre flowre Delice: Spens., Shep. Cal., Apr., 144. 1564 Flower deluce is hotte and drie in the third degrée: T. Cochan, Haven of Health, p. 52. 1601 the oile or ointment of Iris or the Floure de-luce root: Holland, Tr Plin. N. H., Ek. 13, ch. 1, Vol. 1. p. 381. — the floure-de-lis root: tb., Bk. 21, ch. 11, p. 92. 1625 Carnations, Floure-de-luces, Lilies: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. 11.), p. 119 (1640). 1646 the Picture of the Flower de Luce: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch. xx. p. 214 (1686). 1657 Unless I should send you Flower de-luces, this world affords not any flowers fit to make you a present: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 37, Vol. 111, p. 124. b abt. 1440 Charles pat beris the flour delyce: Seg off Melayne, 94 (1880) 1487 a dozen of diaper napkyns of flour delyce werke and crownes. flower deluce whice Pastan Letters, Vol. 111. No. 388, p. 465, (1874). 1523 a clothe of fyne asure, paynted full of Flowre de lyces of golde: Lord Berners, Froissart, II. 157, p. 430 (1812). 1536 a standing Cuppe and vj. flowers de lice about the knoppe: Invent. D. of Richmond, Camden Misc., Vol. III p. 7 (1855). 1686 Kyng cuppe and hillies so beloude of all men, | And the deluce flowre: Werber, Discourse of Eng. Poet., p. 84 (Arber). [Daves]

Floure deluce was first appointed in the ensigne of Fraunce: L. Lloyd, Consent of Time, p. 708 1600 you shall see an Isle like vnto a Floure de lice: R. Hakkluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 189, 1601 What avowing her royall Lions and Floure de Luc, no better worth then to serve for signes for bawdie houses? A. C., Araw. to Let. of a Festuated Gent., p. 89. 1611 their bootes with they weare then also being of watchet Velvet wherein many Flower de luces are curiously wrought: T. Cornat, Cr

fleurdelisé, part.: Fr.: branded with a fleur-de-lis, ornamented with fleurs-de-lis. In France rogues used to be fleurdelisés between the shoulders.

1644 was Godfather to the last King, which made him to be Fleurdelize, to be Flowerdeluc'd all over: Howell, Lett., vi. li. p. 78 (1645).

fleuron, sb.: Fr.: a little flower; esp. a flower-shaped member of an ornament or decorative work, a piece of decorative flower-work.

16.11 Fleuron, A Fleuron, or Fleuret; a small flower: Cotgr. 1741 Each Flower consists of smaller yellow Flowers or Fleurons, which run out beyond the Cup above five or six lines: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III.
p. 187. 1782 The Marquis's terms were deemed to trespass on some precious fleurons in the Crown, which, though perhaps new acquisitions, have a finer water than some of the old table diamonds: Hor. Walfols, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 176 (1858). 1886 The caps [of the columns] comprise fleurons, with angels of rude device and birds pecking grapes: Athenaum, Dec. 4, p. 752/1.

fleurs de garance, phr.: Fr.: flowers of madder.

1876 Fleurs de garance is powdered madder deprived of its soluble constituents and redried: Encyc. Brit., Vol. IV. p. 687/x.

flexible $(\angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. flexible: easily bent, pliant, supple; also, metaph. tractable, adaptable.

1506 This Ager Damascenus hath erthe moche inclynynge to rede, and is flexible and toughe as wex: Str R. GUYLFORDE, Pylgrymage, p. 54 (Camd. Soc., 1851).

1546 the tender yowthe... which like wax is flexible into vice: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 219 (1846).

1593 Women are soft, mild, pitiful and flexible: SHAKS., III Hen. VI., i. 4, 141.

1606 the splitting wind | makes flexible the knees of knotted oaks: — Troil., i. 3, 50.

1641 a beast of monstrous size, yet...flexible and nimble in the joints: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 2 (1820). Vol. 1. p. 22 (1872).

flexor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. flectere, = 'to bend': Anat.: a muscle whose function is to bend a part of the body; opposed to extensor (q. v.).

bef. 1744 he observed that complaisant and civil people had the Flexors of the head very strong: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. 1. ch. x. Wks., p. 143 (1757).

flibutor: Eng. fr. Fr. See filibuster.

flocculus, pl. flocculi, sb.: Late Lat.: a small flock of wool, a small tuft, anything resembling a small flock of wool.

1856 we threw open our apartment to the atmosphere outside. This made short work of the smoky flocculi: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xxxl.

*floe, sb.: Eng. fr. Danish flage, = 'a fragment': a fragment of an ice-field floating on the sea.

1835 the ice was set in upon the land, and, among it, a large and heavy floe which impeded all passage: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. ix. p. 133.

*Flora, name of the Roman goddess of flowers.

I. the goddess of flowers, the personification of the influences which produce flowers.

1506 a medowe... Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour: HAWES, Past. Ples., sig. A i > (1554). 1589 Flora seeing her face, bids all her glorious flowers close themselves: GREENE, Menaphon, p. 35 (1880). 1611 These your unusual weeds to each part of you | Do give a life: no shepherdess, but Flora | Peering in April's front: SHAKS., Wint. Tale, iv 4, 2. 1618 the proud gallant. decked with all the glory of art: and his adorned lady, in her own imagination a second Flora T. ADAMS, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1, p 87 (1867). 1667 then with voice | Mild as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes, | Her hand soft touching, whisper'd thus: MILTON, P. L., v. 16.

2. the aggregate of the vegetable genera, species, and varieties which are observed to be indigenous in a district, or to have characterised a special period. Also written flora. See fauna.

1727 Another Flora there, of bolder hues: J. Thomson, Summer, 694 (1834). 1845 The zoology of Patagonia is as limited as its Flora: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. viii p. 164 1885 From the observation of the fauna and flora of a primitive region...the transition is easy: Athenæum, Sept. 5, p. 299/3.

Florence, a variety of red Tuscan wine, named from the city Florence in North Italy.

1757 The chest of Florence which puzzled James and me so much proves to be Lord Hertford's drams: HOR. WALPOLE, Let to Mann, III. 255. [Davies]

Florentine, adj., also used as sb.: relating to Florence, the capital of Tuscany in Italy; a native of Florence; a ship belonging to Florence; a kind of pastry or of custard; a kind of cloth, also called *florence*; a kind of silk fabric.

1591 their Navy...strengthened with. Florentines and huge Hulkes of other countries: W. Ralbier, Last Fight of Revenge, p. 16 (1871). 1603 eggepies, florentines, and daintie puddings: Holland, Tr Plut. Mor., p. 680. 1607 custards, tarts, and Florentines: Beau. & Fl., Wom. Hater, v. 1. [Nares] 16. I went to Florence, from whence we have the art of making custards, which are therefore called Florentine: Wit's Interpreter, p. 23. [Nares] 1613 Fruit, Florentines, sweet sugar-meats and spices: Wither, Sat, Vanity (1962).

*florilegium, pl. florilegia, sb.: Late Lat.: a collection of flowers (flores), i.e. of choice passages of literature; an anthology.

1665 a collection of the most quaint and courtly expressions by way of florilegrum: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 161 (1872).

1704 collections, medullas, excerpta quadams, florilegias, and the like: Swift, Tale of a Tub, 8 v. Wks., p. 731 (1859). bef 1733 if one could trace his occasional Florilegium: R. North, Examen, II. v. 3, p. 317 (1740)

1815 some [of Henry's pieces]. were as perfect as he could have made them at any age, and must hold their place in our popular Florilegia as long as the English language endures: Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 423 (1856).

flos, pl. flores, sb.: Lat.: a flower; a choice part or speci-

bef. 1733 One may also admire how the Author comes by the Flores of the Canaglia: R. North, Examen, 1. 11. 04, p. 188 (1740). 1692 This [pardon] is the flos lactis ['of milk'], the cream of mercy: WATSON, Body of Div., p. 535 (1858). 1486—95 a large playster of your flose ungwentorum ['ointments'] for Kynges Attorney... for all hys dysease is but an ache in hys knee: Paston Letters, Vol. 111. No. 898, p. 338 (1874).

flota, sb.: Sp.: a fleet (of merchant-ships). Anglicised in 16 c. as flote (Rare).

1527 a flote of three shippes and a carauell; In R. Hakluyt's Divers Veyages, p. 35 (1850).

1779 The flota is a fleet of large ships, which carry out the goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico Feru, and other kingdoms of the New World: Swinburne, Trav. Spain, Let. 28. [R.]

1789 they [Spanish] allow the Dutch, Great Britain and other commercial states to furnish the greater part of the cargo of the flota: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1. p. 731 (1796).

*flotilla, sb.: Sp.: a little fleet, a fleet of small vessels.

1783 The scarcity of money will continue until the arrival of the Spanish flotilla at Cadiz: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 117 (1853). 1819 and at Suez took shipping with a flotilla of Hadjees bound for Djedda: T. Hoff, Anast., Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 113 (1820). 1820 the gallant commander of the Sicilian flotilla, who ordered his own launch to carry us through the straits: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 133.

flour(e)-de-lis (-luce, -lys): Eng. fr. Old Fr. See fleur-de-lis.

flummery $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Welsh *llymru*,='jelly from boiled and steeped oatmeal': jelly obtained by steeping and boiling meal; a refuse product in the manufacture of starch. Flummery, = 'nonsense', is a distinct word.

1631 From small Oat-meal by oft steeping it in water...and then boyling it to a thicke...jelly is made...Wash-brew or Flamery: G. MARKHAM, Way to Get Weatth, No. 3, Bk. 11. ch. viii. p. 179 (1668). bef. 1691 I allow of orange and butter-milk possets, of roasted apples, flammery, or any other light and cooling thing they call for: R. BOYLE, Wks., Vol. v. p. 590. [R.] 1876 the solution [dyeing calico] is thickened with British gum, or calcined flummery: Encyc. Brit., Vol. 1v. p. 689/2.

fluor, Lat. pl. fluores, sb.: Late Lat.: a flow or flux.

I. catamenia (q, v).

1654-6 For she was purified from her uncleanness, i.e her monthly fluors, and so was. to conceive with child: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. I. p. 499/2 (2867)

fluor-spar.

1672 those colder Countryes, such as Germany and England, where hard Gems are more unfrequent, those soft ones that Mineralists call Fluores, are often to be found in or near Metalline Veins: R BOYLE, Virtues of Gems, p 31 1673 The crude stone is like a kind of sparre or fuor: J. RAN, Sourn. Low Countr, p. 235. 1681 These furnaces are doubtless the laboratories where minerals are concocted into metals, fluors sublimated: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. 11, p. 286, (1920) III p. 328 (1872).

flute douce, phr.: Fr., 'sweet flute': perhaps a doucet. See doux.

1679 There was also a flute douce, now in much request for accompanying the voice: Evelyn, Diary, Vol II.p 145 (1879) 1680 Four-and-twenty bears dance to flute-douxes: Revenge, or a Match in Newgate, ii. [Davies]

*focus, pl. foci, sb.: Lat., 'fireplace', 'hearth': Optics, a point toward which rays converge, or from which they seem to diverge; Geom. the pole of some important polar of a curve, as in conic sections the pole of the polar which intersects the major axis at right-angles; generally, a point of concentration, a centre of attraction.

Concentration, a centre of attraction.

1644 standing at one of the focusess... the voice seems to descend from the clouds: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1 p 55 (1872) 1658 the focus of one extremity [of elliptical arches]: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 4, p. 48 (1686). 1665 The Focus is about half a Lowys d'or large: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 6, p. 96. 1699 a very large Burning Glass, about 3 foot diameter, which at that time of the year, viz. in the beginning of February, did fire Wood into a flame, in the very moment it came into and past through the Focus: M. LISTER, Fourn. to Paris, p. 53. 1775 The lofty mountains. concenter the rays of the Sun as it were into a focus: R. Chandler, Trav Asia Minor, p. 67. bef. 1782 There, centring in a focus round and neat, Let all your rays of information meet: Cowpers, Convers, Poems, Vol. 1, p. 161 (1808) 1804 and we have every thing to dread from such a focus of French intrigue in the very centre of our domnions: Edin. Rev, Vol. 4, p. 307. 1819 a focus of infection ready formed, a train of miasma ready laid on every side: T. Hoph, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 119 (1820). 1826 The State Legislatures are the foci to collect rays of public sentiment: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11, p. 1455. 1830 my forced visit to the grand focus of piracy: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 372 (and Ed.). 1845 being near Gibraliar, the great focus of smuggling: Ford, Handbé. Speun, Pt. 1. p. 39. 1818 this district to be the focus of the mineralogical outcrop: Times, May 10. [St.] Pt. I. p. 39. *1878 Times, May 10. [St.]

foecundi calices, &c.: Lat. See fecundi calices, &c.

foenum habet in cornu: Lat. See fenum, &c.

foetor: Lat. See fetor. foetus: Lat. See fetus.

Föhn, Fön, sb.: Ger.: a warm dry south wind which blows down the valleys on the north side of the Alps.

1883 Builders...had to guard against the $f\partial hn$ and other Swiss winds: Guardian, Mar. 14, p. 392.

foiblesse, sb.: Fr.: a characteristic weakness, a failing.

1813 a mere foiblesse on the part of le Grand Maurice: JEFFREY, Essays, Vol. I. p. 358 (1844). 1834 our own foiblesse for such speculations might tempt us to select a few more samples: Edin. Rev., Vol. 59, p. 153.

foie gras, phr.: Fr.: fat liver (of goose) made into paté de foie gras (q. v.).

1818 the liver of the unfortunate goose is enlarged, in order to produce that richest of all dainties, the foie gras: T. MOORE, Fudge Family, p. 22 note. 1865 smoking and looking over the contents of the letter-bag, peeling an apricot, or cutting into a foie gras, silent, lazy, and inert: Ourna, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. i.

*foist, fust(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fuste (Cotgr.): a fast, light galley.

galley.

1506 a grete army of Turkes gayleys and fustes: Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 61 (Camd. Soc., 1851).

1555 commaunded a foyst and two brigantines to be furnished with all kynde of ordinaunce: R. Eden, Newe India, p 28 (Arber, 1883).

1588 which barks are made after the manner of Fusis or Calliots: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 3 2.

1598 the most traffique in India, is in Foists like galleyes: Tr. J. Van Lincchoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 73 (1885).

1599 so gallieses, nos gallies, as well bastards as subtill mahonnets, 15 taffours, 20 fusts, 64 great ships, sixe or seven gallions, and 30 galleres: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 78.

1606 given order before hand to certaine Maisters of Gallies for to split the Foise wherein she was embarqued: Holland, Tr. Suet., p. 196.

1611 Fuste, A foist, a light gallie that hath about 16, or 18 cares on a side, & two rowers to an eare: Coture.

fokeer, foker: Eng. fr. Arab. See fakeer.

folatre, adj.: Fr.: frolicsome, playful, inclined to romp. 1842 Angelica suddenly became gay, smiling, confidential, and folkers: THACKERAY, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 66 (1857).

folie raisonnante, phr.: Fr.: 'reasoning madness', mania for answering, insolence, impertinence.

 $1803\,$ This kind of derangement . is what is vulgarly called folie raisonnante: Edin. Rev , Vol. 2, p 163.

*folio ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. folio, abl. of folium, = 'a leaf', Late Lat., 'a leaf or sheet of paper'.

a sheet or leaf of paper.

1548 And there it appeares folio. 285. allso, that, &c.: Staunford, Kinges Prevog., ch. ix. fol. 35 ro (1567). 1598 the order and manner whereof is in folio 38, 42, 43, particularly described R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. III. 987. 1626 Folio, A sheete or leafe of paper Cockeram, Pt. I. (and Ed.). 1691 several folios of dried plants: Evelum, Duzry, Vol. II p 323 (1872). 1710 English weeds pasted on royal paper, With my large folio of Indian cabbage: Addison, Tatler, Aug. 26, Wks., Vol. II. p. 157 (1854).

2. in the phr. in folio, consisting of single sheets fastened together or of sheets folded in half, applied to books.

together or of sheets folded in half, applied to books.

1582 I have two editions in greeke: the one of learned Paguine in folio, the other of Plautyne in octavo: R. Parsons, Def of Cers., p. 148.

1688 write, pen, for I am for whole volumes in folio: Shaks., L. L. L., 12, 1202

1608 Fyr. ...Of what volume is this book, that I may fit a cover to 't? Pri Faith, neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both: Middleton, five Gallants, i. I, Wks., Vol. III. p. 133 (1885).

1633 He [man] is the compendious index of God's great book in folio: T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet, Sherman Comm, p. 2921 (1865).

1665 To me, a cursus Philosophicus, is but an Impertinency in Folio: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xviii. p. 135 (1885).

1690 but enough to shew its Absurdsty, though not to account for its Variety; when Voggius's very Abridgment of it makes a thick Volume in Folio: South, Serm, Vol. II. p. 265 (1727).

1704 Immediately were brought by Mercury three large volumes in folio: Swift, Battle Bks., Wks., p. 1042 (1869).

2 a. metaph. of a large size, on a large scale.

1630 when a mans stomache is in Folio, and knowes not where to haue a dinner in Decimo sexto: John Taylon, Wks., sig L3 vo/1 — A Spaniards Ruffe in folio, large and wide: ib, sig. Pp 2 vo/1. bef. 1658 That, who would travel, here might know | The little World in Folio: J. Clevelland, Wks., p 378 (1687) 1670 they have short Hair on their Heads, but Beards in folio: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. I. p. 45 (1698). 1697 the News is That Cuckoldom in Folio is newly printed; and Matrimony in Quarto is just going into the Press: Vanerugh, Prov. Wife, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 192 (1776).

3. the size of a book consisting of single sheets of paper bound together, or of sheets of paper folded in half.

1614 Our lives shorten, as if the book of days were by God's knife of judgment, cut less, and brought from folio as in the patriarchs before the flood, to quarto in the fathers after the flood: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 329 (1867).

3 a. attrib.

bef. 1658 Thus far his Infancy: His riper Age | Requires a more mysterious folio Page: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p 200 (1687). 1669 I'll burn my Folio Volumes, and my Manuscripts too: DRYDEN, Mock-Astrol., ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 224 (1701). 1680 There is...also a folio MS. of good thickness: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 155 (1872). bef. 1733 the whole is at large in Print in a Folio Volume: R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 60, p. 629 (1740).

3 b. attrib. metaph. large-sized, expansive.

1630 These fellowes with their ample folio graces: John Taylor, Wks.,

4. a large volume, consisting of single sheets of paper bound together, or of sheets folded in half. The size of an ordinary folio varies from $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 14×23 in. without allowance for trimming.

allowance for trimming.

1628 He is one that makes all Bookes sell dearer, whilst he swels them into Folio's with his Comments: J. EARLE, Microcosm., D. 57 (1868). 1644 a topic folio [commonplace book]: MILTON, Areop., p. 64 (1868). 1658 Who know that three Folio's are yet too little: Six Th. Brown, Hydrotaph., Ep. Ded. to Bacon. bef. 1670 he hath in his Custody the Bible in three Parts in a large Folio: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 42, p. 40 (1693). 1675 Anna Commena, who wrote the Eastern History in Greek, a large Folio: H. WOOLLEY, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 29 1712 the sniking of those thin Folios, which have every other Day retailed to us the History of Europe: Spectator, No. 445, July 31, p. 636/2 (Morley). bef. 1771 Under a tea-cup he might lic, | Or creased, like dog's-ears, in a folio: Grav, Long Story, xvii. 1776 Mr. Fowke. 100k up a large folio, and threatened to beat him with it: Trial of Soseph Forbite, 4/1. 1813 this same lady writes octavos, and talks folio: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 257 (1832). *1877 a second ample folio, so profusely illustrated and beautifully printed: Times, Dec. 10. [St.]

5. a page or two facing pages of an account-book; in copying, a certain number of words taken as an unit in the computation of the amount copied; a portfolio.

fomes, pl. fomites, sb.: Lat., 'touch-wood', 'tinder': a substance which preserves contagion so as to be a source of disease.

1688 Natural tempers...according as they are attended or managed prove a great Fomes of sin: John Owen, Of Tempt., ch. vii. p. 126. 1684. The light of nature...acquaints not with the fomes of sin: S. Charnock, Wes., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 175 (1865). 1672 Oh what fomes feccati ['of sin']...as the schoolmen call them: T. Jacomb, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 15/1 (1868). 1692 Original sin...is fomes feccati, it is the womb in which all actual sins are conceived: Watson, Body of Div., p. 100 (1858). 1714 plucked out his Heart, and wrung out of it that black Drop of Blood, in

which, say the *Turkish* Divines, is contained the *Fomes Peccati*, so that he was free from Sin ever after: *Spectator*, No. 587, Aug. 30, p. 830/1 (Morley).

fond, sb.: Fr.: ground, groundwork, foundation, fund.

1679 Well—you would be so setled in the World, as to have a certain Fond, whereon you may rely: Shanwell, True Widow, ii. p 17. 1704 To support this Grandeur, which he soon began to consider, could not be maintained without a Better Fonde than what he was born to. After much Thought, he cast about at last, to turn Projector and Virtuoso: Swift, Tale of a Tub, pp. 92, 93 (2nd Ed.). 1740 the fond, from whence it all proceeds: Grav, Letters, No. xlv. Vol. 1. p. 103 (1819). 1844 The spirits are for the most part artificial, the fond is sadness. Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p 54 (1885). 1872 Kate herself was not indifferent to the fond of appreciation thus secured to her: Mrs. OLIPHANT, Ombra, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 17 Ombra, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 17

*fonda, sb.: Sp.: inn, tavern, hotel, lodging-house.

1826 they then came into the yard of the Fonda: CAPT. HEAD. Pampas, p. 127 1845 The inns of Spain are divided into .classes. first the Fonda the Hotel., this is only to be found in the largest towns: Forn, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 22. 18.. he plunged into the first fonda at the wayside, and endeavoured to forget his woes. in aguardiente: Bret Harte, Story of a Mine, ch iii Wks, Vol. v. p. 13 (1881).

fondoq, sb.: Arab.: inn, lodging-house. See alfandica.

1704 that just before I went to Mecca, being newly come to this my last Patroon, we living in a Court, or Funduck, as they term it, where lived none but Bachelours, every one had his Slave to do the like Service with him, as I did with my Patroon: J. Pirrs, Acc. Moham., p. 157. 1883 We drove from Tunis to Susa, spending a night on the way at the fonduk of Bir el-Bitah: Academy, Jan 20, p. 44.

*fonds, sb.: Fr.: ground, funds, stock, capital.

1664 I can number near thirty sorts cut and lay'd into a fonds or ground of black-Marble: Evelyn, Tr. Freur's Parall. Archit, &c., p. 141. 1825 But the fonds of the character is the same: Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. 1 p. 279 (1844).

*fons et origo mali, phr.: Lat.: the spring and source of

1809 It is useless to ask whether this doctrine was taught by the school of Alexandria, the supposed fons et origo mali: Quarterly Rev., Vol. II. p. 277. *1877 Echo, Mar. 31. [St] 1882 But in five cases out of six, mere conceit is the fons et origo mali: GREG, Misc. Essays, ch. x. p. 200. 1888 I cannot help thinking that we have here the fons et origo mali, although some authors consider the nervous system chiefly at fault: Practitioner, Oct., p. 271.

fons lacrimārum, phr.: Lat.: fount (source) of tears.

1850 so the place in Pen's mind was no longer green, and the fons lacrymarum was dried up: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. 11. ch. iii. p. 25 (1879).

fontaine de Jouvence, phr.: Fr.: fountain of youth.

1775 but I must burst my chains and go to Paris, which I doubt I shall not find a fontaine de Jouvence: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol vi p. 232 (1857).

fontange, sb.: a kind of high commode made fashionable late in 17 c. by Mlle. Fontange. See commode, I. 1.

1690 Now had the goddess of the year | Long flourish'd in her summer geet, | And envious autumn in revenge | With dust had spoil'd her green fontange: D'URFEY, Collin's Walk, Canto ii. [Davies] 1694 A Font-Ange, is a modish Top-knot first worn by Mademoiselle d' Fontange: N. H. Ladies Dict., p. 10/2. 1711 these old-fashioned Fontanges rose an Ell above the Head... they were pointed like Steeples: Spectator, No. 98, June 22, p 154/2 (Morley). 1889 Lady Rachel Russell, in black, wearing a fontange and leaning her cheek on her hand, has many pathetic associations: Athenaeum, Oct. 26, p. 565/3.

fonteco, pl. fontechi, sb.: Old It., also fondaco: a storehouse, an alfandica (q. v.).

1599 Within the citie are fine Fontechi: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 199.

foojadar: Anglo-Ind. See foujdar.

fookeer: Eng. fr. Arab. See fakeer.

foramen, pl. foramina, sb.: Lat.: a small hole, opening, or open tube.

1797 The external and internal foramina of the cranium or skull: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Foramen.

1807 through these foramina were originally passed the four strings, or chords: Beresforp, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 188 (5th Ed.).

forçado, sb.: Old Sp. (Minsheu): a galley-slave. Cf.

1629 There were many more Christian slaves, and neere an hundred Forsados of Turkes and Moores: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 855 (1884).

forçat, so.: Fr.: a convict, a person in penal servitude.

1764 those forcats, who have served the best part of the time for which they were condemned are employed in public works: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 368 (1817).

1865 they had suffered a few of the forçats, unchidden, to drop down, gasping and powerless: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. III.

*force majeure, phr.: Fr.: superior power, overwhelming

1883 Tyranny, upheld by law, will generally be "tempered" by outrage, so long as a force majeure prevents its being met in any other way: Academy, Sept. 8, p. 158/x. 1886 they will not combine except under force majeure: Macmillan's Mag., No. 323, p. 342/x.

forceps, so.: Lat., 'pincers', 'tongs': an instrument for grasping, of which various kinds are used in surgery and dentistry.

1563 then with your Forcepes, take it oute, as also the bloode: T. Gale, Treat. Gonneshot, fol. 14 vo. 1761 you have torn every bit of skin quite off the back of both my hands with your forceps: Sterne, Trist. Shand., III. xvi. Wks., p. 122 (1839).

forfex, sb.: Lat.: a pair of shears or scissors.

1713 The Peer now spreads the glitt'ring Forfex wide, | T' inclose the lock; now joins it, to divide: Pope, Rape of Lock, III. 147, Wks, Vol. I. p. 191 (1757).

forlorn hope, phr.: Eng. fr. Du. verloren hoop,='lost troop': Mil.: originally, the body of skirmishers in front of an army; a detachment told off for some specially dangerous duty, such as leading an assault on a fortified position.

1579 He must also so order the Forlorus hope in ye front of hys Battayle: DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 102. 1591 the forlorne hope to the reregard: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 213. [1598 a forlorne Sentinell, to discouer the enemies proceedings: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk v. p. 143. — Forlorne Sentinell, a compound vvord of Dutch and Frenche: and is a souldier either horseman or footeman, set to vvatch and espie the enemies desseignes, neare vnto the enemy, and without the word: ib., Table.] 1599 yet, methinks, you should take your leave of enfant perdu here, your forlorn hope: B. Jonson, Ev Man out of his Hum, v. 7, Wks, p. 67/2 (1860). 1627 Then were drawn forth of the forlorn hope some musketeers to shoot at those upon the hills, and to play upon their horses: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1, p. 300 (1843).

forma, sb.: Lat., 'form', 'shape': form, formal cause.

1665 not to teach Men to cant endlessly about Materia, and Forma: GLAN-VILL, Scepsis, p. liii. (1885). 1704 whether you please to call the forma informans of man by the name of spiritus, animus, affiatus, or anima: Swift, Tale of a Tub, Wks., p. 79/2 (1869).

formā pauperis, phr.: Lat.: (in or under) the guise of an indigent person; pleading poverty. See in forma pauperis.

bef. 1627 I scorn to get thee under forma pauperis; I have too proud a heart and love thee better: Middleton, Widow, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 151 (1885). 1633 do they not sue for their inheritance in heaven forma pauperis; refusing to give the least scrap of their superfluity for eternal life? T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p 348/1 (1865). 1638 and suing in forma pauperis were not like to have their cause very well maintained: CHILLINGWORTH, Wks., Vol. II. p. 207 (1820). 1692 Phiscians come not where there are no Fees, None cure or plead in Forma pauperis: Miracles perform'd by Money, p. 19.

formālis ratio, phr.: Late Lat.: the distinctive consideration, the formal rationale, the determinative principle.

1651 the formalis ratio, the proper respect or consideration that maketh Christ the object of faith as justifying: Th. Goodwin, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 17 (1862). 1684 but the formalis ratio of justification is Christ: S. Charnock, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 459 (1865).

formāliter, adv.: Late Lat.: in respect to the formal element, in respect to the distinctive characteristics (of the subject of the predication so qualified).

subject of the predication so qualified).

1616 God, then, being good,—not only formaliter, good in himself, but also effective, good to us—teacheth us to love him: T. ADAMS, Wkz., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 115 (1867).

1659 but all saving truths either formaliter or reductive...are revealed by the gospel: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. Yohn, Nichol's Ed., p. 320/1 (1865).

1684 it being against the nature of the creature to do evil, as evil formaliter, but under some other notion of it: S. Charnock, Wkz., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 428 (1866).

1696 [Sin] is both formaliter and effective vile. As it is so in itself, so it has made man vile: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wkz., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 14 (1864).

1821 It was strange to me to find my own self, materialter considered. accused...of counterfeiting my own self, formaliter considered. Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. I. p. 60 (1823).

format, sb.: Fr.: size and shape (of a book).

1883 The book...is not undeserving of the pretty square format in which it appears: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 580. 1886 A smaller format with a larger number of reproductions...would have been preferable: Athenæum, Dec. 18, p. 820/2.

formidine poenae, phr.: Lat.: by fear of punishment.

bef. 1586 The Lawyer...seeketh to make men good, rather Formidise pana, then Virtules amore: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 32 (1868). 1665 A Tenet... so forcibly imposed by Cosrhoes the Apostate upon the Christians within his Dominions, that formidise pana it was submitted to by too many: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 193 (1677).

*formula, pl. formulae, sb.: Lat.: a formal expression of a rule or method, a prescribed form of words or signs; a formal declaration of a tenet or a set of tenets, an expression in symbols of a definition, principle, or general rule.

1684 those inchanters had their formulæ, whereby they did imprecate the persons whom they designed hurt unto i. Mather, Remark. Provid., in Lib of Old Authors, p. 182 (1856). 1759 a neat formula of Didius's own devising: STERNE, Trist. Shand, i. vi. Wks., p. 18 (1839) 1809 The public function aries...are furnished with distinct formulæ for computing heights barometrically: ib., Vol. 20, p. 169. 1828 certain formulæ of politeness were jouned with the rude manners and brusque tone of the camp: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 43. 1840 the formula of an oath of hornble import was dictated to me:

BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 112 (1865). 1843 Analogical reasoning, in this sense, may be reduced to the following formula: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol II. p. 84 (1856). 1864. The railway formula has penetrated everywhere. All is first, second, and third class, from refreshment-rooms to funerals Neither put-stalls nor railway formula were thought much of: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 25. 1878. The language in which he summed up the Pelagian controversy reigned in the Church and dictated her formulae: MOZLEY, Ruling Ideas, xi. 254. 1885. Some of Rumford's recipes are here reproduced, including his formulae for the famous soups: Athenæum, Aug. 8, p. 179/2.

fornicator $(\underline{\textit{"=}}\,\,\underline{\textit{"=}}\,\,\underline{\textit{"=}}\,\,)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. fornicator, assimilated to Late Lat. fornicator, noun of agent to fornicatin, ='to frequent brothels' (Lat. fornices): one who commits fornication.

bef. 1400 fornicatours: Piers Pl, p 33. [R.] 1482 mensions auowtres fornicators: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 82 (1866). 1598 Adultero, an adulterer, a fornicator, a lecher, an vacleane luer: Florio. 1608 Ah, you old fornicator, that ever I saw that red beard of thine! Middleton, Family of Love, v. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 93 (1885). 1620 neither is the obligation greater to punish Hereticks, than Fornicators: Brent, Tr. Sowve's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. I. p. 66 (1676) 1674 make your Adversary a Fornicator (tech, term at billiards]: Compl. Gamester, p. 29. 1688 decay'd Fornicators: Wycherley, Countr. Wife, iii. p. 25.

foro, sb.: It.: market-place, forum (q. v.).

1670 In this Foro also stood the Rostra (a great Pulpit made of the Rostra or brazen snouts of the Ships won from the Antiates) where Orators used to Plead, and where Tully Thunder'd: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 84 (1698).

foro conscientiae: Late Lat. See in foro c.

forsado: Old Sp. See forçado.

*forte1, adv. and adj., also used as sb.: It.: Mus.

I. adv.: a direction to a performer to play or sing loudly. Often abbreviated to f.

1724 FORTE, or FORTEMENT, is to play or sing loud and strong; and FORTE FORTE, or FF, is very loud: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus Bks.

2. adj.: loud, strong, forcible.

3. sb.: a loud passage, a loud or forcible rendering, loud music, forcible character.

1759 the forte or piano of a certain wind instrument they use: STERNE, Trist. Shand., I. xxiii Wks., p. 56 (1830). 1883 there are marked contrasts of forte and piano, much staccato work, for which the pianist is famous: Academy, Jan. 20, p. 52.

*forte², sb.: It., 'strength', 'flower': strong point, best characteristic. Anglicised in pronunciation as Eng. fort, possibly being mistaken for the Fr. fem. adj. forte, or by confusion with the fencing-term fort, the strong part of a rapier. See second quotation.

See second quotation.

1749 the style [of the book] which is his forte, is very fine: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 158 (1857)

1768 History in particular is not our fort: Grav, Letters, No. cxxxv. Vol. II. p. 116 (1810)

1809 where the poet has endeavoured to exhibit his forte in the display of folly, and distraction of mind: Mary, Tr. Resbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. Vi p. 22.

1812 prologuising is not my forte: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 159 (1832)

1814 high and perilous enterprise is not Waverley's chili. p. 358 (1883).

1828 History was her great forte: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. II. p. 3 (1859).

1829 He observe. ... that the forte of Milton is sublimity: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 142.

1849 He is in the household of King Leopold, and his forte is dressing the table!

Lord Braconsfield, Tancred, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 8 (1831)

1854 his great forte decidedly lay in drawing: Thackeran, Venucomes, Vol. I. ch. xi, p. 138 (1879).

1878 I never held it my forte to be a severe reasoner: Geo. Eliot, Dan.

fortepiano: It. See pianoforte.

fortin, sb.: Fr.: a small fort, a fort to protect a camp.

1596 Thou hast talk'd...Of palisadoes, fortins [v.l. frontiers] parapets:
SHAKS., I Hen. IV., ii. 3, 55. [J.] 1797 Encyc. Brit.

*fortissimo, adv. and adj., also used as sb.: It.: Mus.: very loud, very forcible.

1. adv.: a direction to performers to play or sing very loud. Often abbreviated to ff. (i.e. forte forte).

1724 FORTISSIMO, is Extream loud: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bhs. 1767 Amen, cried my father, fortissimd: STERNE, Trist. Shand., IX. xi Wks., p 372 (1839)

2. adj.: very loud, very forcible.

1889 A splendid effect [is] gained by the sudden entry of the combined chorus fortissimo to the words "Hosannah! Lord of Lords!" Athenaum, Apr. 6, p. 448/3.

3. sb.: a very loud passage, a very loud or forcible rendering, very loud music, very forcible character.

1883 the four performers were pounding along at a breathless pace; and if their pianissimo failed in delicacy, there was no mistake about their fortissimo: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 50.

*fortiter in rē, suāviter in modo, phr.: Late Lat.: forcibly in deed, gently in manner.

1654—6 Christ works upon his people fortiter, but yet suaviter, powerfully, but yet sweetly: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 32/1 (1867) 1680 his method is fortiter in re suaviter in modo: Savile Corresp, p. 157 (Camd Soc., 1858). 1750 Savavier in modo but, fortiter in re: Lord Christerfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 6, p. 21 (1774). 1845 when opportunity occurs for punishment let it be done quietly and effectively suaviter in modo fortiter in re: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 66. 1860 those Nipon steeds must partake considerably of our English ideas of human education in the last century, the fortiter in re prevailing considerably over the suaviter in modo: Once a Week, Sept. 29, p. 383/1.

fortuna della guerra, phr.: It.: fortune of war.

1588 we will put it to fortuna de la guerra: Shaks., L. L. L., v. 2, 533.
1623 But fortuna deila guerra, things must be: Middleton, More Dissemblers, v. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 466 (1885)
1624 But this is fortuna della guerra, which, for all that, is not so altogether guided by fortune, but that expert men have a great advantage over new soldiers: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I, Vol. II. p. 461 (1848).

fortuna fortes adjuvat, phr.: Lat.: fortune favors the brave. Terence, Phorm., I, 4, 26.

*Fortunatus, the hero of a German tale or legend dramatised in 16 c., who has an inexhaustible purse, and a cap by wearing which he can be transported wherever he wishes.

1600 The pleasant Comedie of Old Fortunatus: Dekker, Title 1630 and last of all he must have Fortunatus or a Prince his purse: John Taylor, Wks., sig 2 lii 3 rol2. 1844 he had a Fortunatus's purse of good sentiments: Dickens, M. Chuzzlevii, ch. ii. p 10. 1864 Had you had Fortunatus's cap...you might have availed yourself of the privilege of invisibility: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44.

*forum, \$\nu l.\$ fora, \$s l.: Lat.: market-place; \$es p.\$ the market-place and public place of justice in Ancient Rome; a court of justice. Cf. agora.

of justice. Cf. agora.

1600 the Forum or common place of Rome: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. 1.
p. 10. 1606 This Forum or stately Hall he began to build with the money raised of the spoiles gotten in warres:—Tr. Suet, p. 11. 1615 erected it in the Forum [of Rome]: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 29 (1632). 1673 Pillars, Fora, Mausolæa, Statues: J. Ray, Forum. Low Countr., p. 346. bef. 1733 the Party, after the Way of their Predecessors of old Rome, had possessed the Forum, that is the Floor of the Guild-Hall: R. North, Examen, 11. viii. 31, p. 605 (1740). 1741 They are the Remains of the Ruins of the magnificent Gymnassum, Forum, and Porticoes spoken of by Strado: J. Ozell, Tr. Tourne-fort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 45. 1759 Cleomenes proscrib'd and banish for forum: E. W. Montagu, Anc. Rep., p. 61. 1816 Trajan's bridge over the Danube,...his forum, the site of which is now marked by the historical column, raise his fame: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 175. 1820 The second City, containing a spacious forum, a beautiful portico, an ornamented prytaneum: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1 ch. ii p. 68. 1878 The University has a good opening into the forum: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. II. ch. xvi. p. 180.

forum conscientiae, phr.: Late Lat.: the court of conscience. See in foro conscientiae.

1636 right so the conscience keepeth a complete court in the whole soul, commonly called forum conscientiæ: S. WARD, Wks., Nichol's Ed., p. 97 (1862).

forzando, forzato, adj.: It.: Mus.: forcible, to be rendered with force or loudness; generally applied to single chords. See sforzando.

*fossé, sb.: Fr.: ditch, drain, moat, trench, foss.

1711 fill up a little Fossé, in order to attack them: Spectator, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). 1759 I would begin with the fossé: STERNE, Trist. Shand., II. v. Wks., p. 70 (1839). 1761. Lord Holdernesse's new fossé was beaten in for several yards: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 409 (1857). 1771 the invention of fossès:—Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. IV. p. 137.

fotique(e), fotoqui, sb.: a Japanese temple; a Japanese god or idol.

1589 he presently forbad that not one of them all should be worshipped, but he onely that was the true Fotoque and vanuersall god: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chim., Vol. 11 p. 297 (1854). 1622 a 4 square cloister and other futtakies (or chappels): R. Cocks, Diarry, Vol. 11. p. 75 (1883). 1625 many Fruttakeasse or Fotoquis which are their Temples, scituate in Groues: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 372. — the Bonzees, or Preists of that Fotoqui: ib., p. 374. 1665 the Buildings are but ordinary; of best note are the Fotiquees which are filled with Manadas, to which the Faponians are exceedingly addicted...under those green Trees where are many small but richly tyled Fotiques: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 373 (1677).

Variants, 16 c. fotoque, 17 c. futtakie, futtakeasse (pl.).

fotus, sb.: Lat., 'a fomenting': a preparation used in fomentation.

1714 There were Elixirs, Tinctures, the Anodine Fotus, English Pills, Electuaries, and, in short, more Remedies than I believe there are Diseases: Spectator, No. 572, July 26, p. 812/2 (Morley).

fougade, fougasse, sb.: Fr.: Mil.: a kind of mine dug out from above, charged with powder, or powder and bombs, covered over with stones and earth.

1642 'Twas not dumb chance, that to discover the Fougade or Powder-plot, contrived a miscarriage in the Letter: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § xvii. Wiss., Vol. 11. p. 343 (Bohn, 1852). 1702 Mil. Dict. 1743—7 the dreadful eruption of three or four fougades of bombs: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 293/2 (1751). 1797 Encyc. Brit.

foujdar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. fauj-dār: one who has command of a military force; a police officer, a criminal judge.

1683 The Fousdar received another Perwanna directed to him by the Nabob of Decca: Hedges, Diary, Nov. 8 [Yule] 1702 Perwannas directed to all Foujdars: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, 1 405 (1861). [ib.] 1787 Phousdar: E. Ives, Voyage, 157 (1773). [ib.] 1800 I think the consequence will be that there will be a good society of nabobs, foujdars, and asophs in the Kistna, to which river we shall drive him: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. II. p. 116 (1858). 1809 The Foojadar...sent me an excellent dinner of fowls, and a pillau: Lord Valentia, Voy, 1. 409. [Yule] 1826 the foujdar, or native master of police: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xv. p. 159 (1884).

Variants, 17 c. fousdar, 18 c. phousdar, 19 c. foojadar, foujdah.

foujdarry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. faujdārī, = 'a foujdar's jurisdiction': police jurisdiction; criminal justice; a criminal court.

1776 Fougedurree, A particular office under the Government: Trial of Joseph Fowke, Gloss. 1799 That the said judge shall, in his Court of Foujdarry, have four assistants or assessors: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp, Vol. 1 p. 267 (1858). 1804 He must be prosecuted in the Phousdarry, and convicted of a breach of trust and duty: — Disp., Vol. II. p. 1283 (1844).

Variants, 18 c. foujedurree, 19 c. phousdarry.

*foulard, sb.: Fr.: a thin silk or silk and cotton dress fabric.

*fourbe1, sb.: Fr.: cheat, rogue; hence, fourbery, furbery (1642 Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 43, Ed. 1869),='cheating', 'knavery'.

1664 I can show you him speaking of this fourb for one of the most learned persons of the age: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol III. p 144 (1872). 1742 But the referring these fourbes to the secretary's office to be examined, always frustrated their design: R NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol I p. 382 (1826). 1761 A Comedy, entitled, Of falso Nunco de Portugal, was wont to be acted every year, wherein the various tricks put in practice by this notable Fourbe, to introduce the Inquisition, were exposed to public mockery: W. Sandby, Port. Inquis., p. 17.

*fourbe², sb.: Fr.: imposture, dishonest trick, knavery.

1659 I begun to suspect a Fourbe, and in great Gravity went to a Jesuite, and told him, I had come a great way in hope to see some strange thing, and was sorry to be disappointed: BAXTER, Certainty of the Worlds of Spirits, p. 89 (1601).

fourgon, sb.: Fr.: van, wagon, ammunition-wagon, luggage-cart.

1848 my Lord Bareacres' chariot, britska, and fourgon: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xxvii p. 293 (1879). 1857 We have had, of course...to leave the carriages and fourgon at Martigny: Dickens, Little Dorrit, Bk. II. ch. i. 275 (1868). 1874 the travelling fourgon required by the nursery: Lord Lytton, K. Chillingly, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 28 (1875). 1883 a dismal procession of huge wagons, belonging to the Pompes Funebres Company, headed by a fourgon and pair of horses, for the conveyance of the coffin to the railway station: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 13, p. 3.

*fourneau, sb.: Fr.: Mil.: the chamber in a mine in which the explosives are placed. Mil. Dict. (1702).

*fourrier, sb.: Fr.: harbinger, quarter-master.

1823 he that decoyed us into this snare shall go our fourrier to the next world, to take up lodgings for us: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. xxviii. p 351 (1886).

foussa, sb.: Malagasy: a fierce weasel-like quadruped, the only surviving species of the *Cryptoproctinae* family of carnivorous quadrupeds; rare, only found in Madagascar.

1890 The western portion of the Island seems to be its favourite haunt. There it is known not as "foussa," "fosse," or "forassa," the various names by which it is described in the works of FLACOURT and other early travellers, but as "pintsala" or "kintsala": Standard, Dec. 13, p. 5/3.

foutra, sb. in phr. 'a foutra (foutre) for' (='a fig for'), fr. Fr. foutre,="to leacher" (Cotgr.).

1597 A foutre for the world and worldlings base: SHAKS., II Hen. IV., v. 3, 103. bef. 1627 a foutra for promoters! MIDDLETON, Chaste Maid, i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 38 (1885).

*foyer, sb.: Fr.: Theatr.: green-room, lobby, public lounge near the lobby.

1883 He wants you to go and meet him in the foyer: L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. iii. p. 45 (1884). 1886 An essay on M. E. Dubufe's 'Musique Profane et la Musique Sacrée,' painted in the foyer of the Comédie Française, is due to M. C. Gounod: Athenæum, Mar. 13, p. 364/3.

fra, sb.: It., short for frate: brother, friar; prefixed to proper names, as Fra Angelico.

*fracas, sb.: Fr.: crash, din, serious disturbance.

"ITECAS, 50.: P.T.: Crash, alin, serious disturbance.

1742 a great fracas at Kensington [a lady pulled the King's chair from under him]: Hor Wallfold. Letters, Vol. 1. p. 205 (1857) 1754 attempting to compose that unhappy fracas: Smollett, Ferd Ct. Fathom, ch axiii Wks, Vol. 1v. p. 114 (1817) 1759 there might be some mixture of unlucky wit at the bottom of such fracas: Sterne, Trist, Shand, I. xi Wks., p. 27 (1839) 1820 My reflections, were presently interrupted by a violent fracas, and on turning round, I observed my companion engaged in a fierce conflict. T. S. Huches, Triv. is Sixly, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 85.

1834 Then began that stunning fracas: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 177.

1862 why did he not intreat the ronductors of that admirable journal to forego all mention of the fracas at the Embassy ball? Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 79 (1887).

1865 I have no fancy to wait for the fracas: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 37.

Fracture (1. a.) Sh.: Eng. Fr. Fracture — (a. hazaling)

fracture (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fracture, = 'a breaking'.

I. a breaking.

1525 If the fracture be lytell it shall be cured lyke ye contusyon aforesayd. Tr. Jerome of Brunssuck's Surgery, sig. G iiij re/2. 1530 all woundes and fractures of the bones: Antidotharius, sig. A i ve. 1543 the chapter of cerotes for fractures of boones: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. claxxii ve/t.

- 2. a broken surface.
- metaph. a separation, a quarrel.

1650 Let the sick man set his house in order before he die .. reconcile the fractures of his family, reunite brethren, cause right understandings: Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, iv. 9. [C.]

fragile (4-), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. fragile: brittle, slight, weak, easily rent or broken. Rarely metaph. as 'frail', 'liable to fault or failure'.

1548 the blyndnes of our fraile and fragile nature: Hall, Chron., Edw. IV., an. 23 [R.] 1607 Their pangs of love, with other incident throes | That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain | In life's uncertain voyage: Shakss., Timon, v. 1, 204. 1627 Of Bodies, some are Fragile; And some are Tough, and Not Fragile: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. IX. § 841. 1650 and for the materials. painted like porcelain..but is very fragile: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 267 (1872).

fragment (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fragment: a piece broken off or separated from a whole; an incomplete portion of any work or design; a small part, a small piece.

OI any WORK OF design; a small part, a small piece.

1531 wherby the moste necessary doctrines of lawe and phisike be mynced in to fragmentes: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 1, ch. xiv. Vol 1. D. 147 (1880).

1599
The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly basted on neither: SHAKS., Much Ado, i. Y. 288. bef. 1603
the fragments which he seemeth to haue set forth in the fauour of his children:
NORTH, (Lives of Epamin., &c., added to) Plut, p. 1224 (1812).

1606 you were a fragment! Of Cheius Pompey's: SHAKS., Ant. and Cleop., iii 13, 117.

1607 Go, get you home, you fragments! — Coriol, 1. Y. 226.

1686 your very fragments are enough to enrich any man: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 193

(1872) 1711—2 Claudian, in his fragment upon the Gyants War, has given full Scope to that wildness of Imagination which was natural to him: Spectator, No. 333. [C.]

fragor1, sb.: Lat.: crash, din, loud and sudden report.

1654-6 Suddenly and irresistibly, and with a terrible noise and fragor: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 4/2 (1868).

fragor', sb.: quasi-Lat. fr. Eng. fragrant: odor, perfume, aroma. Rare.

1665 Musk is...withal of so strong a smell that to many it seems offensive; and tasted, penetrates a strong brain by its fragor: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 375 (1677).

fragrant (# =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. fragrant: sweet-smelling, having a pleasant odor, perfumed.

1508 I dyd then taste, the aromatike licoure | Fragrant of fume, swete as any flower: HAWES, Past. Ples., sig. B iii ro. 1580 The fragrant flowres, that in my garden grewe: SPENS., Skep. Cal., Dec., 100. 1588 The fields are fragrant and the woods are green: SHAKS., Tit. And., ii. 2, 2. 1644 within scent of those fragrant orchards which are on this coast: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. I.

fraicheur, fraischeur (Cotgr.), sb.: Fr.: freshness, ingenuousness, coolness.

1662 Hither in summer evenings you repair | To take the fraischeur of the purer air: DRYDEN, On Coronation, 102.

1862 But as for Miss Charlotte, that is a different affair. What innocence! What a fraicheur! What a merry good-humour: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 65 (1887).

frais, sb. pl.: Fr.: expenses, charges.

1818 Lady Clancare, who made the *frais* of my two last assemblies: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 57 (1819). 1850 I don't object to your making a few extra frais when you receive friends: Thackeray, Pendemis, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 199 (1879).

*franc, sb.: Fr.: name of an old French gold coin worth about half a guinea; of an old French silver coin worth about a third of the said gold coin; the unit of modern French currency worth about 9\flackd. English.

abt. 1386 A sonday next I muste nedes pay | An hundred franks, or elles am I lorne: Chaucer, C. T., Skipman's Tale, 13112 (1856). 1523 Lord Berners, Proissart, 1, 201, p. 245 (1812). 1827 Madame Augusto gave the Captain forty francs: Anecd. Impudence, p. 31.

franca pietra, phr.: It.: freestone.

1833 franca-petra, freestone: J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 174.

francisé, fem. francisée, part: Fr.: Gallicised, Frenchified.

1826 Sir Nicholas Carew, and the other fops of the reign of Henry the Eighth, who, after the visit to Paris, were even more ridiculously francise than the Grand Chamberlain of Reisenburg himself: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. vII. ch. 12. p. 442 (1881).

*franc-tireur, sb.: Fr.: a free-shooter, a sharp-shooter, one of a body of irregular riflemen raised in France to harass the Germans in the war of 1870.

*frangipane, Fr.; frangipan(n)i, It.; fr. It. proper name Frangipani: sb.: the perfume of the flowers of a West Indian tree, Plumiera rubra, or Red Jasmine.

1676 I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa, Romane, Frangipand, Neroly, Tuberose, Jessimine, and Marshal: Shadwell, Virtuoso, iii. p. 48.

Frank, a member of one of the tribes of a Germanic confederation formed in 3 c. A.D., a division of which eventually gave the name to France; also, a translation of the general name given by Turks and other Orientals to Western Europeans (see Feringhi).

1775 he views the prudent Frank with insolent disdain: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 281.

Franqui. See Frenqui.

frappé, fem. frappée, part.: Fr., lit. 'struck': iced, artificially cooled (of liquids).

frasolo, frazola, farasola, sb.: fr. Arab. farsala, pl. farasola: a weight varying from 20 to 30 lbs., formerly used in the East.

1555 And is woorth the farazuola (which is .xxii. poundes and syxe vnces) after the rate of .xiiii. xv. or .xvi. fanans: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. III. p. 268 (1885). 1599 [See bahar].

frass: Anglo-Ind. See ferash.

*frate, pl. frati, sb.: It.: a friar, a mendicant Franciscan.

1722 A Fine Madonna of the Frate (Fra Bartolomeo is always so call'd): 1722 A Fine Madonna of the Frate (Fra Bartolomeo is always so call'd): RICHARDSON, Statuses, &c., in Italy, p. 329. 1823 the season in which the rules of the rigid Chartreux oblige the prior and procurators to flagellate all the frati, or lay brothers, of the convent: LADV MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. ii. p. 20 (1885). 1845 she repeatedly execrated certain frati, or firars, by name: LADV H. STANHOPE, Mem., Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 330. 1889 Every quarter [of Florence in the time of Savonarola] had its child-counsellors, its guardians of the peace...—all children, vigilant, eager, irresponsible instruments of the frate: Athenæum, July 27, p. 125/3.

frāter, sb.: Lat., 'brother': a member of a religious brotherhood, a friar; a mendicant in the guise of a friar.

fratricide ($u = \bot$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fratricide: the crime of murdering a brother, the act of killing a brother. In the sense of 'a slayer of a brother' the word seems later (1623 Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. 111. ch. i. p. 185).

1569 For the which fratricide or brother murthering, he was by the sentence of almighty God publyshed for a vagabond and a ronnagate: GRAFTON, Chron.,

*Frau, sb.: Ger.: dame, married woman, wife.

1840 First a Rittmeister's Frau, who was weak in both eyes: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 139 (1865). 1880 Renville's little Frau: Miss Yonge, Pillars of the House, ch. xiii. p. 290. 1887 He lived the life of an Afrikander. He boarded [at Stellenbosch] with a good old frau: Athenaum, Aug. 20, p. 240/1.

*Fräulein, sb.: Ger.: Miss, unmarried woman, German governess.

1883 the placid voice of the Fraulein [sic] demonstrating to Miss Mullins that in an exercise of twenty lines, ten words out of every twenty were wrong: M. E. BRADDON, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 5.

fraxinella, sb.: Late Lat.: Bot.: the name of cultivated species of Dictamnus, esp. Dictamnus fraxinella. See dictamnum.

1664 Primroses, Fritillaria, Martagon, Fraxinella, Tulips: Evelyn, Kal. Hort, p. 275 (1729). 1767 Most sort of perennials, and biennials of the fibrous rooted tribe may yet be planted...double fever-few, everlasting peas, fraxinella, saxifrages: J. ABERCROMEIE, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 233 (1803).

fredaine, sb.: Fr.: escapade, prank, indiscretion.

1848 but he did not like an allusion to those bygone fredaines: THACKERAY, Van Fair, Vol. II ch ii. p. 20 (1870). 1883 The English language has no word for fredaine: Max O'RELL, Yohn Bull & his Island, ch. v. p. 32. 1888 He has shown here, no doubt, a little economy and a great deal of dexterity in "dodging," without exactly shirking, the early—and not so very early—fredaines of one [George Sand] who was destined to become quite a mother in the French Israel during her later days: Atheneum, May 19, p. 629/2.

freebooter (2 - 1), sb.: Anglicised form of 16 c. Du. vrijbueter: a pirate, a plunderer. See filibuster.

1598 they tooke fine strong and warrelike ships of the Freebooters, which lay within the sound of Denmark: R. HAKLUYT, Voyage, Vol I. sig. *5 ro. 1602 so readie a double diligent to send abroad his fribooters and flying out censures and inhibitions against other words and writings: W. WATSON, Quodubets of Relig. & State, p. 100 1617 enery man spake of Spanish theeues, vulgarly called Freebooters: F. MORYSON, Itm., Pt. I. p. 37. 1618 the country much infested by freebooters, &c.: T. LORKIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. II. p. 92 (1848) bef. 1658 The Airy Free-booter distrains | First on the Violet of her Veins: J. CLEVELAND, Wks, i. p. 1 (1687).

fregat(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See frigate.

fregio, sb.: It.: fringe, border, frieze.

1670 The History of the Queen of Sabas coming to visit Solomon's Court, and the rape of the Sabines, which make this Fregio over the Hangings, are so rarely well done, that Raphael and Michael Angelo could not have mended them for Colours: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt II. p 145 (1698)

freize, freez(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See frieze.

Frenqui, Franqui, sb. pl.: an adaptation of Feringhi (q.v.).

abt. 1660 designed to put the whole Court into the habit of the Franqui. Tr. Bernier, 92. [Yule] 1662 Provisions should be sold to the Frenqui (for so they call the Germans, as well as the French, Italians, and Spaniards): J. DAVIES, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v p. 156 (1669).

frequent (#=), adj.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. frequent, Fr. fréquent.

crowded, thronged, thronging.

1603 'Tis Cæsar's will to have a frequent senate: B Jonson, Sej., v. 3, Wks., p. 163/1 (1860).

2. often repeated, often occurring, often said, often seen.

1531 the childes courage, inflamed by the frequent redyinge of noble poetes: Elvor, Governour, Bk. 1 ch. x Vol. 1 p 71 (1886). 1546 the frequent fame of so great commotion came to the towne: Tr Polydore Verzil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 11 p 121 (1844). bef. 1547 The pullinge downe of whiche was as I supposed by commaundement, but well I knowe that most frequent places of Scripture ...make for the pullinge downe of suche: W. Dynham, in Elhs' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser. Vol. 111 No cocii. p. 114 (1846). 1643 he continues his frequent visits to the Queene: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol IV. p. 339 (1872). 1654 there was nothing more frequent than all sorts of iron-work: — Duary, Vol. 1. p. 308.

often applying one's self, often occupied.

1609 I have frequent been with unknown minds: Shaks., Son., 117, 5
1611 he is of late much retired from court and is less frequent to his princely exercises than formerly he hath appeared: — Wint. Tale, iv 2, 36. bef. 1626
You cannot be | Too frequent where you are so much desir'd. FLETCHER, Sp. Curate, 1 I. [C]

frequentation $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fréquentation: the practice or habit of haunting, visiting, being often occupied (about anything).

1611 Frequentation, A frequentation, frequenting, haunting, resorting: Cotgr.

*frère, sb.: Fr.: brother, friar.

*fresco, sb. and adj.: It.: freshness, coolness; fresh, cool, new. See al fresco.

coolness, fresh air, open air.

I. coolness, fresh air, open air.

1620 there being a custom amongst the people of Paris, in the Summers Evenings, to go out of the Suburbs of S. German in great multitudes, to take the fresco, and to solace themselves with divers kinds of sports: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. v. p. 384 (1676). 1644 Here, in summer, the gentlemen of Rome take the fresco in their coaches and on foot: Evelin, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 108 (1872). 1670 where they are sure to cool their Lungs with a sweet Fresco: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11. p. 166 (1698) 1673 and open a door at the end of the Chanel, which lets in the fresco, every room having a hole in the wall or pavement to admit it: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 218. 1684 having for their Floor the terrasses of the Arches, upon which they can walk to look out upon the Street, and to sleep at night in fresco: Tr. Tawerner's Traw, Vol. 11. p. 78. bef. 1733 for the Clubsters to issue forth in fresco with hats and no Peruques: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 86, p. 572 (1740). 1762 I shall sit in fresco upon the armchair without doors: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p. 749/2 (1839). 1771 took his repose on a bulk, or indulged himself, in fresco: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 48/2 (1882). 1813 Rather empty but fresco, which is the great point with me: Byron, in Moore's Lyfe, p. 356 (1875).

1 a. attrib. pertaining to fresh air or the open air.

1742 as much waterworks and fresco diversions, as if we lay ten degrees nearer warmth: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 166 (1857).

2. fresh (plaster), applied to decorative painting in which the colors are laid on a ground of plaster or mortar, esp. in the phr. in fresco.

1598 I wil discouer a rare secret, which wil cause the colours in Frisco to continue as faire as if they were laid while the chalke is fresh: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. III. p. 99. 1645 The Marquis Magniani has the whole frieze of his hall painted in fresco by the same hand: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 200 (1872). 1670 you see it painted round about in Fresco by rare hands: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. I. p. 129 (1658). 1712 This memorable Man stands drawn in Fresco at an Inn: Spectator, No. 500, Oct. 14, p. 725/2 (Morley). 1722 These Admirable Paintings are in Fresco: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 104. bef. 1744 A fading Fresco here demands a sigh: POPE, Wks.,

Vol. VI p. 39 (1757). 1762 The outside of Wimbledon-house he painted in fresco: Hor. Walpole, Vertue's Anecd Painting, Vol. II. p 128. 1800 The art of painting in fresco upon walls and ceilings with colours compounded of resinous gums is very ancient in England: J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 421 1823 Guido's famous fresco: Byron, Don Juan, XIV. xl.

2 a. attrib.

1664 the largest piece of fresco-painting in England: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1 р 406 (1872).

2 b. a decorative painting in fresco (2).

1670 the *Library*, painted with a rare *Fresco*·R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital*, Pt. 1. p. 154 (1698). 1885 From the Arundel Society comes a chromo-lithograph from Fiorenzo di Lorenzo's fresco at Perugia: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 674/3.

frese: Eng. fr. Fr. See frieze.

fretum, sb.: Lat.: strait, frith. Anglicised as fret (1600 R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 13).

1684 that Fretum or strait: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 224. bef 1658 standing on the Sand | Of some high-working Fretum, views a Land: J CLEVE-LAND, Wês., p. 239 (1687). 1665 The fretum so narrow as a musquet will reach over, and by reason of Rocks very dangerous for passengers: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 356 (1677). 1693 The Egyptian Pharos, or Light-House, of old Time stood in an Island a good distance from Land, which is now joined to the Continent, the interjacent Fretum having been filled up by the Silt brought down by the River Nitus: J. Rav, Three Discourses, ni p. 349 (1713)

friable (#==), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. friable: easily worn, easily crumbled, capable of being readily reduced to powder.

1563 The spume of Nitre is Judged best, which is most lyghte, fryable, in colour almoste Purple: T Gale, Treat. Gonneshot, fol 2 vo. 1664 a light frable ground, or most gravel: EVELYN, Sylva. [R] 1775 the soil being light and friable ..was undermined by fire and water: R. CHANDLER, Tran. Asia Minor, p. 230. 1845 the stone used in building is friable and adds to the dilapidated look: FORD, Handbie. Spain, Pt. I. p. 415

friand, fem. friande, adj. and sb.: Fr.: dainty, nice, delicate; an epicure, a gourmet (q, v).

1818 [See Elysium].

friandise, sb.: Fr.: daintiness, dainty fare.

1603 And we are to flie and avoid in these things, follie and ambition, no lesse than friancise or gluttonie 'HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 613. 1818 The supper...though homely, was all francise to appetites sharpened by the mountain arr: Lavy Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. ni p. 185 (1819)

fribooter: Eng. fr. Du. See freebooter.

fricandeau, sb.: Fr.: a dish of veal or other delicate meat larded, stewed, and served with savory sauce.

1759 lay your Fricando in (the larding downwards) and cover it close: W Verral, Cookery, p. 104
1829 The fricandeau is like a dream of early love; the fricassee, with which I have so often flurted, is like the tattle of the last quadrille: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 89 (1881)
1844 grinning over a fricandeau at Very's! Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 61 (1885)

*fricassee (\(\perceq \pm \psi\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fricassée. Now often treated as Fr.

1. "a kind of charge for a Morter, or murdering peece, of stones, bullets, nailes, and peeces of old yron closed together with grease, and gunpowder" (Cotgr.).

1575 it was resolved too make a fiicoisee within the bullckwarck: Life of Lord Grey, p. 30 (Camd. Soc., 1847).

a dish consisting of small animals, chickens, or other birds, cut up and fried or stewed in gravy.

birds, cut up and fried or stewed in gravy.

1579 he must eat of a certain tart or fricacie made of figs with turpentine:
NORTH, Tr. Plutaroth, p. 953 (1672). 1670 eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragusts, your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Oilos: SHADWELL, Sall. Lovers, v. p. 71.
1684 little Birds lighted upon our Cordage, of which we caught enow to make a lusty Fricasie: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 101.
Soops and Fricasies, Ragow's, Pottage, Which like to Spurs, do Nature urge to Rage: Satyr agst. French, p. 16.
1704 fricassees and ragouts: Swift, Tale of Tub, § vii. Wks., p. 7/2 (1869).
1718 a brown fricassee of rabbits: Pope, Letters, p. 211 (1737).
1730 She sent her priest in wooden shoes! From naughty Gaul to make ragoos | Instead of wholesome bread and cheese, | To dress their soups and fricassees: Swift, Paneg, on the Dean.
1748 a fricassee of chickens: W. Verral, Cookery, Pref., p. viii.
1787 I know not if you have ever eat a frog: they are a common maigre dish in this country, make a good soup, and not a bad fricassée: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Tul., Vol. 1. p. 365 (1805).
1815 There was a delicate fricassee of sweetherad and asparagus: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 298 (1833).
1828 the fricassée made of yesterday's chicken: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xii. p. 27 (1859).

Variants, 16 c. fricoisee, fricacie, 17 c. fricase, fricasie, 18 c. fricasee.

friction ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. friction: a rubbing.

1. therapeutic treatment by rubbing, fricasse.

1563 you must call some skilfull Phisition, which with potion, frictions, binding of the hands & feete...: T. Gale, Enchirid., fol. 41 ro. 1611 Friction, A friction, or frication: Cotgs.

2. the resistance which lessens or tends to lessen motion when rough surfaces are in contact.

1759 To come at the exact weight of things in the scientific steel-yard, the fulcrum, he would say, should be almost invisible, to avoid all friction from popular tenets: Sterne, Trist. Shand., II. via. Wks., p. 101 (1839).

friezado: Old Sp. See frisado.

*frieze, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. frize, Fr. frise: the member of an entablature between the architrave and cornice.

of an entablature between the architrave and cornice.

1563 Zophorus, which is called in our English tounge the frize: J. Shute, Archit, fol. x v. — Architraue, Frise, and Cornishe: ib., fol. xii v. — his Architraue, frese or cornish: ib, fol. xvii v. 1598 these Architraues, Freizes, and Cornishes doe adde a grace and beauty to the columnes: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 84. 1605 no jutty, frieze, Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird | Hath made his pendent bed and procreant cradle: SHAKS, Macb., I. 6, 6. 1644 antique friezes inserted about the stone-work of the house: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 139 (1872). 1645 The Marquis Magniani has the whole frieze of his hall painted in fresco: ib., p. 200. 1651 their upper Adjuncts, as Architrave, Frize, and Cornice, a fourth part of the said Pillar: Relig. Wotton., p. 208 (1654). 1665 the architrave, Freez, and most part of the Arches were studded with gold: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 137 (1677). 1722 A Frize round the Hall painted by Annibale: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 35. 1776 on the freeze of the cell was carved .: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 50 1806 a very elegant frize of vine-leaves on the tower of the Schools facing Hertford College: J Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 22. 1845 the frieze and cornice adorned with scroll work: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 498.

Variants. I6 C. frese, frize, freeze. 16 C.—I9 C. frize. 17.

Variants, 16 c. frese, frise, freize, 16 c.—19 c. frize, 17, 18 cc. freez(e).

*frigate (/=), Eng. fr. Fr. frégate; frigato, frigata (pl. frigate), Eng. fr. It. fregata: sb.: a light vessel used in the Mediterranean, having both oars and sails; a war-ship next in size and power to a ship-of-the-line.

in size and power to a ship-of-the-line.

1886 entring vpon the sea in a little Fregate in a very tempestuous weather:
T. B., Tr. La Primaud Fr. Acad., p. 471

1601 The Cyremans made fregates: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. 1. p. 190.

1602 As a small Fregat, or swift Pinnass steers: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 129 (1608).

1628 I embarqued at Ancona, in a Frigato: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. 11. Bk x p 1834.

1642 he must cut out large docks and creeks into his cert, to unlade the foolish frigate [pl.] of his unseasonable authorities: MILTON, Apol. Smect., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 247 (1806).

1665 the best... Port, Haven, and defence for Frigats, Juncks and other Vessels of War and Trade: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 100 (1677).

1667 On high-raisd Decks the haughty Belgians ride, Beneath whose shade our humble Fregats go: DRYDEN, Ann. Mirab, 59, p. 16.

5, p. 16. — Fregatio as they call it, (i.e. a long sort of Vessel, with eleven or twelve Oars on each side, and with Sails Gally-like...): J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 117. p. 117.

Variants, 16, 17 cc. fregate, 17 c. fregat, frigat, frigot, 18 c. frigatto.

frigatoon (1 = 11), sb.: Eng. fr. It. fregatone. See quo-

1797 FRIGATOON, a Venetian vessel, commonly used in the Adriatic, built with a square stern, and without any fore-mast, having only a main-mast, mizenmast, and bow-spirit: Encyc. Brit.

frigidarium, sb.: Lat.: the cold swimming-bath of a Roman bath-house.

1830 [See caldarium]. 1885 The frigidarium...is reached from the vestibule by some steps: Athenæum, Oct 10. p. 477/2.

frīgor, sb.: Late Lat.: cold, chill.

1599 ther will approach on him a vehement frigor, or coulde: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 183/2.

frijol, pl. frijoles, sb.: Sp.: French beans.

18.. the frugal meal of tortillas, frijoles, salt pork, and chocolate was over: BRET HARTE, Story of a Mine, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 9 (1881). 1884 Frijoles are beans, nothing more, nothing less: F. A. OBER, Trav. in Mexico, &c., p. 45.

Fringe, Fringi: Anglo-Ind. See Feringhi.

fripon, sb.: Fr.: knave, rogue, rascal.

1691 Attended by a young petit Garçon, | Who from his Cradle was an arch Fripon: Satyr agst. French, p. 19.

frip(p)onnerie, sb.: Fr.: knavery, roguery.

1747 If you will pay him, which I fancy will be the shortest way to prevent any fripponnerie: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 90 (1857).

frisado, frizado, sb.: Old Sp. frisado (cf. It. frisada, Florio): a fine kind of frieze, or woollen cloth with a shaggy nap on one side.

1598 Frizadoes, Motlies, Bristow friezes, Spanish blankets: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 440. bef. 1627 Yet can you pinch out a false pair of sleeves to a friezado doublet: MIDDLETON, Anything for Quiet Life, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 273 (1885). 1630 Our cottons, penistones, frizadoes, baze: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Fff 4 ro/z.

friscado, sb.: quasi-Sp. fr. Eng. frisk: a frisking. See flantado.

1634 fearefull to approach neere the friscadoes of her Iron heeles: W. WOOD, New England's Prosp., p. 89.

frisco, friska, frisca, sb.: quasi-It. or quasi-Sp. fr. Eng. frisk: a frisk, a caper.

1519 Synge fryska Joly with hey troly loly: Four Elements, sig B in quoted in J. Skelton's Wks., Vol. II. p 230 (1843) — turn clean above the ground With friskas and with gambawds round: to., in Dodsley-Hazitit's Old Plays, Vol. I. p 44 (1876). bef. 1529 Stoicall studiantes, and friscatoly yonderkyns: SKELTON, Wks., Vol. I. p 209 (1843). 1584 with many other fetches, flinges and friscoes beside: R Parsons(*), Leicester's Commonwealth, p. 106.

[Oudin (1660) gives "Fresco, frisque et gaillard", and "Fresca, En jargon, Vne nouvelle". Perhaps friska, frisca, represent the Fr. frisque as sung.]

frisco: It. See fresco.

frise: Eng. fr. Fr. See frieze.

frisette, frizette, sb.: quasi-Fr.: a fringe of frizzled hair (often false), worn above or upon the forehead.

1818 the one appeared without his stays, and the other without her frizette: LADY MORGAN, Fl Macarthy, Vol. 1v. ch. vi. p. 239 (1819). 1864 The coiffure has seven frisettes of all sorts and sizes: London Soc., Vol. vi. p. 385.

friseur, sb.: Fr.: curler, hairdresser.

1758 It may indeed become a French friseur to acquaint the public that he makes a tite de nouton, or simply a tête: Ann. Reg., 1. Humble Remonstrance, &c., p. 374/1. 1763 he produces his comb, his scissars, and pomatum, and sets it to rights with the dexterity of a professed friseur: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, vii. Wks., Vol v. p. 306 (187). 1764 the Queen's friseur waits on them at dinner: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 269 (1857). 1768 were two of our countrymen, the one an elderly man, who was going to Vienna to get his bread as a language master; the other a friseur: MATY, Tr. Reesbeck's Traw Germ, Let xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 63. 1818 what with mountebanks, Counts, and friseurs, | Some mummers by trade, and the rest amateurs: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 28.

frisk, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. frisque. See frisco.

1. adj.: brisk, fresh, lively. Obs.

1542 that the ayre be pure, fryske, and clene: BOORDE, Dyetary, ch. iv. 238 (1870). 1611 Frisque, Friske, liuelie, iollie, blthe: COTGR. p. 238 (1870).

2. sb.: a frolic, a lively movement, a lively dance, merri-

1596 Then doe the salvage beasts begin to play | Their pleasant friskes, and loath their wonted food. Spens., F. Q, iv. x. 46. 1601 plaieth and disporteth himself and fetcheth a thousand friskes and gambols: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 9, ch. 8, Vol. 1 p. 238. bef. 1782 Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his frisk: COWPER, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 9 (1808).

frisol, pl. frisoles, sb.: Sp.: kidney-bean, bean. See frijol.

1577 I doe sende you a small Cheste, in the vyhiche goeth certaine Frisoles, that you maie commaunde to bee sovven in the beginning of Marche: FRAMPTON, Youfull Newes, fol. 66 vo. 1589 they gather much wheate, and excellent good barley, peese, borona, millo, frysoles, lantesas, chiches, and other kindes of graines and seedes: R Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol II p. 57 (1854)

frisure, sb.: Fr.: hair-dressing, the curling or frizzing of

sb.: Late Lat.: name of a genus of plants fritillāria, akin to the Lily, which includes the Crown-imperial.

1664 APRIL...Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting...Bell-flower; Dens Cannus, Fritillaria, Gentianella: Evelun, Kal Hort., p. 202 (1729). 1767 Take up also, where it is intended, the roots of crown imperials, narcissuses, and jonquils, fritillarias...and such other bulbous roots as have done blooming: J. Abercombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 47 (1803).

friture, sb.: Fr.: the process of frying, fried food.

1862 The crested elms, the shining river, the emerald meadows, the painted parterres of flowers around, all wafting an agreeable smell of *friture*, of flowers and flounders exquisitely commingled: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. 11. ch. xxi. p. 295 (1887).

frize: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See frieze.

fro (e): Eng. fr. Du. See frowe.

frolic (4=), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Du. vrolijk (adj.).

I. adj.: merry, gay.

1590 And we fairies... Now are frolic: Shaks, Muls. Nt.'s Dr., v. 394-1598 with those booties, they returned home frolike vnto the ports of their own cities: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. 1, p. 169.

1637 The frolic wind that breathes the spring, Zephyr: Milton, L'Allegro, 18.

1824 The phantom of her frolic Grace—Fitz-Fulke: Byron, Don Yuan, XVI. cxxiii.

2. sb.: a wild prank, a piece of fun; a scene of merriment.

1616 to see him behave it, | And lay the law...And then...send frolics! B. JONSON, Dev. is an Ass, ii. 3, Wks., p. 356/r (x860). 1750 to declaim against them, and sententiously censure, a gallantry, an accidental excess of the table, a frolic, an inadvertency: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 5, p. 15 (1774).

2 a. sb.: a plaything.

1650 With such fruit as a frolick in her hand: Fuller, Pisgah Light, IV. vii. 40. [Davies]

fronde, sh.: Fr., lit. 'a sling': a derisive name given to the malcontent party in France, which waged war against the minister Mazarin and the Court during the minority of Louis XIV.; hence, any malcontent party, violent political opposition.

1798 During the disputes in the Parliament of Paris in the time of the Fronde:

Anecd. of Distinguished Persons, iv. 311

1808 was there ever a mixed constitution without a fronde? Edin. Rev., Vol. 12, p. 493

1818 And there an old demoiselle, almost as fond, | In a silk that has stood since the time of the Fronde T. MOORE, Fudge Family, p. 27.

1829 A fronde was formed, but they wanted a De Retz. Lord Braconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. III ch. ix. p. 171 (1881)

1889 His chance came in the fronde against the Second Empire when its day was waning: Athenæum, Apr 20, p. 507/2.

*frondeur, sb.: Fr., lit. 'slinger': a partisan of the Fronde or a fronde. See fronde.

1798 Would to Heaven that the late Frondeurs in that Country had been as harmless! Anecd of Distinguished Persons, iv 333.

1843 he had been a leading frondeurs: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., VIII. p. 531 (1857)

1882 they [middle-class gentry] have generally been frondeurs, content to grumble at their little difficulties and their want of openings: T. Mozley, Remunisc. Vol. II. p. 100.

1886 Sir William Harcourt, finding that Mr. Gladstone had made disastrous shipwreck of his career, displayed a marked unclination to pose as a frondeur: Pall Mall Budget, Nov. 11, p. 10/2.

1889 He was after all one of those lucky frondeurs whose shots are chiefly applauded because the public has made up its mind to applaud any shot at the particular target: Athenaeum, June 22, p. 792/1.

fronti nulla fides, phr.: Lat.: there is no trusting appearances (forehead). Juv., 2, 8 (v.l. frontis).

1748 SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xlv. Wks., Vol I. p. 298 (1817). 1808 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.

Frontignae, a sweet wine produced near Frontignan in Hérault, a department of France; also, a name of some varieties of grapes.

1630 The French Frontiacke, Claret, Red nor White, | Graues nor High-Country could our hearts delight: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Ff4 rol 1680 I'll have Vin d'aye, high Country Wine, Frontiniac: Shadwell, Wom. Captain, i, p. 5. 1762 uncork us our Frontiniac: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p. 750/1 (1839) 1767 List of Fruit Trees, Grapes. Black Burgundy, White Chasselas, Blue Chasselas, Frontiniac, red, black, white: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man voun Gardener, p. 674/2 (1803).

*frontispiece ($\angle = \angle$), frontispiece, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. frontispice. The spelling -piece is due to the false etymology 'front-piece'.

1. the front view, façade, or principal face of a building; the entablature of a façade.

Interestabliature of a Iaçade.

[1598 square counterforts, betweene which in the middest, 2 columnes stand out forwardes, vpon which the frontispicium lies: R Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1. p. 106.]

[1600 the image of Impiter himselfe in the lanterne or frontispice of the Capitoll: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. x. p. 368

[1603 Amaz'd and musing vpon enery piece | Of th' vni-forme, fair, stately Frontispice: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif, p. 47 (1608).

[1645 They are here very neat, though not so magnificent in their Buildings, specially in their Frontispices, and first Rooms, and for cleanlines, they may serve for a pattern to all People: Howell, Lett., 1 vi. p. 13.

[1670 the outside of St. Marks Church, its Frontispice, its Cupolas: R. Lassell, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 249 (1698)

[1741 if the Nave is admired/for its Largeness and Beauty of its Arch-work, the Choir is imperfect; if these two parts are compleat, the Frontispiece is not begun: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 162.

2. an illustration placed before the title of a book or printed journal; a title-page.

primeta journar, a title-page.

1623 I bought one in Flanders, which in the Frontispice, had its Impression in Castile: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt II. sig. ** 5 7°.

1644 shrewd books, with dangerous Frontispices set to sale: MILTON, Areop, D. 50 (1868). bef. 1658 In the Frontispices of the old Beldam Diurnal: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 84 (1687). 1670 the Frontispice of his Book: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt II. p. 176 (1698). *1876 take the spirited frontispice of M. Vandal's book as a pictorial index to the contents: Times, Nov. 2. [St.]

1878 I drew a wedding for a frontispiece: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. vii. ch. lii. p. 493

fronton, sb.: Fr.: Archit.: a pediment.

1699 The Fronton of the South East Facade of the Louvre: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 42. 1885 M. Crauk is to carve the fronton which will surmount the state entrance of the new Musée du Luxembourg: Athenaum, Dec. 12, p. 776/3.

frost: Anglo-Ind. See ferash.

*frou-frou, sb.: Fr.: delicate rustling of feminine drapery.

1876 BESANT & RICE, Golden Butterfly, p. 44 (1877).

1883 the frou-frou of four and loose breadth behind: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 18, p. 2.

1883 Roses and vaporous blue | Hark to the dainty frou-frou! Dobson, Old World Idylls, p. 233.

frow(e), fro(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. vruow or (rarely) fr. Ger. Frau: a married woman, a wife; a slovenly woman.

1477 the frowys of Broggys, with there hye cappes: Paston Letters, Vol. III.

No 792, p 181 (1874). bef. 1626 I have had late intelligence, they are now |
Bucksom as Bacchus froes: BEAU. & FL., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1 [R.]
1626 Bacchus alent frowes, Women Bacchus-Priests: Cockeram, Pt. 1 (2nd
Ed.) 1656 The plump Dutch frow: Massinger, Guardian, ii 3, Wks,
p. 349/2 (1839). 1675 [At Flushing] I met with a bucksome Froe: H. Woolley,
Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 261 1710 For the man [Cranmer] | Contrived
for her a strange Sedan, | Yclep'd a Chest, made fit for stowing | That precious
Stuff his German Frow in: T. Ward, England's Reform, Canto i. p. 28.
1760 I shall wish that some frow may have emptied her pail and drowned his
dominion: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 363 (1857). 1814 down the
Rhine to the land of the Frows, and the cheese and herrings and trackshuyts:
SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II. p. 385 (1856)

frugal ($\underline{\mathscr{U}}$ =), adj: Eng. fr. Fr. frugal: thrifty, abstemious, economical, sparing; spare, moderate.

1598 I was then frugal of my mirth: SHAKS, Merry Wives, ii. 1, 28. 1645 they being a frugal and wise people: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 212 (1872). 1666 In fine this...is an honourable, charitable, and frugal provision: — Corresp, Vol. III. p. 186.

frugality $(- \angle - -)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. frugalité: thriftiness, economy, moderation in diet.

1531 the auncient temperaunce and moderation in diete, called sobrietie, or, in a more general terme, frugalite: ELVOT, Governour, Bk III. ch. xxii. Vol. II. p. 336 (1880). 1579 It is aboue all other things for a Generall requisite by al meanes to animate his Souldiors to Frugalitie in expences. DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 130. bef. 1603 a schoole of temperance and of frugalitie: NORTH, (Lives of Epannin, &c., added to) Plut., p. 1189 (1612). abt. 1630 If we look into her inclination, as it is disposed either to magnificence or frugality: (1653) R NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 18 (1870). 1845 the Carthaginians sneered at the poverty or frugality of the Romans: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 632.

*fruges consumere nāti, phr.: Lat.: born to consume the fruits of the earth. Hor., Epp., 1, 2, 27.

1827 The class who there consume brandy, were parallel in circumstances, to those who in this country were the drinkers of wine. Fruges consumere nati: Congress Debates, Vol. III. p. 598 1833 It is a still greater mistake to suppose that funded property is generally held by the fruges consumere nati: Edm. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 150.

fruition $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fruition, Old Fr. fruiction: enjoyment, full use (of); realisation (of labors or anticipations).

1497 they might have a perpetual intuycion and fruycyon of his infynyte Joye: J. Alkok, Mons Perf., sig. b vi volt. 1502 and of that to have fruiction for ever without ende in body and in soule: A C. Ordinarye of Christen Men, Pt. 1. ch. vii sig. h iv vo. 1528 That his soule hath fruicion / Perpetually with out intermission / Of eternall consolacion: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 107 (1871). 1539 I intreated of peace...by the means whereof we had the quiet fruition of our loss, goods and lands: ABP. PARKER, Corresp., p. 8 (Parker Soc., 1853). 1540 have no lasse ardant desyre to have the fruition of your vertue & lernyng, than hat the true louer of his wyfe: Elvor, Im. Governauxce, fol. 86 vo. 1569 he lyued having the fruition of God, of whome came his goodnesse: Grafton, Chrom., Pt. 1. p. 2. 1579 J. Lyly, Euphues, p. 82 (1869). 1588 Haue you morgaged the saluation of your soules and bodies, for the present fruition of your pompe and plesure: Udall, Dem. of Truth, &c., p. 3 (1880). 1580 I may have fruition of lover shaks., I Hen. VI., v. 5, 9. 1667 equally enjoying | God-like fruition: Milton, P. L., III. 307.

frustrā, adv.: Lat.: in vain, vainly.

1593 Say "Frusira" to those curs, and shake thy coat: PEELE, Order of the Garter, Wks., p. 589/x (x861).

frustum, Lat. pl. frusta, sb.: Lat., 'a piece', 'a fragment', 'a crumb'. Sometimes wrongly printed frustrum.

1. Geom. a portion of a solid figure between its base and a cutting plane or between two cutting planes, one of which cuts off the vertex of the figure (if it have one).

1658 circular pyramids and frustrums of Archimedes: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 41 (1686). 1797 The frustum of a pyramid is...what remains after the top is cut off by a plane parallel to its base: Eucyc Brit., s.v. 1819 an inverted frustrum of a cone: Sir J. Ross, Voyage of Disc., Vol 1. ch. ii. p. 17 (2nd Ed.).

2. a mere fragment.

bef. 1733 This Frustum of a Libel is grafted into his pious History: R. North, Examen, III. viii. 53, p. 624 (1740).

frysol: Sp. See frisol.

*fūchsia (-chs- as -sh-), sh: Late Lat. fr. Ger. Fuchs, name of a distinguished botanist: name of a genus of Onagraceae, many species of which are cultivated for their fine flowers (generally drooping) with a tubular calyx (limb four-lobed).

1846 Several of the Fuchsias bear fruits which are subacid and tolerably good to eat: Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 725. 1864 But if one in a hundred among the ladies were floriculturally inclined, what shall be said of the gentlemen? Did one in a thousand trouble himself concerning roses, or fuchsias, or geraniums, or pelargoniums? G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 15.

fücus, Lat. pl. füci, sb.: Lat.: 'rock-lichen yielding red dye', rouge, paint for the complexion; pretence, deceptive Rarely Anglicised as fuke (1601 Holland, Tr. appearance. Plin. N. H., Vol. II. sig. A IV vo).

1600 what are the ingredients to your fucus? B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Whs., p. 242 (1616). 1641 The oyl is the most glorious fucus or paint in the World: John Ferner, Art Distill, Br. 111. p. 79 (1651). 1641 that the understanding not being able to discern the fucus which these inchantresses with such cunning have laid upon the feature: Milton, Ch. Govt., Br. 11 ch. iii. Wk., Vol. 1. p. 129 (1866). 1657 He is a Distiller of Poppy, and Mandragoras, and well skill'd in Fucus's, that are, doubtless, incomparably beyond all the white and red in Spain: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Vonture, No. 127, Vol. 1, p. 208. 1665 [their] complexion is usuall pale, but made sanguine by adulterate fucus's: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 299 (1671). 1676 here's your Complection, without art, fucus, or any thing: D'Urrey, Mad Fickle, iv p. 32 (1691). bef. 1733 This Parallel shows the Fucus of this pompous list of Losses: R. North, Examen, III. vi. 91, p. 490 (1740). 1744 Of Fortune's Fucus strip them: E. Young, Vight Thoughts, vin. p. 198 (1773).

fuddah, sb.: Arab.: the smallest Egyptian coin, forty of which go to a piastre, or about four to a farthing English.

1836 the price of the melon is ten fud dahs: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol 1. p. 148.

fueille-morte: Old Fr. See feuillemorte.

*fueros, sb. pl.: Sp., fr. fuero, = 'a law', 'a custom', 'a court of law': a code of laws, a charter of privileges.

1808 Arragon, Biscay, &c, would retain their own fueros,—each province have its own Cortes, and the General Assembly might be held at Madrid: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II. p. 77 (1856).

1845 These Basque fueros were regularly digested for the first time in 1526: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 922.

fuga, sb.: It.: a fugue.

fuga vacui, phr.: Late Lat.: horror of a vacuum.

1812 This physical axiom...under the designation of the fuga vacui, embraced by the schoolmen: Edin. Rev., Vol. 20, p. 176.

fugato, adv.: It.: Mus.: in the style of a fugue; also, as sb. a composition in the style of a fugue.

*fugleman ("==), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Flugelmann, ='wingman': a well-trained soldier set in front of a company as a pattern; hence, metaph. one who takes the lead.

1837 "One cheer more," screamed the little fugleman in the balcony, and out shouted the mob again: DICKENS, Pickwick. [C.]

*fugue, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fugue: Mus.: a polyphonic composition in which the various parts take up a theme or more than one short theme consecutively.

1597 We call that a Fuge, when one part beginneth and the other singeth the same, for some number of notes: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 76. 1627 The Reports, and Fuges, have an Agreement with the Figures in Rhetorick, of Repetition, and Traduction: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. il. § 113. 1641 the skifful organist piles his grave and fancied descant in lothy fugues: MILTON, Of Educ., Wks., Vol. I. p. 283 (1806) 1667 Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue: — P. L., XI. 563. 1776 that illustrious philosopher could amuse himself so calmly in his closet with fugues and adagos: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 89.

fuimus Trões, phr.: Lat.: we Trojans have ceased to be (have been). Virg., Aen., 2, 325.

fuit Ilium, phr.: Lat.: Troy is no more (has been). Virg., Aen., 2, 325.

1826 We too, shall have to sing Fuit Ilium—we too, shall have to sing, Where the Capitol stood, there grows the harvest: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 402.

fulcrum, pl. fulcra, sb.: Lat., 'support of a couch or bed': point of support or resistance about which the bar of a lever (or the beam of a balance) works; a prop, a support. Angli-

1681-1703 And indeed you find the belief of these things, in Heb. xi. to be the basis, fulcrum, substantia, the foundation and support that bears up all: Th. Goodwin, Wis., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VIII. p. 437 (1864). 1759 [See friction 2]. 1781 every part of which [fluid] is as moveable as the balance is about its fulcrum: T. Reid, Corresp., Wks., p. 60/2 (1846). 1811 Now even this partiality had its fulcrum: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 356 (and Ed.).

fulgore, sb.: It.: a flashing, a shining, brilliance.

1722 The Cupola of Parma is exquisitely fine but...you might possibly not observe it, whereas This by its vast Strength and surprizing Fulgore commands your Attention: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 320.

fulgur (neut.), fulgor (masc.), sb.: Lat.: lightning, a flash of lightning, a flash.

1573 I take his weighty advertisements to be but fulgur ex pelvi ['from a pail']: ABP. PARKER, Correst, p. 437 (Parker Soc., 1833). 1665 the King... by the fulgur of his eye can dart them [i.e. his attendants] dead as soon as speak the word: Sir Th. Herrer, True, p. 275 (1677). 1695 Till by some Flashes of Ætherial Fire, | And fatal Fulgur glimmering Light was lent, | Which shew'd a Cavern where the Fates retire: D'URFEY, Gloriana, ix. p. 14. 1805

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if he be not dazzled by this fulger of the commencement: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6,

fulmen, bl. fulmina, sb.: Lat.: thunderbolt. See brutum fulmen.

1684 the fulmen or thunder-bolt is the same with the lightning: I. MATHER, Remark. Provid, in Lib. of Old Authors, p 79 (1856)

*fumado, sb.: Sp.: smoked fish.

1599 Cornish pilchards, otherwise called Fumadoes, taken on the shore of Cornwall from July to November. saleable as they are in France, Spain and Italy: Nashe, Lenten Stuffe, quoted in note in A. H. Bullen's Middleton's Wks., Vol. 1. p. 24 (1885). 1621 indurate fish, as ling, firmados, red-herrings: R Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. 1. p. 97 (1827).

fumaruola, pl. -le, sb.: It.: a smoke-hole, a vent through which vapor issues from a volcano.

1879 small crystals in the fumarole and vesicles of the lava: Encyc. Brit., Geology. 1883 a volcanic fumaruola, or smoke vent, opens into the well: s v. Geology. 1883 a volca Daily News, Sept. 22, p 3/3.

fumet, sb.: Fr.: scent of high game, game flavor, fumette. 1784 a roasted leveret, very strong of the fumet: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathon, ch. May. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 120 (1817)

fumigation $(\angle = \underline{\#} =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fumigation: a filling with or exposing to smoke; a disinfecting or purification by means of smoke; smoke or vapor used for purifying or perfuming.

1508 The way of thurifycation | To make a fumigation, | Swete of reflary: J. Skelton, Phyl. Sparowe, 523, Wks., Vol. I. p. 67 (1843). 1543 wherfore when the matther is hote, the fumigation must be after this sort Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lvin \$\sigma(2)\$ 1775 the preservatives are fumigation and... Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lvin ro/2 1775 th. R. CHANDLER, Trav Asia Minor, p. 279

fumigator ($\angle = \angle = 1$), sh.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. fūmigāre,='to smoke', 'to fumigate': one who fumigates; an apparatus for fumigation.

funambulo, sb.: Sp.: rope-dancer.

bef. 1627 We see the industry and practice of tumblers and funambulos: BACON, Let. to Sir H. Saville. [R.]

funda: Sp. See fonda.

fundamentum relationis, phr.: Late Lat.: ground of relation.

1672 that comes in as the fundamentum relationis: T. JACOMB, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 20212 (1868). 1843 In the case in question, the resemblance one of relation, the fundamentum relationis being the management, by a few persons, of affairs in which a much greater number are interested along with them: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 84 (1856)

fundātrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. fundātor, noun of agent to fundāre, = 'to found': a foundress.

1549 as for the study of God's word, that it may, according to the godly will of the fundatrix continue there [at the University]: BRADFORD, Writings, &c., p. 372 (Parker Soc., 1853).

funduck: Arab. See fondoq.

*fungus, pl. fungi, sb.: Lat.: a vegetable growth of a low type, the lowest division of cellular cryptogams, of which mushrooms and toadstools and various kinds of mould upon food are familiar examples. Rarely Anglicised as funge.

[1398 funges: todestoles: TREVISA, Tr Barth. De P. R., XVII. CXXIV.]
1527 water of fungus L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswuck's Distill., Bk. II. ch. lexvi.
sig. E vi vol2. 1670 Fruits and Funge, all purrefied and turned into Stone,
and yet no Metamorphosis neuther: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. I., Ps. (1698).
1810 Our lichens, mosses, fungi, and ferns afford exquisite subjects for painting:
SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II. p. 197 (1850). 1865 with the beau sexe as with the
fungi, it's fifty to ten one lights on a false one: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I.
ch. viii. p. 133.

furash: Anglo-Ind. See ferash.

fureur, sb.: Fr.: extravagant admiration, enthusiastic popularity, rage, furore.

1850 Boat-racing had not risen in Pen's time to the fureur which, as we are given to understand, it has since attained in the university: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 189 (1879).

furfur, pl. furfures, sb.: Lat.: lit. 'bran'; scurf, dandruff. 1621 They reduce the rest; as to leprosy, ulcers, itches, furfures: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., p. 231. [T]

furicano, sb.: Port. furacão, affected by hurricane (q. v.), and perhaps by furi- of Lat. furia, &c.: a hurricane.

1565 These tempestes of the ayer.. they caule, Furacanes: which they say, doo often tymes chaunce in this Ilande.. violent and furious Furacanes, that plucked vppe greate trees: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 81 (1885). — Lykewise when the deuyli greatly intendent to feare theym, he threteneth to sende them great tempestes which they caule Furacanas or Haurachanas, and are so vehement that they ouerthrowe many houses and great trees: ib., Sect. II. p. 216. bef. 1570 We...departed from thence [Cartagena]...hoping to have escaped the time of their stormes which then soone after began to rangue, the which they call

Furicanos: J Hawkins, *Third Voy.*, p. 73 (1878). 1599 They were altogether in a plumpe on Christmasse eve was two yere, when the great flood was, and there stird up such ternados and furicanos of tempests: Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe*, in *Harl. Misc.*, vi. 164. [Davies]

Furingee: Anglo-Ind. See Feringhi.

furioso, fem. furiosa, sb.: It.: a mad person, a frantic person, a wild fanatic.

bef 1670 A violent Man, and a Furioso was deaf to all this J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 11. 202, p. 218 (1693). 1710 The furiosas of the Church | Come foremost like the wind: W. W. Wilkins Folit. Bal., Vol 11. p. 69 (1860). 1756 The most outrageous furioso does not give a loose to his anger in presence of his sovereign: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No. 196, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 219 (1777)

*furlough (#=), sb.: Du. verlof: Mil.: leave of absence; absence from duty, holiday (of a soldier or officer).

1625 Where is the deed?...It is a thing of greater consequence, | Than to be bone about in a black box, | Like a Low-Country vorloffe, or Welsh brief B. Jonson, Stap. of News, v. 1, Wks, p. 401/2 (1860). [Yule] bef. 1701 Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls, | And give them furlo's for another world: DRYDEN. [J.] 1796 There are several means by which a soldier may be released from the obligation of doing duty. The most common way is by what they call a furlough; in this case he is exempt from all duty, and at full liberty to get his livelihood in what manner soever he is able: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 5 (1814).

furor, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. furour, assimilated to Lat. furor: madness, frenzy.

1485 And this said in a grete furour he comaunded the frensshe men & sayd to them anone...: CAXTON, Chas. Grete, p. 44 (1881)

1509 Theyr furour passyth, in dede and in language | All men in erth: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. II p. 1 (1874).

157 rage: that of they make me erre, by furour vadiscrete: Tottel's Misc., p. 80.

1589 some diune instruct, the Platonicks call it furor: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes, I. i. p. 20 (1869).

1592 Raging furor, fair knighthood doth confound: W. WYRLEY, Armorie, p. 77

furor arma ministrat, phr.: Lat.: rage supplies weapons. Virg. Aen., 1, 150.

*furore, sb.: It.: wild excitement, enthusiastic admiration, rage.

1851 This blockhead, nevertheless, is actually making quite a furore at Glasgow and all over the west country: Carlyle, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol. II. p. 83 (1884).

1883 the furore that set in among such visitors to the Highlands as had money to throw away for possessing a deerhound created a demand: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. I. p. 303

furosh: Anglo-Ind. See ferash. fursung: Pers. See farsang.

*fusée. sb.: Fr., lit. 'a spindleful': a rocket. Anglicised as fusee, fuzee, meaning a spindle-shaped figure, or a conical part of a machine round which a chain or cord is wound. The word fusee, meaning a firelock or a kind of match, is a corruption of Fr. fusil, = 'a steel for lighting tinder'.

1822 Soon the shore presented an uninterrupted sheet of fire, and the surface of the water reflected every gerbe and moulinet, every soleil and fusée, in irruption among the trees: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 362.

*fusel[-oil], sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Fusel,='inferior spirits': a poisonous oily product formed during the fermentation of cereals, grapes, and other vegetables, one of the deleterious ingredients of inferior spirituous liquors.

*fusillade (<u>- "</u>), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fusillade: a continual discharge of musketry; also, metaph.

18. Last night, above the whistling wind, | I heard the welcome rain, - | A fissillade upon the roof, | A tattoo on the pane: BRET HARTE, Sanitary Message.

1872 When general firing is permitted, there is often a constant fusillade, closely resembling file-firing on parade: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. v. p 191.

fustanella, sb.: Late Lat.: a stiff full petticoat of white cotton or linen worn by men in Modern Greece.

1882 you see him yonder by the sea | With the mules, his fustinella white and bright as it should be: ARMSTRONG, Garl. from Greece, Brigand of Parnassus, pp. 275 1885 M Bikelas found the fustanella and other ensigns of old fashion dying out [in Greece]: Athenæum, Oct. 3, p. 433/3.

fust(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See foist.

fustoc, fustic ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. fustoc: a light yellow dye-wood obtained from a large tree native in W. Indies and Tropical S. America, Nat. Order Urticaceae; there is also an orange-colored fustoc obtained from a tree of S. Europe, the Venetian sumac.

1545 Fusticke: ASCHAM, Toxoph., p. 123 (1868). 1617 [See Fernand-buckwood]. 1629 Fusticke trees are very great and the wood yellow: Capt. J. SMITH, Whs., p. 907 (1884).

futtakie. See fotiquee.

futwa(h): Arab. See fetwah.

fyord: Norwegian. See fiord.

fz., abbrev. for It. forzando or forzato. See forzando.

G, g: Mus.: name of the eighth and fifteenth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale, and the fifth of his second and fifth hexachords, the second of his third and sixth hexachords, and the first of his fourth and seventh hexachords, being hence called in full G sol re ut. His lowest note was denoted by the Gk Γ , and called gamut. The modern G is the fifth note of the natural major scale.

1596 Note also that what is vnder G sol re vi, the same is vnder Gamma-vi, and vvhat is aboue E la mi, the same is aboue ee la: Pathvay to Mus., sig. A iiii vo. 1597 G sol re vi: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 3. 1609 Douland, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 11. 1622 G sol re vi: Peacham, Comp. Gent, ch. xi. p. 104. 1623 Crot. [sings] G, sol, re, ui; you guess not right, i' faith: MIDDLETON, More Dissemblers, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 458 (1885).

gaaz: Pers. See kasbeke.

*gabardine, gaberdine (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. gabardina: a long cloak with hood and close sleeves.

dina: a long cloak with hood and close sleeves.

1596 You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog, | And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., 1. 3, 113.

1598 Gabano, Gabano, a fishermans or a shepheards cloake or gabbardine: FLORIO.

abt. 1600 With whom besides he changed a gaberdine, | Thick-lined and soft: Chapman, Tr. Homer's Od., XIV. 740.

1603 foulers also, that lie for to catch birds, cast upon themselves, gabardines, and coates of fetherworke, or beset with wings and fethers: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1268.

1611 Gaban, A cloake of Felt, for raynie weather; a Gabardine: Cotga. 1623 If the devil were a tailor, he would scarce know us in these gaberdines: MIDDLETON, Span. Gipsy, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 137 (1885).

1641 Under your gabardines weat pistols all: Sir J. Suckling, Goblins.

1681 Blount, Glossogr.

1817 Before his eyes we paraded the effigy of a Jew, dressed in a gabardine of rags and paper: M. Edge-worth, Harrington, ch. iii. p. 28 (1832).

Gabbatha: Heb., 'platform': name of the pavement outside the judgment-hall of Jerusalem where Pilate sat to try Jesus. John, xix. 13.

1654—6 [the way of the righteous] is cast up as a causeway, a Gabbatha. .a road raised above the rest: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 414/1 (1868).

gabella, It.; gabelle, Fr.: sb.: tax (on commodities), custom, excise. Anglicised as gabel, gable (1527 Chron. of Calais, p. 104, Ed. 1846), and akin to Eng. gavel, = 'tribute', 'toll', 'custom', 'extortion'.

1670 the Officers of the Gabella at Fundi: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 196 (r698). 1765 a new gabelle upon salt: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 441 (1877). 1787 paying the gabelle or imposts only at the gates of the city. J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. v. p. 214 (1851). 1823 I would double the gabelle on my subjects, rather than not pay my debts to you both: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. xxviii p. 349 (1886). 1836 The consumption of salted provisions is very general, and enables the Government to draw a large revenue from the gabelle which it levies on salt: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 325. ch. viii. p. 335.

gapellier, sb.: Eng. fr. It. gabelliere: a custom-house officer, exciseman, receiver of tolls.

1670 he commanded them to cast into the Fire all the Goods, Papers, Plate, Beds, Hangings, &-c. of the Gabelliers: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 172 (1698).

gabion (#==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gabion: a large wicker basket, or hollow cylinder, filled with earth and used in fieldworks for revetting or as a protection against bullets.

works for revetting or as a protection against bullets.

1679 Graund Maunds, or Gabions, little Handebaskets, Roapes, &c.: Digges, Stratiot., p. 113. 1691 they planted gabbions upon their bullwarks for their artyllerye over against our quarter: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 35(1847). 1691 the charge to plant Gabiones for the defence of the Artillarie: Garrargo, Art Warre, p. 77. 1698 Watlings, gabbions, and all other things needfull, at hatteries, and besieging: Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk, v. p. 131. bef. 1603 having set vp his Gabions and Mantelets, he came neare the valls: North, (Lives of Epamin, &c., added to) Plut., p. 1230 (1612). 1743—7 they brought down some gabions, and lodged themselves near our half-moon: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. II. p. 11/1 (1751). 1748 [See fascine]

gadang, gadong: Malay. See godown.

gaelly: Eng. fr. Gael. See gillie.

gage d'amour, phr.: Fr.: pledge of love, love-token.

1768 his faithless mistress had given his gage d'amour to one of the Count's footmen: Sienne, Sentement Journ, Wks., p. 452 (1839) 1831 gages d'amour which he had got at balls: Grevelle Memoirs, Vol. II. ch av p. 190 (1875) 1841 Here are the expensive and tasteful gifts, the gages d'amour, not often disinterested: Lady Blessingfox, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 57. 1884 my black Hebe produced a little gage d'amour: F. Boyle, Borderland,

gaget, Eng. fr. It.; gagetta, It. gazetta: sb.: an old coin of Venice, about the tenth of a lira (q. v.). See gazet.

1617 in this Prouince confining vpon the State of Venice, the Lires or Berlingots, and the gagets of Venice, are vulgarly spent: F. MORYSON, Itin., Pt 1. p. 289 — two soldi or three susines make a gagetta: ib, p. 291.

gagnepain, sb.: Fr., 'gain-bread': a means of livelihood, a working for one's bread.

1883 The taste for looking at law .. as a mere gagnepain: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56,

gaieté (gaîté) de cœur, phr.: Fr.: mere wantonness, gaiety of heart, mirthfulness. See de gaieté de cœur.

of heart, mirthfulness. See de gaieté de cœur.

1728 take a fiolicksome supper at an India house—perhaps in her gaieté de cœur toat a pretty fellow: Cibber, Vandrugh's Prov. Husb., 1. Wks., Vol. II.

240 (1776). bef. 1733 and so, with all the Gayety de Cœur imagmable, and a World of pleasant Wit in his Conversation he composed himself: R. North, Examen, 1 ii. 32, p. 46 (1740) 1747 I did not mention returning to Florence out of gaieté de cœur: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 98 (1857). 1759 with as much life and whim, and gaité de cœur about him, as the kindliest climate could have engendered and put together: STERNE, Trist. Shand., I. xi. Wks., p. 27 (1839). 1806 A conscious ease and certain gaieté du cœur presided over every repast: Edin. Rev., Vol. 8, p. 60. 1818 the gaité du cour that sealed his destiny: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. v. 271 (1879). 1872 her faults were serious and deep-rooted, but on the surface she had a gaieté de cœur—an impulsive power of sympathy and a capacity for interesting herself in other people: Mrs. Oliphant, Ombra, I. i p. 5.

Gaikwar: Anglo-Ind. See Guicowar.

*gaillard, fem. gaillarde, adj.: Fr.: lively, frolicsome,

1824 a person steps forward, bold, gay, gaillard: Edin. Rev., Vol. 40, p. 319.
1882 the loud laughter of some gaillard prentice: W Besant, All Sorts & Conditions of Men, ch. viii. p. 70 (1883).

*gala ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gala, or It. gala.

I. festal attire, full dress. Apparently the earliest special use of It. gala, which means 'glee', 'mirth', 'idleness', 'laziness', and then 'ornament', "a kinde of fantasticall diuers coloured clothing or apparell" (Florio).

1625 Whereupon this King, and the whole Court put on Galas: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. 1. (Cabala), p. 53 (1654). 1787 I love to see those, in whom I interest myself, in their undress, rather than in gala: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 96, p. 387 (1774) 1787 His Majesty and the Igrandees) being covered, and all in grand gala or uniforms: Gent. Mag., 1786/i. 1788 the anniversary of her Majesty's name-day was celebrated at the Russian court with great gala: 16., LVIII. 1. 78/2.

I a. attrib. festal.

I 2. attro. lestal.

1762 never put it [a Montero-cap] on but upon gala-days: Sterne, Trist. Shand., vi. xxiv. Wks., p. 273 (1830).

1765 gala nights: S. Sharp, Lett. fr. Ital., Let. xxi, p. 86 (1766).

1786 Howe'er your transient guests may praise | Your gay parade on gala days: H. More, Florio, 964, p. 61.

1809 They saved, indeed, by this manceuvre, the money exported to purchase the priests robes and ladies gala dresses: Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. x. Finkerton, Vol. vi. p. 33.

1814 an old man, who acted as porter upon gala days: Scott, Waveriey, p. 104.

1850 on a gala day at Clavering Park: Thackbran, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxv. p. 277 (1879).

1857 when gala doings were going on: A. Trolloffe, Barchester Towers, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 4.

1885 The usually sober little villa seemed, for once, to have put on a gala dress: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 94.

2. the wearing of holiday attire, a festivity.

1716 These days are called days of Gala, and all the friends or relations of the lady, whose saint it is, are obliged to appear in their best clothes and all their jewels... I saw the other day the gala for Count Altheim.. and never in my life saw so many fine clothes ill-fancied: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 62 (1827).
1803 She told the story of the rival galas: M. EDGEWORTH, Betinda, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 84 (1832).
1842 galas and shows: BARHAM, Ingoldz. Leg., p. 265 (1865).
1857 an intended harvest-home gala for the labourers and their wives and children: A. TROLLOFE, Barchester Towers, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 270.

galage: Eng. fr. Fr. See galosh.

galange, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. galange (Cotgr.): galingal.

1599 Galange, from China, Chaul, Goa, & Cochin: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

*galant, fem. galante, adj., also used as sh.: Fr., 'gallant': given to affairs of gallantry or intrigues; one of the parties to an illicit intrigue.

1773 Pride was their mother, and, whoever she laid them to, Hypocrisy was her galant: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 20 (1857). 1778

let us talk rather of galant ladies—but no, I hate scandal: iö., Vol. vii. p. 152 (1858) 1811 endeavouring to attract lovers after she had ceased to be galante: Edin Rev., Vol. 17, p 292.

galant-homme, sb.: Fr.: a man of honor.

bef. 1733 He that had no Spirits to undertake...could never sustain the Part of a Gallanhome in the House of Commons: R. North, Examen, III. vii 69, p. 555 (1740)

galantine, sb.: Fr.: a dish of (boned) white meat served cold, with its own jelly. It is prepared by boiling the meat tied up tightly with seasoning. The word was early Anglicised as galentine, = 'a sauce of sopped bread and spices'.

1816 Galentine: J. SIMPSON, Cookery, p. 450.

galapago, sb.: Sp.: a tortoise; Mil. a defence of shields kept close together, used in ancient siege operations.

1829 There were gallipagos or tortoises, also, being great wooden shields, covered with hides, to protect the assailants, and those who undermined the walls: W. Irving, Conq. of Granada, ch. lvin. p. 325 (1850).

galarie, galary: Eng. fr. Fr. See gallery.

galatch: Eng. fr. Fr. See galosh.

*galaxia, for Late Lat. galaxias, sb.: fr. Gk. γαλαξίας (κύκλος), = 'milky (circle)': the Milky Way; also, metaph. Early Anglicised through Fr. as galaxie, galaxy.

Early Anglicised through Fr. as galaxie, galaxy.

1582 Or say how farre her fame hath taken flight, | That can not tell how many starres appeare | In part of heau'n, which Galaxia hight: T. WATSON, Pass. Cent, p. 67 (1870).

1590 The milke-white Galaxia of her brow, | Where loue doth daunce la voltas of his skill: Greene, Never too Late, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 92 (Grosart)

1603 This Galaxia is a cloudie or mistic circle, appearing alwaies in the skie: HOLLAND, Tr. Plui Mor., p. 826.

1623 This was love's teaching: | A thousand ways he fashion'd out my way, | And this I found the safest and [the] nearest, | To tread the galaxia to my star: MIDDLETON, Changeling, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 52 (1885)

1646 The Galaxia or miky Circle Six Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk vii. ch. iv p. 284 (1686).

1652 Tis like that heavenly yakagia, the milky way, which the wise ones of the world take for a Meteor only: N. Cullyrewel, Light of Nat, Treat, p. 151.

1684 that combination of weaker stars which they call the galaxia: S. CHARNOCK, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 11. p. 102 (1864).

galbanum, sb.: Lat.: the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant, Ferula galbaniflua, found in Persia. Anglicised as galban (abt. 1400 Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xxx. 34; Ecclus.,

21530 syle ounces Galbanum, Olibanum, Masticke, clere good wyne: Anti-dotharius, sig. A 1 vo. 21540 a great plaster of galbanum clene clensed: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. A i vo. 1558 Take Assa Fetida, and a gomme called Galbanum: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr. Pt. 1 fol. 11 vo. 1563 [See cinnamon]. 1569 of Galbanum of Oppoponack, of ech half an ounce: R. Androose, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1v. Bk i p. 6. 1599 Galbanum, from Persia: R. Hakluvyr, Voyages, Vol. II. 1p. 278. 1603 that such an ointment or salve was made of wax and galbanum: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1027. 1625 [See agailoch]. 1665 the Countrey affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 304 (1677). bef 1682 Galbanum which is of common use among us, approaching the evil scent of Assa Fetida: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, 1p. 4 (1686) 1764 give them a good deal of Galbanum in the first part of your letter: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No 161, p. 488 (1774).

aleche: Fr. See calash

Galego: Sp. Gallego or Gallega,='Gallician' (vessel): a kind of vessel built in Gallicia, the N. W. province of Spain.

1600 we had before lost sight of a smal Galego on the coast of Spaine, which came with vs from Plimmouth: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 631. — an old Galego which I caused to be fashioned like a galley: 10., p. 633.

*galēna, sb.: Lat., 'lead ore': native sulphide of lead.

1871 From this point, hills of basalt and granite commenced, connected by rugged undulations of white quartz, huge blocks of which were scattered upon the surface; in many of these I found thin veins of galena: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xv. p. 254.

Galen(us), in Mid. Eng. Galien, name of a famous physician who flourished in the last half of 2 c. Hence, Galenian, Galenic(al), Galenite, Galenist, also Galianes (Chaucer), = drinks named after Galen.

(Chaucer), = drinks named after Galen.

1598 What says my Æsculapius? my Galen? my heart of elder? Shaks., Merry Wives, ii. 3, 29.

1652 And rather cry up a Frie of Illiterate Quacks (for every Galen hath his Plague, [a mounting ignorant Thessalus]) that cheate the poore and simple of their Money: E. Ashmole, Theat. Chem. Bril. Annot., p. 460.

1716 Impudence and many Words are as necessary to these linearry Galens as a laced Hat or a Merry Andrew: Spectator, No. 572, July 26, 812/2 (Morley).

1764 shrubs of various kinds. many of which, I make no doubt, have their medicinal virtues, from the resemblance they have in smell to the contents of a Galenic shop: J. Bush, Hib. Cur., p. 93.

1652 Nor is Galenicall Phistich hard to come by: E. Ashmole, Theat Chem. Bril., Annot., p. 461.

1653 The externall Galenicall qualities: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 18.

1603 Not much unlike a skilfull Galenite, I Who (when the crisis comes) dares even foretell | Whether the patient shall do ill or well: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Tropheis, p. 793.

[Davies] 1612 the medicines of the Galenists and Arabians: Bacon. (C.) 1676 We, like subtile Chymists, extract and refine our Pleasure; while they, like fulsome Galenists, take it in gross: Shadwell, Epsom Wells, i. p. 2.

galeon: Sp. See galleon.

galeota, Sp. and Port.; galeotta, It.: sb.: a galiot.

1600 one little barge, a small cockboat, and a bad Galiota: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III p. 630. 1622 an other galliota from Amacou: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 187 (1883). 1864 a swift-sailing galliota, manned with ten or a dozen Indians: H. W Bates, Nat. on Amazous, ch. vi. p. 131.

galeotto, pl. galeotti, sb.: It.: galley-slave, convict.

abt. 1506 in the whiche tyme the patrone, galyottis, and pylgrymes, with all other that nedyd, toke in wodde, water, beef and moton: Sir R. GUYLFORDE, Pylgrymage, p. 15 (1851). 1842 in the heat of southern Europe, the Galeotti or men condemned to the public works: Sir C. Bell, Expression, p. 205 (1847)

galère, sb.: Fr.: boat; sometimes used with reference to the phr. qu'allait-il faire dans cette galère?='what business has he in that boat' (i.e. in that place or occupation)? See Molière, Fourberies de Scapin, ii. 2.

1756 I most frequently and heartly congratulate and applaud myself for having got out of that galère, which has since been so ridiculously tossed, so essentially damaged, and is now sinking: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. II. No. cix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 435 (1777).

galerie, galerye: Eng. fr. Fr. See gallery.

galérien, sb.: Fr.: galley-slave, convict. Anglicised as gallerian (Gentleman Instructed, quoted by Davies).

1865 The overseer, tired of the conference, and afiaid of allowing a foreign visitor longer intercourse with one of the galériens, broke in: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 229.

Galianes. See Galen.

galiard: Eng. fr. Sp. See galliard.

galilee, name of a mediæval chapel in some English churches and cathedrals, considered less sacred than the rest of the edifice, and named from Galilee in Palestine.

1806 the Gallilee or chapel at the western front of Durham: J. DALLAWAY, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 300.

*galimafrée, sb.: Fr.: hodge-podge, hash. Early Anglicised as gallimaufry.

1868 Madame la Duchesse is equal to any galimafré: Miss C. M. Yonge, Chaplet of Pearls, p. 353 (1889).

*galimatias, sb.: Fr.: nonsense, rigmarole.

1710 The allusion to the victim may be a gallimatia in French politics: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 375 (1856). 1762 Her dress, like her language, is a galimatias of several countries: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 480 (1857). 1824 His assertions seemed a mere galimatias: H. Crabb Robinson, Diary, 1. 274. 1845 What 'lesson' nations are to learn from this galimatias about 'terror,' 'frenzy,' 'levity,' and 'sanguinary audacity'...we know not: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 53 (1857).

galiongee, galionjī, sb.: Turk. qālyūnjī: 'a galleon-man', a sailor in the Turkish navy.

1813 some young Galiongée: Byron, Bride of Abydos, IL ix.

galiota: Sp. and Port. See galeota.

Galitsenstein, sb.: Ger.: sulphate of zinc, or of copper. 1562 green Galitsenstein stone...the redde Galitsenstein: W. WARDE, Tr., Alesso's Secr., Pt. III. fol. 75 vo.

gallant-home: Fr. See galant-homme.

gallantise, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gallantise (Cotgr.): gallantness, frankness, bravery.

1603 Grey-headed senate and youth's gallantise: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, i. 6. [C.]

gallegalaghes, galleglas: Eng. fr. Ir. See gallow-

*galleon, gallion ($\angle = =$, or $\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. galeon, some forms fr. Fr. gallion (Cotgr.), more frequently galion: a great galley, a large armed vessel standing high out of the water, used by the Spaniards as treasure-ships.

water, used by the Spaniards as treasure-ships.

1555 To conclude, the Brytons and Danes haue sayled to the Baccalaos: and Iaques Cartier a frenche man was there twyse with three galeons: R. Eddin, Decades, Sect. v. p. 345 (1885).

1577 that whiche the Galleons doeth carry from thence to Genous: Frampton, Yog'rull Newes, fol. as re.

1589 they should cause a shippe or galoon to bee made readie, wherein I should made my voyage: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chim., Vol. 1. p. 169 (1853).

1598 they should cause a shippe or galoon to bee made readie, wherein I should made my voyage: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chim., Vol. 1. p. 169 (1853).

1598 they should cause a shippe or galoon to bee made readie, wherein I should made my voyage: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chim., Vol. 1. p. 169 (1853).

1590 others embarke armed men in the small gallions taken from the enemies: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bl. x. p. 352.

1616 ins East India Fleeten..consists of 7 or 8 great gallions and divers small vessels: G. L. Carew, Lett., p., 76 (1860).

1646 the command of ten Galeons: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 69.

1685 the Fleet (being then five Gallions and twenty Frigats): Six Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 109 (1677).

1799 About the month of December, the great galleon, attended by a large ship as a convoy...the only communication between the Philippines and Mexico, annually arrive here: J. Mosse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1. p. 731 (1796).

1845 13 ships of war, and 40 huge S. American galleons were destroyed: Ford, Handbh. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 208.

gallerata, sb. See quotation.

1614 I have maide a vessell of my owne invention I call gallerata, different in proportion from a galle: Fortescue Papers, p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1871).

gallery ($\angle = \pm$), galerie, galarie, sô.: Eng. fr. Fr. galerie, gallerie (Cotgr.).

I. a large oblong apartment serving as a lobby; a corridor, a passage.

1519 and within the sayd dyke was made a...galerie for the kynges and qwenes and lords and ladyes for to stond in: Chronicle of Calais, p. 18 (1846). 1540 whyche lybrarye was deuyded into sundry galeryes, accordynge to dyuers sciences: Elyot, Im Governaunce, fol. 41 ro. bef. 1548 Your commandemente therfor gyven unto me in your galerie in that behalff: R. Layton, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cocxxvii. p. 161 (1846). — a grete newe garner over againste his house, lyke unto a Kings grete galarie: tb., No cocxxxvi. p. 212. bef. 1548 And also have caused your mason, with other werkmen vnder hyme, to be working of the doores of your Galary there, as nere as can be devysed according to your plesare Robt. Brown, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. clxxxix. p. 179 (1846). 1552 standing in a Galerie ouer the water: Th. WILSON, Rule of Reas., fol. 84 ro (1557). 1555 These are curiously buylded with many pleasant diuises, as galeries, solars, turrettes, portals, gutters with chambers boorded after the maner of oure waynscotte and well flowred: R. Edd., Decades, p. 194 (1885). 1563 Diastylos is a piller to garnishe cyties and gates. as also gates of pallaces with the vtter galleries: J Shute, Archit., fol. xvii ro. 1570 their Halls, Parlers, Chambers, Galeries, Studies, or Libraries: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. a iii ro. 1879 the cloisters and galleries, Turettes, and what not els therm sumpteously erected: Stubess, Anat. Ab., fol. 48 vo 1591 The spaces, internalles, galeries and passages: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 212. 1601 the porch or gallerie begun by Agrippaes sister: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 3, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 53. 1603 to be walking in heavins Galleries: J. Stubest, p. 1605 (1668). 1606 fare open Galleries built for the present occasion to stand onely during the publique shewes: Holland, Tr. Suet., p. 4, 1625 (See cupola). 1644 To this belong six terraces.. having under them goodly vaulted galleries: Evelyn, Darry, Vol. I. p. 38 (1872) 1658 The considerations that may be ap

2. a room or building used for the exhibition of objects of art; hence, an art collection.

1722 This Gallery was intended as a Gallery of Magnificence: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p 143. 1806 the gallery of the Thuilleries is an architectural curiosity which has no equal in Europe: J. Dallaway, Ośs. Eng. Archit., p. 221. 1842 Needs must thou dearly love thy first essay, | And foremost in thy various gallery | Place it: Tennyson, Ode Memory, v.

a platform projecting from the interior walls of a building, the occupants of which can see and hear what is going on below; in a theatre, the highest and cheapest tier of seats; hence, colloquially, the persons or class of persons who occupy such a tier of seats.

bef. 1739 While all its throats the Gallery extends; | And all the Thunder of the Pit ascends: Pope, Imit. Hor., Bk. 11. Ep. i. 326.

gallesh: Eng. fr. Fr. See calash.

gallevat, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. galeota: a small galley with one bank of oars.

1613 As soone as I anchored I sent Master Molineux in his Pinnasse, and Master Spooner, and Samuell Squire in my Gellywatte to sound the depths within the sands: CAPT. N. DOWNTON, in Purchas Pilgrims, I. 501 (1625). [Yule] 1717 six Galleywatts of 8 guns, and 60 men each: Authentic & Faithful Hist. of that Arch-Pyrate Tulagee Angria, p. 47 (1756). [tb.] 1763 The Galleywats are large row-boats, built like the grab: ORME, Hist. Mil. Trans., I. 409. [ib.]

*galliard ($\angle \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. gallarda: a lively dance for two persons; the air or music for such a dance.

for two persons; the air or music for such a dance.

1679 or to dance you a Galiarde: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 75 (Arber).

1586 neither is there anie tune or stroke which may be sung or plaide on instruments, which hath not some poetical ditties framed according to the numbers thereof: some to Rogero, some to Trenchmore, to downe right Squire, to Galliardes, to Pauines, to Isyges, to Brawles, to all manner of tunes which euerie Fidler knowes better then my selfe: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets, Vol. 11. p. 60 (1815.) bef. 1590 her request is to haue it playe pavens and galliardes or any other songe: In Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 1v. No. coccaxiii. p. 65 (1846). 1601 why dost thou not go to church in a galliard and come home in a coranto? Shaks., Tw. Ni., i. 3, 137. 1603 The third leads quicker on the selfsame Arch | His Pyrrhik Galiard, like a War-like March: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 67 (1608). bef. 1654 [See coranto 1]. 1654—6 If the presence of Christ, though but in the womb, made John to spring and dance a galliard...what shall it do when we come to heaven! J. Trapp. Com. Old Test., Vol. 1, p. 165/18 (1867). bef. 1658 Nor is't a Galliard danc'd by one, | But a mixt Dance, though all alone: J. Cleveland, Wks., i. p. 21 (1687).

Gallic, Gallic-, Eng. fr. Lat. Gallicus, Gallic-,='Gaulish': Gaulish, French.

1787 The Saxon tongue, which Chaucer is accused of vitiating with discordant Gallicisms: Gent. Mag., Nov., 945/2.

1788 It was an admirable instance of Gallic finesse to recall their Minister...at the eve of a revolution: ib., LVIII., i. 73/2.

galligaskins ($\angle = \angle =$), sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Fr. garguesque (Cotgr.), apparently affected by Gallic and Gascon: wide hose, slops; hence, leggings.

1592 some gally-gascoyns, or a ship-man's hose, like the Anabaptists: Nashe, P. Pennilesse. 1611 Gregues, Wide Slops, Gregs, Gallogascoines, Venitians; great Gascon, or Spanish, hose: Cottag — Greguesques, Slops, Gregs, Gallogascoines, Venitians: 1b. bef. 1627 Sponge i' thy gascoyns, | Thy gallygascoyns there' Middleton, Wadow, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 194 (1885).

[The Fr. garguesque, greguesque, are fr. It. grechesco, = 'Greekish'.]

gallilee. See galilee.

gallimatia(s): Fr. See galimatias.

galliota: Sp. and Port. See galeota.

gallipago: Sp. See galapago.

galloon (= 11), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. galon, = 'finery', 'lace': a close lace for binding, originally of worsted.

1611 Galon, Galloone lace: Cotgr. bef. 1616 oh for a whip to make make Goloone-Laces: Beau. & Fl., Philaster, v. I., Wks., Vol. I. p. 137 (1711). 1662 a little piece of blew Galoom-lace off his Garment: J. Davies, Antoassadors Trav., Bk. vi p. 243 (1669). 1720 A jacket edged with blue galloon: D'Urfey, Wit & Mirth.

*gallopade ($\angle = \angle u$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. galopade: a galloping; a kind of dance, also called a galop (q. v.).

1841 puff and pant in senseless gallopades: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 389 (1885).

gallowglas ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. galloglach, = 'foreign soldier': a heavy-armed soldier, armed like an English soldier, in the service of an Irish chief.

1581 and the ryght meane to banish all idle and frutles galleglas and kerne: W. Raleigh, Let., in Edward's Life, Vol II. p. 16 (1868).

1598 a Galloglas axe of Ireland: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 459.

1598 worne likewise of a footeman under a shirt of mayle, the whiche footeman thay call a Galloglass: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 6401 (1869).

1605 The merciless Macdonwald...from the western isles | Ofkerns and gallowglasses is supplied: Shaks., Macô. i. 2, 13.

1610 on the second day before the Ides of November, the Lord Richard Clare slew five hundred of Gallegalaghes [Galloglaghes, p. 172]: Holland, Tr. Camden, II. 167. [Davies]

gallyoti: It. See galeotto.

galoon: Eng. fr. Sp. See galleon.

*galopin, so.: Fr.: errand-boy, young rascal.

1823 So saying he gave the little galopin his donation: Scott, St. Ronan's Well, ii. 197. [Davies]

*galore (= #), adv.: Eng. fr. Ir. go leoir: enough, sufficiently.

bef 1689 To feasting they went, with true merriment, | And tippl'd strong hquor gillore: Rob. Hood & Little John, in Child's Ballads, Vol. v. p. 222 (1858). 1847 And he had store of gold galore: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 419 (1865).

*galosh (=\(\pi\)), galoche, golosh, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. galoche: a patten or clog; hence, any over-shoe; esp. one of indiarubber or gutta-percha. The trisyllabic forms may be fr. Sp. galocha.

abt. 1886 Ne were worthy vnbokelen his galoche | Ther doublenesse or feynyng sholde approche: Chaucer, C. T., Squire's Tale, 10869. 1580 My hart-blood is wel nigh frome, I feele, | And my galage growne fast to my heele: Spens., Shep. Cal., Feb., 244. 1608 A galatho or pattens which women used in time past, crepida: Withal, Dict., p. 211. 1619 that Silken Maze on the In-step, with the Galoshaw's, Cabands; Polony Coates: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvii, p. 257. 1626 Galoch, A kinde of shooe: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1629—30 two suits, two pair of boots, and gullasheer, and a few books: J. Mead, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 62 (1848). 1670 His Lacques and Footmen are like his Galoshoos, which he leaves at the door of those he visits: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pref., sig A 6 20 (1698). 1697 His Pewter was turn'd into Silver, his Goloshoes into a Glass Coach: Vaneruch, Esop, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 260 (1776).

Variants, 14 c. galoche, 16 c. galage, 17 c. galatch, galoshaw, gullasheer, galoshoo, goloshoes (pl.).

*galvani-, galvano-, fr. It. proper name Luigi Galvani of Bologna in Italy, who first investigated, at the close of 18 c., electric currents arising from chemical action.

gam, gama. See gamut.

Gamaliel, name of the Jewish teacher and Pharisee at whose feet S. Paul was brought up (Acts, xxii. 3); representative of famous teaching.

1684 It more befits a Green-apron-Preacher, than such a Gamaliel: WARREN, Unbdilicovers, 145.

1877 We sit at the feet of Gamaliel, or as some call him, Tyndall; and we sit to Bacon and Adam Smith: C. READE, Weman Hater, ch. v. p. 43 (1883).

gamashes, sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. gamaches: spatter-dashes, leggings or over-boots worn in 17 c., esp. by horsemen.

1611 Daccus is all bedawbed with golden lace, Hose, doublet, jerkin, and gamashes too: Davies, Scourge of Folly. [L] 1612 a paire of Breeches and Gamasheos of the same coloured cloth: T SHELTON, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. Iv. ch. i p. 283.

gamba: It. See viola da gamba.

gambade, sb.: Fr.: gambol.

1825 the various kicks, plunges, gambades, lashing out, and other eccentricities of Mahound: Scort, Betrolhed, ch xiii. p. 119.

*gambado (= # =), sb.: quasi-Sp., cf. Sp. gambada,="a gambole" (Minsheu), fr. gamba,= 'a leg'.

I. (in pl.) spatterdashes or leggings for horsemen, a pair of over-boots attached to a saddle.

of over-boots attached to a saddle.

1662 the use of gambadoes, much worne in the west, whereby, while one rides on horseback, his leggs are in a coach: Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall [R.]
1676 You have no pleasure but drinking, and smoaking, and riding with your Gambadoes on your little pacing Tit. Shadwell, Virtuoso, i. p. 14. 1691 it has been my custom any time these sixteen years (as all the Parish can testifie) to ride in Gambadoes: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., Pref., sig. A 4 ro. 1782 I believe I told you that I had been about a month able to ride in gambadoes: Swift, in Pope's Wks., Vol. vii. p. 275 (1871). 1814 His thin legs tenanted a pair of gambadoes, fastened at the sides with rusty clasps: SCOTT, Waverley, ch. xxix. p. 233 (188) 1826 His knees were admirably protected from the bushes by a hide which was under his saddle, and which in front had the appearance of gambadoes: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 147.

z. a gambol.

abt. 1846 For I had no intention of...reproaching him with perfidy, sending him a challenge, or performing other gambadoes of the sort: C. BRONTE, Professor, ch. xiii 1862 performing various caracolades and gambadoes in the garden: Thackeray, Philip, Vol 11. ch. vii. p. 99 (1887).

gambier, gambir, sb.: Malay: an astringent extract from the leaves of *Uncaria Gambir*, also called *Terra japonica*, or pale catechu (see catechu).

gamboge (½ ½, -ge as Fr.), så.: Eng., fr. proper name Camboja, a district in the eastern part of Indo-China: a bright yellow pigment prepared from the gum resin of various species of the genus Garcinia, Nat. Order Guttiferae; also the resin itself, which is used in pharmacy.

1752 SIR J. HILL. [J.]

*gamin, sb.: Fr.: street-boy.

1880 'Our little gamin has the most of the Good Samaritan in him,' said Mr Audley: Mrss Yonge, Pillars of the House, ch. vi. p. 131. 1887 The cockney gamin and the metropolitan policeman flourish in the pages before us: Athenæum, July 30, p. 156/2.

gamla: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See gomlah.

gamma, sb: name of the third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ , γ . From the use of Γ to denote the lowest note of the Great Scale in music gamma sometimes='gamut'.

1596 it is needful for him that will learne to sing truely, to vaderstand his Scale, or (as they commonly call it) the Gamma vt: Pathway to Mus., sig A it ro 1609 T vt: DOULAND. Tr. Ormith. Microl., p. 9. 1622 two Lutes...tuned Vanson, or alke in the Gamma, G sol re vt, or any other string: PEACHAM, Comp. Gent., ch. xi. p. 104. 1885 Before the word viós, "a son," they place a hard gamma....This gamma is inserted after the diphthong ev: Athenaeum, July 11, p. 48/2.

*gamut $(\angle z)$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. gama, = 'gamma', and ut Abbreviated to gam.

1. name of the lowest note of the Great Scale and of the first hexachord of Guido Aretino.

1596 'Gamut' I am, the ground of all accord, | 'A re,' to plead Hortensio's passion; | 'B mi,' Bianca, take him for thy lord, | 'C fa ut,' that loves with all affection: | 'D sol re,' one clef, two notes have I: | 'E la mi,' show pity, or I die: SHAKS, Tam. Shr., nii 1, 73. 1597 Gam vt: Th. Morley, Mus., p 4. 1630 As for Musicke, It is to be coniectured by her long practice in prickesong, that there is not any note aboue Ela, or below Gammoth, but she knows the Diazon: John Taylor, Wes., sig. Il 2 ve/s. 1670 I am so naturally a Musician, that Gamut, A re, Bemi, were the first words I could learn to speak: Shadwell, Sull. Lovers, i. p. 9.

2. name of the Great Scale of Guido Aretino; hence, a musical scale. The table of the Great Scale below is taken from the Pathway to Mus., 1596, sig. A iiii r, with the full title of each note added in the last column. The seven columns from vt to la (ascending) indicate the position in the Great Scale of the seven hexachords.

bef. 1829 But for in his gamut carp that he can, | Lo, Jak would be a jentylman: J. SKELTON, Wks., Vol. I. p. 75 (1843)

Musicke, which wee terms the Gam: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 2. 1603 At break of Day, in a Delicious song | She sets the Gam vt to a hundred young: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 139 (1608). 1603 the notes of prick-song, or the Gam-ut in musicke: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mer., p. 119. 1623 Re-

hearse your gamut, boy: MIDDLETON, More Dissemblers, v I, Wks., Vol VI. p. 459 (1885). 1776 screamed from fear most harmoniously through the whole gamut, from a to g inclusively: J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav., p. II. 1782 With tails high mounted, ears hung low, and throats | With a whole gamut filled of heavenly notes: Cowper, Needless Alarm, Poems, Vol. II p 282 (1802) 1811 had the benefit of seeing various learned treatises upon the natural gamut of colours: JEFFREY, Essays, Vol. II. p. 66 (1844). 18.. and ever as their shrieks | Ran highest up the gamut: TENNYSON, Sea Dreams, Wks., Vol. III р 156 (1886).

The vniuersall Scale comprehending all these thinges, is thus figured.

Seauen de de constitue de la c	olre vt 4 a vt 3 11	C # F # P	G Sol Re Ut F Fa Ut F Fa Ut B La Mi Re C Sol Fa Ut B Fa Mt Re G Sol Re Ut F Fa Ut E La Mi D Sol Re C Fa Ut B Mi A Re Gam Ut
=	=		

Natura Flat Sharp Natura Flat song

ganch, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gancher. See third quot.

ganch, vb.: Eng. tr. Fr. gancher. See third quot.

1614 Their [the Turks'] ganshing is after this manner: He sitteth upon a

1614 Their [the Turks'] ganshing is after this manner: He sitteth upon a

1615 manner: He sitteth upon a wall, being five fadomes of the top of the wall; right

1616 under the place were he sits is a strong Iron hook fastened, being very sharpe,

1617 the sitteth some part of his body:

1618 being ganched for the escape

1618 of the sescape of certaine Noble-men of Germany committed to his custody: Geo. Sandys,

177av., p 41 (1622). — Their [the Turks'] formes of putting to death, are

1618 impaling upon stakes, ganching, which is to be let fall from on high upon hookes,

162 sundry sorts of punishments...as drubbing, guanshing [sic], flaying alive,

1642 sundry sorts of punishments...as drubbing, guanshing [sic], flaying alive,

1643 impaling: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p 85 (1869).

1741 The Gaunch is

1654 sort of Estrapade, usually set up at the City-Gates: J Ozell., Tr. Tournejore's

1665 Vey. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 99. — If a Cain happens to be taken, they give him

1666 no quarter; he is either impal'd or gaunch'd: ib.

1675 sand old: It. See gondola.

gandola: It. See gondola.

ganga, pl. ganghe, sb.: Italianised. See quotation.

1600 the priests of Angola, whom they call Ganghe. These make profession that they haue in their hands dearth and abundance; faire weather and foule; life and death.. a Ganga was requested by the people, to refresh the fields, which were drie and withered: JOHN PORY, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 378

gangean, adj.: Eng., perhaps fr. Sp. ganga,='the lesser pin-tailed grouse'. See quotation.

1626 Gangean colour, Diuers colours in one together, as in a Mallard or Pigeon's necke: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

*ganglion, pl. ganglia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γάγγλιον, = 'a tumor on or near a tendon or sinew': a mass of nerve cells in the course of a nerve constituting a centre of a portion of the nervous system of an animal; a kind of tumor.

1784 a ganglion, or other crude tumours or preternatural protuberance: Wiseman, Surgery. [J.] 1863 the psychical, motorial, and sensorial functions of the great cerebral ganglion: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 129.

*gangrene, gangre(e)n (\(\perp \perp)\), Eng. fr. Fr. gangrène; gangrena, cancrena, It.: sb.: a mortification while it stops short of actual death of the part affected; also, metaph. deadly moral corruption.

deadly moral corruption.

1643 Cancrena is not taken for fleshe deade altogether, but for that whyche begynneth to putnive by lytle: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chivner, fol. xxvi rols.

1663 a fracture havinge wyth hym iogned gangrena, a fracture with inflamation, a fracture with dolour and payne: T. Gale, Inst. Chivner, fol. 44 ro. 1601 juice of the Spurge...healeth gangrens, cankers: HOLLAND, Tr. Piin. N. H., Bk 26, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 265. 1602 these men have bespattered with a most dangerous Gangrene: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 41.

1627 This Experiment may be transferred vnto the Cure of Gangrene, either Comming of themselues, or induced by too much Applying of Opiates: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. viii. § 788. 1665 it (the water at Lar) makes the leg apt to gangrene: Sir Th. Herbert, Twa., p. 121 (1677). — the five great Points controverted (in Augustus Caesar's time) betwint the two great Families of Shammai and Hillel still spreading like a gangrene: ib., p. 123. 1672 Not being cut off high enough, the gangrene prevailed: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. III. p. 77 (1872). 1690 being in a desperate condition with a gangrene in his foot: Davies, Diary, p. 72 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1705 he died of a gangrene: Burner, Hist. Own Time, Vol. III. p. 165 (1818).

ganja, ganga, gunja, sb.: Hind. gānjhā: an intoxicating narcotic preparation of Indian hemp. See bang.

1800 No manner of duties or customs was allowed to be exacted from any article brought into camp, excepting country-arrack, opium, ganja, or bhang and toddy: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 11 p. 162 (1858).

1872 The faithful Hindoo widow, stimulated by ganja (a preparation of hemp) may not ascend the pyre and by the rites of suttee destroy herself in honour of her deceased lord: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, by in 1800.

ganta, ganton, sb.: a Malay measure about equal to a gallon English.

1622 4 or 5 gantas of oyle: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 6 (1883).

*gantlet, gauntlet, gantlope ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Swed. gatlopp, = 'lane-run', 'a military punishment in which the condemned ran between two files of soldiers who struck at him with rods or other weapons as he passed': in the phr. to run the gantlet, to run between two rows of persons who strike with various weapons or implements during the

1689 But in War, you must either hang for 't...or run the Gantlope: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. Eranus sel. Collogu, p. 150. 1792 What a gauntelope have I run! H. Brooke. Fool of Otal., Vol II. p. 179. 1804 no, my dear Sir, we must re-run the gantelope of Bounties and Recruttings: J. Larwood, No Gunboats, no Peace, p. 8.

[The Swed. gatlopp became Anglicised as gantlope, which was confused with Eng. ga(u)ntlet,='glove'.]

Ganymede: Lat. Ganymēdes: name of a Trojan youth who was carried off by the eagle of Zeus (Jupiter) to be cupbearer to Zeus in Olympus; hence, a cup-bearer; a favorite youth.

youth.

1589 And Ganimædes we are, quoth one: W. WARNER, Albun's England, p. 115.

1602 Say he scorn to marry me, yet he shall stand me in some stead by being my Ganymede: MIDDLETON, Blurt, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 38 (1885).

1603 a yoong beardlesse Genymade whom he loved: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 568.

1608 Shall I be bold with your honour, to prefer this aforesaid Ganymede to hold a plate under your lordship's cup? MIDDLETON, Mad World, ii. 7, Wks., Vol III. p. 274 (1885).

1616 With a young, tender, smoothfaced Ganimed, Her husbands prentice: R. C., Times' Wlustle, II. 740, p. 26 (1871).

1621 as if he were a princes Ganymede, with every day new suits: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 336 (1827).

1635 The Ganymed Boys in Vests of cloth of gold...carried in their hands flagons of best metal: Sir Th. HErren, Traw., p. 175 (1677).

1667 Tis fill'd whereever thou dost tread, | Nature self's thy Ganymede: Cowley, Wks., Vol. I. p. 56 (1707).

1620 the Ganymede shad not been file with their pitchers and goblets: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. iii, p. 52.

1828 Bedos, that Ganymede of a valet, had himself but just arrived: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxii. p. 59 (1859). ch. xxii. p. 59 (1859).

ganza¹, sb.: Sp. gansa: a goose; one of the wild geese which drew Gonzales to the moon in de Bergerac's Comic History of the Moon, 1649.

bef. 1656 who, as if Domingo Gonsales his engine, they had been mounted by his ganzaes from the moon to the empyreall heaven: Bp. Hall, Invis. Wld., Bk. 1. § 7. [R.] bef. 1658 Nor of the Ganzae's, which did soon [Transport Don Diego to the Moon: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 344 (1687). 1664 They are but idle Dreams and Fancaes | And savour strongly of the Ganzae: S. But-LER, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 187.

ganza², gansa, ganse, sb.: Malay gangsa,='bell-metal': a travellers' name for the base metal of which the small currency of Pegu was made.

1588 The corant mony that is in this citie, and throughout all this kingdome is called Gansa or Ganza which is made of Copper and Leade: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 32 vo. 1599 [See biza]. 1727 Plenty of Ganse or Lead, which passeth all over the Pegu Dominions, for Money: A. HAMILTON East Indies, II. 4x. [Yule]

gaot: Anglo-Ind. See ghaut.

gaou: Anglo-Ind. See gow.

Garagantua. See Gargantua.

garaus: Ger. See carouse.

garavance, garvance, garvanso, garvanço: Eng. fr. Sp. See caravance.

garb, garbe, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. garbe (Cotgr.), = 'comeliness', 'handsomeness', 'good fashion': outward appearance, fashion of dress, gear, demeanor, style; hence, dress, apparel

OI CITESS, GEAT, CHEMEANOT, STYLE; MENCE, CITESS, APPATEL.

1599 You thought, because he could not speak English in the native garb, he could not therefore handle an English cudgel: SHAKS., Hen. U., v. v., 80. 1599 his seniors give him good sleight lookes, After their garbe: B. JONSON, Ev. Man out of his Hum., iv. 4, Wks., p. 144 (1616). 1604 And with a lising garb this most rare man! Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian: DRAYTON, Owl. [R.] 1622 that moderate and middle garbe, which shall rather lessen then make you bigger then you are: PEACHAM, Comp. Gent., ch. xv. p. 101. ab. 1630 the Queen began then to need, and to seek out for men of both Garbs, and so I conclude, and rank this great Instrument of State amongst the Togatic. (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 31 (1870). — one that could soon learn the discipline and garb both of the times and Court: ib., p. 44. 1638 persons of quality waited on him in the same garb and habit: Evelyn, Diery, Vol. 1.

p. 7 (1872). 1644 The inhabitants of the city are much affected to the Spanish mode and stately garb: ib., p. 92 1654 Thence, we went to New College, where the Chapel was in its ancient garb: ib., p. 307. 1694 the younger son lived in the garb and equipage of the richest nobleman: ib., Vol. 11. p. 341. 1712 his outward Garb is but the Emblem of his Mind: 5 spectator, No. 457, Aug 26, p. 669/1 (Morley). — the most wild and freakish Garb that can be imagined: ib., No. 514, Oct. 20, p. 732/1.

garce, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu gārisa: a cubic measure or weight used for rice on the Madras coast, weighing about 4 tons English.

1799 I could let them have about twenty garce of rice, which I can command in this country at very short notice: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 172 (1858). 1804 The rice is to be paid for by a stoppage, at the rate of one single fanam for one pucca seer, or 114 pagodas 12 fanams per garce: — Disp., Vol. II. p. 1206 (1844).

*garçon, sô.: Fr.: boy, bachelor, waiter. The Old Fr. garcion was early Anglicised.

1602 she means her French gargon: Middleton, Blurt, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 56 (1885). 1823 Nay, down to the gargon and his poodle. both amusing animals: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 16 (1885). 1860 that is not a very difficult matter under the auspices of the gargon at the inn where he may have taken up his abode: Once a Week, June 23, p. 609/2.

*garde champêtre, phr.: Fr.: field-keeper, game-keeper.

1831 The village poacher will find him [the farmer] a more active garde champetre than any keeper: Edin. Rev., Vol. 54, p. 309. 1837 In the country each commune has one, or more, gardes champetres, whose sole business it is to detect and arrest trespassers: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 130.

garde d'eau, garde de l'eau, phr.: Fr., abbrev. for donnez vous de garde d'eau (de l'eau): be on your guard against water. Anglicised in Scotland as gardeloo, gardyloo. The proper corresponding Fr. phr. is gare l'eau or gare l'eau làbas.

1768 it comes against you without crying garde d'eau: Sterne, Sentiment. Journ., Wks., p. 461 (1839)

*garde (de) chasse, phr.: Fr.: game-keeper.

1828 Through the means, however, of an ancient garde de chasse, the Baron contrived to pick up some faint idea of sporting: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 298.

garde des sceaux, phr.: Fr.: Keeper of the Seals.

bef. 1654 The Garde des Seaux: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. 1. (Cabala), p. 177 (1654). 1787 The garde des sceaux spoke about twenty minutes: J. Adams, Wes., Vol. VIII. p. 432 (1853).

*garde du (de) corps, phr.: Fr.: a member of a bodyguard, a life-guardsman.

1651 Then came...the garde du corps and other officers: EVELVIN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 281 (1872).

1845 but O'Reilly's disgrace, for refusing to job the promotion of some gardes de corps, stopped all these schemes of amelioration: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 228.

*garde mobile, phr.: Fr., 'a movable guard': a guard liable to general service.

garde-chiourme, sb.: Fr.: convict-warder.

1865 The horrible heat had made even the gardes-chiourmes heavy and listless: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. III. ch. xvii. p. 271.

gardefou, sb.: Fr.: 'guard-fool', a parapet.

1748 People at your age are in a state of natural ebriety; and want rails and gardefous, wherever they go, to hinder them from breaking their necks: Lord CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No. 135, p. 332 (1774).

1797 a wooden bridge which had no Gardefou: Souther, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 186.

gardenia, sb.: Late Lat., fr. Dr. Garden of Charleston, an American botanist: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Chinconaceae, which includes the Cape jasmine, and is distinguished for the fragrance and beauty of the flowers of some of the species; also, a flower of the Cape jasmine or a kindred plant.

garee: Hind. See garry.

*Gargantua, name of the principal character of Rabelais' satirical romance, an enormous and superlatively voracious giant; hence, Gargantuan, superlatively voracious, enormous.

1598 your Garagantua breech cannot carry it away so: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., ii. 1, Wks., p. 20 (1616). 1600 You must borrow me Gargantua's mouth first: 'tis a word too great for any mouth of this age's size: Shaks., As word too great for any mouth of this age's size: Shaks., As Y. L. It, iii. 2, 238. 1619 his Gargantuan bellyed-Doublet with huge huge sleenes: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvii. p. 267. 1630 What Gagmagog Garganina Geese are these: John Taylor, Wks., sig. L 1 vo/r. bef. 1658 Or greater if it well may be Than Garaganin's two or three: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 344 (1687).

gargarise $(\angle = \angle)$, vb: Eng. fr. Fr. gargariser, gargariser (Cotgr.): to gargle, to use as a gargle.

1533 Therewith gargarise your mouth fastinge, vntill the fleume be purged oute of your heade: ELYOT, Cast. Helths, Bk. IV. ch. iii. [R.] 1548 Also it is expedient to gargarise warm gotes milk, to appayse yo payne: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurz., fol. lxiii ro/2. 1598 Gorgorizzare, to gargarize in the throte:

FLORIO. 1627 vinegar put to the nosthrils, or gargarised: BACON, Nat. Hist., § 686. [R.]

*garibaldi, sb.: It. Garibaldi, the famous Italian patriot: a loose body to a dress, imitating the flannel shirts worn by Garibaldi and his followers abt. 1865.

garlagh, sb.: Ir. garlach, = 'a young child': a pet.

1818 Paddy, you little garlagh: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 40 (1819). — my own little garlagh of a boy: ib, ch. iii. p. 160.

garni, fem. garnie, part.: Fr.: garnished, furnished, trimmed.

1818 Things garni with lace, and things garni with eel: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p 38.

garnito, sb. and adj.: It. granito: granite.

1644. At the entrance of this stately palace stand two rare and vast fountains of garnito stone: EVELVN, Deary, Vol. 1. p 108 (1872)

garran, garron, sb.: Ir. and Gael. gearran: a gelding, a sorry back, a Highland pony.

1598 And when he comes foorth, he will make theyr cowes and garrans to walke, yf he doe noe other mischeif to theyr persons: Spens., State Irel., Wis., p. 619/2 (1883). — when any one hath stollen a cowe or a garron: ib, p. 681/2. 1600 therefore all that the poore garrons and beasts could doe, was to tumble and wallow only: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXI. p. 413 1754 their Horses, or rather (as they are call'd) Garrons: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. 130. 1818 look at the garrans: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. iii p. 129 (1810).

garri: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See ghurry.

garroo-, garrow-wood: Malay. See aguila-wood.

*garrote, garrotte (= \(\tilde{L} \), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. garrote: execution by strangulation, as practised in Spain and Portugal; an appliance for causing death by strangulation, such as the iron collar and screw now used in Spanish executions; strangulation entire or partial, esp. when caused with a view to robbery.

1628 That done, throwing a cord about his necke, making vse of one of the corners of the Chayre, he gaue him the Garrote, wherewith he was strangled to death: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I Bk. iii. ch. x. p. 266. 1845 Here the public executions take place, and generally by the garrote, a sort of strangling machine based on the Oriental bowstring: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 778.

garrotté, adj.: Fr., fr. garrotte (Fr. garrotter does not mean 'to garrote'): garrotted, executed by strangulation.

1852 The man was almost immediately garotte, which I believe, is a speedy and merciful manner of executing criminals: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 413.

*garry, gharry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. gāṛi: a cart or carriage.

1810 The common g'horry...is rarely, if ever, kept by any European, but may be seen plying for hire in various parts of Calcutta: WILLIAMSON, V. M., I. 320. [Yule] 1834 and what garewân will drive thee back... Take in the child, leet Sing, and let the garee burn: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 11. 1866 My husband was to have met us with the two-horse gharee: G. O. TREVELYAN, Dawk Bungalow, in Fraser's Mag., Vol. LXXIII. p. 384. [Yule] 1882 [See dāk].

*gas, sb.: name given by Van Helmont (d. 1664) to air and other elastic fluids whether simple or compound; now, esp. elastic fluid, generally a manufactured form of carburetted hydrogen used for illumination and for heating.

1672 the Experiment of mixing the Gas, (as the Helmontians call it) or the scarce coagulable fumes of kindled and extinguished Brimstone, with Wine: R. BOYLE, Virtues of Gerns, p. 166. 1744 Phil. Trans, p. 1. 1790 The wild gas, the fixed air is plainly broke loose: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 8 (grd Ed.). 1815 C. Bradshaw wants to light the theatre with gas, which may, perhaps (if the vulgar be believed), poison half the audience, and all the dramatic persone: Burker, Burker, 1819 What think you, Sir, that History's candid page | Will say of this bright gasenlightened age? HANS Busk, Dessert, 725.

gasbeke, gasbi: Pers. See kasbeke.

gascoi(g)nes, sb. pl.: galligaskins, as if Gascons.

1598 Brache, all maner of breeches, slops, hosen, breekes, gascoines, venetians: Florio.

Gascon $(\bot =)$, **Gascoygne**, sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. Gascon.

I. sb.: 1. a native of Gascony, a south-western province of France.

I. sb.: 2. a boaster, a braggart.

I. sb.: 3. wine of Gascony.

1630 No Gascoygne, Orleance, or the Chrystall Sherrant | Nor Rhenish from the *Rheine* would be apparant: John Tavlor, Wks., sig. 2 Fff 4 10/1. 1847 The nch juice of Rousillon, Gascoygne, Bordeaux, | Marasquin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).

II. adj.: pertaining to Gascony or to its inhabitants; made in Gascony.

*gasconade ($\angle = \angle \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gasconnade: boasting, braggadocio, a boastful speech.

1710—3 Swift, Yourn. to Stella [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1711 a Show of Resistance, but it only proved a Gasconade: Spectator, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). bef. 1733 But shall we afford him a fair Evasion, only a vain unthinking Gasconade: R. North, Examen, p. vii. (1740). 1742 leffires was so highly pleased with this gasconade of his client, that he loved him ever after: — Lives of Norths, Vol. 11. p. 22 (1826), no more of insisting on implicit submission, which would rather be a gasconade than firmness: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 120 (1858). 1809 I had been led into this by the gasconade of M. B—: Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 3.

[The word is fr. Fr. Gascon, = 'an inhabitant of Gascony', the people of that province having become notorious for boastfulness.]

gaskins $(\angle =)$, sb. pl.: Eng.: galligaskins (q. v.). See gascoignes.

1573 my new gaskyns that Forde made me: Will, quoted in F. W. Fairholt's Costume in Eng., p. 268 (1846). 1601 if one break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your gaskins fall Shaks., Tam Shr, i. 5, 27.

gaspillage, sb.: Fr.: thriftlessness, wastefulness, lavishness. 1848 He told me the gaspillage of the Government was monstrous: H. Greville, Diary, p. 306.

gaspillé, fem. -ée, part.: Fr.: frittered away, squandered.
1842 The sum may be gaspillé by a cook-wench: Thackeray, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 50 (1857).

gassampine: Eng. fr. Fr. See gossampine.

gassoon: Ir. See gossoon.

Gasthaus, sb.: Ger.: a place of entertainment, an inn, a hotel. For a hotel, a more modest title than Gasthof.

1841 if he has dined at an inn or restaurant, gasthaus, posada, albergo, or what not, invariably inserts into his log-book the bill of fare: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, &-c., p. 375 (1885). 1874 [See Gasthof].

Gasthof, sb.: Ger.: hotel.

1885 a Bohemian Gasthof is about the only place upon earth where you see the doctrine of equality in absolute and positive practice: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. r. ch. v. p. 67 1874 its principal in claims to be not merely a Gast-haus but a Gast-haf: Miss R. H. Busk, Twol, p. 86.

gastromūthos, sô.: mistake for engastrimūthos (see engastrimythus).

1783 That inward voice, which the Greeks called Gastromuthos: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 337 (1858).

gastronome, sh.: Fr.: a gastronomist, one who makes a scientific study of the pleasures of the table.

1823 a pâté de Périgord, over which a gastronome would have wished to live and die, like Homer's lotus-eaters: SCOTT, Quent. Dur., ch. iv. p. 61 (1886). 1833 those [wounds] which a French gastronome is doomed to undergo from our barbarous hospitality: Edin. Rev., Vol. 58, p. 163.

1835 Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xivii. p. 619.

gâté, fem. gâtée, part.: Fr.: spoiled. 1821 [See blasé].

gate, gatti: Anglo-Ind. See ghaut,

gauche, adj.: Fr.: clumsy, awkward, uncouth, destitute of tact and good manners. Sometimes in the literal meaning 'left', Gauche is applied to the party of the left in the French parliament, the Opposition.

1806 finding...the bed not turned down, and a gauche Dawdle just beginning to introduce the warming-pan between the sheets: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 252 (5th Ed.). 1828 There were two classes of these French gallants, and it would be difficult to determine which was most gauche: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 42. 1829 A dull Marchioness, a gauche Viscountess, and some other dames: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. 111. ch. i. p. 124 (1881). 1839 the King will not show the same obstinacy as his predecessor, but yield with a good grace to what he cannot avoid, viz. a Ministry of the Gauche: H. Greville, Diary, p. 131. 1879 This journey...tended to reduce my shy, tacitum, and somewhat gauche manner: Sir G. Scott, Recollections, ch. ii. p. 71.

*gaucherie, sb.: Fr.

1. awkwardness, clumsiness, lack of tact and good manners.

1823 the known gaucherie of our cabinet in all sorts of Continental interference: Edin. Rev., Vol. 39, p. 237. 1828 I was struck by his abstinence, and pleased with his modesty, despite the gaucherie of his manner, and the fashion of his garb: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. lxiii. p. 133 (1859). 1841 The air comme il faut, the perfect freedom from all gaucherie, the ease of demeanour: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 94. 1877 he was rooted the spot, and not merely sensible of his gaucherie, but also of the almost grotesque isolation in which he sat: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. XXIV. p. 206 (1870).

2. a clumsy action, an awkward speech, an instance of want of tact or good manners.

1826 just enough of dandyism to preserve him from committing gaucheries: LORD BEACONSFIEID, Viv. Grey, Bk. 1. ch vi. p. 16 (1881). 1849 He had committed several gaucheries, showing had taste at his very outset: H. GREVILLE, Diarry, p. 375. 1882 I perceive that I have committed a gaucherie: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, Two Novelettes, in Macmillan's Mag., Vol. 46, p. 180.

gaudium certaminis, phr.: Lat.: delight of contest.

1884 He prepared to fight...with the same gaudium certaminis: H. C. Lodge, Studies in History, p. 213.

gaudriole, sb.: Fr.: a broad joke, a coarse witticism.

1886 He has not yet succeeded in obliterating the poet which is in him so far as to obtain the absolution of the writer of gaudrioles: Athenaum, Jan. 2, p. 11/1.

*gauffre, gauffer ($\underline{u} =$), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gauffrer: to flute or crimp (lace, linen, &c.). Sometimes spelt goffer.

1824 I'll have to get it [a ruff] all goffered over again: S. FERRIER, Inheritance, ch. xxi. [Davies] 1886 A. financier, overburdened with wealth, used to send his shirts to Flanders to be washed and gauffred: E. B. HAMILTON, in Eng. Hist. Rev., Apr., p. 273.

*gaufre. sb.: Fr.: waffle, wafer.

1859 These gaufres, or wafers, were much eaten in England in former times: JEPHSON, Brittany, ch. ii. p. 21. 1886 These mouldings ..might have been .. cast like a gauffre in iron dies: Athenæum, May 29, p. 720/r.

gaunch: Eng. fr. Fr. See ganch.

gauntelope, gauntlet: Eng. fr. Swed. See gantlet.

gaur: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See gour.

gaur(e): Eng. fr. Turk. or Pers. See giaour.

gaut: Anglo-Ind. See ghaut.

gavocciolo, sb.: It.: a pestilential tumor.

1835 fate is fate, and when it is thine hour there will be other means besides the gavocciolo: LORD LYTTON, Rienzi, Bk. vi. ch. iv. p. 106/1 (1848).

*gavot (= \(\neq\)), Eng. fr. Fr.; gavotte, Fr.: sb.; a graceful and lively dance; the music for such a dance.

1724 [See gavotta]. 1727 in playing of preludes, sarabands, jigs, and gavotts: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, p. 95 (1741). 1788 She played a lesson of Stamitz, a Gavot, the air of Malbrouk. and many other tunes: Gent. Mag, LVIII. i. 41/2. 1848 playing tremulous old gavottes and minuets on a wheezy old fiddle: Thackeray, Van. Fair, ch. xxxviii. [C] 1883 The Gavotte from Mozart's Idonneneo—a lovely little piece: Standard, Feb. 13, p. 2. 1885 The most attractive [movements] are the second, a minuet, and the fourth, a gavotte: Athenaum, Dec. 12, p. 777/1.

gavotta, sb.: It.: a gavot.

1724 GAVOTTA, a Gavot, an Air of a brisk, lively Nature, always in Common Time, divided in Two Parts, each to be play'd twice over, the first Part commonly in Four or Eight Bars, and the second Part in Four, Eight, Twelve, Sixteen Bars, or more: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

*gavroche, sô.: Fr. (argot): driver (of a vehicle plying for hire).

*1876 a Norwegian gavrocke is balancing himself by a miracle of adroitness on the dorsal extremities of the slender shafts: Times, Nov. 2. [St] 1882 Then "mo-sieu" became "mesieu," which is generally pronounced as "m'sieu" in 1882, or, if one wishes to talk as a real gavrocke "m'seu": Pall Mall Gaz., Dec. 8.

gawar: Eng. fr. Turk. See giaour.

gaze, sb.: Fr.: gauze.

1850 Those [caps] intended for ladies of a more advanced age are...composed of a perfect cloud of gaze: Harper's Mag., Vol. I. p. 864/2.

*gazebo(o), sb.: quasi-Lat. fr. Eng. gaze: projecting window. Cf. Fr. lavabo,='wash-stand'.

1819 this bay window happened to face a gaze-boo, where sat in the same way, when musing on her projects, a fair Greek widow: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. i. p. 16 (1820).

*gazel ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. and Arab. ghazal: a kind of love-poem.

bef. 1827 Persian poets...distinguish their separate poems, or canticles, by the name of gazels: J. Mason Good, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. vi. p. 6 (1882).

gazela, sb.: Sp.: a gazelle.

1646 the Civet Cat and Gazela, from which our Musk proceedeth: SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 166 (1686).

*gazelle, gazel (= \(\perp)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gazelle: a kind of antelope with large bright eyes and graceful form, esp. a species native in N. Africa. The form gazal is fr. Arab. and Pers. ghazāl.

1600 sheepe, deere, Gugelle, conies, hares, ciuet-cats, and ostriches: John Porv, Tr. *Leò's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 39. 1617 a kind of fallow Deare in *Syria* called *Gazelle*: F. Morvson, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 129. 1665 They...

love to hunt and chase the Stag, the Antilope, Gazal, Tyger, Bore Sir Th Herritary, Trav., p. 303 (1677) 1673 The Skeleton of a Morsses head. Divers and very large Rhinocerots horns, Gazells horns, and an Unicoms horn J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 246 1684 tamed Gazelles (which is a kind of Goat): Tr. Taxerner's Trav., Vol. II p. 51. 1819 his gazelle-eyed daughters. Byron, Don Juan, II ccii. 1821 gazelles and cats, I And dwarfs and blacks, and such like things: 16, III. kwiii. 1839 This damsel walked forward like a fugitive gazelle: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. II. p. 607 note. 1852 you tripped up the stairs like a gazelle, Padre: C. Lever, Daltons, p. 178 (1878).

gazet, gazette, sb.: Eng. fr. It. gazzetta, gazetta: a small coin of Venice. See gaget.

1605 What monstrous, and most painefull circumstance | Is here, to get some three or foure gazets! B. Jonson, Volp., ii. 2, Wks, p. 470 (1616) 1611 It will cost thee but a gazet, which is not fully an English penny. T Corvat. Cruditics, Vol. 1. p. 233 (1776).

1701 the Gazette, [is worth] Two Sols: New Account of Italy, p. 49.

gazetta, It. gazzetta. pl. gazette; gazette, gazet (= \(\frac{\pi}{2} \), Eng. fr. It. gazzetta: sb.: a news-sheet, a news-letter, a newspaper; esp. an official newspaper. The gazette seems to have originated in Venice in copies of the official notices posted on the Rialto.

posted on the Rialto.

1605 I shall be the fable of all feasts, | The freight of the gazetti, ship-boyes tale: B. Jonson, Volp., v. 4, Wks., p. 514 (1616).

1606 It was within a month after so publike, that it came into the Gazetta of Rome. T. Fitzherbert, Policy & Relig., Vol. 1. ch. xxv. p. 326.

1611 we find it so recorded | In late Gazettas; which or lies or trifles ne'er afforded: R. Richmond, in Pance, Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. 16 pt (1776).

1616 In this gazette you may not expect any more than res gestæ G. L. Carew, Lett., p. 27 (1860).

1622 I send here inclose'd the Venetran gazet: Howell, Lett, II. v. p. 55 (1645).

1642 Gazets and Courants: — Instr. For. Trav., p. 27 (1869).

1659.

1679 Print new Additions to their Feats, | And Emendations in Gazetis' S burller, Hadibras, Pt. II. 175, p. 169 (1693).

1679 Print new Additions to their Feats, | And Emendations in Gazets: S Burller, Hadibras, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 188.

1681 Must therefore all the World be set on flame, | Because a Gazet writer mist his aim? A. Marvell, Misc., p. 36

1686 the Author of the Yournal des Scavants . in his ordinary Gazets highly affirms: Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France, p. 17.

1697 A great many Gazettes, and little good News: Van-Brugh, Esop, Pt. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 295 (1776) bef. 1733 being blazoned in the Gazette: R. North, Examen, III. viii. 55, p. 626 (1740). bef. 1744 talks Gazettes and Post-boys o'er by heart: Pore, Sat. Dr. Donne, IV. 155, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 279 (1757)

1823 She smilled at Suwarrow's rhymes, who threw Into a Russian couplet rather dull | The whole gazette of thousands whom he slew: Byron, Don Yuan, IX. 1x. *1877 is generally beyond the power of any gazette to add glory to: Echo, Jan. 13

1820 [St.]

gazophylacium, sh.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γαζοφυλάκιον: a treasury; hence, a storehouse of information, a thesaurus.

1540 I wyshe that I. hadde observed but some one vaylable document to bring to this Gazophilacium: Palsgrave, Tr. Acolastus, sig. A 11 v^o .

gazpacho, sh.: Sp.: a vegetable soup, which, taken cold, is a common article of summer diet in parts of Spain among workmen and peasants.

1845 In Andalucia during summer a bowl of gazpacho is commonly ready in every house of an evening: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 69.

geck, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. gek: a dupe, a gull, a fool.

1601 And made the most notorious geck and gull | That e'er invention play'd on: Shaks., Tw. Nt., v. 351.

gecko, sb.: name of a genus of wall lizards.

1811 We saw several sorts of lizards, of which the only dangerous one was that called by the Egyptians Gecko: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188.

gedong: Malay. See godown.

gee: Anglo-Ind. See ghee.

geera(s): Heb. See gerah.

Geez, name of the northern and ecclesiastical dialects of the Ethiopic group of the Semitic family of languages. See Amharic.

*Gehenna: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Péevva, fr. Heb. gē-hinnōm: the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, in part of which, called Tophet, the human sacrifices to Moloch were made (2 Kings, xxiii. 10), and into which the refuse of Jerusalem was cast; hence, Hell, Hell-fire.

1626 Gehenna, Hell: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1667 and made his grove | The pleasant vale of Hinnom, Tophet thence | And black Gehenna call'd, the type of Hiell: MILTON, P. L., I. 405. bef. 1733 R. NORTH, Examen, III, ix. 7, 0, 652 (1746). 1834 a type of the punishment, that awaits the wicked unbelievers in the Jehennum of God's wrath: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 250.

Geier, sb.: Ger.: a vulture.

1603 for they be not greedy geiers or vultures, that evermore eat and gnaw the liver of wicked persons laid in the earth: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 609.

*Geist, sb.: Ger.: spirit, spirituality.

1870 M Arnold, Friendship's Garl 1883 a heaven of pure Geist: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 274

gelder. See guelder or guilder.

gelidus timor occupat artus, phr.: Lat.: chill fear holds possession of (my) limbs (lit. 'joints').

1593 SHAKS., II Hen. VI, iv. 1, 117.

gellywat(te): Anglo-Ind. See gallevat.

Gemiglands, Gemilands: Turk. See Zamoglans.

Gemini, gemini, sb.: Lat.: the Twins, namely, Castor and Pollux, sons of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leda, guardian deities of Ancient Rome and of sailors, who gave a name to a sign of the zodiac, east of Taurus.

1. a sign of the zodiac.

1391 & euerich of thise 12 Signes hath respecte to a certein parcelle of the body of a man and hath it gouernance; as aries hath thin heued, & taurus thy nekke and thy throte/gemyni thyn armholes and thin armes: CHAUCER, Astrol., p. 13 (1872). 1506 When Phebus entred was, in Geminy | Shining aboue: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. A i ~ (1554). 1563 the Sonne, | Had newly entred Gemini, and warmynge heate begun: B. Googe, Eglogs, &-c, p. 107 (1871). 1580 those same two incomparable and myraculous Gemini: Three Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 273 (1815). 1855 the Charioteer | And starry Gemini hang like glorious crowns: Tennyson, Maud, VI. i.

2. in the phrases O Gemini, O Jiminy, and play the Gemini (jemeny), a mild expletive.

1622 God grant Tozayemon Dono do not play the jemeny with us in buying much of our merchandiz and stay there till he think I am com from hence: R. COCKS, Diarry, Vol. II. p. 295 (1883). 1663 O Gemini! that's better news: DRYDEN, Wild Gallant, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 54 (1707). 1679 Oh Gemini! that your Ladyship should say so: SHADWELL, True Widow, III. p. 35. 1693 O Gemini, I hope you don't mean so: CONGREVE, Old Batchelor, III. 10, Wks., Vol. I. p. 54 (1710). 1696 O Gemini! I st his a Beau? VANBRUGH, Relapse, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1776). 1750 O gemini! my dear lady, what is the matter? FIELDING, Tom Yones, Bk. VI. ch. VI. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 297 (1806).

3. a pair (also spelt Geminy).

1598 look'd through the grate, like a Geminy of Baboones: SHAKS., Merry Wives, ii. 2, 7. 1616 nor the Gemini of double-dealing circumvent us in our lives: T. ADAMS, Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 29 (1867).

gemino ab ovo, phr: Lat., 'from the twin egg': from the beginning. Hor., A. P., 147. See ab ovo.

1886 It begins (gemino ab ovo, as hostile critics will probably have said) with the earliest appearance of the Teutonic peoples on the stage of history Athenæum, Jan 16, p. 98/1.

Gemonies, sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Lat. Gemoniae (pl.): steps down the Aventine Hill to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals in Ancient Rome were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the river. The sing. form Gemony may be for Geminy (see Gemini).

1603 The fate of some of your servants: who, declining | Their way ..Slipt down the Gemonies, and brake their necks! B. Jonson, Set., v. 1, Wks., p. 262/1 (1860). 1629 no day passes | In which some are not fasten'd to the hook | Or thrown down from the Gemonies: Massinger, Rom. Actor, i. 1. [R.] bef. 1658 The World, Fame, Honour, Wealth and Pleasure then | Are the fair Wrack and Gemonies of Men: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 222 (1687). 1681 Anguish through every member files | And all those inward gemonies | Whereby frail flesh in torture dies: Oldham, On Morwent, xxxiii. [C. E. D.]

gênant, fem. gênante, adj.: Fr.: causing gêne (q. v.).

1841 consequently the etiquette and formality, so génant among acquaintances who seldom meet, are banished: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 268.

*gendarme, sb.: Fr. (irregular sing. of gens d'armes, = 'men at arms'): a man at arms, a soldier, a dragoon; in France and elsewhere in Continental Europe, a policeman (armed). See gens d'armes.

1867 the gendarme came charging up, right toward his very nose: C. KINGS-LEV, Two Years Ago, ch. xxvii. p. 477 (1877). 1863 gendarmes and soldiers: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 314. 1880 he passed out of the gate between the two gendarmes: J. PAYN, Confident. Agent, ch. xlviii. p. 312.

*gendarmerie, sb.: Fr.: armed police-force (including mounted police); a number of armed police. Wrongly written gens d'armerie, gensdarmerie (-ry). See gens d'armes.

bef. 1670 Had the Gensdarmery of our great Writers no other Enemy to fight with? I. Hacker, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 99, p. 102 (1693).

1826 a respectable looking serjeant of gens-d'armerie came in: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 181.

1828 a piquet of gendarmerie to direct and keep in order the file of carriages: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 30.

1839 Scott, Paul's Letters, p. 267.

1883 The military honours were paid by a division of Infantry, two regiments of Artillery, a regiment of Cavalry, and a large detachment of Gendarmerie: Standard, Jan. 9, p. 3.

gêne, sb.: Fr.: torture, constraint, uneasiness, embarrassment.

1818 but you will reject the proposal with the same frankness it is made, if it is the least gene to you: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 66 (1819) 1832 now all gene is over: LORD LYTTON, Godolph., ch. xix. p. 39/2 (New Ed) 1854 a certain gene was visible in Miss Ethel, who would never mount except with Colonel Newcome's assistance: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xx. p. 218 (1879).

gêné, fem. gênée, part.: Fr.: embarrassed, constrained, made uneasy.

1823 But none were "gêné": Byron, Don Juan, XIII. ciii.

*genera, sb. pl.: Lat., fr. sing. genus (q, v): kinds. classes, orders.

1691 Animate Bodies are divided into four great Genera or Orders, Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 21 (1701) — the greatest and most luxuriant Species in most Genera of Plants are Native of the Mountains: and most luxuriant Species in most Genera of Plants are Native of the Mountains:

10, Pt. II. p. 225

1791 we have examined about 170 Linnean genera: Sir
W. Jones, Letters, Vol. II. No. clx. p. 154 (1821)

1811 He was obliged to
form four new genera, which he named Salaria, Scarus, Signanus, and Acanthurus:

Niebink's Trav. Arab., ch cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x p. 188.

1818 paint
classes and describe genera:—classes and genera are still made up of individuals:

LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. iv. ch. iii p 145 (1819).

1820 the lost
genera of the native Irish: Edin. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 136.

1867 opinions of
which the leading genera above indicated subdivide into countless species:

H. Spencer, First Princ., Vol. 1, p. 9 (2nd Ed.).

generāle¹, pl. generālia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. generālis (adj.): a general, a first principle.

1843 there is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the generalia or first principles of the various arts: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 526 (1856)

générale², sb.: Fr.: a beat of drum which in the morning gives general notice to infantry to be ready to march.

1803 The generale was beat at half-past four: Wellington, Disp., II. 304. 1852 In the mean while, the drums beat the generale at head-quarters: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. i. p. 14

*generalissimo, sb.: It.: chief general-officer, commanderin-chief.

in-chief.

1621 In Wotton's Lett, Vol. 1 (Cabala), p. 158 (1654).

1646 The Cardinal was appointed Generalissimo of two Armies: Howrll, Lewis XIII., p. 158.

1646 Alexander of the same cognomination was Generalissimo of Greece: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch. viii. p. 201 (1686).

1649 the Prince Palatine, Generalissimo of the Sweedish Troops that are in Germanie: Moderate, No. 40, sig. Rr 3 ro.

1654 - 6 making Amass generalissimo, who was of great power with all Israel: J. Trapp. Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 527/1 (1867).

1659. bef. 1670 the Generalissimo, that manag'd the Voyage, had lost their Favour: J. Hacker, App. Williams, Pt. 11. 16, p. 15 (1653).

1684 made him Generalissimo of his Armies: J. P., T. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk. v. p. 218.

1710 Agamemon, the generalissimo of that great expedition: Additional Additional School, Tatler, Mar. 30, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 124 (1854).

1788 the Captain Pacha has been appointed... Generalissimo of the land forces to be employed in the important expedition: Gent. Mag., Vviii. 1. 72/2.

1814 A colonel! why, he should have been a generalissimo: Scott, Waverley, ch. lvii. p. 379 (188-)

generator (/=/=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. generator, noun of agent to generare, = 'to beget', 'to produce': a producer, a begetter.

1646 Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch. xxii. p. 222 (1686).

generatrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. generator: a female producer.

1657 The element of fire is the generatrix of the Stars, Planets: H. Pinnell, Tr. Paracelsus' 3 Bks. Philos., p. 32.

*genesis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γένεσις,='generation', 'origin', 'birth', 'production', 'creation'; Astrol. 'nativity'.

I. origin, generation, birth, production, manner of generation or origination.

1614 every man that hath his Genesis must have his Exodus, and they that are born must die: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 227 (1867) 1678
All which Genesis or Generation of Gods is really nothing but a Poetical Description of the Cosmogonia: as throughout the Sequele of that whole Poem, all seems to be Physiology, veiled under Fiction and Allegories: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Ek. 1. ch. iv. p. 238. bef. 1783 the Author himself was in the Dark as to the Genesis of this Speech: R. North, Examen, 1. ii. 11, p. 36 (1740). 1856 The rules of its [idealism] genesis or its diffusion are not known: Emerson, English Traits, xiv. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 106 (Bohn, 1866). 1867 whether sentiment and idea have a common genesis: H. Spencer, First Princ., Vol. 1. p. 15 (2nd Ed.).

- 2. an account of the generation or origination of anything; esp. the first book of the Old Testament which gives an account of the origin or creation of the universe.
 - 3. Astrol. a nativity.

1626 having observed your Genesis: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. II.), p. 132 (1640). 1652 Sebastian Castalis shewed an Astrologer the genesis of his little sonne, who died in his infrance, and yet that genesis had all the apheticall places safe and sound: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 329.

genethliacon, pl. genethliaca, sb.: Gk. γενεθλιακόν: a birthday ode.

1589 songs natall or Genethliaca: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., I. xxiii. p. 61 (1869). 1675 That [Quire] which before his birth sang his Genethliacon: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. I. ch. ii. § 1, p. 5.

*Geneva1, name of a Swiss town on the lake of the same name, which was the home of Calvin; hence, the name represents Calvinism, and attrib. Calvinistic.

1609 to be either Jesuited or Genevated divinity: Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 99 (1848). 1854 So let us hope divine truths may be shining, and regions of light and love extant, which Geneva glasses cannot yet perceive, and are beyond the focus of Roman telescopes. Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxvii p. 300 (1879).

Geneva², geneva (= # =), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. jenevre (Cotgr.), = 'juniper', 'juniper-berry', confused with Geneva¹: an ardent spirit flavored with juniper-berries, now called gin. Mod. Fr. genièvre, = 'juniper', 'gin'.

1748 I was almost suffocated with the steams of geneva: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch xlv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 297 (1817)

1766 Cyder and hot geneva they combine | Then call the fatal composition Wine: C. ANSTEY, New Bath Guide, Wks, p. 121 (1808).

1787 The officers of the revenue...were seizing to the King's use a certain quantity of geneva: Gent. Mag., 1017/1

1864 poisonous Geneva with the convival gladiator: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 223.

gengzeng: Chin. See ginseng.

genie (\angle =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. genie (Cotgr.): a genius, a jinnee, q. v. (by confusion of both sound and meaning).

1748 if the plot...had been whispered by a genie, communicated by a dream:

SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. lii. Wks, Vol. 1. p. 368 (1817) 1759 there were never a genie booted and spurred, and going to Florence on a sun-beam: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. III p 241 (1857) 1814 They believe that genies are material creatures, composed of the most pure of the elements: Alpine Sketches, ch vii p. 150 1826 to prove that we are giants, we must be dwarfs, even as the Eastern Genie was hid in the charmed bottle: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. 1. ch. viii p. 18 (1881).

genii, sb. pl.: Lat., fr. sing. genius (q. v.): tutelary deities, ruling spirits, jinnees (see jinnee).

bef. 1593 the pyromantic genii | Are mighty, swift, and of far reaching power: Greene, Frar Bacon, Wks., p. 15/2 (1851). 1603 And you the Cenii of all those emptyed families whose habitations are now among the Antipodes; joine all your hands together and with your bodies cast a ring about me: Wonderfull Years 1603, p. 37 1621 divels, satyrs, and genii: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II p. 199 (1822). 1632 an infused kind of valour | Wrought in us by our Genti, or good spirits: B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, iii. 5, Wks., p. 41 (1640). 1675 Such as...supposed themselves to have their particular tutelary genti: John Howe, Wks., p. 50/1 (1834) 1682 art thou from my Genti sent? T. D., Butler's Ghost, Canto I. p. 22. 1713 Fays, Fairies, Genii, Elves, and Dæmons hear! Pope, Rabe of Lock, II. 74, Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1757). 1763 They observe this fast to induce the Genii... to discover...many bears: Father Charlevoix, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 55. 1816 Statues without drapery are confined to the representation of deities... Genii, &c.: J. Dallaway, Of Stat & Sculpt., p. 67. 1817 Nightly my Genii come and fill these urns: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 17 (1850). 1820 a small vase elegantly decorated with figures of Genii: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270. 1839 The hamman, or bath, is a favourite resort of both men and women. and (it is said)...also of evil genii: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab Nts., Vol. I. p. 121 note. 1845 shut out from the world by lofty snow-capped mountains raised as it were by the hand of genii to enclose this simple valley of Rasselas: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 597, 1854 whose canvases teemed with tremendous allegories of fates, furies, genii of death and battle: Trabutaries, ch. i. p. 7, 1883 mourning genii sculptured at either end: C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt., p. 57.

genio, sb.: It.: a genius.

1612 But by reason of humane nature wee have daily experience, that as humours and genioes, so affections and judgement, which oftentimes is vassall to them, and every other thing else, doth vary and alter: Passenger of Benvenuto. 1684 Numens, Genio's, Demons, Spirits: Tr. Tavernia's Trav., Vol. II. p. 106.

genista, sb.: Lat.: Bot.: broom, Spanish broom.

Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1379.

1819 odoriferous genistas, thyme, lavender, and jesmine: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 479 (1820). 1825

The genista, or broom-plant, was an emblem of humility: Scott, Talisman, ch. xi. p. 50/1 (1868).

genitoires, sb. pl.: Fr.: genital organs. Anglicised in 15 c. as genytoirs, genytours.

1601 chased they [bievers] bee for their genetoires: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 8, ch. 30, Vol. I. p. 212.

genitor $(\angle = \pm)$, so.: Eng. fr. Lat genitor, noun of agent to gignere, \pm to beget: a begetter, a father, a creator, a progenitor (q. v.).

1617 genitor, father: R. C., Table Alphabeticall (4th Ed.).

genitrix, genetrix, sb.: Lat., fem. of genitor: a mother, a creatrix, a progenitrix (q. v.).

1626 Genetrix, A mother: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

*genius, Lat. pl. genii, sb.: Lat.: tutelar deity (of a place, person, or object), disposition, natural inclination, natural powers of mind.

1. a tutelar deity, a guardian spirit or angel, a ruling spirit (sometimes malefic).

spirit (sometimes malefic).

1393 Gower. [T. L. K. Oliphant]
1602 these same secular Priests will be their bane, genius, and fatall fall for euer: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 18.— shal truly rather bewale to see the genius of their hard fortune: ib, p. 46.

1646 Others...seeme to idolatrize him, by calling him the good Genius and tutelar Angel of his Countrey: Howell, Levius XIII, sig. A 2 r.

1652 Devils, Dæmons, Spirits, Geniuses, Souls: J. Galle, Magastro-mancer, p. 53.

1665 such was the miserable blindness of those ancient times, that.. every Tree had its peculiar genius (Groves being commonly consecrated to some Deity): Six Th. Herrer, Trav, p. 116 (1677).

1672 And that tame Dæmon, which should guard my Throne, ! Shrinks at a Genius greater than his own: Dryden, Conq. of Granada, 11. ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 436 (1701).

1786 The music paused, and the Genius, addressing the Caliph, said: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 134 (1883).

1806 Cipnan designed for it a tro of personages with a female genius: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 190.

1883 this tutelary genius of Florence kept its place unharmed: C. C. Perkins, Ital Sculpt., p. 264. Sculpt., p 264.

1 a. the good angel that watches over an individual, the evil spirit that attends an individual.

evil spirit that attends an individual.

1590 One of these men is Genius to the other: Shaks., Com of Err., v. 332.

1598 God knoweth which of them may arise in the end, and be our confusion: for my Genius suspecteth somewhat: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. iv. p. 120.

1609 a certaine tutelar Genius allotted unto him for the protection of his life: Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk. xxi. ch. xii p 184

1626 Genius; A good Angell, or a familiar euil spirit, the soule: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). bef. 1627 I have a genius that has prompted me, I And I have almost form'd it into words: Middleton, Old Law, i. I. Wks., Vol. II p. 139 (1885).

1632 my good Genius | Prompts me to this consideration: Massinger, Maid Hon., iv. 3, Wks., p. 2051 (1839).

1679 Mortal, thou art betray'd to us | B our Friend, thy evil Genius: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 67.

176 Lact. Voy. Canada, p. 176

1832 A fairy shield your Genius made | And gave you on your natal day: Tennyson, Margaret, iv.

1 b. the special sidereal influence which determines the character and destiny of an individual.

1643 But what might be the cause, whether each one's allotted Genius or proper star, or whether the supernal influence of schemes and angular aspects, or this elemental crasis here below: MILTON, Devorce, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks, Vol. I. p. 370 (1860). 1652 to deduce a Genius down from heaven, and intice it by certain characters and figures: J Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 24. 1657 The other part therefore of Man, or this sydereall body is called the Genius of man, because it proceedeth from the Firmament; it is called Penates, because it is in our power and born with us, the shadow of the visible body, Lar domesticus the good or bad houshould or private Angell: H. PINNELL, Philos. Ref., p. 67. 1669 I beg only, that you would lay your Commands upon his Genius, or Idea: DRYDEN, Mock-Aistrol., iii. Wks., Vol. I p. 299 (1701).

- an incarnation or sensible presentment of an idea. 1597 a' was the very genius of famine: SHAKS., II Hen. IV., iii. 2, 337.
- natural inclination, constitutional bent, disposition.

3. natural inclination, constitutional bent, disposition. bef. 1586 A Poet no industrie can make, if his owne Genius bee not carried vnto it: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 62 (1668). 1620 a Court life was so absolutely averse to his Genius: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xii, (1676) 1622 They have all a genius inclin'd to commerce: Howell, Lett., II. xv. p. 31 (1646). 1646 the Wisdom of God hath divided the Genius of men according to the different affairs of the World: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch. v. p. 15 (1686). 1675 [the Cock] partaking more of the Genius of the Sun than himself [the Lion] does: J. SMITH, Christ. Reilg. Appeal, Bk. 1. ch. i. § 2, p. 99. 1678 the Genius of these two Persons was very different: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 53. bef. 1701 Studious to please the genius of the times, | With periods, points, and tropes, he slurs his crimes: DRYDEN. [J.] 1712 It will be worthy the Particularity of your Genius to lay down Rules: Spectator, No. 402, June 12, p. 383/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 meet with Censure or Approbation, as the Genius of future Times happens to dispose: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 4, p. 33 (1740). — his Genius did not affect difficulties: ib., 20, p. 40. bef. 1739 tames the Genius of the stubborn plain: Pope, Jmit. Hor., Bk. II. Sat. i. 131. 1877 there is no limit to the genius of song: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. i. p. 12 (1832). *1878 an Inshman of the most versatile genius: Lloyd's Willy, May 19, p. 1/1. [St.]

natural ability of mind, creative or inventive power, intellectual originality.

1622 the addiction of his Genius: Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. iv. p. 34. abt. 1630 inheritor of the genius and craft of his Father: (1653) R. Naunton, Fragm. Reg., p. 28 (1870) 1640 This is the Genius of Corvino sage | And Frittace falls little short in wit: H. More, Phil. Po., II. 82, p. 37 (1647). 1769 How greatest geniusses oft lye conceal'd 1 B. Thornton, Tr. Plantus, Vol. I. p. 265. 1842 the love thou bearest | The first-born of thy genius: Tennyson, Ode Memory, v. 1852 I have remarked, that what was called his fortune, was, in reality, his genius: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. ix. p. 105. 1877 He quite appreciated Voltaire's celebrity, if not his genius: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xxvi, p. 193. 1886 as if it were their publishers and not their genius that prompted the work: F. Harrison, Choice of Books, p. 68.

a person endowed with conspicuous natural abilities.

1665 wears a dress, that possibly is not so suitable to the graver Geniusses, who have outgrown all gayeties of style and youthful relishes: GLANVILL, Scepsis, p. liv. (1885). 1709 Lord Bacon, one of the greatest geniuses that our own or any country has produced: Addison, Tatler, Feb. 14, Wks., Vol. II. p. 98 (1854). bef. 1739 No, such a Genius never can lie still: Pope, Prol. to Satires, 278, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 35 (1757). 1744 the present great geniuses:

1863 Then how is one to HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 309 (1857). 1863 Then how know a genus from a madman? C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 11. p. 128.

*genius loci, phr.: Lat.: the tutelar deity of the place, the guardian spirit of the place, the influence on the mind of

a piace, an institution, or a scene (with its associations).

1771 The pleasure-grounds are, in my opinion, not so well laid out according to the genus loci: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 84/2 (1882). 1828 the slovenly rakishness of his whole appearance, made no unfitting representation of the Genus loci: Lord Lytron, Petham, ch. xxii. p. 64 (1859). 1863 the mad statutes do provide [for the liberation of sane but moneyed menl...provided they don't yield to the genius loci...by going mad or dying: C Reade, Hard Cask, Vol. III. p. 34. 1877 The genius loci may be solemn and pensive, but we laugh at him: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xix. p. 173 (1879). 1885 that you have grasped the artistic idea of the old house, so to speak, and given the genius loci its opportunity: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Ik., v. ch. iv. p. 220.

*genre, sb.: Fr.: genus, species, kind, sort, style.

1. kind, sort, style. Often used with an epithet.

1. Affict, Soft, Style. Often used with all epither.

1818 But what is the genre of character...which, if in true keeping to life and manners, should not be found to resemble any body? Ladv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol v. ch. iii. p. 144 (1819).

1830 the supporters of the genre classifue (*classical*): Edin. Rev., Vol. 51, p. 241.

1843 a story in this genre. Thackerary, Misc. Essays, p. 23 (1885).

1884 the art of proseromance...was not an admitted genre, and only came to the surface after the Eastern and Western world had got thoroughly mixed up together: Sat. Rev., p. 570/2. p. 579/2

2. in Art, a representation of common life. Often attrib. 1873 not ideal embodiments of the perfect motives by which people ought to be actuated but genre pictures of the modes in which they commonly do act: Miss R. H. Busk, Sagas from Far East, p xvii. 1885 It is a piece of genre, a capital study of colour: Athenaum, Sept. 12, p. 341/3.

*gens1, pl. gentes, sb.: Lat.: family, clan, tribe.

1883 The full name indicative of the gens may have been Kishori Chand: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p 313. 1887 The totem is the reincarnated form of the legendary ancestor of the gens or family group allied to it: Athenœum, Nov. 12,

gens2, sb. pl.: Fr.: people, persons, men, folk.

gens d'armes, phr.: Fr.: men at arms, dragoons, policemen. See gendarme.

men. See gendarme.

bef. 1603 We come not here, my lord, said they, with armes | For to resist the chok of thy Gens d'armes: Hudson, Tr. Du Bartas Fudith, v. 538 (1613).

[Davies] 1644 I took coach, to see a general muster of all the gens d'armes about the City: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 71 (1872). 1711 I had the good Fortune to be in that Regiment that pushed the Gens d'Armes: Spectator, No. 165, p. 242/1 (Morley) 1743—7 the Confederate horse having been highly provoked by the idle Gasconades of the... Gens d'Armes: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 748/2 (1751). 1816 here the gens d'armes are said to be no great things: Byrkon, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 299 (1832). 1839 Scott, Paul's Letters, p. 266. 1851 she was accosted by the gens-d'armes who put her in a coach and took her to prison: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 95 (1857). 1882 The antiquares were assisted by the rural gensdarmes of the district, and the whole country-sade was scoured in quest of the combination of oak and mistletoe: Paul Mail Gaz., Dec. 22, p. 4

gens de bien, phr.: Fr.: honest folk.

1884 it would be a very painful thing for gens de bien to go to a meeting of the Liberation Society: Sat. Rev., May 10, p. 603/1. 1886 He summarizes his own attitude and that of the gens de bien generally (as with not more than pardonable and usual arrogance he calls those who agreed with him) quite early: Athenæum, Aug. 21, p. 229/1.

gens de la cour, phr.: Fr.: people of the court.

1768 They are not gens de la cour but they amuse me better than my own countrymen in a foreign country: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 310 (1882).

gens de peu, phr.: Fr.: mean folk, disreputable people. 1803 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.

gens de robe, phr.: Fr.? men of (the long) robe, lawyers.

1679 All Protestants are turn'd out of all places except just the gens de robe; Savile Corresp., p. 93 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1886 Henri de Mesmes...was one of not a few gens de robe of whom L'Hôpital is the best known: Athenæum, July 10, p. 47/2.

gens du monde, phr.: Fr.: men of the world.

1828 These literary gens du monde have the tact to observe, but not the patience, perhaps not the time, to investigate: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxiv. p. 69 (1859).

gens endiablés, phr.: Fr.: people possessed by devils.

bef. 1783 to work, like Gens endiablées for bringing about Changes: R. North, Examen, г. ii. 98, р. 84 (1740).

gens togāta, phr.: Lat.: the race dressed in the toga, the citizens of Ancient Rome. See Virg., Aen., 1, 282. See toga.

1816 the phrase which characterized the Romans, "gens togata": J. DALLA-WAY, Of Stat. and Sculpt., p. 161.

1845 togata being used as equivalent to imperial as the gens togata were the lords of the world: Ford, Handbh.

genseg: Eng. fr. Chin. See ginseng.

gentiānella, sb.: Late Lat.: Bot.: name of a dwarf species of gentian found in the Alps, whose flowers are of an intense blue color.

1646 a deep and Gentianella blue: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep, Bk. vi. ch. xii. p 275 (1686). 1658 Gentianell: — Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p 37. 1664 Matricaria, Gentianella, Hellebore, and other Summer Howers: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 196 (1729). 1767 double-chamomile, thrift, London-pride, gentianella, with most other sorts of the fibrous-rooted plants, may be. removed: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 233 (1803).

gentile (' ", -ile as Fr.), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. gentil, fem. gentile: refined, polite, well-bred, in good style. Corrupted to gentee, and eventually Anglicised as genteel, jaunty.

1664 In man or beast, they are so comely, So Gentee, Allamode, and handsom: S BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. 11 Cant. 1 p. 54 1670 a gentile Man also by breeding: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pref., 1815, a r. vo (1698) 1874 The Gentile, cleanly and most ingenious Game at Billiards: Compl. Gamester, p. 23. 1676 Your brisk air, bone Meine, and gentile garb expresses it: D'URFEY, Mad. Fickle, 11 p. 23 (1691). 1722 which is as Noble and Gentile as any Body has ever made either in Painting or Sculpture: RICHARDSON, Statues, for its law p. 100. &c , in Italy, p. 100.

[The Fr. gentil was borrowed early and became Eng. gentle, and was borrowed again in a special sense in 17 c.]

gentilezza, sb.: It.: gentleness, a grace, a knack. See con gentilezza.

1598 you shall haue your Nobilis, your Gentelezza, come in brauely vpon your reuerse: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., Wks., p. 59 (1616)

gentillatre, sb.: Fr.: lordling.

1823 though the uncle be a gentillatre, that makes not the nephew necessarily so: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. xxxvii. p. 445 (1886).

Gentoo, sō.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. gentio, = 'a Gentile', hence 'a Hindoo': a Hindoo, esp. a Telugu-speaking Hindoo; also, the Hindoo language, the Telugu language; also,

1673 Their Language they call generally Gentu. the peculiar Name of their Speech is Telinga: FRYER, E. India, 33 (1698). [Yule] — The finest Dames of the Gentues disdained not to carry Water on their Heads: 1b, 117. [1b] 1683 a Gentoo sent by Bulchund, Governour of Hugly and Cassumbazar, made complaint to me: HEDGES, Diary, Dec. I. [1b.] 1767 The original Language of this Countrey (or at least the earliest we know of) is the Bengala or Gentoo; this is commonly spoken in all parts of the Countrey: J. RENNELL, Let. [1b.] 1807 I was not prepared for the entire nakedness of the Gentoo inhabitants: In Lord Minto in India, 17 (1880). [1b] 1807 A Grammar of the Gentoo [Telugu] language: Title [1b.]

*genus, pl. genera, sb.: Lat.: kind, sort, class; in scientific classification, the division which is one step more general than the species; in logic, the general likeness or the predicable which allows of different species being brought together in a class under one definition. See genera.

together in a class under one definition. See genera.

bef. 1586 Let but Sophocles bring you Aiax on a stage, killing and whipping Sheepe and Oxen, thinking them the Army of Greeks...and tell mee if you have not a more familiar insight into anger, then finding in the Schoolemen his Genus and difference: Sidney, Apol. Poet. (1868). 1586 The matter contained in the booke may bee deuided into two parts, in the first, all vertues handled, the trueth, as it were genus vinto them, and thereby is shewed howe necessarie they are in mans concersation: Six Edd. Polit. Disc. of Truth, Ep., sig. 3 v. 1598 for the restraining of the genus which is a species of quality called Arte: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatus, p 10.—The Genus then in Painting is Arte: th., Bk. I. p. 13. 1599 Genus & Species long since barefoot went, Upon their ten toes in wild wanderment: Bp. HALL, Sal., Bk. II. ii. 1609 although they be contained under the same Genus of quantitie: Douland, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 59. 1619 The genus, as they terme it, that containeth the matter: GATAKER, Of Lots, ch. i. p. 2. 1663 And then what Genus rightly doth Comprehend them inclusive both? S. Butler, Hudibrus, Pt. I. Cant. i p 65. 1665 Sure that Definition is not very conspicuous, whose Genus puzzled the Devil: CLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xviii, p. 132 (1885). 1673 a whole Genus, of which there were so many several Species: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 127. 1682 That distinction in logic, concerning the genus communicating its whole nature to the species, illustrates both these to scholars: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. x. p. 27 (1865). 1811 A new torpedo which he met with, appeared so different from that already known, that he was induced to class it as a particular genus: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188. 1818 "a Dandy" describe what I mean, | And Bob's far the best of the genus I've seen: T. Moore, Fudge Famuly, p. 5.

*genus homo, phr.: Late Lat.: the genus Man, the human race (regarded as a division of the animal kingdom).

1849—52 some include under the term "men", all the individuals grouped together by the naturalist under the genus homo: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. IV. p 1317/2. 1860 Peter...may turn out a magnificent specimen of the genus homo: Once a Week, Sept. 22, p. 353/2.

genus irrītābile vātum, phr.: Lat.: the irritable class of poets. Hor., Epp., 2, 2, 102.

1720 SWIFT, Wks., p. 503/2 (1859). 1886 The "genus irritabile" of Horace is by no means the only one in existence. On the contrary, the race of actors, dancers, and singers is infinitely larger than the race of poets: Athenaum, Aug. 14, p. 218/1.

Genymade. See Ganymede.

géodésie, sb.: Fr.: geodesy.

1809 operations in practical geometry, or what the French call Géodésse: Edin. Rev., Vol. 15, p. 6.

geognosis, sb.: Late Lat., as if fr. Gk. $\gamma \epsilon \omega$ -, = of the earth, and $\gamma \nu \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota s$: knowledge of the earth. The compound ought to be geognosia. More common in the form geognosy.

1872 He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our geognosis: GEO ELIOT, Muddlemarch, Bk. 1. ch. ix. p. 57 (1874).

gerah, sb.: Heb.: 'bean'; the twentieth part of a shekel; also, a corresponding weight. This unit of weight and money of account was probably originally based on the carob-bean or siliqua.

1534 Geeras, in weight as it were an English halfepeny, or somwhat more: 1626 Gerah, The twentieth part of a Shekle: Tyndale, Wks., p. 11/1. Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

*geranium, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. γεράνιον, = 'crane's-bill': a plant of the genus *Pelargonium*, Nat. Order *Geraniaceae*, many species of which are cultivated as ornamental plants; also, the name of a shade of bright crimson.

also, the name of a shade of bright crimson.

1548 Geranium is of two kyndes...one kynde is called...Cranes byl: W.

TURNER, Names of Herbs. 1664 April...Flowers in Prime or yet lasting...
white Violets, Misk, Crape Flower, Geranium. Evelin, Kal Hort., p. 202
(1729). 1767 the woody exotics, as oranges, myrtles, geraniums...should have
but a very moderate quantity of water given them...at this season [January]:
J ABERCROMBIE, Ev Man own Gardener, p. 59 (1803) 1782 a sprig or
chaplet of geranium, or ivy, or pertwinkle: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII.
p. 261 (1838). 1785 Geranium boasts | Her crimson honours: Cowper,
Task, iii. Poems, Vol. 11. p. 28 (1808). 1850 it was of a staring red colour,
with which the most brilliant geranium, sealing.wax,.. could not vie: THACKERAY,
Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 54 (1879) 1863 she had cultivated her geraniums
with all those medicines, liquid and solid: C. READE, Hard Cask, Vol. 1. p. 106.
1881 A glowing mass of scarlet Geraniums in full bloom: F. G. HEATH, Garden
Wild, ch. 1 p. 23.

Gerhoa: Late Lat fr Arab. See jarbon

gerboa: Late Lat. fr. Arab. See jerboa.

gerkin: Eng. fr. Du. See gherkin,

germen, Lat. pl. germina, sb.: Lat.: seed, egg, germ.

1605 though the treasure | Of nature's germens tumble all together, | Even till destruction sicken: SHAKS., Macb., iv. 1, 59.

gesso, sb.: It.: plaster, plastered surface prepared for painting; hence, any surface prepared for painting.

1745 three [cases] with gesse figures: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 336 (1857). 1883 Groups, in carved wood covered with gesso and painted, are worth notice: Sat Rev., Vol. 56, p. 2741. 1886 These decorations have been modelled or "raised" in gesso: Athenaeum, Feb. 6, p. 207/2.

gesticulator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. gesticulator, = an actor in pantomime, noun of agent to gesticular; = to act by gesture: one who gesticulates, one who accompanies his speech by significant movements of the body and limbs.

1809 a mimick, a dancer, a gesticulator, a jack-pudding: PEGGE. [T.] gewhazee: Arab. See ghawazee.

*geyser, geysir ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Icelandic Geysir, proper name of the great hot spring: a spouting hot spring.

1780 the hot springs in Iceland, several of which bear the name of gryser: Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 256 (2nd Ed.).

1818 the strongest jet came last, as if the Geyser had summoned all her powers in order to shew us the greatness of her energy: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. 1. p. 47.

1886 In the eastern ranges...lies the Furnas village with a variety of mineral springs, geysers, and solfataras: A thenæum, July 17, p. 72/1.

*gharry: Anglo-Ind. See garry.

*ghaut, Ghaut, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. ghāt: a pass, a landing-place.

1. a mountain pass; hence, in pl., 'the Passes', name of the mountain ranges in the east and west of S. India.

1673 The Mountains...here are one continued ridge...and are all along called Caot: FRYER, E. India, 187 (1698) [Yule] 1788 to dislodge the enemy from their strong holds in the Ghauts, the natural strength of which had been considerably added to: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 66/2. 1797 shortly after he ascended the Ghauts: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 2 (1858). 1799 the troops serving above the ghauts: — Disp., Vol. 1. p. 32 (1844). 1800 it will be best that it should enter Wynaad by the Tambercherry ghaut: ib., p. 70. 1834 passing through wild ghauts, and the dry beds of torrents: Baboo, &c., Vol. 11. p. 331. *1878 Beyond the ghauts a rough and precipitous pass: Times, May 10. [St.]

2. a passage down to the water's edge, a landing-place, a quay.

1809 keeping the beam to the current the whole way, contrived to land us at the destined gaut: LORD VALENTIA, Voy., I. 185. [Yule] 1834 Rivers's attention had been attracted by seeing a large beauliah in the act of swinging to the tide for the purpose of bringing to at the ghaut or landing place on the lawn: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 14. 1872 a few [tanks] of an ambitious description have ghats (or flights of steps) for the convenience of bathers and water-carriers: Edw.

BRADDON, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 23. 1883 Tanks and reservoirs, with their bathing ghauts, afford the best opportunities to the swimmer: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 541.

GHAWAZEE

*ghawazee, sb.: Arab. ghawazī: a class of common dancers in Egypt.

1836 The Ghava'zee (or public dancing-girls): E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1. p 240.

1845 The character of these dances is completely Oriental and analogous to the ghowazee of the Egyptians: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt 1 p. 188.

1876 A fantasia or dance by the dancing girls Gewhazees: Western Morning News, Feb. 2. [St.]

*ghazal: Pers. See gazel.

ghazeeyeh, sb.: Arab. ghāzīyah: one of the ghawazee. See almah.

1819 there a knot of ghazie distorted their limbs into as uncouth postures as if they had been frogs themselves: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 301 (1820). 1836 ghazee'yehs (dancing men or girls) perform in the street before the bridegroom's house: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 218.

*ghāzi, sb.: Arab.: a Mohammedan veteran, esp. one who has gained renown in war against infidels.

Gheber, Ghebir. See Guebre.

*ghee, ghe, gee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. ghī: boiled butter.

1673 They will drink milk, and boil'd Butter, which they call Ghe: FRVER, E. India, 33 (1698). [Yule] 1798 ghee and oil: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1 p. 145 (1858). 1803 ghee, turmerick, doll, and other bazaar articles: — Disp., Vol. 1 p. 326 (1844). 1810 An offering, not of ghee, or fruit, or ice... but of a heart subdued: Southey. Kehama, 137. 1872 The tempting wares here exposed consist of various combinations of sugar, ghoor (raw sugar with the molasses in it), curds, and ghee (clarified butter): Edw. Braddon, Lyfe in India, ch, ii. 0. 28. in India, ch. ii. p. 28.

gherkin, gerkin, girkin, guerkin (\underline{u} = , gh- and gu- hard g), sb: Eng. fr. Du. agurkje: a small variety of cucumber, or a young cucumber used for pickling.

1661 We this day opened the glass of girkins which Captain Cocke did give my wife the other day, which are rare things: PEPVS, Diarry, Dec. 1. [C]

*ghetto, pl. ghetti, sb.: It.: a Jews' quarter, a Jewry.

1611 When as walking in the court of the Chetto I spoke with a Jewish Rabbin: T. Corvat, Cruaties, Vol. 1, p. 301 (1776). 1673 Many Jews live here who have their Gheto or particular Quarter, wherein they are locked up every night: J. Rav, Yourn. Low County., p. 79. 1845 Before their expulsion from Seville the Jews lived in a separate Jewry or Ghetto, La Juderia: FORD, Handhle. Spain, Pt. 1, p. 260. 1890 In the hospital, in the ghetto, in the mine, M. Luce shows the poor man of that earlier day: Athenæum, Apr. 19,

ghiaour: It. See giaour.

ghittarr: Eng. fr. Sp. See guitar.

gholam, gholaum, sb.: Pers. gholam: a mounted messenger, a courier.

1840 "And what am I to do then, your Excellency?" roared out some Gholaum or Beg, who, with shulwars on, and all his riding gear, was standing at the bottom of the room waiting to be despatched: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let. i. p. 21: 1884 we had with us a gholam, or courier, belonging to the British Legation, at Teheran: EDM. O'DONOVAN, Merv, ch. iii. p. 79 (New York).

ghole: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See gole.

ghoor, goor, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. gur: raw sugar with molasses in it, made from the juice of the date-palm. Also called jaggery (q. v.).

1872 [See ghee].

ghorry: Anglo-Ind. See garry.

*ghoul, gho(o)l, goul, sô.: Eng. fr. Arab. and Pers. ghūl, Pers. ghol: a demon of Oriental mythology, supposed to haunt lonely places, and to devour human beings; an evil being supposed to prey on human corpses.

being supposed to prey on human corpses.

1786 So beaufill a cemetery must be haunted by gouls! and they want not for intelligence: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 119 (1883).

1800 I have seen the Gouls! Fight for the dainty: SOUTHEY, Thalaba, ix. 176.

1817 No church-yard Ghole, caught ling'ing in the light! Of the blest sun: T. MOORE, Lalla Rookk, Was, p. 33 (1860).

1819 "SO!" thought I, "the Gouls are abroad; the spirits of the dead hold their revels": T. HOPE, Anast, Vol. 11. ch. xii. p. 263 (1820).

1828 And what is she in such a fright about? does she think we are gouls, going to eat her up? Kuzzilbash, Vol. 1. ch. iz. p. 170.

1828 And what is she in such a fright about? does she think we are gouls, going to eat her up? Kuzzilbash, Vol. 1. ch. iz. p. 170.

1838 Apprehensive of some lunking danger, of some prowling robber, or some supernatural ghal: Ayesha, Vol. 1. ch. i p. 13.

1836 The existence of Ghoo Is likewise obtains almost universal credence among the modern Egyptians:

E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1. p. 290.

1840 have you Koords no faith either in Gins or Peries, or ghâls or spirits? Fraser, Koordsstan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. vl. p. 163.

1845 the royal coffins are rude...but they are genuine and have never been rifled by Gaul or Ghoul like those of Leon: FORD, Hanalbh. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 389.

1874 I don't mean that the ghouls and vampires shall gloat over you, my dear: B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. xiv. p. 210 (1883).

ghounte: Anglo-Ind. See gunt. ghowazee: Arab. See ghawazee.

ghurab: Anglo-Ind. See grab.

ghurry, ghuree, gurree, gurry, garri, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. ghari: a water-clock consisting of a perforated floating cup which fills and sinks in twenty-four minutes; a gong which is sounded when the said cup sinks; hence, a space of twenty-four minutes (but in Anglo-Indian usage, an hour); a time-piece of any kind.

1776 About two gurries afterwards, the said Gentleman, the Maha Rajah, 8c. came out, and got into their palanquins: Trial of Joseph Rowke, 3/2. 1808 If you are resolved on having an audience, come to-morrow, when only two ghurees of the day shall remain: In Wellington's Disk., Vol 1. p. 585 (1841). 1811 At Surat the day is reckoned from sunset to sunset, and is divided not into 24 hours, but into 60 garris .. Each garri consists of 24 of our minutes: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. clii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 214.

giack(e): native W. Ind. See jack.

giallo antico, phr.: It.: 'antique yellow', a rich yellow marble found in Italian ruins, supposed to be the Numidian marble of the Ancients.

1771 He ..inhabits that most sumptuous of all palaces at Rome with door cases giallo antico: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 290 [1837]. 1780 I seated myself on a fair slab of giallo antico: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. I. p. 146 (1834). 1888 The famous giallo antico ..was almost unrecognized it London until the other day: Athenaum, May 19, p. 635/2 — Decoratively speaking, we think giallo antico will...be found to assort even better with pure white alabaster: 20, p. 635/3.

giallolino, sb.: It.: a bright yellow earth used by painters Perhaps corrupted to gingelline, gingerline, under the influence of Eng. ginger.

1755 Gialalina, Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters: Johnson.

gianettone, sb.: It.: a large pike, a large lance.

1562 to sley it with his sharpe gianetton: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii. fol. 42 v^o .

*giaour, giaur, It. of the Levant, fr. Turk. jawr; djour, Eng. fr. Turk. jawr; gawar, gour(e), gower, Eng. fr. Turk. gawur and Pers. gawr: so: an infidel (from a Mohammedan point of view); esp. a Christian.

medan point of view); esp. a Christian.

1598 a Christian, and called amongst them Gower, that is, vnbeleeuer, and vncleane: esteeming all to be infidels and Pagans which do not beleeue...in their false filthie prophets, Mahomet and Muricalia. demaunding whether I were a Gower, that is to say, an vnbeleeuer, or a Museiman: R. Hakkuyr, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 349. — Cafars and Gawars, which is, infidels or nisbeleeuers: ib., p. 392. — Cafars and Gawars, which is, infidels or nisbeleeuers: ib., p. 392. — 1612 then he will strike him againe, and say, What, Gourre' Doest thou curse me, and wish that the diuell had me? W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 85. — 1621 The Turkes...commonly call us gaures, infidels, miscreants: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. 11. p. 517 (1827). — 1630 yet must we bee reputed Giaurs by those that are Giaurs' John Tavior, Wis, sig. Hh 4 rol. — 168 (1677). — 1684 there being among the Gaures, some that pretend themselves descended from the Rusians: J. P., Tr Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk. v. p. 201. — 1741 They do them this honour after having call'd them Jaours, that is to say, Infidels: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 111. p. 77. — 1742 The dervise was much disturbed that Usine Aga should suffer a Gower (or unbeliever) to sit and eat meat with him: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 11. p. 408 (1826). 1786 Accursed Giaour! what comest thou hither to do? Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 32 (1883). — 1812 Let the yellow-hair'd Giaours view his horse-tail with dread: Byron, Childe Havold, 11. lexii. (10). — 1820 Tell the ghiaours to depart instantly from my dominions by the shortest way, and that if they move one step out of the direct road I will not be answerable for their lives: T. S. Hughes, Trave. in Scally, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 187. — 1834 The maiden's faith taught her to hold a graour in abhorrence: Ayesha, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 144.

Variants, 16 c. gawar, 16 c.—18 c. gower, 17 c. goure, giaur, gaur(e), 18 c. jaour, 19 c. ghiaour.

gibbosity (= \(\sigma = \sigma), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gibbosité: gibbousness, convexity.

1543 the gibbosite or bounch of the liver: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. ix $r^o/2$.

gibier, sb.: Fr.: game, wild fowl.

1713 the whole air would be full of this kind of gibier, as the French call it: ADDISON, Guardian, No. 112, Wks., Vol. 1V. p. 215 (1856). 1787 poultry and gibier must be added to beef and muton: J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 98 (1851). 1824 (See consommé). 1828 an excellent restaurateur's...where one gets irreproachable gibier, and meets few English: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xix.

Gigantomachia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. yıyavropaxia: the battle of the Giants (with the Gods); an artistic representation thereof.

1820 In the pediment, however, of the eastern portice was sculptured in high relief the Gigantomachia, or Assault of Heaven by the Titans: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 19.

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gigot, sb.: Fr.: a leg of mutton, a sleeve shaped like a leg of mutton.

1766 I hope to be in town on New Year's day in order to have your company over a gigot, and a bottle of claret: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Schwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11. p. 102 (1882). 1848 and ladies wore gigots and large combs like tortoise-shell shovels in their hair: Thackeray, Van. Fatr, Vol. 11. ch. xvi. p. 170 (1879).

gigue, sb.: Fr.: a lively tune, a lively dance.

1882 Fugues, gigues, sarabands, and gavottes written by that master: Sat. Rev , Vol. 54, p. 803.

*gilet, sb.: Fr.: waistcoat, vest.

*1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions [St.]

*gillie (\angle =), sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. gille, giolla: lad, manservant, attendant on a sportsman. Used in reference to Scotch Highlanders.

1754 many of those private Gentlemen have Gillys, or Servants to attend them in Quarters: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. x16. 1771 we were attended by an infinite number of gaellys, or ragged Highlanders, without shoes or stockings: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl. p. 87/2 (1882) 1883 Ernest, who was dressed like a gillie: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 86.

gillore: Eng. fr. Ir. See galore.

gimnasium: Lat. See gymnasium.

gimnosophist(e): Eng. fr. Old Fr. See gymnosophist.

gin, sb.: native Australian: a native Australian woman.

1857 An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving gin a cast-off French bonnet: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xiii. p. 205 (1877).

gin: Eng. fr. Pers. See jinnee.

gingada, gingado, gingatha, gingatho: Sp. and Port. See jangada.

gingal(1), fingal, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. fanjal: an Indian or Chinese swivel gun.

1818 there is much and good sniping from matchlocks and gingals, and four Europeans have been wounded: Elphinstone, Life, 11, 21 (1884). [Yule] 1829 The moment the picket heard them, they fired their long ginjalls, which kill a mile off 'Shirp, Mem., 111. 40 (1830). [16]. 1869 The plan he chose is that used by the Chinese, and in the East Indian jingals: Once a Week, July 16, p. 49/1.

gingeli, gingerly: Port. or Hind. See ajonjoli.

ginseng, sb.: Eng. fr. Chin. jin-shen: the forked tuberous root of several species of the genus Aralia; also the plant itself.

1691 the Nisi, or Genseg; the Numerose Balsam, and Gum-trees: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II, p. 218 (1701). 1763 At ...La Riviere Noire...there is a great deal of Gin-seng: Father Charlevoix, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 223. 1771 I sent to London...for half a pound of gengzeng; though I doubt much whether that which comes from America is equally efficacious with what is brought from the West Indies: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 16/2 (1882). 1886 the wild plant ginserg, long a monopoly of the Emperor in the Manchow country, has been imported in large quantities: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 131.

gioco: It. See giuoco.

Giottesque $(\angle \angle)$, adj: pertaining to or in the style of Giotto, the famous painter, sculptor, and architect of Florence who flourished early in 14 c.

1883 His Giottesque-looking bas-relief: C. C. Perkins, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 56. gipsum: Lat. fr. Gk. See gypsum.

*gipsy, gypsy $(\angle =)$, sô. and adj.: Eng. fr. Egyptian, Egipcien.

I. sb.: 1. a member of a roving race which entered Europe about the beginning of 14 c., and England about two centuries later, found in many different parts of the world and considered to be related to the Aryan natives of India.

and considered to be related to the Aryan natives of India.

1591 like a Pilgrim, or a Lymiter, | Or like a Gipsen, or a Juggeler: Serns., Prosopop., 86. 1608 O this false soul of Egypt... Like a right gipsey, hath, at fast and loose, | Beguiled me to the very heart of loss: Shaks., Ant. and Cleop., iv. 12, 28. 1620 Gipsies, who get their life by stealing: Brent, Tr. Soavie's Hist. Counc. Trent (Hist. Inqu.), p. 850: (1676). 1623 some haue the soule and conscience of your Gypsies: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 8. 1646 Artificial Negroes, or Gypsies: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. x. p. 267 (1686). 1652 Circulators, Ioculators, Iuglers, Gipsies...Prædictors, Diviners, &c.: J. Gaulin, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 78. bef. 1668 Like to Don Quixof's Rosary of Slaves | Strung on a Chain, a Murnival of Knaves | Pack'd in a Trick; like Gipsies when they ride: J. Clevelland, Wêr., ii. p. 28 (1687). 1811 their mode of life is perfectly like that of our European gypsies: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. liv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 73. 1845 the headquarters of Murcian gipsies: Forp, Handbh. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 470. *1877 Every Sunday a regular fair is held there. Then the Gypsy runs rivalry with the native rough in driving every decent person from a place kept up as a recreation ground for quiet people: Echo, July 31, p. 2. [St.]

I. sh: 2. the language of this roving race, also called

I. sb.: 2. the language of this roving race, also called Romany.

I. sb.: 3. a Gipsy-like person, a dark-complexioned person, a shifty or a roguish person.

1591 Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench ...Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy: Shaks., Rom, ii. 4, 44. abt. 1630 I must now leave you to your Fortunes, and to the Queens grace and goodnesse: but beware of the Gipsie, meaning Leicester, for he will be too hard for you all: (1653) R NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg, p. 30 (1870) 1679 This is a very conceited Fellow, and wou'd call a Gypsee that lik'd him, pretty Creature: Shadwell, True Widow, ii. p. 27. 1693 in the Widos or Downs of Yorkshare they have many Springs break out after great Rains, which they call Gypsees, which jet and spout up a great Height: J. Ray, Three Discourses, ii. p. 95 (1707).

II. adj.: 1. pertaining to a gipsy or to the gipsies; also, in combin.

1623 That gipsy-habit alters her so far | From knowledge: MIDDLETON, More Dissemblers, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p 434 (1885)

II. adj.: 2. pertaining to or suggesting a free, roving life. 1855 The habit, hat, and feather, | Or the frock and gipsy bonnet: Tennyson, Maud, xx. i.

*giraffe (= \(\perp)\), Eng. fr. Fr.; giraffa, It.; ultimately fr. Arab. zarāfa, zarāf: sb.: a camelopard, an herbivorous animal with long legs and a very long neck, native in Africa. The curious form gerfaunt is found in Maundevile's Travels.

CUTIOUS form gerfaunt is found in Maundevile's Travels.

1600 twelve camels, one Giraffa, sixteene ciuet-cats, one pound of ciuet, a pound of amber. John Porr, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 97

1617 another beast newly brought out of Africke, (the Mother of Monsters) which beast is altogether virknowne in our parts, and is called Surnaja by the people of Asia, Astanipa by others, and Giraffa by the Italians, the picture whereof I remember to have seene in the Mappes of Mercator: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. I. p. 263

1877 In Gesner's History of Quadrupedes the Gyraff is...mentioned. A spotted Beast with a neck much longer than a Camel, the fore-legs longer than the hinder: Sir Th. Hirrery, p. 205.

1787 In the Piazza was formerly the Seraglio of wild beasts and here was once seen a Giraffa alive, sent as a present to Lorenzo dei Medici. P Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital, Vol. 1. p. 137 (1805).

1788 a rare gift of a giraffe, or camelopard: Girbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. xii. Ch. v. p. 38 (1813).

1822—33 The Giraffa of the camelopard: Tr Malte-Brun's Geogr., p. 539 (Edinb., 1834).

1846 the hippopotamus, the graffe, the bos caffer: C Darwin, Journ Beagle, ch. v. p. 86.

*girandola, sô.: It.: chandelier; a revolving device in fireworks; a revolving jet.

1645 in the midst of these [conchas] stands a Janus quadrifrons, that cast forth four girandolas: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 187 (1872) 1670 The Grandola and Fireworks upon St. Peter's Eve: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 152 (1698). 1673 This artificial thunder they call Grandola. the Grandola and other water works: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p 366. 1684 there were fireworks on the Thames. with pageants of castles...and other devices of girandolas, serpents: Evelyn, Diary, Vol II. p. 210 (1872). 1845 a St. Peter's Girandola on a small scale: Ford, Handols. Spain, Pt. II. p. 670.

*girandole, sb.: Fr.: a chandelier, a sprig of precious stones, a kind of revolving firework, a kind of revolving jet (of water).

1828 the necklace is of pearls, with a girandole ornament in the centre, of turquoise stones: Souvenir, Vol. 11 p. 205/3.

1834 heavy chandeliers and girandoles: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. ii p. 19.
1837 handsome mirrors, chalked floors, girandoles, and wax-candles: Dickens, Pickensck, ch. xxxxv. p. 380.
1844 It led into a vestibule, painted in arabesque, hung with Venetian girandoles, and looking into gardens: Lord Braconsfield, Coningato, Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 17 (1881)
1882 The girandoles, distinguished by the figure of a boy playing double pipes, are deservedly admired: Standard, Dec. 12, p. 3.

girasol, girasole $(\angle = \angle, g$ - as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. girasol: a sun-flower, a turnsol, either the plant or its flower.

1853 in the midst of which, like a huge girasole, flashes the round sun: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch xxxiv. p 309.

girasole, pl. girasoli, sb.: It.: a transparent variety of opal which reflects strong light with a fiery glow, a fire-opal.

1589 diamonds, rubies, and other stones that are called girasolis: R. PARKK, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. 11. p 330 (1854). 1611 Girasole, A Girasole; or precious stone, of the kind of Opalls, that yeelds an eye-like luster: COTGR.

girkin: Eng. fr. Du. See gherkin.

*giro, sb.: It.: the round, a tour.

1670 him, who hath made exactly the Grand Tour of France, and the Giro of Italy: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pref., sig. A 5 v (1598). 1823 Although nearly all his biographers have alluded to this early and singular giro, yet few of its possible details have been preserved: LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. iii. p. 40 (1855). 1830 we were to have started on the giro of Tivoli at six: Greville Memoirs, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 376 (1875).

*girouette, sb.: Fr.: weathercock.

1822 you might as well pretend to sugmatize Talma, or Mademoiselle Mars, with the name of giroueties, for not acting every night the same part: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 323.

*gitano, fem. gitana, sb.: Sp. and Port., 'Egyptian': a gipsy.

1845 This process of shearing the mules is performed in the southern provinces by gipsies, "grianns" who are the lurkers, horse-dealers and vagrants in Spain as elsewhere: Ford, Handhk. Spain, Pt. 1. p 44. 1865 Let the Gitana tell you your future: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 76. 1876 her ever-

sparkling eyes, were black as those of a Spanish gitano or a Welsh gipsy: J. Grant, One of Six Hundr., ch. iii. p. 26.

gittar(r): Eng. fr. Sp. See guitar.

giunta: Sp. See junta.

giuochi di acqua, phr.: It.: curious devices worked by water.

1670 The round Pillars set in the Porch of this House, and the Giuochi di Acqua in the Garden, will make themselves be taken notice of: R. LASSELS, Voy Ital., Pt. 1 p. 63 (1698).

giuoco d' oca, phr.: It.: 'game of goose', a gambling game played with thirty numbers on a table and the same thirty numbers concealed in balls which are drawn from a bag. [N. & Q.] See hoca.

1667 gioco d'oco: Peacham, Worth of a Penny. [N. & Q.]

giuoco (pl. giuochi) di canne, phr.: It., 'game of canes': the exercise of throwing pointless spears, the exercise of the djereed (q. v.).

1554 Uppon Thursday next, ther shalbe in Smithfield Giuoco di Canne; where the King and Quene wolbe: F. Yaxlev, in Ellis Orig Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclxxiii. p. 313 (1846) 1665 he [the Sultan] returned with his troop of Coozelbashes; all the way disporting themselves with the Guoch de Canna, darting at one another so dexterously as sufficiently expressed their skill: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p 117 (1677).

giuoco (gioco) piano, phr.: It.: 'the plain game', the commonest and simplest opening in the game of chess, a variety of the king's knight's opening, in which Black's second move is Q.Kt. to Q.B.3, and the third moves are each K.B. to Q.B.4.

glace, sb.: Fr.: ice, an ice.

1749 the several loges are to be shops for toys, limonades, glaces, and other fraichissemens: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. II. No. li. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11 p. 357 (1777).

glacé, fem. glacée, part.: Fr.: iced; frosted; lustrous (of dress fabrics).

1850 but glacé or damask bareges are the most recherchés: Harper's Mag., Vol. 1. p. 431.

*glacier, sb.: Fr.: an expanse or mass of snow and ice formed from snow during its gradual passage down a slope from the high ground on which the snow originally fell in a region of perpetual snow.

bef. 1794 The fashion of climbing the mountains and reviewing the Glaciers, had not yet been introduced by foreign travellers: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 44 (1869).

1814 their dazzling glaciers: Alpine Sketches, ch. vii p. 174. 1816 Rocks, pines, torrents, glaciers, clouds, and summits of eternal snow them: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 257 (1832).

1822 When the glacier recedes, the people here say, that it turns up its nose: L. SIMOND, Sanitzerland, Vol. I. p. 252.

1835 the glaciers of the extreme north: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Venage, ch. xivi. p. 603.

1856 each of them the seat of minor watercourses, fed by the glaciers: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. I. ch. ix.

*glacis ($\angle =$, or as Fr.), sb.: Fr. glacis: Mil.: a gradual slope outside a fortification from the rampart of the covered way, or from the outer side of the ditch, which protects the face of the escarp from an enemy's fire and brings an enemy advancing over it under direct fire from the guns of the for-tification. Hence, generally, a gradual slope, not so steep as a talus (q. v.).

a Galus (J. V.).

1698 a double Glacis, or sloping Bank of Free-stone: Tr. Le Comté's Yourn.

China, Let iv p. 107 (and Ed.).

1743—7 the enemy...at last lodged themselves on the glacis of the counterscarp: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. II. p. 88/2 (1751).

1762 [See esplanade].

1799 Lieut. Lalor, ofthe 73rd, crossed over to the glacis, I believe, on the left of the breach: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 26 (1844).

1826 bastions and towered by a well-sheltered curtain, and covered by a ditch and glacis: Subaltern, ch. 3, p. 45 (1828).

1845 A line of fortification towards the old house is about to be turned into a glacis: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt II. p. 653.

1846 between sand and farmfield a glacis or steep slope, which is also covered with grass: Carlylle, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol. II. p. 240 (1884).

*gladiator (4 = 4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. gladiator, = 'swordsman', fr. gladius, = 'sword': in Ancient Rome, a professional fighter for life or death (with man or beast) in the arena, the gladiatorial schools being supplied by prisoners, refractory slaves, condemned criminals, and volunteers; hence, generally, a trained fighter, a combatant, a disputant.

1579 fencers at vnrebated foiles, whom the ROMAINES call Cladiatores: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 563 (1612).

1611 the beasts... with whom the Gladiatores were to fight: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 109 (1776).

1626 Gladiators: Sword-plaiers: COCKRAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.).

1644 a modern statue of Hercules and two Gladiators: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 102 (1850).

1658 the Retiarie gladiators: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 2, p. 30 (1686).

1712 there is a Mystery among the Gladiators which has escaped your Spectatorial Penetration: Spectator, No. 449, Aug. 5, p. 643/2 (Morley).

bef. 1744

There Gladiators fight, or die in flow'rs: Pope, Mor. Ess., iv. 124. 1759 the bloody and frequent shews of the gladiators: E. W. Montagu, Anc. Rep., p. 332. 1769 His own honour would have forbidden him from mixing his private pleasures or conversation with jockeys, gamesters, blasphemers, gladiators, or buffoons Junius, Letters, Vol. I. No. xxiii. p. 98 (1827). 1818 I see before me the Gladiator lie: | He leans upon his hand: Byron, Childe Harvold, iv. cxl. 1822—3 Let him assemble my gladiators, as thou dost most wittly term my conf jarrets: Scott, Peu. Peak, ch. xliv p. 498 (1886). 1864 the convivial gladiator. G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. xiv p. 223.

*gladiolus, pl. gladioli, sb.: Lat., 'a small sword', 'a sword-lily': a genus of ornamental plants native in S. Africa, Nat. Order Iridaceae, with sword-shaped leaves and a spike of brilliant flowers. Many favorite species are the result of crossing and cultivation. Anglicised as gladiole, gladiol(l), meaning various kinds of sword-lily.

meaning various kinds of sword-fliy.

1562 rootes of Iris or Gladuolus: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. III. fol. 19 P. 1578 Corne flagge / or Gladuoll. This Gladyn or Corne flag hath long narrow blades: H Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. vi. p. 196. 1597 This water gladiole or grassy rush of all others is the fairest: Geraran, Herb., Bk . I. 20. 1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 21, ch. 18, Vol. II p. 100. 1664 Take up your Gladuolus now yearly, the Blades being dry: EVELVN, Kal. Hort., p. 211 (1722) 1798 I feeds on several sorts of bulbous roots that grow in these sandy plains in abundance, especially Gladioluses, Ixias, Antholyzas, and Irises Tr. Thumberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p 55 (1814). 1885 flame-coloured gladiolas [suc], red orchis, and blue-feather hyacinth: L Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk II. ch. 1. p. 33.

*glaire, sb.: Fr.: white of egg, used in cookery, or as size or varnish. Early Anglicised as gleyre, glayer, glere.

1573 make glaire for the like purpose: Arte of Limming, fol. iii vo.

glandule (\angle =), Eng. fr. Fr. glandule; glandula, pl. glandulae, Lat. glandulae (pl.): sb.: a kernel, a small gland.

1543 Symple colde Apostemes bene these, glandules, or kernelles, or scrofules, nodys, or knobbes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxxiv vo/2. 1578 a Glandule aptly fitted to receive the same humidite J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1, fol. 9 vo. 1601 The spongeous kernels, which in men are called Tonsille or the Almands, are in Swine named the Glandules: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H, Bk. 11, ch 37, Vol 1. p. 339 1665 Seed stored up in the Glandules of Generation: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 306 (1677).

glastum. sb.: Lat.: woad.

1546 they smeered their face with an herbe called glastum: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol. I. p. 49 (1846).

glauber[-salt], sb.: named after Glauber, a German chemist who, in 17 c., first made it: sodium sulphate.

1761 the glauber-salts could not have hurt: STERNE, Lett., Wks., p. 744/2

glaymore: Eng. fr. Gael. See claymore.

glen, sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. and Ir. gleann, = 'valley': a narrow valley, a depression between two hills, a wooded hollow of some length in comparison with its breadth.

1580 But now from me hys madding mynd is starte, | And woes the Widdowss daughter of the glenne: SPENS, Shep. Cal., Apr., 26. 1785 The wilderness is theirs, with all it's caves, | It's hollow glens, it's thickets, and it's plains, | Unvisited by man: Cowfer, Task, vi Poems, Vol. 11. p 184 (1308).

glengarry (∠∠=), sb.: Gael. Glengarry, a valley in Invernessshire: a kind of Scotch-cap, higher in front than at the back, with straight front and sides narrowing towards a crease along the top, the sides terminating behind in ribbons.

glenlivet, glenlivat $(\angle \angle z)$, sb.: Gael. Glenlivat, in Banffshire: a superior kind of Scotch whiskey named from the place where it was first made.

1822 J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros, v. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XII. p. 371. glib, sb.: Ir.: a shock of hair.

1598 the wearing of Mantells and long glibbes, which is a thick curled bush of heare, hanging downe over theyr eyes: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 630/2

glissade, sb.: Fr.: a sliding, a sliding step in dancing; a manner of sliding down a hard snow slope.

glister, glistre: Eng. fr. Lat. See clyster.

globe, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. globe.

a round body, a ball, a solid sphere.

1551 in a globe (which is a bode rounde as a bowle) there is but one platte forme: R. RECORDE, Pathruay to Knowledge, p. 5. 1601 the forme of heaven is round, in fashion of an absolute and perfect globe: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H. Bk. 2, ch. 2. 1667 Look downward on that globe, whose hither side | With light from hence, though but reflected, shines; | That place is Earth, the seat of Man: MILTON, P. L., III. 722.

2. anything more or less spherical.

1604 while memory holds a seat | In this distracted globe [Hamlet's head]: Shaks, Ham., i. 5, 97. 1665 [See glaour]. 1785 the other [the guelderrose] tail, And throwing up into the darkest gloom...Her silver globes: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1808).

3. the Earth.

1610 The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces, | The solemn temples, the great globe itself, | Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve: Shaks., *Temp.*, iv. 1, 153. 1778 [See in commendam].

4. a spherical map of the earth, or of the heavens as seen from the earth.

1642 the use of the Map and Globe: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 18 (1869) 1722 There are two Globes in the first Room...the Figures in the Celestial Globe: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 129.

globus hystericus, phr.: Late Lat.: a sensation as if a ball rose to the throat.

1853 I looked at him [the sun] thankfully with a great globus in my throat: E. K. KANE, ist Grinnell Exped, ch. xxxiii. p. 293.

gloria, sb.: Lat.: glory.

I. a doxology (see Gloria in excelsis and Gloria Patri); a musical setting of one of the doxologies.

1597 they had it in the Tenor part of the Gloria of his Masse Aue Maris stella: TH. MORLEY, Mus., p. 21. 1652 the Bels did ring out a Gloria: HOWELL, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist Rev. Napl.), p. 144. 1884 a Gloria of Mozart's: R. Buchanan, Foxglove Manor, Vol. 1. ch iv. p. 72.

2. a glory, a representation of rays of light emanating from a figure; incorrectly, a halo.

1784 and over the windows, glory is represented by Saint George with a superb gloria: Europ. Mag, Mar.

Gloria in excelsis (Deo), phr.: Late Lat.: 'Glory in the highest (to God)', 'Glory be to God on high', the opening words (in Latin) and the name of the Greater Doxology-the song of the angels at the Nativity (Luke, ii. 14).

song of the angels at the Nativity (Luke, 11. 14).

bef. 1400 a grete college of chanouns, pe wich of special privalege bygunne alle her houres of pe day with Gloria in excelsus, as we do here in pis contrey with Deus in adultorium: Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne, p. 126 (1886) 1563 On good friday there is neyther Epistle, nor Gospel, Gloria in excelsis, nor Crede: J. Pilkinscron, Confut., sig C vini v. 1591 the descending of Angels singing Gloria in excelsus: L. Lloyd, Tripl, of Triumphes, sig. D 3 v. 1642 His spirit will not give him leave to say grace for his meat because it is not Gloria in Excelsis: G. T., Roger the Canterburian, p. 287 (Phen. Brit., 1732). 1745 The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis, a cover was let down, and the tapestry on the front of the holy sepulchre appeared, representing the resurrection: R. Pococke, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 419 (1811).

*Gloria Patri, phr.: Late Lat.: 'Glory (be) to the Father', the opening words (in Latin) and name of the Lesser Doxology, said or sung after Psalms and most Canticles.

1575 lett other men delighte in their gloria patri, I will doe but what I can quietle: ABP. PARKER, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccceviii. p 18 (1846). 1601 He is all for Gloria Patri, and as for Filio he seems the flat Arriane: A. C., Answ to Let of a Fesuited Gent., p 21. 1602 one while abroade with gloria patri when newes came that the Cardinall was dead: another while retiring in mournefull wise with non sicut erat in fruction, when he heard he was againe retuined: W. WATSON, Quadulets of Relig. & State, p. 132. 1712 in the midst of a Gloria Patri: Spectator, No. 284, Jan. 25, p. 132. 171 p. 408/r (Morley).

glorioso, adj., used as sb.: It.: glorious, self-conceited; a self-conceited person.

1662 so that some wise men thought his holiness did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility, in giving credit to such a glorioso: Fuller, Worthies, Vol 1. p. 415 (184o).

glossātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to glossāre, = 'to gloss': one who makes glosses.

1620 he forbad all Glossators, and Commentators to expound it: Brent, Tr. Soxwe's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 76x (1676). bef. 1670 That all Glossators hitherto had mistaken the Phraseologies: J. Hacket, Abp Williams, Pt. I. 18, p. 14 (1693). 1726 AYLIFFE, Paverg. [J.]

*glottis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γλωττίς: the narrow cleft between the vocal cords of a human being, near the top of the larynx.

1578 the aforesayd rift called Glottis: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. IV. fol. 50 %. 1691 I believe the Beaver hath the like Epiglottis exactly closing the Larynx or Glottis, and hindring all Influx of Water: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 338 (1701).

gloxinia, sb.: Late Lat., fr. Ger. proper name Gloxin: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Gesneraceae, with fine bell-shaped flowers and richly-colored leaves, native in Tropical America, and cultivated in British greenhouses.

*gluten, sb.: Lat., 'glue': the nitrogenous part of wheat flour and the flour of other grains, which is a mixture of albuminoids.

1820 the farina of its flowers produced the finest gluten in the world: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 92.

Glyconian, Glyconic: Eng. fr. Glycon, Gk. Γλύκων: pertaining to Glycon, an Ancient Greek poet, said to have invented a particular kind of trochaic metre; pertaining to a metre consisting of a dactyl and trochees; a metre consisting of three trochees and a dactyl.

1830 Metricians refer Glyconics to antispastics: J. SEAGER, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk. III. ch. ii p. 108. 1887 Three ..involve the questionable explanation of the thrist foot of a "glyconic" verse...as an anacrusis and a syncopated trochee: Athenæum, Apr. 30, p. 570/3.

glyn, glynn, sb.: fr. Ir. and Gael. gleann, or fr. Welsh glyn: a glen (q. v.).

1598 Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and glyns under the mountain's foot: Spens, State 1761. [1.] 1764 The glyns, or dark vallies, another species of natural curiosities, of this country, are many of them remarkably beautiful: J. Bush, Hib. Cur., p. 72.

glyster, glystre: Eng. fr. Lat. See clyster.

Gnatho: Lat. fr. Gk. Γνάθων: name of the parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence; a parasite, a flatterer; hence, Gnathonian, Gnathonical, parasitical, flattering; Gnathonise, to flatter.

to flatter.

1533 I eftesones do protest that in no boke of mi making I haue intended to touche more one manne than an nother. For there be Gnathos in Spayne as wel as in Grece, Pasquilles in Englande as well as in Rome, Dionises in Germanye as welle as in Sicile: Elyot, Of the Knowledge, &-c., Pref.

1540 these Gnathoniens lawes: Palsgrave, Tr. Acolastus, sig. I in vo. — the chiefe or principal honour of the Gnathonical sect: vo., sig. S ii vo. — 1549 these claubacks. that wyll folowe lyke gnatoes and Parasites: LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. K Edw. VI., II. p. 68 (1869)

1563 In Countreye | Thrass hath no grace, | In Countreye | Thrass hath no grace, | In Countreye | Thew of Gnathoes, Secte: B. Googe, Eglogs, &-c., p. 85 (1871).

1583 suche Tittiullers, flatterying Parasites, and glosying Gnatoes, as flatter them: STUBBES, Anat. Ab, fol. 74 vo. bef. 1593 Displace these flattering Gnathoes, drive them hence: Greene, Fas. IV, ii. 2, Wics., p. 201/1 (1861).

1593 So many men (some say) so many mindes, | The bravest Gnatho cannot but offend: Bacchus' Bountie, in Harl. Misc., Vol. II. p. 300 (1809).

1619 Gnathonize: Huttton, Foll. Anat., sig. A 8 vo. — Gnato like, doth blowe both hot and cold. ib., sig. A 8 vo. 1621 undeserving Gnathoes, and victous parasites: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. I, Sec 2, Mem. I, Subs. 2, Vol. I. p. 74 (1827).

Gneiss, sb.: Ger.: a metamorphic rock which contains the same elements as granite, but with a stratified or foliated structure.

1777 gneiss ...covered the whole country: Born, Trav. in Transyl., p. 42. 1835 I now indeed suspect, that on this and other occasions, what I have termed granite was gneiss: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch x p. 143. 1845 It has been remarked, with much truth, that abruptly conical hills are characteristic of the formation which Humboldt designates as gneiss-granite: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. ii p. 28.

*gnōmē, pl. gnōmae, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γνώμη: a thought, a maxim, an aphorism.

1589 Gnome, or the Director: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. xix. p. 243 (1869) 1890 His readers may wish that Mr. Morris had given a few of his γνώμαι in English: Athenæum, July 19, p. 94/2.

*gnomon (<u>" =</u>), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. gnōmon, fr. Gk. γνώμων, ='one that knows', 'a carpenter's square', 'the index of a sun-dial', 'the figure left by subtracting from a corner of a parallelogram a similar parallelogram'.

1. the index of a sun-dial.

1601 the style in the diall which they call Gnomon: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 6, ch. 33, Vol. 1. p 150.

1603 the Gnomons in the dials at Sygne in Aggypt: — Tr Plut. Mor., p. 1323.

1646 we usually say a Gnomon or Needle is in the middle of a Dial: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. Iv. ch. ii. p. 151 (1686).

1665 from which point when it fleets either North or South the shadow ever darts contrarily, as falls out when ever the Gnomon or coelated body is interposed: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 5 (1677).

1713 the Shadow of your Gnomen points to the decline Hours: W. Taverner, Fem. Advoc., iii p. 31.

1742 Warnings point out our Danger; Gnomons, Time: E. Young, Night Thoughts, in. p. 27 (1773).

1816 Bupalus made the statue of Fortune at Smyrna with a sphere on her head serving as a gnomon: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 70.

I a. an index generally.

?1582 Hardlye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apeereth: R. Stany-hurst, Tr. Viegil's Aen., &c., p. 145 (1880). 1600 Her nose, the gruomon of Loues diall: B Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 251 (1610). 1600 the Saylers Gnomon, or rule, which is commonly called the Mariners Needle, doth always looke towards the North-poole: R. Cawdray, Treas. of Similies, p. 114. bef. 1782 As if the gnomon on his neighbour's phiz, | Touch'd with the magnet had attracted his: Cowfer, Convers., Poems, Vol. 1. p. 163 (1808).

Geom. the remainder of a parallelogram when a similar parallelogram is cut off from one of the corners, and which is made up of a similar parallelogram at the opposite corner (which meets the parallelogram which has been cut off) and of the two complements.

1570 In every parallelogramme, one of those parallelogrammes, whichsoever it be, which are about the diameter, together with the two supplementes, is called a Gnomon: BILLINGSLEY, Euclid, Bk. II. fol. 60 vo.

gnosis, sb.: Gk. γνώσις: knowledge.

bef. 1586 what so much good doth that teaching bring forth, (I speak still of mortall doctrine) as that it mooueth one to doe that which it dooth teach? for as Aristotle sayth, it is not Gnosis, but Praxis must be the fruit: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 39 (1868)

*γνώθι σεαυτόν, phr.: Gk.: 'know thyself', one of the celebrated maxims inscribed on the ancient temple at Delphi, and attributed to the Seven Sages of Greece.

and attributed to the Seven Sages of Greece.

1603 it seemeth that this Mot Ei, is somewhat contrary unto the precept Iviôtic orearrow, and yet after a sort to accord and agree therewith: Holland, Tr. Plut. Morn., p. 1363. 1665 and till we have learn't that honest adviso, though from hell, INDOI SELYTON, Confidence is arrogance, and Dogmatizing unreasonable presuming: Glanvill, Sacpsis, ch. iii. p. 13 (1885). 1693 And yviôti orearrow still lives and flourishes in the Mouths of all, while many vast Volumes are extinct, and sunk into Dust and utter Oblivion: SOUTH, Serm., Vol. II. p. 126 (1727). 1731 I cannot help thinking that Solon, in his fam'd Saying, Iviôti oreavrow, Know the self, had his Eye in a particular Manner upon the Temperament of the Body: Medicary, Tr. Kolon's Cape Good Hope, Vol. I. Pref., p. xi. 1826 This is not exactly the Socratic process; and as for the yvoit overarow of the more ancient Athenian, that principle is quite out of fashion in the nineteenth century: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. 1 ch. is p. 20 (1881).

gnu, sb.: Hottentot: a horned African animal, a species of antelope, but not unlike the buffalo as to neck and head; also called wildebeest by the Dutch.

1845 two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. v. p. 86.

gobang (# 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Jap. goban, = 'a chess-board', 'a checker-board': a game played on a checker-board with different-colored pieces, the object being to get five pieces in a row before the adversary does so.

*gobelin, gobelins: Fr. Gobelins: a national manufacture of tapestry in Paris, applied to tapestry made there, or to tapestry of a similar kind.

1864 at the theatres, you saw the beautiful Gobelins tapestry: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 218.

*gobe-mouches, sb. sing. and pl.: Fr., lit. 'swallow-flies': a fly-catcher, a person ready to swallow any tale no matter how improbable, a gull, a trifler. The would-be sing. gobemouche is wrong.

1830 Such a representation, the gobes monches of Florence might have readily magnified into a change of religion and a pilgrimage to Mecca: E BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 52 (and Ed.).

1850 confidential news about fashion and politics for provincial gobenouches: ThACKERAN, Miss. Essays, Sic., p. 444 (1885).

1865 no gobenouche is ever tricked into even suspecting them of—the truth! OUDA, Strathmore, Vol 1. (ch. viii. p. 132.

1888 Being neither wayward, nor gushing, nor improper, nor adventurous, they do not catch the eye of gobenouche onlookers and their humdrum solidity misses its fair share of esteem: Analona. Now you people esteem: Academy, Nov. 10, p. 300/3.

Goddem: Fr. fr. Eng. God damn: an Englishman.

1828 it seems the Goddems are having some fun: J. P., COBBETT, Tour in Italy, p. 8.

godet, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. godet: a drinking-cup.

1601 contented himselfe to drinke m a wooden godet and tankerd: Holland, Tr. Phn. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 482.

*godown, sb.: Eng. fr. Malay godong: in India and further east, a warehouse, a storehouse.

1588 the Merchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call Godon: In Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. x. p. 1714 (1625). 1598—1600 so that if the Godon were not, you should be in danger to haue all burned: ib., p. 1737. 1622 We delivered 500 sackes of wheat to Damian Marin, viz., 440 out of our gedong and 60 out of that of Capt. China: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 15 (1883).— I expect to procure a chaunes (or howses) to build gadongs upon neare our English howse: ib., p. 59. 1799 All the above granaries and godowns appear to be in good repair: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 257 (1858).

goffer: Eng. fr. Fr. See gauffre.

goglet, guglet, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. gorgoleta: a waterbottle with a long neck and a globular body.

1698 their Gurgulets and Jars, which are vessels made of a porous Kind of Earth: Fryer, E. India, 47 [Yule] 1829 the drunken bheesty...has mistaken your boot for the goglet in which you carry your water on the line of march: Shiffy, Mom., IL 184 (1830). [ib.] abt. 1830 a bottle of very tolerable rum, some salt junk, some biscuit, and a goglet, or porous earthen jar of water: Tome Cringle, 152 (1863). [ib.] 1855 looks as if they had been enclosing the pagoda in basketwork to keep it from breaking, as you would do with a water goglet for a dâk journey: In Blackwood's Mag, May, 1856. [ib.]

goinfre, sb.: Fr.: a gourmand.

1669 a well experienced Goiss're that can criticise upon the several tastes of liquors would think his Palate in Paradise, among those delicious Nectars (to use Aretine's phrase upon his eating of a Lamprey): Sir K. Digby, Observ. Relig. Med., p. 366.

*goitre, sb.: Fr.: a strumous enlargement of the throat, common in Derbyshire, Alpine valleys, and other damp localities. Now often Anglicised as goiter, goitre ("=).

1645 the people who dwell in the Valleys.. are subject to a strange swelling in the Throat, called Goytre, which is common amongst them: Howell, Lett., I. xiii p. 86. 1787 In Tartary the goitre is observed in similar situations, as in the Alps: P. Beckford, Lett., I. tial, Vol. I. p. 51 (1805). 1809 The inhabitants of this extensive ridge of mountains are all very much alike, they are a strong, large, and the goitres excepted, a very handsome people: MATV, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxiv Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 120. 1810 In the provinces afflicted with gottre, the Indians are totally exempt: Edin. Rev., Vol. 16, p. 87. 1822 yet the people look wretched, dwarfish, sallow, and have large goitres: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 290.

gojavu. See guava.

gola, sb.: It.: Archit.: a cymatium (q. v.).

1712 In a Cornice. the Gola or Cymatium of the Corona: Spectator, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

*golah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. golā,='a round place': a storehouse for grain or salt, a station of brinjarries (see brinjarry).

1802 in the rear of the brinjarry golah, in Shaher Gunge-aum: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 200 (1844).

V. M., II. 343. [Yule]

Mofussil, II. 77. [1b.]

1878 those golahs stored with grain: Life in the

*Golconda, old name for Hyderabad, a country in the Deccan, formerly celebrated for its diamond-mines.

1780 but would not for the mines of Golconda find myself in the midst of one of those combustions: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 438 (1858) 1884 if stray diamonds were found sticking in the house-wall, there must be a new Golconda in the soil beneath: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 400.

gole, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. ghūl: the main body of an army in the field, a massed body of troops.

1803 I formed my men into two gholes: SKINNER, Mil. Mem., I. 298 (1851). [Yule]

goleta, sb.: Sp.: a two-masted vessel, a schooner.

1755 before we departed from that harbour, he composed two songs, by way of epitaph, upon the goleta and the fort: SMOLLETT, Tr Don Quix., Pt. 1. Bk. iv. ch. xii. in Ballantyne's Nov. Liò, Vol. III. p. 444/1 (1821)

*golgotha, sb.: N. T. Gk. $\gamma o \lambda \gamma o \theta \hat{a}$, a softened form of Aram. $gulgalt\bar{a}$ (Syr. $g\bar{o}gult\bar{a}$),='skull': a place of skulls (cf. Mat., xxvii. 33, Mark, xv. 22, John, xix. 17); a charnel-

house.

1593 and this land be called the field of Golgotha and dead men's skulls: SHAKS., Rich. II., iv. 144.

1630 Thus grieued London, fil'd with mones and grones | Is like a Coigotha of dead mens bones: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. G 1 70/1.

1656 they [who mind earthly things] are interred in the Golgotha of this world, as motes in their hillocks: J. TRAPP, Com. New Test., p. 610/x (1868)

1665 The dislike the Persees express at my taking a view of this Colgotha, made it appear they do not delight that it should be seen by strangers: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 57 (1677).

1748 is this the church-yard...or the sepulchre, or the Golgotha of the ship? Smollett, Rad. Rand., ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 208 (1817)

1749 Westminster-abbey...was by no Means intended as mere Colgotha for the Remains of the...Dead: J. Gwyn, Essay on Design, Pref., p. iv.

1826 He would do almost anything to avoid the navigation round the capes, the keys and reefs of Florida. It is the bane of sailors; it is a Golgotha—a grave-yard. Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. i. p. 99.

1837 they were generally dragged with unfeeling, indecent hurry to the Golgotha, amidst the reproaches and insults of the soldiery: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 53.

*Goliath. Goliah. Golias. name of the Philistine griant

*Goliath, Goliah, Golias, name of the Philistine giant whom David slew, I Sam., xv.

1591 For none but Samsons and Goliases | It sendeth forth to skirmish: SHAKS, I Hen. VI, i 2, 33 1614 When the vaunts of some heretical Goliah shall draw us forth to encounter him with our pens against whom we cannot draw the sword of our tongues: T. ADAMS, W&s., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 383 (1867). 1654 6 The Goliath of Rome hath dealt no better by the bodies of divers of God's dear saints: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test, Vol. I. p. 449/I (1867). 1662 a Romish Goliah hath defied our English Israel: FULLER, Worthies, Vol. I. p. 52 (1840).

golilla, sb.: Sp.: a counsellor's collar. Anglicised in 18 c. as golille.

1673 I had rather put on the English pillory than that Spanish golilia: WYCHERLEY, Gent. Danc. Mast, iv. I. [Davies] bef. 1704 He wore about his neck... as small ruff, which had serv'd him formerly instead of a golille, when he liv'd at Madrid: T Brown, Wks., IV. 220 (1760). [id.] 1713 a plume of feathers on his head, a Golillio about his neck: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 368 (18-5).

goloon(e): Eng. fr. Sp. See galloon.

golosh, goloshoes (pl.): Eng. fr. Fr. See galosh.

golundauze, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. golandaz: sepoy artillery-men.

1804 Naiks, ad tindals, troopers, sepoys, golundauze, drummers, trumpeters, gun lascars, pioneers, puckalies, and bheesties, receive two thirds of a share: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 11. p. 981 (1844).

gomashtah, sb.: Hind. fr. Pers. gumāshtah, = 'appointed': a native agent in India, a clerk for correspondence with natives.

1776 Gomastah, Agent: Trial of Joseph Fowke, Gloss. jarry gomastah: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 304 (1844) 1802 the brin-

gombeen[-man], sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. gombin: a village moneylender, an usurer in the west of Ireland.

gomer: Heb. See homer 1.

gomgom, sb.: Hottentot. See quotations.

1731 One of the Hottentot Instruments of Musick is common to several Negro 1731 One of the Hottentot Instruments of Musick is common to several Negro Instances, and is call'd, both by Negroes and Hottentots, Gom Gom. is a Bow, of Iron, or Olive Wood, strung with twisted Sheep-Gut or Sinews: Medler, Tr Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol 1 p. 271. 1776 ordered his Gom-gom to be brought in This instrument was a wooden bow, the ends of which were confined by a dried and hollow gut, into which the captain blew, scraping upon it at the same time with an old fiddle-stick: J. Collier, Mus. Trav, p. 49. 1819 the gong-gongs and drums were beat all around us: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 136.

gomlah, sō.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. gamlā,='a flower-pot': a water-jug, usually of earthenware. [C.]

Gomorrah, name of the city which was destroyed with Sodom (Gen., xix.).

1654-6 a people laden with iniquity, a people of Gomorrah, a naughty people: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. IV. App., p. 634/1 (1867).

gomphōsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γόμφωσις, = 'a bolting': a kind of articulation like that of the teeth, when one bone goes far into a socket of another bone.

1578 the manner of their [of teeth] situation in the lawes is named Gomphosis: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. I fol. 13 %. 1741. It sends out a Pointal that is spherical and near a line in diameter, which is inserted in the Pipe of the Flower, as it were by Gomphosis, and has at the top a very fine Thred: J Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol III. p. 188.

*gondola,pl. gondole, sb.: It.: a narrow, flat-bottomed Venetian boat, propelled by one or two men, with a curtained cabin for passengers in the middle; also in U.S., a flat-bottomed river boat or lighter, a small rowing-boat for carrying passengers to or from ships. Anglicised as gondole, gondolo.

gers to or from ships. Anglicised as gondole, gondolo.

1549 one man, or two at the most, to row his Gondola: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 83 v. 1590 he saw whereas did swim Along the shore, as swift as glaunce of eye, | A little Gondelay, bedecked trim | With boughes and arbours woven cunningly. Spens., F. Q., II. vi. 2. 1596 in a gondola were seen together | Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., ii. 8, 8 1598 Gondoluere, a rower in such gondoles: Florio. 1605 Rowing von the water in a gondole: B. Jonson, Volp., iii. 5, Wks., p. 484 (1616). 1611 Most of your trauelling members know | What doth belong to a Gondolo: N. T., in Coryat's Crambe, sig. a 4 v. 1617 And that men may passe speedily besides this bridge, there be thirteene places called Traghetti, where boats attend called Gondole: R. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 77. 1621 in carts or gundilos, as in Venice: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. r. Subs 1, Vol. r. p. 353 (1827). 1623 all your master's house | Imagine I ha' taken a gondola: MIDDLETON, Changeting, in 2, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 45 (1885). 1625 at the head and stearne it was as narrow as our Gondolos: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol II. Bk. x. p. 1725. 1643 There is also a large gondola of chrysolite: Evelyn, Duzry, Vol. I. p. 43 (1850). 1662 a Boat, made, and coverd like a Gondole: J. DAVIES, Anibassadors Trav., Bk. I. p. 5 (1669) 1665 They delight in fishing, and to sport upon the Water in Boats or Curicurries resembling the Venetian Gondoloes: Sir Th. Herrere, p. 11 p. 226 (1668). 1700 These boats they call here Gondolas... These Gandola's are pretty neat black Boats like our Oars: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II p. 226 (1668). 1704 gondola with two oars at Venice, is as magnificent as a coach and six horses: Addition, Wks., Vol. I. p. 387 (Bohn, 7854). 1722 he kept his gondola, which is like a coach in London, and, with that, coursed about the city, as the way of travellers and strangers there is: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 366 (1826). 1749 On the canal [at Ranelagh] was a

gondolet ("=1), sb.: Eng. fr. It. gondoletta: a small gondola.

bef. 1642 That grand Canale, where (stately) once a yeare | A fleete of bridall gondolets appeare: DEKKER. [C.]

gondolier ('= "), sb.: Eng. fr. It. gondoliere: a man who rows a gondola. If alone, he stands at the stern; if there be two, one stands at the stern, the other at the bow.

1604 with no worse nor better guard | But with a knave of common hire, a gondolier: Starks. Oth., i. 1, 126.

1818 'Tis sweet to hear | At midnight on the blue and moonlit deep | The song and oar of Adria's gondolier: Byron, Don Yuan, I. cxxii.

*gonfalone, sb.: It.: a gonfalon, a small flag with two or three tails or streamers suspended from a cross stick slung to the top of a lance or flagstaff.

1673 each Terziero hath its Arms or Banner called Gonfalone; whence the name Gonfaloniere: J. RAY, Journ. Low Countr., p. 260.

gonfalonier $(\angle = - \underline{n})$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. gonfaloniere: the bearer of a gonfalon; the guardian of the public gonfalon or standard, who was the chief magistrate in Lucca, Florence, and other Italian republics. In the general sense of 'stand-

ard-bearer' gonfanonier, fr. Old Fr., was early used in Eng. The form *confalonier(o)* may be through Sp.

1586 In other places they have Gonfalonners, as at Lucques T. B, Tr. La Prinaud. Fr. Acad., p. 624 1670 To this end he works with the Buffon to carry a promise in Writing from him to the Confaloniero, of 1000 Crowns of Gold, upon condition he would free him. The Buffon undertakes it, and money takes with the Confanoliero, who under pretence of examining the Cause to put him to Death, finds him only worthy of Banishment: R Lassells, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. 143 (1668). 1673 2 Priors and a Confalonier: J. Ray, Journ Low Countr., p. 378. 1701 This Republick [Luca] is govern'd by a Gonfalonierer, who is Elected every two Months out of the Noblity: New Account of Italy, p. 64. 1739 He sat on the right hand of the gonfalonier in two purple fauteuils: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 32 (1857). 1787 The Executive Power is composed of a Gonfaloniere, and nine Anziani, who together govern the Republic: P. BECKFORD, Lett fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 428 (1865). 1839 Four years after the execution of Savonarola the people of Florence. elected Piero Soderini Gonfalonier for life: Athenaeum, July 27, p. 126/2. falonier for life: Athenæum, July 27, p. 126/2.

*gong, sb.: Eng. fr. Malay gong: a tambourine-shaped instrument of bell-metal, beaten with a drumstick, used as a bell, and in the East also as a musical instrument.

1625 the Generall did strike his Gongo, which is an Instrument of War that soundeth like a Bell. Purchas, Pulgrins, Vol. II. Bk vii. p. 974. 1800 The heavy Gong is heard | That falls like thunder on the dizzy ear: SOUTHEY, Thalaba, ix. 190. 1810 And the gong, that seems, with its thunders dread | To stun the living, and waken the dead: — Kehama, 148. 1817 War music bursting out from time to time | With gong and tymbalon's tremendous chime: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Mokanna [Vule] 1847 the gong...sounding again with great fury, there was a general move towards the dining-room: DICKENS, Dombey & Son, ch. xii. p. 161 (1880)

[The Asiatic gong and Afr. gom (see gomgom) appear to be onomatopœic, so that it is naturally sometimes difficult to decide whether gom or gum should be referred to gong or to gomgom.]

gong-gong: Hottentot. See gomgom.

gongong, sb.: apparently a doubled form of gong (q, v). The form gum-gum may be for gomgom (q. v.).

1727 the first hour after sun-set, is made known by beating a drum, the second by beating a Gum Gum, (a brass instrument in the form of a large flat bason, which being beaten makes a loud rushing noise,): SCHEUCHZER, Tr. Kampfer's Yapan, Vol. II, p. 476. 1750-60 a music far from delightful, consisting of little drums called gumgums, cymbals, and a sort of fife, which makes a hideous din: Gross, quoted in Encyc. Brit., Vol. v. p. 672/2 (1797). 1771 At night we heard a sort of music, partly made by insects, and partly by the noise of the Gungung: J. R. Forster, Tr. Obseck's Voy., I. 185 [Yule] 1836 Did you ever hear a...gum-gum? Dickens, Sketches by Boz, Steam Excursion. [ib.]

gonorrhoea, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γονόρροια,='seminal flux': a disease of the mucous membrane of the urethra or adjacent parts, characterised by a discharge of purulent mucus. Anglicised as gonorrhe (J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas).

1654—6 a fearful legacy of sin and punishment that Gehazi left to his posterity...lameness and Gonorrhea: J TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. vv. p. x8/2 (1867). 1796 an excellent purifier of the blood, and likewise as a remedy in the gonorrhea: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 11 (1814).

goont: Anglo-Ind. See gunt.

goor: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See ghoor.

gooroo, guru, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. gurū: a spiritual teacher, a Brahmin priest.

1800 It is very certain that the gooroo was at the head of the business: Wellington, Disp, Vol. I. p. 74 (1844). 1826 he was in want of a gùrh, a religious instructor, to his household: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch xxxvi. p. 395 (1884).

goozul-khana, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. ghusl-khāna: a bath-room; an apartment for private audience.

1616 after supper he comes down to the Guzelcan, a faire Court wherein in the middest is a Throne erected of freestone. Sir T. Roz, in Purchas' Pilgrims, II. (1625). [Yule] abt. 1660 a more retired Place called the Goselkana, that is, the place to wash in: Tr. Bernier, p. 85. [ib.] 1665 In another Goozel-chan...is painted the Mogul under a cloth of State cross-legg'd upon Carpets: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 69 (1677).

gopher[-wood], sb.: Eng. fr. Heb. gopher: a kind of wood of which Noah's Ark was built-according to some, cypress. 1611 Make thee an ark of gopher wood: Bible, Gen., vi. 14.

gorawallah, sb.: Anglo-Ind.fr. Hind. ghorā-wālā: a horsekeeper (Bombay district).

1883 followed by his gorrawallah, or horse-keeper: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. 11. ch. iv. p. 135.

gordian ("=), adj., sometimes used as sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Gordius, = 'pertaining to Gordius', Gk. Γόρδιος: pertaining to Gordius, the first king of Phrygia, who was fabled to have tied an inextricable knot, the undoer of which was oracularly promised the mastery of Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot through with his sword.

I. adj.: inextricable, complicated, intricate.

1599 Turn him to any cause of policy, | The Gordian knot of it he will unloose, | Familiar as his garter: Shaks, Hen. V, i 1, 46. 1603 hee dissolues her Gordian-knots: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif, p. 77 (1603). 1621 an indissoluble twist; a Gordian knot. R. Burton, Anat. Mel, Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 3, Vol. II. p. 183 (1827). 1820 She was a gordian shape of dazzling hue, | Vermilion-spotted, golden, green, and blue: Keats, Lanta, i. Wks., p. 113 (1861)

2. sb.: an inextricable knot, an inextricable complication. 1709 and whoever is the Man that unties the Gordian, as some such is always to be found, his Fortune is made: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 11. p. 195 (2nd Ed.).

gore: Anglo-Ind. See gour.

goreyt, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. goref: a village watchman and messenger in Upper India.

1834. The Serishtadar commenced business by informing me that this wretch was a Goreyt: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 110.

gorge. Anglo-Ind. See corge.

Gorgon, gorgon (<u>w</u> =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Gorgo (gen. Gorgonis), fr. Gk. Topyw: (a) one of three sister monsters of Greek mythology, with snakes instead of hair and with the power of turning any one on whom they looked into stone (see **Medusa**); (b) also, attrib.

(See Medusa); (b) also, attrib.

a. bef. 1529 Was nevyr suche a ffylty gorgon, nor suche an epycure, | Syn[s] successful synfolde: J. Skelton, Speke, Parrot, 503, Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1843).

1605 Approach the chamber, and destroy your sight | With a new Gorgon: Shaks., Macb., ii 3, 77.

1607 These Corgons are bred in that countrey (1617). If the countrey (1618) and haue haire about their heads as. exceedeth all other beastes: Topsell, Fourf, Beasts, p. 240.

1609 If euer Gorgon were seen in the shape of a woman, he hath seen her in my description. B Jonson, Sit Wom, ii 4, Wks., p. 545 (1616)

1621 a Gorgons head for by parasites; R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 49 (1827).

1627 she [Logic] is like a Gorgons head to a young student, but after a twelve months constancy and patience, this Gorgons head will prove a meere buggbeare: Howell, Lett., v. x. p. 10 (1645)

1622 innovations. seeme like Bug-beares, or Gorgons heads to the vulgar: — Instr. For. Trav., p. 73 (1869).

bef. 1670 From the hour that the Keeper committed this Message to trusty Friends to deliver it, the Gorgon's Head had a Veil drawn before it: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 23, p. 21 (1693).

1672 I'll shrowd this Gorgon from all humane view: DRYDEN, Comq. of Grananda, II. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 433 (1701).

1709 the roof of which was painted with gorgons, chimeras, and centaurs: Addison, Tatler, Oct. 15, Wks., Vol. II. p. 17 (1854).

6. 1655 Your Gorgon looks | Turn me to stone: Massinger, Guardian, iii. 6, Wks., p. 353/2 (1839)

1842 In all his Gorgon terrors clad: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 386 (1865).

Gorgonian (4, 21, 2), adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Gorgonius: per-

Gorgonian ('"=), adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Gorgonius: pertaining to a gorgon, horrible, petrifying with horror.

1667 Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards | The ford: MILTON, P. L., II. 611.

*gorilla, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. γόριλλα,='an African species of ape': the largest known species of anthropoid ape.

gormand: Eng. fr. Fr. See gourmand

gormogon, gormagon ($\angle z = \angle$), sb.: a member of an English secret society which existed in the second quarter of 18 c.

1729 one | Rose a Gregorian, one a Gormogon: Pope, Dunciad, IV. 576. 1747 we shall hear you are a free-mason, or a gormogon at least: Gray, Letters, No. lxvi. Vol. 1. p. 146 (1819).

*gosain, sb.: Hind. gosāīn: a Hindoo religious mendicant. 1774 My hopes of seeing Teshu Lama were chiefly founded on the Gosam: Bogle, in Markham's Tibet, 46 (1876). [Yule] abt. 1781 It was at this time in the hands of a Gosine, or Hindoo Religious: Hodges, Trav., 172 (1793). [ib.] 1811 They have likewise two orders of Fakirs or mendicant pilgrims, the Bargais and the Gusseins, who travel about armed, and in troops of some thousands: Niebukh's Trav Arab., ch. civi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 210. 1826 the potail was awed by the sanctity of the gossem's character: Hockley, Pandurang Hars, ch. xi. p. 116 (1884). 1834 bowing before the Gosaeen, he performed the ceremony: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12.

goselkana: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. See goozul-khana.

Goshen: Heb.: name of the district in Egypt where the Israelites, God's chosen people, sojourned during their bondage under the Egyptians, and which was not visited by the plagues of Egypt. Hence, metaph.

1611 thou shalt not finde such another illightened Goshen, as this Island, wherein we dwell: R. BOLTON, Comf. Walking, p. 13 (1630). 1654—6 A Goshen shall he [the believer or upright man] have either here or in heaven: J. Trapp. Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 169/1 (1867).

gospodar: Sclav. See hospodar.

gossampine, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gossampine (Cotgr.): the cotton-plant; cotton, cotton fabric.

1555 he weareth a vesture of ye silke called Gossampine: R. EDEN, Newe India, p. 14 (Arber, 1885). — cotton of the tree called Gossampine: ib., p. 17.

— Their beddes are made of Gossampine cotton: ib., p. 21. abt 1565 The beds which they [the Indians] have are made of Gossopine cotton: J. SPARKE, S. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage, p. 28 (1878) bef. 1593 on his altar's fume these Turkey cloths, | This gassampine and gold, I'll sacrifice: GREENE, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 235/1 (1861)

gossoon (<u>' "</u>), sb.: Ir. garsun: a boy, a male servant.

1817 Ormond's next business was to send a gossoon with a letter to his friend the king of the Black Islands M. Eddeworth, Ormond, ch. iii. Wks, Vol. XIII. p. 320 (1825) 1818 Come, my gassoon, lend me the rush. LADV MORGAN, Ft. Macarthy, Vol 1 ch. iii. p. 156 (1819). 1883 ragged gorsoons, looking like little savages, with unkempt heads and bare feet: H. Jay, Connaught Cousins, Vol. 1, p. 127.

*Goth: Eng. fr. Late Lat. Gothus, pl. Gothi: a member of sundry Teutonic hordes which invaded various parts of the Roman Empire in 3, 4 cc.; hence, a barbarian, a person destitute of cultivation or taste. Hence, Gothic, gothic, pertaining to the Goths; barbarous, uncivilised, unrefined; applied to the pointed architecture of Europe prevalent from 12 c. to the period of the Renaissance.

1785 Without it all is gothic as the scene, | To which th' insipid citizen resorts | Near yonder heath: Cowper, Task, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 91 (1808). 1788 realised under the Gothic conquest: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. VII. ch. xxxix. p. 38 (1813).

gouache, sb.: Fr. fr. It. guazzo: water-color painting with body-color.

1882 two little drawings in the quaint and inimitable manner of Jacob Cats, one in water-colour and the other in guache: Standard, Dec. 12, p. 3.

goujat, sb.: Fr.: a soldier's boy.

1778 employing a goujat to defend the citadel, while the generals repose in their tents: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 158 (1858).

goul: Eng. fr. Pers. See ghoul.

goulard, sb.: Eng., fr. Fr. proper name Goulard: a solution of acetate of lead used as a cooling lotion.

1842 opodeldoc, joint-oil, and goulard: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg, p 217 (1865).

gour, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. gāur [Yule]: a bison, a great wild ox.

1806 They are far larger than common buffaloes. There is an account of a similar kind called the Gore, one distinction between it and the buffalo is the length of the hoof: Elphinstone, in Colebrooke's Life, I. 156 (1884). [Yule] 1857 The Major has stuck many a pg, shot many a gaur, rhinoceros, and elephant: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch xviii. [Davies] 1859 The Gour is too clever to be stalked, and far too fast to be ridden up to: Once a Week, Nov. 26, p. 457/1.

gour(e): Eng. fr. Turk. See giaour.

*gourmand, sb.: Fr.: a lover of good living, an epicure, a glutton. Sometimes Anglicised as gormand ("=).

giutton. Sometimes Anglicised as gormand (# =).

1598 Arcigoliso, a gormand, an arch-glutton: Florio. 1603 that great gourmond, fat Apicius: B. Jonson, Sey, i. 1, Wks., p. 365 (1616). 1630 brought to nothing, by the meere and onely valourous dexterity of our vn-matchable grand Gurmond: John Taylor, Wks., sig. O 1 v²/2 1681 And I parting should appear | Like the Gourmand Hebrew dead: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 30. 1758 I dare say, their table is always good, for the Landgrave is a Gourmand: Lord Chesterfell, Letters, Vol. in No. 120, 437 (1774). 1805 The medical remarks are. too indulgent towards the gourmand: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 357. 1843 A Parisian gourmand would have paid ten francs for the smallest cooleen among them: Thackeray, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 205 (1887) 1846 The ichthyophile should examine the curious varieties which have struck the naturalists and gourmands of antiquity: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt 1 p. 213.

gourmandise, sb.: Fr.: fondness for good living, indulgence in the pleasures of the table, gluttony. Anglicised as early as 16 c.

as 16 c.

1533 Forescene alway, that they eate without gourmandyse, or leaue with somme appetyte: Elvot, Cast. Helthe, Bk. II. ch. i. [R] 1540 dedycated to Addephagia i. edacitat, to gourmandise: Palsgrave, Tr. Acolasius, sig. Ii vo. 1540 they negligently have suffred their servantes to be oppressed with gourmandise, and to reject their accustomed fare, and to have it more delicate. Elvot, Im. Governaunce, fol. 92 vo. 1552 Overmuch gourmandise hundereth digestion in the stomacke: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 31 ro (1567). 1596 A Tigre forth out of the wood did rise, | That with fell clawes full of fierce gourmandize...Did runne at Pastorell her to surprize: Spens., F. Q., VI. x. 34. 1603 destroied by a conspiracie of gourmandise and felshly pleasure together: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 956. 1654—6 Oh, the gourmandise and excess of the age! J. Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. I. p. 4681, (1867). 1814 All this gourmandise was in honour of Lent: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p 60 (1832). 1850 the reckless young Amphitryon delighted to show his hospitality and skill in gourmandise: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 199 (1879). ch. xix. p. 199 (1879).

gourmandise, gormandise ($\underline{\prime\prime} = \underline{\prime}$), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gourmandiser: to indulge in the pleasures of the table to excess, to devour greedily.

1596 thou shalt not gormandise, As thou hast done with me: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., ii. 5, 3.

1598 The pamper'd stomach more than well suffic'd, Casts up the surfeit lately gormandiz'd: Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi.

[R.] 1611 Gourmander. To rauine, deuoure, glut, gormandize, or gluttonize it: COTGR.

*gourmet. sb.: Fr.: one who makes a study of the pleasures of the table, a lover of the pleasures of the table in moderation, a person of taste as to food and drink. Orig. a connoisseur of wine; "A Wine-cunner; a Wine-marchants Broker; one whom he trusts with the watching, and imployes in the venting, of his new-come commodities" (Cotgr.).

venting, of his new-come commodities" (Cotgr.).

1841 the most finished gourmet of my acquaintance: Thackeray, Misc.

Essays, &c., p. 399 (1885). 1856 there was something of the gourmet in their mode of assorting their mouthfuls of beef and blubber. E. K Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1 ch. xvi p. 209

1865 this inert, obstinate, aly, and rather demoralised gourmet gave the law, had the pas, and was held in high honour and distinction: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch. ix p. 154. 1878 Lord Brackenshaw was something of a gourmet. Geo Ellot, Dos. Deronda, Bk 11. ch. xl. p. 83. 1888 Your guests! Ah! little, I confess, | We count a gourmet more or less: Athenaum, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

gousset, sb.: Fr.: a fob, a pocket, a gusset.

1854 I have calculated infallibly, and what has been the effect? Gousset empty, troirs empty, necessaire parted for Strasbourg ! Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

goût, sb.: Fr.: taste.

gOUL, 50.: FI.: taste.

1722 This last Article for which this Master is so much Celebrated is not Intirely to my Gods: RICHARDSON, Statuss, &c., in Italy, p. 352. bef. 1733 with a little previous Cookery, to corrupt their Gousts: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ili, 54, p. 156 (1740). 1738 Love and brown sugar must be a poor legale for one of your godt: GRAY, Letters, No. vi. Vol. 1 p. 14 (1810). 1771. You and I., Lewis, having been always together, never tested friendship in this high gods, contracted by long absence: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 23/1 (1882). 1824 fruits, and ice, and all that art refines | From nature for the service of the godt: BYRON, Don Yuan, xv. loxii. 1849 But who can combine godt with new combinations? LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5 (1881).

goût de travers, phr.: Fr.: perverse taste.

1727 His business must be to contract the true Gout de travers: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. 1. ch. v. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 172 (1757).

gouvernante, sb.: Fr.: a governess, a female in charge of a young woman; a bachelor's housekeeper. Often partly Anglicised as governante, which is sometimes pronounced as if Italian.

as if Italian.

1668 I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the governante of one of your noblemen's houses: R L'ESTRANGE, Tr. Quevedo's Visions, p. 38. [L.] 1688 This I leaint out of Madam Governante, at the first enterview: Shadwell, Squire of Alastia, ii. p. 16 (1695). 1708 and as the first thing that he intended to oblige her in, that Governante who had hitherto had the care of her Actions, should be dismiss'd: Mrs Manley, New Atal., Vol. 1 p. 62 (and Ed). 1716 the old and withered matrons, known by the frightful name of governantes and disenses: Addison, Whi., Vol IV. p. 409 (1856). 1751 if., your Catharmes and Marys of Medicis, your Anns of Austria, &c. should prove the model of your governante: Lord Chesterevield, Lett., Bk. II. No. Iriii. Misc. Wiss., Vol. II. p. 372 (1777) 1771 two days ago she arrived with her mother, who did not choose that alse should come without a proper gouvernante: SMOILETT, Humph. Cl., p. 123/2 (1889). 1792 His governante pressed him forward, and seemed to threaten chastisement for his delay: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV. p. 369. 1808 They obtained a sight of a beautiful young girl, and an elderly lady whom they took for her governante: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 200 (1832). 1809 John... being so much struck with the young lady's beauty ... alarms the discreet governante: Quarterly Rev., Vol. I. p. 342. 1822—8 Mrs. Christian, though she received with all formality the formal visits of the governante and her charge: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xii p. 140 (1886). 1834 Ahl and as her prudish governante, you will doubtless expose me to her: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 238.

governator. See gubernator.

gow, gaou, sb.: Anglo-Ind. of Ceylon and S. India fr. Hind. gau: a distance of about four miles English.

1800 At Banasor, two gow from Manundwaddy, there is an immense mountain, covered with thick jungle: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. II. p. 296 (1858) 1860 A gaou in Ceylon expresses a somewhat indeterminate length, according to the nature of the ground to be traversed, a gaou across a mountainous country being less than one measured on level ground, and a gaou for a loaded cooley is also permitted to be shorter than for one unburthened, but on the whole the average may be taken under four miles: E. Tennent, Ceylon, 1, 467 (4th Ed.). [Yule]

gower: Eng. fr. Turk. See giaour.

gowl: Eng. fr. Arab. See ghoul.

grab, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. gurāb, = 'a galley', fr. Arab. ghorāb, = 'a raven': a two-masted coasting vessel used in the East.

1878 Our Factors, having concerns in the cargo of the ships in this Road, loaded two Grobs and departed: FRYER, E. India, 153 (1698). [Yule] 1727 The Muskat War...ohliges them [the Portuguese] to keep an Armada of five or six ships, besides small Frigates and Grabs of War: A. HAMILTON, East Indies, L. 250. [tb.] 1872 Moored in its centre you saw some 20 or 30 ghurabs (grabs) from Maskat: Burton, Sind Revisited, L. 83 (1877). [ib.]

*Gracchi, pl.: Lat.: name of two famous plebeian tribunes and political reformers of Ancient Rome in 2 c. B.C., whose mother, Cornelia, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus, earned by her admirable education of them the honorable title of "the Mother of the Gracchi": representative of a mother who educates her sons well and inspires them with

1814 My mother of the Gracchi (that are to be): BYRON, in Moore's Life, Vol III p. x16 (x83a). 1844 a certain vote he had given, which she had found it necessary, as the mother of the modern Gracchi, to deprecate: Dickens, M. Chuszlewit, ch. xxxiv. p. 339

*gracioso, sb.: Sp.: a buffoon, a witty person, a favorite.

bef. 1670 The Lord Marquess of Buckingham, then a great Gratioso: J. HACKET, Abb Williams, Pt. 1. 126, p. 114 (1693). 1670 passing his Time with his Virginals, his Dwarfs, and his Graciosoes: Sir W. Tempile, Wks., Vol. II. p. 224 (1750). 1808 the character of the gracioso or clown: Scott, Wks. of Dryden, Vol. I. p. 77. 1845 the gracioso or wag of the party begs in verse accompanying his improvisations with a guitar: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II.

gradatim, adv.: Lat.: gradually, by degrees, in regular succession or subordination.

1583 three or fower degrees of minor Ruffes, placed gradatim, one beneath an other: STUBERS, Anat. Ab., 10l. 36 ro. 1665 he rais'd me gradatim, step by step: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig D 8 vo. 1684 to conduct the Reader gradatim to the more perfect knowledge of this Kingdom: E. EVERARD, Tr. Tavernue's Japan, &c., p. 4. 1721 if we consider the Formation of things gradatim, is it not more reasonable to look upon the Mostic Lakes, the Black Sea, &c.; J Ozell., Tr. Townefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 356. 1785 let them [frost-bitten fingers or toes] be bathed in water, tepid at first, and rendered afterwards, gradatim, more warm: D. Low, Chirapodologia, p. 104.

gradino, sb.: It.: a super-altar, a ledge or step by which the back of an altar is raised; a decoration for or upon a super-altar.

1883 an altar whose "gradino" is covered with extremely flat reliefs: C. C. PERKINS, Ital. Scutpt., p. 18. 1886 His niche is secured in the Temple of Fame.. in some modest gradino, like those on his own altarpieces and monuments: Athenasum, Sept. 4, p. 312/2.

graduator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat graduare, = 'to give a degree to': one who or that which graduates, or divides into degrees or into any definite parts.

Gradus (ad Parnassum), phr.: Late Lat.: 'steps (to Parnassus)', title of a work intended to help English-speaking students to produce Latin Verses, but not regarded with favor by competent teachers and critics.

1748 he had laid violent hands on a book called Gradus ad Parnassum: FIRLDING, Yonathan Wild, Bk. I. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 108 (1806). 1767 At school I remember old Thunackuu oft made us | Look out for a word in a book call'd the Gradus: C. Anster, Poet. Epit., Let. II. 1807 they borrow their phrases from a different and a scantier gradus ad Parnassum: Edis. Rev., Vol. II. p 218. 1812 and the boy proceeds with the assistance of his gradus and dictionary, to turn it into the measure required: 1b., Vol. 20, p. 391. 1828 a twenty-fourth part of that most intellectual trap-door to the classics, the Gradus ad Parnassum: Harrowins, p. 13. 1887 A fair descriptive passage is spoilt by a commonplace or gradus epithet: Athenaum, June 25, p. 831/1.

*Graf, fem. Gräfinn, sb.: Ger.: count, countess.

1865 one common supper-table, and the guests, whether graffins or glass engravers, were treated with distinction: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 67.

*graffiti, sb. pl.: It. (graffito, sing.): ancient scribblings found scratched into or written on architectural or sculptured remains.

1883 the graffiti at Abu Simbel: Sat. Rev., Aug. 18, p. 212/2. 1885 an interesting collection of sepulchral graffiti from Jaffa and Jerusalem: C. R. CONDER, in Contemp. Rev. 1886 [It] contains manacriptions into Hebrew letters...of sixty-one Phoenician inscriptions copied by Prof. Sayce from the graffit in the temple of Seti I.: Athenaum, Apr. 24, p. 560/z.

gram, sb.: Anglo-Ind., cf. Port. grao: chick-pea, a kind of vetch largely used as fodder.

1702 he confessing before us that their allowance three times a week is but 1702 he contessing before us that their allowance three times a week is out a quart of rice and gram together for five men a day, but promises that for the future it shall be rectified: In J. T. Wheeler's Madrus, II. 10 (1861). [Yule] 1799 You mentioned some time ago that Purneah would bid for the gram contract when it was offered: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. 24 (1844). 1808 At a short distance from our encampment, there was a little field cultivated with gram: J. T. Blunt, in Asiatic Res., VII. 63.

grammaticaster $(- \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. grammaticaster, (contemptuous) dim. of Lat. grammaticus,—'a grammarian': a pedantic trifling grammarian.

1801 He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little grammaticaster, he does. B. Jonson, *Poetast.*, i. z., Wiss., p. 108/16 (1860). 1648 so many petty-foggers in law, so many quack-salvers in physick, so many grammaticasters in country schools: SIR W. PETTS, Advice to Hartill, p. 23. [T.]

gramme, sb.: Fr.: an unit of weight equivalent to a little more than 15'432 grs. Troy.

1883 Lord Byron's [brain] weighed one thousand four hundred grammes: Standard, Jan. 5, p. 5.

gran diablo, phr.: Sp.: great devil.

1654-6 Pride...is the grandiabolo, that filthy spirit is gotten into the midst of men: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 64/1 (x867).

gran fiesta, phr.: Sp.: great festival.

1880 The gran fiesta with which they celebrate their reunion: Mrs. OLIPHANT, Cervantes, p. 101.

granada, Sp.; granado, granade, grenado, Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: a hand-grenade; a satirical squib.

sp.: a hand-grenade; a satirical squib.

1591 you must not be destitute of all sorts of arteficial fire, as Trompes, Granades, Bullets: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 317. 1611 Or that had some Granada quenched: N. T., in Coryai's Crambe, sig b 1 rd. 1626 poysoned bullets, brases bals, iron bals, granadoes, trunks of wilde fire: Capt. J. Smith, Wks, p. 800 (1884) bef. 1628 If a granado be fired, all within the burst of it are in hazard: Felt-Ham, Revolves, Pt. II. p. 263 (1866). 1631 eleven barrels of silver coin, 8000 granadoes, two barrels of halters: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 133 (1848). 1639 most men say, that these formidable fires which are now raging in both these Countreys, were kindled at first by a Granado hurld from his brain: Howell, Lett., VI. xlii. p 65 (1645). 1645 Then, there is a court full of cannon bullets. granadoes: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 215 (1872). 1656 He makes his tongue a granado to shoot out oaths and blasphemies against heaven: J. Trapp. Com. New Test, p. 703/2 (1868) bef. 1658 Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize, | Not all those Mouth-Granados can suffice: J. Cleveland, Wks., ii. p. 37 (1687). bef. 1667 Twill tear and blow up all within, Like a Granado shot into a Magazin: Cowley, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 112 (1707) bef. 1870 and trouled out a Motion crammed like a Granada with obsolete Words: J. Hacket, Abp Williams, Pt. 1. 90, 73 (1693). 1670 The Rare Engine, teaching how to throw Granado's into besieged Towns: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 30 (1668). 1674 every mans mind is his Castle... the throwing in of Granadoes, will be but a mutty, stinking token to the world: N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selv., sig. b 5 rd. 1676 Like a Granado from a Cannon shot, | Which lights at last upon the Enemies ground: Orway, Don Carl, iii, p. 20. 1691 able to frame both Clocks and Walches, and Pumps, and Mills, and Grenadoes, and Rockets: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 26 (1701) 1731 The French gave them a warm Reception with their Hand-Granadoes: J. Pitts, Acc Moham., p. 212. 1761 unless indeed

granadeer: Eng. fr. Fr. See grenadier.

granado, sb.: Sp. See quotation.

1600 right granado silke: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 247 (1616).

grand air, phr.: Fr.: an air of distinction.

1775 it has grand air and a kind of Louis XIV, old fashionhood that pleases me: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 212 (1857).

*grand coup, phr.: Fr.: great stroke, great hit. See coup. 1813 I hope you are going on with your grand coup: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 234 (1832). 1856 Justly was it denominated. a "grand coup": In J. Adams' Wies., Vol. I. p. 352 (1856). 1883 [The police] then make a grand coup all at once: Standard, Sept. 17, p. 5/2.

grand goût, phr.: Fr., 'great taste': sublime style. See gusto grande.

1727 I bought your Opera to-day for sixpence...it is in the grand gout: Swift, in Pope's Lett., Wks., Vol. IX. p. 73 (1757).

*Grand Monarque, phr.: Fr., 'Great Monarch': title applied to Louis XIV. of France.

1716 His governors of towns and provinces, who formed themselves upon the example of their *Grand Monarque*: Addison, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 438 (1855). 1845 The Bourbons introduced that particular rage for building and gilding which characterised *le Grand Monarque*: FORD, *Handbk*. Spain, Pt. II. p. 724.

*grand monde, phr.: Fr.: great world, high society.

**grand Monde, por.: Fr.: great world, fign society.

1704 a sect arose whose tenets obtained and spread very far, especially in the grand monde, and among every body of good fashion: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § ii. Wks., p. 61/1 (1869). 1725 But I am now returning to the noble scene of Dublin, into the grand monde: — in Pope's Wks., Vol. vii. p. 52 (1871). 1740 On each side were ranged all the secular grand monde of Rome: Gray, Letters, No. xxxviii. Vol. I. p. 82 (1879). 1777 They keep a noble house, spend a great deal of money, their manners bespeak their birth and their acquaintance with the grand monde: Lord Chesterfield, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 120 (1777). 1792 Without the richness of dress, how should we of the grand monde shew any difference between ourselves and vile plebeians: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 206. 1823 She was celebrated | For several winters in the grand, grand monde: Byron, Don Yuan, XIV. xiii. Fuan, xIV. xlii.

*grand signior, grand signor, phr.: Eng. fr. It. gran signore, some forms affected by Fr. grand seigneur, Sp. gran señor, generally more or less Anglicised.

1. grand master, gentleman of high rank and aristocratic

1601 one of the grand-seigneurs of Rome: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 35, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 526. 1860 a Paladin in the field, a grand seigneur in the drawing-room: Whyte Melville, Holmby House, p. 84.

great lord, title given in W. Europe to the Sultan of the Turks.

1592 The Gran Seignior yet liveth in Croatia, his Bassa is 70000 strong, and his Army divided into four parts: Reliq. Wotton., p. 683 (1685). 1598 our Turkite companie never sent the like to the Grand-Signiog: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., 1. 2, Wis., p. 9 (2676). 1625 the Gran Senior: Pixchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bls. iii. p. 255. 1630 The great Grandsigneor, the Commission signid: John Taylor, Wis., sig. 2 Kikk 4 rol. 1634 the Grand Signior, was not then in Constantinople: Sir Th. Herbert, Tran., p. 28. 1642 the Gran Signior at this day: Howell, Instr. For. Tran., p. 40 (1869).

1642 Of which the Grand Seignour proudly said: SIR TH BROWN, Relig Med., § vni. Wks, Vol. 11. p. 344 (Bohn, 1852). 1746 no Grand Signor is deposed: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 6 (1857). 1788 Mahmud, the Pacha of Scutari, has obtained a pardon of the Grand Signior, through the interference of the Grand Admiral: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 73/1. 1820 they kissed them and applied them to their foreheads in token of submission to the grand Signor: T. S. Highes, Trav. in Sixthy, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 281. 1852 and to make a tender of his services to the Grand Seignior: Tr Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. ii. p. 20.

grand tour, phr.: Fr.: grand round, the round of the principal cities and places of interest in Europe, which in 18 c. was supposed to be indispensable to the education of a young man of wealth.

young man of weath.

1670 [See giro]. 1748 you have made the grand tour: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. i. Wiss., Vol. 1. p. 3 (1817). 1766 my grand tour through Europe: Sterne, Trist. Shand., vii. xxvii. Wiss., p. 300 (1839). 1813 I am not equal to the grand tour: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. 11. ch. xxvii p. 140 (1833) 1849 The grand tour was then still a luxury: G. Macpherson, Life of Anna Jameson, p. 26 (1878). 1864 Monsieur Constant...had. attended on...the young Marquis of Truffleton throughout the grand tour: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 98. 1885 One of those mushroom growths that spring [From Grand Tours and from tailoring: A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 115.

grande armée, phr.: Fr.: grand army; applied to the splendid army which the great Napoleon led into Russia.

1844 the renowned "grande armée" of imperial France: W. Siborne, Waterloo, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 20.

grande chère, phr.: Fr.: entertainment on a great scale. 1823 particularly attached to faste and to grand chère—to your ease and enjoyment of every kind: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 31 (1886).

*grande dame, phr.: Fr.: aristocratic lady.

1862 and how she had been a great beauty, and was a perfect grande dame always: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. 1. p. 116 (1887). 1865 or you've made love to some grande dame because it answered a political purpose: OUIDA, Stratkmore, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 35. 1886 The mother's stately grace and fully developed beauty...distinguish her as a grande dame: Athenæum, Jan. 30,

grande entrée: Fr. See entrée 2.

grande manière, phr.: Fr.: elevated style.

1664 that which seems to us of the Grand maniere, in their eyes appears to be but gross and heavy: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. 1. p. 11.

grande mode, phr.: Fr.: high fashion, height of fashion.

1670 they are got so far into the grande mode, as to wear Breeches and Doublets: R. LASSELS, Voy Ital, Pt. I. p. 45 (1698).

*grande passion, phr.: Fr.: great passion, serious loveaffair.

1823 And if in fact she takes to a "grande passion," | It is a very serious thing indeed: Byron, Don Fuan, XII, Ixxvii. 1865 the never-ending, everchanging grandes passions: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 30. 1877 utterly undeserving of the honours of a grande passion: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xxv. p. 290 (1879) 1882 He was naturally absorbed in the arrangement of his numerous schemes—no easy matter, when affairs of magnitude have to be ordered to suit the exigencies of a grande passion: F. M. Crawfforn, Mr. Isaacs, ch. vi. p. 109. 1883 in spite of her firvolity, her social audacity, her firtations, and her cunning, she "had a heart,"—that she was a woman capable of a grande passion: L. Olifhant, Altiora Peto, ch. xxiii. p. 270 (1884). p. 279 (1884).

*grande tenue, phr.: Fr.: full dress. See en grande tenue.

1865 enjoyed like the ease of the dressing-gown after the restraint of the grands tenue: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 171. 1886 The little soldier.. is almost a caricature; the grands tenue is so ridiculous as to lose the charm which belongs to grotesqueness: Athenaum, Apr. 24, p. 560/2.

grandee $(\angle \mathcal{L})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. grande: (a) a Spanish aristocrat of the highest class, who is allowed to remain covered before the sovereign; hence, by extension, (b) a great

person.

a. 1598 and one of his [Philip's] Crandes in Spayne, (to wit, the Count after Duke of Feria) had married an English ladie: R Parsons, Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word, Pt. VIII. p. 116 1610 An Adalantado | A Grande girl: B. Jonson, Alch., iii. 3, Wles., p. 641 (1616). 1612 I saw that as a young little Lord rode by for his pleasure, they said he was a great Grande: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quizote, Pt. III. ch. vil. p. 192. 1621 the King of Spain sends som of his Grandes hither, to repair their decayed fortunes: Howell, Lett., I. xxxviii. p. 76 (1645). 1623 [See conde]. 1627 their King, and Grandes: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. viii. § 739. 1636 Ay, and I assure your Ladyship, allied to the best grandees of Spain: Heywood, Chall, for Beauty, Wks., Vol. v. p. 18 (Pearson). 1797 I expected dignity and hauteur in a Spanish Grandee: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 21. 1846 The Duke for this splendid feat was made an English earl; the Cortes bestowed on him the rank of grande: FORD, Handble, Spain, Pt. II. p. 553. b. 1619 Proclus and other magnified Grandes: PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch. Ivili. p. 554. 1620 all the Grandees of the Republick: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. lxxxix. (1676) 1648 for I am verily persuaded that the Grandees here will push it to the uttermost: Evelum, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 9(1872). 1654 Grandees and Patrons: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 5. 1664 Trapan'd your Party with Intregue, | And took your Grandees down a peg. | New-Model'd th' Army and Cashier'd | All that to Legion SMEC adherd: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 105. bef. 1733 the factions

Drivers.. never engage their Grandees in anything that is scandalously facinorous: R. North, Examen, II v. 59, p 35x (1740). 1792 If the populace, as in China, were industrious and ingenious, the grandees, by the length of their nails and the cramping of their limbs, gave evidence that true dignity was above labour or utility: H BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 80 1864 all the grandees in Granductoo stepped into their carriages: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. ii. p 15.

*grandeur (<u>" =</u>), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. grandeur: magnificence, nobility, dignity, sublimity, breadth and loftiness of cha-

1600 This was in manner a more solemne day unto him in regard of the affectionat favour of men, and the estimation of his true grandeur in deed, than on which he rode into the citie in triumph over king Syphax & the Carthagnians: Holland, Tr Levy, Bk. xxxvIII. p. 1027. 1662 And if the Image of God is only Grandeur, Power and Sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken in our Duty: South, Serm., Vol. 1. p. 48 (1727). 1664 a work of prodigious Grandure: Evelin, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. 1. p. 9. 1712 the Grandeur of our Metropolis: Spectator, No. 430, July 14, p. 618/2 (Morley) 1775 the edifice was deemed a wonder, not for its form. but for the grandeur of its proportions: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 141. 1797 The approach to Madrid is very beautiful. The. and the palace give it an appearance of grandeur which there are no suburbs to destroy: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 106. 1884 He felt awed by the grandeur of Washington's presence: H. C. Lodge, Studies in History, p. 221.

grandeza, sb.: Sp.: (a) grandee-ship, a privilege of a grandee; (b) magnificence, grandeur.

a. 1625 Amongst other Grandezas which the King of Spain conferd upon our Prince, one was the releasment of prisoners: Howell, Lett., III. xvii. p. 74

(1645).

6. 1642 he shall see such a Grandeza, that the Roman Monarchy in her highest florish never had the like: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 40 (1869)

Grandgousier, name of the father of Gargantua (q. v.).

1646 he had been a proper guest at Grandgoussers Feast: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vii. ch. xviii p 312 (1686).

gras, sb.: Fr.: meat, meat diet.

1764 a protestant family, who eat gras every day: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxii Wks., Vol. v. p. 418 (1817). 1780 If he can root out monks, the Pope will have less occasion to allow gras, because we cannot supply them with maigre: Hox. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 335 (1858).

grasseyé, part.: Fr.: trilled at the back of the mouth, sometimes applied to the French consonant r.

grasso di serpe, phr.: It.: snake's fat.

1616 B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. 11 p. 148 (1631-40).

grata persona: Late Lat. See persona grata.

gratify $(\angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gratifier: to please.

I. to please, to afford pleasure to, to humor, to indulge. 1. TO please, to anord pleasure to, to numor, to indulge.

1866 he wold be as redy to gratify vs with his good will: Q. Eliz., in Ellis'

1872 Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No cocxcv. p. 360 (1846).

1879 desyrous to gratefie them againe, caused it to be ordeyned and enacted, &c:

1879 gratifie the common people:

1870 NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 641 (1612).

1890 A mighty Mazer bowle of wine was sett, | As if it had to him bene sacrifide, | Wherewith all new-come guests he gratyfide: Spens., F. Q., II. xiii. 49.

1891 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Pref., p. 1.

1820 the Duke of Mantua to gratifie the Pope, granted his City for the Council Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist.

Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 77 (1676).

1856 our Committee of Trade. were the ruin of commerce by gratifying some for private ends: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I.

1870 9. 325 (1872). p. 335 (1872).

2. to make gracious. Rare.

1591 Some one, that would with grace be gratifide: SPENS., Compl., Muiop.,

- to grant as a kindness or indulgence. Rare.
- bef. 1701 You steer between the country and the court, | N the great desire: DRYDEN, To John Driden, 129. [C. E. D.] Nor gratify whate'er
 - 4. to show gratitude for, or to.

1546 for Edwarde was verie desierus to seeme to gratifie the duke for his owide hospitalitie: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 291 (1846). 1596 And since you do profess to be a suitor, | You must, as we do, gratify this gentleman: Shaks., Tam. Shr, i. 2, 273. 1607 To gratify his noble service: — Coriol., ii. 2, 44.

gratioso, adv.: It.: Mus.: a direction to performers to play gracefully.

1724 GRATIOSO, is a graceful and agreeable Manner of playing: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

gratioso: Sp. See gracioso.

*grātis, adv., also used as adj. in Eng.: Lat.

I. adv.: for nothing, without taking payment, without giving payment, freely, gratuitously.

1549 xx. or xl. pound by yere, which is an honest porcion to be had gratis in one Lordeshyp, of a nother mannes sweat and laboure: LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI., 1. p. 39 (1869). 1558 that I myself would minister the medecine vnto him gratis: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessid's Secr., Pt. 1 sig. * ii v. 1579 distributing of corne to enery citizen gratis: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 717 (1612). 1582 gratis you have received, gratis give ye: N. T. (Rhem.), Mat.,

- x. 8. 1594 but Sin ne'er gives a fee, | He gratis comes: SHAKS., Lucrece, 14. 1602 yet granting them their liues gratis: W. WATSON, Quoditivets of Relig. & State, p. 59. 1603 is highly displeased, that he should be thought to have received his empire at fortunes hand gratis: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1364. 1614 wee might have as many Goats as we would, gratis: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 4. 1616 a great deal of envy he will bring upon himself, as it were, gratis: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1. p. 405 (1848). 1620 administring gratis the Sacraments: Brent, Tr. Seave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 32 (1676). 1623 they deserve to have service done them Gratis: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 131. 1634 doe give it unto you gratis, that is bona fide, with the faith of your Coronell Vitravius: B. Jonson, Underwoods, Wks., p. 282 (1640). 1644 they entertain and refresh...gratis such pilgrims as go to Rome: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 102 (1872). 1652 Heaven doth all things gratis give: E. Ashmole, Theat Chem. Brit., p. 3. bef. 1658 you had then trusted us gratis, whereas now we have our former Loyalty to vouch us. J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 111 (1657). 1675 I do all gratis, and am most commonly a loser: Driven, Kinak Keeper, i. 7, Wks., Vol. 11 p. 112 (1701) 1689 I'le teach thee it gratis: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. Brasmus sel. Colloqu., p. 224. 1696 You received every thing, and everything gratis: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 38 (1864). 1729—30 I knew an old lord in Leicestershire, who amused himself with mending pitchforks and spades for his tenants gratis: Supr., in Pope's Wks., Vol. VII. p. 188 (1871). 1750 many of those gentlemen are, by no means, unwilling to dune gratis: Lord Chesterefield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 187, p. 571 (1744). 1769 The lands of this colony are granted gratis: upon terms of settlement: E Bancroft, Est Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 377. 1787 The Lecturer is not one of their medical assistants who serve them gratis: Gent. Mag., 10791. 1792 and t
- 2. as adj.: given for nothing, offered or rendered without charge; also, incorrectly, gratuitous, based on nothing, unwarranted (see gratis dictum).

1810 They compose gratis catalogues for public auctions: Edin. Rev., Vol 17, p. 116

1879 a gratis addition to his egoistic gratifications: H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p 255 [C]

grātis dictum, phr.: Late Lat.: a gratuitous statement, an unwarranted statement.

1702 which [opinion] he says. .was not born till some ages after Christ; which is gratis dictum: JOHN HOWE, Wks., p 65/1 (1834). 1804 These assertions rest entirely upon the gratis dictum of Mr. Godwin: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 442.

gratitude ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gratitude: thankfulness, gratefulness, an agreeable sense of obligation combined with kindly feeling towards another in consequence of a benefit or benefits received.

1598 Gratitudine, gratitude, thankefulnes: Florio. 1601 which gratitude | Through finity Tartar's bosom would peep forth: Shaks., All's Well, iv. 4, 6. 1660 He did..acknowledge that his nation do nothing out of gratitude: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 352 (1872).

gratuita, sb.: It.: gratuity.

1606 Ster. Sonne, is this the gentleman that selles us the living? Im. Fy, father, thou must not call it selling, thou must say, is this the gentleman that must have the gratuito? Return from Parnassus.

*gravāmen, pl. gravāmina, sb.: Late Lat., 'burden': the weightiest part (of an accusation or complaint); the ground of a complaint, accusation, or action at law; techn. a representation of a grievance or abuse made by the lower house of Convocation to the upper house. Anglicised in 16 c. as gravament [C.].

1647 In such odious things, it is not safe nor charitable to extend the gravamen and punishment beyond the instances the apostles make, or their exact parallels: JER. TAYLOR, Liberty of Prophesying (Ord MS.). [L.] 1889 The gravamen of our complaint is that a collection entitled 'Anglo-Indian Codes' should, without explanation or warning, exclude acknowledged codes: Athenæum, Aug. 17, p. 223/2.

gravance: Eng. fr. Sp. See caravance.

*grave, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. grave: heavy, important, serious, stately, sad, grievous.

I. adj.: 1. heavy, weighty; also, metaph. weighty, important, momentous.

1611 This is but a custom in your tongue; you bear a graver purpose, I hope: Shaks., Cymb., i. 4, 151. bef. 1634 His shield grave and great: Chapman. [C.]

1. aaj.: 2. solemn, dignified, staid, sober, serious.

1531 the often repetition of anything of graue or sad importance wyll be tedious to the reders of this warke: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. i. Vol. 1. p. r. (1880). 1546 Gildas, a moste grave writer, dothe allmoste accorde in all poinctes with Caesar: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1p. 57 (1846). 1580 the whole Periode and compasse of speache so delightsome for the roundnesse, and so grave for the straungenesse: E. Kirke, in Spens. Shep. Cal., Ep., Wks., p. 4471 (1883). 1588 Hear me, grave fathers! noble tribunes, stay I Shaks., Tit. And., iii. r. r. 1641. I embarked...in company with three grave divines: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1872). 1715—20 Make the sage frolic, and the serious smile. The grave in merry measures frisk about: Pope, Tr. Homer's Od., xiv. [R.]

I. adj.: 3. in acoustics and linguistics, low in pitch, barytone, not acute.

GRAVE

II. sb.: a grave accent; the accent or diacritical mark.'.

grave, adv., also used as sb.: It.: Mus.: sedately; a sedate movement.

1724 GRAVE, signifies a very Grave and Slow Movement, somewhat faster than Adagio, and slower than Largo: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks 1762 What Yorick could mean by the words lentamente,—tenute, praze,—and sometimes adagio,—as applied to theological compositions...I dare not venture to guess: Sterne, Trist. Shand., vi. xi. Wks., p. 260 (1839).

*grave, sb.: Mid. Du. grave, Mid. Ger. grave: count. See Graf.

1609 DEKKER, Gul's Hornbk., ch. v bef 1626 Holpe the kinge to a subject that may live to take grave Maurice prisoner: Beau. & Fl., Love's Cure, i. 2 1641 the palsgrave and grave Maurice were elected knights of the garter: Baker, Chronicle, an 1612.

gravēdo, sb.: Lat.: catarrh, heaviness (of the limbs).

1744 Fierce coughs will tease you, hoarseness bind your voice, Or moist gravedo load your aching brows: J. Armstrong, Art Pres. Health, Bk. 1. 319.

Graves, sb.: Fr.: name of a class of Bordelais wines from the Gironde in France, which includes Château Margaux, Château Lafitte, and Sauterne.

1630 The French Frontiacke, Claret, Red nor White, | Graues nor High-Country could our hearts delight: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Fff 4 ro/1.

gravity ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. gravité: weight (lit. and metaph.), gravitation, importance, dignity, sobriety.

metaph.), gravitation, importance, dignity, sobriety.

1509 Wysdome with voyce replete with grauyte | Callyth to all people: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. 1. p. 120 (1874). — His counsell discrete and full of grauyte: 10, Vol. 11. p. 14. 1531 an other woman of approued vertue, discretion, and gravitie: Elyot, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. iv. Vol. 1, p. 20 (1880). ?1542 It besemeth not men of lerning and gravyte to make moche babling and brauling: In Ellis Oryg. Lett, 3rd Ser, Vol. 111. p. 107 (1846) 1546 Their was in himme as 1t weare in sequal balance, gravitie, measure: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1 p. 90 (1846). 1567 his wisedome, gravitie, learning, integritie, & syncere dealinge: Tottel, in Staunford's Kinges Prevog., sig A ii ro. 1580 carefully discoursing matters of gravitie and importance: E. Kirke, in Spens. Shep. Cal., Ep., Wks., p. 4412 (1883) 1588 The blood of youth burns not with such excess | As gravity's revolt to wantonness: Shaks., L. L. L., v. 2, 74 bef 1603 in their writings there are draughts very agreeable to their gravity: North, (Lives of Epanim., 6rc., added to) Plut., p. 1185 (1612). 1620 men of gravity and authority: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 95 (1676). 1640 Corvin here indewed | With singular gravity this point pursued: H. More, Phil. Po., II. 84, p. 36 (1647). 1645 They greatly affect the Spanish gravity in their habit: Eveling Diary, Vol. 1. p. 168 (1872). 1689 there was at least something of more gravity and form kept up: — Corresp., Vol. III. p. 302. 1845 the principle of which is founded upon the unchangeable laws of gravity: Ford, Handob. Spaun, Pt. I. p. 420.

*grèbe, Sb.: Fr.: name of a genus of water-fowl found in

*grèbe, sb.: Fr.: name of a genus of water-fowl found in northern latitudes, family *Podicipedidae*; the lustrous plumage of the breast of these birds used to ornament women's dress. Sometimes Anglicised as grebe.

Greco, adj., used as sb.: It., 'Greek': the north-east wind:

1555 For passynge by the lyne of the Diameter where the compasse makethe difference of snylynge by the wynde cauled *Greco*, (that is North East) and *Magistral*, (that is south west) which is in the course of the Islandes of *Asort*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect II. p. 219 (1885). 1644 we went to taste some rare Greco: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 134 (1850).

grecque, sb.: Fr.: Archit.: fret, fretwork.

1887 The basket-work...is superb...presenting all sorts of lovely designs in bands, crosses...and grecques: Athenorum, Apr. 23, p. 548/3.

gree-gree, gre-gre: Afr. See gri-gri.

Greek, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Graecus.

I. adj.: pertaining to the Hellenic race which inhabited the peninsula between the Adriatic, the Balkans, and the Ægean, and also the adjacent islands and parts of the coast of Asia Minor; pertaining to the modern representatives of the Hellenic race; pertaining to the Hellenic dialects, or to the Romaic tongue of Modern Greece.

II. sb.: 1. a member of the ancient Hellenic race or of its modern representative.

II. sb.: 2. the Hellenic language; the Romaic language of Modern Greece; hence, metaph. unintelligible speech.

II. sb.: 3. a scholar in the Hellenic language.

II. sb.: 4. a knave, a cheat, a cunning rogue; also in the phrase 'a merry Greek'.

1528 In carde playinge he is a goode greke/And can skyll of post and glyeke: W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, *Redo me*, & c., p. 117 (1871). 1601 I prithee, foolish Greek, depart from me: Shaks., Tw. Nt., iv. 1, 19.

*greffier, sb.: Fr.: a secretary, a writer, a clerk to a juge d'instruction.

bef. 1656 a short, but memorable story, which the grephier of that towne (though of different religion) reported to more eares than ours: Br. Hall, Dec. 1, Ep 4. [R] 1761 you can frisk about with greffiers and burgomasters. Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. III. p. 441 (1857). 1884 and by his work as greffier or secretary to the commune: Macmillan's Mag., Jan, p. 200.

grego, sb.: Sp. griego, Port. grego, or It. greco,='Greek': a short cloak or jacket of coarse material worn by Greeks and others in the Levant.

grelot, sb.: Fr., 'a little bell', 'a hawk's bell': a small globular bell, such as those used on harness.

gremio, sb.: It.: lap, bosom. See in gremio.

1687 we went...to see ..the statue, or child in gremio, said to be of Michel Angelo: EVELYN, Diary, Vol II. p. 281 (1872)

grenade (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. grenade, = 'pomegranate': a small bomb for throwing by hand. See granada.

1622 Petardes, Grenades: PEACHAM, Comp. Gent., ch. ix. p. 71. 1743—7 which [breach] a French Captain of Grenadiers first mounted, throwing his grenade: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 175/1 (1751) 1826 Subaltern, ch. 3, p. 57 (1828)

grenadier ($\angle = \underline{\mathscr{U}}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. grenadier: a soldier who threw hand-grenades; a soldier of certain regiments of See granada. heavy infantry.

1678 Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd Granadiers, who were dextrous in finging hand granados, every one having a pouch full:

EVELVN, Diary, June 29. [Davies] 1691 that old sawcy Granadeer who had the Impudence to affront ye so yesterday: D'URFEY, Love for Money, iii.

p. 32. 1743—7 which [breach] a French Captain of Grenadiers first mounted, throwing his grenade: Tindal, Contin Rapin, Vol. 1, p. 175/1 (1751) 1797

I saw an infant at Astorga whose cap was shaped like a grenadier's, and made of blue and red plush: SOUTHEY, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 97. 1800 I have heard nothing of the money which I expected from Canara, and the grenadiers of the Nuggur corps must wait for that: Wellingron, Suppl. Desp., Vol. II. p. 12 (1858). 1864 a grenadier of the Old Guard: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. viii p. 126.

*grenadine, sb.: Fr.: a thin dress material of silk or of silk and wool, almost transparent.

grenado: Eng. fr. Sp. See granada.

grenat, sb.: Fr.: garnet.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plan. N. H., Bk. 37, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 618.

1851
while others [head-dresses] of a grenat color, are sable and gold: Harper's Mag., 1851 Vol. II. p. 432/2.

grès, sb.: Fr.: stoneware.

griffe, sb.: Fr.: claw, talon.

1865 The pretty panther, how handsome she looks! She has merciless griffes, though, and her graceful play's death to those who play with her: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. xii p. 195.

gri-gri, gree-gree, gre-gre, sb.: native Afr.: a fetich, an amulet.

1797 The grisgris, according to Le Maire, are certain Arabic characters mixed with magical figures drawn by the Marabuts or priests upon paper: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. 1804 The dress of the Pagan African is never thought complete unless a variety of greegrees. be superadded: *Edin Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 358. 1883 the native belief being that these people transformed themselves into leopards or tigers by evil fetish or gre-gre: *Standard*, May 3, p. 5.

*grille, sb.: Fr.: grate, grating, railing, a grating through which the members of a convent communicate with visitors.

1828 The converging roads, the gilded grille, the ornate style of architecture, the terraces: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 330. 1842 He put in his immense key into the grille, and unlocked it: Thackeray, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 76 (1857). 1848 the people outside the grille stare and laugh: H. Greville, Diary, p. 236.

grillo, sb.: It. and Sp.: a cricket.

1845 the Spaniards, like the ancients, delight in the grillo: FORD, Handbh. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 520.

grīphus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γριφος,='a fishing-net': a puzzle, a riddle, an enigma.

1678 the Meaning of that seemingly monstrous Paradox or puzzling Griphus of theirs: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 388.

*grippe, sb.: Fr.: influenza (q. v.).

1837 I have been laid up with the grippe, for a week, and a more painful and depressing malady I was never acquainted with: H. GREVILLE, Diary,

gris amber. See ambergris.

*grisaille, sb.: Fr.: a cameo with a gray ground; a combination of various shades of gray.

1885 A design is depicted on a dark ground with lighter colours, generally white, gold, and grisaille: Athenaum, Aug. 1, p. 149/2.

*grisette, sb.: Fr.: a gray woollen fabric much worn by women of the working-classes in France; a young woman of the working-classes, a shop girl, a sempstress, a chamber-

1768 there thou mayest solace thy soul in converse sweet with some kind grisette of a barber's wife Sterne, Sentiment. Journ, Wks., p 425 (1839).

1818 Here trips a grisette, with a fond, roguish eye: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p 27. 1828 the little grisette, who was with an old woman, possibly her mother: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxi. p. 54 (1859).

1837 It marks the peculiar beauty of the grisette, who, with her little cap, hands stuck in the pockets of her apron, muncing walk, coquettish eye, and well-balanced head, is a creature perfectly sus generis: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 85.

1841 The class denominated grisettes alone offered an exception: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 94.

1850 As to flirt with a little grisette, my dear creature: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 11. ch. xvi. p 173 (1879).

grisolet, sb.: Eng. fr. It. grisolita or grisolito: a chrysolite. 1672 A curious person, that traded much and was very skilful in *Induan*-Gems, particularly *Grisolets*, which he got from the *Indies*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 44.

grivois, fem. grivoise, adj.: Fr.: indecent, coarsely

1850 queer little anecdotes and grivoises stories: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 197 (1879).

1865 his eyes leered and twinkled at a grivois tale: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 171.

1888 He tells a story after the manner of the time with a little grivois touch: Athenaum, Sept 1, p. 286/2.

grob: Anglo-Ind. See grab.

grobian (" 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Grobianus et Grobiana, coined Lat. title of Dedekind's three satirical books of rules how to be boorish, written in Latin elegiacs (1549—58): a slovenly person, a rustic, an ill-dressed ill-bred fellow.

Grolier, name of a French lover of books, died 1565: applied to the decoration of book bindings with intricate patterns in gilt lines interspersed with delicate foliage.

groppo, sb.: It.: money-bag.

1591 giue them [these payes] afterwards priuatly and in Groppo, into the hands of the Captaine: GARRARD, Art Warre, p 339.

Groschen, earlier Grosche, sb.: Ger.: name of various small silver coins in Germany. The North German Groschen is the thirtieth part of a Thaler, or about 1.17 of a penny English.

1617 Here each man paid...seuen maria-groshen for meat: F. Morvson, Itim., Pt. r. p. 35.

grossièreté, sb.: Fr.: a coarseness, a grossness; coarse language.

1768 Every nation...have their refinements and grossiertés. STERNE, Sentiment. Journ., Wks., p. 433 (1839). 1812 so many puerilities and absurdities and grossieretés with his sublime and pathetic passages: Jeffery, Essays, Vol. I. p. 126 (1844). 1840 several Austrian officers and a countess in her own right..the latter fat and rather pretty, and wonderfully disposed to flirt; but all rather inclined to grossiereté! Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xix

grosso, pl. grossi, sb.: It.: a groat.

1617 twelue grossi make a florine, foure quatrini make a grosso, foure soldi make a bianco: F. Moryson, *Itim.*, Pt. 1. p. 292.

grosura, sb.: Sp., 'fat', 'suet': meat diet.

1630 a bull by virtue of which he may eate *grossura* with egg es, milke, &c.: J. Wadsworth, Eng. Sp. Pilgrim, p. 34.

grot, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. grotte: a grotto, a cave.

gTot, 50.: Eng. fr. Fr. gYolle: a grotto, a cave.

abt. 1506 and there we laye in the same grotte or cave Frydaye all day: Sir R. Guvlforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16 (Camd. Soc., 1851). 1598 Grotta, a caue, a den, a cauerne, a grot: Florio. 1615 they shewed vs where Iudas hanged himself...being buried in a Grot that adioyneth: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 196 (1632). 1641 a...garden, where was another grot of more neat and costly materials: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 39 (1872). 1642 Gardens, Aqueducts, Grots, Sculptures: Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 43 (1869). 1670 excellent Grots: R. Lasseis, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 134 (1698). 1681 the Fountain and the Grot: A. Marwell, Misc., p. 40. 1687 Whose antique characters did well denote | The Sibyl's hand of the Cumzan grot: Dryden, Hind & Panth, Ill. 489 bef. 1739 They pierce my thickets, thro' my Grot they glide: Pope, Prol. to Satires, 8, Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 11 (1757). 1842 Long alleys falling down to twilight grots: Tennyson, Ode Memory, v. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 46 (1886).

grottesca, It.; grotesco, Eng. fr. It. grottesca, Old It. crotesca (Florio): sb.: "a kinde of rugged and vnpolished painters worke, anticke worke", grotesque style; also, attrib.; a specimen of the grotesque style. See a la grottesca. Anglicised in 17 c. as grotesque, perhaps through French, and as crotesco, grotesco.

1610 Compartiments are Blankes or Figures bordered with Anticke Boscage or Crotesko-woorke: FOLKINGHAM, Art Survey, II. vi. p. 58. 1646 in their common descriptions, they are but Crotesco delineations which fill up empty spaces in Maps: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxiv. p. 134 (1686). 1651 the Picture and Statue of Terminus...is but a piece of Grotesca: Reliq.

Wotton., p. 260 (1654) bef. 1658 A strange Grotesco this: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 32 (1657). 1664 certain large Stalkes after a more Grotesco designe: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall Archit., p. 128. 1665 the Walls and Pavements, which being of Marble and by expert Masons hewn out of the main Rock, and by rare Artificers carved into story and grotesco work, have hitherto resisted air and weather: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 138 (1677). 1684 Several Pillars sustain the flat bottom or floor of the Déla, enrich dwith a Grotesco work of Gold and Azure: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 161. bef. 1739 Palladian walls, Venetian doors, | Grotesco roofs, and Stucco arcs: Pope, Imit. Hor., II. vi. 192.

*grotto, sb.: fr. Mod. It. grotto, the earlier instances fr. It. grotta: a natural cavern; an artificial cavern or cave-like apartment used as a cool retreat.

apartment used as a cool retreat.

1623 the keeper of the house was very officious to shew him every room with the garden, grotha's, and aqueducts: Howell, Lett., III. xxxi. p. 171 (f45). 1625 On the Vinder Story, towards the Garden, Let it be turned to a Grotta, or Place of Shade, or Estiuation: Bacon, Ess., Iv. p. 552 (1871).

1634 naturall Grottoes and Labyrinths, made by art and nature: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 91.

1652 some of them hid themselves in Grotzes and Caves: Howell, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 49.

1659 Co you, and see you Grotto then prepar'd: Shadwell, Roy. Shep, ii. p. 27.

1669 Co you, and see you Grotto then prepar'd: Shadwell, Roy. Shep, iii. p. 27.

1670 the Grotta or Fountain with a large Bason: R. Lassels, Voy Ital, Pt. I. p. 118 (1698).

1694 — the little Grotto, and the Statue of Adonis made by the hand of Michael Angelo are much esteemed: ib., p. 134.

1684 Fountains, Jets of Water, Grotta's, great Caves against the heat of the day: Tr. Tavernier's Trav, Vol II. p. 86.

1693 Sometimes within a private Grotto meet, | With gen'rous Wines and Fruits our selves we'd Treat: Folly of Love, p. 22

1701 a deep place full of Water almost boiling hot, on the side of which there is a Grotto: New Account of Italy, p. 121.

1711 did not know at first whether I should fancy myself in a Grotto, or a Library: Spectator, No. 37, Apr. 12, p. 61/2 (Morley).

1725 When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a Camera obscura: Pope, Letters, p. 171 (1737).

1741 a remarkable Grotto fild with Congelations: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 102.

1752 at once a grotto and a greenhouse: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 303 (1857).

1771 groves, grottos, lawns, temples, and cascades: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 361r (1882).

1809 gardens with fountains in them, grottos, parterres, terrasses, statues: Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxxiii. Pinkerton, Vol. V. p. 177.

1828 The next stanza discovers Miss Melpomene rising from h

*groupe, sb.: Fr.: a group (which is used, 1715, by Richardson, Theor. of Painting, p. 218). The Fr. word is occasionally used with reference to art.

1748 you will find, in every groups of company, two principal figures: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No 135, p. 334 (1774). 1834 how many handsome beaux do you think I could muster for a splendid groupe? Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 63.

Gruyère, name of a cheese, after the Swiss town Gruyère in the canton of Fribourg.

1822 Great quantities of cheese are made here in imitation of Gruyère cheese: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol I. p. 22.

guache: Fr. See gouache.

guaiacan, Sp. guayacan; guaiacum, Late Lat. fr. Sp. guayaco: sb.: name of a genus of shrubs and trees, Nat. Order Zygophyllaceae, which yield lignum vitae (q. v.) and a medicinal resin; the wood or the resin of the said trees.

a medicinal resin; the wood or the resin of the said trees.

1555 From hence also is brought the wood of Guaiacum, otherwyse called, Lignum Sanctum: R. Eddin, P. 20 (Arber, 1885).

1558 the barke of Lignum Sanctum called Guiac: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Sec., Pt. 1. fol. 5 ro.

1563 newe way of curing, without fumes, guaicum, vn. guentes receyving into there composition Hydrargyron: T. Gale, Traat. Goneskot, fol. 9 vo.

1577 the woodde that is called Guaiacan, the China, and the Sarcaparilla: Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol. 12 ro.

1600 It [Sassafras] is found by experience to be far better and of more uses then the wood which is called Guaiacum, or Lignum vita: R. Hakkuvr, Voyages, Vol. 111, p. 268.

— trees of Guiacum: th., p. 281.

1605 Ne yet of guacum one small stick, sir, | Nor Raymynd Lvl.Lies great elizit: B. Jonson, Volf., ii. 2, Wks., p. 450 (1616).

1630 compositions | Of sassafras and guaicum: Massinger, Picture, iv. 2, Wks., p. 231/2 (1839).

1671 only two pound of Turpentine and a little China, a few Hermodactyles, a pound or two of Sarsaferilla, and Guacum: two Glyster-bags and one Syringe: Shadwell, Humorists, i. p. 6.

1769 There is a white species of Guiacum. distinguished only by its white flower: E Bancroff, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 73.

1787 For many years they used no other remedy than salsa parilla and guiacum: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 192 (1805).

guana: Sp. See iguana.

*guanaco, sb.: Sp. fr. Peru. huanacu: the largest species of wild llama of S. America.

1604 Huanacos: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. p. 292 (1880). 1811 the Huanaco and Vicuña, which are wild: W. Walton, Perwitan Sheep, p. 11. — packed with the Guanaco wools: \$\tilde{B}\$, p. 121. 1826 eating a piece of the hind-leg of a guanaco: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 136. 1846 their cry is very loud and singular, like the neighing of the guanaco: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. viii. p. 165.

*guano, sb.: Sp. fr. Peru. huanu: manure found on islands off the coast of S. America, consisting of the accumulated excreta of countless seabirds.

1811 This must have been acquired from the carriage of the Guano, in Arica, where our French traveller saw them; for there are no more cleanly animals in the world: W. WALTON, Peruvian Sheep, p. 32.

for ruining the guano birds: Once a Week, June 20, p 10/2 1885 The beautiful snow-white tern Gygrs candida.. on the island of Ascension.. nests on ledges of rock and consolidated guano: Athenaum, Aug. 15, p 211/1

*guarda-costa, sb.: Sp.: coast-guard.

1742 I was attacked by one of those cursed guarda-costas who took our ships before the beginning of the war: FIRLDING, Fas. Andrews, II. xvii. Wks., Vol v. p. 212 (1806). 1845 Swarming with privateers in war-time, and with guarda costas or preventive-service cutters in peace: Forn, Handbk. Spain,

guarda-damas, sb.: Sp., 'guard-ladies': official of the queen's apartments; duenna of the queen's maids-in-waiting. 1662 Now saw I her Portuguese ladies, and the Guarda-damas or Mother of her [the queen's] Maids: EVELVN, Dzary, Vol. 1 p 385 (1872).

guarda-roba, sô.: It.: wardrobe.

1612 having withdrawn himself into his guarda roba, where he was alone: DUDLEY CARLETON, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1. p. 183 (1848). 1823 Vesuvius blazed over the faded frescoes of the dilapidated guarda-roba: LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. ii. p. 18 (1855)

guard-infante, sb.: It., 'guard-infant': farthingale.

1662 a train of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous fardingales or guard-infantes: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 385 (1872) 1670 And I found all the great Ladies here to go like the Donna's of Spain, in Guardinfantas, that is, in thorrible overgrown Fartingals of Whalebone, which being put about the Wast of the Lady, and full as broad on both sides as she can reach with her hands. that she appears to be as broad as long. R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 67 (1698).

*guava (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp., Port., and Braz. guayaba: name of a fruit-tree of Tropical America, Psidium Guayava; also the fruit of the said tree.

also the fruit of the said tree.

1577 Guaiauas, the Trees which doe carie this fruite are of a reasonable greatnesse Frampton, Josphill Newes, fol. 90 vol.

1600 many fruits, as orenges and limons, guaiaus, and duers others R. Haklutt, Voyages, Vol. 11.

p 462. — feeding on nothing but roots, and Guiauos, a fruit like figs: ib, p 491. 1604 The Guayavos [cf. Sp guayabo,='a guava-tree'] be other trees which commonly carry an ill fruite, full of sower kernells, and are like to little apples...In Peru, the Guayavos differs from others, for that the fruite is not red, but white, neither hath it any ill smell, but is of a very good taste: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 250 (1880). — Guavas, Paccayes, Hobos: ib, p. 252.

1629 Gwane [sic] trees beare a fruit so bigge as a Peare, good and wholsome: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 907 (1884).

1638 Here are likewise guavees...growing in this little island: Verney Papers, p. 194 (Camd. Soc., 1853).

1674 the Peach, the Guava, and the Pine: DRYDEN, State Innoc., iii. Wits., Vol. 1. p 603 (1701).

1769 The Guava tree is about 20 feet high: E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 37.

1796 Melons, water-melons, Gojavus, pomegranates, are also tolerably good: Tr. Thurbery's C. of Good Hope, Finkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 618 (1814).

1819 richly varied with palm, banana, plantam, and guava trees: Bowother, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1 ch. ii. p. 15.

1820 several kinds of fruit, particularly pine-apples, guavas, oranges, shaddocks, and avoiras: W. Bincley, Trav. S. America, p. 70.

1848 Even the brushwood is an imported fruit-tree, namely, the guava, which from its abundance has become as noxious as a weed: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. xviii p. 403.

1848 Cayenne pepper, hot pickles, guava jelly, and colonial produce: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xx. p. 226 (1879).

guazil, sb.: an alguazil (q. v.).

1665 the Guazil or Judge: R. HEAD, Engl. Rogue, sig. Eee 8 ro.

guazzo, sb.: It.: gouache (q. v.).

1722 There are in the Apartments of this Palace some single Boys of Guido Reni in Guazzo under Glasses: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p 158.

gubernātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to gubernāre, = 'to steer', 'to govern': steersman, director, governor. Hence the rare governator.

1522 who is in Spayne, and chief gubernator there vnder the Emperor: J. CLERK, in Ellis' Org. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. cxii. p 304 (1846) — There he deputed for gouernators here: ib., p 312. 1626 Gubernatour, He which gouerneth: Cockeran, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

gubernātrix, sb.: Lat., fem. of gubernātor: a directress, a female ruler.

1626 Gubernatrix, Shee which ruleth: COCKERAM, Pt 1. (2nd Ed.).

Guebre, Gheber, Ghebir, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Guèbre, fr. Pers. gabr: a Persian fire-worshipper; a Parsee. The original meaning of Pers. gabr, gawr (see giaour) is 'infidel'.

1740 I almost imagined myself to be a guebre: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 34 (1857). 1817 The gheber bow'd, thinking his idol star | Had wak'd: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 31 (1860). 1823 Guebres, Giaours, and Ginns, and Gouls in hosts: Byron, Don Yuan, vi. xiviii. 1849 certainly they are not Guebres, for I have spoken of them to the Indians at Djedda, who are fire-worshippers, and they do not in any degree acknowledge them: Lord Braconsfriend, Tancred, Bk. v. ch. iv p 375(1881). 1864 As it is almost always sunny in Italy, the sun-worshippers (and it is astonishing how many Ghebirs there are among Christians) are nearly always doing nothing: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 20.

guelder[-rose], gelder[-rose], sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Gueldre, name of a district of Holland, Gelderland: name of a shrub, Viburnum Opulus, Nat. Order Caprifoliaceae, which bears ball-shaped cymes of white flowers.

. 1664 Gelder, and Cynamon Roses: EVELYN, Kal Hort., p. 208 (1729).

guérison, sb.: Fr.: recovery, cure.

1777 You will be able to converse upon a subject which it will be necessary for your guerison not to keep to yourself: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 218 (1882).

guerre à mort, phr.: Fr.: war to death, war without quarter.

1803 Macdonnel, Dict. Quot.
1820 the present family against whom they seemed to have declared guerre à mort: Edin Rev., Vol. 34, p. 25.
1835 that he would declare guerre à mort to all tyrants and conspirators: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., VI p. 396 (1857)

*guerre à outrance, phr.: Fr.: war to (the) utmost. See à outrance.

1803 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.

*guerrilla, sb.: Sp.: petty war, skirmish, band of irregular fighters.

1. a band of men carrying on irregular warfare.

1811 Numerous parties of guerrillas occupied the mountains: Edin. Rev., Vol. 19, p 174. 1813 plundered by the guerillas: WELLINGTON, Disp., Vol. x. p. 135 (1838) 1814 yet we must do the guerrillas the justice to say, that they were in general extremely active in pursuing malefactors: Edin. Rev., Vol. 23, p. 384.

irregular warfare; generally attrib.

2. irregular wartare; generally attrio.

1814 my old guerilla friends, who would neither know nor care whom they were shooting at for the sake of his portmanteau: SOUTHEY, Lett., p. 385 (1856).

1818 the general in chief of the guerilla troops of the mighty Cordilleras: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol III. ch ii. p. 81 (1819).

1837 a very available guerilla warfare, to be carried on by thousands of hardy Calabrians: C. Mac Farlane, Banditt & Robbers, p. 50.

1848 He looks too shabby for a dun, and not exactly ragged enough for a beggar—a doubtful, lazy, dirty family vassal—a guerilla footman: Thackeray, Ir. Sh. Bh., p. 347 (1887).

1845 no wise man...will plunge into this guerilla, this petty warfare, about sixpences: Ford, Handbh. Spain, Pt. 1 p. 66.

1871 the defence of the boundary was maintained against Egypt by a constant guerilla warfare: Sir S W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch xi. p. 190.

1881 For it must be admitted to be somewhat of a guerilla force, composed largely of irregulars, each of whom fights pretty much for his own hand: Huxley, Science & Culture, I. 3.

*guerrillero, sb.: Sp.: a member of a guerrilla-band.

1845 The French were continually baffled by these Highland guerilleros: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 323.

guet, sb.: Fr.: watch, city-guard.

1779 I perceived a party of the Guet hurrying a young woman into a coach: J. H. STEVENSON, Contin Sentiment. Journ, in Sterne's Wks., Vol. vii. p. 180.

*guet-apens, sb.: Fr.: ambush.

1852 muttered something about a guet-à-pens: Thackerav, Esmond, Vol. III. p. 309 (3rd Ed.) 1889 Falling into a guet-apens, [he] returns in charge of the police: Athenœum, May 18, p. 642/r.

*gueux, sb.: Fr.: beggar, rascal, ragamuffin.

1756 This was the first town in North Holland that shook off the Spanish yoke, and espoused the prince of Orange's cause when soon after the water-gueux, or malcontents under the earl of March, took possession of the Briel: Nugent, Grand Tour, Vol. 1. p. 155.

Guevarism, sb.: Eng.: the euphuistic style of the Spanish writer Guevara, adopted by Lord Berners and others early in 16 c. Also, Guevarist, an euphuistic writer.

gugelle. See gazelle.

guglet: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. See goglet.

*guglia, sb.: It.: needle, obelisk.

1644 In the court is a vast broken guglia, or obelisk: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 112 (1872). 1670 In the midst of this Piazza stands the famous Guglia, which was brought out of Egypt, in the time of the old Romans:

R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 17 (1698). — This Cuglia: all of one stone except the Bass: ib., p. 18. 1722 Upon this Rock, on a Pedestal of near 17 Foot is put the Guglio...on which is a Cross: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 108.

guiac, guiacum. See guaiacan.

guichet, sb.: Fr.: wicket, grating.

1848 Hundreds of prisoners have been shut up. In the Church of L'Assomption, the door has been walled to prevent surprise, and they are fed through a guichet: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 280.

*Guicowar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. Gāekwār,='cowherd': title of the Mahratta kings of Guzerat.

1883 The Guicowar of Baroda will visit Calcutta next month in order to confer with the Viceroy upon important administrative matters: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 13, p. 5.

guilder (\angle =), gilder, gilden, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. gulden: a gold coin formerly used in the Netherlands and in Germany; a modern Dutch silver coin worth about 20d. English.

1547—8 In gold they have Clemers gylders, and golden gilders, and gelders arerys: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. xi. p. 153 (1870). 1598 I had eight Hungers gildems deliuered mee the thirde weeke of mine imprisonment to paye

for my charges: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p 304. 1598 200 Caixas is a Sata, and 5 Satas are 1000 Caixas, which is as much as a Crusado Portingale money, or 3 Keysars guilders, Netherlandish money: Tr 7 Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i Vol. 1. p. 113 (1885). 1705 whose Title sufficiently explains his Office, and his Salary equal to a Sub-factor's, is twenty four Gilders, though Factors have thirty six Gilders: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. vii. p. 98. 1887 His native land can erect a statue in Wittenberg to the memory of one whose highest salary was 300 guilders per annum: Athenaum, Jan. 15, p. 95/1.

*guilloche. sb.: Fr.: an ornament of interlacing bands or cords in stone, metal, &c.

1887 A bowl in the collection from Arizona has for pattern a continuous fret, with a border resembling an elongated guilloche: Athenaum, Apr. 23, p. 548/3.

*guillotine, sb.: Fr., fr. the name Guillotin, a doctor who proposed the use of the machine during the French Revolution: a modern improvement on mediæval machines for beheading human beings, consisting of a heavy axe with a slanting edge, which runs in two grooves in two upright posts, and descends by its own weight when the suspending cord is released.

1796 fitting to their size the slider of his guillotine: BURKE, Regic. Peace. [T.]
1806 now rudely and furiously slapping down, without a moment's warning, with
the force (if not the effect) of a guillotine: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 23
(5th Ed.). 1818 What opposite discoveries we have seem... One makes new
noses, one a guillotine: BYRON, Don Yuan, I. cxxix. 1864 Carrier had once
set up a guillotine in her back yard, and decapitated half a score of "arestos"
there: G A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. x p. 149. 1877 The violent
overturning of the old monarchy, the proscriptions, the massacres, the guillotine:
Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xxvi. p. 202.

*guinea, guinny $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng., fr. Guinea, on the west coast of Africa: an English gold coin, value 21s., originally made of gold from Guinea, first issued by Charles II., and not coined since 1813, but still used as money of account.

1675 Lady Sunderland gave me ten guineas to bestow in charities: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 111 (1872). 1876 And there make love with the sweet chink of Guinnier: Shadwell, Libertine, Epil., p. 87. bef. 1733 it was expected the Guineys should come out, for the Uses of Mobbing: R. North, Examen, II. v. 128, p. 394 (1740) 18. The jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels: Tenvison, Locksley Hall, Wks., Vol. II p. 5 (1875). 1878 the entrance fee is 20 guineas: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 7/2. [St.]

*guinguette, so.: Fr.: tea-garden, garden for public entertainment.

1823 the modern guinguettes of Paris: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. v. p. 78 (1886). 1826 We would gladly linger among such scenes; and, moreover, the humours of a guinguette are not unworthy of our attention: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv Grey, Bk. vII. ch. vii. p. 423 (1881). 1828 There were no guinguettes in Scotland, no dancing, no play, no habits de parade: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 102. 1837 The guinguettes are low gardens, answering to the English tea-gardens of the humblest class: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 164. 1845 they tore up the pavement ...in the Court of the Lions and made a garden like that of a guinguette in Paris: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 365.

*guipure, sb.: Fr.: a kind of stout lace.

1850 an embroidery of lace imitating guipure royal: Harper's Mag., Vol. 1.

*guitar (= \(\mu\)), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. guitarra: a kind of lute, being a Spanish adaptation of a Moorish instrument, the

being a Spanish adaptation of a Moorish instrument, the modern form having six strings.

1621 give me my Guitarra: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol II.), p. 51 (1640).
1644 the lutes, the violins, and the ghittarrs: MILTON, Areop., p. 50 (1868).
1657 I must play on the Guitarre: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 189, Vol. II.
p. 60. 1664 Or do they teach to sing and play | O' th' Gittarr there, a newer way? S. Buyller, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 186. 1669 Musick and Guittars tuning on the other side of the Stage: Dryden, Mock-Astrol., ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 295 (1701). 1672 a Roman-Arch Lute, 2 Gittars, a Cremona Violin, I Lyra Viol: Shadwell, Miser, ii. p. 33. 1680 he sung admirably to a guitar: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. II. p. 157 (1872). 1702 her guitar-master: Vanbrugh, Confed., ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1776). — her imperiment Guittar-Man: 15., p. 25. 1766 And shews her the crotchet, the quaver, and bar, All the time that she warbles, and plays the Guitar: C Anstev, New Bath Guitar. R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 124. 1797 one of the company played on the guitar, an instrument less disagreeable than most others: Southery, Lett. dur Resid. in Spain, p. 23. 1820 the discordant harmony of fiddles and guitars: T. S Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30. 1845 The guitar is part and parcel of the Spaniard...he slings it across his shoulder with a ribbon as was depicted on the tombs of Egypt 4000 years ago: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 91. p. 91.

[Akin to Mid. Eng. giterne, and to cithern, and zither, all ultimately fr. cithara (q. v.).]

gula, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. gula, = 'throat': the ogee or cyma reversa. See cyma.

1664 the Gula or Ogee which composes the Crown of the Cornice: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt 1. p. 68.

gulden, sb.: Du. or Ger.: name of various Dutch and German coins, a guilder (q. v.); a modern Austrian Gulden is worth about 20d. English.

1627. I compounded with a Merchant to carry mee in his Coach...for tenne gold Guldens: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 6. — twenty zweluers make 15 batzen,

which is a common siluer Gulden: ib., p. 287. 1887 The Austrian Minister of Education has offered three prizes of a thousand gulden each for three "children's books" for the elementary schools: Athenæum, Aug. 27, p. 280/3.

gullasheer. See galosh.

guna, sb.: Skt. guna: strand of cord or string, quality, attribute; name given by Sanskrit grammarians to the first gradation of vowels in their system of vowel variation, and formerly adopted by European comparative philologists, when the diphthongs et, ev were called the guna of t, v respectively, and so with corresponding diphthongs in other languages.

gundilo: Eng. fr. It. See gondola.

gunja: Hind. See ganja.

gunny, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. gonī: a sack or sacking made of the fibre of jute (q, v).

1798 Shot carried on the backs of bullocks in gunny bags: Wellington, Suppl. Dess, Vol. 1. p. 101 (1858).

1800 The bullocks hired for the service are to be discharged on the 31st inst., the grain and gunnies provided are to be kept in store till wanted: — Diss, Vol. 11. p. 137 (1844)

1863 saltpetre in 200 lb. gunny-bags: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 198.

gunt, goont, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. gunth: a Himalayan pony.

1609 heere is the great breed of a small kind of Horse, called Gunts, a true travelling scale-cliffe beast: W Finch, in Purchas' Pilgrims, I. 438 (1625). [Yule]
1832 In Cashmere I shall buy, without regard to price, the best ghounte in Tibet: Tr. Jacquemont's Lett., II. 12. [ib.]

gurgulet: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. See goglet.

gurkin: Eng. fr. Du. See gherkin.

gurmond: Eng. fr. Fr. See gourmand.

gurree, gurry: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See ghurry.

guru: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See gooroo.

gussein: Hind. See gosain.

gust, sb.: Eng. fr. It. gusto: taste, relish, zest.

gust, 50.: Eng. II. It. gusto: taste, felish, zest.

1646 For though his Wish were such as is delivered, that it not perhaps that end, to delight his gust in eating: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vii. ch. xiv. p. 301 (1686).

1664 But as our Gusts do generally differ, I have preferred mine own: Evelyn, Tr. Freur's Parall. Archit, Pt. 1. p. 63. bef. 1667 though thy spirit do not actually rejoice, or find any gust or relish in the manducation: Jer. Taylor, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 114. 1673 when they roast their meat they draw coals under the spit, and let the fat drop on them, the nidor whereof perfumes the meat, but not to our gust who are not used to it: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr, p 408. 1691 Has oft with his Four Eyes and Mouth survey'd | His Tea, and that with equal Gust he drinks: Rabshakeh Vapulans, p. 5.

*gusto, sb.: It.: taste, relish, zest, keen enjoyment.

*gusto, sb.: It.: taste, relish, zest, keen enjoyment.

1620 one that did not abhor the ordinary gustoes of his age: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p lxvii. (1676). 1658 it is indeede to melancholique a tyme, to feele any præferment with that gusto that it hath used to carry with it: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. iv. p. 321 (1872). 1665 And while all things are judged according to their suitableness, or disagreement to the Custo of the fond Feminiue; we shall be as far from the Tree of Knowledge, as from that which is guarded by the Cherubin: Glanvill, Sceptis, ch. xv. p. 99 (1885). 1672 But why shou'd you force Wine upon us? we are not all of your gusto: Wycherley, Love in a Wood, 1 p. 9. 1693 Sometimes a Crust goes with more Gusto down, I Than all French Cickshaws and Ragous in Town: Folly of Love, p. 10. 1709 Pleasures that were forbidden had a better Gusto: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 1. p. 219 (2nd Ed.). 1711 he made most of his statues...in that Gusto, to make use of the Italian Phrase: Spectator, No. 229, Nov 22, p. 328/1 (Morley) 1761 there is such a greatness of gusto: Sterne, Trut. Shand., nit. xii. Wks., p. 120 (1830). 1809 the same cannibal gusto is discoverable throughout most of their modern romances: Matv., Tr. Riesbeck's Tvao. Germ., Let. Iv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 204. 1814 the fish was very much to my gusto: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 9 (1832). 1821—2 I...filled up the imaginary outline with whatever I could conceive of grace and dignity, and an antique gusto: Hallitt, Table-Talk, p. 15 (1885). 1828 the gusto of a connoisseur: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. lxxix. p. 207 (1859). 1837 He listened to everything that fell from M. C— with a gusto and a faith that might have worked muracles truly: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 294.

gusto grande, phr. See quotation.

1714 This often arises from what the *Italians* call the *Gusto Grande* in these Arts, which is what we call the Sublime in Writing: *Spectator*, No. 592, Sept. 20, p. 837/2 (Morley).

gutta cavat lapidem, phr.: Lat.: the drop (continuous dropping) wears the stone. Ovid, Pont. Epp., 4, 10, 5.

1549 LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI., VII. p. 201 (1869). 1619 Gutta cauat lapidem, a drop of Water, by multiplied continuance, may weare the hardest Stones: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxxix. p. 371.

*gutta serēna, phr.: Late Lat., 'clear drop': old name for amaurosis (q. v.).

1665 the patient or rather abused party sometimes appears merry as if a Tarantula had infected him, and hath his eyes open, but sees no otherwise than if a gutta serena or heated Steel had deprived the optique: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 337 (1677). 1797 Encyc. Brit.

guttae, sb. pl.: Lat.: ornaments under the triglyphs of a Doric entablature.

1806 in these temples the guttæ retain their position: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 162.

gutta-percha, sb.: Malay gatah pertja,='sap of the percha': a tough inelastic substance, air and water proof, consisting of the hardened juice of certain trees which grow in the Malay peninsula and islands, namely of Dichopsis Gutta (Nat. Order Sapotaceae), mixed with the juices of other trees. [Yule]

guzelc(h)an: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. See goozul-khana. gylder: Eng. fr. Du. See guilder.

*gymnasium, pl. gymnasia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. γυμνάσιον: in ancient times, a public resort for the practice of athletic exercises; in modern times, a room or building fitted up for the practice of gymnastics, also a school where students are prepared for an university course (esp. in Germany). Anglicised by Holland as gymnase (through Fr. gymnase).

glicised by Holland as gymnase (through Fr. gymnase).

1601 their young men ...did exercise naked in their publick wrestling places, thereupon called gymasia [sic]: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 34, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 490.

1606 walking otherwhile in the Gymnase without lictor or other officer: — Tr. Suet., p. 93.

1606 And in certaine places appointed for that purpose called Gimnasia commanded ... that women should dance, run, wrestle, &c.: T. FITZHERERT, Policy & Relig, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 64.

1648 In our universities, Cambridge and Oxford... the worst college is more sight-worthy than the best Dutch gymnasium: FULLER, Holy State, p. 149.

1701 And therefore, as gymnasium properly signifies the place where people exercise themselves being stript; so upon this foundation, which Athothus or the first Egyptian Mercury laid, was afterward built the gymnastick art: Grew, Cosm. Sacra, Bk. Iv. ch. viii. [R.]

1734 They called the places...Gymnasia, which answer very near to our academies: Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist., Iv. x. 411.

1771 Ellis the painter, a great frequenter of that gymnasium: HOR. Walfold, we supposed, once the gymnasium: R. Chandler, Trav. Ana Minor, p. 27.

1820 palesstra and gymnasium: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Scily, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 39.

1851 It is true the usual attributes of the messenger of the Gods are wanting...but Visconti has met this by recognizing him here in his character of the presiding God of the Gymnasium: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 179 (1857).

gymnosophist $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. gymnosophiste: one of a mystic sect of Hindoo ascetics called $\gamma \nu \mu \nu \sigma$

σοφισταὶ (pl.), = 'naked philosophers', in allusion to the scantiness of their apparel.

1566 How know you what may be shewed for the gymnosophistes' prayers in India: Beware of M. Jewel, fol. 38 vo. [T.] 1586 The Gimnosophistes, Chaldeans, barred them al companies & dignities: SIR EDW. HOBY, Polit. Disc, Of Truth, ch. xxix. p. 120. 1601 HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. 1. p. 154. 1603 Such Doubts, as doubt-les might have taskt, t' vntwist, | The Brackman, Drude, and Gymnosophist: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 77 (1608).

gymnōtus ēlectricus: Late Lat.: scientific name of the electric eel, found in the rivers of Brazil and Guiana.

gynaecēum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. γυναικείον: an apartment or part of a house devoted solely to the women of the establishment; a harem. Also called gynaecēnītis and occasionally gynekaios.

gyneratos.

1776 The Greek will sometimes admit a traveller into his gynecæum, the apartment of his women: R. Chandler, Trav Greece, p. 123 1819 The instant my footsteps were heard near the gynecæum, all its inmates short of suxty used to hide themselves or fly: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11 ch. iii. p. 64 (1820) 1820 the gynæconitis or gynæceum. the apartments of the women: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11 ch. xv. p. 439. — In the interior of the Gynekatos she is confined: 16., Vol. 11 ch. ii. p. 35.

1845 the gynæcum or harfm: Lady H. Stanhoff, Mem., Vol. 11 ch. vii. p. 296. 1847 Dwarfs of the gynæcum: Tennyson, Princ., iii. Wisk, Vol. 19, p. 83 (1886). 1848 the gynæcum (women's apartment): Lord Lytton, Harold, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 3/1 (3rd Ed.).

*gypsum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. γύψος: a name of various sulphates of lime, esp. of hydrous calcium sulphate, which is of a very fine grain. Formerly Anglicised as gypse, gipse. See alabaster.

aladaster.

1558 Take plaister called Gipsum, cribled and sifted: W. Warde, Tr. Alessic's Secr., Pt. I. fol. or vo. 1598 the matters of whites are gypsum, Cerusse, white-lead and the pouder of white marble: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. III. p. 99. 1646 white Wax, Gum Elemi, Gum Guaraci...and Gipsum: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch iv. p. 59 (1686). 1658 If you boil Gypsum and sea-water, and then mingle it with River water: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk. Iv. ch. xxii. p. 151. 1796 Crystals of gypsum, which were said to be found in the mountains of Africa: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 24 (1814) 1811 We found likewise, in the neighbourhood of Loheia, a blueish gypsum, a greyish schistus, and spheric marcassites, in beds of grit-stone: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. cxliii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 198. 1878 The whole of the secondary formation supplies fine gypsum: Tunes, May 10. [St.]

gypsy. See gipsy.

Η.

habbeh, sb.: Arab. habbeh: a grain of barley; as an Egyptian weight, a third of a qīrāt (see carat), a grain English.

1836 The hhab'beh (or grain of barley) is the 48th part of a dir'hem, or 3d of a ckeera't: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. II. p. 371.

*habeas corpus: Late Lat.: name of an old writ which began *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, &-c.,='that you may have the body to answer, &c.', calling upon the custodian of a prisoner to produce the body of the said prisoner in court. This old writ, rendered thoroughly effective by the Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Chas. II., c. 2, is the charter of personal liberty in the British Empire, and there are similar writs and acts in the United States of America.

acts in the United States of America.

1465 ther ys com down an habeas corpus for hym, and most appyr at the Comyn Place: Paston Letters, Vol. II. No. 503, p. 189 (1874). 1476 I send you now the habeas corpora [Pl.] and a coppe thereof: Plumpton Corresp, p. 37 (Camd. Soc., 1839). 1535 And if thenquest come nat at the day of this wrytte retourned / than shal go an habeas corpora /& after that a distres wnto they come: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 233 ro. 1585 But this I dare affirme unto your Lordship, that the fees are so greatly increased upon proces, that whereas an Habeas Corpus since the begynninge of this Queenes time hath bin but 2º. 6d. in the Common Pleas, and 3º. 4d. in her Majesties Benche, are nowe at 12º. 0r 14º. in the said Courtes; and Supersedeas at 18d., and nowe 7º. 6d.; Latitats 3º. 4d., and nowe 5º. 1d. F. Alford, in Ellis Org. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. occcxxi. p. 57 (1846). 1607 Faith, the party hath removed both body and cause with a habeas corpus: MIDDLETON, Phanix, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). 1608 a good habeas Corpus, to remoue me | Into another Countrie: J. Day, Lawu-Trickes, sig. I 3 ro. 1630 Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, Habeas Corpose, Sursaranes, Procedendoes: John Taylon, Wks., sig. 2nd Hhh I vo/1. 1692 My Ld Fanshaw brought his habeas corpus yesterday and had it: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. p. 177 (1876). bef. 1733 the Laws of Habeas Corpus, by which, a Man, under such a Charge [of Treasou], if he be not tried in due Time, has Remedy for his Liberty: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 165, p. 176 (1740). 1760 the Defendant, who was brought up by Habeas Corpus, and arraigned at the Bar: Gilbert, Cause in Law & Equity, p. 4. 1768 Wilkes

had his Habeas-corpus of course: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. IV p. 75 (1857). 1771 Clinker, having moved for a writ of habeas corpus, was brought before the lord chief-justice: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 56/2 (1882). 1837 "Well, Sam," said Mr Pickwick, "I suppose they are getting the habeas corpus ready?" "Yes," said Sam, "and I vish they'd bring out the have-his-carcase... I'd ha' got half-a-dozen have-his-carcases ready, pack'd up and all, by this time": DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. XXXX. p. 432. 1845 The cigar is the habeas corpus of Spanish liberties: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 195. 1882 he took his own habeas corpus: R. D. BLACKMORE, Christowell. ch. XXX. p. 241.

habendum, pl. habenda, gerund.: Late Lat.: name and first word of the clause of a deed, which used to, and still does in some cases, determine what is granted by the deed.

1607 Now I come to the habendum: MIDDLETON, Phanix, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 144 (1885). 1633 Nor will the lawyer pass a conveyance with a mere habendum, but he will add a tenendum too: T. ADAMS, Com 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 802/1 (1865). 1760 then in the Habendum the proper Place to limit his Estate, he says, to hold to him for the Term of his natural Life only: GILBERT, Caser in Law & Equity, p. 22. 1819 and in the habendum of the deed, he annexes, as a condition, the performance of certain good works: Edin. Rev., Vol. 32, p. 98.

habileté, sb.: Fr.: ability.

1835 He did not conceive that it was now a question of one set of *Ministers* in preference to another; on the contrary he believed that as far as habileté went, these men were as fit or better than any other men: H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 69.

*habitat, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. habitare, = 'to dwell', used as sb.: the native region of an animal or plant; a place of abode.

1809 It has also flowered...after having been transferred from its native habitat at a distance: Edin. Rev., Vol. 15, p. 127. 1881 The specimens were taken from their habitat: F. G. HEATH, Garden Wild, ch. vii. p. 104.

habitātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to habitāre, = 'to dwell': an inhabitant, a dweller.

1646 the longer day in Cancer is longer unto us, than that in Capricorn unto the Southern Habitator: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. x. p. 265 (1686).

habitude $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. habitude: habit, mode of living, condition of life, habituation.

abt 1533 habytude. habitude: Du Wes, in Introd. Doc. Inéd., p 920 (Paris, 1832). 1593 His real habitude gave life and grace | To appertanings and to ornament: Shaks., Lover's Compl., 114 1603 the divers habitudes and relations of one and the same: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut Mor., p 1059 1654.—5 the discourse of some with whom I have had some habitudes since my coming home: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 65 (1872).

*habitué, fem. habituée, sb.: Fr.: a habitual frequenter (of a place or institution), a regular visitor.

(Of a place of institution), a regular visitor.

1823 the habitués of Rosa's house: Lady Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. vi
p. 127 (1855)

1843 a great character, in whom the habitué of Paris will
perhaps recognise a certain likeness: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p 26 (1885).
1862 "Bays's," where other habitués of the club were assembled: — Phittp,
Vol II ch. li. p. 40 (1887).

1864 Constant, however, was an old habitué of
the house, and made himself comfortable: G A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I.
ch. xii. p. 202.

1880 'Sweets' were rather disregarded by the habitués of
the establishment: J. PAYN, Confident. Agent, ch. xiv. p. 102.

hablador, sb.: Sp.: a prattler, a chatterer.

1683 an eternal hablador, and half distracted by meeting abundance of the extravagant Eastern Jews: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 190 (1872)

haccam, hackame: Arab. See hakim1.

hache, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. hache: an axe.

1531 his sworde or hache of steele, a lytell tergate, and two dartes: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. xviii. Vol. 1. p. 188 (1880).

*hacienda, sb.: Sp.: an estate, a property consisting of land and buildings, a large farm. See fazenda.

1818 The claims of your memorialist as a creditor on the royal hacienda were undeniable: Amer. State Papers, Vol. Iv. p. 712 (1834). 1845 The mayordomo of the Hacienda was good enough to give me a guide: C. DARWIN, Yourn. Beagle, ch. xii. p. 255. 1845 an excursion should be made to some large hacienda to examine the process of culture: Forn, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 286. 1882 Thousands of Indians pass it daily from the haciendar of the fertile plains: Century Mag., Oct., p. 814. 1884 At evening we reached the hacienda of La Vergen: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 360.

hackbush, hackbut, hacquebute. See harquebus.

hackeem: Arab. See hakim2.

*hackery, sb.: Anglo-Ind., perhaps fr. Hind. chhakra, ='cart-wheel', 'cart': a native cart or carriage drawn by bullocks.

1673 The Coach wherein I was breaking, we were forced to mount the Indian Hackery, a Two-wheeled Chariot, drawn by swift little Oxen: FRYER, E. India, 83 (1698) [Yule] 1711 The Streets [at Surat] are wide and commodious, otherwise the Hackerys, which are very common, would be an Inconveniency: C. LOCKYER, Trade in India, 259. [10.] abt. 1760 The hackrees are a conveyance drawn by oxen: GROSE, Voyage, I. 155 (1772) [10.] 1799 the forage hackeries (which were ordered to march on the flank): WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 201 note (1858). 1834 But the horse seems not to want his whip,—on after the hackery, quick! Baboo, Vol. II. Ch. i. p. 8

*Hādēs: Late Lat. fr. Gk. "Āιδης: a name of the god of the lower world peopled by the dead; also the lower world itself; Eccles. the place where departed spirits await the Resurrection, the 'hell' of the Apostles' Creed; loosely, hell.

Kesurrection, the 'hell' of the Apostles' Creed; loosely, hell.

1658 The dead seem all alive in the humane Hades of Homer. Sir Th.

Brown, Hydriotagh., p. 62 1659 There is one Mediator between God and man. that was crucified, dead, buried, went to aδης, rose again, ascended, intercedeth for us: R Baxter, Key for Catholicks, ch. xiv p. 47 1667 and by them stood | Orchus and Ades, and the dreaded name | Of Demogorgon: Milton, P L., II. 964, p. 80 (1705).

1788 There is, perhaps, no less uncertainty about the place of aδης, whether it does not mean the Grave in general; Gent. Mag., Lviii. i 1812 When soars Gaul's Vulture, with his wings unfurl'd, And thou shalt view thy sons in crowds to Hades hurl'd: Byron, Childe Harvold, I. lii. 1847 Shall I send you yourselves down to Hades instead?—| Shall I summon old Harry himself to this spot? Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 406 (1865). 1847 Sphered up with Cassiopeia, or the enthroned | Persephone in Hades: Tennyson, Princ., iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 116 (1860).

[The earliest recorded Gk. form is 'Aiôns, Homeric name of Zeus' brother Pluto (q. v.).]

hadj, sb.: Arab. hajj: a Mohammedan pilgrimage, the pilgrimage to Mecca.

1849 who, however he may talk of living in cities now, could come cringing to El Sham to ask for the contract of the Hadj, by which he had gained ten thousand camels: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 277 (1881).

*hadiee, sb.: Turk, and Pers. hājjī, collog, for Arab, hājj: a Mohammedan who has duly made the pilgrimage to Mecca. The word is set before his name as a title of honor.

1612 they that have beene there [Mecha] but once, are alwaies after called Hogies, that is, Pilgrims... If his name before were Mahomet, he is at his returne called Hogie Mahomet: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 81. 1615 Hee that at his returne giveth ouer the world, and himselfe to contemplation, is esteemed as a Saint: all are called Hadges: GEO. SANDYS, Trav., p. 124 (1622). 1623 the Mufti and the Hoggies could not interpret this dream: Howell, Lett., III. xxi, p. 87 (1645). 1634 the Byram...is celebrated by the Abdals, Hodgess, Derwisses, and Friers: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 156. 1684 The Moullah's are the Doctors of the Law,

as are the Hodgia's in Turkey: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1 Bk. v. p. 226. 1704 every one of the Hagges or Pilgrims: J. Pitts, Acc Moham, p. 78. 1717 It is now belonging to a hogia or schoolmaster, who teaches boys here: Lavy M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 226 (1827). 1742 "Hold your tongue, Haggi", said Usine Aga [to a dervise]* R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 408 (1826). 1819 Could it be better employed than in seizing so favourable an opportunity of acquiring. the title and the prerogatives of a hadjee? T. Hore, Anast, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 98 (1820). 1820 A few austere mussulmen are however still found, especially in that class called Hadjee, who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 173. 1836 A man who has performed the pilgrimage is generally called "the hadge": E. W. Lans, Mod Egyph., Vol. I. p. 162. 1839 hadjis or pilgrims, with their green turbans and flowing beards, spread their mats: Miss Pardor. Beauties of the Bossh., p. 60. 1844 the frailties of all the Hadjis, whether Christian, or Mahometan, are greatly exaggerated: Kinglake, Eothen, p. 228 (1845). 1871 upon the return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, the "hadji, or pilgrim, is certain to have purchased from some religious Faky of the sacred shrine either a few square inches of cloth, or some such trifle: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. vii. p. 109

Variants, 17 C. hogie(s), hadge(s), hodgee, hoggie(s), hodgia,

Variants, 17 c. hogie(s), hadge(s), hodgee, hoggie(s), hodgia, 18 c. hagge(s), hogia, haggi, 19 c. hadji.

haec olim meminisse juvabit, phr.: Lat.: it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these (sufferings). Virg., Aen., 1, 203.

1809 J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 561 (1854).

haematites: Lat. fr. Gk. See hematites.

*hafiz, sb.: Pers. and Arab. hāfiz,='one who retains': a Mohammedan who knows the whole of the Koran by heart.

1819 who, to obtain the epithet of hafeez, had learnt his whole koran by heart unto the last stop: T Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch x. p. 192 (1820).

hagabus, hagbut: Eng. fr. Fr. See harquebus.

haggard $(\angle =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. hagard,='wild', 'untamed'.

I. adj.: (orig. of a hawk) wild, untamed, untrained; lawless, wanton.

1590 As hagard hauke, presuming to contend | With hardy fowle above his hable might: Spens., F. Q., I. xi. 19. 1604 If I do prove her haggard, | Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings, | I'ld whistle her off and let her down the wind, | To prey at fortune: Shaks, Oth., iii. 3, 260. 1642 I teach my haggard and unreclaimed reason to stoop unto the lure of Faith. Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., Pt. 1. § x. p 5 (1686). bef. 1733 as Men catch haggard Hawks, to reclaim, and make them fly at other Quarry: R. North, Examen, II. iv. 117, p. 292 (1740).

2. sb.. a wild hawk, a hawk caught after growing up wild; also, metaph. a wanton, an intractable woman.

1596 a wealthy widow ...which hath as long loved me | As I have loved this proud disdainful haggard: Shaks., Tam Shr, iv. 2, 39.

hagiographa, sb. pl.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. άγιόγραφα,='sacred writings': title of the third Jewish division of the Old Testament, which usually includes Chronicles, Ruth, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, and Daniel.

1675 reckoning his [Daniel's] Book among the *Hagiographa* composed by Ezra and his Synagogue: J. Smith, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. 11. ch. xi § 1, p. 128.

hahn. See khan.

haik, sb.: Arab. haik: an Arab outer garment, generally an oblong piece of striped woollen stuff.

1797 The whole wardrobe of a country Moor in easy circumstances consists 1797 The whole wardrobe of a country Moor in easy circumstances consists a haique for winter, another for summer, a red cape, a hood, and a pair of slippers: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Morocco, 27. — The haick...sa a long garment composed of white wool and cotton, or cotton and silk woven together: ib., 30.
1800 one of these Hydes is usually 6 yds, long and 3 to 6 broad, serving the Arab for compleat dress in the day and for bed and covering at night: Southey, Thalaba, iv. 204 note.

1819 half covered only by a light Barbary haick: Theore, Anast., Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 51 (1820).

1825 wrapped him in the haik, or Arab cloak: Scott, Talisman, ch. xxii, p. 91/2 (1868).

1830 the haik or bernousse is spread over the spot: E. Blaquere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 281 (2nd Ed.).

1881 Wrapping the left shoulder and body so as to leave the right arm free brown woollen haicks or blankets: L. Wallace, Ben Hur, 38.

*hakim¹, sb.: Arab. ḥākım: a judge, a governor.

1615 HACCAM, Alhaccam, a Judge; It answereth to that office which we do call the Maior and Bayliffe of a towne or corporation. It differeth much from Kadi, or Alkadi, which signifiest also a Judge. The Haccams oft-times are men of meaner degree: W. Bedwell, Arab. Trudg. 1665 A Judge, Hackame: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 99 (1677).

1811 I applied to the Hakim or judge of the village: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. xxii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 37.

*hakim², sô.: Arab. ḥakīm: a sage, esp. a physician.

1662 the Hakim, or Poet: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 147 (1669) 1665 The Doctors are named Hackeems: Sir Tri. Herbert, Trav., p. 304 (1677). 1819 His illness soon became so violent a fever that his life was thought in danger: and his hakem in ordinary, at his wits ends, no longer knew what to do: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20 (1820). 1834 The English captain accompanied the Hakeem: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 144.

*halcyon ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. halcyon, more correctly alcyon, fr. Gk. ἀλκυών, = 'a kingfisher'.

1. a kingfisher, which bird was supposed by the Ancient Greeks to brood in nests floating on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and to charm the winds to rest while

1545 I remembred the halcyons dayes: G. Jove, Exp. Dan., fol. 2 ro. 1580 I haue now finished both my labours, the one being hatched in the hard winter with the Alcyon, the other not daring to bud till the colde were past: J Lyly, Eughues & his Engl., Ded Ep., p. 215 (1868). 1589 Thus are the arrowes of Fortune feathered with the plumes of the bird Halcione, that changeth colours with the Moone: Greene, Menaphon, p. 29 (1880). 1603 but the alcyon having but one instrument, one toole, one engine to worke withall, even her owne bill: Holland, Tr. Plul. Mor., p. 978. 1603 So soon as th Halcyon in her brood-bed enters: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 141 (1608). 1613 the Goldfinch, or the Halcion: J. Donne, Poems, p. 100 (1669) wars have that respect for his repose | As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea: Dryden, On O Cromw., 36. 1681 The Halcyons, calming all that's nigh, | Betwikt the Air and Water fly: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 24. 1782 Thus lovely halcyons dive into the main, | Then show far off their shining plumes again: Cowper, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 21 (1808).

attrib. pertaining to the kingfisher, pertaining to the fabled brooding time of the kingfisher; peaceful and happy; wrongly used as sb.,='peace', 'happiness', by Richardson.

wrongly used as sb., = 'peace', 'happiness', by Richardson.

1589 During these their Alcion daies: W. Warner, Albion's England, p. 154.

1591 Expect Saint Martin's summer, haloyon days, | Since I have entered into these wars. Staks., I Hen. VI, i. 2, 132.

1601 Renege, affirm, and turn their haloyon beaks | With every gale and vary of their masters: — K. Lear, ii. 2, 84.

1601 They lay and sit about mid-winter when daies be shortest: and the time whiles they are broodie, is called the Haloyon daies: for during that season, the sea is calme and navgable: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H. Bk. 10, ch. 32, Vol. 1, p. 287.

1641 that blessed haloyon time in England: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. i. p. 11 (1850).

1648 Author of peace | And Haloyon dayes: Fanshawe, Ode on H. M. Procl., Poems, p. 227.

1653 Will Peace her Haloyon Nest venture to build | Upon a Shore with Shipwracks fill'd? A. Cowley, King's Return, p. 3.

1665 they force! Haloyon weather and safety: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 11 (1677).

1728

Could women regulate, like her, their lives, | What Haloyon days were in the gift of wives' Cibber, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb., i Wks., Vol. II. p. 256 (1776).

1661, 1783 So here was a Haloyon Prospect of the Parliament meeting: R. North, Examen, I. i. 16, p. 38 (1740).

1879 reminiscences of the first decades of our century—the haloyon days of Gower Street and Tavistock Place: G. G. Scort, Roy, Acad. Lect., Vol. II. p. 315.

1681 turs. Sh.: Lat.: breath, vanor.

hālitus, sb.: Lat.: breath, vapor.

1684 there is a dreadful gulf, whence arises a contagious hahius: JOHN Howe, Wks., p. 454/r (1834). bef. 1731 By this Bubbling the Water does not increase, but is only kept in Motion by the sudden Halitus of the Vapours breaking: In De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit, Vol. III. p. 249 (1753).

*Halleluia(h), Halleluja(h): Heb. halelūjāh, = 'Praise ye Tehovah'.

1. an exclamation of praise to God. 1535 [See Alleluiah].

a hymn or cry of praise, an expression of holy joy.

2. a hymn of cry of praise, an expression of noty joy.

1631 their Halelujahs were instantly turned to Lacryma: T Heywood, Englands Elisabeth, p. 178 (1641).

1641 a sevenfold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies: Milton, Ch. Govt., Bk. 11. Pref., Wks., Vol. 1 p. 120 (1806).

1654 those Ravishing Hallelujahs: R Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 485.

1667 and to his Godhead sing | Fored Hallelujah's: Milton, P. L., il 243, p. 49 (1705).

1681 Who though He flies the Musick of his praise, | Would with you Heavens Hallelujahs raise: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 48. 1712 a Hope of endless Rapture, Joy, and Hallelujah hereafter. Spectator, No. 552, Dec. 3, p. 785/r (Morley).

bef. 1744 the Church on the Sunday was filled with these new Hallelujahs: Pope, W&s., Vol. vi. p. 247 (1757).

1832 the silenced quire | Lie with their hallelujahs quench'd like fire: Byron, Don Yuan, XIII. | Ixii.

Haller: Ger. See Heller.

halt, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Halt: a coming to a standstill, a stopping; esp. Mil. a cessation from onward motion. The vb. halt is derived fr. the sb.

bef. 1654 some halt you made: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. I. (Cabala), p. r. (1654). 1667 to descry the distant foe, | Where lodg'd, or whither fied, or if for bef. I monton or in alt: MILTON, P. L., VI. 532, p. 232 (1705). bef. 1668 in their march soon make a halt: DAUEMANT, Dreame. [R.] 1676 the orders sent him to make a halt in his journey: SIR W. TEMPLE. [R.]

[Milton's form alt is affected by, or is from, It. and Sp. alto, which is fr. Ger. Halt. See alto.]

hamaca, hamack. See hammock.

Hamadryas, pl. Hamadryades, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. άμαδρυας: one of the wood-nymphs of Greek mythology, each of whom had her life bound up with that of a particular tree. Anglicised as hamadryad. See Dryad.

abt. 1886 In whiche they woneden in reste and pees | Nymphus ffawnes and Amadrides: Chaucer, C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 2928.

1555 the fayres of the wods (cauled Hamadriads): R. Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 74 (1885).

1626 They were called Dryades and Hamadryades; because they begin to live with oakes, and perish together: Geo. Sandys, Tr. Ovid's Met., VIII. Notes. [R.]

*hamal, sb.: Arab. and Turk. hammāl: a porter, a carrier.

1750—60 The Hamauls or porters, who make a livelihood of carrying goods to and from the warehouses: Grose, Voyage, 1. 220 (1772). [Yule] 1819 Robust as a hamal, and never till her marriage having known a moment's illness: T. Hope, Anast, Vol 1. ch. i p. 4 (1820) 1889 Here the khamakh deposit the heavy bale, which has been slung upon two long poles resting on their shoulders: Miss Pardole, Beauties of the Bosph, p. 38 1884 Hamals, stooping double under a bale of goods, stump blindly forward: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 333.

Haman, name of a courtier of Ahasuerus, king of Persia, who was an enemy of the Jews, but through the Jewess Esther, the queen, was hanged on a gallows 50 cubits high that he had prepared for a certain Jew called Mordecai.

1644 may know who is that Haman which blasts Mordecai's petition: Ld. Digbies Designe to betray Abungdon, p. 7. 1647 What is honour, but another Haman? Merc. Melancholicus, No. 3. p. 13. 1654—6 all Hamans be hanged up at the feast-royal, at the last day especially: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol III. p 430/1 (1865). 1842 I'll hang you like Haman: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p 246 (1865).

*hammam, hummum, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. hammām,='a hot bath': an establishment for bathing in Eastern fashion, a Turkish bath.

a Turkish Dath.

1625 I went to the Hammam: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol II Bk ix. p. 1419
1634 the Hummums, (or hot Baths) Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p 61. 1662
There are also in the City three Hamams, that is, Baths, or publick Stoves:
J. Davies, Ambassadors Traw., Bk. v. p. 166 (1665).

may get a Cough with Heating, The Hummums in a Month can't cure with
Sweeting: D'Urfey, Baralitti, Epil. 1704 They have many Hammams
or Wash-houses to bath themselves in: J. Pitts, Acc Moham, p 47. 1712
the Sweeters do establish their Hummums in...close places: Spectator, No.
347, Apr. 8, p. 507/2 (Morley). 1820 we proceeded to the public hummaum,
or Turkish bath: T. S. HuGhes, Trav. in Statly, Vol I ch. vi. p. 174. 1828
she was induced to use the village Hummaums instead of the private ones in her
husband's palace: Kuzmibash, Vol. I, ch. ii. p. 27. 1836 There are, in
Cairo, between sixty and seventy Hhamma'ms, or baths: E. W. Lane, Mod.
Egypt., Vol. II, p. 35. 1839 The hamma'm, or bath, is a favourite resort:

—Tr. Arab. Nis., Vol. I, p. 121 note.

hammock (/=), Eng. fr. Sp. hamaca; hamaca, Sp. fr. W. Ind.: sb.: an oblong piece of net or canvas slung by clews at each end, forming a hanging bed or couch.

each end, forming a hanging bed or couch.

1555 sheetes also of gossampine cotion (which they caule Amaccas): R Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 192 (1885). — But these of the Indies are muche bygger, and longer: and so stronge that they tye theyr hangyinge beddes thereby whiche they caule Hamacas whereof we have spoken elsewhere: 16, p. 230 1593—1622 They [the Indians of Brasil] have little household stuffe, besides their beds, which they call hamacas, and are made of cotion...They are as a sheete laced at both ends, and at either end of them long strappes, with which they fasten them to two posts: R. HAWKINS. Voyage South Sea, § xxvii. p. 186 (1878).
1600 they lay each of them in a cotten Hamaca, which wee call brasill beds: R. HAKLINYT, Voyages, Vol. II. p. 648. 1614 they [the people about the Amazon] have a kinde of net made of the rind of a Tree which they call Hamaca, being three fadom in length and two in breadth and gathered at both ends at length, fastning eyther end to a Tree: W. Davies, Trav., &c., ch. vi. sig. D 2 v. 1664 There he had. a grot where he lay in a hammock, like an Indian: Eveliving Commonly get forthwith into their beds (or hamacks): Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., c. (6170). 1819 The hammock-men are engaged for the trip, therefore the only additional expense will be their subsistence: BOWDICH, Mission to Ashantee, Pl. I. ch. iv. p. 78. 1835 The men slept in hammocks, which were taken down at six in the morning, and hung up at ten at night: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xiii. p. 211. 1856 swing their hammock in the boughs of the Bohon Upas: Emerson, English Tratts, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866).

handiar. hanger (L. J., Sd.: Eng., fr. Arab., kluviar: a

handjar, hanger (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. khanjar: a dagger, a short sword with a broad blade. See alfange.

1598 This other day, I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which...both for fashion and workmanship, was most peremptory beautiful and gentlemanlike: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., i. 4, Wks., p. 6/1 (1860). 1611 Malcus. A Fauchion, Hangar, Wood-knife: Cotgr. 1625 they always weare a Haniar (that is, a Dagger) set with rich stones: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol II. Bk ix. p. 1588. 1684 The Canjare which he had in his hand, was a kind of Dagger, the Blade whereof toward the Handle was three fingers broad: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol I. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 200. 1797 sabre and canjer (or dagger) wom in a bandleir: Emoye. Brit., s.v. Morocco, 33. 1815 Most of Mr. Bertram's servants recollected that he generally had a couteau de chasse, or short hanger: Scott. Guy Mannering, ch. x., p. 104 (1852). 1819 It was now I showed my face, and drew out my handjar: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 161 (1820). 1820 the diamond-hilted handjars, or daggers, of these patrician Moslems; T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 176. 1825 a sapphire, which terminated the hilt of his canjar: Scott, Talisman, ch. xxviii p. 108/2 (1863). 1828 and all wore the khunjur, or common dagger, at their waists: Kuszilbask, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 80. 1830 when engaged in any dispute, he is not only very noisy, but often draws his cangiar, or dagger: E. Blacquiere, Tr. Sig. Panant, p. 170 (2nd Ed.). 1839 grasping the hilts of the kandyars in their girdles: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 148. 18. Vataghan, kandjar, things that rend and rip, | Gash rough, slash smooth, help hate so many ways: Browning, Forgiveness. (A. S. Palmer) 1845 I always slept with a khanjar . by my side: Lady H. Stanhope, Mem., Vol. I. hii. p. 108. 1849 His instruments were a silver cup, a poniard, and a handjar: Lord Beaconsfield, Taurend, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 360 (1881). 1598 This other day, I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger

hanega, sb.: Sp.: a dry measure of the capacity of from about a bushel to a bushel and three-fifths English. fanega.

1589 you shall haue a haneg [of rice] for a ryall of plate: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. I. p. 15 (1853). — twelue haneges of rice: ib., Vol. II. p. 265 (1854) — 1600 euene Hanega of come: John Pory, Tr Leo's Hist. Afr. p. 372. 1600 he exacteth no other tribute of them then a handfull of wheat a piece, which amounteth to thirteene thousand hanneges yeerely: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 456 — halfe a hannege of maiz: ib., p. 461.

hanna: Arab. See henna.

*hanoum, khanum, sb.: Arab. khanūm: the chief lady of a harem.

1884 She once made the sign of the cross, that's certain, but now she is a kaddin—a khanton, a head of a harem, although she preserves her Greek name: Ayesha, Vol I. ch. iv. p. 80. 1884 They have been used by hanoums and princesses: F BOYLE, Borderland, p. 315

Hans-en-kelder, sb.: Du.: 'Jack-in-cellar', unborn child.

1648 the Birthday of that precious new government; which is yet but a Hans-en-kelder: Mercurus Pragmaticus, No. 1, sig. A 3 v. bef. 1658 That Name hath tipp'd his Horns; see on his Knees | A Health to Hans inkelder Hercules: J. Cleveland, Wks., i p 22 (1687) 1668 it seems you are desirous I should Father this Hans en Kelder heere: Dryden, Wild Gallant, v. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 61 (1701). 1672 Then I am as it were a Grandfather to your new Wives, hans en kelder: Wycherley, Love in a Wood, v. 9. 93. 1678 Here's a health to this Ladies hans in Kelder! T. Baker, Tunbridge Wells, p. 27. 1681 More pregnant then their Marg'ret, that laid down | For Hans-in-Kelder of a whole Hans-Town: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 112.

hapax legomenon: Gk. See απαξ λεγόμενον.

hapoa: Anglo-Chin. See hoppo.

haquebut: Eng. fr. Fr. See harquebus.

*hara-kiri, sb.: Jap., 'cut-belly': ceremonious suicide performed by Japanese of rank to avoid disgrace.

harange, so.: Eng. fr. It. aringo, haringo: a pulpit (Florio).

1549 I have heard some of these in the harange: W Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 139 r^o .

[The early harangue is fr. aringa, through Fr.]

*haratch, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. kharāj, = 'tribute': a tax imposed on Christians by the Turks. See caratch.

1745 The galleys go out every summer round the islands to collect the harach or Christian poll tax: R. Pococke, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. x p 729 (1811). 1819 I thought it harder still that, on hearing how the conflagration of my hovel had consumed all my haratsh tickets for ten years back, he should demand the whole sum, already paid, over again: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 33 (1820) 1820 The fourth of all produce is taken by government; the haratch varies according to circumstances and population: T. S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p 193

haraucane. See hurricane.

harcar: Anglo-Ind. See hircarrah.

hardiesse, sb.: Fr.: hardihood, assurance.

1761 The frank hardiesse of the answer saved him: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 411 (1857). bef 1779 But shall Arne, a musician have the hardiesse to dispute with Garnick in his own way: Garnick Corresp. 1829 In this moment of mental anguish, Kennedy's natural hardiesse saved him. W. H. MAXWELL, Stories of Waterloo, p. 141. 188. we have them now in all their native hardiesse: Tulloch, Pascal, p. 178

*harem, haram (\angle =), Eng. fr. Turk. harem, Arab. harām, = 'a sacred place'; hareem (= \angle), harim, Eng. fr. Arab. harim (='ladies'), pl. of harma: sh: the portion of a Mohammedan establishment allotted to the women and young children of the family (see also zenana); the occupants of a harem, the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan.

harem, the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan.

1634 he has three hundred women in his Seragiio (called here Haram):
Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 62.

1684 the Haram, or the Women's Quarter:
J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol I. Bk. iv. p. 148.

1717 the Grand-Signior himself, when a pasha is executed, never violates the privileges of the harem (or women's apartment), which remains unteuched and entire to the widow:
Lady M. W Montagu, Letters, p. 148 (1827).

1776 he added that there was his Haram or apartment of his women, an obstacle not to be surmounted:
R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 188.

1812 ye climes! which poets love to laud. ...ye harams of the land! Byron, Childe Harvida, I. lix.

1819 Not that, like Turkish wives, she was kept secluded in a harem: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 74 (1820).

1820 she reigns the sole mistress, not only of his affections, but of his harem: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Statly, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 132.

1836 Some of the rich engage a skey khak (or learned woman) to visit the haree'm daily: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 68.

1839

Like Sultan flaunting through his gay hareem: Balley, Festus, p. 81 (1866).

1845 to him, as well as to his harym, she was constantly sending presents: Lady H. Stanhoff, Mem., Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 91.

1854 When the harem had departed he turned sadly to his son: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 360 (1879).

1872 the dark-skinned and darker-minded houris of the harem: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iii. p. 58.

*1877 the beauties of its harems—"harem" means "inviolable": Echo, May 17.

[St.]

hargill: Anglo-Ind. See argala.

haricot ($\angle = \angle$, -cot as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: a dish of meat stewed with vegetables; a French-bean.

1708 Haricot, (F. in Cookery) a particular way of dressing Mutton-cutlets, &c. also a kind of French Beans: Kersey. 1762 I have ordered a Haricot Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol II. No 143, p. 468 (1774). 1847 Omelettes and haricots, stews and ragouts: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 440 (1865) 1886 Wretched dens where ragged players hazarded two liards, and were refreshed with haricots and cheese: R Heath, in Mag. of Art, Dec., p. 51/2.

*harlequin (===), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. harlequin: a fantastic character of Old Italian and of French comedy; a buffoon. In modern pantomime a masked figure in tight-fitting parti-colored, spangled dress, armed with a magic wand.

parti-colored, spangled dress, armed with a magic wand.

1592 Nashe, P. Penilesse (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1691 Nor have the Ultra Mottani, the Italians met with better entertainment, but are attack'd and ridicul'd in their own dear-beloved diversions of Harleguin and Scaramouchi: Reasons of Mr Bays, &c., p. 8.

1691 after he Six Months in France has been, | Comes home a most accomplish'd Harleguin. Satyr agst. French, p. 19.

1729 some Comedy, a great deal of Tragedy, and the whole interspersed with scenes of Harleguin, Scaramouch, and Dr. Baloardo: BOLING-BROKE, in Pope's Lett, Wks., Vol 1x. p. 101 (1757)

1731 shew'd us so many Monkey-Tricks as convinc'd all, that though he made a very bad Priest he would have made an excellent Harleguin: MEDLEY, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol 1 p 9.

1776 and the Doctor rising with both feet in the air like a Harlequin, gave me such a horse-kick: J. Collier, Mus. Tray. p 20 1822.

Now Mars, now Momus; and when bent to storm | A fortress, Harlequin in uniform: Byron, Don Yuan, vii. lv.

harmattan, sb.: Arab.: a dry land-wind which blows on the west coast of Africa between Cape Verd and Cape Lopez at intervals from December to February.

1781 A fog or haze is one of the peculiarities which always accompanies the Harmattan: Phil. Trans., Vol. LXXI p. 47 1797 Harmattan, the name of a remarkable periodical wind which blows from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean: Encyc. Brit. 1845 those months when the harmattan is known to raise clouds of dust high into the atmosphere: C. DARWIN, Journ. Beagle, ch. 1 p. 5.

harmonica, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. harmonicus, = 'musical': musical glasses; also, a musical toy consisting of a set of reeds played by the breath (also called harmonicon, q. v.).

1797 The Doctor [Franklin]...has given a minute and elegant account of the Harmonica: Encyc. Brst., s.v. 1806 how refined are the tones of the harmonica or musical glasses when touched with skill: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 289.

harmonicon, sb.: Gk. ἀρμονικὸν, neut. of ἀρμονικὸς,='musical': name of sundry musical instruments.

1885 A very great curiosity is the rock harmonicon, or musical stones. The r6 stones "reduced to music" by Crosthwaite, of Keswick, were found in the bed of the Greta River: Daily News, Aug. 17, p. 6/x.

*harmonium, sô.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀρμόνιον, neut. of ἀρμόνιος, = 'harmonious': name of a common kind of reedorgan.

1864 all the accomplishments, including the harmonium and the Indian sceptre, for sixteen pound a year: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 85.

haro, sb.: Fr.: hue and cry.

1803 MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.

Harpagon, name of the wretched miser in Molière's comedy, L'Avare, representative of grasping avarice, and its miseries.

harpoon ($\angle \omega$), Eng. fr. Du. harpoen; harpon, Eng. fr. Fr. harpon: sb.: a missile with a barbed iron head and with a line or cord attached, used in catching large fish and cetaceans.

1625 their weapons halfe-Pikes, headed with Iron as a Harpon: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk iii. p 118. 1820 the wounded fish darts forward.. carrying the boat with it by means of the rope attached to the harpoon: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 139.

harpy, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. harpie: one of a band of filthy, ravening monsters in the form of birds according to Latin and late Greek mythology; a disgustingly greedy or rapacious person. See Virgil's account of the Harpyiae (Gk. Αρπυιαι), Aen., 3, 212 ff.; Apollon. Rhod., 2, 222 ff.

1540 such were the harpies, as Virgil discribith them: PALSGRAVE, Tr. Acolastus, sig. N iv vo. 1603 And th' vgly Gorgons, and the Sphinzes fel., Hydraes and Harpies gan to yawn and yel: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 273 (1608). 1609 the Prophet Phineus stood in horrible dread of the ravenous Harpyies, flying up & down in such threatening manner as they did: Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk, xxII. ch. vi. p. 197. 1618 th' Harpey, now, stands on a hundred pieces: B. Jonson, Dev. is an As; iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 125 (1631). 1619 His Harpies face, dissembling Syrens voyce: Hutton, Foll. Anat., sig. A 8 vo. 1621 an harpy advocate, that preys upon them: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 50 (1827). 1768 The Strophades, formerly supposed to be inhabited by the Harpies, but now by Greek monks: Gent. Mag., 153/1. 1868 harpies miring every dish: Tennyson, Lucr., Wks., Vol. III. p. 174 (1886).

*harquebus, arquebus ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. harquebuse, arquebuse: an early kind of hand-gun; a soldier armed with such a gun. The earlier forms, hackbush, hackbut, hagbut, are fr. Old Fr. hacquebuche, hacquebute, fr. Du. haakbus,='hook-gun'.

hagbut, are fr. Old Fr. hacquebuche, hacquebute, fr. Du. haakbus, = 'hook-gun'.

1832 arkbusshes and crossebowes: Elyot, Let., in Governour, Vol. 1. p. kxx. (Croft, 1880) 1548 of woundes made by hacquebutes, gunnes, and lyke instrumentes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chiverg, fol cxx volt. 1548 as well Gauling with Arrower, as Hargubush shot: T. Vicary, Engl. Treas., p. 55 (1526) 1559 assuring the lords that if they suffered me to preach that twelve haquebuts should lyght upon my nose at once: Knox, in Mc Crie's Lyr, Wks, Vol. 1 p. 424. 1562 yf he vse the harquebuse he is. shotte to deathe with harquebures: J. Shute, Two Comm (Tr.), sig **1 vo. shotte to deathe with harquebures: J. Shute, Two Comm (Tr.), sig **1 vo. shotte to deathe with harquebuses: J. Shute, Two Comm (Tr.), sig **1 vo. shotte to deathe with harquebuses: J. Shute, Two Comm (Tr.), sig **1 vo. shotte to deathe with harquebuses; p. 26 (1650). 1575 the harquebuses saluted them: Life of Lord Grey, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1847). 1579 by discharging of his Harquebuse giue notice to the body of the Watch: Digges, Stratiot., p. 85. 1889 hargabuses, pilees, targets, faunchers, brushebilles: R. Parke, Tr. Mendon's Hut. Chim., Vol. 1. p. 83 (1839). — articlere and hagabus shot: 26, Vol II. p. 275 (1854) 1590 there was not anne Captaine that did not knowe the particular operations and effects...of the... Harquebuse: Sir J Swythe, Certain Discourses, p. 13 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1591 net came his old bands of Gascons, being harquebuz on foote: Coningsey, Siege of Rosem, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 25 (1847) 1594 He marcheth in the middle guarded about | With full five hundred harquebuse on foot: Prelie, Alcaser, iv. 1, Wks., p. 4351 (1861). 1611 Haquebute, An Haquebut, or Arquebuse; a Caliner: Corge. 1612 wel appointed their Harcabuzes and Matches lighted: T. Shellton, Tr. Don Quazote, Pr. Iv. ch. xiv. p. 488 1615 The Spackes are horsemen, weaponed for the most part at once with bow, mace, lance, harquebush, and cymiter: Geo. Sanvys, Trzv., p. 48 (1639). 1620 they went with t

Variants, 16 c. arkbussh, hacquebute, harqubush, harquebus(e), haqabus, harquebuss, 16, 17 cc. harqabus, 17 c. haquebut, arquebuse, harcabus, harquebush, harcubush, herquebus, archibus(e), harquebuss(e).

harquebusade, arquebusade, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. harquebusade, arquebusade: (a) the discharge of a harquebus, a volley delivered from harquebuses; (b) a spirituous lotion for sprains or bruises, also called (h)arquebusade water.

a. 1562 the faire Cannonade, harquebuzade and such lyke: J. Shute, Two Comm. (7r.), ii. fol. 36 5. 1581 to give way and cause the Hargabuziers to issue out of the flanks, having shot sixe or 7 Hargabusades a péece in running héere and there, and without kéeping order: Garrard, Ari Warre, p. 213. 5. 1776 whether he rubbed it with opodeldock or arquebusade water: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 19. 1803 Have you any arquebusade, Marnatt? M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 176 (1832).

harquebusier, arquebusier, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. harquebusier, arquebusier: a soldier armed with a harquebus, a musketeer.

arquebusier: a soldier armed with a harquebus, a musketeer.

1553—4 which vij hagabusyars of Wyatt's company...called to them to land:

O. JANE & O. MAEV, p 45 (Camd. Soc., 1850).

1879 the Harquebusier with a light Brigandine: Dieges, Stratiet., p. 82.

1591 a band of Hargabusiers: Garrard. Art Warre, p. 2.

1594 Hamet, my brother, with a thousand shot! On horse-back, and choice harquebusiers all. | Having ten thousand foot?] with spear and shield: Perly. Aleaser, iv. 1, Wks., p. 435/1 (1861).

1598 Archibusiers, an harquebusier, a musketier, a gunner, a shot: Florio 1598 But should there be led but eight hundred perfect harquebusiers, or sixe hundred good musketiers against your thousand bowmen: R. Barret. Theor. of Warres, Bk. 1. p. 3.

1800 sixe thousand horsemen, fine hundred crossebowes, and as manie Harquebusiers: JOHN PORY, Tr. Led's Hist. Afr., p. 161.

Arguebusier, an harquebusier, or small shot, one that serues with an harquebuser or calceuer: Cottes.

1624 a crowd of the City Arcabusiers: Howell, Parthenop., Pt. 11. p. 56.

1842 he was seated in a black car preceded by arquebusiers: Sir C. Bell, Expression, p. 167 note (1847).

harstrang, sb.: Du.: Peucedanum officinale, a common umbelliferous plant formerly much used in medicine.

1801 Peucedanum, [f. Harstrang]: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 26, ch 8, Vol n. p. 253.

hartebeest, so.: Du. of S. Africa: a large African antelope. Alcelaphus caama.

1797 Hart-Beest: Eucyc. Brit.

1871. This antelope is a variety of the hartebeest of South Africa; it is a reddish-chestnut colour, and is about the size of an Alderney cow: Six S. W. BAKER, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii. p. 123.
1857. He then enters upon a "big game country," where zebras and hartebeest... are still abundant: Athenaum, Feb. 5, p. 187/z.

haruspex, pl. haruspices; aruspex, pl. aruspices, sb.: Lat.: an inspector of entrails, a soothsayer.

1584 Euen as another sort of witching priests called Armstices, prophesied victorie to Alexander, bicause an eagle lighted on his head: R. Scott, Ditc. Witch., Bk. nx. ch. iii. p. xyr. 1595 only the abuse of it and other Arts of the Heathen, ful of superstition, as that of Armstices & of the Argures: W. C., Polimantein, sig. R. 2 vo. 1600 These prodigious fights, by direction from

the Aruspices, [i the Soothsayers] were expiate: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXIV. p. 516.

1601 By a decree also of Gregorie the younger, Astrologers are accursed vinder the name of Aruspices: J. Chamber, Agst. Stadic Astrol., p. 6

1652 What reason can the Aruspice give, why the inspection of the liver or lights should design times and actions for lucky, or unlucky: J. Gaule, Magastro-mancer, p. 90

of the dying sacrifice: N. Culverwell, Light of Nature, ch. xiii, p. 135

bef. 1658 Call an Haruspice quickly: Let him get | Sulphur and Torches, and a Lawrel wet: J. CLEVELAND, Who., p. 182 (1687).

hasardé, fem. hasardée, part.: Fr.: hazarded, venturesome, all but passing limits of decorum.

1845 his ladies and Cupids are a little hasardés: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 273 (1885)

hasena: Turk. See hazne.

*hashish, so.: Arab. hashish: a preparation of leaves and small stalks of Indian hemp, used by Arabs to produce in-It is either eaten or smoked or drunk as an toxication. infusion. See bang and assassin.

infusion. See bang and assassin.

1698 Bangue is likewise much used in Turkie and Ægypt, and is made in three sorts... The first by the Ægyptans is called Assis, which is the poulder of Hemp, or of Hemp leaves. Tr. Y. Van Linchten's Voy., Bk i. Vol. II. p 176 (1885).

1811 As they have no strong drink, they, for this purpose, smoke Haschisch, which is the drud leaves of a sort of hemp: Niebukr's Trav. Arab. ch cxx Pinkerton, Vol. x p. 153.

1819 I naturally feel anxious to surround myself with men, who, to such bravery as depends not on the fumes of surround myself with men, who, to such bravery as depends not on the fumes of surround myself with men, who, to such bravery as depends not on the fumes of surround myself with men, who, to such bravery as depends not on the fumes of surround myself with men, who, to such bravery as depends not on the fumes of surround myself with the to the toombak and the intoxicating khasheish, or hemp: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 168.

1856 They chew hasheesh: Emerson, Emgish Traits, viii Wies, Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866).

hasnadar: Turk. See haznadar.

hastāti, sb. pl.: Lat.: spearmen, the first line of a Roman army in battle array.

1600 javeliniers called Hastati, in fifteen squadrons: Holland, Tr. Lavy, Bk. viii. p. 286.

hatelet(te): Eng. fr. Fr. See atelette.

*hatti-sherif, sb.: Turk. khatti-sherif,='lofty command': an irrevocable order or edict signed in person by the Sultan of Turkey.

1819 came a fulminating hattisherif from the Porte, to enjoin the immediate liberation of all his prisoners: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. iii. p 60 (1820).

— I expected to behold nothing less than a hattee-shereef purporting his recal: 10, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p 298.

1830 or a Sultan [issue] his hatti-sheriff from the Seraglio chambers: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 311.

haurachana. See hurricane.

Haus, so.: Ger.: house.

1826 I made my way to a kind of promenade have, standing in a garden at Beyertheim: Reft. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 92.

*Hausfrau, sb.: Ger.: house-dame, house-wife.

1880 a simple painstaking business-like man who had married a German hausfrau: Miss Yonge, Pillars of the House, ch xiii p. 288.

haut en bas: Fr. See de haut en bas.

haut goût, phr.: Fr.: high flavor, strong smell, gamey taste, very savory relish.

taste, very savory relish.

1569 pleasure that hautgoust of Folly: Tr. Erasmus' Praise of Folly, p. 15 (Reeves & Turner).

1645 He can marinat fish, make gellies, and is excellent for a fickeast sawce, and the hausgou: Howell, Lett., v. xxxviii. p. 42.

1653 To give the sawce a hogoe, let the dish (into which you let the Pike fall) be rubed with it [garlick]: I. WALTON, Compleat Angles, ch. vii. [A. S. Palmer] 1662 our palate people are much pleased therewith [garlic] as giving a delicious hausgout to most meats they eat: Fuller, Worthes, Vol. I. p. 301 (1840).

1664 Or season her, as French Cooks use, Their Hautgusts, Buollies, or Raguets. S. BUTLER, Hudbros, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 43.

1668 Whether the Leaves of a certain Tree, peculiarly called Indian-Wood, give such a hautgoust to Meat and Sauces, &c.: Phil. Trans., Vol. II. No. 33. p. 635.

1672 no more Teeth left, then such as give a Haust-goust to her breath: Wycherley, Love in a Wood, ii. p. 32.

1678 a Condinent (as it were) to give a Rellish and Hautgoust to Good: Curworth Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. vp. 20.

1684 tubbing his bread with the tail [of a herring] to give it a haut goust: E. Everard, Tr. Tauernier's Yapan, &c., II. p. 42.

1694 a Clove of Garlick gives one Dinner a curious hangoust: D'Upper, Don. Quiz, Pt. II. iv. p. 42.

16174 Hellio, late Dictator of the Feast, [The Nose of Hautgout and the Tip of Taste. Porp, Mer. Ess., II. 80.

1692 oil enters into almost every article of culinary composition, and is reliahed the better for a alight taint or haut-gout: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Scrip, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26.

1693 oil enters into almost every article of culinary composition, and is reliahed the better for a alight taint or haut-gout: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Scrip, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26.

1695 oil enters into almost every article of culinary composition, and is reliahed the better for a alight taint or haut-gout: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Scrip, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26.

1695 oil hautched. Spein, Pt. I. p. 28r. 1888 He lacked...the haust gout of M. O

hant intendant, phr.: Fr.: high overseer, intendant in chief.

1776 You may break your wand at the end of your trial, when you lay down a office of haut intendant of the passions: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannak More, Vol. 1. p. 63 (1835).

haut ton, phr.: Fr.: high fashion, the highest social distinction. See ton.

1805 All these were persons of hant ton: Edin. Rev., Vol 7, p 153.

1821—2 it [i.e. 'elegant'] like the terms pretty or fanciful is banished from the haut ton of letters: HAZLITT, Table-Talk, p. 309 (1885).

1841 the hautton in the environs of John-o'-Groat's: THACKERAY, Misc Essays, &c. p. 407 (1885)

bet. 1849 An air of extreme haut ton, however, pervaded her whole appearance: E. A Poe, Wks, Vol. I. p 348 (1884).

1850 The revival of an old fashion has recently excited the attention of the haut ton abroad: Harper's Man Val. I. p. 388 Mag., Vol I. p. 288.

hautboy (", -aut- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. hautbois, ='high wood': (a) a wooden musical instrument of high tone, played with a double reed, often called an oboe (q. v.); (b) name of a kind of strawberry, also called *oboe-strawberry*.

(b) name of a kind of strawberry, also called oboe-strawberry.

a. 1579 the sound of flutes and hoboyes. North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 451 (1512). — trumpets, howboies and such marine musick: 10, p. 553. — psaiterions, flutes, and howboyes 10, p. 921. 1583 winding the Cornets, Haughthoyes: In R. Hakluyt's Voyages, Vol. III. p. 156 (1600). 1589 The instruments which they commonly do ves are hoybuckes, cornets, trompets, lutes: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 47 (1834). 1597 the case of a treble hautboy was a mansion for him, a court: Shaks, II Hen. IV., iii 2, 331. 1601 noise of fifes and haut-boies: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 22, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 177. 1614 Hoeboies, Drums, Fifes, and Trumpets. R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 35. 1623 The Ho-boyes, the Trumpets, and other instruments of Musicke Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I Bk. i. ch. viii p. 90. 1662 Hoboyes, Tabours, and Cimbals: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II p. 99 (1669). 1665 our Mules and Assinegoes spared the Persuars the labour of Kettle-drums, Timbrels, Hoboy, and such Phrygic music: Sir Th. Herreter, Trav., p. 127 (1671). horas: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: Shadwella

Variants, 16 c. howboies (pl.), howboy(e), haughtboy(e), hoybuck(e), 16 c.—18 c. hoboy(e), 17 c. hoeboies (pl.), hoaboy, houtboy, 18 c. hautbois.

haut-de-chausses, sb.: Fr.: small-clothes, trunk-hose.

1823 haut-de-chausses à canon, united to his doublet by ten thousand aiguelettes: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref, p 27 (1886).

haute bourgeoisie, phr.: Fr.: upper middle-class. See bourgeoisie.

1888 The haute bourgeoisie and the humble shopkeeper, citizens by nature and condition, have interests as indivisible. Athenaum, Aug. 4, p. 153/2.

haute école, phr.: Fr.: high school (of horsemanship), the more difficult feats of professional equitation.

1864 She was doing the haute école: G. A SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. xi. p 191.

haute fustage, phr.: Old Fr.: lofty trees. Cotgrave gives "Fustaye, A wood, or forrest of high trees... Bois de haute fustaye. Great trees, high trees... Vne chose de haute fustaye, A gallant, statelie, loftie, worthie, notable, thing".

1680 but I must submitt to my fortune and walk in the haute fustaye here: Savile Corresp., p. 158 (Camd. Soc., 1858)

*haute noblesse, phr.: Fr.: high nobility.

1787 the famous tenor singer, who entertained us...with many private anecdotes of the haute noblesse: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. 11. p. 146 (1834).

*hauteur, sb.: Fr.: haughtiness, reserved demeanor.

*hauteur, sb.: Fr.: haughtiness, reserved demeanor.

1745 a comparison between him [Lord Chesterfield] and the hauteur of all other lord-lieutenants: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 473 (1857).

1797 I expected dignity and hauteur: Souther, Lett. dur. Resid in Spain, p. 21.
1807 and is not to be discouraged by the dry repulsive hauteur with which you receive his advances towards conversation: Berrsford, Miseries, Vol II. p. 163 (5th Ed.).

1818 smiled as she witnessed her tell-tale hauteur: Mrs. Offic, New Tales, Vol. I. p. 78.

1823 both seem'd secure— | She in her virtue, he in his hauteur: Byron, Don Juan, XIII. xiv.

1828 the perfumed and gallant Lieutenant shewed all the coldness and hauteur of a captain Pacha: Sowerit, Vol. II. p. 245/3.

1830 I had depicted his lordship in my mind as a tall sombre Childe Harold personage tinctured with aristocratic hauteur; J. Galt. Liet of Byron, p. 178.

1830 I had depicted his lordship in caused a frigidity and hauteur which Laura could not overcome: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxxiv. p. 370 (1879).

hautins, autins, sb. pl.: Fr. (Cotgr.): vines which grow up along trees or high poles.

1601 grapes...which grew upon such Hautins or trees beforesaid: Holland, Tr. Pün. N. H., Bk. 17, ch. 23, Vol. I. p. 534.

haut-pas, sb.: Fr.: a dais, a dais in a bow-window. Formerly sometimes written half-pace (perhaps pronounced harpace) by confusion with 'half-pace', a kind of landing on a staircase. Anglicised in 16 c.

1540 And a haulte pase made at the ende of the Theatre, where the emperour shoulde sytte in his maiestie: ELVOT, Im. Covernaunce, fol. 60 P. [1610—1]
Then the Kinge and the Embassador cominge out of their traverses stood neare together uppon the halfe-pace: Cheque Bk. Chappel Roy, p. 152 (Camd Soc., 1872)]
1672 descending from the haut-pas, towards the lower end of the rails. ASHMOLE, Ord Gart, ch. xv § 3, p. 422.
1766 At the upper end is a broad haut-pas of four steps, advancing in the middle: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 16 (1857)
1865 none were permitted that day to share that throne (of which her barouche-step was the haut-pas): Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xi p. 121.

Hautvillers, sb.: Fr., name of a district in Champagne: a very fine still Champagne.

havan(n)a(h), sb.: fr. Habana, Havana, the capital of Cuba: (properly) a cigar manufactured in Cuba or made of genuine Cuban tobacco.

1826 to celebrate the event with a grilled bone, Havannahs, and Regent's punch: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 159 (1881).

*havildar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. havildār,='holder of an office of trust': the holder of a hawāla, a tenure between that of a zemindar and that of a ryot; a Sepoy non-commissioned officer of rank corresponding to that of a sergeant in the English army.

1788 a second flag, with a Sabahdaur and two Havildars, was sent in, to know the reason of that violation. Gent. Mag., LVIII i. 68/r. 1800 as a havildar is recommended for promotion, for having got over the barrier, I rather imagine that that must be assailable to determined troops: WELLINGTON, Disp., Vol I. p. 87 (1844). 1826 was run through the body by one of the enemy's Havildars. Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xvii. p. 181 (1884) 1888 The havildar of the Irregular Infantry who was on duty that night was a Madrassee: Athenaum. Dec. I. p. 728/r. Athenæum, Dec. 1, p. 728/1.

hawbitz, hawbitzer: Eng. fr. Ger. See howitz.

haznadar, hasnadar, khasnadar, sb.: Turk. khasnadar:

the keeper of a treasury, a treasurer, a minister.

1742 so, in the ordinary conversation with the grand signior, he was often named for somewhat considerable, besides his acting as haznadar of the English nation under their ambassador: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 417 (1826).

1800 I sent my dragoman to purchase a barrel [of oil]...which the hasnadar refused to give unto him: Amer. State Papers, For Relat., Vol. II. p. 356 (1823)

1819 My Haznadar,—first in rank of those still under my roof—I cannot yet afford to part with: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 53 (1820).

1820 hasnadar or treasurer: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicity, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 109.

1830 [See hazne].

1835 The minister of the Bey, the Khasnadar: N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 2.

hazne, has(e)na, sb.: Turk. fr. Arab. khazāna: a treasury. 1625 hazineh: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. p. 1581. 1683 Ye King's Duan had demanded of them 8000 Rupees on account of remains of last year's Tallecas...ordering his Peasdast to see it suddenly paid in ye King's Cuzzanna: Heddes, Duary, 102. [Yule] 1704 there happened some Bombs to fall on the Hazna, i.e. the Treasury or place where the Money was kept, that was to pay off the Souldiers: J. PITTS, Acc. Moham, p. 122. 1819 the sacredness of the gynecaeum is rendered subservient to the security of the hazné: T. Hoff, Anast, Vol. III. ch. x. p. 252 (1820). 1830 the Casnedar or Cadenaggi, grand treasurer, and keeper of the hasna: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 302 (and Ed.). 1836 The khus neh, or treasury is a thousand purses, or 500%, sterl.: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt, Vol. II. p. 374.

heautontīmōrūmenos, -us: Lat. fr. Gk. ὁ ἐαυτὸν τῖμωρού-μενος: 'the self-tormentor', title of a play of Terence; a selftormentor.

1633 God makes a wicked man Heautontimoreumenon [acc.] a self troubler: T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 227/2 (1865).

1821 he is the worst imaginable heautontimoroumenos: Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, p. 203 (1823).

hebdomas, ρl . hebdomades, s h: Gk. $\epsilon \beta \delta o \mu a s$, = 'the number seven', 'a number of seven', 'a week': the number seven, the attribute of being seven. Anglicised as hebdomad.

1602 In the Babylonian transmigration Daniels Hebdomades beginning to take their place in working in the hart of Cyrus for deliuerie of Gods people out of captiuitie: W. WATSON, Quaditates of Retig. & State, p. 201. 1603. Hebdomades of yeares: C. HEYDON, Def. Fudic Astrol., p. 411. 1678. Philo in his Book De Mundi Opificio, writing of the Hebdomad or Septemary Number: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 393.

Hēbē: Lat. fr. Gk. " $H\beta\eta$: goddess of youth $(\eta\beta\eta)$ and cup-bearer to Zeus: youth, spirit of youthfulness, a young woman, a waitress.

WOMAN, a Waltress.

1603 Heer, many an Hebé faire, heer more then one | Quick-seruing Chiron neatly waits vpon | The Beds and Boords: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 65 (r608).

1625 A. And polished skinne, whiter then Venus foote! F. Young Hebes neck or Innoé's armes: B. Jonson, Stap. of News, iv. 2, Wks., p. 53 (r63x).

1815 Shortly after, the same Hebe brought up a plate of beef-collops: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. kilk. p. 388 (1852).

18. Her violet eyes, and all her Hebe bloom: Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 26 (1886).

1886 They are admirably waited on by a bevy of young damsels in uniform...It is not with the colonel's Hebes, however, that the mancuvres of the military quintet are carried on: Attenatum, Jan. 9, p. 63/2.

Hecatē: Gk. Έκάτη: a name of Artemis (Diana), the moon-goddess, under which the attributes of several goddesses were ascribed to her, so that, besides being (a) the moon, she was (b) goddess of the under-world and of magic, and hence (c) a hag, a witch.

a. abt. 1420 But let not Echate this crafte espie 'Pallad. on Husb , p. 196 (E. E. T. S.). [C.]
b. 1573-80 Yet had I rather serve Hecate then any sutch: Gab Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 141 (1884). 1590 And we fairies, that do run | By the triple Hecate's team, | From the presence of the sun | Following darkness like a dream: Shaks, Mids Nt's Dr., v. 391.
c. 1764 This declaration had its effect upon the withered Hecate: Smollett, Ferd Ct. Fathom, ch. Mi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 100 (1817).

hectogramme, sb.: Fr.: a weight of a hundred grammes (see gramme).

hectolitre, sb.: Fr.: a measure of capacity equal to a hundred litres (see litre).

hectomètre, sb.: Fr.: a French long measure equal to 100 mètres or about 328 feet English.

*Hector: Lat. fr. Gk. Έκτωρ, name of the eldest son of King Priam of Troy, who was the great champion of the Trojans: representative of martial prowess, but more often of bullying and blustering.

of bullying and blustering.

abt, 1520 In strength as Hector: Calisto & Melibæa, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. 1, p. \$4 (1876). ?1582 for wars a martial Hector: R. STANY-HURST, Tr. Virgit's Aen., &c., p. 154 (1880). 1592 The Prince. Who Hector like in battelous Armes was clad. W. Wyrley, Armorre, p. 40. — our Hector princelie: 16., p. 75. 1695 I trusted to those in my warres, who Hector-like were valiant to procure my peace: W. C., Polimanteia, sig. R 1 ro 1621 every nation hath their Hectors, Sapios, Cæsars and Alexanders: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 42 (1827) 1668 the Character of a Fanfaron or Hector: Dryden, Ess. Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. 1, p 10 (1701) bef. 1670 One Hector, a phrase at that time for a daring Ruffian, had the ear of great ones sooner than five strict men: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 203, p. 279 (1693) 1672 I [Thunder] am the bravest Hector of the Skie: G. Villiers, Rehearsel, p. 43 (1868). 1674 Shoals of Hirfs, Hectors, Setters, Gilts, Pads. and these may all pass under the general and common appellation of Rooks: Compl. are Cudgel a, grow the Stiffer: S. Butler, Huddiras, Pt. III. Cant. ii, p. 108. 1689 And a Ruffing Hector, that lives upon the High-way: R. L'Estrange, Tr. Erasnus sel. Collogu, p. 139. bef. 1739 I only wear it in a land of Hectors, | Thieves, Supercargoes, Sharpers, and Directors: Pope, Imit Hor., Bk II. Sat. 1, 71 (1757) 1826 he hoped it would invite... a reply from the Southern Hector... of this debate: Compress. Debates, Vol. II Pt. 1, p. 1024.

hectostère, sb.: Fr.: a French cubic measure equal to 100 cubic mètres or nearly 3532 cubic feet English.

Heft, sb.: Ger.: sheets of paper stretched together to make a blank book; a part of a volume which is issued in separate parts, a fasciculus (q.v.).

1886 This treatise forms the fifth Heft of the second volume: Athenæum, Oct. 9, p. 464/1.

*Hegira, sb.: Arab. hejira, = 'departure': the Mohammedan era, vis. the date of the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, A.D. 622. The years of the Hegira are reckoned from June 16, 622, and are lunar, consisting of 354 or 355 days.

1590 neither the Arabians of their Hegyra: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p 709. 1600 the fower hundred yeere of the Hegeira: JOHN PORY, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 9. 1615 the 270 yeare of their Hegir: Geo. Sandys, Trav, p. 101 (1632). 1662 Their Epoche is the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet: J. DAVIES, Ambassadors Trav, Bk. VI. p. 233 (1650). 1665 that great Physician and Philosopher Akarabius. Leaving this World in the Year of the Hegira 339 in his great Chimacterique: Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p. 185 (1671). bef. 1682 the ninety fourth year of the Hegira: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, xIII. p. 68 (1686). 1741 the Egira, or Mahometan Æra, which takes its Date from Mahomet's Flight from Mecha: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 147. Vol. 11. p. 147.

*hēgūmenos, số.: Mod. Gk. ήγούμενος: an archimandrite

1662 In their Monasteries they have Archimandrites, Kilari's, and Igumeni's, who are their Abbots, Priors, and Guardians: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. 111. p. 104 (1669). 1776 we were entertained by the heguminos, or abbot: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 252. 1820 the hegumenos, or prior, in full robes: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11. ch. v. p. 113.

Heidsieck, name (after the exporter) of a popular brand of Champagne.

1853 we tapped a bottle of Heidsieck, and all hands spliced the main-brace: E. K. KANE, xsf Grinnell Exped., ch. ix. p. 64.

*Heimweh, sb.: Ger.: home-sickness.

1845 If debarred of a hope of return the Asturians pine from Nostalgia or Heimweh: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 11. p. 695.

hekt-. See hect-.

hélas!, interj.: Fr.: alas!.

1572 I most hartely thank yow for yor Booke of the storye of the passid trobles in Fraunce, but helas who shall now worthely write of these new treasons: SIR TH. SMITH, in Ellis' Orig Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccccii. p. 379 (1846). 1598 Ah, alas, helas, oh, we is me: welladay: aye me: FLORIO.

hēlichrysum, sb.: coined Late Lat., as if fr. Gk. ήλω-, = 'sun', and χρυσος, = 'gold': name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Compositae, many species of which bear yellow flowers or white flowers with yellow centre, which are popular as 'everlasting-flowers' or immortelles (q. v.).

1551 The ryght Elichryson. may be called in Englysh, flour amor, or yelowe flour amor: W. Turner, Herb., sig. C ii ro 1601 the yellow golden flowre Elichryson: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 21, ch. 8, Vol II. p. 89. 1664 [Plants] least patient of cold Balsamum, Helichryson, Chamelaa traccoccos: EVELYN, Kal. Hort, p. 227 (1729).

Helicon: Lat. fr. Gk. Έλικων: name of the mountain in Boeotia in Greece, on which the fountains of the Muses rose, with which the mountain became confused. See Aganippe, Aonian, Hippocrene. Hence, Heliconian, pertaining to Helicon, pertaining to the Muses.

Helicon, pertaining to the Muses.

bef. 1529 I gaue hym drynke of the sugryd welle | Of Eliconys waters crystallyne: J Sketton, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 129 (1843) 1567 I neuer was acquaynted with the muses; I neuer tasted of Helycon: HARMAN, Cav., in Awdelay's Frat. Vag., p. 28 (1869). bef. 1586 now, as if all the Muses were gotte with childe, to bring foorth bastard Poets, without any commission, they doe poste ouer the banckes of Helicon, tyll they make the readers more weary then Post-horses: Sinney, Apol. Poet., p 61 (1868) 1600 What say you to your Helicon? C. O, the Muses well! B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 4, Wks., p. 192 (1516).

1557 For it hath you embraste, | As th' Heliconian Nymphs: Tottel's Misc., p. 107 (1870) 1590 They were faire Ladies, till they fondly striv'd | With 'Heliconian maides for maystery Spens., F. Q., II. xii. 31. 1868 shutting reasons up in rhythm, | Or Heliconian honey in living words: Tennyson, Lucr., Wks., Vol. III. p. 178 (1886).

Heliogabalus, more correctly Elagabalus, name of a Roman emperor, reigned A.D. 218-222, famed for folly and utter debauchery.

1589 so that for his dissolute life he seemed another Heliogabalus: GREENE, Menaphon, p. 71 (1880) 1621 what Fagos,...Heliogables our times afford: R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 2, Vol. 1, p 104 (1827). 1630 but had I beene a Sardanapalus, or a Heliogabalus, I thinke that..the great trauell ouer the Mountaines had tamed me: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks, sig.

heliotrope ($\angle = = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. héliotrope: a precious stone with green and brown streaks, striped jasper.

1590 the precious stone called Heliotrope. A. Golding, Tr. Solinus Polyhistor, sig. S ii vo. 1646 Diamonds, Marbles, Heliotropes and Agaths, though hard bodies, will not readily strike fire with a steel: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. i. p. 40 (1686).

hēliotropium, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ήλιοτρόπιον: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Boraginaceae, of which one species, Heliotropium Peruvianum, is a popular garden plant known as 'heliotrope' or 'cherry-pie'. Anglicised, through Fr., as heliotrope.

1548 Heliotropium mai be called in englishe Scorpiones tayle: W. TURNER, Names of Herbs 1578 There be two kindes of Heliotropium or Tornesol: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. 1. p 59. 1580 ye hearb Heliotropium... alwaies enclyneth to that place where the Sunne shineth: J. Lyty, Eughnues & his Engl., p. 412 (1588) 1601 leaves like to Heliotropium: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 12, ch 21, Vol. 1. p 374. 1603 her chaplet of Heliotropium or turnesole: B. Jonson, Pt. of Kings Entertainm., Wks., p. 846 (1616)

helix, pl. helices, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. έλιξ.

I. a spiral curve.

1642 For the lives, not only of men, but of Commonwealths, and the whole World, run not upon an Helix, that still enlargeth: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med, § xvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (Bohn, 1852).

2. Archit. a whorl or volute under the abacus of a Corinthian capital; any spiral ornament.

1563 the other greater Helices or Volutas: J Shutte, Archit., fol. xi vo. 1664 At the extreams of the leaves do issue the Caules, and Codds breaking with the Helices: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 128

Heller, sb.: Ger. See quotation and Pfennig.

1617 At Nurnherg .. two haller make one pfenning, fiue pfening make one finfer: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 287.

helluo, helluo, sb.: Lat.: a glutton, a greedy devourer.

1583 the insaciablest *Helluo*, the deuouringst Glutton, or the greediest Cormorant that euer was: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 59 ro. 1619 Behold this Helluo, how he doth glut, | Fill... his immeasured gut: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig B 4 vo. 1675 That helluo of his large fortunes, who... brought his Estate to that low ebb: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. iii. § 1, p. 20.

helluo (hēluo) librorum, phr.: Late Lat.: a devourer of books, a bookworm.

Helot, helot ($\angle =$), so: Eng. fr. Lat. helotae, hilotae (pl.), Gk. Ellora: one of a degraded class of serfs in the ancient state of Sparta; a degraded slave or slavish person.

1579 The white liuered Hylotes: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 48 (Arber). 1603 as in olde time the Lacedæmonians were wont to do by their llotes, men of base and servile condition: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 121

1662 Suffered to live, they are like Helots set | A virtuous shame within us to beget: Dryddin, Astr Red., 205 1788 Who can read of the abject condition of the Helotes at Sparts without indignation? Gent. Mag., 1 21/2 1880 She was not the only Helot: Miss Yonge, Pillars of the House, Vol. II. ch.

hēmatītēs, haematītēs, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. αίματίτης: bloodstone, red iron ore, hematite.

1540 of Hematites three drammes Take of the stone Hematites RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk II ch. vi p 127 (1613). 1543 of the stone called ematites well poudred .3 i ss.: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirurg, fol. ccvii 10/2.

hemicycle $(\angle = \angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. hémicycle: a half-

1611 Hemicycle, An Hemicicle, or halfe circle: Cotgr. 1665 they do not wed themselves to these iron hemi-cycles [i e. crescent-shaped shoes] for thrift or ease...but to tread in a venerable part of antiquity. Sir Th. Herbert,

hēmīna, sh.: Lat. fr. Sicilian Gk. ἡμίνα: half a sextarius (έκτεὺς), a Roman measure of capacity, equal to nearly half a pint English. Anglicised 17 c. as hemine.

1601 hemines or pints of the said wine: HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N. H, Bk 21, ch. 5, Vol. II p 85. — One Frog boyled in five hemines of sea-water: 2b, Bk. 32, ch. 8, p 441.

hēmiolios, hēmiolia, adj., used as sb.: Gk. ήμιόλιος, ήμιολία (fem.): containing one and a half, having the ratio 3 to 2; a perfect fifth, to the length of string producing which the length of the monochord bears the ratio 3 to 2.

1603 Now the proportion of the Musicke or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritos or Sesquitertiall, that is to say, the whole and a third part over: of Diapente, Hemolos or Sesquialterall, that is to say, the whole and halfe as much more: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut Mor, p. 7358.

*hēmiplēgia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἡμιπληγής,='halfstricken': paralysis affecting one side of the body.

1754 though they have not yet lost one half of themselves by a hemiplegia: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No 92, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 159 (1777).

Hemir: Arab. See Emir.

hendiadys, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐν διὰ δυοῖν,='one by means of two': the expression of one composite idea by means of two substantives or two verbs connected parathetically, i.e. by a copulative conjunction; for instance, Virgil expresses 'golden cups' by a phrase which literally means 'cups and gold'.

1589 another manner of speach when ye will seeme to make two of one not thereunto constrained...we call the figure of Twynnes, the Greekes *Endiadis*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi. p. 188 (1869).

henequen, henequin, sb.: fr. Sp. geniquen: the fibre obtained from agave plants cultivated in Central America; also the plant itself, esp. the Agave Ixtli of Yucatan. See agave. 1884 The road passes through the henequen plantations: F. A. OBER, Trav. Mexico, &c., p. 28.

*henna, sb.: Arab. hennā: the Egyptian privet, or the orange-red dye obtained therefrom. See alcanna.

orange-red dye obtained therefrom. See alcanna.

1625 their women follow hard behind them with a colour in their hands, called Hanna: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11 Bk. vi. p. 872. 1662 This Colour is made of the herb, which they call Chinne, which hath leaves like those of Liquorice, or rather those of Myrtle: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav. Bk. vi. p. 234 (1669)

1684 another sort of Water with which they dye their Hands and Nails red, which they squeeze out of a certaine Root call'd Hina: J P., Tr. Truvernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 44. 1731. The Women here commonly paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd Kennak, dried and beaten to Powder: J. Pitts, Acc. Mohant., p. 163. 1793 the women...often tinge their hands and feet with henna, which gives them a deep yellow: J. Mosse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11 p. 456 (1796) 1800 From clustered henna and from orange groves: Southev, Thalaba, vi. 28 1817 some bring leaves of Henna: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 20 (1850). 1821 Her nails were touch'd with henna: Byron, Don Fuan, III. Ixxv. 1830 Another herb, the xenna, furnishes the inhabitants with the celebrated junce with which their nails are tinged: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 20 (and Ed.). — the hair and nails are also coloured with the juice of an herb called xennae, which gives affron hue to them: 10, p. 234. 1839 and bought...sprigs of the henna-tree, and chamomile: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Niz., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 137. 1849 her dark eyelash charged with yamusk, her cheek touched with rouge, and her fingers tipped with henna: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancrad, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 384 (1881) 1871 The henna grows in considerable quantities on the left bank of the river: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. i. p. 3.

*hēpatica, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ήπατικόs, = 'pertaining to

*hēpatica, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ήπατικός,='pertaining to the liver' (ήπαρ, ήπατ-): liverwort, esp. the garden plant, Hepatica triloba. The liverworts constitute a sub-genus of anemone (q. v.).

1578 The leaves of Hepatica are broade: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodom's Herb., Bk. 1. p. 58. 1664 Fibrous Roots may be transplanted...such as Hepatica's, Primroses, Auricula's: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 196 (1729). 1767 hardy fibrous-rooted flowering plants...such as thrift, hepaticas, and saxifrages: J. Aber-cromber, Ev. Man oun Cardener, p. 105 (1803). 1840 a species of Hepatica, I think, shone like crimson gems, or drops of blood: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11. Let. xvi. p. 354.

*herbārium, pl. herbāria, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. herbārius, = 'pertaining to herbs': a systematically arranged collection of dried specimens of plants (see hortus siccus); a book or case designed for the reception of such a collection; a

1833 the new acquisition is . transmitted in duplicates to grace the herbaria of foreign nations. Edin Rev., Vol 57, p. 40.

*Herculean: Eng. fr. Lat. Herculeus, adj. to Hercules, ='pertaining to Hercules': pertaining to or performed by Hercules; prodigiously strong; prodigiously difficult; pro-

1606 How this Herculean Roman does become | The carriage of his chafe: SHAKS, Ant. and Cleop, i. 3, 84. 1616 Vowing that his Herculean arme hath slaine | More men then populous London doth containe: R. C., Tinnes' Whistle, II 68t, p. 24 (1871) 1624 [See hernia] 1644 the new walls, built of a prodigious height, and with Herculean industry: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 87 (1850). 1742 What strong Herculean Virtue could suffice: E. Young, Night Thoughts, iii. p. 43 (1773). 1757 Hence mighty Ridicule's all-conqu'ring hand | Shall work Herculean wonders thro' the Land. J. Brown, in Pope's Wes., Vol. III p. xv. (1757).

*Hercules: Lat. fr. Gk. ήρακλης: name of a hero born at Thebes, famed for physical strength and the achievement of wonderful deeds of prowess known as the Twelve Labors of Hercules. He was a personification of the beneficent power of Hellenic progress and enterprise, although he may very likely have represented the power of the sun. Mentioned by Chaucer, C. T., 1943.

Chaucer, C. T., 1943.

1588 For valour, is not Love a Hercules; Shaks, L. L. L, iv. 3, 340.

1603 this monster-master stout, | This Hercules, this hammer-ill, they tender, | And call him (all) their Father and Defender: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Babylon, p. 333 (1668)

1621 To insist in every particular, were one of Hercules labours: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 55 (1827).

1629 and a naturall coward, if hee be perswaded that hee copes with a more dastard than himself, will turne a Hercules in valoure: Abuses agst. Commonsu., Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 16 (1854).

1649 our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' Achillesses, Ulysses, Ajaxes, and Herculessed id with their weapons, and clubs: Moderate, No. 23, p. 1905.

1681 Or what a Spectacle the Skipper gross, | A Water-Hercules Butter-Coloss, | Tunnid up with all their seviral Toruns of Beer: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 113.

1742 would not venture her place for any Adonis or Hercules in the universe: FIELDING, 93: Andrews, 1. vi Wss., Vol. v. p. 47 (1806).

1828 this young Hercules of America...must grow to gigantic strength and stature Congress Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p 1332.

1876 two labours of Hercules: Times, May 15. [St.]

Hercules' Pillars, Pillars of Hercules, ancient name of

Hercules' Pillars, Pillars of Hercules, ancient name of the Straits of Gibraltar, the rocks on either side of which were fabled to have been set up by Hercules to commemorate his having reached that utmost limit of Ancient Greek navigation; hence, metaph. a limit which cannot be passed.

1601 Hercules pillars, or the streight of Gebraltar: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 13, ch. 25, Vol. i. p. 402.

1608 the world sees Colossus on my browes, Hercules Pillers, here's non vitra: J. Dav, Law. Trickes, sig. C 4 r. 1641 it is no new thing never heard of before, for a parachial minister, who has his reward, and is at his Hercules pillars in a warm benefice, to be easily inclinable: Milton, Liberty of Printing, Wks., Vol. i. p. 317 (1806).

bef. 1670 this Letter is the Hercules Pillars, and the Nith Ultra in the whole Negotiation of the Palatinate: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 190, p. 184 (1693)

herecano, hericano. See hurricane.

Hereos. See Eros.

herisipelas: Lat. See erysipelas.

Hermæan: Eng. fr. Lat. Hermaeus: of Hermes1, named from **Hermes** 1.

1816 In a short time artists arose who ventured to engraft a head upon these blocks. the first instances are of Jupiter, Priapus, and Terminus and when...that description of statue was called "terminal", or "Hermæan": J Dallaway, Of Stat. & Scuipt., p. 7.

hermandad, sb.: Sp.: a brotherhood, esp. one of a number of organisations in Spain, the earliest dating from 13 c., formed to check the lawlessness of the nobles and generally to preserve public order. These associations having been united into one hermandad, became about 1600 the national police of Spain.

1845 The Miquelites are the modern "Hermandad", the brotherhood which formed the rural police of Spain: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 41.

*hermaphrodite ($\bot \bot = \bot$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. hermaphroditus, fr. Gk. έρμαφρόδιτοs, fr. Έρμαφρόδιτοs (Lat. Hermaphroditus), in Greek mythology, son of Hermes and Aphrodite (q. v.), fabled to have become united with the nymph Salmacis into one body: an individual seeming to possess the distinctive attributes of both sexes. See androgyne.

1577 I am in dede a dame, | Or at the least, a right Hermaphrodite: G. Gaskougne, Steele Glas, p. 50 (1868). 1589 An Hermaphrodit was I borne: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk. II. ch. x. p. 43. 1600 a very

Hermaphrodite of doubtfull sev. Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. xxxi. p. 780 1619 to be both, is to be neither, a meere Hermaphrodite, a meere Monster. Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. li. p. 493 1630 Like shamelesse double sex'd Hermaphrodites, I Virago Roaring Girles. John Taylor, Wks., sig. D 5 rolg. 1642 Whether Adam was an Hermaphrodite. Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § vxi. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 350 (Bohn, 1852) 1670 Thus this moral Hermaphrodite, and walking Emblem of peace, between the two Nations, walked up and down the Corso gravely: R. Lassels, Voy Ital., Pt. II. p. 118 (1698). 1722 Several Statues have the Hands and Legs more beautiful, as the Hermaphrodite: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 134. 1816 an Hermaphrodite: Richardson's skin: J Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 331 note. 1842 They even combined the beauty of both sexes, as in the young Bacchus, or more decidedly in the Hermaphrodite: Sir C Bell, Expression, p. 64 (1847).

Hermes¹, hermes (ρl . hermae): Lat. fr. Gk. $E\rho \mu \eta s$: the herald and messenger of the gods of Greek mythology, who conducted the shades of the dead to the under-world, patron of inventions, arts, science, commerce, and roguery (see caduceus); a terminal pillar supporting a head or bust (often

double).

1579 three Hermes of stone (which are foure square pillars) vpon the tops of which they set vp heads of Mercurie North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 496 (1612) 1590 Not Hermes, prolocutor to the gods, | Could use persuasions more pathetical: Marlowe, I Tamburl., i. 2, Wks., p. 12/1 (1838) 1603 Heer, many a Mars vn-bloody Combats fights, | Heer many a Hermes finds-our new delights: J. Silvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif, p. 65 (1608). 1603 Loe, what the reason was that they portraied those Hermes, that is to say, the statues of Mercurie, in yeeres, without either hands or feet: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 401. 1659 only hold me | Your vigilant Hermes with aerial wings Massinger, City Madann, iii. 2, Wks., p. 328/1 (1839) 1667 Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the postoral reed | Of Hermes, or his opiate rod: Millon, P. L., XI. 133. 1776 we saw a few mutilated Herme-busts as long quadrangulasses... at first they were made to represent only Hermes and designed as guardans of sepulchres, but afterwards the houses, streets, and porticoes of Athens were adorned with them: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 36. 1820 The very court-yards of these two indefatigable excavators contained treasures in urns, herme, sarcophagi, monumental tablets, &c., sufficient to fill a museum: T S. Huches, Trav. in Sciily, Vol 1. ch. ix p. 270.

Hermēs², Hermēs Trismegistus: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Eouñs role

Hermēs², Hermēs Trismegistus: Lat. fr. Gk. Έρμῆς τρὶς μέγιστος,= thrice greatest Hermes': a name applied to the Egyptian deity Thoth to whom certain sacred books of the Ancient Egyptians were attributed, which books having fallen into oblivion were replaced by spurious works on philosophy and alchemy in 2 c. and later. Hence, Hermes' seal, seal of Hermes, a hermetic seal. See hermetic.

1471 Right so our Tinctures with Water of our Lake | We draw by boyling with Ashes of Hermes tree: G. Ripley, Comp. Alch., Ep., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 114 (1652). 1610 what was saued was put into the Pellicane, I And sign'd with Hermes seale: B. Jonson, Alch., in. 3, Wits., p. 624 (1650). 1640 Take a round glasse...close it with Hermes seal: H More, Song of Soul, III. App., 26, p. 267 (1647). 1658 the vessel was made of glass, and made up with the seal of Hermes: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk IV. ch x.

hermetic (∠ ∠ =), adj.: Eng. fr. Late Lat Hermeticus, adj. to Hermes2, perhaps through Fr. hermétique: pertaining to the Neo-Platonic farrago of philosophy and science ascribed to Hermes Trismegistus; chemical, alchemistic. A hermetic seal (whence the phrases seal hermetically, hermetically sealed), = 'a means of closing an orifice so that it is made air-tight and cannot be opened without violence'. The phr. Hermetic column is a bad substitute for Hermaan or Hermaic column, meaning 'a hermes' (see Hermes1).

bef. 1637 the Chimæra of the Rosse Crosse. | Their Scales, their Characters, Hermetique rings: B. Jonson, Underwoods, Wks., p 211 (1640). 1652 Here the famous Hermetique Philosopher...came to visit him: E. ASHMOLE, That. Chem. Brit., Annot. p. 483. 1657 the Hermetick Philosophy was more Venerable: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., sig. A 7 19.

Hermitage, name of a French wine produced from vines grown on the banks of the Rhone near Valence.

1680 Vin de Bon, Vin Celestine, and Hermitage, and all the Wines upon the fruitful Rhine: Shadwell, Wom Captain, i. p. 5 1709 a florid Hermitage: Addison, Tatler, Feb. 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 94 (1854).

*hernia, so.: Lat.: rupture, rupture of a membranous or other covering of a cavity of the body so that the contents of the cavity protrude.

abt. 1386 the maladie of Hernia: CHAUCER, Persones Tale, C. T., p. 534 (1856). 1543 yf the hernia be full of water, and olde, then there is nothynge more expediente, then to drawe oute that water twyse a yeare: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lxxiv re/1. 1563 I wyll not onelye speake of that, but also of thother kindes of hernia, which foloweth nexte: T. GALE, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 33 re. 1600 Amongst the Barbarians the disease called in Latine Hernia is not so common: JOHN PORY, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 39. 1605 that I had NESTOR'S hernia thou wouldst thinke: B. JONSON, Volf., iii. 7, Wks., p. 491 (1676). 1624 for well I know | Old Priam's impotence, or Nestor's hernia is Herculean activeness, if but compared | To his debility: MASSINGER, Parl. Love, iv. 1, Wks., p. 134/1 (1830). 1646 these qualities may be useful in Hernia's or Ruptures: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 55 (1686).

**harro. (11.1) Frac fr. Old Tr. harros. harros [21 heros. fr.

*hero (" 4), Eng. fr. Old Fr. heroe; heros, Lat. hēros, fr. Gk. 1pws, = 'a person of distinction', such as a chief, a mighty warrior, a herald, or a bard, also a demigod, a worthy Greek of the age celebrated in the Greek epics: sb.

I. Gk. Mythol. a demigod, a mortal elevated into an object of worship.

1555 those goddes made of men (whom the antiquitie cauled Heroes...).

R. EDEN, Decades, p. 49 (1885)

longer time or a shorter, a certeine or uncerteine, wherein Hestodus would have the soule of a Dæmon to change, or the life of a Demi-god or Heros to end, it skilleth not. HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1328. — For there be Gods; Dæmons, or Angels, Demi-gods, or Heroes: 1b, p. 1359.

2. a renowned warrior, a person of exceptional ment or distinction, an object of popular admiration.

distinction, an object of popular admiration.

1589 The Brutaine Heros valled, and did answere in this sort: W WARNER, Albion's England, Bk III. ch. xxi. p 63.

Heroes wonne: Spens, F. Q., iv. Introd., 3.

1601 Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin. Shaks., All's Well, 11.

1, 40. bef. 1658 The most renowned Hero's have ever with such Tenderness cherished their Captives J. Cleveland, Wks., p 110 (1687)

1658 So Star Katterus that old Heroe was burnt: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph, p. 27.

1670 I could not but gaze again at the statue of my favourite Heros, Alexander Farness: R. Lassels, Voy Ital., Pt. 11. p. 134 (1698).

1695 To you the hero of my verse reveals His great designs: Addition, Wks., Vol 1 p. 3 (Bohn, 1854).

bef 1744 When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust repose: Pore, Ess Man, IV. 387 (1757).

1877 Never had the nation a hero so enduringly popular as the skilful general and brilliant knight whose white plume is a point of light in history: Col. Hamley, Voltare, ch. vii p. 39.

hērōum, pl. hērōa, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἡρῷον: Gk. Antig.: a shrine or chapel dedicated to a hero.

1775 searching about, we found an inscription which has belonged to an heroum or sepulchre: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 111. 1820 We looked.. for some remaining vestiges of the temples of Hippian Minerva or of Neptune, the Heroa of Theseus and Pirithous: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 298.

herquebus: Eng. fr. Fr. See harquebus.

*Hesperides, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. Gk. Έσπερίδες: the nymphs who guarded the western garden (near Mount Atlas) in which were placed the golden apples of Hera (Juno); hence, rarely (in Eng. use only), the garden itself. Hence, Hesperian¹, ='belonging to the Hesperides'.

bef. 1593 the feaful dragon held his seat, | That watch'd the garden call'd Hesperides: Greene, Friar Bacon, Wks., p. 16/2 (1861). 1601 In Mauritania...neare the frith or arme of the sea adjoining to Lixos, the head citie of Fez...were the hort-yards and gardens of the Hesperides: HOILAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 15, ch. 4, Vol II. p 13 1608 Before thee stands this fair Hesperides, | With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd: Shake., Pericles, 1. 27 1820 soil fertile as the fabled garden of the Hesperides: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 108. *1876 the groves of the Hesperides: Times, May 15. [St.]

Hesperus: Lat. fr. Gk. Eσπερος: name of the evening star. Hence, **Hesperian**², western.

abt. 1374. And pat pe euesterre esperus whiche pat in pe first[e] tyme of pe nyst bryngep furpe hir cold arysynges: Chaucer, Tr. Boethuss, Bk. 1. p. 22 (1863). 1590. At last faire Hesperus in highest skie. Had spent his lampe, and brought forth dawning light: Spens, F. Q. I. ii 6, bef. 1593. Thrice Hesperus with pomp and peerless pride | Hath heav'd his head forth of the eastern seas: Greene, Alphonsus, iv Wks., p. 240/1 (1861). 1667 the parting sun | Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant isles | Hesperian sets: Milton, P. L., viii. 632.

Hessians, sb. pl.: a kind of high boots introduced in England by mercenary troops from Hesse in Germany.

1850 the Manager in his rickety Hessians: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol 1. ch. v. p. 59 (1879). 1865 when Christina of Sweden wears her hessians and cracks her whip: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 185.

hetaera, έταίρα, pl. hetaerae, έταῖραι, sb.: Gk., 'a female companion': a mistress, a courtesan. In Greece many women who fell under this category were highly cultivated; some in Athens being concubines only because, not being daughters of citizens, they were debarred from legal marriage with citizens.

1826 In spite of her admiration of the character of Aspasia, Madame Carolina somewhat doubted the possibility of persuading the ladies of the Court of Reisenburg to appear in the characters of erafora: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv Grey, Bk. VII ch. ix. p. 436 (1881) 1868 guls, Hetairai, curious in their art: Tennyson, Lucr., Wks., Vol III. p. 166 (1886).

ἔτερος αὐτὸς: Gk. See alter ego.

*hetman, sb.: Ger. fr. Polish and Cossack hetman, ataman, fr. Ger. Hauptmann, = 'headman': a military commander (in Poland); a chief or ataman (among the Cossacks).

1814 his Majesty's suite, up from coachman to Hetman: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 88 (1832).

heureka, εύρηκα, heureca: Gk. See eureka.

hexedra: mistake for exedra (q. v.).

hexis, ፪६ιs, sb.: Gk.: habit, constitution, state of mind. an acquired habit.

1678 and Nature was before defined by the Stoicks to be est, or a Habit: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk 1. ch. iii. p. 158.

*hiātus, Lat. pl. hiātūs, sb.: Lat., 'a gaping', 'a gap'.

I. a gap, an empty interval, an interval formed in anything by the loss or omission of some part which is important to the whole, a lacuna (q, v).

to the whole, a lacuna (q. v.).

1652 And yet there is not such a vast hiatus neither, such a µéya xápµa between them as some would imagine: N. Culverwel, Light of Nature, ch. i. p. 1.

1691 Those furious ravages may also probably have made so many... hiatuses: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 328 (1872).

1704 Hiatus in MS: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § i Wks., p. 57/2 (1869).

1745 To this oscitancy of the librarians, we owe so many mistakes, hiatus's, lacune, &c in the ancient manuscripts: Lord Chestererelled, Letters, Vol. 10. 73, p. 164 (1774).

1779 there seems to be a great hiatus in the authority: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vii p. 294 (1888).

1825 This hatus between school and college...becomes the source of indescribable consolation to him: Edin. Rev., Vol. 42, p. 212.

1840 Anon, we observed several members of the circle rise, and quit the repast with apparent reluctance and difficulty: but the hiatus was so specially filled up as to cause no perceptible intermission in the assault: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11, p. 1878 we should not be suffering, as now, from a great and unnatural hiatus in the history of our art: G. C. Scott, Roy Acad. Lect, Vol. 1, p. 27.

— Southern Gothic is one of the most useful branches of study and supplies many a hiatus: ib., p. 34.

2. the pronunciation of a word which hegins with a yowel

2. the pronunciation of a word which begins with a vowel or diphthong immediately after a word which ends in a vowel or diphthong; the separate pronunciation of consecutive vowels in the same word, usually called **diaeresis** (q, v).

1706 the Hiatus, or Gap between two words which is caused by two vowels opening on each other...As for example .. The old: POPE, Letters, p 39 (1737).

1886 Much is moreover due...to the proof of the admissibility of the hiatus in epic verse: Athenæum, Sept. 11, p. 331/2.

*hiātus valde dēfiendus, phr.: Lat.: a gap much to be

1757 Whatever be the truth of the case, there is, to be sure, hitherto, an Hiatus valde deflendus: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 101, p. 309 (1774).

1815 Here must be a hiatus valde deflendus: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. x. p. 128 (1856).

hic et ubīque, phr.: Late Lat.: here and everywhere.

1604 Hic et ubique? then we'll shift our ground: Shaks, Ham, i. 5, 156.

1608 Lawrence Lipsalve and Gregory Gudgeon, late of hic et ubique, in the county of nusquam, gentlemen, come into the court and give your evidence, upon pain of that which shall ensue: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, v. 3, Wks, Vol. III p. 111 (1885). 1767 As you are now fettered, I should expect you will not be such a hic et ubique, as you have been since your arrival in England: GIBBON, Life & Lett., p. 211 (1869).

hic, haec, hoc: nom. masc., fem., and neut. of Lat. pron. hic, ='this': representative of the rudiments of Latin.

1741 You call me Masculine, Feminine, Neuter, or Block, | Be what will the gender, Sirs, hic, hæc, or hoc: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 267 (1860).

*hic jacet, phr.: Late Lat.: 'here lies'; a monumental inscription.

1601 I would have that drum or another, or 'hic jacet': Shaks., All's Well, iii. 6, 66. 1654 and there are to be shown many of those, that, as to their dust, and Monuments, want a hic jacet: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 416. 1826 the power of some vaunted State may hereafter write the hic jacet of your glory: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. ii. p. 1671. 1885 He let his human-nature rust— | Write his Hic Jacet in the dust 'A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 55. 1890 When he has to chronicle the death of Swift, the duty is performed by setting down a little chatter about Stella and some obvious reflections on the "hic jacet" in St. Patrick's Church: Athenseum, Feb. 15, p. 205/1.

hic labor, hoc opus est: Lat. See hoc opus, &c.

Hiccius Doctius, Hixius Doxius, phr.: quasi-Lat.: pretentious humbug.

1676 I shall stand here till one of them has whipt away my Mistris about business, with a *Hixius Doxius*, with the force of *Repartee*, and this, and that, and every thing in the world: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 19. 1679 At Westminster, and *Hickses-Hall*, | And *Hiccus-Dockius* play'd in all: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 204. 1688 [See hocus-pocus 3]. bef. 1733 the Author with his *Hiccius-doxius* dextenty: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 137, p. 211 (1740).

hicket, hicquet: Eng. fr. Fr. See hocket.

hickory $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. native N. Amer.: common name of a North American genus of trees, Carya, Nat. Order Juglandaceae, yielding valuable timber, several species of which bear edible nuts; also the timber of the said trees.

Milicii Bear edithic mits; also the timber of the said trees.

1663 Popler, Plum, Crab, Oake, and Apple tree, I Yea, Cherry, and tree called Pohickery: J. Ferrar, Reformed Virginia Silk Worm. [C.] 1722 They have no Salt among them, but for seasoning use the Ashes of Hiccory, Stickweed, or some other Wood or Plant, affording a Salt Ash: Hist. Virginia, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 152. — In the Woods, they gather Chincapins, Chesnuts, Hiccories, and Walnuts: ib. 1765 It is imbered chiefly with...oaks, hickerie, locusts and maple: Maj. R. Rogers, Yournals, p. 231. 1846 The fruit of several kinds of Hickory is eaten in America: Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 293.

*hidalgo, sb.: Sp., earlier fidalgo: a Spanish gentleman, the son of a person of consideration. See fidalgo.

the son of a person of consideration. See fidalgo.

1625 the Byscaynes...vaunt of themselues among the Spaniards, that they are the right Hidalgos, (that is Gentlemen): Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 107.
1654—6 those Spanish Hidalgoes ruffle it out in brave apparel: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 481 (1868).

1662 Their Hidalgos, when they go to the wars, are attended by two Pages: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. III. p. 214 (1669).

1665 in descending [they] were beaten off by fifty Huydalgoes, who for three hours maintained their ground, and retreated gallantly: Sir Th. Herrbert, Trav., p. 109 (1677).

1755 So eager and entangled was our Hidalgo in this kind of history, that he would often read from morning to night: Smollett, Tr. Don. Quiz., Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii Ballantyne's Nov. Ltb., Vol. III. p. 293 (1821).

1797 the house ...belongs to a Hidalgo, or son of Somebody: Souther, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 53.

1818 an Hidalgo, who transmitted down | His blood less noble than such blood should be: Byron, Don Ynan, I. Ivii.

1832 He is a hidalgo, even when in rags: W. Irving, (1865).

Hiems: Lat. hiems, = 'winter': Winter (personified).

1588 This side is Hiems, this Ver, the Spring: SHAKS, L. L. L., v. 2, 901. 1665 the Sun frying them with his oblique fiaming glances, and Hyens a while no less benumming them with his icicles: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 211 (1677).

hierapicra, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. ἱερὰ πικρὰ,='sacred bitter' (medicine): a warm purgative compound. Anglicised as hickery-pickery, higry-pigry.

1636 There is too much of this bitter zeal, of this Hierapicra, in all our books of controversies: S. WARD, Wks., Nichol's Ed., p. 76 (1862).

Higgaion: Heb.: found before Selah (q.v.), Ps., ix. 16 (A. V.), as a direction to the choir, variously explained as 'instrumental music' or 'meditation'.

1870 Robert...says "Hem", which is a sort of "Selah" or "Higgaion", and does not express much beyond marticulate interest: R. BROUGHTON, Red as a Rose, 1. 94.

hīmation, sb.: Gk. ἰμάτιον: an oblong piece of woollen cloth or other material worn by Ancient Greeks as a dress.

1886 The dress of Helen was...a himation of white silken gauze with a gold border over a chiton of golden yellow: Athenæum, May 22, p. 689/3.

hin, sb.: Heb.: an ancient liquid measure equal to about 1 02 gals. English.

abt. 1400 oyle of the olyues, the mesure of hyn, that is, of two pownd: Wychffite Bible, Exod, xxx. 24. 1535 an Hin of oyle olyue· Coverdale, l.c. 1611 And of cassia five hundred shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary, and of oil olive an hin: Bible, l.c. 1626 Hin, A measure containing foure pottles and a quart: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

hina: Arab. See henna.

*hinc illae lacrimae, phr.: Lat.: hence those tears. Ter., And., 1, 1, 99.

1572 for you think some of us to be lifted higher and to better estate, that be not so worthy as yourselves; et ['and'] hinc ille lachrymæ: Whitcipt, Wks., Vol. I. p. 167 (1851) 1573—80 uppon no other occasion but stummock, and an ould grudg, hinc ille lachrymæ: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 18 (1884). 1688 you would loue the law but sine riuali: you would raigne, but alone: Hinc ille lachrymæ: Frauncs, Launers Logike, sig. ¶ 3 r. 1602 Et hinc ille lachrymæ: Frauncs, Launers Logike, sig. ¶ 3 r. 1602 Et hinc ille lachrymæ: Frauncs, Launers Logike, sig. ¶ 3 r. 1602 Et hinc ille lachrymæ: Frauncs, Launers Logike, sig. ¶ 3 r. 1602 Et hinc ille lachrymæ: of Relig. & State, Pref., sig. A 5 r. 1617 But hinc ille lachrymæ, that they doubt the Lord Coke's rising by this match: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fass. I., vol. ii. p. 21 (1848). 1628 In this declaration, the duke was declared a common enemy both of church and state, and sharply taxed in every clause thereof, et hinc ille lachrymæ: in Court & Times of Chas. I., vol. ii. p. 112 (1848) 1631—2 Whereupon, my lord's secretary, having obtained the reversion of the place, sues the doctor at the common law, et hinc illæ lachrymæ: ii. 1632 Hinc illæ lachrymæ; Thence flowes the cause o' the maine grievance: B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, i. 3, Wks., p. 12 (1640). 1665 Women hired to weep and howl, who tear their false hair, probably smell to Onions (hinc illæ Lachrymæ) and use such impostures as did the antique Romans noted in Livy: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 308 (1677). 1742 Fielding, Yos. Andrews, III. v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 270 (1806). 1774 His father was a footman; her great grandfather a king: hinc illæ lachrymæ and did lachrymæ. J. Adams, Wks., Vol. X. p. 260 (1854). 1822—3 "Hinc illæ lacrymæ," said Ormond...A check before a fellow from whom it was likely enough to travel through the court, was a matter to be revenged: Scorr, Pev. Peak, ch. xlvi, p. 579 (1886).

hing, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. hing: a kind of asafetida (q. v.); the asafetida of commerce.

1599 Salt, Opium, Hinge, Lead, Carpets: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 11. i. p. 254. 1673 It differs much from the stinking Stuff called Hing, it being of the Frovince of Carmania: FRYER, E. India, 239 (1698). [Yule] 1857 The assafeetida, called hang or hing by the natives, grows wild in the sandy or gravelly plains that form the western part of Afghanistan: Bellew, Fral. of Pol. Mission, &c., p. 270 (1862). [16.]

Hinterland, sb.: Ger.: the hinder country, the district stretching away inland from a portion of coast, which district, if uninhabited or savage, has been recently claimed for the European occupiers of the said portion of coast.

1890 The district behind it [the seacoast], the Lincolnshire "hinterland," offers few inducements for walks or drives: Athenaum, Aug. 9, p. 181/2.

hip. See hypochondria.

*hipparion, sb.: Gk. ἱππάριον,='a little horse': name of a genus of small fossil horses with three toes, from which genus the living horse is thought to be derived.

1878 a real horse, although differing as much from the Hipparion as the Hipparion did from the horse of recent period: Times, Dec. 7. [St]

hippia, sb.: Late Lat. See quotation.

1545 Bowe strynges also hath bene made of the heare of an horse tayle called for the matter of them Hippias: ASCHAM, Toxoph, p. 110 (1868).

hippocampus, pl. hippocampi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ίππόκαμπος: a fabulous sea-monster, like a horse in front but with a body terminating in a dolphin's tail; Mod. Zool. a sea-horse, name of a genus of fish, of which some species are beautiful little fish with heads not unlike that of a horse, allied to the pipe-

1646 That which the Ancients named Hippocampus, is a little Animal about six inches long, and not preferred beyond the classis of Insects: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III ch xxiv. p. 134 (1686). 1673 some bringing Shelis others Hippocampi dried: J Rav, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 272. 1841 the bronze statue of Neptune was still visible beneath the waters, holding an hippocampe, or sen-horse in his hand: C. Anthon, Classic. Dict., p. 583 (1843). 1889 The other sculptured nereids, who mostly ride hippocampi, follow in due order: Athenæum, Sept. 21, p. 392/1.

hippocentaur ($\angle = \angle = \bot$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. hippocentaurus, fr. Gk. iπποκένταυρος: a centaur (q. v.).

1567 in the Hippocentaure, in the Faune and Satire: J MAPLET, Greene For., fol. 96 ro. 1603 as if they were Hippo Centaures, Gyants or Cyclopes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 81. 1607 there appeared to S. Antony an Hippocentaure: Torsell, Fourf. Beast, p. 14. 1622 the Hippocentaure who was half man, and half horse: HOWELL, Lett., II. Xiii. p. 16 (1645).

hippocras, $(\angle = \angle)$, (h)ipocras, (h)ypocras, sb.: Eng. fr. hippocras, hypocras, = wine of Hippocrates' (a famous Greek physician of 4 c. B.C.): a cordial of wine mixed with spices and other ingredients, supposed to be prepared after the recipe of Hippocrates.

the recipe of Hippocrates.

bef. 1447 aftur hard chese wafurs with wyne ypocrate: J. Russell, in Babes Bk., p. 133 (F. J. Furnivall, 1868).

1500 ii hoshedys of ypocras: Chronicle of Calais, p. 50(1846). 1853 made many warrys for my lorde Cardynall, and moche Ipocrease also, and servyd hym of moche spyce: Rich. Lyst, in Ells' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxiv. p. 269 (1845).

1546 My lord major did electe, and chose that daie when he was at wafters and ipocras Mr. Richard Jervis: Wriothesley. Chron., Vol. 1. p. 165 (1875).

1673—80 Thrise dulcer then hypocrase, | To this corps gives place. GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 110 (1884).

1677—87 After they all had dined, they had wafters and ipocras: HOLINSHED, Chron., Vol. III. p. 9347.

1601 passing [wine] through an Ipocras bag: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 19, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 11.

1603 And in a Dish (in steed of Plate or Glass) | Supo Oaten drink in steed of Hypocras: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Handy-Crafts, p. 292 (1608).

1616 Phalemo, with your richest Orleance wine, Pure Rhenish, Hippocras, white Muskadine: R. C., Times Whistle, v. 1918, p. 62 (1871).

1627 And it is vsuall in Clarifying Ippocrasse to put in Milbe: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. iv § 311.

1641 To make an excellent anatomicall Hyppocras..and then let run through a Hyppocras bag: John French, Art. Distill., Bk. v. p. 120 (1651).

1676 Ipocrus [heading of a receipt for a sort of cream punch made with two parts of wine to one of cream]: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 135

1825 the mighty ale, the high-spiced pigment and hippocras, and the other potent liquors: Scort, Betrothed, ch. xiv. p. 130.

1840 There was no lack of old Sherris sack,] Of Hippocras fine, or of Malmsey bright: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 153 (1865). bright: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 153 (1865)

Variants, 15 c. ypocrate, ypocras, 16 c. ipocrease, hypocrase, 16, 17 cc. hypocras, ipocras, 17 c. ippocrasse, hyppocras.

Hippocrates, name of the most famous physician of antiquity, a Greek of Cos, who flourished through the first half

1684 made no scruple to come and tell me to my Face...that I was...the Aristoile, the Hippocrates, and the Avicenna of the Time: Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 11. p. 85.

Hippocrene: Gk.: name of a fountain sacred to the Muses, on Mt. Helicon in the Aonian district of Boeotia; representative of poetic inspiration, or of a source of poetic inspiration. See Aganippe.

1634 Hypocrene shall henceforth Poets lacke, | Since more Enthusiasmes are in my sacke: (1630) W. Habington, Castara, Pt. II. p. 64 (1870). bef. 1658 And in a whole Hippocrene of Sherry | Let's drink a round: J. Cleveland, Wks., iii. p. 70 (1687). 1784 It will be best to begin moderately; for, if she should take Hippocrene for Pactolus, we may hasten her ruin, not contribute to her fortune: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 524 (1858).

*hippodromos, -mus, Lat. fr. Gk. iππόδρομος; hippodrome (∠ = ∠), Eng. fr. Fr. hippodrome: sò.: a course for chariot-races or for horse-races.

1549 there is a faire grene aunciently called *Hippodromus*: W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 36 ** (1561). 1615 anciently called the *Hippodrom...Hippodromon* [acc.]...as now Atmidam by the Turks: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 34 (1632). 1634 It is built in forme of our royal Exchange, with foure Iles, & a court

within, calld the *Hippodrome*, so cald from their running with horses there: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav*, p. 86 1658 Great *Hippodrome* Urnes in Rome: Sir Th. Brown, *Hydriotaph*, Ep. Ded to Thomas le Gros 1788 The factions of the hippodrome demanded. the name of their new Empress: Gibbon, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. vIII. ch. xlv. p. 137 (1813). 1776 the horses were trained in the Agora or market-place, which was called the Hippodrome R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 285.

*hippopotamus, pl. hippopotami, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. iπποπόταμος: a river-horse, a large pachydermatous amphibious omnivorous quadruped inhabiting the Nile and other rivers of Africa, belonging to the family Hippopotamidae which is allied to the swine family and on the other side remotely to the deer family. Anglicised early as hippotame through Old Fr., and as hippopotame through Fr. Abbreviated to hippo by some travellers.

by some travellers.

abt. 1350 ypotamus: Alexander & Dindimus, 157 (1878). [Skeat] 1398
Also in Egypte ben full many Cocadrilles & Ypotamy that ben water horse: and namly aboute the water of Nilus: Travilsa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., xv liv. 1495 some fisshes that ben callyd Foce Cocodrilli, Castores Ypotami, that ben water horses and other suche vsyth to goo in the londe, and to swymme in water: Glanvil, De Propr Rer., Bk XIII ch XXVI. p. 457. 1663 a skin...of a Hippopotame: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. II. fol. 28 vo. 1600 The Hippopotamus or water-horse is somewhat tawnie, of the colour of a lion: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 39. 1601 the river Bambotus full of Crocodiles and Hippopotames: Holland, Tr. Pin. N. H., Bk. 5, ch. I, Vol. p. 91. 91. 1615 River-horses, called Hippopotamus, having great heads, wide lawes, being armed with tusks: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 99 (1632) 1646 the Hippopotamus, or great Animal which frequenteth the River Nilus: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk III. ch xxiii. p. 132 (1686) 1731 This Valley has its Name from an amphibious Creature, vulgarly call'd a Sea-Cow, and by the Learned, Hippopotamus: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Capte Good Hope, Vol II p. 30. 1759 we arrived in those parts, where the hippopotami or sea horses, are very common: Tr. Adanson's Vor. Senegal, & c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi p. 628 (1814) 1852 A thick snort, like the ejaculation a hippopotamus might have uttered, was the only reply [from the Padre]: C Lever, Dattons, p. 178 (1878) 1871 the cry of the hippops had been several times repeated: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. ii. p. 29.

hircar(r)a(h), hircar, hurcarra(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind.: (a) a spy; (b) a messenger, a courier.

spy; (v) a messenger, a counter.

a. 1748 they were advanced as far as Sundra Col, when first descried by their Hurcurrahs: In J. Long's Selections, 4 (Calcutta, 1869). [Yule] 1757 Hircars or Spies: In E. Ives Voyage, 161 (1773). [15.]

b. 1776 Hircarrah, Literally a Spy; but commonly means a person who runs on messages, and attends the palanquin: Trial of Yoseph Fowke, Gloss. 1788 M'Culloch...sent in a flag of truce with a Jemmahdour, and two of Hydar Saib's Hircarrahs, and demanded the surrender of the place: Gent. Mag, LVIII i. 6/12. 1799 a route which will be shown to you by some hircarrahs whom Purneah will send with you: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 297 (1858). 1803 Two of my Hircarrahs came, and reported to me, that no preparations were making to enable me to proceed on the following day: J. T. Blunr, in Asiatic Res., vii. 60. 1834 A Hurkaru announced, Nuwab Yoosuf Ulee Khan Buhadoor: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 118.

hirecano: Eng. fr. Sp. See hurricane.

Hispaniolise $(= \angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Sp. españolisar (from which also Eng. Spaniolise), conformed to Lat. Hispania, = 'Spain', from which also Eng. Hispanise: to affect by Spanish influence.

1602 We come to encounter this Hispanized Camelion Parsons, with all his Africanian phalanges and Iesuiticall forces: W. Watson, Quoditiets of Relig. & State, p. 239 1619 And, by occasion of it, a privy councillor, whispering another in the ear, wished that fenestration were the reward of such that had their tongues so Hispaniolised: In Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 11. p. 192 (1848). 1624 there be many Italiannated and Spaniolized Englishmen enuies our prosperities: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 563 (1884). 1860—7 He had... become Hispaniolized under the...treatment of the King and the Jesuts: Motley, United Netherlands, 1. 15. [C.]

historian (= 1 = =), sh.: Eng. fr. Fr. historien: a writer of history, a student of history.

1531 Among the Romanes Quintus Fabius for this qualitie is soueraignely extolled amonge historiens: Elvot, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. xxiv. Vol. 1 p. 255 (1880). — holy scripture, which contayneth thynges more wonderfull than any historien writeth: 10., Bk. 11. ch. xxv. Vol. 11. p. 396.

1546 This people... called Gothes...of owlde historiens...weare som time called Getes: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 195 (1846) bef 1603 some Greeke historians Inorth, (Lives of Epamin, &c., added to) Plut., p. 1166 (1612).

1620 many famous Historians of our Age: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 1 (1676).

1645 At the farther end.. stands the bust...of Titus Livius, the historian: Evelux, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 217 (1872).

1667 What thanks sufficient, or what recompense | Equal have I to render thee, divine | Historian: Milton, P. L., viii. 7.

1712 guarded by dogs of so exquisite a smell, say the historians, that...: Spectator, No. 579, Aug. 11, Vol. VI. p. 202 (1826).

*historiette, sb.: Fr.: a story, a piece of detailed history.

bef. 1733 judge, if this *Historiette* confirms all that the Author should persuade of the secret Article: R. North, *Examen*, I. i. 28, p. 28 (1740). 1742 It is not amiss to subjoin here an historiette, to show the value of this minister: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 63 (1836). 1840 the historiettes of her own belle France: Barham, Ingolds: Leg., p. 208 (1865).

historietto, sb.: Eng. fr. It. istorietta, earlier historietta: historiette.

bef. 1704 She thus continued her tragical historietto: T. Brown, Wks., II. 268 (1760) [Davies]

histrion, sb.: Fr.: actor, comedian.

1589 Roscius .being him selfe the best Histrien or buffon that was in his dayes to be found: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., I xiv. p. 48 (1869).

Hixius Doxius: quasi-Lat. See Hiccius Doctius.

hoaboy, hoboy(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See hautboy.

hobitzer: Eng. fr. Ger. See howitz.

hoboboboo: Eng. fr. Gael. See hubbub.

hoc age, phr.: Lat.: Do this!, close application to the work of the present moment. The form agere is inf.,='to do'.

1579 when the magistrates ...go about any diuine seruice . an herauld euer goeth before them, crying out aloud, Hoc age: as to say, do this, or mind this: NORTH, Tr Plutarch, p. 234 (1612). 1625 For both it gues the Suitors more certainty for their Attendance; And it frees the Meetings for Matters of Estate, that they may Hoc agere: BACON, Ess., xxvi p 327 (1871). abt. 1630 had learned the Phylosophy of Hoc agere, to look into her own work: (1653) R NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 22 (1870). 1747 Remember the hoc age: do what you are about, be that what it will; it is either worth doing well, or not at all: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 98, p 216 (1774). 1859 Your motto must be, Hoc age. Do instantly whatever is to be done: SMILES, Self-Help, ch ix. p 273 (1866).

hoc genus omne, phr.: Lat.: all this class. Hor., Sat.,

1748 all the shops, drolls, tumblers, rope-dancers, and hoc genus omne: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No 112, p. 247 (1774). 1834 The reception of the Duke, however vociferous, can hardly on reflection have given him much pleasure when he saw Newcastle, Winchelsea, Wetherell, and hoc genus omne as much the objects of idolatry as himself: Greville Memoirs, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 95 (1874).

hoc habet, phr.: Lat.: 'he has it', the cry of the spectators in the Roman amphitheatres when a gladiator succumbed. The vb. habet alone was similarly used.

1635 and put all thy trust in the grace of Christ, and it will crucifie the old man, and give him his hoc habet, his deaths wound: S. WARD, Sermons, p. 93.

hoc opus, hic labor est, phr.: Lat.: this (is) the work, this is the labor. Virg., Aen., 6, 129.

is the labor. Virg., Aen., 6, 129.

1571 Digges, Pantom., Bk. I. sig. G ij re. bef. 1586 out of naturall conceit, the Philosophers drew it, but to be moued to doe that which we know, or to be mooued with desire to knowe, Hoc opus; Hic labor est. Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 40 (1868).

1602 But now for asmuch as hoc opus, hic labor est...:

W. Watson, Quodlibets of Retig. & State, p. 175.

1603 C. Heydon, Def. Yadic. Astrol., p. 360.

1615 But hoc opus, hic labor est, how shalt thou be converted if God withholds his gracious Spirit: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed, Vol. II. p. 05 (1867).

1623—4 hic labor hoc opus est: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. II. p. 448 (1848).

1654 But some will say, hic Labor hoc opus est: J. Chamberlain, when Rome was become its Metropolis, hic labor, hoc opus est: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 6, p. 20.

1792 H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. I. p. 271.

hoca, sb.: Fr.: a gambling game with cards; see giuoco d' oca.

1880 The rage for hoca...was something besides a mere passion for gambling: MISS THACKERAY, Life of Mme. de Sévigné, ch. xix. p. 124.

hock, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Hochheimer: Hochheimer, a wine produced at Hochheim on the river Main; any white German wine.

bef. 1627 What wine is it? Hock: BEAU. & FL., Chances, v. 3. [Skeat] 1685 June 14 pd. to Mr. Meade for a bottle of Hock when Mr. Ward precht 18. 6d.: Glassock's Churchwardens' Acct., p. 81 (1882). bef. 1726 Vanbrught, Twin Rivats (Leigh Hunt). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1847 Old Hock from the Rhine, wine remarkably fine: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 440 (1865).

hoc(k)amore, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Hochheimer: hock.

1676 I am very well, and drink much Hockamore: SHADWELL, Epsom Wells, iii. p. 40. 1679 [See Bacharach].

hocket, hoquet, hicket $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. hocquet, hoquet: hiccup, yex.

1601 the yex or hocquet: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 23, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 155. — hicquets and yexing without intermission: ib., Bk. 25, ch. 5, p. 218. — yex or hocket: ib., Bk. 27, ch. 5, p. 274.

[The word hiccup, spelt hiccough by popular etymology, seems to be a corruption of hocket, the passage being hicket, hickot, hickock, hiccup.]

hocus, sb.: short for hocus-pocus (q, v).

1662 I must not believe there was any Hocas in this: J. GAULE, Mag-astromancer, p. 41. bef. 1658 Before a Scot can properly be curst, I must like
Hocus, swallow daggers first: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., ii. p. 37 (1687). 1689
As running mad after buffoons, dice, fortune-tellers, and hocus's: R. L'ESTRANGE,

Tr Erasmus sel. Colloqu., p. 33. 1693 In slight and shift and Trick they both agree, | But a quick Eye may all their Hocus see: R. Gould, Corruption of the Times, p. 3.

*hocus-pocus, sb.: quasi-Late Lat.: probably at first the assumed name or title of some particular juggler.

1. a juggler, a mountebank, charlatan

1625 Inquity came in like Hokos Pokos, in a Iuglers ierkin, with false skirts: B. Jonson, Stap. of News, Wks, p. 35 (1631). 1634 a Persian Hocuspocus, affronted vs, he performed rare trickes with hands and feet Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 55. 1679 From Stile's Pocket, into Nokeses: | As easily as Hocus Pocus: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 211.

2. a juggler's trick.

1840 Hocus Pocus, and Conjuring, and all sorts of devilry: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p 101 (1865).

3. attrib. juggling, illusive.

1688 that Burlesque is a Hocus-Pocus trick, they have got, which by the virtue of Hictius doctrus, topsey-turvey, &c.: Wycherley, Countr. Wife, iii. p. 27. 1710 But take it hocus pocus way, | With jugging reservation: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bat', Vol. II. p. 70 (1850). 1806 the loss of your meditated revenge in the morning, by his hocus-pocus escapes [of a flea]: Beresford, Miserres, Vol. I p. 248 (5th Ed). 1821 a considerable party amongst us... not satisfied with this hocus-pocus juggling: Edin. Rev., Vol. 35, p. 479.

hodgee, hodgia, hogia, hogies (pl.): Arab. hadji.

hoeboies (pl.): Eng. fr. Fr. See hautboy.

hoemerae. See ephemeron.

Hofrath, sb.: Ger.: an Aulic councillor; in modern times, a complimentary title bestowed by German princes. See

hogan, sb.: short for hogen-mogen rug, see hogen mogen. 1737 drinking hogan: GRAY, Letters, No. x. Vol. 1. p 23 (1819).

hogen mogen, hoghen moghen, hogan mogan, phr.: Eng. fr. Du. hoog en mogend: 'high and mighty', a title of the States General of Holland, the Dutch Government, Holland. Sometimes shortened to hog(h)en, hogan. Hence, hogen-mogen rug,=(a kind of) 'strong drink', 'hogan' (q. v.).

mogen rug, = (a kind of) 'strong drink', 'nogan' (g. v.).

1634 The Hoghen Moghen are very exact in their polemical government: Howell, Epist. Ho.El., Vol. II. xiv. p. 310 (1678).

1648 Come creeping to the Hogan Mogan States of Westminster: Merc. Prag., No. 7, Mar. 9—16, sig. G 1 v. bef. 1658 the Man of the Law, whose Corruption gives the Hogan the sincere Juncto: J Cleveland, Wks., p. 76 (1687). — Some who have spell'd her Lineaments say she copies out the Dutch, and to make good the Parallel, they doubt not to instance in our Hogan Governours: ib., p. 18.

1663 I was drunk; damnably drunk with Ale: great Hogen Mogen B— Ale: JRYDEN, Wild Gallant, i. Wks., Vol 1. p. 32 (1701). 1664 he did not now think as formerly that the Pope was the Hoghen Moghen (that was his drolling phrase): J. Worthington, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wks., p. ii. 1674 he will have set before us such a Hoghen Moghen Levisthan, that that of Holy Fob would be but a kind of Spratkin to it ward: N Fairfax, Bulk and Selv., p. 180. 1688 Would you at once make all the Hogans Mogans yield, | And be at once their terror, and our shield, | And not appear by proxy in the field: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. I. p. 26 (1860).

hogo(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See haut gout.

Hohlee: Anglo-Ind. See Hoolee.

*hoi polloi, οί πολλοι, phr.: Gk.: the many, the majority, the masses. In university slang, the candidates for ordinary degrees.

1668 If by the People you understand the multitude, the ὁ πολλοὶ: Dryden, Ess. Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 26 (1701) 1815 Douglas Kinnaird and one or two others, with myself, put on masks, and went on the stage with the ὁι πολλοι to see the effect of a theatre from the stage: Byrox, in Moore's Life, Vol. 111. p. 187 (1832). 1821 shrinking with the sensitiveness of a gouty man, from all contact with the οἰ πολλοι: Confess. of an Eng. Opium Easter, Pt. 1. p. 29 (1823). 1837 after which the οἰ polloi are enrolled as they can find interest: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11, p. 94. 1876 Lord Geo. Campbell, Log-Letters from the Challenger, p. 217. **18... this representative of the hoi polloi of middle Europe: Echo. [St.]

hoiden, hoyden (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. heiden, = 'heathen', 'vagabond'.

1. a rough-mannered man, a lout. Obs.

1611 Falourdin, A luske, lowt, lurden, a lubberlie slouen, heauie sot, lumpish hoydon: Cotgr. bef. 1637 You mean to make a hoiden or a hare | Of me, to hunt counter thus, and make these doubles: B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1, Wks., p. 473/1 (1860).

2. a forward romping girl; also, attrib.

1779 All those [women] we saw, were the ugliest awkward hoydens in nature: Swinburne, Trav. Spain, Let. 44. [T.]

hoja: Turk. See kehaya.

holland (1=), holond, sô.: Eng. fr. Du. Holland: linen made in Holland; unbleached linen made in Holland or elsewhere

abt 1460 A shert of feyn Holond: Cov. Myst., p 241 (1841). [Skeat] 1502 A pecc [of] holland or ony other lynnen cloth conteyneth ls. ellis: Annold, Chron., p 266 (1811) [ib] 1553 vij ells of holond for the prysts surples: Glasscock's Records of St Hichaels, p 52 (1882). 1583 [See cambric 1] 1596 Now, as I am a true woman, holland of eight shillings an ell: SHAKS, I Hen. IV, iii. 3, 82 1597 iij ells of holland for the comunion tablecloth: Stanford Churchwarden's Acct. 1734 I want four dozen of shirts, two dozen of them to be of Holland, that comes to about ten shillings the English ell: LORD CHESTEFIELD, Lett., Bk. II. No. ii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 300 (1777).

hollands $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng.: gin made in Holland, **schnapps** (q. v.); gin flavored like schnapps.

1807 Where she picks out so handy | Rum, Hollands, and Brandy: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II p. 238 (5th Ed) 1822 O cheerier than the nappy ale, Or the Hollands smacking fine: J. WILSON, Noctes Ambros., I. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol xi. p. 365. 1837 an exhilarating compound, formed by mixing together, in a pewter vessel, certain quantities of British Hollands, and the fragrant essence of the clove: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xvi. p. 162.

hollock, hullock, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. aloque, fr. Arab. khalōq, ='a perfume of a light-red color', nabīdh khalōqē,='wine of the color of khalōq': a light-red sweet Spanish wine.

1577 G. GASKOIGNE 1598 Hullocke: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 441. 1660 Hollocks, Bastards, Tents...brought into the Port of London: Stat. 12 Car. II., c. 4. Sched., s.v. Wines (Ruffhead)

holster (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. holster: a pistol-case.

1670 disposing the pikes, muskets, pistols, bandoliers, holsters: EVELYN, Duary, Vol. II. p. 56 (1872).

hombre: Eng. fr. Sp. See ombre.

hombre de bien, phr.: Sp.: a respectable man.

1630 who by his apparell seemed Hombre de bien: J. WADSWORTH, Further Observ. on Eng. Sp. Pilgr, p. 19.

Homer: Lat. Homērus, Gk. Ομηρος, name of the alleged author of the two great epics of Ancient Greece, the Iliad and Odyssey (qq. v.).

1598 I haue heard him [Warner] termd of the best wits of both our Vniuersities, our English Homer: F. Merrs, Comp Discourse, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 152 (1815).

1617 leftry Chaucer, the English Homer was borne there [Woodstocke]: F. Moryson, Itm., Pt. III. p. 139.

1621 Such a description our English Homer [Chaucer] makes of a faur lady: R. Burton, Anat Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 317 (1827).

1678 The joy of all mankind; deserves a Homer for his Poet: Shadwell, Timon, i. p. 5.

1785 Who, that was not born | Deaf as the dead to harmony, forgets, | Or can, the more than Homer of his age? Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 193 (1808).

homer¹, gomer ($\underline{\mathscr{U}}$ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Heb. khōmer: a Hebrew liquid measure, equal to ten baths, or perhaps about 86.7 gals. (according to some about 44.3 gals.) English; a Hebrew dry measure equal to ten ephahs, or perhaps nearly 72 bushels English. The capacity is not satisfactorily determined.

1535 Ten Battes make one Homer: Coverdale, Ezek, xlv. 14
Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor, which is an homer of ten baths; for ten baths are an homer: Bible, i.c. 1626 Gomer, A measure containing fifteene gallons: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (and Ed.).

homer², omer $(\underline{\mathscr{U}} =)$, gomor, sb: Eng. fr. Heb. ' $\bar{o}mer$: the tenth part of an ephah, and so the hundredth part of a homer¹, q. v. See bath, ephah.

abt. 1400 thei gadreden dowble metis, that is to seye, two gomors bi eche man: Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xvi. 22. — Gomor forsothe is the tenthe party of ephi, that is, a mesure of thre busshels: ib., 36. 1535 A Gomor is the tenth parte of an Epha: COVERDALE, Exod., xvi. 36. abt. 1554 We will no more murmur, good Lord, but with thankfulness and diligence fill up our gomers daily, till we come into the land of promise, thy heavenly rest and joy: Bradford, Lett., &c., p. 316 (Parker Soc., 1853). 1611 Now an omer is the tenth part of an ephah: Bible, Exod., xvi. 36. 1682 Who from his own possessions could not drain | An omer even of Hebronitish grain: Dryden, Abs. & Achit., 11. 333. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

hominy $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. native N. Amer. auhūminea: Indian corn bruised and boiled; a preparation of Indian corn for porridge, &c.

1629 Their servants commonly feed upon Milke Homini, which is bruized Indian corne pounded, and boiled thicke, and milke for the sauce; but boiled with milke the best of all will off feed on it: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 886 (x884). 1722 is it very common with them to boil Fish as well as Flesh with their Homony, this is Indian Corn soaked, broken in a Mortar, husked, and then boil'd in Water over a gentle Fire. Virginia, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 150.

*homme d'affaires, phr.: Fr.: man of business, agent, steward.

1717 Every pasha has his Jew, who is his komme d'affaires: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 192 (1827). 1815 Dinmont...stood poking his great ron. xxxviii. p. 329 (1832).

homme d'esprit, phr.: Fr.: a man of wit, a wit.

1709 [See honnête homme]. 1883 M. Clémenceau is a true homme d'estrat: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 534.

homme de bien, phr.: Fr.: a respectable man. 1709 [See honnête homme].

homme de lettres, phr.: Fr.: man of letters.

1846 the happy homme de lettres, whom I imagine in futurity kicking his heels vis-à-vis to a duchess in some fandango at the Court of her Majesty's grandchildren: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 108 (1885)

homme de robe, phr.: Fr.: a man of (the long) robe, a lawyer.

1804 many persons have expressed their surprise, that the ablest ministers France ever produced in the war and marine departments had been hommes de robe: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 101.

homme de ruelle, phr.: Fr.: gentleman of the bedchamber.

1712 I did not think my Post of an homme de ruelle any longer tenable: Spectator, No. 530, Nov. 7, p. 754/2 (Morley).

homme incompris, phr.: Fr.: an unappreciated man.

1883 The setting apart of a picture gallery for the works of one class of artists, more especially of a class supposed to be hommes incompris, is detrimental: Guardian, May 2, p. 657.

homo, sb.: Lat.: a human being.

1596 Go to: 'homo' is a common name to all men: SHAKS, I Hen. IV., ii. 1, 104. 1649 you have made the word Malignant of that latitude, that it almost comprehends all, that is a homo: Moderate intelligencer, No. 213, sig 10 F 2 vo. 1862 But, being homo, and liable to err, there is no doubt Mr. Philip exercised his privilege: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. 1 ch. v. p. 155 (1887).

homo homini lupus, phr.: Late Lat.: man (is) a wolf to man.

1573—80 Gab Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 18 (1884).

1662 It is my desire...
the people wholly lay aside all strife and animosities, and give no longer occasion
to the proverb, "Homo homini lupus": FULLER, Worthies, Vol. III. p. 547 (1840).
1681 men are at enmity one with another, it is certain, more or less, komo
homini lupus: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. I.
p. 187 (1861).

1811 L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. I. p. xxxiv. (and Ed.).

homo quadrātus, phr.: Late Lat.: 'a square man', i.e. a perfect man. Cf. the metaph. use of Gk. τετράγωνος, Plato, Prot., 334 A.

1654—6 Naomi knew him [Boaz] to be homo quadratus, a right honest man, such a one as accounted promise to be due debt: J. Traff, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 408/2 (1867).

homo sum, hūmāni nihil a me aliēnum puto, phr.: Lat.: I am a man, I regard nothing which concerns man as foreign to my interests. Ter., Heaut., 1, 1, 25.

1675 DRYDEN, Aurenge-Z., Ep. Ded., Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1701). 1817 but still, homo sum, and homo I shall be: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. x. p. 268 (1856). 1841 THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &-c., p. 407 (1885).

homo trium literarum, phr: Lat.: 'a man of three letters' (namely f, u, r, which spell the Latin for 'thief'); a thief. Plaut., Aul., 2, 4, 46.

1890 Wedderburn's "gross insult" to Franklin is mentioned, but not a word is said about Franklin's publication of the Hutchinson letters, though that publication palliates, if it does not altogether excuse, the homo trum literarum speech: Athenæum, June 21, p. 797/3.

homo ūnīus libri, phr.: Late Lat.: a man of one book, a person thoroughly versed in some favorite literary work.

1834.47 The Homo Unius Libri is indeed proverbially formidable to all conversational figurantes: Southey, Doctor. [N. & Q.] 1884 He was not homo unius libri: H. C. Lodge, Studies in History, p. 222.

[Disraeli (Cur. Lit.) mentions "the old Latin proverb Cave ab homine unius libri", meaning 'beware of the man of one book'.]

homunculus, pl. homunculi, sb.: Lat., dim. of homo: a manikin, a contemptible man.

1887 "They are like Meissoniers in motion," one of them remarked of the homunculi of Caran d'Ache: Athenæum, Jan. 29, p. 162/2.

hong, sb.: Chin. (of Canton),='a series' (of rooms): a warehouse; a foreign factory in Canton; a foreign trading establishment in China or Japan. Hence a hong merchant, one of a body of Cantonese merchants who formerly had the monopoly of foreign trade.

1727 When I arrived at Canton the Happa ordered me lodgings for myself, my Men, and Cargo, in [a] Haung or Inn belonging to one of his Merchants: A. HAMILTON, East Indies, II 227. [Yule] 1836 some Hong merchants: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 87. — the debts of the two bankrupt Hongs would be paid: ib., p. 117.

*honi soit qui mal y pense, phr.: Old Fr.: 'shame be (to him) who thinks evil of it'. Motto of the Order of the Garter.

1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng Poes., II. p. 116 (1869) 1598 SHAKS, Merry Wives, v. 5, 73. 16. I fownd I had never a garter. So as if you heare of any such ware at the markett, as a golden garter with a Hony soit, stey it for Your aff. fir. R. Salsbury: EARL of SALSBURY, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol IV. No. ccccli. p. 163 (1846). 1711 You expect Mrs Walls, | Be dress'd when she calls, | To carry you to Stoyte, | Or else honi soit: Swiff, Fown to Stella, Lett. xx. Wks., p. 285 (1869). 1776 Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 370 (1857) 1821 Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt II. p. 119 (1823). 1887 The maxim "Honi soit qui mal y pense" is one which needs to be frequently invoked by the friendly narrator and critic of Samoan manners: Atheneum, Nov. 5, p. 600/1.

honnête homme, phr.: Fr.: honest man; a bourgeois sort

bef. 1699 The Confessor is honneste homme: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol. 1, p 258 (1770). 1709 I ever thought it a mighty oversight in Courts to let the honnet the homme desprit, and homme de bien, gain ground among them: Lett. of Literary Men, p. 34r (Camd Soc., 1843).

*honor, honour $(\angle =, h \text{ mute})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. honur, hono(u)r, Old Fr. honur; assimilated to Lat. honor.

1. high esteem and reverence.

abt. 1874 he were vnworpi to pe honour...honours of poeple: CHAUCER, Tr. Boethsus, Bk 11. p. 73 (1868). 1590 a son that well deserves | The honour and regard of such a father: Shaks., Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 4, 60.

1 a. glory, renown, praise.

bef. 1450 Pe honouris [praises] of pat odd clerke. Homore pe grete: Wars of exander, 2121 (1886) — pe honour pat Acheles a3t all his time: 20., 2125. Alexander, 2121 (1886) 1540 [See Gnatho].

character which commands high esteem.

2. character which commands high esteem.

abt. 1870 Per is a chirche. of gret honour: Stacions of Rome, 476, p. 16

(F. J. Furnivall, 1867). abt. 1886 And preyde hire for to ryde agayn the queene
The honour of his regne to susteene: Chaucer, C. T., Man of Law's Tale,
4812. 1528 Oure effeminate flesshe and tender bones | Shalbe constrayned
to faule vnto laboure | For why decayed is all our honoure: W. Roy & Jer.

Barlowe, Rade me, &c., p. 32 (1871). bef. 1529 Whoos beaute, honoure,
goodly porte, | I haue to lytyll connynge to reporte: J. Skelton, Bouge of
Courte, 62, Wiss., Vol 1, p. 32 (1843) 1549 tende ouer their owne good
name (whiche they call theyr honour): W Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 4 re.
1555 to the kinges great honoure and welth of this his realme: R. Eden, Newe
India, p. 6 (Arber, 1885). 1586 not to make our selves the accusers, ludges,
and hangmen, of him, whome wee pretende to haue cast an eye vppon the
shadowe of this delicate honor, as I haue els where touched, for the importance
of this permitious error: Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Trutk, ch. xvin. p. 79.
1597 The winning of Honour is but the reuealing of a mans vertue and worth
without disaduantage: Bacon, Ess., Honour, p. 66/1 (1871).

3. high principle and good feeling such as elevate character and conduct.

1714 the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour: Spectator, No. 576, Aug. 4, Vol. VI. p 193 (1826). 1753 A Gentleman, which is now the genteel synonymous term for a MAN OF HONOR: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No. 49, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 145 (1777) 1877 It occurred to the wily Hebrew, in capable even of that limited degree of honour which the proverb enjoins, that he might employ Voltaire's money in another way: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xx.

3 a. a phase of self-respect regulated by a conventional code of manners based on the sanction of the duel (q. v.), which was 'an affair of honor'.

1600 a soldier... Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel: Shaks., As Y. L. II, ii. 7, 151.

4. a circumstance, position, or office which confers distinction and dignity; supremacy.

abt. 1300 He wan of that lond the honor, | And mony noble batelur: K.

Alis., 1433. 1477 yt wer non honoure to neyther partyes; Passon Letters,
Vol. III. No. 799, P. 193 (1874). bef. 1492 depryued of his honour: CAXTON,
St. Katherin, sig., h. vi. vol. 1551 the desire of honoure or lucre: ROBINSON,
Tr. More's Utopia, p. 24 (1869). 1562 he dyd attayne to the hygh and
supreme degre of honor:]. SHUTE, Two Comm (Tr.), fol. 3 ro. 1590 She
shall be dignified with this high honour: SHAKS., Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 4, 158.
bef. 1733 the Earl of Shaftsbury is to be exalted in Honour, without Bounds
or Measure of Truth: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 5, p. 33 (1740).

- 4 a. (in pl.) a distinction gained in an examination, especially and originally in one of the higher examinations (opposed to the ordinary 'pass' examinations) at an university.
- 5. a title of respect addressed to persons of high position or rank; esp. of certain judges who are not addressed as 'your lordship' but as 'your honor'.

1588 My lords, with all the humbleness I may, | I greet your honours from Andronicus: Shaks., *Tit. And.*, iv. 2, 5. 1828 "Oh, never mention it, your honour," rejoined Mr. Jonson: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxix. p. 319 (1873).

6. a display of high esteem, an act or gift evincing high esteem, a gesture of respect, (in pl.) courteous hospitalities.

abt, 1886 and the grete honour | That Theseus the noble Conquerour | Doth to the ladies: CHAUCER, C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 997.

bef. 1400 pei riden all .iij. home togedir to her kyngdoms, with grete ioye and honour: Tr. Yohn of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologue, p. 82 (1886).

in every daunse is called honour, whiche is a reverent inclination or curtaisie, with a long deliberation or pause: Elyot, Governour, Ek. I. ch. xxii Vol. I. p. 241 (1880) 1578 he received with great pompe and glory the honours, oaths and homages, accustomed to be done to new kings: Fenton, Tr. Guiccurdini's Wars of Italy, Bk. II. p. 70 (1618) 1591 these colours that I wear In honour of my noble Lord of York: Shaks., I Hen. VI, iii. 4, 30. bef. 1704 We observ'd there a colonel and his agent, upon whom a pretty brisk youth of about seventeen attended at three or four yards' distance in the rear, and made his honours upon every occasion: T. Brown, Wks., III. 121 (1760) [Davies]

7. a distinguishing adornment, an outward mark of dignity or excellence.

1618 to-day he puts forth | The tender leaves of hopes; to-morrow blossoms, | And bears his blushing honours thick upon him: Shaks, Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 354.
1785 Geranium boasts | Her crimson honours: Cowper, Task, iii Poems, Vol. 11.

- 8. one of the four highest trump cards in whist and some other games at cards.
- Leg. an aggregate of several manors under one lord with one court-baron; a large manor farmed for-or granted anew by-the sovereign.

1641 A Man possessed of five Earldoms, Lancaster, Leicester, Ferrers, Lincoln, and Salisbury, besides the Liberties of Pickering, and the Honour of Cockermore: Baker, Chron., p. 106. [C.]

honorificabilitudinitatibus, a mock-Lat. dat. or abl. pl. noun; the nine syllables after honorific- being piled up terminations, merely a specimen of a long pedantic word.

1588 SHAKS., L. L. L., v. 1, 44.

*honōrārium, sh.: Lat., 'a gift to a person appointed to a post of honor', Late Lat., 'an advocate's fee': a fee for professional services, a voluntary payment.

1658 What equipage and honorarium my Lord does allow: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. x06 (1872). 1824 The fingers of that worthy domestic closed so naturally upon the honorarium [3 guineas]: SCOTT, Redgauntlet, ch. xvi. p 307 (1886).

*honoris causa, phr.: Late Lat.: for the sake of honor, as honorary.

1611 I will once more speake of our most worthy ambassadour konoris causa: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 11. p. 7 (1776). 1626—7 His colleagues shall be the Earl of Salisbury, konoris causā, and Sir Ruchard Western, and Sir Humphrey May: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 193 (1848). 1882 receiving the degree of D.D., konoris causa, from the late Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1857: Standard, Dec. 19, p. 2.

honoris grātiā, phr.: Late Lat.: for the sake of honor, as

1612 the very place where our Saulour Christ was borne: although now (honoris gratia) they have made it more beautifull, being built of marble: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 106.

1685 I find it the word Sobby, a Name usually attributed to the Kings of Persal...not more ancient than Ismael at his Coronation; either (as I suppose) in memory of his Ancestor who bore that name, and laid the first foundation of Ismael's greatness and whence honoris gratia it might be attributed according to that ancient custome of the Oriental, and other Nations: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 273 (1677).

hooka(h), $\angle =$, sb.: Eng. fr. Hind., Pers., and Arab. huqqa: a water-pipe for smoking; also called hubble-bubble, narghile, or chillum (qq. v.).

ghile, or chillum (19.7.).

1776 Comaul ul Deen...gave me beetle, and a hooka to smoke: Trial of Yoseph. Foruke, 6/1.

1813 neither are so pleasant as a hooka or chibouque: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 296 (1832).

1820 he was seated in a kind of mimic state, smoking his houka. It. S. Hughers, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch vi. p. 185.

1826 The Ma, ha, raj was still smoking his hookah when I entered: HOCKLEY, Pandurang Hari, ch. i. p. 23 (1884).

1830 Here they remain smoking tobacco and rose leaves, the former of which is by some communicated through rose-water, as by the Indian hooker: E. Blaquierr, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 222 (2nd Ed.).

1834 the latter soberly pulling at his hookah, and the former not quite so soberly enjoying the claret: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 43.

1872 a luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookah-smoking, servant-scolding, tiffin-eating, sangareedrinking: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. i. p. 4.

1882 there was a strong smell of rosewater and native perfumes and hookah tobacco—the indescribable odour of Eastern high life: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. v. p. 92.

1886 the kukdh, or smoking pipe: Art Yournal, Exhib. Suppl., p. 11/2.

Hoolee, Hooly: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. holi: the Hindoo spring festival or carnival in honor of Krishna.

1673 Their Hooly, which is at their other Seed-Time: FRVER, E. India, 180 (1608). [Yule] 1809 We paid the Muha Raj the customary visit at the Holee: T. D. Broughton, Letters, p. 87 (1813). [10.] 1837 C. Mac FARLANE, Banditti & Robbers, p. 308.

hoondee, hoondy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. hundi: a native bill of exchange in India.

1810 Hoondies (i.e. bankers' drafts) would be of no use whatever to them: WILLIAMSON, V. M., II. 530. [Yule] 1834 compelled to take payment of his demand in a writing, of the nature of a Hoondee, or bill of exchange; Baboo, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 255.

hope (='troop'): Eng. fr. Du. See forlorn hope.

hoppo, sb.: Anglo-Chin.: a Cantonese superintendent of

1711 The Hoppos, who look on Europe Ships as a great Branch of their Profits, will give you all the fair Words imaginable: C. Lockyer, Trade in India, 101. [Yule] 1727 [See hong]. 1836 the chief Hong merchant remained on his knees until the Hoppo, who was present, had interceded for him: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 121

hōrae subsecīvae, phr.: Late Lat., for Lat. tempora subsicīva: leisure hours, odd moments, time over and above the hours of regular occupation.

1814 His [Nelson's] times on shore were merely his horæ subsectvæ: Edin Rev., Vol. 23, p. 401.

horde, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. horda, or It. orda, fr. Turk. ordā: a Tartar tribe or clan, a Tartar encampment; hence, any company, gang, or multitude.

hence, any company, gang, or multitude.

1555 The Tartares are diuded by companies which they caule Hordas, which word in theyr toonge signifieth a consentying companye of people gathered togyther in forme of a citie. Every Horda is gouerned by an Emperour: R EDEN, Decades, Sect. IV. D. 310 (1885). 1598 the Orda (for by this name they call the habitations of their Emperours and noble men): R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. D. \$4. — the court is called in their language Horda, which signifieth, the midst: because the gouernour or chieftaine among them dwels alwaies in the middest of his people: 10., D. 100. — The Nagayans. were duided with druers companies called Hords, and every Hord had a ruler.. and was called a Murse: 10, D. 235. 1600 they. line in hords and troupes, without any certaine abode. 10, Vol. III. D 67. 1629 Tartars of Negr. live all in Hordas, as doth the Crim-Tartars, three or foure hundred in a company, in great Carts: CAPT. J SMITH, Wes., D 856 (1884) 1665 Amongst them are some Hoords that profess CHRIST: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw, D. 193 (1677). 1726 Drove martial horde on horde: J Tromson, Winter, 840 (1834). 1809 After the generation of wits, generally there has succeeded a totally illiterate horde, who have awakened those the arts had put to sleep with blows: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Traw. Germ., Let. xxxvi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. D. 128. 1811 The Tartar hordes have not occupied so wide an extent of the globe: Niebuhr's Traw. Arab, ch. ix Pinkerton, Vol. x. D. 80 1816 A traitor in a turban'd horde: Byron, Siege of Cor., xv. Wks., Vol. x. D. 121 (1832). 1818 hordes of wretched and filthy creatures: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. ip. 42 (1819). 1819 this ravenous horde only resembled a swarm of locusts: T. Hore, Amast., Vol. 11. ch. xi. p. 293 (1820).

*horizon (— 4—), horizonte, orizonte, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

*horizon (= \(\frac{1}{2} = \)), horizonte, orizonte, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. horizonte, assimilated to Late Lat. horizon, fr. Gk. holiou (xixlos), = bounding (circle): the circle which bounds the view when water and sky only form the farthest limit of vision, i.e. when the spectator is on the highest point of a small island or on sea out of sight of land, any portion of the said circle; by extension, the limit of vision; metaph. the limit of mental observation; the astronomical horizon is the great circle of the celestial sphere on the plane at right angles to the straight line which joins the zenith and the nadir. Formerly the stress was sometimes placed on the first syllable.

1575 by Astronomy the elevation of the Poles was found out, and by that varietie of Horizons: J. Turlerus, Traveller, p. 33. 1593 And when the morning sun shall raise his car | Above the border of this horizon, | We'll forward: Shaks, III Hen. VI., iv. 7, 81. 1648 for unto that habitation the Dog-star is in visible, and appeareth not above the Horizon: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. iv. ch. xii. p. 185 (1686). 1647 the steep | Surrounding hils a short Horizon make: Fanshaw, Tr. Pastor Fido, i. r. p. 8. 1651 for the most part all Horizons are charged with certam Vapours towards their Evening: Relay. Wotton, p. 12 (1654). bef. 1733 thus Ignis fatuus...while it glared in our Parliamentary Horizon: R. North, Examen, i. ii. 80, p. 72 (1740). 1779 That old meteor, Wilkes, has again risen above the horizon, when he had long seemed virtually extinct: Hor. Wallfolk, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 283 (1858). 1820 the sea was covered even to the horizon, with innumerable little vessels: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Scily, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 3.

Hornblende, sb.: Ger.: name given to a crystalline silicate of calcium and magnesium, in many varieties mixed with other minerals.

1847 chattering stony names | Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, | Amygdaloid and trachyte: Tennyson, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 88 (1886).

hōrologium, ρl. hōrologia, sh.: Lat. fr. Gk. ωρολόγιον, = 'an instrument for telling the hour': a clock, any apparatus for measuring time. Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as (h)orologe, (h)orloge, (h)orloge,

1662 He presented king Henry the Eighth with a korologium observing the shadow of the sun: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. II. p. 137 (1840).

*horoscope (L=L), Eng. fr. Fr. horoscope; horoscopium, Late Lat., 'an instrument used in the casting of nativities': sb.: the part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the moment of a birth; an astrological figure giving the positions of the planets at the moment of a birth; a scheme showing the planetary influences under which an individual is supposed to be born and to live.

1555 The which yf it agree in minute with the houres which the Horoscopum or ascendent dooth shewe, then is it certeyne that wee are yet vider the same Meridian or the same Longitude: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. VII. p. 390 (1885).

1569 the Horoscope of the beginning of the said woorke first considered: Grafton, Chrow., Pt v. p. 45.

1570 The hevens. Looking with myld aspect upon the earth | In th' Horoscope of her nativitee: Spring, F. Q., III. vi 2.

1620 a Night's study with Astronomical Instruments, that the Horoscope, and the natale Minute of the Beast might be known: Brent, Tr. Scaw's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xi. (1760).

1641 a lordly ascendant in the horoscope of the church, from primate to patriarch, and so to pope: Milton, Ch. Govt., Bk. I. ch vi Wks., Vol. I. p. 106 (1806).

1646 Which together with other Planets, and profection of the Horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year; oppresseth living Natures, and causeth observable mutations in the state of sublunary things: Six Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. Iv. ch xii. p. 181 (1686).

bef 1670 the Point coming as it were to the Cuspis, or Horoscope of Fortune J Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 223, p. 217 (1693).

1691 I have several horoscopes and other schemes of his, among my papers: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 321 (1872).

horresco referens, phr.: Lat.: I shudder (at) telling (it). Virg., Aen., 2, 204.

1689 In sum (horresco referens,) I had read of divers forward and precocious youths: EVELYN, Duary, Vol 11. p. 289 (1850). 1815 I have ..lost much of my paleness, and—'horresco referens' (for I hate even moderate fat)—that happy slenderness: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol 111. p. 174 (1832). 1828 The Lufton faction, horresco referens, were triumphant, and the rival candidate was returned: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxxv. p. 100 (1859).

horror ($\angle =$), horrour, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. horror,='a bristling', 'a shuddering'.

I. a ruffling.

bef. 1634 Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkled waves: Chapman. [C.]

2. a shuddering, the physical effect of cold, fear, or morbid condition.

1440 orrowre, *Horror: Prompt. Parv.* (Way).
horrour ran through every joynt: Spens., F. Q., I. viii. 39.
1729 O'er ev'ry vein a shudd'ring horror runs: Pope, *Dunciad*, IV. 143.

3. a sense of fear and dread, effect on the mind of shock or fright; rarely, awe.

1482 Sothely on crystynmas daye after that y had resceyuyd the good lorde that y can remembre withowte grete horror and heuynes: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p 50 (1869) 1584 They are leane and deformed, shewing melancholie in their faces, to the horror of all that see them: R. Scorr, Dusc. Watch, Bk I. ch. iii. p. 7. 1601 all is still and slent, like the feareful horror in desert wildernesse: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 5, ch. z, Vol. 1, p. 9z. bef. 1670 That supercelestial food in the Lord's Super which a Christian ought not once to think of without a sacred kind of horror and reverence: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, II. 56. [Davies] bef. 1733 brought a Horror over his Spirits: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 133, p 209 (1740). 1775 horror and peril would be our portion as soon as the plague commenced: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Munor, 260.

3 a. the horrors, extreme depression of spirits; delirium tremens.

1818 As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of the horrors, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable: MISS FERRIER, Marriage, ch. iii. [Davies] 1859 I shall be getting the horrors if I don't have something before I go to bed: H. Kingsley, G. Hamiya, ch. vi. [ib.]

aversion, abhorrence, loathing.

1877 Voltaire, bringing with him from England a tenfold horror of fanaticism, beheld this outrage: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. viii. p. 67.

5. dreadful appearance, shocking or revolting aspect.

1595 Threaten the threatener and outface the brow | Of bragging horror: Shaks., K. John, v. 1, 50 1644 heaps of rocks...affright one with their horror: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 104 (1872).

 an object of aversion or loathing, a revolting spectacle, a hideous or terrible object.

1868 Heroes are my horror: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. III. p. 29.

hors concours, phr.: Fr.: outside competition, too good to be allowed to compete, not entered for competition.

1884 A work such as...would, were it shown in the Salon, range him Hors Concours: Tablet, Vol. 63, No. 2300, p. 804.

*hors d'œuvre, phr.: Fr., lit. 'outside the work': a relish or anything which does not form part of a course, a relish served at beginning of dinner to whet the appetite; also, metaph.

1714 the Frenzy of one who is given up for a Lunatick, is a Frenzy hors a converge. Speciator, No. 576, Ang. 4, p. 818/2 (Morley). 1729 Try'd all hors-d'enverge, all liqueurs defin'd, | Judicious drank, and greatly-daring din'd: Pope, Dunciad, iv. 317. 1739 This dish may be served for either an entries or hors d'enverg, or a remove for a soup: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 155. 1771. Sure enough I have seen turnips make their appearance, not as a dessert, but by way of hors d'enverg, or whets, as radishes are served up betwirt more substantial dishes in France and Italy: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 80/2 (1882). 1823 This is a hors d'enverg, nor do I know a word of news: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 379 (1858). 1822 we are here treated with sundry...hors d'enverge offish: Edin. Rev., Vol. 37, p. 47. 1845 Hors d'enverg.—Small dishes which are served with the first course: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 42. 1877 Art and literature were for him the hors d'enverge of life: L. W. M. Lock-

HART, Mine is Thine, ch. xiii p. 121 (1879). 1883 new dishes, new kickshaws, hors d'œuvres, savouries: M. E. BRADDON, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. ii, p. 52.

*hors de combat, phr.: Fr.: out of the fight, disabled.

*hors de combat, phr.: Fr.: out of the fight, disabled.

1757 The King of Prussia, the only ally we had in the world, is now, I fear, hors de combat: Lord Chesterefield, Lett., Bk. II. No. cxii Misc. Wks, Vol II.
p. 430 (1772) 1758 I look upon Russia as hors de combat for some time: —
Letters, Vol. II No 120, p 437 (1774). 1767 Lord C— is hors de combat, as a Minister: 1b., No 193, p. 529. 1806 The infatuation of mumping your way through a large and very sour apple, though you are soon reduced to your fore-teeth (grunders hors de combat at the first craunch) and would give your fife that it were all well over. Berressone, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 205 (5th Ed.).

1809 the Spanish army may be hors de combat on the right bank, by being unable to ford the river: Wellington, Disp., Vol. IV. p. 492 (1838) 1813 if it were possible that Russia and Germany could be once more put hors de combat. Souther, Lett., Vol. II p. 322 (1856). 1821—2 he [Cobbett] levels his snatagonists he lays his friends low, and puts his own party hors de combat: Haziitt, Table-Talk, p. 71 (1885). 1837 I believe the rule for retreating is when one-third of the men are hors de combat: J F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II p. 39. 1845 The Duke of Parma who was to have co-operated at Dunkirk was hors de combat in the nick of time: Socorros de España: Ford, Handók. Spain, Pt. II p. 653. 1871 I arranged for the present that, as Jali was hors de combat, Taher Sheriff's party should join us: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xiv p. 240. tarzes, ch. xiv p. 240.

hors de page, phr.: Fr., lit. 'no longer a page': one's own

1609 He himselfe was wont to glorie and say, he had brought the crowne of Fraunce, hors de page, as one would say, out of wardship: Sir Th. Smith, Commonwo. of Engl., p. 7 (1633). 1697 O ! that your highness would one day resolve to disarm this usurping maître du palais of his furious engines, and bring your empire hors de page. Swift, Tale of a Tub, Ep. Ded., Wks., p. 50/2 (1869)

hortus siccus, phr.: Late Lat.: 'a dry garden', a collection of botanical specimens pressed and dried; also, metaph.

tion of botanical specimens pressed and dried; also, metaph.

1758—60 I ran from auction to auction, became a critick in shells and fossils, bought a hortus siccus of inestimable value, and purchased a secret art of preserving insects: Johnson, Idler, No. 64. [T.]

1763 I have been here [Cambridge] time out of mind, in a place where no events grow, though we preserve those of former days, by way of Hortus succus in our libaries: Gray, Letters, No cxix. Vol. II. p. 75 (1810)

1790 It would certainly be a valuable addition of nondescripts to the ample collection of known classes,... which at present beautify the hortus siccus of dissent: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 15 (3rd Ed.)

1805 although natural history was his chief object, he does not confine himself to his hortus siccus: Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 156.

1810 A collection of accurate drawings is far more valuable than the plants themselves, however well preserved in a hortus siccus: Southery, Lett., Vol. II. p. 107 (1856)

1835 On the east side the rock was quite bare, but the west displayed some vegetation, with plants in flower, that were collected for the hortus siccus: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. viii. p. 117

1841 a dried rose-leaf pressed in a hortus siccus: Ladv Blessingion, Idler in France, Vol II. p. 48.

1843 It is a handsome piece of ground, and was formerly a botanic garden ... it has been converted into a hortus siccus for us mortals: Thackeray, Ir Sk. Bk., p. 60 (1887)

1853 the furs were packed, my sketches and wet hortus siccus incoses, (1887) 1853 the furs were packed, my sketches and wet hortus siccus [mosses, &c.] properly combined, and we started again: E. K KANE, 1st Grunuell Exped., ch. vi. p 48.

hōs ego, phr.: Lat.: an author's claim against a plagiary or literary pirate. See sic vos non vobis.

1599 Or an Hos ego from old Petrarch's spright | Unto a plagiary sonnet-wright: Bp. Hall, Sat., IV. 2

hosanna, osanna, sb.: Late Lat. osanna (hosanna), fr. Gk. ώσαννα, transliteration of Heb. hōsh'īāh-nnā, = 'save, we pray': a cry of entreaty to God for deliverance.

abt. 1400 And the puple that wente bifore, and that sueden, crieden, and seiden, Osanna to the sone of Dauid; blessid is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Osanna in hi3 thingis: Wycliffite Bible, Mat, xxi. 9. 1535 As for the people that wente before and that came after, they cryed and sayde: Hosianna vnto the sonne of Dauid; Coverdale, Lo. 1611 And the multitudes that went before, and that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna to the Son of David: Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest Bible, Lo. 1641 and in her humility all men with loud hosannas will confess her greatness: MILTON, Ch. Govt., Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. 121 (1806). bef, 1744 From the full choir when loud Hosannas rise: Pope, Elossa to Abelard, 353. 1785 'tis the voice of song, | A loud Hosanna sent from all thy works: Cowper, Task, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 166 (1808).

hospitable $(\angle = = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. hospitable (Cotgr.): kind to strangers, fond of entertaining guests, indicating or suggesting kind and generous treatment of strangers or guests; also, metaph.

1595 hospitable zeal | In the relief of this oppressed child: SHAKS., K. Yohn, ii. 244. 1611 Hospitable, Hospitable: Cotgr. 1655 and Ostende may prove as hospitable to our shippinge as Brest hath bene: EVELYN, Correst., Vol. IV. p. 303 (1672). 1776 it afforded no hospitable shelter: R. CHANDLER, Vol. IV. p. 303 (1872). Trav. Greece, p. 200.

hospitium, sb.: Lat.: inn, hospice, place for the shelter and entertainment of strangers; an English Inn of Court.

1654—6 God...will not fail to provide us an hospitium, a place to reside in, when cast out of all: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 6/r (1867).

1700

Attended by this croud, we proceeded to our hospitium or house for our reception: Tr. Angelo & Carl's Congo, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 156 (1814).

1828

a fourth row of buildings...consisted of a large hospitium, for the reception of strangers and pligrims: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. xp. 118 (1886).

1840

they ferretted out a small hospitium, which was full of muleteers and ass-drivers: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. ix. p. 205.

hospodar, gospodar, sb.: Sclav.: lord, title of the rulers of Wallachia and Moldavia, and of other princes.

1793 The Hospodars, or princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, pay very large sums to the Grand Sultan for their dignities: J Morse, Amer Univ. Geogr, Vol. II p 461 (1796) 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1819 He is at present Hospodar of Valachia: T. Hope, Amast., Vol. II ch. vii. p 121 (1820).

hostile $(\angle \bot)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. hostile: pertaining to an enemy, unfriendly, inimical; caused by an enemy.

1608 With hostile forces he'll o'erspread the land: SHAKS., *Pericles*, i. 2, 24. 1715—20 from the din of war | Safe he return'd, without one hostile scar: Pope, Tr. *Homer's Od.*, xi. 656.

hostility $(\angle \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. hostilité: enmity, state of war; in pl., active operations of war.

1531 Ferrare and the moste excellent citie of Venise, the one hauying a duke, the other an erle, seldome suffreth damage excepte it happen by outwarde hostilitie: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. I ch. ii. Vol. I. p. 22 (1880). — the old hostilite betwene the houses of Pompei and Cesar: ib., Bk. II. ch. vii Vol. II. p. 74. 1595 Hostility and civil tumult reigns | Between my conscience and my cousin's death: SHAKS., K. John, iv 2, 247

*hotel (∠ ∠), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. hôtel, fr. Old Fr. hostel, whence Mid. Eng. hostel.

a town mansion, a public building (French usage).

1684 Ceremonies of their march from the Hôtel, or great House of Perra: Tr Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag., p. 36. 1752 I am as much obliged to you for your intentions to lodge him in your hôtel, as if he were actually lodged there: Lord Chesterrield, Lett, Bk. III. No. lxxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p 391 (1777).

2. a large or a pretentious inn.

1765 the expense of living at an hotel is enormous: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxxix. Wks., Vol. v p 551 (187) 1807 groping your way to the inn—(I beg pardon—hotel): Berrestore, Miseries, Vol. 11. p. ra (5th Ed) *1877 At every hotel we asked for the local journals: Echo, July 31, p. r. [St.]

hôtel de ville, phr.: Fr.: town-hall.

1797 The hotel de ville is what we call a town-house or town-hall Encyc. Brit., s. v Hotel. 1841 It was then given to a certain Pierre Boys, in exchange for a piece of ground to erect a new hôtel-de-ville: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol 1 p 4. 1886 Van der Heyde was incapable of inspiring his red-brick vistas, old hôtels de ville, and canals with the least touch of humaniture the control of the contr manity: Athenæum, Jan. 30, p. 173/3.

hôtel Dieu, phr.: Fr., lit. 'God's house': the hospital of a French town.

1854 when he comes to recount to my poor mother, whose sainted heart is the asile of all griefs, a real Hôtel Dieu, my word the most sacred, with beds for all the afflicted: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. XXXVI. p. 412 (1879).

hôtel garni, phr.: Fr.: a furnished town house.

1774 I now live in dread of my biennial gout, and should die of it in an hotel garni, and forced to receive all comers: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 114 (1857). 1828 famed and gorgeous hotels of his nobility transformed into shops, pensions, hotels garns, and into every species of vulgar domicile: Engl in France, Vol. II. p. 351. 1831 he appeared at Faris suddenly, and disappeared in the same way, lived in an hotel garni, had always plenty of money, and paid for everything regularly: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 186 (1875).

hôtellerie, sb.: Fr.: inn, hotel, hostelry.

1838 A dialogue...which may still be heard in almost every hôtellerie at daybreak: S. Rogers, *Notes to Italy*, p. 140.

houka: Eng. fr. Hind. See hookah.

*houri, sb.: Pers. hūrī.

a virgin of the Mohammedan paradise, lit. 'a blackeyed (nymph)'.

Ty46 handsomer than one of the houris: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. I. p. 343 (1857) 1800 Chosen like themselves a Houri of the Earth: SOUTHRY, Thalaba, vii. 57. 1817 Tell me not of Houris' eyes: T. MOORE, Lalla Rookh, Wiks, p. 43 (1860). 1818 as pretty a bower | As e'er held houri in that heathenish heaven | Described by Mahomet: Byron, Don Yuan, I. civ. 1820 they appeared like a legion of houries sent express from the paradise of Mahomet: T. S. HUCHES, Trav. in Sicity, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 267. 1828 lovely as the Houries of Paradise: Kuzzilhash, Vol. t. ch. viii. p. 103. 1836 but unlike the elysuum of Mahomed, no houries are to be supplied to the saints of Budhism: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. II. p. 104. 1839 Dark-eyed houris, with their young white arms, The ever virgin, woo and welcome ye: Balley, Festus, p. 154 (1866). 1874 The Egyptian...embalmed his dead for historic contemplation and wonder, if not for the houris and joys of the everlasting Hades: H. Lonsdale, Yohn Dalton, I. 4.

2. a dark-eyed beauty, a beauty.

1828 This speech somewhat softened the incensed Houri of Mr. Gordon's Paradise: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. l. p. 147 (1859). 1854 some houri of a dancer, some bright young lady of fashion in an opera-box: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xl. p. 138 (1879). 1872 [See harem].

houtboy: Eng. fr. Fr. See hautboy.

howboies, howboyes (pl.): Eng. fr. Fr. See hantboy.

howdah, howder, houdah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. haudah: a large chair or covered seat placed upon the back of a riding-elephant.

abt 1785 Colonel Smith.. reviewed his troops from the houdar of his elephant: Carraccols's Life of Clave, III 133. [Yule] 1800 the anxiety of the Niram and Aristo Jah respecting the howdahs: Wellington, Disp, Vol. I p 52 (1844). 1809 both [vehicles] on wheels somewhat resembling large elephant houdahs with coverings *Cuarterly Rev., Vol. II. p. 96. 1834 the bamboos which supported the howdah, as it is called, on the axletree: Baboo, Vol. II. ch i p 7. 1872 the howdah elephants are brought round to the tents, and the howdahs are fitted with the batteries of rifes and smooth bores: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch v. p 190. 1879 Elephants with silver howdahs: E. Arnold, Light of Asia, Bk. VII. p. 194 (1881).

*howitz ($\underline{u} =$), howitzer ($\underline{u} = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Haubitze: a short piece of ordnance for firing shells at a low

1743—7 amounting together to about sixty thousand men with sixty two cannon, eight mortars and hawbitz: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 562/r (1752). 1765 Two pieces of cannon and some hobitzers entered the town: Maj. R. Rogers, Fournals, p. 195. 1800 it will be necessary that you should send to the 75th some howitzers, &c. Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 541 (1858) 1812 The mountain-howitzer, the broken road, | The bristling palisade, the fosse o'erflow'd: Byron, Childe Harold, I. h. 1826 Subaltern, ch. 23, p. 338 (1828). 1844 Major Bull's British howitzer horse-battery: W. Siborne, Waterloo, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 386.

*hoy, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. heu: a kind of coasting vessel of small size and heavy build, often sloop-rigged.

hoybuck(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See hautboy.

hoyden: Eng. fr. Du. See hoiden.

huanaco: Sp. See guanaco.

hubbub ($\angle =$), hubbuboo ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. abu, interj. (a war-cry), sometimes fr. Gael. ubub, interj. (expressing dislike or contempt), affected by Eng. whoop: a confused shouting of Irish, Welsh, or Highland Scotch; hence, any sound of confused cries, din, uproar, tumult.

sound of confused cries, din, uproar, tumult.

1590 They heard a noyse of many bagpipes shrill, | And shrieking Hububs them approching nere: SPENS. F. Q., III. x. 43.

1598 a terrible yell and hubbabowe: — State Irel, Wks., p. 632/1 (1869). — Hubbobowes: th., p. 633/1.

1602 whoups and howbubs: W. WATSON, Quadibets of Relig. & State, p. 62.
—with hallowes and how-bubs, with whowbes, whowes, and outeries against all that tast not on the froth of his zeale: th., p. 327.

1613 a great number Indians... began with an oulis and whoopubb: CAPT. J. SMITE, W&s., p. cv. (1884).

1623 The Irish Hubbub, or the English Hue and Crie: BARNABY RICH, Title.

1630 with one hub hub from the Hibernian outcry: JOHN TAYLOR, W&s., sig. As 1 vol.

1646 Irish rebels and Welsh hubbub-men: W. W. Wilkins' Polit.

1624. Vol. I. p. 26 (1860).

1667 a universal hubbub wild | Of stunning sounds and voices all confused: MILTON, P. L., II., 951, p. 80 (1705).

1698 a more horrid noise than a Welsh Hubbub, or an Irish Dirge: J. LACY, Old Troop, p. 22.

1754 every now and then break out into a hideous Howl and Ho-bo-boo: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. 210.

1847 there rose | A hubbub in the court of half the maids | Gather'd together: Tennyson, Princ., iv. Wks., vol. Iv. p. 118 (1886).

Huguenot. a name applied to the French Protestants of

Huguenot, a name applied to the French Protestants of

bef. 1593 There are a hundred Huguenots and more | Which in the woods do hold their synagogue: Marlowe, Massacre at Paris, Wks., p. 234/2 (1858). 1611 Huguenots, Huguenots, Caluinists, Reformists; those of the Religion in France: Cottor. 1689 Why, then beyond Seas where a Nun is possest, when a Hugonos comes into the Church, does not the Devil hunt them out? Selden, Table-Talk, p. 43 (1868).

huissier, sb.: Fr.: an usher, a gentleman-usher.

1837 At length the huissier, walking fast through the ante-chambers, announced the wife of an ambassador: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 185. bef. 1863 She was whisked from seat to seat by the huissiers, and at every change of place woke a peal of laughter: Thackeray, Sec. Fun. of Napoleon, p. 343 (1879).

huitain, sô.: Fr.: a stanza of eight verses.

1589 in a huiteine he that putteth foure verses in one concord and foure in mother concord: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., Il. x. p. 102 (1869).

huitième, Fr.; huictiesme, Old Fr.: sb.: an eighth part, a sequence of eight.

1674 his Sequences [at Picket]...are Tierces, Quarts, Quints, Sixiesms, Septiesms, Huictiesms and Neufiesms: Compl. Gamester, p. 82.

hukah: Eng. fr. Hind. See hookah. hullock: Eng. fr. Sp. See hollock.

hūmāni nihil alienum, phr.: Lat. See homo sum, &c. The motto of the Talbot family.

1755 HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol 11. p. 433 (1857).

*hūmānum est errāre, phr.: Lat.: to err is human.

1509 B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum, ii 2, Wks, p. 103 (1616).
1621 Be not dismaid then, humanum est errare: R Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt 2, Sec 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 78 (1827). 1695 Congreve, Love for Love, iii. II, Wks, Vol. I. p. 495 (1710). bef. 1744 Pope, Letters, p. 218 (1737). 1792 H. Brooke, Fool of Qual, Vol. II. p. 125

humectation (= "=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. humectation: the act of moistening or wetting; the process of being moistened

1611 Humectation, An humectation, moistening, wetting: Cotgr. 1646 That which is concreted by exsiccation, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. i. [C. E. D.] 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1882 The atmosphere became charged with an acrid dust, the result of long fermentation, germination, secretion, humectation, and exsiccation: T. Mozley, Reminisc., Vol. 1 ch. ix. p. 68.

*humerus, sb.: Lat.: the bone of the upper arm, the

[1578 the same bone in Latin is called Humerus, which in English is shoulder: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. iv. fol. 51 ve.] 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1874 The humerus is developed by seven points of ossification—one for the body; one for the head, one for the greater tuberosity; one for the trochlea; one for the epitrochlea; one for the epitrochlea; one for the lesser head: DungLison, Dict. Med. Sci., 507. 1887 Among other cases he cites...a retreating chin, a short femur, the greater length of the humerus in earlier races of man: Athenæum, Apr. 62. 1887. Apr. 23, p. 548/1.

hummaul: Arab. See hamal.

hummum: Eng. fr. Arab. See hammam.

humor, humour (\angle =, h mute), sb.: Eng. fr. Mid. Eng. humour(e), fr. Old Fr. humor, fr. Lat. $h\bar{u}mor$,='moisture'.

1. one of the natural animal fluids. Formerly the four principal humors were reckoned as the sanguine, the phlegmatic, the choleric, and the melancholic.

1340 Ayenb., p. 153. [T. L. K Oliphant] abt. 1386 Swevenes engendren of repletions, | And oft of fume, and of complexions, | Whan humours ben to habundant in a wight: CHAUCER, C. T., Nonnes Preestes Tale, 14931 (1856). 1426 humoures: Lyddatz, p. 194. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1540 that whiche is ordeyned for nourysshynge of lyfe, is converted to corruption of blode and other humours, whiche is cause of syckenes: ELVOT, Im Governance, 61. 34 P. 1563 A feruent Humour, some do iudge) | within the Head doth lye: B. GOOGE, Eglos, &c., p. 32 (1871). 1563 humors, blod, coller, fleume & melancholie: T. Galz, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 16 P. 1603 Sups-vp their vital humour, and doth dry | Their whilom-beauties to Anatomy: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Lawe, p. 482 (1668).

1 a. one of the fluid parts of the eye, the aqueous humor and the vitreous humor.

1525 ye iyen be made of .vij. cotys & .iiij. humours: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. B i vo/2.

1691 The aqueous humour of the eye will not freeze: J. Ray, Creation. [T.]

2. moisture generally, a moist exhalation.

abt. 1400 he shal be as a tree, that is ouer plauntid yon watris, that at the humour sendith his rootes: Wychiffite Bible, Jer., xvii. 8.

1540 the moone with her mutable figures, and special authoritie ouer waters and humours: Elyot, Int. Governance, fol. 80 ro. 1563 corupte humors and euill vapors of the earth: J. Shute, Archit., fol. iii ro. 1590 their yellow heare | Christalline humor dropped downe apace: Sfeins., F. Q., i. xii. 65.

1601 their clothes wet with a clammie humour of honie: Holland, Tr. Piin. N. H., Bk. ix, ch. 12, Vol. i. p. 315.

1603 Whether th' imperfect light did first exhale | Much of that primer humour: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barlas, p. 63 (1668).

1615 From this river, there ascend no vapors, the humor being rarified by so long a progresse; so that although exhaled, it assumeth no visible body: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 99 (1632).

3. a morbid fluid in the body, a morbid excess of one of the animal fluids.

abt. 1386 He knew the cause of every maladie, | Were it of cold, or hote, or moist, or drie, | And wher engendred, and of what humour, | He was a veray parfite practisour: CHAUCER, C. T., Prol., 421. — Engendred of humour malencolik | Biforn his owene Celle fantastik: — Knt.: \$Tale, 1377. abt. 1520 humors superflue: J. Skellton, Garl. of Laur., 32, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 362 (1843). 1525 yf the body be fat & full of humours than make ye bawme more hoter: Tr. \$Frome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. Fi | vol. 2. 1525 the ache of a mannes heed that is engendred of wycked humours: Herball, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. A i vo. 1527 to consume the yll and grosse humours: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. II. ch. xx. sig. B ii vol. 2. 1543 The cause conioynct is a flegmatyke humour gathered to the place of the Aposteme: Transmick's Distill., Bk. II. ch. xx. xviol. 1551 garlyke...breaketh insundre grosse humores: W. Turner, Herb., sig. B v. vol. 1600 the superfluous humors in the vaines: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 90.

4. temperament, disposition, mood; esp. a peculiar mood provocative of satire or ridicule.

1557 Oft malice makes the minde to shed the boyled brine: And enuies humor oft values by conduites of the eyen: Tottel's Misc., p. 215 (1870).
1579 preferring fancy before friends, and [t]his present humor, before honour to come: J. Lyly, Eughues, p. 34 (1868).
1579 the foolish vaine humors of his citizens: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 169 (1612).
1584 who being a mad man

hath written according to his frantike humor: R. Scott, Disc Witch., Bk. I. ch. viii p. 17. bef. 1586 a minde not preiudiced with a preiudicating humor: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 4 (1868). 1598 if any selfe-conceited wittes shall holde themselues wronged, either because I have not immped with their singular humours, or. R HAYDOCKE, Tr Lomatius, To Reader, sig. I iii vo. 1619 shall Christians lose. the Hopes of Heauen, and Comforts of Earth; for a Will, for a Humour, for malicious Spight? PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch. lxu, p. 623. 1647 The all-disposing Heav'n | To ev'ry age hath proper Humors giv'n: FANSHAWE, Tr. Pastor Fido, i 1, p. 11. 1711 knowing the genius of the people, the humour of their language, and the prejudiced ears he had to deal with: Spectator, No. 29, Apr. 3, Vol. I. p. 114 (1826).

4 a. a piece of caprice, conduct caused by a peculiar mood.

1588 These are complements, these are humours: Shaks., L. L. L., iii. 23.

5. the quality which enables a person to appreciate and express in language such traits of character and such scenes and situations as are proper objects of mild satire; speaking generally humor is the faculty of close and vivid delineation of character, when the aspects presented are neither sublime nor terrible nor pathetic.

6. the quality of a work of literature or art which is due to the author having displayed humor (5); humorous writing or speaking, a humorous passage; less correctly, drollery, a droll expression.

1589 wherein there be as well humors to delight, as discourses to aduise: Greene, Menaphon, p. 3 (1880). 1711 Among all kinds of writing, there is none in which authors are more apt to miscarry than in works of humour, as there is none in which they are more ambitious to excel: Spectator, No. 35, Apr. 10, Vol. 1 p. 133 (1826).

hurcarra(h), hurkaru: Anglo-Ind. See hircarrah,

hure. sb.: Fr.: head (of a wild boar). Early Anglicised.

1862 Oh, you stupid eminent person! You never knew that you yourself had tusks, little eyes in your hure, a bristly mane to cut into tooth-brushes. THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. II. ch. x p. 141 (1887).

hurra(h), \(\psi \mu\), interj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Hurra: an exclamation of applause or triumph, a cheer. See huzzah.

*hurricane (/ = =), hur(r)icano, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. huracan, fr. Carib. huracan: an extremely violent storm, a cyclone; also, metaph. See furicano.

If. Carlo. Nuracan: an extremely violent storm, a cyclone; also, metaph. See furicano.

1585 [See furicano]. 1589 there was wont to be about them many vracanes, which are spowts of water, with many blustering winds. This word vracan, in the Indian tongue of those ilands, is as much to say, as the ioyning of all the foure principall winds togither, the one forcing against the other: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 220 [1854). 1600 we were taken with an extreame tempest or huracano: R. Hakluver, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 571. 1606 the dreadful spout | Which shipmen do the hurricano call: Shaks., Troil., v. 2, 172. 1612 A small catch perished at sea in a Herycano: Capt. J. Smith, W.&s., p. 161 (1884). 1625 Tempests, Huricanos, Tufons, Water-spouts: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I Bk. i. p. 20. 1634 a vehement and vnexpected storme ore-tooke vs, for three dayes raging incessantly, so that wee doubted a Hero-cane, a Tempest of thirtie dayes continuance, and of such fury, that ships, trees and houses perish in it: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 26 [1635 Of all kind of Idolaters these are the horridest, who adore the devil, whom they call Tantara, who appears often unto them, specially in a Haraucane, though he be not visible to others: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. II. xi p. 306 (1678). 1639 each guilty thought to me is | A dreadful hurricano: Massinger, Unnat. Combat., v. 2, Wks., p. 4/1 (1839). 1649 the lofty Cedars divine a thundring Hericano is at hand: W. Lilly, Bl. Almanack, p. z. 1660 Lest as a Tempest carried him away, | Some Hurican should bring him back again: A. Cowley, King's Return, p. 4. 1662 In the year of our Lord dogo, in November, here happened an huricano, or wild-wind which entering in at the great east-window, blew that down: Fuller, Worthies, Vol I. p. 495 (1840). 1665 the passionate Hurricanoes of the wild Enthusuast: Glanvill, Scepts, ch. xxiv, p. 180 (1885). 1672 All rapid, is the Hurrican of Life: Dryden, Cong. of Granada, I. v. Wks., Vol I. p. 240 (1740). 1687 When he should fan, he with Hu

Variants, 16 c. haurachana, uracan(e), 16, 17 cc. hur(r)icano, 17 C. herycano, herocane, haraucane, hirecano, hericano, hur-(r)ican.

*hussar (= 11), sb.: Eng. fr. Hungarian huszar, = 'twentieth': one of a body of Hungarian light cavalry, originally raised in 1458 by making one man of every twenty men in each village join, dressed in semi-oriental garb (see dolman); hence a member of a similarly dressed body of light cavalry in other countries.

1582 Sir John Caziamer came by nyght into the towne of Gratz with two thousand horses well appareyled, and xv. hondred hussayres, lyght horses: COPLAND, Victory agrt. the Turkes, in Dibdin's Typ. Ant., Vol. III. p. 177 (1826). 1714 he made his breeches and his doublet of one continued piece of cloth, after the manner of the hussars: Speciator, No. 576, Aug. 4, Vol. VI. p. 124 (1826). bef. 1726 VANBRUGH, Recruit Officer (Leigh Hunt), [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1742 Lord and Lady Euston [were dressed as] man and

woman huzzars: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 132 (1857) 1748 an hussar waistcoat, scarlet breeches: Smollett, Rod. Rand, ch. xi. Wks, Vol. I. p. 57 (1877) 1767 an escort of thirty Prussian hussars: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxxxviii. p. 361 (1846). 1776 a pair of hussar boots laced at the seams: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 55. 1792 sabred Hussars with their fierce-looking mustachoes: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV, p. 162. 1828 Subaltern, ch. 17, p. 253 (1828). *1878 the Prince of Wales in Hussar surface. There are 25 (1828). 1826 Subaltern, ch. 17, p. 253 (1828). uniform: Times, Apr. 18 [St.]

huydalgo: Sp. See hidalgo.

huzoor, sb.: Arab. huzūr: 'the presence', a respectful designation of a person of rank, or of an European, used by natives in India.

1776 Those salt-workers now bring their claims against me, and endeavour lay their complaints before the Huzzoor: Trual of Yoseph Fowke, 17/2. to lay their complaints below 1797 Huzzoor: Encyc Brit.

*huzza(h), hussa (½ "), interj. and sb.: cf. Ger. hussa: an exclamation of applause, a cheer; in Wycherley huzza, attrib., seems to mean 'shouting', and huzzas to mean 'shouters', 'rollicking persons'.

'shouters', 'rollicking persons'.

1673-80 My youthfullste holles, hussaes, and sahoes: GAB HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p 115 (1884).

1665 They made a great huzza, or shout, at our approach: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 418 (1872). bef. 1672 We are not so much afraid to be taken up by the watch as by the tearing midnight ramblers or muzza women: Wycherleley, Gent. Danc Master, i. 2 — You begin to be something too old for us, we are for the brisk huzzas of seventeen or eighteen: ib. [Davies] abt. 1682 That they may fill his empty Grace | With noisy shouts and loud huzzas: Court Burl., in Rozburghe Ballads, Vol. v. p. 210 (1884) 1688 they...broke out into so scornful huzzas: Tindal, Contin Rapin, Vol. 1. Introd, p. xxiii/2 note (1751). 1693 By a double Huzzah from the Court of Assistants...Timely Notice was given: Contention of Liquors, p. 3. bef. 1733 So at all the Tory Healths, as they were called, the cry was reared of Huzzae. R. North, Examen, III. viii 44, p 617 (174c). [— Huzzang, an Usage then at its Perfection It was derived from the Marine, and the Shouts the Seamen make when Friends come aboard or go off: ib.] 1792 extorted plaudits and huzzas from all the spectators: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual, Vol. v. p 180.

[The first quot. throws doubt on the derivation from Ger. hussa; though its use may have been increased or revived during the Thirty Years' War, and again upon the establishment of the Hanoverian dynasty, by the example of German soldiers and sailors. The form hurrah was probably picked up by English soldiers during Marlborough's campaigns. Addison uses whurra and Goldsmith hurrah (C.).]

hyacinthus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. υάκινθος: a hyacinth. Early Anglicised through Fr. as jacinth.

1586 Casia, broade mary Goldes, with pancyes, and Hyacinthus: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 77 (1815). 1766 The sweet Hyacinthus with pleasure we view | Contend with Narcissus in delicate hue: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Let. XI.

Hyades: Lat. fr. Gk. Υάδες: a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, the rising of which with the sun was supposed by the ancients to prognosticate rainy weather. Anglicised as hyads (Dryden).

1590 As when the seaman sees the Hyades | Gather an army of Cimmerian clouds: Marlowe, I Tamburl., iii. 2, Wks., p. 21/z (1858). 1603 And (opposit) the Cup, the dropping Pleiades, | Bright glistering Orion and the weeping Hyades: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 109 (1608). 1654 discovering that all the Stars would prove Hyades: R. Whitlock, Zootomia,

*hyaena, hyēna, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. vawa: name of a genus of large wild dogs found in Africa and Asia, so called from their bristly hog-like mane ($\hat{v}s$,='hog'). The commonest species is called the 'laughing hyaena' from its peculiar bark. They prowl in packs at night. Anglicised occasionally as hyane, hyene (Chaucer), hyen.

hyane, hyene (Chaucer), hyen.

1340 hyane: Ayenb., p. 61, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's New English, Vol. I. p. 30 (1886). [1563 a skin of a beast called in Latin hyena... or of a Hippopotame: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I., fol. 28 w.] 1580 the Beast Hiena: J. Lyly, Eughuse & his Engl., p. 346 (1868). 1590 But likest to an Hyena was, I. Lyly, Eughuse & his Engl., p. 346 (1868). 1590 But likest to an Hyena was, I. Lyly, Eughuse & his Engl., p. 346 (1868). 1590 But likest to an Hyena was, I. Lyly, Eughuse & his Engl., p. 346 (1868). 1590 But likest to an Hyena was, I. State of the of one piece alone: Florno. 1600 I will laugh like a hyen, and that when thou art inclined to sleep: Shakes, As V. L. I., iv. r., 156. 1600 the beast Hyena, doth imitate a mans voice, and so learneth ones name, whom he calleth foorth and destroyeth: R. Cawdray, Treas. of Similies, p. 282. 1603
Then th' Vnicorn, th' Hyena tearing-tombs | Swift Manticho, and Nubian Cephus coms: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 160 (1668). 1611. Who [the Freebooters near the Rhine] are such cruell and bloody horseleaches (the very Hyena and Lycanthropi of Germany) that they seldome robbe any man but they cut his throat: T. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol. 11. p. 481 (1776). 1623 it becommeth no man, to participate of that propertie of the Hyena, to make a liuing by ripping by the liues of the dead: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life Gusman, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. i. p. r. 1646 Panthers, Hyena's, Camels: Sir Th. Brown, Peual. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xiv. p. 134 (1686). bef. 1658 that fierce Beast of ours, I That which Hyena-like weeps and devours: J. Clevelland, Webs., iii. p. 64 (1687). 1672 I'll sooner trust th' Hyana than your smile: Dryden, Cong. of Granada, II. ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 432 (1701). 1818 half savage, half soft, As Hyzanas in love may be fancied to look: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 45.

very hyæna would have filled its belly and gone to sleep: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xxv. p. 358. 1849 they lighted immense bonfires, as well to cheer them during their bivouac, as to deter any adventurous panther, stimulated by the savoury odours, or hyena, breathing fraternal revenge, from reconnoting their encampment: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Taucred, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 365 (1881) 1857 as a hyena may probably smile before he begins his laugh: A. TROLLOPE, Barchester Towers, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 281.

Hybla, name of a town on the east coast of Sicily, famed in ancient times for the excellent honey produced on the neighbouring hills. Hence, Hyblæan, pertaining to Hybla.

1647 Extract then all the sweetnesse which remains in Hybla-combs: FAN-SHANE, Tr. Pastor Fido, II. 1, p. 51. 1676 The sweets of Hybla dwell upon thy lips! SHADWELL, Virtuoso, iv p. 51. 1681 Few words he said, but easy those and fit, | More slow than Hybla-drops and far more sweet: DRYDEN, Als. & Achit., 1. 697. 1682 what motion in the waves is seen | Thronging and busy as Hyblæan swarms: ib, II 1123.

*hydra. sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ΰδρα, = 'water-snake', 'dragon of Lerna': name of a many-headed dragon of Greek mythology, each of whose heads if cut off was immediately replaced by two, but Hercules slew the monster by searing the necks, and so preventing the renewal. Hence, metaph. any manifold evil or mischief; "the many-headed monster", the commonalty, the mob (see belua mult. cap.). Sometimes Anglicised as hydre, ydre.

monarty, the most (see botta minu, Cap.). Sometimes Anglicised as hydre, ydre.

1506 Howe redoubted Hercules, by puyssaunce | Fought with an Ydre, ryght great certayne | Hauyng seuen heades: Hawes, Past. Ples, sig E iv. 1579 burning and cutting off (like Hydraes heads) all vanitie and voluptious pleasures: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 355 (1512) — to reforme small faults, and to redresse them by litle and litle, was (as Plato said) to cut off one of the Hydraes heads, of the which came afterwards seuen in the place: 10, p. 843. 1583 these sedicious Vipers, and pithonicall Hidraes: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 80 ro. 1586 as if one cut off the head of Hydra, by and by seauen new spring yp: Str Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xi p. 33 1589 those Hydra-kinded warres: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk v. ch. xxviii. p. 126. 1590 Springheaded Hydres; and sea-shouldring Whales: SPENS, F. Q., II. xii. 23. 1607 why, | You grave but reckless senators, have you thus | Given Hydra here to choose an officer: SHAKS., Corrol., II. 1, 93. 1610 Hydra of villanie! B Jonson, Alch., iv. 7, Wlss., p. 663 (1616). 1611 Popery that foule sinke and Hydra of all heresies: R. BOLTON, Comf Walking, p. 305 (1630). 1616 Scisme, Puritanisme, Brownisme, palpilyrie, | And such like hydra-headed errors: R. C., Times' Whistle, I. 17, p. 4 (1871) 1621 Tis an hydras head, contention; the more they strive, the more they may: R Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 76 (1827). 1635 What heroicall spirit had hee neede have that must encounter the Hydra of sinne: S. WARD, Sermons, p. 416. 1641 a continual hydra of mischief and molestation, the forge of discord and rebellion: Milton, Reform in Eng., Bk II Wks., Vol. II. p. 50 (1805). 1656 Hydra-like the fire, | Lifts up his hundred heads: DevDen, Ann. Myrab., 249, p. 63. 1670 A near little Closet full of divers rarities; as a true Hydra's skin with seven necks: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 108 (1698). 1876 to slay that Hydra of the marsh which in India decimates alike the native peasa

hydrangea, sb.: Late Lat.: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Saxifragae, esp. the common hydrangea (hortensia), a native of China.

1767 Pots of...flowering plants may still be introduced in the hot house to forward an early bloom, such as pinks, hydraugea [arboresceus], roses, hypericum, and many others: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p 197 (1803). 1787 Encyc. Brit.

*hydrargyrum, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ύδράργυρος: quicksilver, mercury. Often shortened to hydrarg.

1563 [See guaiacan] 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1862 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil: hydrarg: Bless you! Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 122 (1887)

hydria, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $i\delta\rho i\alpha$: a water-pot, a Greek or Etruscan vase used for carrying water, with three handles.

1889 Near the reservoir...an ancient building has been found, with a marble hydria, representing in relief a man standing: Athenæum, Jan. 19, p. 92/3.

*hydrocephalus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ύδροκέφαλον: water on the brain, water in the head, an accumulation of serum in the cranium.

17.. A hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the head: Arbuthnot, *Diet.* [J.] 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1882 The intermarriage of rheumatism and consumption is productive of hydrocephalus: Standard, Dec. 26, p. 7.

hydromel (4==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. hydromel, or Lat. hydromel: a liquor made of honey and water, with the addition of flavoring; if fermented, also called mead.

1543 a decoction of camomille...of wyne, of h, dromel: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chivarg., fol. xxi r'/2. 1563 Nitrum helpeth the Collicke if it bee taken with cummyne in hydromell: T. Galle, Treat. Conneshot, fol. 2 v. 1601 hydromel or honyed water: Holland, Tr. Plir. N. H., Bk. 23, ch. 8, Vol. II.

*hydrophobia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ύδροφοβία,='dread of water': (a) rabies caused by the bite of a rabid animal.

rabies in animals; one of the symptoms being dread of water; (b) dread of water. Rarely Anglicised as hydrophobie. -v.

phobie, -y.

a 1601 that symptome of hydrophobie or fearing water, incident to them that be bitten with a mad dog: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 28, ch. 10, Vol. 11. p. 322.

1621 Cœlius Aurelianus, an ancient writer, makes a doubt whether this hydrophobia be a passion of the body or the mind: R Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec 1, Mem. 1, Subs 4, Vol. 1 p. 14 (1827).

1666 What are the Medical vertues of the Sea, especially against Hydrophobia? Phil Trans., Vol. 1. No 18, p. 316.

1678 the Physicians speak of a certain Disease or Madness, called Hydrophobia, the Symptome of those that have been bitten by a mad Dog, which makes them have a monstrous Antipathy to Water: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk. 1 ch ii. p. 135

1839 the hydrophobia, and dogs in some parts of the country, is attributed to it [the simoom]: Elphinstone, Acct. of Caubool, p. 140 (1842).

1856 for days past she had avoided water, or had drunk with spasm and evident aversion; but hydrophobia, which is unknown north of 70°, never occurred to us. E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 123.

1871 I was informed that hydrophobia was very prevalent in the country: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii.

P. 113

p. 113
b. 1759 What then do you think must the terror and hydrophobia of Dr. Slop have been Sterne, Trist Shand., II. x. Wks., p. 76 (1839).
1807 With a caution, therefore, against an intemperate use of the Hydrophobia, minute circumstances are left at the discretion of the fair Apprehensive: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 70 (5th Ed.).

hydrophylacium, pl. -ia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ύδροφύλαξ, ='custodian of water': a store or reservoir of water.

1696 Swarms of private traders. .do evidently drain and exhaust the greater hydrophylacia and magazines: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 356 (1872) 1797 Encyc. Brit.

hydrus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. võpos: a water-snake, a serpent. 1667 [See cerastes].

*Hygeia, Hygea: Lat. fr. Gk. Ύγίεια, ὑγίεια, through Late Gk. ὑγεία: name of the goddess of health in Greek mythology, a daughter of Aesculapius, Health (personified).

1816 he had an Hygeia about 2 ft. high: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt, p. 314. 1883 His Hygeia was not a severe goddess: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch iv. p. 161.

hyke: Arab. See haik.

Hyla, Hyle: Gk. Υλη, υλη: matter, first matter.

1619 Demogorgon observing that vncreated Chaos, or Hyla, or first Matter, to be impregnated with Power: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. lviii. p. 564.

Hyleg, Hylej, Hylech, Hylem, Ylem, sb.: fr. Pers. haylej, haylah, = 'master of a family': Astrol.: the ruling planet of the sign of the zodiac which is in the ascendant at the moment of a nativity, the apheta (q, v).

1657 And as that Hylech in a particular manner containes all the Astra's in the great World, so also the internall Heaven of Man, which is the Olimpick spirit, doth particularly comprehend all the Astra's: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*,

Hylotes (pl.): Late Lat. See Helot.

*Hymen, hymen, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\Upsilon \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$, $\dot{\nu} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$ (='membrane').

I. Hymen, in Greek mythology, the god of marriage.

abt. 1590 Would...That at the marriage day | The cup of Hymen had been full of poison: Marlowe, Edw. II., Wks., p. 190/1 (1858). 1604 Since love our hearts and Hymen did our hands | Unite commutual in most sacred bands: SHAKS., Ham., iii. 2, 169. 1616 B. Jonson, Masques, Wks., p. 924. 1640 ne once did taste | Of Hymens pleasures while this life did last: H. More, Song of Soul, III. App., 51, p. 268 (1647). 1647 Holy Hymen hear our prayr: FANSHAWE, Tr. Pastor Fido, v. 9, p. 210. 1757 Indignant Hymen veils his hallow'd fires: J. Brown, in Pope's Wks., Vol. III. p. xviii. (1757). 1766 Hymen lighting sacred fires, | Types of chaste and fond desires: C. Anstey, New Bath Caide, Let. IX. 1847 this same mock-love, and this | Mock-Hymen: TENNYSON, Princ., iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 93 (1886). 1883 It was an awful business, this marriage, when she came to the very threshold of Hymen's temple: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 268.

2. a fold of mucous membrane which frequently stretches across, and partially obstructs, the entrance to the vagina; the maidenhead.

Hymenaeus: Lat. fr. Gk. Υμέναιος: Hymen (q. v.). Hence, Hymenæal, Hymenæan, nuptial; Hymenæals = 'nuptial songs', 'nuptial rites'.

1588 Sith priest and holy water are so near | And tapers burn so bright and every thing | In readiness for Hymenæus stand: Shaks, Tit. And., i, 325.
1619 such as Hymenæus rites discard: HUTTON, Foll. Anat, sig. E 2 ve.
bef. 1744 For her white virgins hymeneals sing: Pope. [J.] 1820 singing hymeneal songs: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30.
1667 And Heav'nly Quires the Hymenæan sung: MILTON, P. L., IV. 711

hyn: Heb. See hin.

*hyoscyamus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὑοσκύαμος,='hog's bean': henbane, an alkaloid narcotic drug obtained from various species of henbane.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

*hyp. See hypochondria.

hypallage, sb: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπαλλαγη,='interchange': Gram. and Rhet.: the inversion of the natural relations of two words in the syntax of a sentence, as "I set your eyes before mine woes" instead of "mine woes before your eyes". See enallage.

1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. av. p 182 (1869).

hypatē, sb.: Gk. $\delta \pi \acute{a} \tau \eta (\chi o \rho \delta \mathring{\eta})$: the lowest tone in the two lowest tetrachords of ancient music.

1603 It appeareth also manifestly, by the Hypates, that it was not for igrance that in the Dorian tunes they forbare this Tetrachord: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p 1254.

hyperaesthēsia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $i\pi \epsilon \rho$,='over', and aloθησις, = 'feeling', 'sensitiveness': excessive sensibility.

1863 it was a case of "Hypercesthesia" or as unprofessional persons would say, 'excessive sensibility': C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p 67.

hyperbaton, p/l. hyperbata, s/l.: Lat. fr. Gk. $i\pi\epsilon\rho\beta ar\delta s$, = 'transposed', 'stepped over': a transposition or inversion of the natural order of words; an instance of such trans-

DOSITION.

1580 That word, a patheticall parenthesis, to encrease a carefull hyperbaton E. Kirke, in Spens. Shep Cal., Maye, Glosse, Wks., p. 463/1 (1869).

1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng Poes, III xii[i]. p. 180 (1869)

1641 if your meaning be with a violent hyperbaton to transpose the text, as if the words lay thus in order: MILTON, Animadov, Wks., Vol 1. p. 185 (1860).

1674 Interrogations, Exclamations, Hyperbata, or a disorder'd connexion of Discourse, are graceful there, because they are Natural. DRYDEN, State Innoc., Pref., Wks., Vol 1. p. 592 (1707).

1681 the Apostle is enforced to make an hyperbaton, a disturbed and disjointed order of speech: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. II. p. 3 (1861).

1886 Both Lehmann and Tyrrell give examples of the use of "hyperbaton" in the letters, e.g., 'Fam.,' ii. 9, 3, "tuis incredibiliter studiis delector" It is a big name for careless inversion of the words: Athenæum, Aug. 7, p. 170/1.

hyperbola, hyperbole, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπερβολὴ.

1. hyperbole (q, v).

1693 affecting lofty and tumid Metaphors, and excessive *Hyperbola's* and Aggravations: J. Rav, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 317 (1713).

a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a double cone on both sides of the vertex; one of the two branches of such a curve. The curve may likewise be defined as a conic section whose eccentricity is greater than unity.

1579 Whether in al Randons aboue the viternost, the sayde Curue Arke, be not an Hyperbole: Digges, Stratiot, p. 188. 1738 An oval is never mistaken for a circle, nor an hyperbola for an ellipsis: Hume, Ess., Vol. 11. p. 60 (1825). 1759 he found the precise path to be a Parabola,—or else an Hyperbola: Sterne, Trist. Shand, 11. iii. Wiss., p. 66 (1839). 1886 The author treats successively of the various properties of the circle, parabola, and hyperbola: Athenaum, Sept. 4, p. 307/2.

*hyperbole, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $i\pi\epsilon\rho\beta$ o $\lambda\dot{\eta}$ ='excess', 'exaggeration': extravagance of expression, exaggeration; an extravagant statement, a superlative expression; an extreme.

geration: extravagance of expression, exaggeration; an extreme.

1552 Therefore in this speech, we must understand there is a mounting, called of the Grecians Hyperbole, we vse this figure much in English: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., p. 186.

1555 What this implicate Hiperbole, of aduancement meanth, I doo not well understande: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 145 (1885).

1560 the figure called hyperbole: J. Pilkington, Aggens, sig. T vii vo.

1588 Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise, I Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation, | Figures pedantical: Shaks., L. L. L., v. 2, 497.

1612 Extreame it may well bee, since the speaking in a perpetual Hyperbole, is comely in nothing but Loue: Bacon, Ess., xxxvii. p. 444 (1871).

Lesse then Nothing! a strange Hyperbole, a meere impossibilitie! Purchas, Microcomus, ch. xxxix. p. 376.

Abi. 1630 He was a noble and matchless Gentleman, and it may be justly said without hyperboles of fiction... That he seemed to be born to that onely which he went about: (1653) R. Naunton, Fragm. Reg., p. 35 (1870).

1641 profane Hyperboles are Printed up and down of him: Howell, Lett., v. liv. p. 68 (1645).

1658 'Tis to view him through a Perspective, and by that gross Hyperbole give the Reputation of an Engineer to a Maker of Moustraps: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 79 (1687).

1665 the Hyperbole is that Fond Poetry bestowes upon it's admired objects: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. i. p. 3 (1885).

1674 Therefore Catachress and Hyperbole: Sue van their place amongst them: Dryden, State Innoc., Pref., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 591 (1707).

1709 Her Merit you have confirm'd, and her Face even in Death, without Hyperbole, is more agreeable than that of either of the two Ladies: MRS. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 11, p. 168 (2nd Ed.).

1712 have described the Warmth of Love, and the Professions of it, without Artifice or Hyperbole: Spectator, No. 321, Mar. 8, p. 4661 (Morley).

1788 he forgets the extravagance of Eastern flattery and hyperbole: Gent. Mag., Lvviii. i. 1431.

1811 The plain truth will seem to be | A constra

hyperborean $(\angle = = \underline{\#} =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Hyperborei, Gk. ' $\Upsilon \pi \epsilon \rho \beta \delta \rho \epsilon \sigma \iota$, = 'dwellers beyond the north wind' ($\beta \rho \epsilon as$): pertaining to a mythical people, the Hyperborei, supposed to dwell somewhere far to the north of Greece; arctic, bitterly

1633 the hyperborean or frozen sea Butler, Eng. Grammar. [L.] 1729 Soon as they dawn, from Hyperborean skies [Embody'd dark, what clouds of Vandals rise! Pope, Dunciad, III 85. 1886 Bodies attenuated into the ghosts of ordinary files are what best catch the fancy of these hyperborean trout: Athenæum, Sept II, p 330/I.

hyperdolin. See Knipperdollin.

hyperdūlīa, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. ὑπερδουλεία: superior adoration, the adoration paid to the Blessed Virgin Mary, opposed to dulia (q.v.). Anglicised as hyperduly.

bef 1656 From all Romish dulia, and hyperdulia, Good Lord deliver us: USHER, Answ. to Malone, p. 369. [T.] 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl.

hypericon, hypericum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπέρεικον: S. John's wort, any species of Tutsan.

1543 oyle of hypericon: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xciv ro/1 1785 Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm | Of flow'rs... That scarce a leaf appears: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1808).

Hyperion: Lat. fr. Gk. Υπερίων: a name of the sun-god of Greek mythology. See Helios. Pronounced = #== in English literature.

1599 the wretched slave .. Doth rise and help Hyperion to his horse: Shaks., Hen. V., iv. 1, 292

*hyphen, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑφèν (adv.),='under one', 'together': a mark indicating that the two or more parts of a compound word or a combination of words are to be taken together; in modern writing and printing, a short line which connects the parts of a combination of words, or of a compound word, or of a divided word.

1603 He would have us to reade these two last words in one, by way of υφέν, thus: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 41. bef. 1637 Syllables, Points, Colons, Comma's, Hyphens, and the like: B. Jonson, Discov., p. 90 (1641).

*hypochondria (pl. hypochondriae), hypochondriasis, sb.: Late Lat.: a morbid state characterised by great depression of spirits and fanciful anxiety about one's health, vapors; supposed formerly to have its seat in the hypochondrium (Gk. ὑποχόνδριον), the part of the body immediately below the cartilage of the breast-bone. Abbreviated to hypo, hippo, hyp(s), hip(s), hypocon. See vapor 3.

hippo, hyp(s), hip(s), hypocon. See Vapor 3.

1563 And healeth flatulentnes of Hypochondria: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 39 %. bef. 1704 'tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the hypocon for a few minutes: T. Brown, Wiss., II. 233 (1760). [Davies] 1710 Scorbutck Ale... refrigerate the Hypochondria when enraged: Fuller, Pharmacop, p. 20. 1733 neither in a passion, nor in the hipps, nor in liquor: Balley, Tr Erasmus, p. 130 (1877). [Davies] 1736 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp. I have no more to say: Grav, Letters, No. iv. Vol. 1. p. 11 (1879). 1748 And moping here did Hypochondria st, Mother of spleen, in robes of various dye: J. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, I. Ixxv, p. 218 (1834). 1796 A little while ago thou wast all hip and vapour: MAD D'Arblay, Camilla, Bk vi. ch. x. [Davies] 1821 I had the same kind of hypochondria: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p. 96 (1832).

96 (1832).

1804 The diseases to which they are principally exposed, are pneumonia and hypochondriasis: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 336.

1818 The victim of a metaphysical hypochondriasis: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 167 (1819).

hypocochoana: Braz. See ipecacuanha. hypocras(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See hippocras.

Hypocrene: Gk. See Hippocrene.

hyporchēma, pl. hyporchēmata, sb.: Gk. ὑπόρχημα: a particular kind of choral ode in honor of Apollo, sung while some of the chorus executed a lively dance.

1603 insomuch, as hee who hath proceeded well in those Hyporchemata, and is become excellent in that seat sheweth plainly, that...: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 801. 1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl.

hypostasis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπόστασις.

1. sediment (of liquids).

1590 I view'd your wine, and the hypostasis, | Thick and obscure, doth make your danger great: MARLOWE, II Tamburl., v. 3, Wks., p. 72 (1858). 1601 the Hypostasis or Sediment: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 28, ch. 6, Vol. 11. p. 306.

2. substance, real nature, substantive essence.

bef. 1529 And what ipostacis | Of Christes manhode is: J. SKELTON, Col. Clout, 534, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 331 (1843).

1577 The substance, or hypostasis, is the foundation or the unmoveable prop which upholdeth us: BULLINGER, Decades, III. p. 82 (Parker Soc., 1849).

2 nature and an Hypostasis or person: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 392.

1602 And this only by reason of the hypostasis or hypostaticall vnion of his deitie to his humanity: W. WAISON, Quoditiets of Relig. & State, p. 49. 1635 And is not Faith an Hypostasis and evidence to thee of an infallible inheritance? S. WARD, Sermons, p. 76 1638 as if they [the errors] were not accidents but hypostases of persons subsisting by themselves. CHILLINGWORTH, Wike., Vol II. p. 135 (1820). 1640 that grand truth of the divine Hypostases held up by the whole Christian world for these many hundred years: H More, Phil Po., sig. B3 ro (1647). 1672 joining of the Godhead and manhood in one hypostasis: T. Jacovis, Romaus, Nichol's Ed, p. 263/2 (1868). 1678 the Second Hypostasis in his Trinity: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1 ch. iv. p. 259. 1661—1703 There must be an hypostasis, a subsistence of all these fundamentals in a man's heart: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand Divines, Vol. viii.

hypotenusa, pl. -usae, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑποτείνουσα $(\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu\rho\dot{a})$, = 'subtending (side)': the side of a right-angled triangle which subtends the right angle, the hypothenuse.

1603 Whether it were that slope line in Geometrie, called Hypotinusa, which answering directly to the right angle of a triangle: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor, p. 590.

1658 the angles of the lateral Tables contain and constitute the hypothemisae, or broader sides subtending: Str Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr, ch. 2, 2016/26/2019

*hypothesis, abl. hypothesi, pl. hypotheses (rarely hypotheseis), sb.: Gk. ὑπόθεσις: a supposition, an assumption, a proposition taken for granted as a basis for argument, a scientific theory rendered probable by the fact that its legitimate consequences agree with actual phenomena. See in

thesi.

1896 by whom if I be commaunded to sette doune the Hypothesis, or to descend into particulars, I will offer my project uppon this condicion, that if I advize any thing that the counsell of warr shall think daungerous, it maye be rejected. £ARL or ESSEX, in Ellis Org. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. Iv. No. occavilip. 137 (1846). 1620 Another way is by Hypothesis, that is of particular case, naming of Persons and other Circumstances: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counce Trent (Hist. Inqu.), p. 881 (1676). 1635 labouring as much to boult it out by examination in Hypothesis. S.WARD, Sermons, p. 433. 1642 Both which are too foul hypotheses, to save the phenomenon of our Saviour's answer to the Pharisees about this matter: MILTON, Divorce, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 348 (1866). 1665 if such great and instructed Spirits think we have not as yet Phenomena enough to make as much as Hypothesis. what insolence is it then: GLANVILL, Scepsis, p. I. (1885). 1668 It was built upon this Hypothesis, that to write in Verse was proper for serious Plays: DRYDEN, Ess Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. I. p. 28 (1701). 1675 what the Apostles delivered in Thesi touching the blessed Jesus, is suitable to what is taught in Hypothesis by the Philosophers: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal. Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 33. 1691 Every fix'd Star, in the now-receiv'd Hypothesis, is sun or Sun-like Body: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. I. p. 18 (1701). 1698 but in Hypothesis, to state exactly which are Sins of Infirmity, and which are not: SOUTH, Serm., Vol. II. p. 208 (1727) 1699 very many Men have written of this Subject and formed divers Hypotheses to solve these Phenomena: M. Lister, Yourn. to Paris, p. 85. 1704 The gentleman had made to himself several ingenuous hypotheses concerning the use of these subterraneous apartments: Addison hypothesis of a certain Author: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xvi. p. 308 1816 although Winkelmann builds a favorite hypothesis on peace: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 16. 1847 There sinks the nebulous star we call the Sun, I If that

hypotrachēlium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑποτραχήλιον: the junction of the shaft of a Doric column with the corresponding 'neck' attached to the capital.

1664 Otherwiles again it [the Astragal] is taken for the Cincture or Coller next the Hypotrachelium and diminution of a Column listed on both edges: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 126. 1738 Hypotrachelion: Chambers, Cycl.

hypotyposis, sb.: Gk. ὑποτύπωσις: an outline, a sketch; Rhet, vivid description.

1580 It is very excellente for pleasaunt descriptions, being altogether a certaine Icon, or Hypotyposis of disdainfull younkers: E Kirke, in Spens. Shep. Cal., Feb., Glosse, Wks., p 451/2 (1869). 1654—6 set forth by a most lively and lightsome hypotyposis: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. II p. 411/1 (2006)

hypozeuxis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπόζευξις,='subordinate connexion': Rhet.: the figure by which several short sentences are made clauses of one sentence.

1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes , III xii. p. 177 (1869).

hyppocras: Eng. fr. Fr. See hippocras.

hyson ($\underline{\text{"-}}$), sb: Eng. fr. Chin. heich $\bar{u}n$,='blooming spring': name of a brand of green tea.

1807 To dames discreet, the duties yet unpaid, | His stores of lace and hyson he conveyed: Crabbe, Parish Reg. [L] 1840 the cups. . steamed redolent of hyson and pekoe. Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 13 (1879).

*hysteria, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑστέρα,='the womb': a morbid state of the nervous system, to which women are far more liable than men, a common characteristic of the milder forms being a complete loss of self-control with abnormal exhilaration or dejection; also called the 'mother'.

1839 an evidently restrained hysteria in his whole demeanour: E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 132 (1884). 1863 symptoms... loss of sleep, unevenness of spirits, listlessness, hysteria. C. Reade, Hard Cask, Vol. 1. p. 66. *1878 eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

hysterica passio, phr.: Late Lat.: hysterical affection, hysterical seizure, hysteria.

1605 O, how this mother swells up toward my heart | Hysterica passio, down, thou climbing sorrow, | Thy element's below! Shaks., K. Lear, ii. 4, 57.

*hysteron proteron, phr.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. νστερον πρότερον, = 'hinder former': an unnatural inversion of ideas, a fallacious inversion of propositions, putting the cart before

the horse.

1584 And not contrariwise vsing Hysteron Proteron... as I have heard say of a gentleman... would not begin his meale with potage, but insteed of cheese, would ate his potage last: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, To Reader, sig. ¶1470.

1589 the cart before the horse, the Greeks call it Histeron proteron: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. xii. p. 181 (1869).

1602 or otherwise that the Catholicke religion will be utterly extinguished and perish, and so by consequent all runne Hysteron Protheron: W. Warson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 47

1611 here methinks I use the figure hysteron proteron: T. Cornat, Crudities, Vol. I. p. 275 (1776).

1617 Wise men begets fools, and fools are the fathers | To many wise children; hysteron proteron, | A great scholar may beget an idot, | And from the plough-tail may come a great scholar: MIDDLETON, Fair Quar, i. r., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 180 (1885)

1636 Hysteron & Proteron, A Greeke terme, sometime vsed in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously, or quite contrary: we call it in English, the Cart before the Horse: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

1656 Paul is here commanded to be scourged and then examined This is hysteron proteron, justice turned topsy-turvy: J. Trapp, Com. New Test., p. 473/2 (1868).

1662 who... set the grandchildren before their grandfathers, and have more Hysteron-Proterons, than of all other figures in their writings: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. 1. p. 38 (1840).

1673 before your leftects and Effects before Causes: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 105, p. 88 (1740) — a political Hysteron Proteron: ib., 111. vi. 92, p. 491.

1843 This theory appears to me a signal example of a logical error very often committed in logic, that of worepow profepow, or explaining a thing by something which presupposes it: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 1. p. 104 (1856).

1884 To learn to talk before you have learned to think would be a ridiculous specimen of the Yorepow profepow: Cambridge Review, Nov. 5, p. 51/1.

i., abbrev. for Late Lat. idem guod (see i. q.) or for id est (q, v).

i. e., abbrev. for Late Lat. id est (q. v.).

I H S, IHS: Gk. 'IHΣ-, abbrev. for 'Ιησοῦς,='Jesus', interpreted as the initials of the Latin words *Iesūs Hominum* Salvator, = 'Jesus, Saviour of men': a device frequently employed in ecclesiastical decoration. Sometimes the old rounded sigma gave rise to I H C. The point marking abbreviation after each letter is incorrect.

i. q., abbrev. for Late Lat. idem quod: the same as.

iambus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. laμβos: a foot consisting of two syllables of which the first is short and the second is long; in accentual versification, a foot of two syllables, in which the stress accent falls on the second syllable. The ancient iambus is sometimes regarded as due to trochaic metre introduced by anacrusis. See choreus, trochaeus.

1586 A myxt foote of 2. sillables, is eyther of one short and one long called Iambus as ~ dying: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 67 (1875). 1589 But of all your words bissillables the most part naturally do make the foote Iambus: Putternam, Eng. Poes., II. xiii. [xiv.] p. 135 (1869). 1603 [See cretic]. 1833 [See anacrusis].

ib., ibidem, adv.: Lat.: in the same place; frequently used in references to a literary work which has been previously cited.

ibex, pl. ibices, sb.: Lat.: name of a genus of wild goats, of which the best known species is the Steinbok of the Alps, Capra ibex.

1607 a living *Ibex* and other wild beastes... Ibices are *quasi Auices*, that is like Birdes: Topsell, *Fourg. Beasts*, p. 447.

ībis. pl. ībides. sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. lBis: name of a genus of large wading birds, of which the best-known species is the black and white ibis of Egypt, held sacred by the Ancient Egyptians.

Egyptians.

abt 1400 About this Ryvere ben manye Briddes and Foules, as Sikonyes, that the clepen Ibes: Tr Maundevile's Voyage, ch v. p. 45 (1839). 1567 The Mages call it [Cinkfolie] Ibis claw or naile: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 40 ro 1580 Resembling the birds in Aegypt called Ibes: J. Lvlv, Euphnes & his Engl., p. 445 (1868). 1584 a feather of the bird Ibis. R Scort, Disc. Witch, Bk. XII ch. xv. p. 254. 1590 A sacred vow to heaven and him I make | Confirming it with Ibis' holy name: Marlows, I Tamburl., iv. 3, Wks., p. 28/2 (1858). 1601 these vile Ibids, these vncleane birds: B Jonson, Poetast., Epil., Wks., p. 353 (1616). 1646 the Bird Ibis: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. vip. p. 96 (1686). 1691 And therefore it is no wonder that not only the Ibis of Egypt, but even Storks and Peacocks prey upon and destroy all sorts of Serpents as well as Locusts and Caterpillars: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 385 (1701). 1845 An ibis (Theristicus melanops—a species said to be found in central Africa) is not uncommon on the most desert parts: C. Darwin, Journ Beagle, ch viii, p. 165.

Iblees: Arab. See Eblis.

Icarus: Gk. "Ikapos: son of **Daedalus** (q. v.), who tried to soar with wings made of feathers and wax, and fell in the Ægean Sea, to part of which he gave its ancient name. Hence, Icarian, pertaining to Icarus.

1589 wofull repenting Icarus' Greene, Menaphon, p. 53 (1880). 1591 Then follow thou thy desperate sire of Crete, | Thou Icarus' Shaks., I Hen. VI., 1v. 6, 55. 1595 I feele my Icarian wings to melt with the heate of so bright a sunne: W. C., Polumanteia, sig. T 1 vo. 1694 The roving Icarus in Poetry, | By you is levell'd, when he soars too high: D'URFEY, Don Quix., Pt. II. Ep Ded., sig. A 1 vo.

iceberg ("4), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Eisberg, or Du. ijsberg, or Norwegian and Swed. isberg: an ice-hill, a vast mass of floating ice so thick that part is elevated high above water; formerly, applied to the Arctic glaciers which terminate in ice-cliffs. See berg.

1797 Icebergs, are large bodies of ice filling the valleys between the high mountains in northern latitudes: Encyc. Brit. 1821 'Tis as a snowball which derives assistance | From every flake, and yet rolls on the same, | Even till an iceberg it may chance to grow: Byron, Don Juan, IV. c. 1835 Our iceberg floated last night at half-past twelve: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. x. p. 149.

expanse of ice or snow.

[1797 Blink of the ICE, is a name given by the pilots to a bright appearance near the horizon occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen: Encyc. Brit, s.v. Ice.] 1835 we saw an iceblink bearing north-north-west: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch iii. p. 40.

*Ich dien, phr.: Ger.: 'I serve'; motto of the Prince of Wales, adopted with the crest of ostrich feathers in 1346, after the battle of Crécy, from the prisoner, K. John of Bohemia.

bef. 1529 Ic dien serueth for the erstrych fether: J. Skelton, Speke, Parrot, 80, Wks., Vol. II. p. 5 (1843). 1780 If Ich Dien does not wear one, he at least, &c.: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p 441 (1858).

ichibo(o), ichibu: Jap. See kobang.

*ichneumon, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἰχνεύμων, lit. 'tracker'.

I. an animal of the weasel family, found in Egypt, which feeds on small animals, and devours crocodiles' eggs, for which reason it was worshipped by the Ancient Egyptians.

which reason it was worshipped by the Ancient Egyptians.

1579 Ichneumon a little worme, cuercomes the Elephant: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 38 (Arber). 1579 they were hunting a beast called Ichnewmon: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 695 (1612). 1601 there is mortall ware between them [the Aspides] and the Ichneumones or rats of India: Holland, Tr. Plun. N. H., Bk. 8, ch. 24, Vol. 1, p. 208. 1603 Thou mak'st th' Ichneumon (whom the Memphs adore) To rid of Poysous Nile's manured shoar: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 138 (1608). 1604 God...provides the Ichneumon to destroy the egges of the [Crocodile]: D. DIGGES, Fourr Parad., IV. p. 13. 1615 the Ichneumon his [the Crocodile]: Bontall enemy spying his advantage, whips into his mouth, and gliding down his throate like an arrow, gnaweth a way thorow his belly, and destroyes him: Geo. Sandys, Traw., p. 100 (762). 1665 the Ichneumon, who off-times steals into his [the crocodile's] belly and gnaws his guts: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 364 (1677). 1711 a very active little Animal, which I think he calls the Ichneumon, that makes it the whole Business of his Life to break the Eggs of the Crocodile: Spectator, No. 126, July 25, p. 191/1 (Morley). 1793 Tygers, hyenas...and the rat, called Ichneumon, are natives of Egypt: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11, p. 604 (1796).

2. name of a genus of flies which lay their eggs in the bodies of grubs and caterpillars.

1713 Plums, peas, nuts, &c. produce some or other ichneumon-fly: Derham, Phys. Theol., Bk. viii. ch. vi. Note 4. [R.] 1797 Encyc. Brit.

ichnographia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἰχνογραφία, = 'trace-drawing', 'ground-plan': a ground-plan, the art of tracing ground-plans. Anglicised as ichnographie, ichnography.

1563 as ye may perceiue by this Ichnographia: J. Shute, Archit., fol. xiv v. 1598 from the ichnographie of a mans head: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk 1 p. 111.

Ichoglans, sb. pl.: Turk.: children of Christian parents, serving as pages in the seraglios of the Sultan of Turkey.

1684 The Ichoglans are those, in whom, besides the accomplishments of the Body, they discover also a noble Genus, fit for a high Education, and such as may render them capable of serving their Prince: Tr. Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag., p. 2. 1741 the sixth belongs to the Grand Signior's Pages, call'd the Ichoglans: J. OZELI, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol II p. 184. 1745 it is destined for the education of the itcheoglans for the seragho of the grand signior: R. POCOCKE, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 728 (1811).

ichor, $s\delta$.: Lat. fr. Gk. $l\chi\omega\rho$: (a) the ethereal fluid which ran in the veins of the gods of Greek mythology; (b) serum, a watery humor in the body, morbid water discharged from the body.

a. 1712 there flow'd from the Wound an Ichor, or pure kind of Blood: Speciator, No. 333, Mar. 22, p. 485/2 (Morley). 1742 his Friend went round | In the rich Ichor: E Young, Night Thoughts, ii. p. 32(1773). 1821 Of course his perspiration was but ichor, | Or some such other spiritual liquor: Byron, Vision of Judg, xxv. Wks, Vol. xii. p. 260(1832) 1834 a ruby crown | Studded his brother's front, if through those veins | Fraternal ichor ran: Lord Beaconsfield, verolutionary Epick, xviii. (1834). 1845 the azure ichor of this élite of the earth: Ford, Handble, Spain, Pt. 1 p. 295.

b. 1665 There is a peculiar kind of Ichor or moisture in men's bodies wherein the Plague doth fix its seat: T. Garencierres, Mite, xxxviii. p. 13 (1666). 1797 Encyc. Brit

ichthyophagus, pl. ichthyophagi, sb.: Lat. (as proper name) fr. Gk. Ἰχθυοφάγος: fish-eaters, name of an African people living on the shores of the Red Sea.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 6, ch. 28, Vol. 1. p. 140. 1658 The Ichthyophagi or fish-eating nations about Ægypt: Sir Th. Brown, Hydrotaph.,

*ici on parle Français, phr.: Fr.: here French is spoken. ic(k)ary, ikary, sb.: old name of caviare (q. v.), fr. native Russ.

1591 [See beluga a]. 1662 [See caviare]

*Icon, pl. Icones, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ελκών: an image, a

1580 a certaine Icon, or Hypotyposis: E. Kirke, in Spens. Shep. Cal., Feb., Glosse, Wks., p. 451/2 (1869). 1646 the Icon of a Lizzard: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xv. p. 112 (1686)

*iconoclastes, sb.: Late Gk. εἰκονοκλάστης: a breaker of (sacred) images; esp. a member of a sect in the Byzantine Empire, 8, 9 cc., which opposed all religious use of images.

1654 Hence that Learned Iconoclastes, that Image-breaking Enemie to Intellectuall Idolatry knew no better Furniture for Truths Temple, than the broken Images of Aristotle, Plato, Democritus: R Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 208.

īcosa(h)edron, Gk. εἰκοσάεδρον; īcosaedrum, Late Lat. fr. Gk.: sb.: a solid bounded by twenty plane faces. A regular icosahedron is a solid bounded by twenty equilateral tri-

1571 A transfigured Icosaedion may be resolued into 12 Pentagonal and 20 hexagonal Pyramides: DIGGES, Pantom., sig. Hh ij ro. 1603 the Pyramis, the Cube, the Octaedron, Icosaedron & Dodecaedron: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., 1691 [See cube].

ictus, Lat. pl. ictus, sb.: Lat., 'stroke', 'beat': rhythmical or metrical accent (i.e. stress) in versification or music. See arsis, thesis.

1830 The ictus then is a greater force in marking some one time, and indicating the absolute cause of a series of times: J. SEAGER, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 4. 1889 The a of 'AnólAov, though naturally short, is often lengthened by the ictus: Athenæum, Apr. 20, p. 496/3.

id est, phr.: Late Lat.: that is.

1598 Gallina bagnata, a wet hen, id est, a milkesop, or freshwater souldier, or one that lookes like a drownd rat: Florio. 1601 Chamæcissos, [id est, ground-Ivie]: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 16, ch. 34, Vol. 1. p. 481. 1634 they will cry out (Pocatnie) id est, is it possible? W Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 79. 1663 Mira de lette, as 'tis i' th' Adage, | Id est, to make a Leek a Cabbage: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. i. p. 64. 1776 Hares, &c. arrived safe: were received with thanks, and devoured with appetite. Send more (id est) of hares: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 239 (1869). 1821 "Arcades ambo," id est—blackguards both: Byron, Don Yuan, IV. xciii.

*id genus omne, phr.: Late Lat.: all that class.

1750 singers, dancers, actresses, and id genus onne: Lord Chesterfield Letters, Vol. 11. No. 13, p 52 (1774).

*idea, Lat. pl. ideae, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. idéa, = 'form', 'archetype'. Sometimes Anglicised as idee (obsolete or dialectic).

1. an eternal transcendental really existent archetype of a natural class, of which the members of the class are imperfect copies, and from participation of which they derive their phenomenal existence; in Christian idealism a transcendental idea is a thought of the supreme divine mind.

scendental idea is a thought of the supreme divine mind.

1531 I have amonge all honest passe times, wherin is exercise of the body, noted daunsinge to be of an excellent utilitie, comprehendinge in it wonderfull figures, or, as the grekes do calle them, *Ideac, of vertues and noble qualities: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. 1. ch. xii. Vol. 1. p. 239 (1880).

1563 As one myght thynke hymselfe ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to *Aristoteles summum bonum, or *Plato his Ideac: T Gale, *Inst. Chrury**, fol. 11 *r*.

1589 Platonicks with their Idees: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. *Poes., 1. i. p. 19 (1869).

1603 nor will abide so much as to heare those Philosophers who of certiene Idees, numbers, unities and spirits, make gods: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut Mor.*, p. 1149.

— the designes, reasons, formes, idee and examples of all things that ever were or shall be *1b.*, p. 1334.

1603 Recorde the Praises of Elizabeth (Our Martiall *Pallas and our milde *Astrea. | Of grace and wisedom the divine *Idea! S. Sylvits and *Idea! A. Brewer, *Lingua, iii. 6, sig. 6 3 *r.

1626 all the *Idea's | Spirits, and *Atomes: B. Jonsson, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 133 (1640).

1640 the Idea of the visible and naturall Creature: H. Morr, *Phil. *Po.*, sig. B 8 (1647).

1642 Aristotle whils the labours to refute the *Ideas of Plato, falls upon one himself: for his *summum bonum* is a Chimaera: Sir The Brown, *Relig. *Med.*, *Pt. II. § xiv. Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 451 (Bohn, 1852).

1652 chymericall figments, *Platonicall Ideaes, Cabbalisticall fancies: J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, sig. * 1 *ro*.

1663 Lecher: J. Smith, *Christ. *Relig. *Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 3, p. 55.

1678 resolves therefore that nothing is to be attributed to it, but what is included in the Nature and *Idea* of it: Curworth, *Intell. *Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 7.

1 a. a conception of anything in an imaginary or hypo-

I a. a conception of anything in an imaginary or hypothetical state of perfection.

1586 they containe in them rather an *Idea* of good life, than such a platforme as may be drawen from contemplation into action: T. B, Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A iij ro [1589]. 1640 our own elicited Idees [rhyming to 'please']. H. Morg. *Psych.*, III. ii. 47, p. 151 (fd.47) 1651 he resolved to make him a Master-piece, and to mould him, as it were, Platonically to his own *Idea*: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 210 (1685). 1839 We follow, therefore, the true course in looking first for the true *lôéa*, or abstract conception of a government: Gladstone, in Macaulay's *Essays*, p. 477 (1877)

1 b. an abstract principle considered out of all relation to realisation in practice.

1598 we beginne to know things by their first and immediate principles, which are well knowne vnto vs, not by meere Idea, as separated from the particulars.. but as they doe actually concurre to the forming of the particulars: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, p. 9.

a mental representation, a design conceived in the mind prior to its production in any concrete form.

mind prior to its production in any concrete form.

1673—80 Queint Idees bemone your imperfections: GAB HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 102 (1884). bef. 1586 the skil of the Artificer, standeth in that Idea or fore-conceite of the work, and not in the work it selfe: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 26 (1868). 1603 Who in your Nature som Idéas wrought | Of good and Euill: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 125 (1668). 1623 For albeit I should be as bad as thou wouldst make me to be, or that I were such an arrant Asse and Coxe-combe, as you forsooth in your Ydea would forme me to be: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gamman, Pt. 11. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 2. 1632 hath phant'sied to himselfe, in Idean, this Magneticke Mustris: B. Jonson, Magne, Lady, Induct, Wks., p. 7 (1640). 1693 It's contrary to all the Notions and Ideas I have of God: J. Ray, Three Discourses, iii, p. 447 (1713). 1712 when people have a full Idea of a thing first upon their own knowledge, the least traces of it serve to refresh the remembrance: Pope, Letters, p. 96 (1737). 1877 I was anxious to form an idea of the figure of one walking after death: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xxvi. p. 195. ch. xxvi. p. 195.

2 a. a concrete image representing an individual or a type, a sensible representation.

1634 where a top a high Mount is conspicuously set the *Idaa* of a horrible *Caco-demon*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav*, p. 190. 1641 or that an hearb may be made to grow in two hours, and the Idea of a plant to appear in a glasse, as if the very plant it selfe were there: John French, *Art Distill.*, To Reader, sig. Bi 10 (1521). bef. 1658 its a just *Idea* of a *Lumbo* of the Infants: J. Cleveland, *Wiss.*, p. 81 (1687).

3. an immediate object of mental activity, the mental result of a particular feeling, imagination, or thought.

1666 The Arguments devised against Atheists by Des Cartes, and drawn from the Idea's of our Mind: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 18, p. 325. 1712 the Rays that produce in us the Idea of Green. Spectator, No 387, May 24, p. 503/2 (Morley).

an opinion, a notion, a fancy.

1677 never call those dear Idea's back. | But suffer me in this belief to rest; | That, &c.: OTWAY, Titus & Ber., iii. p. 47. 1720 No Ideas you could form in the winter can make you imagine what Twickenham is in this season: Pope, Letters, p. 180 (1737).

5. a plan, a design, a conception of something to be performed.

*1877 the simple-minded Monarch was glad to abandon the idea: Echo, Jan. 13. [St.]

*idée fixe, phr.: Fr.: a fixed idea, a notion or resolve cherished with excessive tenacity, a monomania.

1836 The King...has some idle fixe about marrying the Duke of Orleans: H. Greville, Diary, p. 88.

would require to be something out of the common run if it were to subdue this zdée fixe: L. W. M LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. vii. p. 75 (1879)

idem, masc.; idem, neut.: pron.: Lat.: the same. Often abbreviated to id. in references, meaning 'the same author', authoresses being in this instance treated as masculine.

1598 Marmoroso, Marmorino, idem [the same as Marmoreo]: FLORIO.

ides ("), sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Fr. ides, fr. Lat. īdūs (pl.): the mid-month, in the Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, October, and the 13th day of other months. The ides of March means 'a fatal day', from the prophetic warning said to have been given to Julius Caesar to "Beware the ides of March" (Shaks., Jul. Caes., i. 2, 19), on which day he was murdered.

1555 the Ides of October: R EDEN, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 68 (1885).
NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 739 (1612) 1600 the Temple of Mercurie we cated in the Ides of May: HOLLAND, Tr. Luvy, Bk. 11. p. 57. 1611 Ides of a Moneth; the eight day after the Nones: COTGR. 1611 Ides, The

idiom (∠ = =), Eng. fr. Fr. idiome; idiōma, pl. idiōmata, Gk. ιδίωμα: sb.: a turn of expression peculiar to a particular language; the distinctive characteristics of a particular language; a dialect.

guage; a dialect.

1575 so would I wishe you to frame all sentences in their mother phrase and proper Idioma: G. Gaskoigne, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II p. 5 (1815). 1889 where his sharpe accent falls in our owne yednome most aptly and naturally: Puttenham, Eng Poes., II. xii p. 127 (1869). — the Greeke terme it Idioma: ib., III. iv p. 156 — ye finde also this word Idiome, taken from the Greekes, yet seruing aptly, when a man wanteth to expresse so much vules it be in two words, &c: ib., p 159. 1598 so manie, and so much differing Dialects, and Idiomes, as be vsed and spoken in Italie: Florko, Worlde of Wordes, sig. a 4 ro. 1601 that Dialect or Idiome which was familiar to the basest clowne: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Pref., p. iii. 1603 whose felicity, in this kinde, might be something to themselues, to whom their owne rationa was naturall: S. D., Defence of Ryme, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II p 201 (1815)

1603 What shall I more say? then, all spake the speech | Of God himself, th' old sacred Idiom rich, | Rich perfect language, wher's no point, no signe: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Babylon, p. 339 (1608)

1620 prohibited all Books printed by them, of what Author, Art, or Idiome soever: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. vi. p 443 (1676). 1642 every speech hath certaine Idiomes, and customary Phrases of its own: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 20 (1869)

1652 And surely these two added so much of splendour and ornament to our English Ideome, as never any the like before them: E. ASHMOLE, Theat. Chem. Brit., Annot., p. 485

1665 sone fragments of their Language I took so well as I could from their own Idiom: Six TH. Herrent, Trav., p. 27 (1677)

1783 Though, by their idiom led to the neglect by either party of the original language of the other: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 80.

Idölomania, sb.: Late Lat: a rage for images. See

īdolomania, sb.: Late Lat.: a rage for images. idolon, mania.

1654-6 So do the Turks at this day [forbid images] to the shame of Papists' idolomania: J Trapp, Com Old Test., Vol. III. p. 380/1 (1868).

* $id\bar{o}lon$, $id\bar{o}lum$, pl. $id\bar{o}la$, sb.: Lat., 'image', 'apparition', fr. Gk. $\epsilon lb\omega \lambda o\nu$, = 'image', 'phantom', 'fancy'.

I. an image, an unsubstantial appearance, a visible manifestation of a spiritual nature.

1619 the Constitution of the Soule, which is conflate of the Mind, Spirit, and Animall Soule, or Idolum: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. lviii. p. 568.

2. an image in the mind.

1640 then must the mind | Innate idolums in it self contain: H. More, Song of Soul, III. ii. 31, p. 237 (1647).

3. a false image in the mind, a false conception, a fallacy. Bacon classified idola as idola tribus, = 'idols of the tribe', common to all mankind; idola specus, = 'idols of the cave', due to the mental habit of the individual (cf. Plato, Rep., 514 A); idola fori, = 'idols of the market-place', due to current phrases and sayings; idola theatri, = 'idols of the theatre', due to imperfections in the system and method of philosophy.

1654 To come to the second Bench of Censurers, fitted with peevish exclusive Notions, or Idola made by Education, Tradition, &c.: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 255.

1837 Many of the aphorisms, but particularly those in which he gives examples of the influence of the idola, show a nicety of observation that has never been surpassed: MACAULAY, Essays, p. 477 (1877). — It is curious that Bacon has himself mentioned this very kind of udola specus: ib., p. 474.

1889 She seems under the influence of certain idola fori et theatri which we thought were somewhat at a discount: Athenaum, Oct. 12, p. 483/3.

idus, sb. pl.: Lat.: ides (q. v.).

1664 Like Idus and Calenda Englisht | The Quarter-days, by skilful Linguist: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 11. Cant. iii. p. 197.

īdyllium, pl. īdyllia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. εἰδύλλιον: a pastoral poem, an idyl.

1586 hys Idillia, or contentions of Goteheards: In Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 29 (1815). 1598 As Theocritus is famoused for his Idyllia

in Greeke, and Virgill for his Eclogs in Latine: ib., p 150. 1601 Eidylls, or Eidylla, bee small Poemes or Pamphlets written by Poets: Holland, Tr. Plan. N H., Vol II. sig A iv ro. 1640 Est pictura Poesis. Every poem is an Idyllium And a Poet no more sings himself, than a Painter draws his own picture: H. More, Phil Po., sig. B 2 vo (1647).

ignaro, sb.: It.: an ignorant person, a dullard.

1625 It was intolerable insolence in such ignaroes to challenge this for Popery, which they understood not: Bp. Montagu, Appeal to Casar, ch. xxxi [R.] 1696 Ignaro, (Ital.) a foolish ignorant Fellow: Phillips, World of

*ignis fatuus, pl. ignes fatui, phr.: Late Lat., 'silly fire': a lambent flame seen to hover above marshy places or moist ground, supposed to lure into danger whoever followed it; also, *metaph*.

ground, supposed to lure into danger whoever followed it; also, metaph.

1596 I did not think thou hadst been an ignis fatuus or a ball of wildfire: Shaks., I Hen IV, iii. 3, 45 1600 my little Ignus fatue [Cupid]: B. Jonson, Cynth Rev, v. 10, Wks, p. 262 (1616). 1608 these words of course Are but like Ignus fatuu to delude, Greene and vnseasoned wits: J Day, Lave-Trickes, sig. E 4 re. 1621 led about and variable still by that ignus fatuus of phantasie: R Burton, Anat. Mel, Pt. 1, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. 1. p. 291 (1827). 1635 Blind zeale, smoaky fire, or fooles fire ignis fatuus: S. Ward, Sermons, p. 247 1654 lights I cannot call them, without it be Ignus fatu, Fooles fires, Wills with a wisp, &c. R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 150. 1656 The glory of the world is indeed an ignis fatuus, a walking fire that leadeth men into brakes and ditches: J. Trapp. Com. New Test., p. 532/2 (1868) 1660 Where's now that Ignis Fatuus, which erewhile | Misled our wandring Isle? A. Cowley, King's Return, p. 10. 1671 If I be discovered by you Ignus fatuus or Lantonn, I shall be undone for ever: SHADWELL, Humorists, iv. p. 48. 1684 Philosophical lights, though esteemed so, are but darkness, and ignes fatui, in comparison of this: S. CHARNOCK, IVks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. III. p. 166 (1865). 1696 he is deluded, misled by an ignis fatuus, a false fire: D. CLARKSON, Pract Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol I p. 19 (1864). 1714 an Ignis fatuus hath bewildered you: Spectator, No. 505, Sept. 17, p. 840/1 (Morley). bef 1738 there ended this Ignis fatuus which made a great Stir while it glared in our Parliamentary Horizon: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 80, p. 72 (1740). 1762 but, as a changeling, is daziled and delighted by an ignis fatuus, a Will-o-thewise; SMOLLETT, Launc Greeves, ch. x. Wks., Vol. V. p. 91 (1872). 1785 It was indeed an ignis fatuus to poor Mr. Locke: Beattie, Letters, Vol. II. No. 126, p. 132 (1820). 1818 Not even an ignis-fatuus rose | To make him merry with my woes: Byron, Maz, xv. Wks., Vol. XI. p. 169 (1832). 1824

ignoble (= "=), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. ignoble: of low estate, mean, unworthy, dishonorable.

1593 My lord, 'tis but a base ignoble mind | That mounts no higher than a bird can soar: Shaks., II Hen. IV., ii. 1, 13. — Do me but right, and you must all confess | That I was not ignoble of descent: — III Hen. VI., iv. 1, 70. 1688 to be neglected and despised as base and ignoble: Evelyn, Correst, Vol. III. p. 201 (1872). 1785 in the scale of life | Holds no ignoble, though a slighted, place: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 205 (1808).

*ignorāmus, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act. of Lat. ignorāre, = 'to ignore': we ignore (it).

I. the endorsement by which it used to be signified that a grand jury threw out a bill of indictment.

a grand jury threw out a bill of indictment.

1598 I have seene the best, yea naturall Italians, not onely stagger, but even sticke fast in the myre, and at last give it over, or give their verdict with An signoranus: FLORIO, Worlde of Wordes, sig. a4 ro. 1628 the grand jury found an ignoranus in the indictment, and so he was released upon bail: J MEAD, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol s. p. 375 (1848). 1648 those who were to be tried. were all acquitted...and an zgnoranus brought in: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III p. 17 (1872). 1649 All our service begins in you; it is your Ignoranus, or Billa vera, which opens and shuts, which shuts and no man opens: Thorpe, Charge, in Harl. Misc., Vol. II. p. 19 (1809). bef. 1658 They answer in a plain Ignoranus; they can indict no Man, accuse no Man! CLEVELAND, Rustick Ramp., Wks., p. 500 (1687). 1665 and many a profest Retainer to Philosophy, is but an Ignoranus in a suit of second Notions; GLANVILL, Seepsic, ch. xviii, p. 127 (1885). 1681 but 'its such a return of a jury that one can hardly expect anything but ignoramus from them: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. p. 9 (1878). 1682 Let ignoramus juries find no traitors, And 1882 Learn'd in Law he was, and famous, Profoundly skill'd in Ignoranus; and itself weak in his understanding, without going out of the court, brought in their verdict, ignoranus: Addison, Tatler, Dec. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 212 (1854). bef. 1738 the Ignoranus: Addison of a malicious Indictment, Exception, it is not shewn that either he was acquitted, or that Ignoranus was returned upon the bill: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 168.

2. an ignorant person. Apparently first applied to ignorant lawyers.

1569 the lawyer who is so silly...as to be ignoramus to a proverb: Tr. Erasmus Praise of Folly, p. 64 (Reeves & Turner). 1621 let them go as they are, in the catalogue of Ignoramus: R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Vol. 1, p. 425 (1827). 1646 an ignoramus that writes, and a woman that teaches: W. W. Wilkins Polit. Bal., Vol. 1 p. 24 (1860). 1654 to speake in the Language of as arrant Ignoramuses as themselves: R. WHITLOCK, Zoolomia, p. 52. 1670 the greatest Owl, Pimp, Monkey, Jack-a-napes, Baboon, Rascal, Oaf, Ignoramus, Logger-head, Cur-dog: SHADWELL, Sull. Lovers, iv. p. 58. 1674 if the gentleman be 'past that Classis of Ignoramusses: Compl. Gamester, p. 16. 1689 The thing possest is not the thing it seems, | Tho' otherwise each Ignoramus deems: T. PLUNKET, Char. Gd. Commander, p. 19/2. bef. 1783 If he had declared otherwise he had been an Ignoramus: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 82,

p. 73 (1740). 1741 those sage Curetes, in whose Heads was inclos'd all the Knowledge of their time: and yet they are mere Ignoramus's: J. OZELL, Tr Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 94 1809 Amongst the literati who swarm here, there are too many boasters, petit maitres, ignoramusses, and fools of all sorts: MATY, Tr Russbeck's Trav Germ., Let xliv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 157. bef. 1849 He is an ignoramus: E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 173 (1884). 1883 Brian is a tremendous botanist, and Mr. Jardine is not an ignoramus in that line: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 140.

*ignoratio elenchi, phr.: Late Lat.: the fallacy of 'ignoring the argument', i.e. of refuting a position which is not quite the same as that which one professes to be refuting.

1588 But if he speak of the true Church this fallacy is that called ignoratio elenchi: Whitaker, Disp. Script, p. 287 (1849). 1603 as the Loginans call it ignoratio Elenchi, where in the contradiction, the same thing is taken according to the same, for sensible and not subject to sense are contradictorie: C. Heydon, Def. Yudic. Astrol., p. 174. 1638 here was no petitio principii in Dr. Potter, but rather ignoratio elenchi in you: Chillingworth, Wks., Vol II. p. 102. 1837 A man of sense syllogizes in echarent and cesare all day long without suspecting it; and, though he may not know what an ignoratio elenchi is, has no difficulty in exposing it whenever he falls in with it: Macaulay, Essays, p. 408 (1877). 1848 This is the fallacy of Ignoratio Elenchi, in the widest sense of the phrase: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. 11. 208 (1856). p. 398 (1856).

ignotum per ignotius, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the unknown by means of the more unknown', a name of the fallacy of professing to explain or prove something which is unknown by adducing something which is still farther from being known.

bef 1461 Wyth Golden Resouns in tast most lykerous | Thyng per Ignotum prevyd per Ignotius: Lydgate, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., d. 401 (1652). 1584 confuteth that opinion by a notable reason, called Petutio principit, or rather, Ignotum per ignotius, in this manner: R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 67. bef. 1733 when he drops his own Authority, and brings Fact to confirm all, the vouching that Fact by his own pure Parole, is a Cheat termed Ignotum per ignotius: R. North, Examen, I. i. 26, p. 28 (1740). 1888 When Arabic names are twisted and mis-copied... the identification of sites resolves itself into a case of "ignotum per ignotius": Athenæum, Dec. 22, p. 843/2.

iguana, sb.: Sp.: name of a genus of large lizards found in W. Indies and the warmer parts of America. Anglicised as gwane, gwain, iguano. The forms iuanna, iwana, may be directly fr. native Haytian hiuana, yuana.

be directly fr. native Haytian hiuana, yuana.

1656 For (as I have sayde before) they have two kyndes of foure footed beastes, wherof the one is lyttle cunnes cauled Viias, and the other Serpentes named Ivanuas, muche lyke vnto Crocodiles, of eyght foote length, of most pleasaunte taste, and lyuynge on the lande: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 167 (1885)

1600 store of fish, foule, deere, and Ivanuas: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 675. — wee also killed there abundance of seales, and Iguanus which are a kinde of Serpents, with foune feete, and a long sharpe tayle: id., p. 815. 1604 the flesh of the Yguanas is a better meate: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acostás Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 283 (1886). 1607 We also killed Guanas, in fashion of a Serpent, and speckled like a Toade vnder the belly: CAPT. J. Smith, Wiss., p. la. (1884). 1624 a lothsome beast like a Crocodil, called a Gwayn: ib., p. 363. 1629 Gwanas they have, which is a little harmlesse beast, like a Crokadell, or Aligator, very fat and good meat: ib., p. 904. 1769 The Iguana of Guiana...is about 3 feet in length: E. Ban-CROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 150. 1845 that rapid movement, so characteristic of the genera Lacerta and Iguana: C. Darwin, Youru. Beagle, ch. xvii. p. 390. ch. xvii. p. 390.

igumenos: Mod. Gk. See hegumenos.

ihram, sb.: Arab.: the distinctive garb of a Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca, consisting of two large nearly square pieces of white cotton cloth.

1811 Pilgrims, in their first journey to Mecca, are obliged to assume the Ihhram immediately after passing Cape Wardan, if the state of their health permit. This is a piece of linen, which is wrapped round the loins: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. xii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p 20. 1819 An ihram in rags, an old mat torn to pieces, and an assortment of pitchers worthy of an antiquarian's collection: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. iv. p. 58 (1820).

ikary. See ickary.

ikon: Gk. See icon.

il a changé tout cela, phr.: Fr.: he has changed all that. 1839 Of the present Sultan, however, it may be truly said that il a changé tout cela—he no longer gives audiences stealthily: MISS PARDOE, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 136.

il duca, phr.: It.: the duke.

1873-80 Howe often shal he be trubblid with meeting il Duca I knowe not whoe, il Signor—, Messer—, and a cumpanie of sutch Italian magnificoes: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 175 (1884).

il mondo riverso, phr.: It.: the world turned upside

1613 I can say it by more than him, that this is the age of il monde reverso, wherein parents observe their children more than children the parents: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. 1. p. 264 (1848).

il penseroso, phr.: It.: the melancholy (man).

1637 MILTON, Title. 1737 At the foot of one of these squats me I, (il penseroso) and there grow to the trunk for a whole morning: GRAY, Letters, No. ix. Vol. 1. p. 21 (1819).

il serenissimo, phr.: It.: the most serene.

1620 there lived at that time Il serenissimo Duke William of Mantoua: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. vini. (1676)

*ilex, Lat. pl. ilices, sb.: Lat.: the holm-oak, in Mod. Bot., name of a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, of which the best known is the common holly.

abt. 1506 The tre called liex, that then stode byfore Abraham's dore is now wasted: Sir R. GUVLFORDE, Pyfgrymage, p. 53 (Camd. Soc., x851) 1673 the dwarf or shrub-lex. J. RAY, Fasru. Low Countr., p. 457. 1787 The road from hence is through a beautiful wood, enlivened in winter by the titx and the cork tree, both evergreens: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 416 (x805) 1819 the ilex, the poplar, and the wide spreading plane: T. HOYE, Amati., Vol. III. Avi. p. 419 (x820). 1830 a road. shaded by magnificent ilexes: Graville Memorrs, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 331 (x875) 1865 sheltered by the ilex-shrubs. Ouida, Strathmorr, Vol. III. ch. 21. p. 105. 1885 the dense ilex-thickets. M. Arnold, Dram. & Later Poems, Merope, p. 48. — her hiding-place of the thickets | Of the lenusk and ilex: 20, p. 98.

iliaca passio, phr.: Late Lat.: iliac passion, severe colic, a disease affecting the ileum or lower portion of the small intestine.

1548 A remedie agaynst the peynes of the sydes, and the iliaca passio:
TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chipurg., fol. ccirili vo'r.

1548 a disease called Vleaca Passio: T. Vicary, Engl. Treas., p. 40 (2626).

1605 B. Jonson, Voly, ii. 2, Wks, p. 469 (1616).

1604 A fit of Iliaca Passio, the Collick called Misserver met. Lord have mercy upon me, in probability would be a good Resipe against cursing of others: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 529.

1680

1680 Besech you be pleas'd to let us have some Wheat Bread, for I have gotten the Griping, and the Iliaca Passio, with Rye and Barley Bread: SHADWELL, Wom. Captain, 1. p. 10.

Hiad: Lat. Ilias, gen. Itiadis, fr. Gk. 'Dais: name of one of the two great Greek epic poems. Its subject is the siege and capture of Ilium (Gk. Ilion) or Troy.

1. an epic poem attributed to Homer, an epic poem.

1579 Homers Hiades in a nutte shell: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 16 (Arber). 1620 the Hiad of our age: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 2 (1676) 1640 were writ! More trinly than the Hiads of our e: H. Morre, Frist. Po. 11, 75, p. 36 (1647). bef. 1658 A Diurnal is... The English Hiads in a Nutshel' J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 83 (1687). 1704 I have sometimes heard of an Hiad in a nut-shell; but it has been my fortune to have much oftener seen a nut-shell in an Hiad; Swift, Tale of a Tub, § vii. Wks., p. 77/2 (1869). 1818 [See Eineld].

2. a long series (of struggles or woes).

2. 2 foling Schics (Of Striggles of Woes).

1603 but the conjunction of those two before, infortunate, bringing upon the Greeks and Barbarians both, a whole *Isad*, that is to say, an infinite masse of miseries and calamines: Holland, Tr. *Pist. Mor., p. 319 1625 Forasmuch as *Banda hath beene almost the bane, and as it were the *Irronan Horse to our *Indian Itissm*, whence an *Iliade of miseries and mischiefes haue issued to that Societie: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. v. p. 706. Def. 1670 the Iliad of wrongs which the Bishop endured: J. Hacket, *Abb*, Williams*, Pt. II. 173, p. 177 (1693).

bef. 1782 An Iliad, only not in verse, ensues: Cowfer, *Hope*, Poems*, Vol. 1. p. 106 (1888).

See quotation.

1650 So also is generous nature alwaies active and doing to its very Iliad (f) utmost period, and afterward ceaseth: John French, Tr. Saudivogius' Alchymus,

illit(t)erati, sb. pl.: Lat., fr. illitteratus, = 'unlettered', 'unlearned': unlettered persons, opposed to litterati (q. v.).

1822 ye're the most tinkler-tongued pack of illiterati: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambras., III. in Blackwood's Mag, Vol. XI. p. 508.

illude (= #), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. illuder: to deceive, to mock, to delude.

bef. 1584 For there wot I well God speketh & I can not be illuded: SIR T. MORE, Wkr, p r66. [R.] 1590 Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt, | And falsed oft his blowes t' illude him with such bayt: SPENS, F. Q., II. v. Q. 1598 Illuders, to mocke, te flout, to frump, to detude, to dazle, to illude: FLORIO. 1611 Illuder. To illude, delude, mocke, flowt, -come: Corgr.

*Illumināti, illumināti, so. pl.: Lat., past part. pass. of illuminare, = to enlighten': name given to various societies which professed special enlightenment or perfection; hence, generally, persons who lay claim to special superiority in knowledge or morals. Anglicised in 17 c. as illuminates. See alumbrado.

1602 without great penance done for that bold attempt against such illuminates, and men sitting neare vader God Almighties knee: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Reig. & State, p. 100. bef. 1718 SOUTH, Serm., Vol. v. p. 31 (1797). 1827 In those days before the illuminati came men believed the ocean and the earth to be equally the gift of God to man: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. p. 47. 1855 The secret societies of Freemasons and Illuminati, mystic in their ceremonies and chimerical in their hopes: Lewes, Gotte, p. iv. 2, 379. 1879 All thanks and honour then to the older Pugin, however much our illuminati may sneer: Sir G. Scott, Recollections, ch. iii. p. 121.

illuminato (pl. illuminati), fem. illuminata, adj. and sb.: It.: enlightened; one of the illuminati. See above.

illūminātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. illūminare,='to enlighten'.

1. an enlightener, one who enlightens, one who or that which gives light.

1485 the holy ghoost . Illumynatour of al good werkes: CANTON, Chas.

Grete, p. 15 (1881).

1598 Illuminatore, an illuminator, or light-giuer:

2. one who designs or executes the artistic ornamentation of a book or writing.

16.. Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work: Felton. [J.] 1859 Even dress tells a tale to those who study it so closely as our illuminator was wont to do: Once a Week, July 2, p. 14/2.

illuminé, fem. -ée, so.: Fr.: an illuminato (q.v.), a mystic, a theosophist.

1799 having its Ministry, Councils, and Army filled with *Illumines* who are by profession enemies to Monarchy: *Letters of Literary Men.*, p. 450 (Camd Soc., 1843). 1887 He largely introduces [hypnotism] into a world in other ways very strange—a world of newrosts and of Russian ulumines: Attenaum, July 2, p. 9/3.

illusor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. illudere, = 'to mock', 'to illude': a mocker, a deceiver.

18.. he was an illusor: STUBBS, Medieval & Mod. Hist., p. 197. [C.]

illustrator (∠ = ∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. illustrator, noun of agent to Lat. illustrate; one who illustrates.

1598 Illustrators, an illustrator, a glorifier, a giuer of honors: Florio. 1621 Leovitius his illustrator Garceus: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 407 (1827). 1764 natural historians, tour-writers, and allustrators: J. Bush, Itô. Cur., p. vii.

illustre, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. illustrer: to illustrate.

abt 1533 Du Wrs, in *Introd Doc. Intd.*, p. 1036 (Paris, 1852). 1603 as the Phonix on my Front doth glister, | Thou shalt the Finials of my Frame illustre: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 146 (1608).

illustrissimo, adj, also used as sb.: It.: most illustrious (applied as a title of dignity).

1787 the Anziani have only that [title] of Illustrissimo, except when two are together, they then are Eccellenza also.—We know that two negatives make an affirmative; but that two Illustrissimo's should make an Eccellenza, is very extraordinary: P. Beckford, Lett. fr Ital., Vol. 1. p. 428 (1805).

Ilotes (pl.): Lat. See Helot.

imāgo, Lat. \not imāginēs, sb: Lat., 'image', 'representation': the final, perfect, and representative stage of an insect which passes through larval stages.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1886 [A letter was read] from Mr. A. G. Butler, on the larva, pupa, and image of a butterfly: Athenaum, Jan. 30, p. 172/z.

imaret, sb.: Turk. 'imara: a building for the accommodation gratis of Mohammedan pilgrims and travellers.

1614 Their Hospitals they call Imarets; of these there are great vse, because they want Innes in the Turkes dominions: Purchas, *Pilgrimags*, p. 299. [C.] 1817 many a dome and fair roof'd imaret: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rooks*, WKS., p. 31 (1860).

*imaum, imam, sh.: Arab. imam, = 'exemplar', 'leader': a title of the caliph, a title of the heads of the four orthodox sects of Mohammedanism, a title of the Prince of Muscat; the officiating minister in public prayer.

the officiating minister in public prayer.

1625 Eemaums, which are Parish Priests: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II.
Bk. ix. p. 1608. 1662 On these twelve Saints they bestow the quality of fmans, or Prelate: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trave, Bk. vi. p. 27 (1669). 1665 the Sietti and Imami sometimes pull out their eyes, having once seen Medina-Tabuabi: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 337 (1677). 1684 The Imans, or Emasmus, are the priests of the Turks, and as 'twere the Parsons of their Mosqueys: Tr. Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serg., p. 12. 1704 they are then imploring Pardon for their Sins, and receiving the Emassus for Imanse; Benediction: J. Pitts, Acc Mohans, p. 97. 1717 towers...from whence the imassus call the people to prayers: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 198 (1827). 1786 the Moullabs, the Shelis, the Cadis and Imans of Schiras... arrived, leading...a train of asses: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 121 (1883). 1800 No Iman o'er her perfumed corpse | For her soul's health intoned the prayer: Southey, Thalaba, x. 210. 1811 the subjects of the Iman are very unskilful navigators: Niebush's Trav. Arab., ch. xv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 25. 1834 the Imans, Moollas, and Moollavees: Babo, Vol. 1 ch. xvi. p. 288. 1836 Two Imans are employed to officiate in each of the larger mosques: E. W. Lang, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1 p. 95. 1894 the chief imam condemned such an interpretation of the law: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 257.

imbargo: Sp. See embargo.

imbosque, vb.: Eng. fr. It. imboscare: to lie in ambush, to enter a wood. Rare.

1562 he went as secretly as possible, to imbosque him selfe near [the Turks]; J. Shute, Tuo Comm. (Tr.), ii. fol. 11 r^o .

imbroc(c)ata, imbroc(c)ato, sb.: It. imbroccata: "a thrust at fence, or a venie giuen ouer the dagger" (Florio), a thrust in tierce. See embrocado, stoccado.

1598 the speciall rules, as your *Punto*, your *Reverso*, your *Stoccata*, your *Imbroccata*, your *Passada*, your *Montanto*: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 54 (1616). 1603 Hees the best fencer in the world [i.e. Death]: *Vincentio Saviolo* is nobody to him; he has his mandrittaes, imbrocataes, stramazones and stoccataes at his fingers ends: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 42.

*imbroglio, sb.: It: an entanglement, an intricate and perplexing state of affairs, a complication, a confused mass or accumulation (of things). Sometimes written embroglio, and (pl.) embroglie.

and (pl.) emorogue.

bef. 1771 Into the drawers and china pry, | Papers and books, a huge imbroglio: Grav, Long Story, Wks., p. 115 (Bell & Daldy).

1818 he at once determined that the object of this farcical embrogleo was the fanciful and accomplished ideologist, with whom he was accidentally connected: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch iv p. 235 (1819).

1830 I agree with Lamb, who says that such an imbroglio as this cannot be got right without a war; such a flame can only be quenched by blood: Greville Memory, Vol. 11. ch. xiii. p. 94 (1875).

bef. 1864 I keep my prints an imbroglio, | Fifty in one portfolio: Browning, Selections, p. 40 (1880).

*1875 Then occurs an amusing embroglio, though of no very novel kind: Echo, Sept. 14. [St.]

imitable $(\angle = = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. imitable: capable of, or worthy of, imitation.

1598 Imitabile, imitable, that may be imitated: Florio. 1611 Imitable, Imitable, followable: Cotca. bef. 1682 The rapid courses of the heavenly bodies are rather imitable by our thoughts than our corporeal motions: Sir Th. Brown, Christ. Mor., I. 33. [C.]

*imitator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. imitator, noun of agent to imitate, ='to imitate': one who imitates, apes, or copies; one who uses another's productions as models.

copies; one who uses another's productions as models.

1523 imytator: Lord Berners, Froissart, Pref. (1812).

1524 & to Hercules the stronge, with his immitatour Theseus Jason with all his bende: W. Pratt, Africa, Prol., sig Cir. 1573—80 Nothinge so absurde and fruteles, but beinge once taken upp shall have sume imitatoures. Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 100 (1884). 1589 a bare immitatour of natures works: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, III xxv p. 310 (1865). 1620 this his Successor, and no imitator, did pretend to give and to take honours from Kings: Brent, Tr. Sowe's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. viii. p. 683 (1676). 1642 Why didst thou not, to be hisperfect imitator, liken the king to the vicechancellor, and the lords, to the doctors? Milton, Apol. Smeet, Wks., Vol. i. p. 247 (1806). 1654 not requiring Sentence or Absolution of Them, their Authours, or Imitatours: R. Whitlock, Zodomia, p. 225. 1710 his pretended funtators: Congreye, Pind. Ode, Wks., Vol. III. p. 1075. 1738 Horace justly calls imitators servum pecus (slavish cattle): Lord Chesterfell, in Common Sense, No. 93, Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 107(1777). 1817 the dynasty of Dandies, now | Perchance succeeded by some other class | Of imitated imitators: Byron, Beppe, lx.

imitātrix, Lat. pl. imitātrīces, sb.: Lat., fem. of imitātor: a female who imitates.

1606 they either are men's souls themselves | Or the most wittie imitatrixes of them: Sir Gyles Goosecappe, ni. 1. [R.] 1611 Imitatrice, An imitatrix: COTGR.

*Immanuel: Heb. See Emmanuel.

immedicable (= = = = = =, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. immedicable (Cotgr.): not curable by medicine, incurable.

1611 Immedicable, Immedicable, vncurable: Cotgr. 1671 wounds immedicable | Rankle, and fester, and gangrene, | To black mortification: MILTON, S. A., 520.

immense (= \(\perp)\), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. immense: vast, inordinately large, immeasurable, boundless.

1598 Immenso, immense, vnmeasurable, passing all measure: Florio. 1641. This part of Amsterdam is...supported by piles at an immense charge: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 26 (1872). 1867 Of amplitude almost immense: MILTON, P. L., VII 620.

immolātor, sb.: Lat, noun of agent to immolāre, = 'to immolate', 'to offer in sacrifice': one who offers in sacrifice, one who immolates.

1652 When the hoste had escaped from the Immolator (a direful omen for the sacrifice to avoid the Altar): J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 309.

*immortelles, sb. pl.: Fr.: everlasting flowers. See helichrysum.

1882 relatives of the victims, bringing immortelles and wreaths of flowers: Standard, Dec. 9, p. 5.

1887 Dr. Westland Marston has received a tribute from America in memory of his son in the shape of a large lyre of white immortelles: Athenæum, Apr. 23, p. 547/r.

impar, adj.: Lat.: odd, uneven.

1598 therefore the number of Par or Impar doth litle import to the strengthening of the battell: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. IV. p. 95.

impar congressus Achilli, phr.: Lat.: unequally matched against Achilles. Virg., Aen., 1, 475.

1654—6 [For thou art but a youth] And therefore impar congressus Achillis, no fit match for this monster: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 448]2 (1867).

1672 Alas | it is impar congressus, there is no even match betwixt them: T. Jacome, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 144]2 (1868).

1779 The tone

you take with your adversary in this impar congressus appears to me perfectly proper: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 262 (1869).

*impasse, sb.: Fr.: a blind-alley, a cul-de-sac, an insoluble difficulty.

1851 Charles thought he ought to have given battle before plunging the country into this 'impasse': H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 381. 1884 The proposal may. be the only escape from what ..seems to be a hopeless impasse: Pall Mall Gaz., May 21, p. r.

impassible (= \angle = =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. impassible: not amenable to suffering, undisturbed by passion, not susceptible of emotion.

1502 for they shall be Immortall and Impassyble: A. C., Ordinarye of Christen Men, Pt. I. ch. vii. sig. h iv ro. 1598 Impassible, impassible, that is not mooued with any perturbation, that cannot suffer: FLORIO. 1611 Impassible, Impassible, sencelesse: vnpassionate, vnperturbed: Cotor. bef. 1701 Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart, | Though naked, and impassible depart: DRYDEN. [J.]

*impasto, sb.: It.: the effect produced by thick layers of opaque pigment; the laying on of thick layers of opaque pigment.

1823 When the pedantry of criticism, at the suggestion of envious rivals, accused him of having too much of the *impasto* of the Spagnuoletto school: LADV MORGAN, Satvator Rosa, ch. iii. p. 37 (1855). 1854 The chiaroscuro is admirable: the impasto perfect: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 246 (1879). 1887 [The portrait] possesses solidity, vigour of touch, a firm massive impasto: Athenaum, Jan. 8, p. 70/3.

impayable, adj.: Fr.: invaluable, inestimable.

1823 the olives, the cerneaux, and the delicious white wine, each in their way were impayables: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 30 (1886).

*impedimenta, sb. pl.: Lat.: baggage, travelling equipage, encumbrances.

1600 enclosing the impedimenta or baggage in the mids, for safetie and securitie: Holland, Tr Livy, Index II. sig. Eeeeee i rol2. 1638 being so clogged and burdened with these impedimenta: Chillingworth, Wks., Vol III. p. 199. 1654 the best of it to be reckon'd among our Impedimenta, p. 530. 1840 they become heavy and unmanageable—real impedimenta: Fraser, Koordistan, 8°c, Vol. II Let xviii p. 425. 1853 All baggage beyond the essential I regard as impedimenta: E. K Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped, ch. xxx. p. 263. 1871 I had a firman from the Viceroy, a cook, and a dragoman. Thus my impedimenta were not numerous: SIR S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. i. p. 3. 1872 cooking tents, servants' pals, carts and other impedimenta: Edw. Braddon, Lift in India, ch. v. p. 190.

*imperātor, sō.: Lat., noun of agent to imperāre, = 'to command': the general of the Roman army in the field; a title of honor conferred on a victorious Roman general; the title of the emperor of Rome as head of the military power (whence the term emperor); a commander, a ruler.

1579 Pompeys soldiers saluted him by the name of Imperator: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 637 (1612). 1588 Sole imperator and great general | Of trotting 'paritors' Shaks, L. L. L., iii. 187. 1646 Augustus and Tiberius with great humility or popularity refused the name of Imperator: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vii. ch. xvi. p. 306 (1686). 1799 The Imperator, or military sovereign, commanding among his people as among his soldiers, like the emperors of Rome: S. Turner, Hist. Anglo. Sax., Vol. III. Bk. viii. ch. iii. p. 93 (Paris, 1840). bef. 1863 I fancy the Imperator standing on the steps of the temple (erected by Titus): THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p. 35 (1879). 1870 It cannot be referred to the dictation of any power over and separate from the nation, as some imperator: E. MULFORD, Nation, ch. viii. p. 131.

imperium, sb.: Lat.: command, the authority of a Roman general; supreme power, imperial sway.

1651 all the powers in it [the soul] are immediately and entirely at the arbitrary imperium and dominion of the soul: Th. Goodwin, Wes., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 144 (1862) 1665 assureth us, that our spontaneous motions are under the imperium of our will: Glanvill, Sceptis, ch. iv. p. 23 (1885). 1678 [See diastole 1]. 1870 Sixthly, The sovereignty of the nation involves the right which is described in its formal phrase, as the imperium or eminent domain: E. Mulford, Nation, ch. x. p. 166.

*imperium in imperio, phr.: Late Lat.: an empire within an empire, an independent authority exerted or claimed within the jurisdiction of an authority de facto its superior.

within the jurisdiction of an authority ae jacto its superior.

1752 if he will not ... admit their imperium in imperio ... it become meritorious, not only to resist, but to depose him: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. It. No. 48, p. 206 (1774).

1790 Our new government is ... a fresh essay at imperium in imperio: J. Adams, Wis., Vol. Ix. p. 564 (1854).

1804 and it throws into the hands of a body ... uncontrolled by Parliament, a sort of imperium in imperio: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 20.

1817 whether this nation will determine to be the only one in Europe which shall consent to place the Roman Catholic religion in a situation so free from all practical control, as to form a complete imperium in imperio within its bosom: Parl. Deb., col. 947.

1820 Innumerable facts established .. the existence of this illegitimate imperium in imperio: Edin. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 24.

1845 meanwhile the policy of imperium in imperio continues: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. II. p. 923.

*impersonator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to quasi-Lat. impersonate, = 'to impersonate': one who impersonates.

*impetus, sb.: Lat.: motive force, motive power, violent impulse, impulsion.

impulse, impulsion.

1652 they sprang from eternity into being by their own impetus, and by their own vertue and efficacy: N. Culverwell, Light of Nature, ch. iii. p. 16
1665 Even inanimates, though they know not their perfection themselves, yet are they not carryed on by a blind unguided impetus: Glanvill, Seepsis, ch. xiv. p. 90 (1883).

1678 an opun dayoye, a certain Blind and Irrational Impetuses Culworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1 ch. iii p 134. 1699 Such juvenile impetuses ought to be repressed: Lett. of Literary Men., p. 296 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

1725 men are left to the swing and impetus of their own lusts: John Howe, Wies., p. 5901x (1834).

1768 the worst part. was tacked on so long afterwards, and when my impetus was chilled: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 83 (1857).

1808 The third. modification of power. Dr. Wollaston proposes to call Impetus: Edin Rev., Vol. 12, p. 130

1811 This serpent fixes himself by the tail to a low branch of a tree, and then giving himself an impetus, by means of his elastic tail, springs from branch to branch successively, till he reaches the top: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188. 1815 the French are of opinion that the impetus which drives us over to them. arises from a species of derangement: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 5 (and Ed). 1815 shouldering from him, by the mere weight and impetus of his motion, both drunk and sober passengers: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxvi. p. 300 (1852).

18.1 it literally shot him to the ground like a bullet, and he rolled over, by the impetus, after he landed: C Reade, Wandering Heir, ch. i. p. 14 (1883). (1883).

impiety (= # = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. impiété: disregard of God, ungodliness: an act of irreverence or wickedness: lack of natural affection.

1529 a greate ympiete: FISH, Supplic. for Beggars, p. 11 (1880). 1578 the impiety and wickedness of other nations: FENTON, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk 1. p 1 (1618). 1588 My lord, this is impiety in you: SHAKS., Til. And, i. 355. 1620 they are all but pretences of impiety: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1 p. 49 (1676). 1776 any irregularity, impiety or act of injustice: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p 182.

implorator (½ ½ = =), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. implorare,='to implore': one who implores.

1604 But mere implorators of unholy suits: Shaks., Ham, i. 3, 129.

implore (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. implorer: to supplicate, to beseech, to entreat, to pray earnestly for.

1546 he himselfe implomes the assistance and faithe of Carthumandun: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1, p. 67 (1846) 1588 I do implore secrecy: Shaks, L. L. L., v. 1, 116, 1696 I am again to implore your pardon for giving you this interruption: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III p. 352 (1872). bef. 1744 They ship their oars, and crown with wine | The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine, | Imploring all the gods that reign above: Pope. [J.]

impluvium, sb.: Lat.: a tank in the middle of the atrium (q.v.) of a Roman house, answering to the **compluvium** (q.v.).

1885 A still lower marble slab floor...may have been an *impluvium* to a smaller and posterior building within the larger, or even a bath: *Athenaum*, July 18, p. 86/2.

import (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. importer, = 'to imply', 'signify', 'to be of consequence'. In the sense 'to bring in from without' import is fr. Latin.

1. to imply, to signify, to betoken.

1508 it mycht importe | Some pleasure and comforte: J. Skelton, Phyl. Sparoue, 226, Wks., Vol. I. p. 57 (1843). 1531 the consultations and orations wryten by Tactus do importe a maiestic with a compendious eloquence therin contained: Elyot, Governour, Bk 1. ch. xi. Vol. I. p. 90 (1880). 1595 a noble lord of France; | Whose private with me of the Dauphin's love | Is much more general than these lines import: Shaks., K. Yohn, iv. 3, 17 1671. The doctrine...imports that after the prayer...the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 232 (1872).

2. to concern, to be of interest or consequence to.

1578 Peter de Medicis laboured much to perswade Ferdinand that those demaunds imported so little the substance of the warre: FENTON, Tr. Guic-ciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 1. p 20 (1618).

1588 This letter is mistook, it imported none here: SHAKS, L. L. L., iv. 1, 57. 1624 so much it imported your Majestie and your kingdomes that the Prince were bestowed: EARL OF BRISTOL, Defence, Camden Misc., Vol. v1. p. 35 (1871).

1641 Yor Matter can best make judgm' by these carriages how much it imports you to hasten hither: EVELVIN, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 103 (1872).

importance (= "=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. importance.

weightiness, deep significance, momentousness.

1531 thynges inconvenient, and of small importance: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. II. ch. viii. Vol. II. p. 90 (x880).

1540 maters of weyghty importance: Pasquill, sig. A vv. 1579 a common thing in a matter of so great importance: Norm, Tr. Plutarrh, p. 1059 (1672).

E. A., Tr. Present Estate of France, fol. 30 ro.

- 1 a. a matter of weight, a piece of serious business.
- · 1664 To whom all people, far and near, | On deep importances repair: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, II. iii. rro. [Davies]
- 2. personal dignity, high place in public estimation, high

1586 being a towne of greatest importance of all the places we hould in theis provinces: Layeaster Corresp., p. 251 (Camd. Soc., 1844).

2 a. high self-esteem, pomposity.

3. significance, meaning.

1611 but the wisest beholder, that knew nosmore but seeing, could not say if the importance were joy or sorrow: Shaks., Wint. Tale, v. 2, 20.

4. importunity.

1595 At our importance hither is he come, | To spread his colours: Shaks., K. John, ii 7.

important (= "=), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. important: weighty, momentous, significant; consequential; importunate.

1588 other important and most serious designs: SHAKS, L. L. L., v. 1, 104. 1590 Whom I made lord of me and all I had, At your important letters:

-Com. of Err., v. 138. 1599 if the prince be too important, tell him there is measure in every thing and so dance out the answer: — Much Ado,

importunator $(- \angle - \angle -)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. importunari,='to be importunate', 'to importune': one who importunes, one who demands persistently.

1605 tyrannous importunators, and exactors of their own [laws]: SIR E. SANDYS, State Relig., sig. I 2 vo.

impose (\(\psi \psi\)), \(\nu b\): Eng. fr. Fr. imposer.

I. trans.: 1. to place upon; esp. of the laying on of hands by a bishop in confirmation or ordination.

abt. 1600 Cakes of salt and barley [she] did impose | Within a wicker basket: Chapman, Tr $\it Homer's Od.$, iv. [C.]

I. trans.: 2. to lay upon as a burden, punishment, charge, or trust.

1588 it is a plague | That Cupid will impose for my neglect: Shaks., L. L. L., iii. 204. 1599 the imputation of his wickedness...should be imposed upon his father that sent him: — Hen. V., iv. 1, 157 1686 | I will impose...a penance upon you for your publication of Lucretius: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 72 (1872). 1668—9 provoke his Majesty to impose this province upon some sober...person: ib., p. 215. bef. 1744 On implous realms...impose | Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those: Pope. [J.]

I. trans.: 2 a. to subject (to).

1594 Thus long impos'd to everlasting plaining: CONSTABLE, Sonnets, 7th Dec., No. 6 (1818). 1599 Impose me to what penance your invention | Can lay upon my sin: SHAKS., Much Ado, v. 1, 282.

trans.: 3. to palm off, to pass off.

1651 an impostor ..had like to have imposed upon us a pretended secret of multiplying gold: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 274 (1872)

- I. trans.: 4. in printing, to lay pages of type on a flat stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase.
 - II. intr.: 1. to place a burden or tax (with prep. upon). bef. 1627 truth...imposeth upon men's thoughts: BACON, Truth (1887). [C.]
- II. intr.: 2. to practise deception or trickery (with prep. upon, forming a transitive phrase which admits of a passive construction; see 1670 quot.).

1670 so I may not be imposed on by such memoirs: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 223 (1872).

impost (11), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. impost, Mod. Fr. impôt: a tax, a duty, a tribute.

1569 he neuer put any tribute, impost, or taxe vpon his subjectes: Grafton, Chron., Hen. II., an. 33, p. 81.

1579 raising taxes and imposts vpon them: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 511 (1612).

1589 the lease of the Impost of sweet wynes for the other 43000: A. ATVE, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. coccxxviii. p. 76 (1846) bef. 1603 he freed them from all impostes for sixe yeares: North, (Lives of Epamin., &c., added to) Plut., p. 1176 (1612).

1797 The town of Murcia is free from all imposts: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 08.

*impostor (= \(\sigma \), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. impostor, fr. Lat. impositor, noun of agent to imponere, = 'to impose': one who imposes on others by deceit or trickery; one who falsely assumes some special character (beyond that of a religious or moral person).

1699 I am not an impostor that proclaim | Myself against the level of mine aim: Shaks., All's Well, ii. 1, 158. 1608 You think me an impostor: — Pericles, v. 1, 179. 1621 How many such impostours, false prophets, have lived in every kings raign: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. 11, p. 505 (1827). 1646 the wisest menagery of that most subtile Impostor: Str Th. Brown, Isruel Ep., Bk. vii. ch. xvi. p. 304 (1686). 1666 discolouring their carkasses with juice of herbs, rice, roots, fruits, or what the old Impostor infantates them with: Str Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 9 (1677). 1728 a grand impostor: Swift, Wis., p. 600/(1869). 1770 The impostor employs force instead of argument: Junus, Letter, Vol. II. No. xii. p. 131 (1772). 1793 the mosque at Medina, where that impostor [Mahomet] was buried: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 469 (1796).

impostrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of impostor: a female who imposes upon other persons by false pretensions.

1655 so blinde, as to give credit to so notorious an impostrix: Fuller, Ch. Hist., v. ii. 47. [Davies]

imprenable, adj.: Fr.: not able to be captured, invincible. Anglicised in 16 c. as impregnable.

1598 Inespugnabile, inprennable, inuincible, vnuanquishable: FLORIO. 1600 The castle also on that side which was thought imprenable, was in that brunt and tumult taken. Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXVIII. p. 683.

impresa, Old It.; imprese, impress (= \(\pm \)), Eng. fr. Old Fr. imprese: sb.: a badge, a cognisance, a heraldic device.

imprese: sb.: a badge, a cognisance, a heraldic device.

1588 Hieroglyphikes, and Italian Impreses: Fraunce, Lawrers Logike, sig. ¶ 2 r. 1589 there was banding of such lookes, as euerie one imported as much as an impreso: Greene, Menaphon, p. 45 (1880).

1589 no better or other Impresa than Fortune by-formed or Moit then W. W.: W. Warner, Albun's England, sig. O 2 vo. 1603 honoring Still the same [Insoull' an Imprese with her Anagramm: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 80 (1603) 1612 the Impresa of his shield: T Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. III. ch. vii. p. 184.

1616 Item, a gulling imprese for you, at tilt: B. Jonson, Epigr., 73, Wks., p. 788 (1616).

1621 their symbols, impresses, emblemes of rings: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs 2, Vol. II p. 166 (1827).

1624 and the impress waving this motto over the Pope's arms, Extirpentur: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I p. 117 (1872).

1665 a Symbol of greater mystery in their Banner. with this impreza, Totum dum impleat Orbem: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 301 (1677).

1673 take a suteable impress or coat of arms' J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 398.

1712 the Dwarfs and Squires who carry the Impresses of the Giants or Knights: Spectator, No. 432, July 16, p. 621/1 (Morley).

*impresario, sb.: It.: a stage-manager, lit. 'an undertaker': one who engages and manages a company of operatic artists or brings singers before the public.

artists of Dfings singers before the public.

1746 Wehave operas the Prince and ... Impresarie: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 68 (1857). 1751 Impresario Holderness: ib., p. 258. 1777 The opera we are to have this winter, being wholly managed by an impresario from Italy, who brings along with him his own company and his own composer: Lord Chesterfield, Lett (Tr. fr Fr.), Bk. I No xxx. Misc Wks, Vol. II. p. 96 (1777). 1821 all singers . sold by the impresario at no high rate: Byron, Don Yuan, Iv. lxxx. 1849 Mr. Grogrum was the impressario to whom Dr. Gumbey's certificate had been despatched: A. Reach, Cl. Lorimer, p. 36. 1850 the famous Impresario found himself on the verge of ruin: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 137 (1879). 1879 he was...assistant of an enterprising impressario: Mrs. Oliphant, Within the Precincts, ch. iv. p. 40. 1880 The impressario is pledged to produce each on the stage: — Cervantes, p. 94.

impressor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. imprimere, = 'to impress': one who or that which makes an impression; a printer.

1665 But if hence our Understandings falsly deduct, that there is the same quality in the external impressor, 'tis it is criminal, our sense is innocent: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xii. p. 78 (1885).

*imprimatur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of Lat. imprimere,='to impress', Late Lat., 'to print': 'let it be printed', a formula signed by a person authorised to give license for the publication of printed matter; a license to print; hence, by extension, a license, an authoritative mark of approval.

by extension, a license, an authoritative mark of approval.

1641 all your monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your gags and snaffles, your proud Imprimaturs not to be obtained without the shallow surview, but not shallow hand of some mercenary, narrow-souled, and illiterate chaplain: MILTON, Animadov., Wiss., Vol. I. p. 157 (1866).

1652 written with the point of a Diamond, nay with the finger of God himself in the heart of man; a Deity gave it an Imprimature in College of God himself in the heart of man; a Deity gave it an Imprimature, in College of Mature, ch. vi. p. 44.

1681 he stood ready and propitious to set that his seal or imprimatur for their coming forth and publishing into actual existence: The Goodwin, Wes., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. vv. p. 518 (1861).

1687 But Imprimatur, with a chaplain's name, Is here sufficient licence to defame: DRVDEN, Hind & Panth, III 256.

1712 A Sheet of Blank Paper that must have this new Imprimatur clapt upon it: Spectator, No. 445, July 31, p. 626/1 (Morley).

1744 Thus shall my Title pass a sacred Seal, Receive an Imprimature from Above: E Young, Night Thoughts, vii. p. 181 (1773).

1718 you have the imprimatur of Apollo's own Licenser of the Press: Hor Walfolk, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 136 (1858).

1821 no composition being inserted without the imprimatur of an enlightened...committee of taste: Edin. Rev., Vol. 35, p. 61.

1821 Oh ye, who make the fortunes of all books I... Who advertise new poems by your looks, I Your "imprimatur" will ye not annex? Byron, Don Yuan, Iv cviii.

1871 with the stamp of their imprimatur on him: J C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 33.

imprīmis, adv.: Lat., fr. in prīmis,='among the first (things)': in the first place.

1. adv.: in the first place, introducing the first of the several particulars of an enumeration. See item.

several particulars of an enumeration. See item.

1465 Inprimis, a peyr brygandyrs: Paston Letters, Vol. 11. No. 503, p. 189 (1874).

abt. 1520 In primis the Boke of Honorous Astate: J. Skelton, Garl of Laur., 1772, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 408 (1843).

1590 The devil invented a challenge, my master writ it, and I carried it, first to Lodowick, and imprimis to Mathia(s): Marlowe, few of Malta, iii. Wks., p. 1621/ (1858).

mark you, sir, a pot of ale consists of four parts—imprimis the ale, the toast, the ginger, and the nutmeg: Greene, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 120/2 (1861).

1597 Then: Imprimis, I mislike the beginnig [sic] vpon an vnison: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 159.

1693 Imprimis. To the Viscount of Kenmure as Collonell ress ster. per diem inde per mensem: In E. Bur's Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. I. Notes, p. 129 (1818).

1739 Imprimis, we had buttock of beef, and Yorkshire ham: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1857).

1777 In primis, I decide without hesitation, that Cardinal Richelieu is the author of his own political testament: Lord Chesterfield, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. xc. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 258 (1777).

1839 Imprimis, said the ass, be it known that I... Speak

for the beeves: Bailey, Festus, p. 242 (1866). 1842 Imprimis, The cash from this time is | The Church's: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 380 (1865).

2. used as sb.: the first of several particulars, a first instalment.

bef. 1616 a fair *Imprimis*, and then a reasonable *Item*: Beau. & Fl., *Scornf. Lady*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 242 (1711) 1659 A gentle *imprimis*: Massinger, *City Madam*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 323/1 (1839)

*impromptu, adv., adj., sb.: fr. Lat. in promptu, = in the taking forth', 'in sight', 'at hand'; perhaps through Fr. impromptu.

1. adv: without preparation, offhand, extempore (q, v).

1813 she appeared as it were *impromptu* in these characters: M. Edgeworth, *Patronage*, Vol. 1 p. 257 (1833). 1832 after undergoing sundry kicks and cuffs, and cudgellings, which are generally given impromptu by the mob in Spain: W. Irving, *Alhambra*, p. 324.

2. adj.: unprepared, unpremeditated, thrown off on the spur of the moment.

1764 I am just come from a little impromptu ball at Mrs. Anne Pitt's: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 300 (1857) 1816 There's an amiable chanson for you—all impromptu: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 544 (1875). 1819 his impromptu verses on the events of the day: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. III. ch. v. p. 137 (1820). 1845 The evening was spent in smoking, with a little impromptu singing, accompanied by the guitar: C. Darwin, Yourn Beagle, in the first instance perhaps after an impromptu fashion by troopers: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxv. p. 314

3. sb.: an extemporaneous effusion, a composition or utterance made offhand.

1683 We must deal plainly and seriously waving all in promptu's and subtilities: D. A., Art of Converse, p. 44. bef. 1701 They were made ex tempore, and were, as the French call them, impromptus: Dryden, Disc. on Sat., Poems, p. 366 (1856). [Skeat] 1777 My incorrect impromptu deserves no thanks: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol vi. p. 464 (1857). 1788 he was..in company with M. de Polignac and Mademoiselle de Courteille, and made an impromptu on them, in eight or ten verses: Gent. Mag., Lviii. i. 83/1. 1827 It is unnecessary to observe that there was no Greek at all in Sheridan's impromptu: Anecd. of Impudence, p. 109. 1839 the fervid facility of his impromptus could not be so accounted for: E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 125 (1884). 1885 He had two prepared discourses...which he used to address as impromptus to fair visitors: Atheneum, Oct. 3, p. 433/2.

3 a. sb.: spontaneity, improvisation, natural ease. 1885 all I know | Is that whene'er she spoke, or laughed, or romped, you | Felt in each act the beauty of impromptu: A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, р. 136.

impropriator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. impropriator, noun of agent to impropriare, = 'to take for one's own': a lay person who holds as owner lands or revenues which once belonged to the church.

1625—6 Rudyard spoke next for the relief of the poor and meanly provided clergy under impropriators, urging two examples of divines who were fain to keep alehouses for mere want of means: J MEAD, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 82 (1848). 1712—8 cheapest Curates are...too often chosen, especially by Lay Impropriators, some of which have sometimes allow'd but five or six pounds a year for the service of the Church: ABP. TENISON, in Ellis' Org. Lett., grd Ser., Vol. 1v. No. dxxix. p. 337 (1846). 1760 GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 132.

impropriatrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of impropriator: a female who impropriates.

improviso, adv., used as adj.: Lat., fr. improvisus,='unforeseen': on a sudden, on the spur of the moment, im**promptu** (q. v.); extemporaneous.

*improv(v)isatore, pl. -tori, sb.: It.: one who improvises, one who composes verse extempore (q, v), an improviser. Sometimes Anglicised as improvisator.

Sometimes Anglicised as improvisator.

1787 Neither the author of Paradise Lost, nor of the Henriade, nor any of their successors, were improvisatori: P. Beck Forgo, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 188 (1805).

1797 I have seen much of Talassi the celebrated Improvisatore: Souther, Lett. dur. Resid. in: Spain, p. 538.

1817 He patronised the Improvisatore: Souther, Lett. dur. Resid. in: Spain, p. 538.

1818 He patronised the Improvisatori, Nay, could himself extemporise some stanzes: Byron, Reppo, xxxiii.

1822 Pray, have you seen any of our Italian Improvisatores as yet? J. WILSON, Noctes Ambros., Iv. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XII, p. 107.

1826 a prosy improvisatore, and a South American savage: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. VII. ch. vi. p. 417 (1881).

bef. 1849 There were buffoons, there were improvisator, there were ballet-dancers, there were musicians: E. A. Pos, Wis., Vol. I. p. 160 (1884).

1854 little Nadab the Improvisatore (who had just come in), began to mimic him: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8 (1879)

1862 Nothing moved in the motley crowd before him but what illustrated this science,—the monk, the lover, the soldier, the improvisatore, the marron, the young girl: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 124 (and Ed.).

improv(v)isatrice, sb. fem.: It.: a female who improvises.

1807 an excellent poet, an improvisatrice,—and one of the most beautiful women in Rome: Edin. Rev., Vol. 11, p. 184.

1828 picturing an Improvisatrice who had lived in the old world and the new: Harrovian, p. 160.

improv(v)isatura, sb.: It.: an extempore composition, an impromptu (q, v).

1776 A charming simplicity breathe these lines, rarely to be found in an Italian Improveissatura: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 9 note.

impudent $(\angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. impudent: shameless, immodest, unabashed, insolent.

Inthodest, unabashed, insolent.

1546 enhauncing them [the Brittains] with moste impudent lyeing: Tr
Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist., Vol. 1. p. 29 (1846).

1569 why do you so
vnder the impudent title of forbearing, beare a double heart: Grafton, Chron,
Hen. II., p 60.

1590 wanton Bardes, and Rymers impudent: Spens., F. Q.,
III. xii. 5.

1593 thy face is. Made impudent with use of evil deeds: Shaks.,
III Hen VI, 1. 4. 117.

1652 Indeed, her talk and discourse was like an
impudent woman: Evelyny, Drary, Vol. 1 p. 299 (1872).

1696 [See Incognito 1].

1715 There is Bold Painting, but there is also Impudent Painting:
RICHARDSON, Theor. Painting, p. 159.

impulsor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to impellere, = 'to impel': one who or that which impels.

1658 the greater compression is made by the union of two impulsors: SIR TH. BROWN, Garden of Cyr., ch 2, p. 31 (1686).

impūnitas peccandi illecebra, phr.: Late Lat.: impunity (is) an allurement to sinning.

1593-1622 And therefore it is no wonder that others presume to do the ce. Impunitas peccandi illecebra: R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § vii. p. 110 (1878).

in1, prep.: Lat.: (with acc.) into, towards, for; (with abl.) in, on, among.

in2, prep.: It.: in, upon, at, into, towards, for.

in abstracto, phr.: Late Lat.: in the abstract.

1602 Which if he can bring to passe (for all those seigmories come by women) then shall the French be so fleeced in abstracto or in sensu diviso, as let them rest assured: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig & State, p. 310. 1618 And the Popes have so wrought and brought it about now that they will not only in abstracto be had in reverence, but in concreto be feared with observation: T. ADAMS, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p 109 (1867) 1682 in themselves these endowments have this natural goodness in abstracto, or abstractedly considered: TH. GOODNIN, Wks., in Nichol's Sev. Stand. Divines, Vol. x. p. 95 (1865). bef. 1733 [libellous Stories contrasted with] Slander in abstracto: R. NORTH, Examen, I. i. 25, p. 27 (1740).

in actu, in actum: Lat. See actus.

in aggregato, phr.: Late Lat.: in the aggregate.

1660 the covenant was...made...to Christ in aggregato, comprising all his members with him: NEWTON, on John (ch. xvii.), p. 87/x (1867).

in altissimo rilievo: It. See alto rilievo.

in antis: Lat. See antae.

*in articulo mortis, phr.: Late Lat.: at the moment of death, at the point of death. Also in the form ad articulum (acc.) mortis.

(acc.) MOTUS.

1596 The Cordeliers and they are at this present in processe together in Spaine, about this visitation of sicke men in articulo mortis: Estate of Engl. Fugitives, p. 75.

1617 the late lord chancellor left this world, being visited in articulo mortis, or not full half an hour before, by the new lord keeper: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. II. p. 1 (1848). 1681.—1703 and brings it all down definitely ad articulum mortis, as we say, to the point and supposition of dying: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VII. p. 365 (1863). 1810 the said bear conducting himself most unbecomingly in articulo mortis: Edin. Rev., Vol. 15, p. 443.

1825 nor did I mention it save in articulo mortis: and under the seal of confession, to yonder reverend hermit: Scott, Taitsman, ch. xxvii p. 116/1 (1868) bef. 1849 no person had as yet been mesmerised in articulo mortis: E. A. Pos., Wks., Vol. I. p. 189 (1884). *1877 received the Papal benediction in articulo mortis: Echo, Sept. 29. [St.]

in aula regis, phr.: Late Lat.: in the king's hall (court). See Aula Regis.

. 1760 wherever the Court sat, either in aula Regis, where they sat on the criminal Side, or in the Revenue, which was above Stairs: GIBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 457.

in balneo, phr.: Late Lat., 'in the bath'. See balneum. 1610 B. Jonson, Alch., ii. 3, Wks., p. 625 (1616). 1682 without any addition of water save what swam about the digestor, as in balneo: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 11. p 175 (1872).

in balneo Mariae: Late Lat. See balneum Mariae.

*in banco, phr.: Late Lat. or It.: in the bank (see banco). Also Late Lat. (Leg.), on the Bench.

1645 I shall have them in banco, as well as he hath our English coyne: Merc. Brit., No. 87, p. 787.

in banco regis, phr.: Late Lat.: in the King's Bench. 1762 and an indictment would lie in banco regis: Smollett, Launc. Greaves, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 185 (1817).

in bello, bis peccare non licet: Lat. See bis peccare, &c.

in bonam partem, phr.: Lat.: 'towards the good side'. in a mild or favorable manner.

1601 They interpret that neutrality in bonam partem: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent., p. 88.

*in camera, phr.: Late Lat.: in a (judge's private) room, opposed to 'in open court'.

1882 The case is one that in England would be heard in camera: Standard, Dec. 26, p. 5

in capite, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: in chief, by direct grant from the Crown.

from the Crown.

1548 it extendes to any landes holden of the king by knightes seruice whether they be holden of the king in capite or not: STAUNFORD, Kinges Prerog., ch. i. fol. 6 ro (1567) 1876 LAMBARDE, Peramb. Kent, p. 591. 1581 Which power of absolving from sinne, must be holden in capite (so to speake in this kind) of him, to whom Christ gave the first and most absolute power. W ALLEN, Apol of Eng. Seminaries, fol 7a ro. 1593 men shall hold of me in capite. SHAKS., II Hen. VI., iv. 7, 131. 1616 Let us, remember that we hold all in capite and are suitors to the court of heaven. T. ADAMS, Wis., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1, p. 134 (1867). 1626 This ill success in those and some other places make a speech in the mouths of some, as if his majesty would supply himself by the sale of lands in capite, whereby it is likely he might be soon and plentifully provided, were there a parliament to confirm the sales: J. MEAD, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1, p. 131 (1848) 1665 what he gives others, it is held in Capite. R. HEAD, Engl. Rogue, sig. F. 1061 has he put sall hold in Capite, hold of the Head Christ: Th. GOODWIN, Wis., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1, p. 537 (1861). 1696 and those who are found in him [Christ: D. CLARKSON, Pract Wis., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1, p. 317 (1864) It was somewhat unequal, when the Parliament took away the royal tenures in capite, that the lesser tenures of the gentry were left exposed to as grievous abuses as the former: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1, p. 36 (1826) 1748 hold your place in company by a noblet tenure, and that you will hold it (you can bear a quibble, I believe, yet) in capite: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 135, p. 334 (1742). 1795 Glastenbury Abbey was granted. to Edward Seymour. Duke of Somerset... to be held in capite: Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv., p. 264.

in cathedra, phr.: Late Lat.: in a chair (of office or dignity). See cathedra, ex cathedra.

1629 But the event proved the Pope a liar in the pulpit; and therefore I hope, took from him all impossibility of lying in cathedra: T. Adams, Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p 159 (1867) 1638 whether the pope now could not, if he would, seat himself in cathedra and fall to writing expositions upon the Bible for the directions of Christians to the true sense of it: CHILLINGWORTH, Wks., Vol. I. p. 268. 1859 The present Church of Rome represented in a general Council may err. I, but the Pope cannot in Cathedra: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, ch. xxiv. p. 140 bef. 1783 when Ignoramus was mounted in Cathedra: R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 59, p. 629 (1740).

in cautelam, phr.: Late Lat.: for a warning; as a precaution (see ex abundanti).

1601 which [scandals] shall ere long be publisht in cautelam to others: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent., p. 117 1623 adding and interserting, in maiorem [greater'] cautelam, I know not what a world of words. Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 11. Bk. ii. ch. ii. p. 107.

in Christo: Late Lat. See in Domino.

*in commendam, phr.: Late Lat.: 'in trust', applied to the holding of a vacant benefice or see pending the appointment of a person duly qualified to hold the same. See commenda.

COMMENCIA.

1611 He kept in commendam with it the parsonage of South Fleet in Kent: Whitelocke, Lib. Fam., p. 26 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

1618 keeping his grant of Wigan in commendam, being within the same diocese: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas I., Vol. II. p. 25 (1848).

1633 He petitioned his majesty that he might hold the bishopric of Gloucester one year in commendam: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 220 (1848).

1654 the said Monastery was given in commendum to certain Prelates: S. Lennard, Parthenop., Pt. I. 24 bef 1670 the King granted him to hold the Deanry of Westminster in Commendam for three years: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt II. 158, p. 167 (1693).

1778 one quarter of the globe will not be held in commendam by another! Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 48 (1858).

in conceptis verbis: Lat. See conceptis verbis.

in concreto, phr.: Late Lat.: in the concrete.

1602 by the law Salique the Lady Infanta may be defeated and put from her rightfull title of inheritance, and lawfull claime to the whole kingdome of France, in concreto, or in sensu composito, (as a man may terme it): W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 370. 1618 [See In abstracto]. 1672 these two in concreto may convertibly be predicated each of the other: T. JACOMB, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 214/2 (1868). 1682 take them [these natural endowments] in concreto, as they are seated in a corrupt mind, they are unclean: Th. GOODWIN, Whs., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. x. p. 95 (1865).

*in contumaciam, phr.: Late Lat.: as an act of contumacy, in contempt of court

in cuerpo: Eng. fr. Sp. See cuerpo.

in decimo sexto: Late Lat. See decimo sexto.

in deliciis, phr.: Lat.: as favorite(s). See deliciae.

1621 their cats, which they have in deliciis: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Vol. 1. p. 413 (1827).

1665 old laid-aside words and expressions had formerly in deliciis: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 161 (1872).

in deposito, phr.: Late Lat.: for a deposit, for a pledge, in trust. See depositum.

In trust. See depositum.

1615 The place of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports hath...remained in the lord chamberlain's hands as in deposito: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Sas. I., Vol. 1 p. 363 (1848).

1625 I should have money in deposito, what I should aske: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1 Bk. iv. p. 571.

1631 The Duke of Ferria, governor of Milan, having taken from the Venetians, that held it in deposito, the Valtoline: In Court & Times of Chas. I, Vol. 11. p. 150 (1848).

1640 he ought to interpose humselfe for their agreement, either as Iudge or Arbitratour, and to have in deposito, in trust (if he can) that which is in debate betwirt them H. H., Treat of Int. of Princes, p. 10.

1650 much money, which the Ministers of the Dogana had in bank, being either their own, or in deposito, or pawn'd, all was consum'd in the flames: Howell, Tr Giraffi's Hist Rev. Nash., p. 23.

in Domino, phr.: Late Lat.: in the Lord. Often placed, like in Christo, by ecclesiastics after the possessive pronoun in the subscription of a letter.

1565 Yours to command in Domino: ABP. PARKER, Corresp., p. 243 (1853)

in duodecimo: Late Lat. See duodecimo.

in embryo: Late Lat. See embryo.

in eodem tertio, phr.: Late Lat.: on the same third (point or party).

[1723 I think there are no more eodem tertio's between you and me except Mr. Jervas: Swiff, in Pope's Lett, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 35 (1757).] 1784 which produces reconciliations between those whose hatreds agree in eodem Tertio: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 457 (1858)

in equilibrio, phr.: Late Lat.: in equilibrium (q. v.).

1622 It is said to be in equilibrio whether there shall be a parliament or no: In Court & Times of Jas I., Vol 11. p. 336 (1848). 1672 he doth not leave the sinner's will in suspense, pendulous, in equilibrio, hanging like a pair of scales: T. Jacoms, Romans, Nichol's Ed, p. 146 (1868) 1748 kept her body in equilibrio: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand, ch. hv Wks., Vol. 1 p. 375 (1817). 1787 equal laws...supported, protected and enforced by three different orders of men in aquilibrio: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. v. p. 10 (1851). 1802 The powers which tend to preserve. the condition of the earth's surface, are never in equilibrio: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 214.

*in esse, phr.: Late Lat.: in actuality, in real existence. See esse.

1589 The quondam and in esse Queens: W. Warner, Albin's England, Bk. v. ch xxviii. p. 124. 1621 proveth the Seignore to be in esse: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. iv. § 260, p. 116 (1642). 1684 Thus all things are present to God's knowledge, though in their own nature they may be past or future, not in esse reali, but in esse intelligibila, objectively, not actually present: S. Charnock, Wks, in Nichol's Ser Stand Divines, Vol. 1. p. 484 (1864) 1756 You are not however to imagine that my illness is in esse; no, it is only in posse: Gray, Letters, No. xci. Vol. 11. p. 11 (1819) 1808 to provide for the sustenance... of his Majesty's fleet and army in esse: Edin. Rev., Vol. 11, p. 307. 1813 the other a major in esse, and a lieutenant-colonel in posse: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. 1. p. 163 (1883). 1877 [See in posse].

*in excelsis, phr.: Late Lat.: in the highest, at the height of bliss or perfection. See Gloria in excelsis.

1602 though to vs vnknowne to be of the same church triumphant in excelsis: W. Warson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 21.

1882 it is an uncritical guide-book in excelsis: Athenæum, Dec. 23, p. 854.

*in extenso, phr.: Late Lat.: at full length.

1826 it might not suit the views of the Government to give, in extenso, the instructions given to our Ministers: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1767. 1854 the evening papers gave Rowland's address in extenso: THACKERAY, Newtonnes, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 237 (1859). 1876 I should like to have inserted in extenso an account of the meeting: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, Great Divide, ch. iii. p 69. 1885 Rules and forms...are set out in extenso in a clear and convenient from: Law Times. Law To the control of the meeting is the control of the meeting in the control of the meeting is a clear and convenient from: Law Times. p 69. 1885 Rules and forms... form: Law Times, LXXIX. 159/1.

*in extrēmis, phr.: Late Lat.: in the last (agonies), in extreme danger.

bef. 1548 Mr. Dean off Paulis haith lyen continually synst Thursdaye in extremis and is not yitt dedde: RICH. PACE, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. lxxx. p. 199 (1846). 1648 an Irish Frian.confessing him...and other ceremonies used in extremis: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 238 (1872). 1764. The Master of the Rolls tumbled out of his chair last Sunday at Church, and is, they say, in extremis: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. I. p. 327 (1862). 1840 his lady was in extremis: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 161 (1865).

in fieri, phr.: Lat.: in the state of becoming, in the process of being made or done. See fleri, in esse.

1659 whereas the new creation was then, nay, is still, but in fieri, not in facto: N. Harby, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 227/1 (1865). 1675 Prophesies that are yet in fieri and current: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. rv. ch. vii. § 6, p. 64. 1684 If we think of any unlawful thing with pleasure, and imagine it either in fieri or facto esse, it brings a guilt upon us as if it were really acted: S. Charnock, Whs., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 204 (1866). p. 294 (1866)

in fine, phr.: Late Lat.: in fine (which may be fr. the Lat. phr., though fine is Mid. Eng.): in the end, in conclusion.

1554 in fyne the mortall creatures in continuaunce of tyme, were altred and chaunged: W. Prat, Africa, sig. B iii vº. 1557 In fyne, where mater

wants, defautes I fayn: Tottel's Misc., p. 98 (1870).

1563 But in fine, nothynge preuayled: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 87 vo.

1668 in fine, thou art as Cholerick as a Cook by a fire-side: DRYDEN, Mart. Marr-all, v. Wks., Vol 1 p. 217 (1701).

1809 whilst, in fine, most of the other powers of Europe have not sense enough to think of learning his system of government: Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. liv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi p. 208

in flagranti, &c.: Late Lat. See flagrante. &c.

in folio: Late Lat. See folio.

*in formā pauperis, phr.: Late Lat.: in the guise (or character) of an indigent person. Originally of one who being without friends or means obtained leave to sue without liability to costs.

liability to costs.

1603 He is compell'd, in forma pauperis, | To Plead, himself (and shewe his (little) Law) | In the free Court of thy milde Courtesies: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 210 (1608). 1616 Poor Codrus is | Constraind to sue sub forma pauperis, | (As wanting friends & mony) to regaine | What is his owne: R. C. Times Whistle, iv. 1492, p. 49 (1871). 1620 those who sue in forma pauperis. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk II p. 248 (1676). 1633 When I have harried him thus two or three year, | Though he sue in forma pauperis, in spite | Of all his thrift and care, he'll grow behind hand: Massinger, New Way to Pay, ii. 1, Wks., p. 295/2 (1839). 1640 poor Clyents that are put upon 'em. | In forma pauperis: R. Brome, Antif,, iii. 4, sig. G I ro. 1664 he must quickly be removed. to the Hospitall, there to bee sick sub forma Pauperis: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 127. 1676 'tis for a poor Orphan of a Sea-Officer of mine, that has no Money, but if it cou'd be follow'd in Forma Pauperis; and when the Legacy's recovered, &c.: Wycherley, Plain-Dealer, III. p. 45 (1681). 1687 And for the plaintiff's cause she cared the less, | Because she sued in forma pauperis: Dryden, Hind & Panth., III. 761. 1711 [In the Petition of WHO and WHICH] we can appear no other way but in forma pauperis: Spectator, No. 78, May 30, p. 127/1 (Morley). 1807 the pride of parents and children would revolt from the idea of suing for education in forma pauperis: Edn. Rev., Vol. 10, p. 55. 1816 But it is said that the poor may sue in forma pauperis: ib., Vol. 27, p. 357. 1845 he sued Badajoz. in forma pauperis beseeching, not breaching: Forn, Handbb. Spain, Pt. 1 p. 523.

in foro conscientiae, phr.: Late Lat.: in the court of conscience. See forum conscientiae.

Conscience. See forum conscientiae.

1602 Because...these seditious, turbulent, factious Iesuites here in England howsoeuer they may be in foro conscientiae and before God, excommunicated, suspended, &c: W. Watson, Quoditivets of Relig. & State, p. 158.

1609 And cleere my selfe in foro conscientiae: B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., v. 3, Wks., 59, 404 (fol.) 1622 For want of justice foro conscientiae, they prosecute their malice foro justitiae: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 223 (1867).

1681-1703 a man's justification by faith is but a justification in foro conscientiae: The Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VIII. p. 214 (1864).

1750 However, as his intention was truly upright, he ought to be excused in foro conscientiae: Fielding, Tom Jones, Bk. Iv. ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 186 (1865).

1771 therefore, begging your pardon, ladies, I'm not accountable, in foro conscientiae for what I did: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 64/2 (1882).

1779 Of whom as casuists agree | In foro Conscientiae: C. Anstev, Speculation, Wks., p. 292 (1808).

1827 Admitting the obligation in foro conscientiae of gratuitous promises: Edin. Rev., Vol. 46, p. 150.

in fresco: It. See fresco.

in fumo, phr.: Late Lat.: in smoke.

1605 when these practitioners come to the last decoction. blow, blow, puff, puff, and all flies in fumo: B. Jonson, Volp., ii 2, Wks., p. 470 (1616). 1610 all the workes, Are flown in fumo: enery glasse is burst: — Alch., iv. 5, Wks., p. 659 (1616). bef. 1733 But of what kind sever the Design was,... it went off, like the Alchymist's Furnace in Fumo: R. North, Examen, II. iv. 48, p. 255 (1740).

in genere, phr.: Lat.: in general. See genus.

1474 of the chesse borde in genere how it is made: CAXTON, Chesse, IV. i. 1474 of the chesse borde in genere how it is made: CAXTON, Chesse, IV. i. p. 62. 1569 And iff it please you to knowe myne opinion in genere, surely I thynke it were goode that suche as deserve to be committed, shulde be sente ad custodias publicas: GRINDAL, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cocxviii. p. 366 (1846). 1573—80 I recounte it on soveragne poynte of my feylicitye in genere and sum particular contentement of mynde: GAB. HARVEV, Lett. Bk., p. 80 (1884). 1659 Modes and Circumstances of Worship which God hath made necessary in genere, and left to occasional humane determination in specie: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, Pt II. ch. iv. p. 446.

in gremio, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: in the bosom, at the breast.

in infīnītum, phr.: Late Lat.: to infinity. See ad infinitum.

finitum.

1564 and so in infinitum, until all days and years be clean past and expired: GRINDAL, Remains, p. 4 (1843).

1597 Then I saie, a vnison, a fift, an eight, a fifteenth a nineteenth, and so forth in infinitum, be perfect cordes: Th. MORLEY, Mus., p. 71.

1603 ARISTOTLE saith, that divided they be in infinitum, potentially, but actually not: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 814.

1620 they might go in infinitum: BRENT, Tr. Souve's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII., p. 697 (1670).

1623 for it were but to proceed in infinitum, and neuer to make an end: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzmanz, Pt. 1. Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 12.

1627 And enery Eighth Note in Ascent, (as from Eight to Fifteene irom Fifteene to twenty two, and so in infinitum, are but Scales of Diagason: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 103.

1652 and so if he run in infinitum, according to his conceit he will still have more certainty: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nature, ch. xix. p. 153.

1666 Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 18, p. 377.

1672 Let the poor bondman sin to-day, he must sin again to-morrow, and so on in infinitum: T. JACOMB, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 1221 (1868).

1696 Yet imagination is enough with them... to multiply them [relics] in infinitum: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., p. 1204.

1759 Knowledge,

like matter, he would affirm, was divisible in infinitum: Sterne, Trist. Shand., II. aix. Wks., p. 101 (1830) 1790 Diminish the time in infinitum, and the effect of a centripetal force is diminished in infinitum: T. Reid, Corresp., Wks.,

in libera custodia, phr.: Late Lat.: in free custody, in durance modified by a certain amount of freedom.

1631 She was now in libera custodia, under the hands of her loving friends: T. Heywood, Englands Elizabeth, p. 172 (1641). bef 1670 The Christians that were committed by idolatrous Emperors, were in libera custodia. J. Hacket, Abp. Wilhams, Pt. II. 120, p. 127 (1633).

*in limine, phr.: Lat.: on the threshold, in the very be-

1804 One objection in limine, we feel ourselves called upon to make: Edin.

Rev., Vol. 4, p 297. 1828 he protested in limine against either the discussion or vote of House on the proposition: Congress. Debates, Vol. 1v Pt. i
p 832. 1843 Taking the doctrine, then, in this sense, an objection presents itself in limine which might be deemed a fatal one: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 472 (1856) 1851 'I can only vouch—he says in limine—for the anecdotes I record, by assuring my readers that I believe them': J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr Rev., II. p. 91 (1857)

*in loco parentis, phr: Late Lat.: in the place of a parent. The prep. in is often omitted.

1808 If an author is as a parent to his works, an editor is at least a guardian; he is loco parentis: Edin. Rev., Vol. 11, p. 400 1828 and I now stand to them in loco parentis, in the place of a father: Congress. Debates, Vol. 1v. Pt. 1. p. 1335 1854 I stood towards him in loco parentis; because he was as a child to me: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xvi. p. 185 (1879).

in magnis et voluisse sat est, phr.: Lat.: in great themes even to have been willing (to essay them) is enough. Propertius, 3, 1, 6.

1665 To conclude; for In magnis voluisse sat est, This is the sum of what I have to say: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 148 (1677). 1885 In magnis voluisse might be said to have been his literary motto: Athenœum, Sept. 5,

in malam partem, phr.: Lat.: 'towards the bad side', in an unfavorable manner.

1681 yet it is. .doubtful unto me whether or no this clause be not to be taken in malam partem, in the worser sense: Th. Goodwin, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. III. p. 171 (1861).

*in medias res, phr.: Lat.: into the middle of affairs, into the middle of a story. Hor., A. P., 148.

1786 But be as epic as I please, | And plunge at once in medias res: H. More, Bas Bleu, 33 1818 Most epic poets plunge "in medias res"...And then your hero tells, whene'er you please, | What went before—by way of episode: Byron, Don Fuan, I. vi. 1821 I shall now enter "in medias res" and shall anticipate ...an account of their palsying effects on the intellectual faculties: Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. 11 p 148 (1823). 1828 I hemmed thrice, and with a countenance suited to the subject and the host, plunged at once in medias res: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxxv. p. 103 (1859). 1842 I rushed it medias res at once: Thackeray, Miscellanies, Vol. 1v. p. 91 (1857). 1883 For good or ill, she determined to plunge in medias res: W. Black, Yolande, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 253.

in medio, phr.: Lat.: in the middle, undecided. medium.

1609 I leave it in medio: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc, Annot (Bk. xiv. ch. ii.). 1638 Christian virtues are in medio as well as moral: Sibbes, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. iv. p. 3 (1863). 1660 but leave the business as it were in medio, in suspense: Newton, on Fohn (ch. xvii.), p. 96/2 (1867). 1623 the subject upon which they both have written is in medio: Edin. Rev., Vol. 38, p. 297.

in medio, &c.: Lat. See medio tut. ib.

*in memoriam, phr.: Lat.: in memory of, to the memory

1850 TENNYSON, Title.

in mītiorem (partem), phr.: Lat.: 'towards the milder side', in the milder manner.

bef. 1849 at last they concluded in mitiorem: In Southey's Com. pl. Bk., 1st Ser., p. 430/2 (1849).

*in nubibus, phr.: Lat.: in the clouds, undecided, unrealised.

1624—5 The French match is still in nuclius, and few or none know yet what to judge of it: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. 11. p. 506 (1848). bef. 1670 But for the Electorate, it was a thing in Nuclius, out of their Power: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 187, p. 182 (1693). 1760 it would Occasion great Delay, should the Plaintiff be put to take out a new Writ, whilst the Business is thus in Nuclius: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 266. 1834 This, however, must depend upon circumstances which are still in nuclius: Greville Memoirs, Vol. 11. ch. xxii. p. 167 (1874). 1848 "Bah," said the other, "the concert is a concert in nuclius...": Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xxii. p. 345 (1879).

in octavo: Late Lat. See octavo.

*in partibus infidelium, in partibus, phr.: Late Lat.: in the regions of infidels, in countries inhabited by unbelievers,

esp. applied to bishops of the Latin Church in uncivilised or heretical countries or to suffragans with nominal sees.

heretical countries of to suffragans with nominal sees.

1620 That none be promoted to a Cathedral Church without process, to be made in Partibus, at the least concerning his birth, life, and manners: BRENT, Tr. Socoès Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. II p. 238 (1676)

1687 recommended Father Philip Ellis, Dr. Gifford, and Dr. Smith, to be Bishops in partibus: In Ellis Orry Lett., 3rd Ser. Vol. IV. No dxx. p. 314 (1846)

bef. 1738 assive, like Saints in Partibus Infidelium: R. North, Examen, II v. 14, p. 323 (1740).

1764 the archbishopric of Tauris is at present in partibus infidelium: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 189 (1857).

1787 he is become archbishop, in partibus: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. II. p. 58 (1834).

1817 when it was desired by his Majesty to obtain the episcopal rank for the person who officiated in that capacity, it was necessary to resort to Argos in partibus infidelium in order to gratify his wishes: Parl Deb., col. 945.

1881 his Bishoptic, in partibus infidelium, was the gift of private friendship: Edin. Rev., Vol. 52, p. 535.

1882 In the rough regions in partibus, such a tool as this, fine and true as steel, tried in the fire as steel, doubtless is not lightly to be thrown away; J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 349 (2nd Ed.).

in perpetuam rei memoriam, phr.: Late Lat.: for a perpetual commemoration of the deed (or event).

1566 and that their attestations may be enrolled in the Chauncerye and in the arches in perpetuam rei memoriam: Egerton Papers, p. 47 (Camd. Soc,

in perpetuum, phr.: Lat. (with tempus understood), 'for continuous time': for ever, in perpetuity.

1621 if Lands or Tenements bee devised by Will, unto a man and his Assigness, In perpetuum: Tr. Perkins' Prof Booke, ch. iii. § 239, p. 106 (1642). 1789 The same proportion of the different denominations to continue in perpetuum: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1. p. 437 (1796). 1807 we ought not to annex, in perpetuum, to the office of Cabinet minister, one or two hundred more of close boroughs: Edin. Rev., Vol. 10, p. 362

*in petto, phr.: It.: in the breast, in secret, in private, in reserve, without disclosure.

reserve, without disclosure.

1701 they will nourish up a dormant power, and reserve privileges in petto:
SWIFT, Whs., p 406/2 (1869).

1752 The employments of Treasurer of the
Navy, and Secretary at War...were to be kept in petto till the dissolution of this
Parliament: Lord Chestererield, Letters, Vol II. No. 88, p 365 (1774).

1755 Lord Albemarie's other offices and honours are still in petto: Hor. WalPOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 418 (1837).

1761 when you had the thing about you
in petto: STERNE, Trust. Shand, III. xiv Wks., p. 121 (1839).

1771 Indeed, all the writers of the age, good, bad, and indifferent, from the moment he
assumed this office, became his enemies, either professed, or in petto, except
those of his friends who knew they had nothing to fear from his enemies: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 491 (1882).

1794 There is at present a plot in petto
which may perhaps blow up the Dantonists: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat,
Vol. I. p. 402 (1832).

1819 as soon as the sentence, already pronounced in
petto, could safely be executed: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 334 (1820).

In niccolo thr.: It: in little on a small scale

in piccolo, phr.: It.: in little, on a small scale.

1889 Kaempfer is quoted as describing a trio he once saw in a small box... The three denizens of the box were a bamboo, a blossoming plum-tree, and a pine-tree, perfectly formed, but in piccolo: Athenæum, Apr. 6, p. 436/2.

in pios ūsus, phr.: Late Lat.: for pious purposes.

1601 Say that a man give them a thousand pounds in pios usus: A. C, Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent, p. 84.

in plano, phr.: Late Lat.: on a plane surface.

1598 Also I know, to set the forme Sphericall of the world in *Plano* after the true rule of Cosmographie, it would have been made otherwise then this is: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 220. 1742 Perspective is a projection of a concave hemisphere in plano, with straight lines: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. 11. p. 210 (1826).

in pontificalibus, phr.: Late Lat.: in pontificals, in the robes and ornaments of a pope, bishop, or priest. The abl. is often used when the Lat. prep. is absent.

is often used when the Lat. prep. is absent.

1887 Trevisa, Tr. Higden. [T. L. K. Oliphant] bef. 1548 I mynystred as my weyknes wold serve, in pontificalibus: J. Longland, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xcvii. p. 252 (1846).

1549 the byshop in his pontificalibus: J. Longland, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xcvii. p. 252 (1846).

1549 the byshop in his pontificalibus with his myter...ringes...Sandales: LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI., p. 125 (1859).

1567 for the pope himself commonly is an aged man, and therefore...specially arrayed in pontificalibus, as in such solemnities he is: Jewell, 4pol. & Def., Whs., p. 551 (1848).

1598 bishops, abbots and priors, al richly clad in their pontificalibus: R. HARLUYT, Vorages, Vol. I. p. 480. 1600 the vene priests in their Pontificalibus, in their rich vestiments and goodly ornaments, went with supplication to the tents of the enemies: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. II. p. 70.

1628 appeared in his pontificalibus, with his horned mitre and crooked crosier: In Court & Times of Chas, I., Vol. I. p. 452 (1648).

16448. 1644 this was the first time I had seen his Hollness in pontificalibus; Evelin, Diary, Vol. I. p. 240, 1879.

1652 the great Church, where Cardinal Fillmarino was in his Pontificalibus at the high Altar: Howell, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 20. bef. 1785 an huge Pope in Pontificalibus in his chair: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 94, p. 578 (1740).

1765 the new bishop of Nice, in pontificalibus: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxxv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 531 (1872).

1768 he [Bp. Atterbury] offered to proclaim the Pretender at Charing Cross in pontificalibus: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. I. p. cxii (1857).

*in posse, phr.: Late Lat.: in potentiality, in possibility of existence. Opposed to in esse (q. v.). See posse.

1621 all our spiritual preferments, in esse and posse, both present and to come: R. Burron, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. 1, p. 197 (1827). 1756 [See in ease]. 1760 The bare Render of the Principal is a Discharge,

in posse, of the Bail: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 418. 1813 [See in esse] 1877 they existed, as the schoolmen used to say, in posse, but not in esse: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. v. p. 52 (1883).

in potentia: Late Lat. See potentia.

*in praesenti, phr.: Late Lat.: at the present (time).

1760 they could not take by Remainder, the Limitation being in presenti: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p 23 1828 and thus their half pay for life be, on an average, worth the gross sum, in present, of at least seven years full pay: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt i p. 131

in praesentia, phr.: Lat.: under present (circumstances), for the present; at hand, on the spot.

1815 But let her be in præsentia by eight o'clock: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxix. p. 343 (1852).

in primis: Lat. See imprimis.

In principio, phr.: Late Lat., 'In the beginning': the opening words of the Latin version of the Old Testament and of S. John's Gospel.

abt 1386 So pleasaunt was his In principio: CHAUCER, C. T., Prol, 254-bef 1400 after her masse pei seye pis godspell Cum natus esset Ihesus, as we in pis contrey seip aftir masse In principio Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kungs of Cologne, p. 144 (1886). bef. 1461 To alle thy werks [? werk 15] grete furthering | To abyde the ende of Inprincipio: Lydgate, Vertue of the Masse, 199

in profundo, phr.: Late Lat.: in the depth.

1662 This is the Doom of fallen Man, to labour in the Fire, to seek Truth in profundo, to exhaust his Time and impair his Health: South, Serm., Vol. I. p 54 (1727).

ın promptu: Lat. See impromptu.

*in propria persona, phr.: Late Lat.: in his (her) own person, in his (her) distinctive normal character.

person, in his (her) distinctive normal character.

1693 unless the Devil assist her in propria persona: Congreve, Double Dealer, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 234 (1710). 1715 Was your Highness in Propria persona to reign. W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. 11. p. 172 (1860). 1762 the greater part of them believing he was the devil in propria persona: Smollett, Lunc. Greaves, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 157 (1877). 1817 the 'unknown stranger' was Goethe in propria persona: Edin Rev., Vol. 28, p. 101. 1828 as they have never beheld me before, it would very little matter if I went in propria persona: Lord Lutton, Pelham, ch. kxxi p. 306 (1859). 1840 was then and there raised in propria persona: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 75 (1879). 1881 Among my numerous commissions, before leaving England, was the presentation in propria persona of a parcel to some people planting on the island of Kauai: Nicholson, From Sword to Share, xxiv. 169.

in puncto, phr.: Lat.: in a point, in a moment, without extension in space or time.

1652 who for brevity were wont to speak as 'twere in characters, and sentences in puncto: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat, Treat., p. 16. 1672 for can a true body exist in puncto, as they say Christ doth? T. JACOME, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 258/2 (1868)

in pūris nātūrālibus, phr.: Late Lat., 'in bare naturals': in a state of nature; stark naked.

1602 as inclined to seeke for good to eschewe euill, and wishing after summum bonum, if in puris naturatious they could have obtained it: W. WATSON, Quoditiets of Relig. & State, p. 204. 1671. But if they do so, they did not come down in puris naturatibus: J. Eachard, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 65 (1773). 1775. We would discover Nature in puris naturatibus, and trace her first operations and gradual progress: T. Reid, Corresp, Wks., p. 54/2 (1846). 1809. that when he became a genius, he was entitled to produce himself in his shirt, or in puris naturatibus, on the market-place, or in the courts of princes: Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xlv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 163. 1822 going in to bathe in puris naturatibus: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., II. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. xi. p. 483.

[The Schoolmen opposed pura naturalia to supernaturalia, i.e. man's unaided powers to his powers supernaturally strengthened by grace (Jrnl. Philol., Vol. VI. No. 12, p. 174).]

in quantum, phr.: Late Lat.: to what degree; hence, a specific amount.

1620 The Pope answered admitting the Protestation, Si and in quantum, excusing himself for the citation omitted: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. viii. p. 668 (1676).

1681 but where he shews special mercies... there is an in quantum, by an how far he loves, as the foundation of that, a special love: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. I. p. 42 (1861).

in querpo: Eng. fr. Sp. See cuerpo.

*in ro, phr.: Late Lat.: in reality, in true nature; Leg. in, the matter (case) of.

1602 wherein the Iesuits...had any speciall commoditie or gaine in re or in spe thereby: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 145. 1638 so the sacrament of confession or penance is necessary in re, or in voto, in act or desire for the remission of mortal sins committed after baptism: GHILLINGWATH, Whs., Vol. II. p. 465. 1684 Their sacraments and ours were the same in re, though diverse in signs: S. CHARNOCK, Whs., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 516 (1865). "1877 In re B. and L. Harris: Times, Jan. & [St.] 1886 As to the alleged "misrepresentation" in re Squeers v. Bentley, I can only refer the reader to his original text: Athendeum, Nov. 20, p. 671/2.

in rebus agendis, phr.: Lat.: in the transaction of business, in the management of affairs.

1662 A deep scholar, and yet commended to be prudent in rebus agendis: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. II. p. 514 (1840).

in rērum nātūra, phr.: Lat.: in the nature of things, in the physical universe, in the natural order of things. Lucr., I, 25, &c.

I, 25, &C.

1584 we have héere euen in England naturall springs, wels, and waters, both standing and running, of excellent vertues, euen such as except we had séene, and had experiment of, we would not believe to be In verum natura: R. Scott Disc. Witch, Blk. XIII. ch. v. p. 292.

1602 so before euer any Iesuits came or were in verum natura, the Vniuersites of Oxford and Cambridge florished amongst the most famous schooles in Christendome: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 280.

1609 Is the bull, beare, and horse, in verum natura still: B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., iii. 2, Wks., p. 553 (1616) abt 1630 the great charge which necessarily follow a King, and Queen, a Prince and the Royall Issue, was a thing which was not in verum natura, during the space of forty years: (1653) R. Naunton, Fragm. Reg., p. 23 (1870).

1852 or that there was ever any such thing in verum natura as what we call A Philosophers Stone: E. Ashmole, Theat Chem. Brit. sig. A 4 ro.

1671 J. Eachard, Wks.
Vol. II p. 35 (1773).

1759 thinking it could possibly produce nothing, in verum natura, but what was extremely mean and pitiful: Sterne, Trist Shand., I. xix. Wks., p. 45 (1839).

1822 exist now and then in rerum natura: Edin. Rev., Vol. 37, p. 337.

1840 (the habiliments of the preceding day) were yet in rerum natura?. Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 14 (1865).

*in saecula saeculōtum. phr.: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk.

*in saecula saeculōrum, phr.: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. εls alώναs alώνων,='for ages of ages': for ever and ever.

1593 here I entertain thee, [and] thy boy to follow my fortune in secula seculorum: Peele, Edw. I, Wks, p. 382/2 (1861). bef 1616 bath'd in new brave Ballads, that all Tongues shall trouble you in Sacula Saculorum, my kind Can-carriers: Beau. & Fl., Philaster, v. 1, Wks, Vol 1. p. 134 (1711) 1625 and shall be in sacula saculorum a superlatine of fullest happinesse. Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 10 1716 we begin to wish you had the singing of our poets .to yourselves, in sacula saculorum: Pope, Lett., Wks, Vol VII. p. 238 (1757). 1841 so Pride and Hatred continue in sacula saculorum: Thackerav, Misc. Essays, p. 219 (1885) 1845 nor need it be feared that he bastions and example of Boyd will ever want an imitator in Sacula Saculorum: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p 341.

in sensu composito, phr: Late Lat.: in a collective sense, in that sense of the expression which is demanded by the essential connexion of the ideas expressed.

1602 [See in concreto]. 1659 We know that the true Catholick Church (nor any member of it, in sensu composito) cannot err in any of the Essentials of Christianity, for then it would cease to be the Church: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, ch. xvii. p 71. 1672 now the flesh draws hill-ward and the Spirit draws heaven-ward, so that it is impossible in sensu composito to follow both: T. JACOMB, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 66/1 (1868). 1681 take them altogether in sensu composito, though not in sensu diviso: Th Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1. p 175 (1861).

in sensu dīvīso, phr.: Late Lat.: in a partitive sense.

1602 [See in abstracto]. 1681 [See in sensu composito].

in serie, phr.: Lat.: in a row, in a series.

bef. 1733 one Chain of false and malicious Calumnies hanging in serie together: R. North, Examen, III. x. p. 660 (1740).

*in situ, phr.: Late Lat.: in the natural or original place and position, in place, on its site.

1817 granite and clay slate are those [rocks] alone which appear in situ:

Edin. Rev. 1845 Its edges were so angular, and its size so great, that I at first mistook it for a rock in situ, and took out my compass to observe the direction of its cleavage: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. IX. p. 187. 1879 the few which remain in situ are...mere fragments: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect. Vol. II. p. 38. 1882 Through the medium of Notes and Queries they have been recovered and restored, but it is impossible to replace them in situ: Athenaum, Dec. 23, p. 855.

in solido, phr.: Late Lat.: in the gross; Leg. jointly.

1681—1703 unless the superabounding mercies in God...arise up to their faith, and are in solido told out before their eyes: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. vin. p. 726 (2864).

1825 which would ensure the payment of it [the claim] in solido more promptly by the United States than by Spain: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. iv. p. 714 (1834).

in solidum, phr.: Late Lat.: altogether, jointly.

1620 every Bishop holdeth a part thereof in solidam: BRENT, Tr. Soane's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 560 (1676) 1625 I condemned the aforesaid in solidam: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 113. 1656 He is a thorough Saviour, a Saviour in solidam and doth not his work to the halves: J. TRAPP, Com. New Test, p. 671/1 (1868).

in spē, phr.: Late Lat.: in hope.

1602 [See in re].

in specie, phr.: Late Lat.

i. in sort, in kind, in specific form, in coined money. See specie.

1615 Another [merchant] was seized at Rouen for exporting forbidden commodities, specially corn, having, besides other gold, above seven thousand Jacobus pieces in specie: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 370 (1848).

1620 Whether visits of respect between Representants of equality, being received in specie, should be paid in individual: Relig. Wottom., p. 501 (1685). . 1626 nor will the country pay money instead of viands in specie, nor

the blackguard and other mean attendants in the court be appeased: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1 p 131 (1848) 1627 And this not onely in Specie, but in Indianduo: BACON, Nat. Hist, Cent. 1 § 999. 1628 a fact from Plymouth, with men and ammuntion, and in specie, very much wheat, for the relief of Rochelle: In Court & Times of Chas I., Vol. 1. p 336 (1848). 1636—7 the other third, by the agreement, was to go over to Dunkirk in specie: ib, Vol. 11. p 264. 1669 you must pay him in specie, Madam. DRYDEN, Mock-dstrol, v. Wks, Vol. 1. p 320 (1701). 1677 this Manufacture [of woollen cloth] was wholly lost, and all our trade ran out in Wools, Wool-sells, and Leather carned out in specie: HALE, Orig Man., p. 161. 1691 there are not two Faces in the World, absolutely alike; which is somewhat strange, since all the Parts are in Specie the same: J RAN, Creation, Pt. 11. p. 251 (1701). 1716 a young French lady...who was contracted to a marquis upon the foot of a five thousand pound fortune, which she had by her sister in specie: Addition, Vol. IV. p. 466 (1856). 1745 they send also procurators into all parts of Europe to collect the charity which supports them, particularly to Spain, where they say every body must leave them something in their wills, and this is commonly brought to them once a year in specie: R. Pococock, Tray. Bk. 1. ch ii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 414 (1811). 1792 and, as I could not pay him in specie, I endeavoured to supply my want of affection to him by my attention and assiduities: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol II. p. 223.

2. Leg. in the existing form; in precise form, specifically, according to exact terms.

according to exact terms.

1651 that as unto the Jews Jesus Christ was given in figures, so to us he is given in specie, that is to say, in rei veritate, in his very nature. Crammer, Lord's Supper, D. 156(1844) 1602 being of one and the selfe same kind in specie; W. Watson, Quoditbets of Relig. & State, D. 66 1659 It is not a Head, but this Head in specie, that is, the form of the Church, if any such be: R. Banter, Key for Catholicks, Pt. In. ch. iii p. 431. 1672 the adventitious substance that impregnates the Petrescent Juice, may be of so small specific gravity, as not to make the Gem at all heavier in specie than Crystall relif: R. Bovite, Virtues of Gems, p. 179. 1675 it was not that in specie: the Didrachma being paid to the temple: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 11. ch ix. § 4, p. 173. 1760 if the Chattel itself be by the Agreement to be returned in specie, he can only be said to detain it from me unjustly: Gilbert, Caust in Law & Equity, p. 400. 1843 Bentham, in his treatise on Evidence, denominates them facts disconformable in specie, as distinguished from such as are disconformable in toto or in degree; J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol II, p. 161 (1856). 1886 The widow is to have the right to possess the leaseholds in specie during her life: Sir N. Cottron, Law Reports, 24 Ch. D., 139. 1887 no election by any person beneficially interested. to take the land in specie could displace the right of the Crown to probate duty: Lorn Selborne, Law Times Reports, LVIII. (N. S.), 1941.

*in statu pubilläri. phr.: Late Lat.: in a state of ward-

*in statu pupillāri, phr.: Late Lat.: in a state of wardship, under scholastic discipline; at universities, applied to all members under the degree of Master.

1860 I fully admit that in later years we are all of us apt to grow sentimental about the traditions of our respective schools—I merely deny that we do so whilst we remain in statu pupillari: Once a Week, July 21, p. 95/2. 1862 other young women who are kept by over-watchful mothers too much in statu pupillari: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 280 (1887). 1882 academic and urban magnates, fellows, and tutors have predominated over guests who are in statu pupillari: Standard, Dec. 25, p. 5.

*in statu quo, phr.: Late Lat.: in the same state as (at present); in the same state as before; nunc,='at present', or prius or ante, = 'before', being understood after quo.

or prius or ante, = 'before', being understood after quo.

1623 Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman (1530). [T. L. K. Oliphant]
1688 Things were put in statu quo, only Mr. Charnock was left out. Hatton Corresp,
Vol. II. p. 98 (1878)
1691 We still remain in statu quo, there's nothing yet
redressed: W. W. Wikins Polit. Bah., Vol. II. p. 29 (1860).
1713 I'm glad
to see you in Statu quo again: W. TAVERNER, Fem. Advoc., v. p. 66
1717 However, my face is since in statu quo: LADV M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 214
(1827).
1731 and the Sufferers see themselves quickly in Statu quo: Medien's
Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. I. p. 360.
1771 Being instantly accommodated
with dry clothes and flannels, comforted with a cordial, and replaced in statu quo,
one of the maids was ordered to chafe his lower extremities: SMOLLETT, Humph.
Cl., p. 109/I (1832).
1787 the figures lift themselves up, and returning all in
statu quo, the ballet finishes: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. II. p. 167 (1834).
1817
Of course I had the box remitted in statu quo: BYRON, in Moore's Life, Vol III.
p. 371 (1832).
1824 you have the wisdom of our rulers, at the end of near
six centuries, in statu quo: Edin. Rev., Vol. 41, p. 144
in statu quo, nunc. ohr: Late, Lat.: in the same state as

in statu quo nunc, phr.: Late Lat.: in the same state as at present.

1643 for in statu quo nunc I am grown useless and good for nothing: Howell, Epist. Ho. El., Vol. II xlvii. p. 338 (1678). 1647 I conclude that if he sign them [i.e. the propositions], he will be but in statu quo nunc: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 6 (1872). 1647 the Lords and Commons (statu quo nunc) are a medly-Conventicle of fooles and knaves: Merc. Melancholius, No. II, p. 64.

in statu quo prius, phr.: Late Lat.: in the same state as before.

1602 Directly it can be the overthrow of neither the one party nor the other, because the seculars are but in statu quo prius, and cannot be in a worse then they are in at this present: W. WATSON, Quoditiets of Relig. & State, p. 174.
1613 These removes were looked for the first day of the term, but all things stand yet in statu quo prius: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1. p. 277 (1848). 1620 so he was freed, and the rest remain d still in statu quo prius, to tugg at the Oar: Howell, Lett., l. xxi p. 43 (1645). 1625 Yet, all continues in statu quo prius, with very little addition or alteration: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 7 (1848). 1646 The present King his son, out of a greater zeale to Rome, would put all things in statu quo prius: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 50.

in summa, phr.: Late Lat.: in sum. 1592 In summa, Men fall to this point: Relia. Wotton., p. 680 (1685). in suo genere, phr.: Late Lat.: in his (her, its, their) own

1584 if Claret wine haue a right claret colour, if it be in sauour, in taste, in thinnesse, or thickenesse, in age accordingly, then may you be bolde to call it good Claret. And so of all other sortes in sup genere: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 217. 1659 We maintain the Scripture sufficiency in sup genere, in terms & sence: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, ch. xlin. p. 308. 1684 we should find them [i.e. the fancies of some irrational creatures] more noble, heroic, and generous in sup genere than the thoughts of most men: S Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 302 (1866)

in tenebris, phr.: Late Lat.: in darkness.

1608 there's a commission to be sat upon this day, to open a passage for imprisoned truth, concerning acts yet in tenebris: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 104 (1885).

1616 He was buried the next night in tenebris, and so was Sir Thomas Parry: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol. I. p. 410 (1848).

in terminis, phr.: Late Lat.: in terms, definitely, definite,

In terminis, Our.: Late Lat.: In terms, definitely, definite, 1646 'tis said of Christ in Scripture in terminis that he was the day-spring to give light to them which sit in darkness: Hammony, Wks., Vol. I p. 254 (1674). 1656 according to which it were a contradiction in terminis to say this eternal life was not with the Father from everlasting: N. Hardy, 1st Eb. 70hn, Nichol's Ed., p. 23/z (1855). bef. 1670 as the Church in terminis directs it: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt II. 104, p. 108 (1693). 1672 The same may be further confirmed by what I have some where met with as related in terminis by the Learned Cabasus: R Boyle, Virtues of Gems, p. 169. 1875 he does not, in terminis, say, that, &c.: J. Smith, Christ, Relig. Appeal, Bk III. ch. vii. § 5, p. 105. 1681 You have these distinctions in terminis thus applied: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1, p. 30 (1861). 1704 But Herodotus, holding the very same hieroglyph speaks much planner, and almost in terminis: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § iii. Wks., p. 66/2 (1869). 1808 a contradiction in terminis: Scott, Wks. of Dryden, Vol. 1, p. 38.

*in terrorem, phr.: Late Lat.: for an object of dread, as a terrible warning. Sometimes ad terrorem, = 'to terror', is

used.

1606 though it might be that de facto...some man ad terrorem might be so sentenced by some chief Justicer: R. Parsons, Answ. to Coke, ch. xl. p. 269. 1612 But, howsoever, these fines be executed, and (as most men believe they will not, but that only it was done in terrorem) yet the precedent is thought strange: In Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. l. p. 213 (1848). 1619 such an overture may have been made in terrorem, for the better assuring the course of justice: 1b, Vol. II. p. 158. 1633 Some sport with these examples; and being set forth as crocodiles in terrorem, they make them their play fellows: T. Addams, Com 2 Pet., Sherman Comm. p. 345/2 (1855). 1650 discharging many Archibuzzes ad terrorem: Howell, Tr. Geraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 135. 1672 by this way, in Terrorem, I chuse for the persons Thunder and Lightning: G. VILLIERS, Rehearsal, 1. p. 43 (1868). 1691 there are two sorts of Prologues in the Rehearsal, the one Composed in Terrorem, to frighten the Audience into Civility and good Manners: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., Pref., sig. A r. v. 1713 the skin of the dead one will be hung up, in terrorem, at Button's coffee-house: ADDISON, Guardian, No. 71, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 166 (1856). bef. 1733 ordinary Notions relating to the Laws, as in Terrorem, connivance... and the like: R. NORTH, Examen, II. v. 82, p. 366 (1740). 1771 Suppose he should prosecute the publisher, who screens the anonymous accuser, and bring him to the pillory for a libel, this is so far from being accounted a punishment in terrorem, that it will probably make his fortune: Smollett, Humph. Ch., p. 391 (1882). 1792 the court have commenced this prosecution, as a matter merely in terrorem: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. I. p. 262. 1807

1 shall get them framed and glazed, and so hang them up, in terrorem: over Miss Debby's toilette: Beresford, Missries, Vol. II. p. 54 (5th Ed.). 1822—3 "He should be tried," said a fourth, "for conspiring his own death, and hanged in terrorem": Scortry, Pev. Peach, ch. xlii p. 476 (1886). 1834 This parti

in thesi, phr.: Late Lat.: on the subject of dispute, as a positive statement, as a substantive proposition. See thesis.

1614 I say not this in thesi, but in hypothesi: T. Adams, Whs., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 374 (1867). 1619 for what is it the better if a judge be lerned in generall and in thesi he be not attentive to heer the cawses before him? Whittelock, Lib. Fam., p. 71 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1685 labouring as much to boult it out by examination in Hypothesi, as the Phylosophers by Disputations in Thesi: S. Ward, Sermons, p. 433. 1659 His judgment dictateth to him in thesi, in general that hatred is a sin: N. Hardy, stat Ep. 76m, Nichol's Ed., p. 202/2 (1865). 1672 nay, he doth not only conceal the evil threatened, but either in thesi or in hypothesi, he flatly denies it: T. Jacome, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 158/2 (1868). bef. 1716 Thus much for the Argument in Thesi: South, Serm., Vol. I. p. 226 (1727).

*in toto, phr.: Late Lat., short for in toto genere: in the whole class, entirely, absolutely, without any qualification.

1651 Always I except Prodigious Forms, and meer natural Impotencies, which are unmanageable In toto Genera, and no more to be cultivated than the sands of Arabia: Relig. Wotton., p. 293 (1654). 1796 Your petitioners humbly hope they will not be thought presumptuous in venturing to disapprove of the article concerning slavery in toto: Amer. State Papers, Publ. Lands, Vol. 1, p. 69 (1832). 1805 the use of warm water in circumstances where Dr. Currie would...condemn it in toto: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 44. 1824 I deny his position in toto: Congress. Debates, Vol. 1, p. 63 (1822). 1843 [See in specie 2]. 1878 I do not condemn in toto a little tendency to mania: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. 1, p. 353. 1888 actions for breach of promise ought to be abolished in toto: Law Times, LXXXIV. 293/1.

*in transitu. phr.: Late Lat.: in transit, on the way, in passing.

passing.

1620 I had, in transitu, conferred with him your Christian ends: Relig Wotton, p. 334 (1654).

1623 seeing each other only in transitu, as he passed along the street: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. ch. x. p. 256 bef. 1670 though he set his Face to the end of a great Journey, yet in transitu he took Acquaintance of the French Tongue: J. HACKFT, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1 13, p. 11 (1693).

1673 We saw this town only in transitu, but it merited a little demurr: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 378.

1677 but there are things suggested in transitu...that. would puzzle a considering person: John Hows, Wks., p. 129/1 (1834)

1679 Thenceforth he doth not visit them in transitu only. but resides and inhabits with them, and becomes as it were a constant principle: Goodman, Penitent Pard., Pt. 111 ch. iii p. 301. bef. 1716 they only please and affect the Mind in transitu: South, Serm., Vol. 1 p. 24 (1727)

1804 during an interval of ten days the right of Spain was incomplete, and was in transitu only from France: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat, Vol. 1 p. 577 (1832).

1840 the dose was interrupted in transitus have not yet been found in transitu with the circulating blood: Todd, Cyc. Anat & Phys., Vol. IV. p. 124/1.

in usum Delphini, phr.: Late Lat.: for the use of the Dauphin. See Delphine.

1699 This might have been said to be done in Vsum Delphini: M. LISTER, Journ. to Paris, p 203. 1712 have the Classick Authors in usum Delphini, gilt and letterd on the Back: Spectator, No 330, Mar. 19, p. 481/2 (Morley). 1739 these were designed in usum Delphini only: Grav, Letters, No xxi. Vol. 1. p. 43 (1819). 1774 editions in usum Delphini: HOR WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 97 (1857).

*in utero, phr.: Lat.: in the womb, unborn.

1761 whilst the infant was in utero: STERNE, Trist. Shand., III. Wks.,

in utrumque parātus, phr.: Late Lat.: prepared for either (event).

1654-6 and we are by his grace in utrumque parati [pl.], wholly at his dispose: J Trapp, Com Old Test, Vol. III. p. 671/2 (1868) 1771 A right Scotchman has always two strings to his bow, and is in utrumque paratus: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 44/2 (1882).

*in vacuo, phr.: Late Lat.: in a vacuum (q.v.), in a closed chamber from which the air has been exhausted, in absolutely

empty space.

1660 where were showed him various experiments in vacuo: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 364 (1872).

1674 distance in vacuo: N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selv., p. 90

1782 a body falling by gravity in vacuo, goes through a space which is as the square of its last velocity: T. Reid, Correst, Wks., p. 61/1 (1846).

1808 a thermometer in vacuo will grow warm almost as soon as a thermometer not in vacuo. Edin Rev, Vol 13, p. 106.

1821 The weighing of distilled water in vacuo had never before been effected with equal accuracy: Amer. State Papers, Misc, Vol. II. p. 673 (1834).

1878 his intellect operated in vacuo so to speak. J. C. Morison, Gibbon, ch. i. p. 16.

*in vīno vēritas, phr.: Late Lat.: in wine (there is) truth.

1618 And though the proverb be In vino veritas; yet as drunk as he is, you shall never have truth break out of his lips: T Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 445 (1867).

1633 O but in vino veritas; it is false, for man's good name is spared: — Com 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 74/1 (1865).

1665 R. HEAD, Engl. Rogue, sig. Aaa 2 %.

1829 There was Cogit, who, when he was drunk, swore that he had had a father; but this was deemed the only exception to in vino veritas: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. IV. ch. vi. p. 235 (1881).

*inamorata, sb.: It. innamorata: a sweetheart, a mistress, a girl or woman in relation to a lover.

1748 Squire O'Donnell and his mamorata: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xx. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 120 (1817). 1771 on finding herself abandoned by her new admirer, in favour of another inamorata: — Humph. Cl. p. 77/1 (1882). 1818 in a sweet little girl of about fourteen he discovered his imamorata: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. 111. p. 179/1. 1828 Though very much surprised at seeing me, he did not appear the least jealous of my attentions to his inamorata: LORD LYTTON, Pelham. ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859) *1878 He was then bound over to "keep the peace" towards his innamorata for six months: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 7/1. [Sl.] 1887 One fine day the sham Adolphus and his mamorata come into collision with the Plumper family in the Zoological Gardens: Liverbook Daily Post. Feb. 1a. p. 1/5. Liverpool Daily Post, Feb. 14, p. 5/5.

inamorato, sb.: It. innamorato: a man who is in love, a lover.

1692 amiable like an inamorato: Greene, Upst. Courtier.

1602 concupiscentious inamorato: MIDDLETON, Blurt, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 50 (1885).

1621 A lascivious inamorato plots all the day long to please his mistriss: R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. 1. p. 289 (1827).

1630 The Tires, the Periwigs, and the Rebatose, Are made r'adorne ilshap'd Inamoratoes: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. Ccc 3 w/1.

1639 The recovery of Her young Inamorato: MASSINGER, Unant. Combat, iv. 1, Wks., p. 42f. (1839).

1669 I will make bold to indulge my love; and within this two hours to be a desperate Inamorado: DEYDEN, Mock-Astrol., i. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 289 (1701).

1709 There are others of the Cabal, that lavish vast Sums upon their Inamoretic's, with the Empressment, Diligence and warmth of a beginning Lover: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 11. p. 59 (1838).

1818 Among these inamoratos was a young man who passed by the name of the Count Viviani: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. 11. p. 106/1.

1823 "Now Heaven nourish thy judgment," said Crèvecœur, still laughing at the chivalrous inamorato: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. xxiv. p. 303 (1886).

inanition $(== \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. inanition: emptiness, exhaustion caused by lack of nourishment, vacuity.

1543 That which is proportionat to the matter is double, of inanicion and repletion: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cviii 10/2.

inaugurator (- 2 - 2 - 2), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. inaugurāre, = 'to practise augury', 'to consecrate', 'to inaugurate': one who inaugurates.

inaugurātrix, sb.: coined Lat., as if fem. to noun of agent to Lat. inaugurāre: a female who inaugurates.

1865 an inauguratrix of a thousand modes: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch.

inaum: Anglo-Ind. See enaum.

*Inca: Sp. fr. Peru: title of the Peruvian emperor and of the Peruvian chiefs before the Spanish conquest, a member of the royal race in Peru which claimed descent from the Sun.

1600 The Ingas had a garden of pleasure in an yland neere Puna: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol III. p 634. 1604 The Ynca King of Peru: E. GRIMSTON, Tr D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol 1. Bk. iv. p. 290 (1880). 1625 the mightic Hoga: Puschas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 240 (1880). 1645 the Indian Inca: Howell, Lett., To Reader, sig. A 2 v. 1677 the Indian Ingas or Kings setled their stage 8 miles as under, so as a footman conveying letters from one stage to another without intermission, in 24 hours would run 50 leagues or of our miles one hundred and fifty: Sir Th. HERBERT, Trav., p. 312. 1777 a palace of the Incas or sovereigns of the country. Robertson, America, Bk. vi. Wks., Vol. vii. p. 242 (1824) bef. 1782 Oh could their ancient Incas rise again, How would they take up Israel's taunting strain: COWPER, Charity, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 132 (1808). 1788 The Incas of Peru. claimed a lineal descent from this luminary, as their father: Gent. Mag., Lviii. i. 141/2.

incamisado: Sp. See encamisada.

incarnative (= 2 = -), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. incarnatif, fem.-ive,='flesh-breeding', 'flesh-making'.

I. adj.: 1. incarnate, embodied in flesh.

bef. 1593 you incarnative knave: GREENE, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 119/2 (1861)

I. adj.: 2. flesh-forming, causing fresh flesh to grow.

1601 This is generally observed, that all sorts of wax be emollitive, heating, and incarnative: Holland, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 22, ch. 24. [R.]

II. sb.: anything which causes the growth of new flesh.

1601 It entreth ..into incarnatives, such especially as be fit to incarnat those ulcers which are in the most tender and delicat parts of the bodie: HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 27, ch. 11. [R.]

incavalar, vb.: Eng. fr. It. incavallare: "to lap one thing ouer another, properly to hold your rod ouer the right shoulder of the horse, to make him bring in the right fore foote over the left" (Florio). See quotation.

1611 Chevaler...also, in horsemanship, to incavalar, or, a horse to lap one leg ouer another. Cotgs.

incendiator, sb.: false form for Lat. incensor, coined fr. incendiary.

1653 the chief Incendiators of the most of the Troubles and Wars in Europe these many years: Several Proceed. of Parit., Aug. 9-16, No. 4, p. 42.

incendium, sb.: Lat.: conflagration.

1654 Incendiums and Earthquakes: HOWELL, Parthenop., Pref., sig. Airo.

inceptor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. incipere, ='to begin': a beginner; esp. a person who is being admitted to an university degree, but does not really hold the said degree until the regular day for registration.

1552 inceptors or regent masters in the universities, candidati: Huloet. [T.]
1654 Dr. Kendal, now Inceptor...performing his Act incomparably well: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 304 (1872). bef. 1658 The Inceptor brings not his Father, the Clown, | To look with his Mouth at his Grogorum Gown: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., iii. p. 69 (1687).

incertum, sb.: Lat., short for opus incertum,='indefinite masonry': masonry in which the stones are laid promiscuously without being squared.

1775 The masonry is of the kind termed *Incertum*, in which the stones are of various shapes, but nicely joined: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*;

incīsor, Lat. pl. incīsores, sh.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. incīdere, = 'to cut into': a tooth adapted for cutting, such as the front teeth of human beings.

1666 an healthy person...lost three of her upper Incisores or Cutters: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 21, p. 381.

incite (= 4), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. inciter: to stir up, urge on, encourage, provoke.

INCITE

1599 If thou dost love, my kindness shall incite thee | To bind our loves up in a holy band: Shaks., Much Ado, in 1, 113. 1655 A stranger preached... nnciting our affections to the obtaining heavenly things: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I.

incitement (= "="), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. incitement: something which incites or urges on.

1611 Incitement, An inciting, or incitement: Cotck

incog., abbrev. for It. incognito, incognita (qq. v.).

1711 so many Ladies, when they first lay it [aniting] down, incog in their own faces: Spectator, No. 41, Apr. 17, p. 69/2 (Morley) 1739 he passes incog, without the walls: Gray, Letters, No. xxiv Vol. 1. p. 49 (1819). 1746 Lady Cromarty went down incog. to Woolwich: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 30 (1857). 1812 he travels incog to his father's two estates: Edin. Rev., Vol 20, p. 113. 1818 the great King of Prussia, | Who's here now incog.: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 48. 1826 and whose well-curied black hair, diamond pin, and frogged coat hinted at the magnifico incog: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk v. ch. v. p. 187 (1881)

incognita, adj., adv., and sb.: It. incognita, fem. of incognito (adj.): unknown, in disguise.

1. adj. or adv.: in disguise, under an assumed style and character. Applied to females.

1669 Jac. (to Beat) Do you think he will not know us? Beat. If you keep your design of passing for an African. Jac Well, now I shall make an absolute trial of him; for, being thus incognita, I shall discover if, &c.: DRYDEN, Mock-Astrol., ui. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 30 (1701).

1716 I walked almost all over the town yesterday incognita, in my slippers: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters,

2. sb.: a female in disguise, a female who is avoiding recognition.

1822—3 ". the lady is to be admitted?" said the usher. "Certainly," said the king; "that is, if the incognita be really entitled to the honor...": SCOTT, Pev. Peak, ch xlv. p 505 (1886) 1828 Little Max, who had just tact enough to discover that to be the partner of the fair incognita was the place of honour of the evening: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv Grey, Bk. vII. ch. v. p. 415 (1881).

*incognito, adv., adj., and sb.: It. incognito (adj. and adv.), ='unknown', 'in disguise'.

 adv.: in disguise, under an assumed style or character; esp. of great personages who wish to avoid formal recognition or to be unknown.

OF to be unknown.

1649 Mr. Arthur Slingsby, who left England incognito: Evelun, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 261 (1872). 1665 using variety that I might pass incognito: R. Head, Engl. Rogne, sig. Bb 570. 1675 till when.. Christ walk'd incognito: J. Smith, Christ Relig Appeal, Bk. 1. ch. viii § 3, p. 67 1681—1703 whereas this admission of our souls in the mean time unto glory is as a secret entrance incognito, as we say: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Devines, Vol. vii. p. 442 (1865) 1696 Here's an impudent Fellow at the Gate (not knowing I was come hither incognito) has taken my Name upon him: Vanerugh, Relapse, iv. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 75 (1776) 1764 he had retired incognito from his family: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xilii. Wks., Vol. V.p. 237 (187). 1818 For what purpose should he come incognito into this neighbourhood? Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 293 (1819)

2. adj.: disguised under an assumed character, avoiding recognition, conducted under disguise.

1678 here is nobody left but the Duke of Buckingham, who is incognito:
Savile Corresp., p. 69 (Camd. Soc., 1858). bef. 1699 I mean that of helping her highness to be incognito in this place: SIR W. TEMPLE, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 444 (1770).

1714 He appears like the Visit of a King Incognito, with a mixture of Familiarity, and Grandeur: Spectator, No. 618, Nov. 10, p. 866/1 (Morley).
1724 I then resolved to take me a country lodging somewhere near the town, to be incognito: DE FOE, Roxana, p. 143 (1875).

1819 As to assess for incognito expeditions, they were to be found every where: T Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. ii. p 30 (1820).

1839 A stranger meeting him incognito, would be struck by his appearance: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Borgh., p. 161.

sb.: a personage who is avoiding recognition (pl. incogniti); a disguise, an assumption of a character or title in order to avoid recognition, the condition or state of being unrecognised.

bef. 1699 I know not well what in that case can be done, but to stick close to the style already used in the assembly, where no first visits have been distinguished by cognito or incognito: SIR W. TEMPLE, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 288 (1770). 1764 I will, as far as possible, keep the strictest incognito: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. II. No. Ixxxvii, Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 405 (1777). 1817 We are a little chary...of this privilege of incognito in reviewers: Edin. Rev., Vol. 28, p. 158. 1821—2 The incognito of an inn is one of its striking privileges—'lord of one's self uncumbered with a name": Hazlitt, Table-Talk, p. 255 (1885). 1883 your Majesty must immediately resume your incognito and leave Paris this evening: Daily News, Oct. 2, p. 5/5.

incongrue, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. incongru, fem. incongrue: incongruous.

1538 I have certen pamflettes...both in barbarouse letters and incongrue Latyne: Suppress. of Monast., p. 209 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

*inconnu, fem. inconnue, adj., used as sh.: Fr.: unknown, an unknown person.

1865 the jewels that sparkled on the hands of the fair inconnue: Oudd, Strathmore, Vol I. ch v p 76. 1877 I wanted to be inconnue for a little while RITA, Vivienne, Bk. II. ch. iv.

inconvenance, sb.: Fr.: impropriety, act of impropriety, unbecoming behaviour; see convenances.

1846 She could not conceive how a man of the world like Normanby could commit so great an inconvenance. H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 161.

incorporator (= 2 = 2 = 1), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. incorporare,='to incorporate': one who incorporates, an original member of an incorporated society.

incourage: Eng. fr. Fr. See encourage.

incubator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if Late Lat. incubator, ='one who lies in (a place)', noun of agent to Lat. incubare, ='to he in (a place)', 'to sit upon (eggs)', 'to hatch': one who or that which hatches (eggs); ssp. an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially.

*incubus, sb.: Late Lat.: nightmare.

1. nightmare, a sense of oppression during sleep; an evil spirit supposed to produce nightmare.

spirit supposed to produce nightmare.

abt. 1386 In every bush, and under every tree, | Ther is non other incubus but he, | And he ne will don hem no dishonour: CHAUCER, C. T., Wef of Bathes Tale, 6462.

1561 x. or xij. sedes of Peony beaten wyth wyne/& then dronke/ anoyde the disease called Incubus (that is the Mare/whych is a sycknesse or fantasye oppressinge a man in his slepe: HOLLYBUSH, Apolhec., fol 10 % 1684 which he deliuereth as Incubus to the woman: R SCOTT, Disc. Witch., Bk. III ch. xix. p 72.

1601 the disease called Ephialtes or Incubus, i the night-Mare: HOLLAND, Tr. Plan. N. H., Bk. 25, ch. 4, Vol. II p. 214.

1602 begotten by an Incubus or a censt spirit: W. WATSON, Quoditoets of Relig & State, p. 238.

1603 Then th' Incubus (by som suppos'd a spright) | With a thick phlegme doth stop his breath by night: J. SVIVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Funes, p. 277 (1608).

1604 Fauni, Satyres, and Incubi: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 15.

1624 I'll sooner clasp an incubus...than meet thy embraces: Massiniger, Parl. Love, ii. 2, Wks. p. 127/1 (1839).

1627 the Incubus, which wee call the Mare: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. x. § 666.

1630 Or Incubuses thrust in humane shapes: John Taylon, Whs, sig. Dd 2 vo/2.

1640 Stories. Of Hags of Hobgoblings of Incubi: H. More, Song of Soul, III. App., 43, p. 266 (1647).

1644 Incubuses and Succiousses are angels of light to these: Merc. Brit, No. 23, p. 178.

1646 that horrid illusion of an Incubus: J. GAULE, Cases of Consc., i. p. 20.

1647 Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell, | The sensualest, and, after Asmodal, | The fleshliest incubus: MILTON, P. R., II. 152.

1818 Seemed to hover like an incubus over the vision of his self-importance: Lanv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 173 (1839).

2. metaph. anything grievously oppressive, a serious en-

metaph. anything grievously oppressive, a serious encumbrance, a person whose influence is oppressive.

Cumorance, a person whose innuence is oppressive.

1780 while any of these incubi reign, I will not be their Flamen and give out their oracles: Hor. Walfolk, Letiers, Vol. VII. p. 349 (1888).

1820 the relief now experienced was like the removal of an incubus: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 86.

1845 he sunk under responsibility, the incubus of all but master-minds: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 591.

1853 This morning we made our incubus [mass of ice] fast to one end of a passing floe: E. K. Kank, ist Grinnell Exped., ch. xiiv. p. 406.

1883 provoke England into shaking off the Irish incubus, and...leaving the country to "stew in its own juice": Standard, Jan. x, p. 5.

inculcātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. inculcāre. ='to tread in', 'to inculcate': one who inculcates.

bef 1691 the greatest example and inculcator of this suspension [of assent]: BOYLE, Wks., Vol. IV. p 183. [R.]

*incūnābula, so. pl.: Lat.: swaddling-clothes, cradle, birthplace.

1. cradle, place of birth or origin.

1824 Here they think they can detect the incunabula of the revolutionary spirit: De Quincey, in London Mag., Vol. x. p 627.

2. works produced in the infancy of the art of printing (with sing. incunabulum). The term is mainly applied to works printed in 15 c.

1871 The Haarlem Legend...and a Classified List of the Costerian Incunabula: J. H. HESSELS, Title 1888 There are...ornaments of book covers, initial letters, friezes, illustrations for *incunabula* and other printed books: Athenœum, Jan. 21,

incursion (= 2 =), sb: Eng. fr. Fr. incursion: a running into, an inroad, a raid (upon a country), an invasion.

1810, an inroad, a raid (upon a country), an invasion.

1846 the incursions of Scottes and Pictes beganne to doe lesse harme: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 104 (1846).

1869 would defende the lande from incursions of all enimies: Grafton, Chron., Pt. VII. p. 96.

1869 Douglas...Whose hot incursions and great name in arms | Holds from all soldiers chief majority: Shaks., I Hen. IV., iii. 2, 108.

1861 bef. 1863 he established a garrison by the riuer Danuby, to stop the incursions of this wild nation: North, (Lives of Epanin., &-c., added to) Plui., p. 1175 (1612).

1817 to restrayne the manifold incursions of the Turkes and Tartares: G. L. Carew, Lett., p. 121 (1860).

1788 a body of Indians, who had made an incursion into the Province: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 74/2.

1820 the city was free from all incursions of the Albanians: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15.

indagator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to indagare.='to search': a searcher, a careful examiner.

1654 a very subtile indagator of Antiquities: S. Lennard, Parthenop., Pt 1. p 187. 1742 Awake, ye curious indagators! fond | Of knowing all, but what avails you known: E. Young, Night Thoughts, v. 753 (1806).

inde, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. inde, = 'azure-colored', fr. Lat. India: azure-colored, indigo-colored; indigo. See

bef 1400 pe toper hew next to fynde | Is al blew men callen ynde: Cursor Munda, 9920 1573 Grinde Indebaudias on a painters stone, with gumme water, & put it in a shell to worke with all...Two partes Inde, & the thirde parte white leade or cereuse and sadded with the same Inde or with sad Inke: Arte of Limming, fol. iv vo.

indecorum, sb.: Lat.: impropriety, unbecoming conduct; an instance of unbecoming conduct, an offence against propriety. See decorum.

priety. See decorum.

1575 for as to vse obscure & darke phrases in a pleasant Sonet, is nothing delectable, so to entermingle merie iests in a serious matter is an Indecorum: G. Gaskoigne, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 4 (1815) 1599 it were a great indecorum in me to take tabacco: B Jonson, Ev Man out of his Hum., iii. 9, Wks., p. 136 (1616) 1628 Onely to be out at elbowes is in fashion here [a prison] and a great Indecorum, not to be threadbare: J Earle, Microcosm., p. 82 (1868). 1657 It were an indecorum for a man whom France looks on as one of its Heroes, to afflict himself as other men: J. D., Tr Lett. of Voiture, No. 159, Vol II p. 15. 1712 I did not see any one who is usually so full of Civilities at Church, offer at any such Indecorum during any part of the Action of the Play. Spectator, No. 270, Jan. 9, p. 388/I (Morley) 1750 There is no indecorum in the proposal's coming from the parent of either side: FIELDING, Tom Jones, Bk. vi. ch. ii. Wks., Vol VI p. 282 (1806) 1752 My sister was exceedingly shocked with their indecorums: Hor Walfold, Letters, Vol. II. p. 302 (1857). 1823 the adroit manner in which he apologized for the acts of indecorum committed by their attendant: Scott, Quent Dur., ch. xvi. p. 211 (1886)

indefatigable $(= = \bot = = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. indefatigable: not amenable to fatigue, not able to be wearied out.

1611 Indefatigable, Indefatigable, vnweariable, vntirable, not to be toyled out: Cotgr 1667 Upborne with indefatigable wings: MILTON, P. L., II. 408. 1696 curiosities and arcana, which owe their birth...to his indefatigable researches: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 248 (1872). 1777 intrepid valour, indefatigable activity: ROBERTSON, America, Bk. VI. Wks, Vol. VII. p. 240 (1824).

*index, Lat. pl. indices, sb.: Lat.: that which points.

1. an indicator, a pointer, a means of indication or discovery.

COVERY.

1579 And nine Fidlers heads to make him an Index: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep Ded., p. 74 (Arber).

1587 It is called an Index or director, for looke in what place it standeth, in that place aloth the first note of the next verse stand: Th. Morley, Mns, p. 20.

1607 the hand, Courtesies index: A Brewer, Lingua, iv. 6, sig. H 4 vo.

1607 the square and flat Nose is the best signe and index thereof: Topsell, Fourf, Beasts, p. 151.

1616 So are you Natures Index, and restore...all treasure lost: B. Jonson, Epigr., ros, Wks., p. 802 (1516).

1633 Physicians speak of their critical days, that the first is index, the informer, the next judex, the judge: T. Adams, Com 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 65/2 (1865).

1642 Speech st the Index, the Interpreter, the Ambassador of the mind: Howell, Instr. For. Traw., p. 59 (1869).

1664 Quote Moles and Spots, on any place | O th body, by the Index/face: S. Butler, Huddiras, Pt. II Cant. iii. p. 152.

1665 Now the phancies of the most, like the Index of a Clock, are moved but by the inward Springs and Wheels of the corporal Machine: GLANVILL, Sceptis, ch. xv. p. 105 (1885).

1666 the first Pulley may have upon it a Wheele or two, to turn indexes at any proportion required: Phil Trans, Vol. I. No. 17, 300

1675 The Index of your hearts you carry in your eyes and tongues: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 96.

1691 As for the Signatures of Plants, or the Notes impressed upon them as Indices of their Vertues, tho some lay great stress upon them, accounting them strong Arguments to prove that some Understanding Principle is the highest Original of the Works of Nature: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. I. p. 126 (1701).

1768 whatever stripes of ill lick La Fleur met with...there was no index in his physognomy to point them out by: STERNE, Sentiment, Fourn., Wks., p. 414 (1839).

1819 these details ... are not immaterial, as indices of the spirit which prevails in that quarter: Edin. Rev., Vol. 32, p. 162.

1810 These are the indices by which the presence of political sovereignty is in

a classified list arranged conveniently for reference; esp. a detailed list of the contents of a book, generally arranged alphabetically.

arranged alphabetically.

bef. 1593 as an index to a book, | So to his mind was young Leander's look:

Maklowe, Hero & Leander, Wks., p. 286/2 (1858). 1601 a Repertorie or

Index to every book of the said Poesie: Holland, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 30,

ch. 1, Vol. 11. p. 372. 1606 The second (Roll] contained a Register or Index,

of those Acts which he had achieved: — Tr. Suet., p 86 1610 The

Kalender or Index serues for a Directory: Folkingham, Art Survey, 11. vi.

p. 57. 1620 the review of the Index of the Books: Bebry, Tr. Sawe's Hist.

Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 704 (1676). 1628 His shop is his well stuft Booke,

and himselfe the Title-page of it, or Index: J. Earle, Microcosm., 32, p. 54

(1868). 1652 And survey man's the vainest of all the rest, the index of all

the volumes of vanity: N. Culverwell, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 69. 1704

our last recourse must be had to large indexes and little compendiums: Swift,

Tale of a Tub. § vii. Wks., p. 79/1 (1869). 1742 the master employed him

to make an alphabetical index of all the verbs neuter: R. North, Lives of

Norths, Vol. 1. p. 12 (1826). 1769 But the works of a master require no

index: Junius, Letters, No. x. p. 49 (1827). "1876 take the spirited

frontispiece of M. Vandal's book as a pictorial index to the contents: Times,

Nov. 2. [St.] 1885 Two excellent indices are added [to the book]: Athe
naum, Aug. 22, p. 231/3.

- 3. a prologue which introduces a play or a story.
- 1604 Ay me, what act, | That roars so loud, and thunders in the index? Shaks., Ham, ui. 4, 52.
- 4. techn. in algebra, a superior figure which indicates what power or root of an expression is intended; in Printing, the sign s; the index finger = the fore-finger; Index = the Index Expurgatorius.

*Index Expurgatorius, phr.: Late Lat.: Expurgatory Index, a catalogue of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden to read, except in expurgated editions. The first was published under the sanction of Pope Paul IV., 1567. Hence, by extension, any catalogue of works which are not read or of objectionable things or persons.

of objectionable things or persons.

1611 it doth evidently appeare to the worlde by the Index expurgatorius printed at Geneva and Strasbourg: T Cornat, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 396 (1776) 1619 when they more closely, later Interpreters, by an Index expurgatorius, are openly, made to say what other Reformers fancie: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. lxvi p. 662. 1620 In the year 1607, they printed in Rome with publick authority, a Book intituled Index Expurgatorius: Brent, Tr. Soaws's Hist. Counc. Trent (Hist. Inqu.), p. 875 (1576). 1638 and least of all did he discourse of images, and index expurgatorius: Chillingworth, Wks., Vol. I. p. 71. 1662 for all Errata shall be corrected, and with an happy Index expurgatoris: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 33. 1654-68 and as for confidence in the promises of Christ, they cry it down to the utmost, and everywhere expunge it by their Induces Expurgatorii [p.]: J. Trapp. Com Old Test., Vol. III. p. 410 (1868). 1691 To prevent, Sir, all storms that might have issued from that quarter, I presently set me up an Index expurgatorius. Reasons of Mr. Bays, 8-c, p. 132. bef 1733 R NORTH, Examen, III. iv. 9, p. 654 (1740). 1788 he had been put into the Queen's Index Expurgatorius. Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. 1, p. cxix. (1857) 1822 Paris, indeed, might be convenient for such refugee works as are set down in the Index Expurgatorius of London: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p. 310 (1823). 1845 knowing well that Praser's Magazume is eagerly read at Rome, and not (on account of its morality) excluded in the Index Expurgatorius: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 260 (1885).

index nominum. phr.: Late Lat.: an index of proper

index nominum, phr.: Late Lat.: an index of proper names

1888 The Royalist Composition Papers, too, of which Mr. Phillimore supplies a capital *index nominum*, are of the highest importance: Athenaum, Jan. 28, p. 112/3.

*index rērum, phr.: Late Lat.: index of subjects; opposed to index verborum (Late Lat.), an index of words.

India, Lat.; Inde, Fr.: name of the great southern peninsula of Asia, east of the Persian Gulf, the East Indies, now applied to all British territory bordering on the said peninsula, and in attributive use, like Indian, extended to countries east of India proper. Indian is also applied to aborigines and natural products of the West Indies, and to Europeans who reside or have resided in the East Indies.

1506 She ware a fayre, and goodly garment | Of most fine veluet, all of Indy blewe: HAWES, Past. Ples., sig I iii zo. 1558 dowe or paste of Borace... broughte latelye oute of the Indes: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessid's Secr., Pt. 1. fol.

indicator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. indicator, noun of agent to Lat. indicare, = 'to point out': one who or that which indicates; as the indicator of an electric bell which shows from what room a summons comes.

1666 In decrepit age, all the before mentioned indicatours of strength and perfect concoction must be deprayed, dimmished, or abolished: SMITH, Old Age, p. 118. [T] 1792 our silence and our looks were too sure indicators of the fatal tidings: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. III p. 27.

indicatrice, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr.: an indicatrix. Obs.

1541 ordeyned by Indicatrice of phlebotomye: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. and Giii ro.

indicātrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of indicator (q. v.).

indice, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. indice: a mark, a token, a characteristic, an index.

bef. 1687 too much talking is ever the indice of a foole: B. Jonson, Discov. [R.]

indicium, pl. indicia, sb.: Lat., 'a disclosure', 'a token', 'a proof': an item of evidence, an indication, a token, a symptom.

1625 other sufficient Indicia, or euidence besides...this Indicium of this Malefactor: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1837. 1632 the infallible Indicia that preceded the discovery of this conspiracy: Reply to Defence of Procead. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna, p. 1. — a special indicium of their guilt: ib., p. 23. 1675 a ridiculous garb is the most certain indicium of a foolish person: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 55. 1760 therefore the actual Seisin and Payment is the only Indicium of the Right: Glisbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 389. 1815 The corpse afforded no other indicia respecting the fate of Kennedy: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. x. p. 104 (1852).

1819 the truth or falsehood of any statement...is always among the chief *indicia*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 206. 1863 this I divine by infallible indicia. C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III p 37

indigene, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. indigène: indigenous.

1598 They were Indigene, or people bred vpon that very soyle: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, I 491. [C] bef. 1706 The alaternus, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us, as if it were an indigene: EVELYN. [T.]

*indigo (===), indico, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. indigo, indico, or Port. indico: Indian dye, a blue dye obtained from certain species of Indigoferae, plants of the Nat. Order Leguminosae, cultivated in the East and West Indies; also plants from which such blue dye is obtained; the violet color of the rainbow or spectrum (q. v.).

rainbow or spectrum (q. v.).

1555 Endego to dye silke, trewe and good, the farazuola Fanan. xxx: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. III. p. 268 (1885). 1558 the poulder of Indiacn: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1 fol. 89 p. 1577 the roote is called Indiaca, and thei bryng written so many vertues of it more then they are wont to say of the Rosemarie: Frampron, Josfull Newes, fol. 105 p. 1588 great quantule of Indiaco: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 5 p. 1598 Annil or Indigo by the Gusurates is called Gali, by others Nill: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. vol. II. p. 91 (1885). 1600 a ship of 80 tunnes laden with hides, indico, and salsa perilla: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 570. 1600 In this province growth great store of Indico being an herbe like vinto wilde wood: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hust. Afr., p. 268. 1610 Seas may haue their greenish Skie-colour expressed with Indico (Smalts or Azure): Folkingham, Art Survey, p. 690 (1884). 1623 Sugarcanes, Indicos, Parsnips: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 690 (1884). 1623 Sugarcanes, Indicos, Parsnips: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 690 (1884). 1624 a ship of good burthen, laden with silks, indigoes, calicoes, and such other commodities J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I, Vol. II. p. 469 (1848). 1625 Commodities are Indicoes, Cloaths of gold, silver Inside. Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol I Bk. IV p. 483. 1630 Wood, Madder, Indico baked in a fire for fifteen days together: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep. Bk. II. ch. v. p. 60 (1686) 1705 Indigo is already very plentiful here. All the Cloaths of the Inhabitants are Dyed with it: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xx. p. 394 1741 Cochineel, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, Brasil: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. III. p. 335. 1850 the disreputable old lawyer and indigo-smuggler her father: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 27 (1879). 1864 he. went to India to grow indigo, or buy opium: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, ch. ii. p. 35.

individuator, sb.: quasi Late Lat., noun of agent to Late Lat. individuare, = 'to give individuality to': one who or that which gives individuality.

1669 it hath the same Distinguisher and Individuator, to wit the same Form or Soul: Sir K. Digey, Observ. Relig. Med., p. 351.

individuum, so.: Late Lat.: an individual entity, an indi-

VIGUAL.

1603 That so, each Kinde, may last immortally, | Though th' Individuum pass successively: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 143 (1608).

1610 And when we ask the question, "Why this objection may not as well hold in every private bill of this kind?" they answer that, "individua, by name, do no hurt to the general. ": DUDLEY CARLETON, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. I. p. 124 (1848)

1627 And this not onely in Specie, but in Individua [ab]: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. x. § 999.

1646 every individuum: SIR Th. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 111. ch. xii. p 106 (1686).

1652 Where yet he cannot possibly mean that every individuum should give his suffrage, but certainly the representative consent of the whole will content him: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nature, ch. iv. p. 24.

How are all the Individua amongst them maintained by acts of pleasure? ib, ch. xvii. p. 177

bef. 1658 Why should she chuse her Priests to be | Such Individuums as ye? J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 354 (1687).

bef. 1670 without naming any individuum: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. II 149, p. 157 (1693).

individuum vagum, phr.: Late Lat.: a vague individual, something merely indicated as being individual without any specific identification.

1555 and therefore he calleth this pronoun demonstrative "this" individuum vagum, that is, a wandering proper name: BP. RIDLEY, Wks, p. 24 (1841) 1565 when Christ said Hoc est corpus meum, this word hoc pointed not the bread, but individuum vagum, as some of them say: JEWEL, Serm., Wks., p. 267 (1847). 1727 nothing can be concluded, because the Individua vagu [pl.] are.. barren: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. 1. ch. vii. Wks., Vol VI. p. 131 (1757).

inductor, sb.: Lat., 'an instigator', noun of agent to inducere, = 'to lead in': one who inducts (into an office); Electr. that which acts inductively.

1883 the inductor indorses the certificate of induction [of a clerk] on the mandate of the bishop: Schaff-Herzog, in Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. II. p. 1076/2.

*indulto, sb.: Sp.: an impost.

1707 His Catholic Majesty declaring likewise that he would not cause to be paid, or demand any indulto's, or any other kind of donative: Tindal, Contin. Rapin. Vol. 11. p. 13/2 (1751).

1754 Yet his indultos were not confined to the articles of jewels, which constituted only one part of his revenue: SMOLLETT, Ferd Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. 1v. p. 177 (1817).

induperator, sb.: Lat., old equivalent of imperator (q. v.).
1599 this monarchall fludy induperator: Nashe, Lenten Stuffe, in Harl.
Misc., vl. 157. [Davies] 1654—6 Thus God the great Induperator bespeaketh the Medes and Persians as his field-officers: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test.,
Vol. III. p. 549/1 (1868).

industry $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. industrie: close application to labor or business; productive labor; a particular branch of productive labor.

1531 and that slouthe and dulnesse beynge plucked from them by Industrie, they be induced unto the continual acte: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. III. ch xxiii. Vol. II. p. 365 (1880). 1546 which thinge, with grete industrie, he perfourmed: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist., Vol. I. p. 36 (1846) 1590 Experience is by industry achieved: Shaks., Two Gent. of Ver., 1 3, 22. 1645 the Lord Chief Justice...had used extraordinary art and industry in discovering all the circumstances of the poisoning of Overbury: Howell, Lett., I. i. p. 3. 1672 the Hollanders exceeded us in industry: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 82 (1872).

ineffable $(= \angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. ineffable: unspeakable, inexpressible, too sacred for utterance.

bef. 1555 the ineffable vnion in the person of Christ: BP GARDNER, Explic., fol 9 [R.] 1598 Ineffable, ineffable, vnspeakable, that cannot be spoken: FLORIO. 1611 Ineffable, Ineffable, vnspeakeable, vnutterable: COTGR. 1667 ambrosial fragrance fill d All Heav'n, and in the blessed Spirits elect | Sense of new joy ineffable diffused: MILTON, P. L., III. 137.

inen. See maund.

inenarrable, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. (Cotgr.): beyond expression, unspeakable.

bef 1535 This blessed Lorde is to be set by aboue althing, he is to be loved beste, for his inenarrable goodnes: Fisher, Seven Psalnis, Ps. 143, Pt. iii. [R.] 1601 is there ought more admirable, than the inenarrable force of the reciprocal tides of the sea: Holland, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 32, ch. I. [R.]

inertia, sh.: Lat.: inactivity, indisposition to move; in *Physics*, the tendency of bodies to remain at rest if resting, or to move uniformly in a straight line if moving. See vis inertiae.

1797 Inertia of Matter, in philosophy, is defined by Sir Isaac Newton to be a passive principle by which bodies persist in their motion or rest: Encyc. Brit. 1805 detained and cramped by the inertia of other bodies: Edin Rev., Vol. 7, p. 77. 1818 The reason of this mode of life, it is said, arises from the inertia of the Spanish habits: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 282 (1834). 1821 a tranquillity that seemed no product of inertia: Confess. of an Eng Opium-Easter, Pt. II. p. 115 (1823). 1856 There is a drag of inertia which resists reform in every shape: EMERSON, Engl Traits, xviii. Wks., Vol. II p. 135 (Bohn, 1866). 1877 This skilful inertia baffled the fair, in a man; in a woman, they might have expected it: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xiii. p. 121 (1883).

inevitable (= \(\sigma = = \sigma), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. inévitable: unavoidable.

1531 do endeuour them selfes to bryng the life of man in to an ineuitable confusion: Elvot, Governour, Bk. III. ch. ni Vol. II. p. 211 (1880). 1546 the inevitable power of fatalitie didd quite dispatche him an other waye! Tr. Polydore Vergit's Eng. Hist, Vol. 1 p 276 (1846). — the king and queene...endeavoured every where to avoyde the mischief inevitable: ib., Vol. II p 103. 1569 the ineuitable corruption of his nature: Grafton, Chron, Pt. VII p. 79. 1596 Must yield to such inevitable shame: SHAKS, Merch. of Ven., iv. 1, 57. 1646 the Inquisition being so cruelly formidable and inevitable: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 238.

inexorable $(= \angle = = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. inexorable: not to be affected by prayers, unrelenting.

1553 howe inexorable hee was to such as hee wanne by force: BRENDE, Tr. Quint. Curt., fol. 192. [R.]
1611 Inexorable, Inexorable, vnintreatable; churlish, obdurate: Cotgr.
1646 to pardon others prone, | Inexorable to himself alone: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, p. 221 (1647).

*infanta, sô.: Sp. and Port., 'a female infant': title of the royal princesses of Spain and Portugal.

1602 the Lady Infanta: W. Watson, Quadilites of Relig. & State, p. 152.
1616 the very Infanta of the Giants! B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, iv. 2, Wks.,
Vol. II. p. 145 (1632—40).
1622 and in case Albertus should survive
the Infanta, he should be but Governor onely: Howell, Lett., II. xv. p. 25
(1645).
1627 the Abbot of Seaglia, the Duke of Savoy's ambassador, who
from Paris repaired to Brussels, is negociating there with the infanta: In Court
& Times of Class. I., Vol. 1. p. 232 (1848).
bef. 1658 To court the rich
Infanta of our Mine: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 288 (1857).
1661 The
Infanta of Portugal: Evelvn, Duary, Vol. 1. p. 353 (1850)
bef. 1670 the
incomparable Affection which he beareth to the Infanta: J HACKET, Abb.
Williams, Pt. I. 144, p. 135 (1693).
1750 Lady C. grew frightened lest her
infanta should vex herself sick: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 192 (1857).
1845 The Infanta is mealy-faced and uninteresting: Ford, Handbe. Spain,
Pt. II. p. 751.

infante, sb.: Sp.: a son of a king of Spain or Portugal. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

*infantry ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. infanterie: footsoldiery, soldiery of the line; facetiously, children (collectively), see quot. fr. Jonson (1623).

10e1y), See quot. II. Jonson (1023).

1579 if the Enimie pursue vs so faste, that our armed Fanterie cannot march away in Militaire order: DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 157.

1591 charge of the enemies infanterie: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 10.

1598 would be defended and shadowed by the Infanterie: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v. p. 154.

1598 one of your poore Infanterie: B. JONSON, Ev Man in his Hum., iii. 5.

Wks., p. 30 (1616).

1601 Cavallerie and Fanterie: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin.

N. H., Bk. 6, ch. 21, Vol. 1 p. 128.

1612 take away the middle people, and you take away the infantery, which is the nerue of an Armie: BACON, Ess, xl. p. 476 (1871).

1623 there is a schoolmaster...o'er the execution place hath painted | Time whipt, for terror to the infantry: B. JONSON, Time Vindicated,

Wks., p. 636/2 (1860) 1648 our musketeers ...were forced to receive all the musket-shot of Cromwell's infantry: Sir J. Turner, Memoirs, in Carlyle's Letters & Speeches of Cronwell, Let. xli.

The form fanterie is fr. It. fanteria. The Fr. infanterie is fr. the full It. form *infanteria*, = 'young men' (collectively), fr. It. *infante*, = 'a young man', 'an infant'.]

infants perdus: Fr. See enfans perdus.

*inferior (= 2 = = =), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. inferiour, assimilated to Lat. inferior, = 'lower'.

I. adi.: 1. lower (in space), nearer to the ground, nearer to the earth's centre; in reference to bodies (outside the earth and its special sphere of attraction), nearer to the sun.

1563 where the inferior ventricle recepting the litter stime.

kidneyes: T. Gale, Enchirid., fol. 13 rd. 1578 the superiour part of every ribbe, is thicker then the inferiour: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1 fol 23 vd. 1646 for hereby the motion of other Stars are not measured, the fixed Stars by many thousand years, the Sun by 365 daies, the superiour Planets by more, the inferiour by somewhat less: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 174 (1686). 1664 That in a Region, far above Inferior fowls of the Air, move: S BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 183.

adj.: 2. numerically smaller, lower in serial order, lower in grade or rank, lower in any kind of merit.

lower in grade or rank, lower in any kind of merit.

1531 Beholde also the ordre that god hath put generally in al his creatures, grynnyng at the moste inferiour or base, and assendynge upwarde. Elyot, Governow, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 4 (1880).

1535 a man farre inferior to them both in lenning jugement and vertew: G. Jov, Apol to W. Tindale, p. 29 (1883).

1552 From the superiour vinuersal to the inferiour, thus we may reason: T. WILSON, Rule of Reas., fol. 21 \$10.00 (1957).

1579 Perioles, who alwaies tooke part with the inferiour sort: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 541 (1612).

1590 that royall hous., From whence, to none inferior, ye came: Spens., F. Q., III. iii 54.

1596 The fourth by the proportions of lesse inequality principallie prescribed, that is when all the notes and rests follovving, are so often multiplied in themselues, as when the inferiour number containeth the superiour: Pathway to Mus., sig D ii ** 1608 Are not inferior bodies here on earth | Produc'd and govern'd by those heavenly ones? MIDDLETON, Family of Love, iii. I, Wks., Vol. III. p. 19 (1885).

1620 the inferiour Curates: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 174 (1076).

1640 our lower man is part of the inferiour Spirit of the Universe. H. More, Phil. Po, sig. B 7 (1647)

1722 those on the Table are. by some Inferior Hand: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 129.

II. sb.: a person of a lower, or comparatively low, social or official position.

Or Official position.

1528 Yonge men agaynst their superiours / And prelates agaynst their inferiours: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &.c., p 90 (1871).

1540 the communers, whiche ought to be inferiours to theym, and doo to them reuerence: Elyor, Im. Governance, fol 73 ro.

1554 but the superiours was commanded by the king to be more honorably served then the inferiours: W Prat, Africa, sig. G in ro.

1579 As the Corporal is a degrée in dignitie aboue the private Souldior, so ought he also in wit, discretion and diligence to surmount his Inferiors: DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 84.

1599 I had that which any inferior might | At market-price have bought: SHAKS, All's Well, v. 3, 218.

1603 And such is he, that doth affirm the Stars | To have no force on these inferiours J. SVILVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p 108 (1608)

1658 And whosoever is rightly seen in all these things, he will ascribe all these inferiours to the stars as their causes: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk. I. ch viii. p. 13.

**Ninforman All informal and information and the stars as their causes."

*inferno, pl. inferni, sb.: It.: the infernal regions, hell; metaph. a place or position of torment.

1864 I did not choose to have the little one continue in the inferno its papa and mamma were making round it: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 197. 1885 the precincts of what are, we fear, in the case of certain political prisoners, its *inferni*: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 45/1.

infima species, pl. infimae species, phr.: Late Lat.: the lowest species included in a genus or class; loosely, the most insignificant particular included under a generalisation.

1619 being contented to be the infima species, the lowest in the predicament of your frends: Howell, Lett., I. xii. p. 23 (1645). 1843 Such generalizations, therefore, ought to be grounded on an examination of all the infimae species comprehended in them, and not of a portion only: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 117 (1856)

infinitum, sb.: neut. of Lat. infinitus,='infinite': infinity, infinite space, anything which transcends all limitations. 1589 that infinitum which the pouertie of their conceit cannot compasse: NASHE, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 12 (1880).

inflammation (4 = 44 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. inflammation: a heating, a state of heat; a morbid condition in the body, accompanied by heat.

1528 swifte inflammation of these doulce foodes & convertynge in to coler: PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. H in ro. 1543 the patient complaymed of great payne and heate, and inflammation: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxvi 1597. 1578 inflamations of the lunges: J. Banister, Hist. Man., sig. B iij vo. 1597 they are generally fools and cowards; which some of us should be too, but for inflammation: Shaks., II Hen. IV., iv. 3, 103. 1601 apostemes and inflammations: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 24, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 179.

inflation (= # =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. inflation: the act or process of distending by air or gas; the state of being dis-

tended by air or gas; metaph. precarious expansion in amount or value; turgidity or fumidity (of style).

1528 ventosities/inflasions/and ache of the bealye PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. G iv 1543 Satirion is hote and moyste in the fyrst, and therfore it prouoketh lechery through his inflation or wyndynesse: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol cxxvi vo'l. 1578 What is it, that in the tyme of Asculapius were no distillations nor inflations: J Banister, Hist. Man, sig. B iij vo.

inflātus. sb.: Lat.: a blowing into, inspiration.

*influenza, sb.: It., lit. 'influence': an epidemic form of catarrh accompanied by fever, pain in the body and limbs, and prostration.

and prostration.

1762 Mr. Montagu .had been much pulled down by the fashionable cold called l' I'the'] influenza: Mrs. Montagu, Let., Oct. 1767 I am sure London is at least as sickly [as Dresden] now, for there reigns an endemical distemper called by the genteel name of l'influenza. It is a little fever, which scarcely anybody dies of, and it generally goes off with a little looseness: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol II. No. 190, p. 525 (1774). 1767 I hope...you have escaped the Influenza, which it is reported is at Paris: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 187 (1882). 1782 my gout was not worth the inquiry, being only a codicil to the influenza: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 228 (1858) 1793 A great number of men. have been left sick and debilitated at the respective garrisons, from a malady called influenza: Anuer, State Papers, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV p. 361 (1832). *1878 colds, influenza: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 8/6. [St]

infrā, adv. and prep.: Lat.: below, further on.

*infrā dig., abbrev. for Late Lat. infrā dignitātem: beneath (one's) dignity.

1821—2 If the graduates in this way condescend to express their thoughts in English, it is understood to be infra dignitaten: HAZLITT, Table-Talk, p. 287 (1885).

1824 It would be infra dig. in the Provost of this most flourishing and loyal town to associate with Redgauntlet: Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xi. p. 259 (1886).

1886 The Dickenesque chapters dealing with Mr. Twinkle and his troupe are rather infra dig in a novelist with a style of his own: Athenaum, June 12, p. 776/2.

infractor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. infringere, ='to infringe', 'to violate': a breaker, a violator.

bef. 1648 Who shall be depositary of the caths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured infractors of them? LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY, Hen. VIII., p. 363. [T.]

infrangible (= = = = =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. infrangible: inviolable, unbreakable, inseparable.

1603 And therefore he that nameth an atome, saith as much, as infrangible, impassible, and without vacuity: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 661. [R.] 1611 Infrangible, Infrangible, vnbreakable, inuincible: Cotgr.

infula, pl. infulae, sb.: Lat.: a woollen fillet worn by Ancient Romans on sundry ceremonial occasions. Anglicised by Holland as infules (pl.).

*infūsōria, sb. pl.: Late Lat.: name applied to a great number of minute animalcules and vegetable organisms found in infusions of decaying organic substances, and in water generally.

1845 The infusoria, with the exception of two marine species, are all inhabitants of fresh water: C. Darwin, *Journ Beagle*, ch. i. p. 5.

Inga: Sp. fr. Peru. See Inca.

*ingenio, sb.: Sp.: a sugar manufactory, a sugar plantation.

THEOLIU, 20.. Sp. a sugai manufactury, a sugai plantation. 1600 building his own Ingenios or sugar-miles: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p 718. 1625 his Maserous, or Ingeneuses, where his Sugar Canes did grow: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 853. 1665 Ingenios, or Sugar-houses, wherein they grind their Canes, and boyl the juice to make it Sugar: Sir Th. Herbert, Trau, p. 3 (1677). 1777 Extensive plantations were begun; sugar-works, which the Spaniards called ingenio's ['engines'], from the various machinery employed in them, were erected: ROBERTSON, America, RE. III. Wiss. Vol. VI. p. 105 (1821) Bk. 111. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 195 (1824).

*ingénue, sb. fem.: Fr., fem. of ingénu,='ingenuous': an ingenuous woman (generally young), a woman who displays a character of artless simplicity.

1848 When attacked sometimes, Becky had a knack of adopting a demure ingénue air, under which she was most dangerous: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Van. In. ch. xvi. p. x67 (1879).

1877 the blue one is really a charming little ingénue: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. i. p. 4 (1879).

ingesta, sb. pl.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. ingestus, past part. pass. of ingerere, = 'to carry in', 'to put in': substances taken into an organic body to be assimilated; hence, metaph. conceptions introduced into the mind.

1727 the extraordinary quantity of the Ingesta and Egesta of the people: POPE, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. I. ch xiv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 159 (1757).

ingestar, ingistera, sb.: It. enghistara (Florio): "a glasse to holde wine in, or to power wine out of".

1611 These wines are always brought up...in certaine great glasses called Ingrsterales: T. Coryar, Crudities, Vol. 11. p. 72 (1776). 1617 for an ingestar of wine (a measure somewhat bigger then the English pint) foure bolinei: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 94.

ingle1 (1-), sb.: Sc. fr. Gael. aingeal,='fire': a fireplace; hence, ingle-nook, a chimney-corner. Borrowed by English poets from Burns and Scott.

ingle², engle, enghle $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. enghel, = 'an angel', 'a chorister', 'a favorite youth'.

a favorite youth.

1609 his ingle at home: B. Jonson, Szl. Wom., i. 1, Wks., p. 208/1 (1860). an intimate friend.

1659 his quondam patrons, his dear ingles now: Massinger, City Madam, iv. r. [R.]

Inglese Italianato, &c.: It. See Englese Italianato, &c.

ingrātum si dixeris, omnia dixeris, phr.: Late Lat.: 'if you say ungrateful, you will have said everything', i.e. ingratitude includes all other vices of character, or any vice may be expected from an ungrateful person.

1656 What the moralist saith of the ungrateful, ingratum si dixeris, omnia dixeris, is as true of the hypocritical person: N HARDY, 1st Ep John, Nichol's Ed., p. 56/1 (1865).

1682 Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Dwines, Vol. IX. p. 510 (1864)

ingredient (= # = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ingrédient: an element of a compound or mixture. The adj. ingredient, also used as sb. (='one who enters'), is fr. Lat. ingredient -.

1543 This cerote ... comforteth ye sore place, as it appeareth to hym, that consydereth the ingredientes · Traheron, Tr. Vigos Chirurg., fol. xlii rol2 — lynseed and fenugreke stamped wyth the reste of the ingredience: ib., fol. ccii vol2. 1600 what are the ingredients to your fucus? B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 248 (1616). 1604 Every mordinate cup is unblessed and the ingredient is a devil · Shaks., Oth., ii 3, 31x. 1627 The other Ingredients are, the Blond-Stone in Powder and some other Things: Bacon, Nat. Hisi, Cent. x. § 908. 1646 Small-coale, Salt-peter, and Camphire made into powder will be of little force, wherein nowithstanding there wants not the accending ingredient: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., p. 90. 1686 Piety was so prevalent an ingredient in her constitution: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 224 (1872). 1776 A principal ingredient of the character of the Athenian was piety in the extreme · R. Chandler, Trav Greece, p. 188.

Ingua: Sp. fr. Peru. See Inca.

inheritrix, sb.: quasi-Lat., fem. of Eng. inheritor: an heiress.

heiress.

bef. 1586 Thou then whom partial heavens conspired in one to frame | The proof of beauty's worth, th' inheritrix of fame: Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 565. [C.]

1594 If a baron match with a femme that is an inheretrix: Parsons, Conf. abt. Saucess., Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 92

1599 no female | Should be inheritrix in Salque land: Sharks., Hen. V., i. 2, 51.

1609 If the wife be an inheritrix and bring land with her to the marriage: Sir Th. Smith, Commonw. of Engl., Rk. III. ch. viii. p. 234 (1633)

1612 he would give him one of the Emperours Ladies to wife, that were an Inheretrix of some great and rich state on the firme land: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixofe, Pt. III. ch. xii. p. 256.

1617 'tis a rich churl, | And this his sole inheritrix: MIDDLETON, Fair Quar., i. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 168 (1885)

1662 one of the daughters and inheritrices [bl.] of Hugh Stafford of Suthwich: Fuller, Worthies, Dorsetshire, IR.]

1742 This person was told (inadvertently) by a gentleman of value, that he had obtained of his wife, an inheritria, a fine during her minority: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 216 (1826).

initiator $(- \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. initiator, noun of agent to initiare, = 'to begin' (Lat., 'to initiate'): one who or that which begins; one who initiates.

bef. 1756 But now, as you, good man, believe eternal punishments, even so do the interpreters of these holy mysteries, the hierophants and initiators: Warburton, Dzvine Legation, Bk. II. § iv. [R.]

initiātus, pl. initiāti, sb.: Lat.: one who is initiated (into mysteries), an adept.

1826 as the Solons or Platos of antiquity travelled to consult the initiati of Sais: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. i. p. 1089.

innamorata, -ato: It. See inam-.

*innovator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. innovāre, = (Late Lat.) 'to alter': one who innovates, an advocate of change, a revolutionist.

advocate of change, 2 revolutionist.

1605 Sir E. Sandys, State Relig., sig. K r ro. 1607 a traitorous innovator, | A foe to the public weal: Shaks., Coriol., iii. r. 175. 1620 the temerity of the Innovators: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. vi. p. 440 (176). 1644 to suppresse him [Wicklef] as a schismatic and innovator: MILTON, Areap., p. 68 (1868). 1654 it is rather Schismaticall Novelty not to be a sociable Innovator: R. Whitlock, Zootonia, p. 225. 1693 and if these will but bestir themselves against all Innovators whatsoever, it will quickly be seen, &c.: South, Serm., Vol. 11. Ep. Ded., sig. A 3 ro (1727). 1771 But this was not till other innovators had broke loose too from rigid symmetry: Hor. Walfolk, Vettue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. IV. p. 137. 1840 As if defying the power of Fate, or | The hand of 'Time the Innovator': Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 90 (1865).

*innuendo, gerund abl., also used as sb.: Lat., fr. innuere, 'to give a (significant) nod', 'to intimate', 'to hint': intimating, signifying, meaning.

I. gerund: Leg. a word used to introduce the specific name or description of a person or thing to which reference has been made without specification.

II. sb.: 1. Leg. an explanatory clause; the blanks or suggestions in an alleged libel wherein names are not mentioned.

1760 that to tie up the Meaning of the first Words to Bankrupty, the Plaintiff had laid an Innuendo Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p 116 1772 He [Lord Chief Justice Mansfield] told the jury, in so many words, that they had nothing to determine, except the fact of frinting and publishing, and whether or no the blanks, or inuendoes were properly filled up in the information: Junius, Letters, Vol 1. Pref., p. xvi.

1802 an indictment for libel with all the inuendos filled up 'Edin Rev., Vol 1, p. 106

II. sb.: 2. an insinuation, a covert suggestion.

II. sb.: 2. an insinuation, a covert suggestion.

bef. 1701 Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a
marriage by an innuendo: Dryden. [J.] 1704 I am certam, that future
Sons of Art, will return large Thanks to my Memory for so grateful, so useful an
Innuendo: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § iv p. 102 (and Ed). 1713 Will you
never leave your innuendoes? do you think it hard to find out who is the tulip in
your last Thursday's paper? Addison, Guardian, No 160, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 305
(1856). 1732 For Sir Philip well knows! That his innuendoes! Will serve
him no longer in verse or in prose: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. II p. 234
(1860). bef. 1733 Slanders and double-penned Innuendo's. R. North,
Examem, I. ii, 47, p. 53 (1740). 1748 This inuendo enraged the other so
much, that he started up Smollett, Rod Rand., ch xvii Wks, Vol. I. p. 90
(1817). 1755 "By publishing the names at full length in your paper, I
humbly conceive," said he, "that you avoid all the troublesome consequences of
innuendoes": Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 105, Misc Wks., Vol. I. p. 177
(1777). 1811 a few of those expressions which move by inneendoe: L. M.
HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. I. p. 137 (and Ed.). 1838 the lover answered by
an inuendo. which enraged her: Lord Ditton, Paul Chifford, p. 246 (1848).
1864 never a sneer, an innuendo, a wicked bon mot, but found a partner: G. A. an intendo. which entaged left. Local Livinos, 1 am cupying p. 220 (Cody).

1864 never a sneer, an innuendo, a wicked bon mot, but found a partner: G. A Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 40.

1882 A huge truncheon of wretk, half buried in the sands at my feet, completed the innuendo of the scene: R. L. STEVENSON, New Arab. Nes., Vol. II. ch. 1. p. 7

inoculator (= \(\pm = \pm = \pm = \pm \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. inoculātor, = 'an ingrafter', noun of agent to inoculāre, = 'to ingraft': an ingrafter; one who inoculates, one who or that which introduces the germs of disease into the body.

bef. 1627 Wee have Three others that doe Execute the Experiments so Directed, and Report them. These wee call Inoculatours: BACON, New Atlantis, p. 45. 1871 How many eyes this same piece of cloth had wiped it would be impossible to say, but such facts are sufficient to prove the danger of holy relics, that are inoculators of all manner of contagious diseases: SIR S. W. BAKER, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii. p. 110.

inprimis: Lat. See imprimis.

Inprincipio: Late Lat.: See In principio.

*inquisitor (= 1 = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. inquisitor, noun of agent to inquirere,='to search into', 'to examine'.

a searcher, an examiner.

1528 enquisitour... enquysytour... inquysitour: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, II. 163, p. 450 (1812) 1579 inquisitors of gods secrets J LYLY, Euphnes, p. 169 (1868). 1586 There are others also no lesse hurtfull, who have been such curious Inquisitors of the causes of all naturall things: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 152 (1880). 1623 [of Eles, Ears, Nose] my hot Inquisitor: B. JONSON, Masques (Vol. II.), p. 92 (1640). 1646 the subtility of that Inquisitor: Str Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 5 (1666). 1665 And therefore, what I cannot find in the leaves of former Inquisitors: I seek in the Modern attempts of nearer Authors. Gl. AUMUL Scatter of well as 46,992) Modern attempts of nearer Authors: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xxii. p. 164 (1885).

an official examiner, an examining magistrate.

1549 there be certaine inquisitours, called Sindici, sent foorth to refourme extorcions: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital, fol. 81 vo. 1584 the Judges. being inquisitors themselues against heretikes and witches, did both accuse and condemne them: R. SCOTT, Disc. Witch., Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 16. 1607—12 single men are more cruell, and hard hearted, good to make seuere Inquisitours: BACON, Ess., xxii. p. 268 (1871). 1645 When he [the Doge] is dead ther be Inquisitors that examin his actions, and his misdemeanors are punishable in his Heirs: Howell, Lett., I. xxxiv. p. 66.

a judge of the Holy Office or Inquisition, an Ecclesiastical Court in Roman Catholic states established for the detection and suppression of heresy.

detection and suppression of heresy.

bef. 1668 all the bloodie Inquisitors in Italie: Ascham, Scholemasier, p. 140
(1884). 1592 defending him from the Inquisitor of Rome: Relig. Wotton.,
p. 701 (1683). 1620 who by the Inquisitors was much troubled: Brent,
Tr. Saave's Hist Counc. Trent, p. ix. (1676). — a Dominican Inquisitor: ib.,
Br. 1. p. 6. 1641 Petrarch seconds him in the same mind in his 108th sonnet,
which is wiped out by the inquisitor in some editions: MILTON, Reform. in Eng.,
Bk. 1. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 20 (1806) 1682 the Official and Inquisitor having a
great number of Witches and Wizzards in prison: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer,
p. 367. bef. 1654 He sent a charge to the inquisitor general, to use all
possible diligence herein: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. 1 (Cabala), p. 15 (1654).
1865 Grand Canary ...usually, is the residence of the Inquisitor, whither all the
other Isles ordinarily repair for Justice: Sir Th Herrery, Trav., p. 3 (1677).
1755 But this their destiny, and the laziness of the inquisitors, would not allow:
SMOLLETT, Tr. Don Quiz., Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. vii. in Ballantyne's Nov. Lib.,
Vol. III. p. 308/2 (1821). 1863 [he] put this query with the severity of an inquisitor bringing back a garrulous prisoner to the point: C. Reade, Hard Cash,
Vol. II. p. 45.

4. an inquisitive person.

bef. 1628 for, percontator garrulus, inquisitors are tatlers: Feltham, Resolves, Pt. 11 p. 273 (1806). 1689 Sly Teachers, Cook-maids, Madam-Visitors, | Dressers, and Gospinig Inquisitors, &c.: TPLUNKET, Plain Dealing, &c., p. 54/1 1711 a Circle of Female Inquisitors, who were present at the opening of the Box [of Ribbons]: Spectator, No. 175, Sept. 20, p. 256/2 (Morley).

inscrutable (= # = =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. inscrutable: unsearchable.

bef. 1534 inquire causes of God's inscrutable will: BARNES, Wks, p. 278. [R.] 1590 O jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible, | As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple! SHAKS, Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 1, 141. 1660 O the stupendous and inscrutable judgments of God! Evelvn, Diary, Vol. 1, 364

insculpsit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of Lat. insculpere, = 'to carve into': 'he (has) engraved', often joined to the engraver's name on engravings. The pl. is insculpserunt, = 'they (have) engraved'.

insecta, sb. pl.: Lat., neut. pl. of insectus, = 'cut into', past part. pass. of insecare, = 'to cut into': insects. Anglicised as insects with sing. insect. The adj. insect is found 16 c. (Puttenham, Eng. Poes., p. 162, Ed. 1869).

1609 Take heed of such insectæ hereafter: B. Jonson, Sil Wom., v 4. Wks, p. 599 (1616) 1627 So some Insectæ which have Spirit of Life, as Snakes, and Silkwormes, are, to the touch, Cold: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 73. bef. 1658 Such Insecta's, added on | To Creatures by Subtraction: J CLEVELAND, Wks, p. 354 (1687).

insectātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to insectāri, = 'to pursue': a persecutor.

1755 JOHNSON.

insidiator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to insidiari,='to lie in ambush': one who lies in ambush, a lurking foe.

bef. 1677 many disaffected malecontents, many both open enemies, and close insidiatours: Barrow, Serm., 10. [T.]

*insignia, sb.: Lat., pl. of insigne,='a distinctive mark', 'a badge': badges of office, decorations, uniform, ornaments (of an honorary order); distinctive signs, tokens, distinctive marks; attributes represented in art.

marks; attributes represented in art.

1648 all the Insignia of the late Vice-Chancellor and Proctors: Merc. Acad., No. 1, D. 3. 1722 a Figure representing the 4 Cardinal Virtues, as having the Insignia of them all: Richarbson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 15. 1760 The Insignia of a Corporation are certainly the Franchise and Property of the Body: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 265. 1780 the American Eagle, and other insignia in the pediment: J. Morse, Amer Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1, p. 489 (1795) 1792 with its insignia of rods, ropes, and axes: H. Brooke, Fool of Onal., Vol. 1, p. 213. 1809 the painter...in depicting a beggar thought it necessary faithfully to represent one of the most disgusting insignia: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 1, p. 10. 1815 Captain Hardy. requested Lord Nelson to take off the insignia by which he was exposed, as a mark: Chalmer's Bogy. Dict., Vol. XXIII. p. 81. 1819 The King and his captains were seated by torch light with all their insignia, without the palace: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1 ch. vii. p. 148. 1819 My only business therefore was to go where bidden, as soon as invested with the insignia of my office: T. Hoff, Anast., Vol. 11 ch. ii. p. 27 (7820). 1821—2 the figures are distinguished by their insignia more than by any variety of form or beauty: Hazlitt, Table-Talk, p. 191 (1885). 1885 Like the heraldic insignia from which it draws a present revenue of some 80,000l. a year, it (the tax on atmorial bearings) has suffered many mutations: Athenaum, Aug. 22, p. 233/1. Athenæum, Aug. 22, p. 233/1.

insinuation $(= \angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. insinuation: the action or process of winding into; the faculty or practice of ingratiating one's self.

bef. 1534 For he gaue them an insinuacion & signification therof, in that he said, And y' bred that I shall geue you is my fleshe: SIR T. MORE, Wks., D. 1112 [R.] 1611 Insinuation, An insinuation; also, a registring, or entring into a Register booke: COTGR.

insinuator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. insinuātor, noun of agent to Lat. insinuare, = 'to insinuate': one who or that which insinuates.

1619 to keepe out the Robber and Cheater, the violent Intruder, and fraudulent Insinuater: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxi. p. 604.

*insomnia, sb. sing. and pl.: Lat.: sleeplessness, esp. morbid and chronic inability to sleep.

1858 Partial insonnia is often occasioned by sleeping with too many clothes on the bed, or by the use of curtains to the bed, and to the closeness with which they are drawn, or by an insufficient renewal of the air in the sleeping-chamber: COPLAND, Dict. Pract. Med., Vol. III. Pt. ii. p. 805.

Symptom was the Insomnia: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 67.

1882
Chloral was taken...in small doses as a remedy for insomnia: T. HALL CAINE, D. G. Rossetti, ch. ii. p. 74.

*insouciance, sb.: Fr.: heedlessness, indifference, or unconcern (of feeling and manner, expression, or attitude).

1849 there is an air of languid insouciance and lazy indifference apparent in all his motions: A. Reach, C. Lorimer, p. 26.

1865 she asked the point-blank question with the most charming insouciance and assurance of command:

Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 73. itself by its insouciance: Athenœum, Apr. 3, p. 462/2. 1886 The attitude commends

*insouciant, fem. -ante, adj.: Fr.: heedless, indifferent, unconcerned, regardless of all serious considerations.

1845 the gay and insouciant manufacturer of M. Le Cointe's octavos: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr Rev., I. p. 39 (1857). 1865 his gay insouciant laugh, clear as a bell: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol 1 ch. ii. p. 32. *1876 The driver's insouciant style of handling the reins says more for his nerve than his coachmanship: Times, Nov. 2. [St.]

*inspector (= \(\pm = \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. inspector, noun of agent to inspicere, = 'to inspect': one who inspects, an overseer, an examiner.

164.1 to walk the round and counter-round with his fellow inspectors: MILTON, Liberty of Printing, Wks., Vol. 1 p 318 (1806). *1878 her Majesty's inspectors: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p 7/5. [St.]

*inspeximus, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. of Lat. inspicere, = 'to inspect': often found as the first word of a document constituting a re-grant or confirmation of a charter; hence, used as a designation of such a document.

1783 This road is specified, by the names of "strata" and "magna via," in an inspeximus charter of Henry the Third to Tarent-abbey in Dorsetshire: WARTON, Hist. Kiddington, p. 66. [I.] 1886 Further research has brought to light an inspeximus (or attested and collated copy) of the second foundation charter of St Pancras: Athenaum, Feb. 6, p. 201/3.

*instanter, adv.: Lat., 'earnestly', 'vehemently', Late Lat., 'presently', 'at once': instantly, immediately, without delay. Originally, in English, a legal term.

1809 the power of trying criminals, and punishing them instanter: Wellington, Diss., Vol. Iv. p. 405 (1838). 1822 That periodical strips instanter, a ring is formed: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., Ii. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XI. p. 487. 1828 I was led instanter into the apartment: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. lxiii. p. 196 (1859). 1834 he would be driven out by the House of Commons instanter Greville Memoirs, Vol. III ch. xxiii. p. 106 (1874). 1840 ay, marry will I, and that instanter: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 42 (1865). 1864 Gordon stopped instanter: London Soc., Vol. vi p. 60. 1871 I shall set to work instanter, and make a raft: Sir. S. W. Barker, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii. p. 121. 1883 I begged Aunt Betsy to write to you instanter: M. E. Braddon, Golden Caff, Vol. II. ch. 1, p. 15

instantia crucis, phr.: Late Lat.: a crucial instance. See Bacon, Nov. Org., II. 36. See crux.

1828 Why not take off the duty, then? This is the instantia crucis: Congress. Debates, Vol Iv. Pt. ii. p. 2701.

instar omnium, phr.: Lat.: worth all the rest.

instar omnium, phr.: Lat.: worth all the rest.

1614 This sin [of gluttony] is instar omnium, like the feast itself: T. Adams, Wes, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 101 (1867)

1632 and, which may be instar omnium, his purchasing of £300 a-year land, and bestowing it on his present bishopric: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 195 (1848).

1639 his Majesty's most gracious proclamation, one for all, instar omnium indeed: In Strafford's Letters. Vol. II. p. 299.

1654 But instar Omnium, take one quoted by an English Physician R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 68.

1659 I could add a thousand more [instances] were not that of Pliny instar omnium: Evelun, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 123 (1872).

1696 He that was so punctual in observing every title of the law, would not neglect that which is instar omnium, the whole law: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 30 (1865).

1710 Chalybeates are Instar Omnium for a Cachexie: Fuller, Pharmacop., 236.

bef. 1744 it is sufficient, instar omnium, to behold the great critic, Mr. Dennis, sorely lamenting it, even from the Essay on Criticism to this day of the Dunciad Pope, Wks., Vol. v. p. xxxvi. (1757).

instaurātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to instaurāre, = 'to renew', 'to restore': a renewer, a restorer.

1660 They pretend to be the great instaurators of his empire: H. More, Myst. Godliness, p. 203. [L.]

*instigator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. instigator, noun of agent to instigate, = 'to instigate', 'to incite': one who urges on, one who eggs on.

1602 the instigators, suggesters, prompters, actors and vrgers of these vnnaturall, wicked and traitorous courses: W. Watson, Quadilitets of Relig. & State, p. 240.

1603 a son of the now lieutenant, accusing him freshly of being an instigator of him to deal with the Count Aremberg for a pension of £1500 a-year: Lord Cecil, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1. p. 17 (1848)

1646 make him discover if he had any instigators or complices in this infandous plot: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 7.

1820 he was their instigator and adviser: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. xiii p. 405.

1850 Is it you who are the instigator of this persecution? Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 11. ch. xviii. p. 205 (1870). p. 205 (1879).

institutor ($\angle = = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. institutor, noun of agent to instituere, = 'to found', 'to institute': a founder, an originator; one who institutes or formally commits a parish to the care of a fresh incumbent; an instructor.

1602 the institutor Par. had before written his book of Titles or succession: 1602 the institutor Par had before written his book of Titles or succession: W. WATSON, Quaditibets of Relig & State, p. 162. 1620 the Institutor of all the Sacraments, which is Christ: Brent; Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Br. II. p. 220 (1676). 1670 He was the Institutor of this holy Company of Priests: R. Lassels, Voy. Vial., Pt. II. p. 137 (1698). 1675 the Socia Methodica: of which Themison Laodicaus was the Institutor: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Br. 1. & J. p. 2. 1822 the author and institutor of the sin of personality: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., III. in Blackwood's Mag. Vol. XI. p. 608. instructor (-2-), sb. Eng. fr. Lat. instructor, ='a preparer', Late Lat., 'a teacher': one who instructs, a teacher, a trainer.

a trainer.

1530 sometyme instructors to your noble grace in this selfe tong: PALSGR., sig A iii vo. 1540 some instructers of youre hyghnes youth: — Tr. Acolastus, sig A iii vo. 1541 In the fyrste parte of his chyldehode he hadde instructours: ELVOT, Im. Governance, tol. 2 vo. 1550 the peoples instructor and Schoolemaster: Graffon, Chron., Pt. vii. p. 79. 1560 he peoples instructor and Schoolemaster: Graffon, Chron., Pt. vii. p. 79. 1563 his instructor and Schoolemaster, and instructor in Philosophie: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 324 1641. The instructor of the people prayed according to his ability, it is true, so do ours: Millton, Animadav, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 157 (1856) 1754 the common instructors of youth: Smollett, Ferd. Cl. Fathom, ch. v. Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 19 (1877) 1758. He who is taught by a cruic to dislike that which pleased him in his natural state, has the same reason to complan of his instructor, as the madman to rail at his doctor: Idler, No. 3, Apr. 29, Vol. 1, p. 8. taught [Of all these sepulchres, instructors true, | That, soon or late, death also is your lot: Cowper, Poems, Vol. 11, p. 300 (1868). 1816 But grief should be the instructor of the wise: Byron, Manfr., i. 1.

insulator, sb.: Eng., for insulater: that which insulates, a non-conductor of electricity.

1801 have attempted to shew how these substances are preferable...to more perfect insulators *Eucyc. Brit*, Suppl, s v. *Electricity*, 199

intagliatore, sb.: It.: a worker in intaglio.

1883 Zucchi the clever "intaghatore" of the choir stalls of S Giovanni: C. C. PERKINS, Ital. Sculpt., p. 230. 1886 At Prato. the wandering intaghatore settled for a time: Athenæum, Aug. 28, p. 277/3.

*intaglio, It. pl. intagli, sb.: It.

I. a style of engraving or carving in which the design is hollowed out below the ground or surface of the material, as is seen in the stone of a signet ring. Opposed to *relief* (see **rilievo**). Incised work was formerly called *entail*, as by Gower and Spenser.

1746 a man's head, small on cornelian and intaglio Hor. Walfolb, Letters, Vol. II. p. 66 (1857). 1818 in every period of Grecian celebrity the art of intaglio has been celebrated as a branch of Sculpture: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p 298

2. a specimen of carving or engraving in the above style.

1644 a chaplet of admiable invention, the intaglios being all on fruit stones.

EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 60 (1872).

1673 Several Entaglia, Camei & Nicolii J. Ray, Journ Low Countr., p. 245.

1704 There are several of the sigilla, or seals, Suetonius speaks of, to be met with in collections of ancient intaglios. Addition.

No. 182 (1774) Section of France's Collection: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 350

1749 no days lost in poring upon almost imperceptible Intaglios and Cameos: Lord Chesterrifeld, Letters, Vol I No. 163, p. 438 (1774)

1754 bronzes, busts, intaglios, and old china: SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch xxiii. Wks., Vol I vp. 178 (1817).

1762 I have a jewel by him, containing the head of Lord Treasurer Burleigh, affixed to the back of an antique intaglia of Caracalla. Hor Walfole, Vertue's Anecd Painting, Vol. 1. p. 162.

1816 gems are of two kinds...and intaglios (intagli) which are indented or carved below the surface: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 266

1820 a very fine collection of cameos and intaglios (intagli) which are indented or carved below the surface: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 265

1820 a very fine collection of cameos and intaglios with a few beautiful medals: T S. Hughes, Tran. in Sicily, Vol. 1 ch. xiv. p. 412

1840 cameos and intaglios of the Greek artists: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11. Let. ii. p. 31

1845 if a town be considered as a cameo, these quarries are a vast intaglios, mosaics, and incrustations of "pietre dure": C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt., p. 47.

intarsiatore, sb.: It.: a worker in inlaid wood.

1883 he was a celebrated wood-carver and "intarsiatore". C C. PERKINS, Ital. Sculpt., p. 229.

intarsiatura, pl. -ture, sb.: It.: work in inlaid wood.

1883 he made the woodwork of the great portal as well as the "intarsiature" of the choir: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 230.

integer $(\angle = -)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. integer, = 'whole', 'entire': a complete entity, a substantive whole, esp. a whole number opposed to a fraction.

1579 the other toward the left hand keepe for the integers of your Roote: Digges, Stratiot., p. 15. bef. 1691 I had...found that 14 and 1 be the nearest of small integer numbers that express the proportion between the specifick gravities of quicksliver and water: Boyle, Wis., Vol. 111, p. 202. [R.] 1870 De Tocqueville inferred that the people and freemen of each township constitute the political integer: E. Mulford, Nation, ch. xvii. p. 330 note (2).

*inter alia, phr.: Lat.: among other things.

1665 errant Monks...who fearing no imputations made strange discoveries as well as descriptions of places; and inter alia of Cambalu: Sir Th Herbert, Traw, p. 195 (1677).

bei. 1733 stands referred (inter alia) to an Account: R. North, Examen, I. i. 3, p. 32 (1740).

1760 Some Things were offered from the Bar in Defence of the Replication, and (inter alia) by Sir Peter King: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 7.

1822 A...lbel...in which, inter alia, it is insimated that his mental faculties had lost their vigour: Edin. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 7.

1840 And obtained, inter alia, some vague information: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 205 (1865).

1863 The Mixture was (inter alia) a Theorist and an Anglo-Saxon: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 287.

*inter alios, phr.: Lat.: among other persons.

bef. 1670 The Lords produce inter alsos, John Duke of Lancaster: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt II. 114, p. 152 (1693) 1835 He then consulted various people, the Dukes of Cumberland and Buckingham inter alsos, who advised him not to resign: Greville Memotrys, Vol. III. ch. xxvII. p. 229 (1874). 1886 Mr Seeley has been able to find, inter alsos, trustworthy guides in Yarrell and Day for England. Athenæum, May 8, p. 618/3.

*inter arma silent leges, phr.: Lat.: amid (the clash of) arms the laws are silent. Cf. Cic., Mil., 4, 10.

1619 inter arma silent Musæ ['the Muses']: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch lvi. p. 529 1652 complaining that they were undone for want of practice, which was no wonder for Inter arma silent leges. HOWELL, Pt. II Massamello (Hist. Rev Napl.), p. 109. 1828 I had thought that the old maxim was applicable, inter arma leges silent: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 922

inter cētera, phr.: Lat.: among the rest (the other things or circumstances).

1654—6 The Catholics ..plead that their religion is, inter catera, so conformable to natural sense and reason, that it ought to be embraced: J TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 670/x (1868).

inter nos, phr.: Lat.: between ourselves.

1714 Where all that passes inter nos | Might be proclaimed at Charingcross: Swift, Poems, Wks, Vol. x p 404 (1814) 1764 I have not seen a man drunk (excepting inter nos one Prof—r) since I came here: T. Reid, Correst, Wks, p 40/2 (1846) 1816 besides, inter nos, I am a member of the suffering and Episcopal Church of Scotland: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxvii. p. 321 (1852).

inter pōcula, phr.: Lat.: amongst cups, while drinking (wine, &c.), in his (her, their) cups.

*inter se, phr.: Lat.: between themselves.

1845 the "little wars" which Spaniards wage inter se, the type of S. American strategics: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 223 1886 The position-angles, distances inter se, magnitudes, colours, and other details...of the double stars are given: Athenxeum, May 1, p. 586/1.

intercessor $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. intercessor, = 'one who intervenes', Late Lat., 'one who intercedes', noun of agent to Lat. intercedere, = 'to intervene', 'to become surety', 'to interpose', 'to intercede': one who intercedes.

10 Interpose, 'to intercede': one who intercedes.

1482 And for seche demenyng they be acursyd of god the whyche schulde be denowt and meke intercessours to god bothe for hym that byn a lyue: Revel. Monk of Eveskam, p. 91 (1869).

1563 so manye meanes and intercessoures for them: Pilkington, Confut, sig. F iii vo.

1569 the onely Mediator, Intercessor and advocate of his, sitting on the right hand of God his father: Grafton, Chron, Pt. vii p. 76.

1579 they had brought no small intercessours with them: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 481 (1612).

1602 he forceth them to become intercessors both for the destruction of her Highnesse, and of her kingdome: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 242.

1646 they petition'd the Cardinal to be their Intercessor to his Majestie for them: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 158.

interesado, sb.: Sp.: a partner, an interested person.

bef. 1733 Should not then these Interessado's resolve upon some desperate Fact: R. North, Examen, I iii. 91, p. 198 (1740).

*interest ($\ell = \pm$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. interest (Cotgr.), fr. Lat. interest,='it concerns', 'it is of advantage', 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of interesse, whence Fr. interesse, whence the earlier Eng. forms interesse, enteresse, entresse: legal concern or right; right of control; advantage; concern; zest.

A. I. legal concern or right in property, &c.; a share in a business involving some right of control.

a Dusiness involving some right of control.

1489 Saving to everi persone or persones and to their heires suche riht clayme and interest as their have to or in the sayd londes: Caxton, Stat 4 Hen. VII., c. 24, sig. e viii vo (1860).

1546 there was not one manne meate for the government of them which hadde enie right or intereste therto: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1: p. 296 (1846).

bef. 1548 I and my wif sholde sell unto your Lordship my and her interest in suche lands: Earl of Worcester, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 11: No. coclv. p. 255 (1846).

1548 and sins he hath committed all his interest ouer Durante minore state, his grace maie permitte thendowment made by the comittee yf it be rightfullie made to stand: Staunford, Kinges Prevog., ch. iv. fol. 16 vo (1567).

1591 you claim no interest In any of our towns of garrison: Shaks., I Hen. VI., v. 167.

A. 2. a business, persons interested in a business, a class of persons pursuing similar practical objects, the members of any particular trade, profession, or calling.

bef. 1745 Wherever interest or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties thinks fit to charge upon each other: Swift. [J.]

- A. 3. means of influence over individuals or social aggregates.
 - B. 1. concern, advantage.
- 1534 Hanyng meate for our linyng, we searche for poyson to kyll vs; we searche to be loste, and maie be assured: without interest we commit sinne, seeyng peyne commyng withall: Golden Boke, Let. 5. [R.] 1678 if they had not bene carried with ambitious respects touching their particular interests. no man might haue doubted, that Italy had not bene assured against...the invasion

of the nations beyond the Mounts: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 111. p. 97 (1618). 1648 their propositions.. only made use of to drive along their own interest: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. 111. p. 11 (1872).

B. 2. the advantage in consideration of which one lends money, the periodical payment in respect of money lent or invested.

1554 they haue .vii. hunereth poundes with the intrest for a yere wel payd: W. Prat, Africa, sig. H vv^o . 1596 my bargains and my well-won thrift, | Which he calls interest: SHARS., Merch of Ven, i. 3, 52. 1625 the Greatest Part of Trade, is divien by Young Merchants, vpon Borrowing at Interest: Bacoon, Ess., liv. p 543 (1871). 1641. ye Citty is to be Assured by Act of Parliamboth for principall & interest: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 108 (1872).

B. 2 a. metaph. anything offered or given as an extra return; anything given or received as a set-off.

1593 Give me one kiss, I'll give it thee again, | And one for interest, if thou wilt have twain: SHAKS, Ven. and Ad., 210. bef. 1627 But his grace saith, he will neither buy peace with dishonour, nor take it vp at interest of danger to ensue: BACON, Hen. VII., p. 54. [R.]

- C. I. regard for one's own advantage.
- bef. 1744 When int'rest calls off all her sneaking train: POPE. [J.]
- C. 2. appreciation of the practical importance to one's self of an object (abstr. or concr.). Often in the phr. 'to take an interest in'.
 - 1591 I have an interest in your hate's proceeding: SHAKS, Rom., iii. 1, 193
- C. 2 a. the faculty of feeling concern about, and giving attention to objects (abstr. or concr.).
- C. 3. keen appreciation of the influence upon emotion and sympathetic feeling exercised by objects (abstr. or concr.).
- C. 4. ability to excite keen appreciation and to engross the attention.

1588 That ever death should let life bear his name, | Where life hath no more interest but to breathe: Shaks, Tit. And., iii x, 250 1594 O Deere, this care no intrest holdes in mee: Constable, Sonnets, 5th Dec., No. 7

intérieur, sb.: Fr.: interior, home, domestic scene.

1834 the intimacy with the Arbuthnots for the last twenty years has been his [the Duke of Wellington's] greatest resource, affording him an agreeable and comfortable interieur, such as he can never meet with again: H GREVILLE, Diarr, p 18 1862 one of the windows of the interieur: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 331 (x887). 1871 I have taken the whole interieur: J. C. Young, Mem C M Young, Vol. 11. ch. xvi p. 214. 1888 Both 'Kommandorens Dottre'. and 'Et Samliv' ('Married Life')...are interieurs of family life in Norwegian provincial towns: Athenæum, July 7, p. 23/2.

*interim (4 = =), adv., used as sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. interim, ='meanwhile', 'in the meantime'. Cf. ad interim.

adv.: meanwhile, for a time, provisionally.

1580 Interim, credit me, I dare geue no Preceptes, nor set downe any Certaine General Arte: Three Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. 11. p. 265 (1815).

2. sb.: an interval of time (in the adverbial phrase in the interim).

interim).

1600 In the interim, you may: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., iii. 1, Wks., p. 268 (1616).

1618 In the interim I humbly devive your Honour, &c.: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. caxiii. (1884).

1628 Divers passengers chanced in the interim to come by: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 17.

1647 I' th' interim | Relate then all that's past: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, v. 2, p. 174.

1665 Ganganna in the interim noting Currooms sadness, takes advantage of it: Str Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 84 (1677).

1679 In th' Intrim: Spare for no Trepans, | To draw her Neck, into the Banes: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 212

1739 not staying for an answer, but beginning the attack in the interim: Lord Chesterfield, in Common Sense, No. 103, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 106 (1777).

1750 I have had two from you in the interim. Hor Wahfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 186 (1857).

1819 Appia Danqua had died in Assin in the interim, and was succeeded by his brother Appia Nanu: Bowdich, Mission to Askantee, Pt. II. ch. ii. p. 243.

2 a. sb.: an interval of time, a temporary cessation, an interval of relaxation.

interval of relaxation.

1600 during the interim of these reuells: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 1, Wks., p. 188 (1616).

1601 Between the acting of a dreadful thing | And the first motion, all the interim is | Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream: Shaks., 7ul. Caes., ii. 1, 64.

1608 This [is] a good interim: MIDDLETON, Five Gallants, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 148 (1838).

1612 In this Interim I humbly take my leaue, and leaue you to him, who neuer leaueth his: W. BIDDLEPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 13.

1627 there is an Interim of a Small Time: BACON, Nat. Hist, Cent. iv. § 400.

1630 The end proues all, I care not for the Interim: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. Aa 3 rol2.

1639 My fires too, a short interim closed up, Break out with greater fury: Massinger, Unnat. Combat, v. 2, Wks., p. 45/1 (1839).

1641 The interim of unsweating themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat: MILTON, Of Educ., Wks., Vol. I. p. 283 (1806).

1681—1703 you read of no more such coming up in the interims, but only these three times: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. XI. p. 445 (1865).

1697 the following treatise, which I hope will serve for an interim of some months to employ those unquiet spirits: Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref., Wks., p. 52/2 (1869).

I have thrown in, at proper Interims, the pretty Learning of the Classicks: Spectator, No. 360, Apr. 23, p. 527/2 (Morley).

2 b. sb.: attrib. provisional, temporary.

1885 A member of the Board applied for interim interdict: Schoolmaster, June 27, p. 957/2.

3. sb.: an interlude.

1588 This child of fancy that Armado hight | For interim to our studies shall relate | In high-born words the worth of many a knight | From tawny Spain lost in the world's debate: Shaks., L. L. L., i. I, 172

4. sb.: Hist. one of the provisional arrangements (with respect to matters which were to be definitely settled by a General Council) made by the Emperor of Germany in 15 c., intended to moderate the religious troubles caused by the rise of Protestantism.

1620 In this Interim, the Emperour had made secret provision for War: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc Trent, Bk. 11 p 172 (1676)

*interior $(\angle u = =)$, adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. interior, fr. Lat. interior (compar. adj.), = 'inner'.

I. adj.: 1. inner, more in the middle, more inland.

1627 There is another Difference of Sounds, which we will call Exteriour, and Interiour. It is not Soft, nor Loud: BACON, Nat. Hiss., Cent. ii. § 187. bef. 1670 the inflammation of the interiour Muscles: J HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II 210, p 227 (1693). bef. 1788 the Substance and Marrow, that is, the interior Springs, which inspirited all such Phaenomena of State R. NORTH, Examen, p. x. (1740). 1884 the policy which sends him to perish in vain attempts to conquer interior Africa is a mistake: J. W. Dawson, Egypt, in Leisure Hour.

I. adj.: 2. pertaining to the inward part of man, mental,

1548 that her interiour iye sawe priunly, and gaue to her a secrete monicion-HALL, Edvo. IV., an 10. [R.] 1594 your interior hatred, | Which in your outward actions shows itself | Against my kindred: Shaks, Rich. III., i. 3, 65. 1607 O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves! — Coriol., ii 1, 43. 1678 There is also another more Interiour kind of Plastick Power in the Soul: Cudworth, Intell. Syst . Bk I. ch. iii. p. 161.

II. sb.: 1. the inside, internal affairs.

1596 Which pries not to the interior, but, like the martlet, | Builds in the weather on the outward wall: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., ii. 9, 28 1796 Her frontier was terrible, her interiour feeble: Burke, Regic. Peace, Let. ii [R.] 1820 the cathedral, whose oriental gothic outside puts to shame its modern interior: T. S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 4. *1874 the Ministry of the Interior: Echo, May 28. [St.]

II. sb.: 2. a view or picture of the inside of an apartment or building.

*interlocutor $(= = \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. interloqui, ='to speak between', 'to interrupt one who is speaking': one who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.

1596 Six persons, who were all, save one, interlocutors in the dialogue: HARRINGTON, Metamorph. Ajax. [T.] 1598 Interlocutore, an interlocutor, a speaker: Florio. 1603 the opinion of some interlocutors, who suppose it was a Dæmon or spirit from without: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1203. — all the speeches of the Philosophers, whom he bringeth in heere as interlocutours, are meere tales and fables: ib., p. 1320. bef. 1670 He was an assiduous Overseer and Interlocutor at the Afternoon Disputations of the Under Graduates: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 26, p. 20 (1693). 1819 Those to whom he stood opposite, his eye glanced beside; and, to fix his interlocutor, the turned his face away from him: T. HOPE, Amast, Vol. II. ch. xiii p. 283 (1820) 1854 "That," says Mr Honeyman's interlocutor, "is the celebrated, though neglected artist...": THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879). 1878 the polite way of the Chinese is to underrate anything of their own, and to exaggerate the possessions of their interlocutor: J. PAYN, By Proxy, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 37.

interloper ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. enterlooper, lit. 'a runner between', 'a smuggling vessel' (which runs in and out along the coast).

1. an unlicensed trader, a smuggler.

1627 Interlopers in trade: Minsheu. 1675 all those interlopers who bring their woollen manufacture directly thither: Sir W. Temple, Let. to Gov. and Co. of Merch. Adv., Mar. 26. [R.] 1705 The Zeland Interlopers are sure to carry off as much Yearly as our Company: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. vii.

2. one who unwarrantably insinuates himself (or herself) into a society, or a position, or into the affairs of others.

1642 In the Court of Spain there are likewise such Interlopers: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 44 (1869). 1743—7 this Charter was contested before the Queen and Council by those they called Interlopers: TINDAL, Contin. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 371/2 (1751).

an intercepter, an intruding appropriator.

1670 resolv'd not only to recover his intercepted right, but to punish the interloper of his destin'd spouse: MILTON, Hist. Eng., Bk. v. [R.]

interloquitur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. interloqui, = to interrupt a speaker': 'gives an interlocutory decision', used as sb. to denote an interlocutory decision.

1705 this was to be determined by a sentence of the court, called the interloquitur: BURNET, Hist. Own Time, Vol. IV p. 209 (1818).

intermède, sb.: Fr.: an intermezzo

1887 the singularly appropriate intermède arranged by Beaumarchais for performance between the acts of his "Eugenie": Gent. Mag., June, p. 540.

intermediator, sô.: Late Lat., 'a middleman': one who or that which intervenes, a mediator, an intermedium.

1522 Intermediators in bryngyng that to passe: J. CLERK, in Ellis' Orig Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No cxii p 313 (1846).

intermedium, sb.: Lat., neut. of intermedius, = 'intermediate': that which intervenes, an interval of time, a medium (see medium 2).

1589 the pausing intermedium, twivt euerie nappe: Nashe, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 15 (1880). 1623 In this Intermedium, albeit that his Quinta or Garden-house, which hee had purchased, vvas a place of pleasure and delight, yet it vvas his vndoing, it was his ouerthrow: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. I. Bk. i ch. ii. p. 25. 1805 the hypothesis of an æther or other invisible intermedium: Edin. Rev., Vol 7, p. 118.

*intermezzo, intermedio, sh.: It.: an interlude, an entertainment introduced between the acts of a play or opera; a short musical composition introduced into a musical work of some considerable length.

1787 The entertainment ended with a sort of intermez: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol 11. p. 213 (1834). 1885 The Walpurgis Night revels...are in themselves a mere intermezzo [in 'Faust']: Athenaeum, Dec. 26, p. 852/1. 1887 Interspersed with the Vilota they often introduce an "intermezzo" to still lighter and quicker music: Miss R. H. Busk, Folksongs of Italy, p. 119

interministerium, sô.: quasi-Lat., fr. inter,='between', and ministerium,='ministry', coined on the analogy of Lat. interregnum (g. v.): the interval between two Ministries, or between the resignation of one Minister and the acceptance of office by another.

1750 The Interministerium still exists; no place is filled up: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol 11. p. 233 (1857).

internōdium, pl. internōdia, sb.: Lat.: the space between two knots or joints; incorrectly, a joint.

1644 at the internodium of the transept, rises the cupola: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872). 1699 when that same tophous mass shall lodge in the internodia of your Worship's bones, entertaining you with a rending solution of continuity, then let your soul triumph: Honour of Gout, in Harl. Misc., Vol. II. p. 47 (1809).

internuncio, $s\delta$.: It.: a papal representative at an unimportant court, of lower rank than a nuncio (q, v).

1641 they only are the internuncios, or the gobetweens, of this trim devised nummery: MILTON, Animadv., Wks., Vol. 1 p. 201 (1806). 1819 the Imperial internuncio: T. Hopg, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 153 (1820). 1849 introduced into the circles by the lady of the Austrian Internuncio: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 384 (1881).

interpellator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to interpellare, = 'to interrupt by speaking': one who interrupts by speaking.

1626 Interpellator, Which interrupts: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

interpolātor, sh.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. interpolare, = 'to falsify', 'to interpolate': one who interpolates.

bef. 1745 You or your interpolator ought to have considered: SWIFT. [J.]

interpose $(\bot = \underline{\square})$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. interposer.

I. trans.: 1. to place between (of physical objects).

1659—60 interpose it [the chip] 'twist your eye and the light, and you shall perceive it full of innumerable holes: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol III. p. 130 (1872). 1785 Mountains interpos'd | Make enemies of nations, who had else | Like kindred drops been mingled into one: COWPER, Task, ii Poems, Vol. II. p. 34 (1808).

I. trans.: 2. to place between, to cause to intervene.

1601 What watchful cares do interpose themselves | Betwixt your eyes and night? SHARS., Jul. Cass., ii. 1, 98. bef 1627 Some weeks the king did honourably interposes: BACON. [J.] 1693 the sad decadence of the age we live... in interposes its melancholy prospect: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 33 (1872).

II. intr.: 1. to come between, to act as an obstacle (of physical objects).

1689 This [hill] lies east of the city...but...the river interposes and hinders all access to it: DAVIES, Diarr, p. 39 (Camd. Soc., 1857). bef. 1744 Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise: POPE, Eloisa to Abelard, 246.

II. intr.: 2. to intervene, to intermediate.

1611 Please you to interpose, fair madam: kneel | And pray your mother's blessing: Shaks., Wint. Tale, v. 3, 110. 1671 unless your Lordship interpose and procure those papers I must desist: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 238

- II. intr.: 3. to interrupt by a question or statement.
- bef. 1627 The office of this goddess consisted in interposing, like the Roman tribunes, with an "I forbid it" in all courses of constant and perpetual felicity: BACON, Polit Fables, v. Expl. [C.] bef. 1691 But, interposes Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis: BOYLE. [J.]

interposition $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. interposition.

- 1. the act or process of placing between, the state of being placed between.
- 1543 The other kynde is of hote and drye complexion, with interposition of thynges that coole: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cxcix zo/1. 1579 the direct interposition of the earth betwixt her & the Sun: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 976 (1612) bef. 1719 She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the interposition of the sea: Addison. [J.]
 - 1 a. something placed between, a screen, an obstacle.

1671 A shelter, and a kind of shading cool | Interposition, as a summer's cloud: MILTON, $P.\ R.$, III. 222.

- 2. intervention, mediation, interference.
- bef. 1719 The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the interposition of their common protectors: ADDISON. [J.] bef. 1732 There never was a time when the interposition of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion: ATTERBURY. [J.]
- 3. interruption; a sentence or clause which interrupts a speech (whether uttered by the speaker or another).

1552 Some vse so many interpositions, both in their talke and in their writing, that they make their sayings as darke as hell: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas, p. 171. [R.]

interpretator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. interpretari, = 'to explain', 'to expound': an interpreter.

1621 R. BURTON, Anat. Mel.

*interregnum, sb.: Lat.: the time between the death or deposition of one king and the accession of another; the time between the death or retirement of one pair of consuls and the election of the next pair.

1. the interval between two successive tenures of a chief magistracy in any state.

magistracy in any state.

1679 The Romaines call this manner of regiment in vacation, Interregnum: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 63 (1612).

1690 The Hebrewes had none to gouerne them 8. yeeres after, (so long inter regnum continued.): L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 31.

1620 the business of Cermany being in a confusion, and Italy in an Interregnum which lasted three and twenty years: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent (Hist. Inqu.), p. 336 (1676).

1632 concerning the point of Interregnum, and gouernment if the King should be too sicke or dye..: Contin. of our Weekly News, Apr. 5, p. 4.

1665 During the interregnum, Badylon...revolted. Str. Th. Herbert, Trax., p. 24 (1677).

1705 I shall continue the recital of all that passed during this interregnum: Burnet, Hist. Our Time, Vol. II. p. 424 (1878).

1782 neither man nor woman that has been in vogue must harard an interregnum, and hope to resume the sceptre. Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 270 (1858).

1816 my lieges are impatient of their interregnum: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 310.

2 metable an interval of interruption or intervision in

2. metaph. an interval of interruption or intermission in any kind of succession.

bef. 1667 Thousand worse Passions then possess! The Inter-regnum of my Brest: Cowley, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 36 (1707). 1750 Such is the Interregnum of our politics! Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 232 (1857). 1807 At Brighton—the inter-regnum made in the little enjoyment the place affords, by the absence of its principal inhabitant: Berssrord, Miseries, Vol. 11. p. 21 (5th Ed.) 1816 so long an interregnum of native genius: Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 165 (1844).

interrex, pl. interreges, sb.: Lat.: in Ancient Rome, a regent who held office temporarily while the kingly or consular office was vacant; hence, generally, a regent.

1579 the regents at that time called Interreges: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 308 (1612). 1590 This time in Fraunce were appointed two chiefe gouernours called Interreges: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 682. 1600 Lu. Valerius Potitus to bee Interrex: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p. 201. 1626 Interrex, Hee that gouernes while there is no King: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1807 Spurius Lucretius was unanimously chosen interrex, or king for the time being: Edin. Rev., Vol. 10, p. 218.

*interrogator $(- \angle - \angle -)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. interrogator, noun of agent to Lat. interrogare, = 'to question': a questioner.

1755 JOHNSON. 1834 The Nuwab looked at the anxious interrogator, with much surprise: Bačoo, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 148.

interstice $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. interstice: a narrow space between adjacent surfaces, a narrow cavity, a chink, a crevice; an interval (of time).

1603 when it is carried to the interstice or place between the browes, the very seat of reason: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 848. 1664 their interstices or spaces: EVELYN, Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 134. 1728 I will point out the interstices of time which ought to be between one citation and another: AYLIFFE, Parerz. [J.]

interstitium, pl. interstitia, sb.: Late Lat.: an interval (of time), an interstice.

1658 Who is there that in this interstitium will dispose a son to a college life: WATERHOUSE, Apol. for Learn., p. 91.

1674 Then lest he should like a deceiver come | Thurst the two Sundays interstitium: J. Phill.IPS, Satyr agst. Hypoc., p 23.

1681—1703 it being to live with himself during that interstitium or meantime: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. VII. p. 360 (1863)

intervallum, sb.: Lat.: an interval.

1574 but God sendeth me some intervalla, else they [his fits] were intolerable: GRINDAL, Remains, p 351 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1597 and a' shall laugh without intervallums: Shaks, II Hen. IV., v. 1, 91.

intestīnum, pl. -īna, sb.: Lat.: a gut.

1625 we shall see thorow him | And his gut colon, tell his Intestina: B. Jonson, Stap of News, v. 5, Wks., p. 73 (1631).

intimado, sb.: Sp.: an intimate friend, an associate.

bef 1733 Did I not say he was the Earl's Intimado? R. North, Examen, I. i. 17, p. 23 (1740). bef 1834 His intimados, to confess a truth, were in the world's eye a ragged regiment: C. Lamb, Last Essays, Pref. (Ainger, 1888).

intonaco, sô.: It.: plaster, a plaster surface prepared for painting upon.

1806 Palladio who...so happily adopted intonaco or plaster: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng Archit., p. 216. 1883 this picture...was painted on the "intonaco," a plaster surface. C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt., p. 46. 1886 He ground his own colours, prepared his own untonaco, made his own brushes: Athenaum, Sept. 4, p. 310/1.

intra vires, phr.: Late Lat.: within (one's) powers; see ultra vires.

1884 If this were intra vires, the other securities which they had accepted were not bond fide ones: Law Times, LXXVIII, IIO.

intrado, intrada, sb.: Sp. entrada: entrance, entry.

1665 with great Pomp he [Curroon] made his Intrado into Agra: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 98 (1677). — in magnificent manner making his intrada into Coon: 16., p. 275. — 1704. And now my lady makes her intrado, and begins the great work of the day: Gentleman Instructed, p. 171. [Davies]

*intransigeant, fem. -ante, adj.: Fr.: uncompromising, irreconcilable.

1883 He saw the moderate portion of the Republican party submerged by the advancing ude of intransignant radicalism: Guardian, Apr. 18, p. 554.

intrīcātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. intrīcāre, = 'to entangle', 'embarrass', 'perplex', cf. It. intrigatore: one who perplexes, one who causes embarrassment.

1611 Embarasseur, An intricator, pesterer, comberer: Cotgr.

intrigant, fem. -ante, adj., often used as sb.: Fr.: one who intrigues. In English often spelt intriguant(e).

Who intrigues. In Edgish Oiten Spen intriguance,

1787 Mdº de P— is a perfect specimen of the combination of an intrigante and an iligante. M. Edgeworth, Leonora, p. 54 (1833). 1794 besides the impropriety of putting off the character of minister to put on that of intriguant...

I know that it would be a useless as well as pernicious sacrifice of the national dignity: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. 1 p. 403 (1832). 1809 the mind and manners of an intrigant: WELLINGTON, Disp., Vol. IV. p. 479 (1838). 1813 I hear that Mrs. Falconer has infinite address, both as a political and hymeneal intrigante: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. I. p. 179 (1833). 1823 Her Grace, too, pass'd for being an intrigante, I And somewhat méchante in her amorous sphere: Byron, Don Yuan, XIV. Ixiii. 1883 ladies were warned to avoid the society of such a dangerous intriguante: LADY BLOOMFIELD, Reminusc., Vol. II. p. 44.

intrigo, It.; intrico, Old It.: sb.: an intrigue, perplexity; the plot of a drama.

1665 the Intrigo's of State: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 225. 1672 the Plot...the Intrigo's now quite out of my head: G. VILLIERS, Rehearsal, I. p. 29 (1868) 1676 an Intrigo with a Lady: SHADWELL, Virtuoso, i. p. 5. — but her malicious Sister, Clarinda, discover'd my Intriguo: ib., p. 9. bef. 1670 the Potions of School-Divinity wrought easily with him, so that he was not lost a whit in their Intricoes: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 16, p. 12 (1693).

intrigue (= 2), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. intrigue.

1. intricacy, complication.

1676 so many intrigues of fancy in the disputers: Jer. Tavlor, Duct. Duc. (Ord MS.). [L.] 1677 cannot give us the full prospect of all the intrigues of our nature: Hale, Orig. Man., p. 21. [R.] 1678 there must needs be some other Mystery or Intrigue of Nature, in this business: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 33.

2. underhand scheming, secret machinations; an underhand scheme, a petty plot.

1664 [See grandee b]. 1668 family intrigues generally make up the body of letters: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. Iv. p. 10 (1872). bef. 1733 Motives, Oppositions, Intrigues, Hypocrisies, and Broils of Affairs between Governors, Ministers, Statesmen and the Community: R. NORTH, Examen, p. x. (1740). 1763 The victims of an intrigue of the Governors of New York: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 168. *1878 the intrigues of the Porte: Lloyd's Whly., May 19, p. 6/3. [St.]

3. a clandestine love affair, a liaison (q. v.).

1679 Lay Trains of Anorous Intriegues, | In Towrs, and Curls, and Perriwigs: S Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. p. 225. 1700 I that am privy to her Intriegues, dare not seem to know 'em: C Burnaby, Reformed Wife, p. 19. 1711 an Intreague with a Cardinal's Mistress: Spectator, No. 136, Aug. 6, p. 203/1 (Morley).

4. the plot of a drama.

1672 that's for the better carrying on of the Intrigue: G. VILLIERS, Rehearsal, I. p. 47 (1868).

[The quott. suggest that intrigue may be derived directly fr. It. intrigo, while the Fr. sb. intrigue, intrique (Cotgr.), being fem., is either derived fr. the Fr. vb. intriguer, earlier intriquer, or fr. a Late Lat. intrica (cf. Sp. intriga). The Eng. vb. to intrigue seems to have come into use before the substantive. In the following quot. entreague—'to get (others) into a scrape', 'to involve in danger or difficulty':— 1626 the tymes are so dangerous that I dare not uenture to entreague others: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit., p. 196 (1882). Mid. Eng. intrikyn,— Lat. intrico (Prompt. Parv., 1440), is prob. fr. Old Fr. intriquer.]

introductor ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. intrōductor, noun of agent to Lat. intrōducere,='to introduce': an introducer.

1651 We were accompanied both going and returning by ye introductor of ambassadors and ayd of ceremonies: Evelyn, Mem., Sept. 15 [R.] 1662 Yesaul Senhobet, who is as it were the Introductor, or Master of the Ceremonies: Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v p. 201 (1669). 1696 and therefore Ishel will need no introductor there: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 347 (1872). 1743 He presents himself without introductor or credentials: Lord Cherger, FIELD, in Old England, No 3, Misc. Wks, Vol I p. 114 (1777) 1782 What could the opening of so many doors produce but the introduction of some of the late discarded? It will not, in truth, surprise me if the introductor himself is at least sent to graze: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 256 (1858).

introuvable, adj.: Fr.: not to be found, undiscoverable.

1824 we are by no means of opinion that it [a correct standard of national prosperity] is really introuvable: Edin. Rev., Vol. 40, p. 2.

intrus, fem. intruse, part., often used as sb.: Fr.: an intruder.

1850 the wretched *intrus* was so exposing himself: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1 ch. ix. p 93 (1879).

inuendo: Lat. See innuendo.

*inutile, adj.: Fr.: useless, unprofitable.

1756 having been in a very listless, unpleasant, and inutile state of mind: Gray, Letters, No. xci. Vol. II. p. 10 (1819).

invalid ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. invalide: a sick person, a person in delicate health. Johnson gives invalide as Fr., and quotes Prior, who evidently meant the *Invalides*, the hospital for disabled soldiers in Paris.

1709 Bath.. is always as well stow'd with gallants as invalids: Addison, Tatler, No. 16. [R.] [1755 What beggar in the invalides, I With lameness broke, with blindness smitten, | Wish'd ever decently to die? Prior, quoted by JOINSON.]

invective $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. invective: severe denunciation, violent censure or abuse.

inventive (= \angle =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. inventif, fem. -ive: pertaining to invention, endowed with the faculty of invention.

1506 They were so wyse, and so inuentyfe | Theyr obscure reason, fayre and sugratyfe: HAWES, Past. Ples., sig. D i ro. bef. 1568 Those have the inventivest heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters: Ascham, Scholemaster. [J.] 1611 Inventif, Inuentiue, wittie, plotting, full of tricks: COTGR.

*inventor (= \(\perp =\), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. inventor, noun of agent to inventre,='to find out', 'to discover', 'to invent'. Formerly inventer, as if fr. Old Fr., was used.

1. one who devises anything new, one who designs any-

thing new, an original designer, one who devotes himself to or is celebrated for practical inventions, e.g. Edison.

or is celebrated for practical inventions, e.g. Edison.

1509 Esculapius which was fyrst Inuentour of Phesyke: Jas Locher, in Barclay's Ship of Fools, Vol. 1. p. 5 (1874)

1531 Maximianus, Dioclesian, Maxencius, and other persecutours of christen men, lacked nat nuentours of cruel and terrible tourmentes. Elvot, Governour, Bk. 11 ch. i Vol. 11 p. 7 (1880).

1545 Necessitie, the nuentour of all goodnesse: Aschan, Toxoph, p. 134 (1868).

1549 the artificers [of Italy]. are the finest woorkemen and best inuentours of all other: W Thomas, Hist. Hal, fol. 5 ro.

1683 the famous authers, and Inuentours of this instrument T. Gale, Inst. Chrung. fol. 15 ro.

1884 Of this art of augurie Tyresias. is said to be the first inuentor: R Scott, Disc Witch, Bk. xi. ch. 1. p. 189

1586 Pan, was first the inuenter, pypes to adioyne in an order: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. 11 p. 76 (1815)

1602 purposes mistook | Fall'in on the inventor's heads: Stanks., Ham, v. 2, 396.

1632 the Inventer and Author of the conspiracy: Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du agst. Engl at Ambayna, p. 40

1641 And thus ye have the inventors, and the original of book licensing ripped up and drawn as lineally as any pedigree: Milton, Liberty of Printing, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 295 (1866).

1660 I dined with that great. inventor of the pendule clock: Eveluyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 366 (1872)

1785 Him, Tubal nam'd, the Vulcan of old times, | The sword and falchion their inventor claim: Cowper, Task, v. Poems, Vol. 11. p. 141 (1808).

1876 certain brake inventors: Times, Nov. 24 [St]

2. one who finds or discovers (an object).

2. one who finds or discovers (an object).

1601 the first inventor and finder out thereof [the hearbe Clymenos]: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 25, ch. 7, Vol. II p. 221.

3. one who invents anything fictitious or false, a concoctor, a fabricator.

1678 though it self were all the while the Poet and Inventor of the whole Fable: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iii, p. 161. bef 1733 Inventors of plausible Lyes: R. North, Examen, I. 11. 109, p. 90 (1740).

inventrice, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. inventrice: an inventress.

1509 Pouerte of all the lawes was Inuentryce. BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol II p. 104 (1874).

inventrix, sb.: Lat., fem. of inventor (q. v.): a female who invents or discovers.

1611 Inventeresse, An inventresse, or inventrix: Cotgr.

*investigator (= \(\(\t = \(\) = \(\) =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. investigator, noun of agent to investigare, = 'to trace out', 'to search into': a searcher, a careful enquirer, an examiner.

1626 Investigator, Which traceth: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1664 the first Investigator of the practice of it: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall Archit, Pt. I. p. 58. 1877 The investigators, of course, assumed that Jean G. was Norman Glencairn's wife: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. l. p. 386 (1879).

investīgātrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of investigator (q, v): a female who investigates.

1626 Inuestigatrix, She which tracketh: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

investiture (= '===), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. investiture: the action of investing (with beneficiary rights or with insignia of dignity), the process or condition of being so invested; (less correctly or by a strained metaphor) vesture, covering; (hostile) investment.

bef. 1534 to deliner vp the inuestiture or election of byshops vnto Saint Peter's vicar: Tyndale, Wks., p. 362. [R.] 1569 The king also chalenged the innestiture of Bishoppes, and tooke of the Spiritualite and Temporalty great taskes and tributes: Graffon, Chron., Will II., an. 10, p. 28. 1620 the Pope promised the investiture of Naples: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 44 (2576). 1649 Paris is now free of the investiture: EVELVN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 41 (1872)

invincible $(\pm 2 \pm \pm)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. invincible: unconquerable, insuperable, not to be overcome.

conquerable, insuperable, not to be overcome.

1482 Neuertheles thys vyse was to her inuprocyble by cause of her imperfection: Revel. Monk of Evekam, p. 72 (1869). 1506 Their fame encreasyng, euermore truely | To slouthe euer, they were inuvncible | To their wofull hartes: Hawes, Past. Ples, sig. Dire. 1528 Ye for they shulde be invincible | Of charitable dileccion: W Rov & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 112 (1871) 1546 the invincible valiaunce of his minde. Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 121 (1846). 1569 he knew the power of the Romaynes to be inuincible: Grafton, Chron., Pt. VII. p. 82. 1599 I would have thought her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection: SHAKS., Much. Ado, i. 3, 120. 1647 This Eximanthian Monter, (living) held | Invincible: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, iv 5, p. 145. 1770 May not there the Greeks... Maintain their post invincible: Glover, Leonidas, X. [R.]

inviolable $(= \angle = = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. inviolable: not to be outraged or disregarded, sacred.

bef. 1534 the churche is the fyrme stablishment, and the pyller of trouth for the inuiciable suretie of doctrine: Sir T. Morre, Wes., p. 527. [R.] 1569 they would not suffer his body to be enterred before they had received a corporall othe of his sonne Henrye for the firme and inuiciable performance thereof: Graffon, Chrom., Hen II., an. 5, p. 52. 1595 keep our faths firm and inviolable: Shaks., K. John, v. 2, 7. 1678 Never was a more virtuous and miviolable friendship: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 131 (1872).

invītā Minervā, phr.: Lat.: 'Minerva being unwilling'; without natural talent or bent, against the grain, when not in the vein (for intellectual effort). See Cic., De Off., 1, 31, 110; Hor., A. P., 385. See Minerva.

1584 it should be vnto them (Inuita Minerua) to banket or danse with Minerua: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. xII ch. iii. p. 219 1603 whatsoeuer we vndertake invita Minerva, neuer succeedes. C. Heydon, Def Judic. Astrol, p. 222. 1612—3 so that, if the importunity of his great patron prevals, it shall be as it were invita Minerva, and to counterpoise the balance and content the counterpart: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol. I. p. 219 (1848). 1616 the new company of merchants, which the king will have go forward, as it were, invita Minerva, and hath sent for and to the old company of Merchant Adventurers, that, volens nolens, it must undertake this work of dying and dressing, and must buy up the cloths and into the new society: ib., p. 435. 1622 How many are put...inuita Minerua, to the studie of the lawes: Peacham, Comp. Gent, ch. iv. p. 34. 1627 That nothing bee done Inuita Minerua, but Secundum Genum: Bacon, Nat Hist, Cent. iii, § 202. 1806 Mining through a subject, or science, "invita or rather exosa Minerva," purely from the shame of ignorance: Berrespord, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 172 (5th Ed.). 1824 We went into this interest reluctantly, invita Minerva, without previous skill or experience: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 75 (1826)

involucre $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. involucre: an involucrum (Lat., 'wrapper'); a membranous envelope; Bot. a whorl of bracts enveloping a cluster of flowers.

1578 Pericardon (whiche is the Involucre of the hart,): J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. I fol. 24 vo

*Iō Paeān, phr.: Gk. là Haiàr, cf. Soph., Trach., 221: a joyous invocation of Apollo Paean, the healing god of Greek mythology; a cry of joy or triumph.

mythology; a cry of Joy of triumph.

1589 Peele, Wks., p. 561 (1861)

1591 Sing we Io Paean glad, and say, | our triumph now is such, | That Perseans yeeld, and Greekes giue place, | and Romans triumphs couch: L. Llovo, Tripl. of Triumphes, sig. B r vo. 1603 these triumphs are too immoderate, and he that now sings lo pean...shall find that he hath sold the beares skinne before he was dead: C. Heydon, Def. Yudic. Astrol., p. 548

bef. 1658 Where you ride | With full Cælestial Josen and Ovations | Rich as the Conquest of three ruin'd Nations. J. Clevelland, Wks., p. 229 (1687).

1693 As such then we presume to define our Libertine's Religion, and as such is our present Golden Image set up, and the following Io peans to Pleasure and Licentiousness, are the Timbrels, Psaltrees, and Sackbuts Playing before it: The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig., Pref. 1780 you will find nothing but Io Pæans on Lord Cornwallis: Hor. Walffole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 452 (1856)

Ionian, Ionic, pertaining to the Iones, the name of one of the four great divisions of the Ancient Hellenes or Greeks who inhabited Attica, the Ionian Islands of the Ægean, and colonies on the west coast of Asia Minor in the Classical age of Greece. The (a) Ionic order of architecture was especially distinguished by the graceful volutes of the capital. The (b) Ionian mode in Music, was characterised in the diatonic genus by a scale formed of two disjunct tetrachords separated by a whole tone, like our major scale, the highest note of the tetrachords being a semitone higher than in the Dorian The (c) Ionic dialects (of Asia Minor and the Ionian islands) were distinguished chiefly by keeping consecutive vowels uncontracted and changing \bar{a} into η freely. The (d) Ionic metre consisted of feet made up of a pair of long syllables followed by (Ionic a mājōre) or preceded by (Ionic a minore) a pair of short syllables, ----, ----

a. 1598 Cartoccio. Also a kinde of yonike worke in building so called among masons: Florio. 1614 [See **Dorian** a]. 1664 the Composita has her Voluta much more resembling the Ionica: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall.

Archit., &c., p. 120.

d. 1830 The foot called Ionic à majori consists of two orders, of which the first is a bare axis, the last a dactyl: J. SRAGER, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk. II. ch. xxxvi, p. 95.

1886 amphibrach, nonc a minore, anapaest (---|----| co---| MAYOR, Eng. Metre, ch. xii. p. 199.

1888 The introductory matter is excellent, the English imitations of ionics and dochmiacs being amusing and suggestive: Athenæum, Dec. 1, p. 734/2.

*iōta, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. lωτα. Anglicised in 16 c. as iote, iot, jot (1535 one iote of goddis worde: G. Joy, Apol. to W. Tindale, p. 6, Ed. 1883).

1. name of the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet (not counting digamma), I, i. As a numeral it had the value of ten. Hence, iotacism, the method of pronouncing Ancient Greek in which η is sounded like Italian close i, opposed to etacism in which η is sounded like Italian close \dot{e} .

1607 written with *lota* and simple Sigma: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 290. 1621 they confound divers Letters of the Alphabet with one sound; for in point of pronunciation ther is no difference 'twixt Upsilon, Iota, and Eta: Howell, Lett., I. xxvi. p. 51 (1645).

 a jot, a tittle, an extremely small portion or quantity. 2. à JOT, à tittle, all extrements sinain portion of quantity.

1652 discovered a treasure of heavenly wisdome in every iota of holy writ:

N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 8. 1654 shee can bring that
Booke that shall not lose an Jota unperformed: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 149.

bef. 1658 Make the whole Globe a Shop of Chymistry | To melt down all her
Atomes, and descry | That small Jota, that last pittled Grain | Which the gull'd
Sons of Men pursue in vain? J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 249 (1687). 1664 we
may be sure that Christ will not fail in the least Iota to fulfil every thing on his
[part]: South, Serm., Vol. II. p. 73 (1727). bef. 1733 would not quit an
Iota of his legal Power or Preroganve: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 162, p. 227
(1740). 1828 you will not punch me an iota tighter across the waist than is natural to that part of my body. LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xliv. p. 128 (1859). **1840** the scene of the preceding day was acted over again to an *ioia*: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. IV. p. 76.

*ipecacuanha, sb.: Port. fr. native Braz. ipe-ka-guāna, = 'low plant causing-to-vomit': the dried root of Cephaelis Ipecacuanha, a small shrub, native in Brazil and other parts of tropical America, much used in medicine, especially as an emetic. Occasionally Anglicised as ipecacuan, and abbreviated to ipecac.

viated to tpecac.

1699 And the betook, as he told me, Hypocochoana five times, it had no effect upon him: M. Lister, Yourn. to Paris, p. 134.

1741 these are the Ipecacuana, the Quinquina, Ginger, Cassia of the Islands: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol 1 p. 16.

1769 The white Ipecacuanha is the root of a plant. with large smooth pointed leaves: E. Bancroft, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guana, p. 111.

1806 Compelling yourself to take gulp after gulp of the ipecacuanha of flattery, (known to be purely self-interested.) out of regard to the feelings of some worthy friend or relation of the parasite: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 1 p. 151 (5th Ed.)

1819 I therefore made bold to purlon some portion of a bale of ipecacuanha, directed to the missionaries at Bagdad:
T. Hore, Anast, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 172 (1820)

18. Ve healers of men, for a moment decline | Your feats in the rhubarb and ipecac line: O. W. Holmes, Lines recited at the Berkshire festival.

ipocras, ipocrease, ippocras(se). See hippocras. ipostacis: Late Lat. See hypostasis.

ipse agmen, phr.: Late Lat.: himself a host, a host in himself.

1762 Pitt alone is ipse agmen: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No 140, p. 466 (1774).

*ipse dixit, phr.: Lat., 'he himself said (so)', 'he himself spoke': (a) an authoritative assertion, a dogmatic utterance, a dictum (q, v); (b) a subservient citer, an imitator of the sentiments of another; (c) an uncontrovertible authority

(Rare).

a. 1477 Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 808, p. 214 (1874).

bere is neither scripture, doctor, story, council, or any thing else but if see dixit:
Whitoffer, Whs., Vol. II. p. 379 (Parker Soc., 1852).

1601 It arguing only a meere ostentation of his Archpriestship, and a bare if se dixit and nothing else: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Jesuidad Gent., p. 13.

bef. 1627 You may say the dixit upon this witness, | And 'tis good in law too: MIDDLETON, Old Law, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 167 (1885).

1646 In whom If se dixit, although it be no powerful Argument in any, is yet less authentick than in many other: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. I ch. viii. p. 21 (1686).

1669 why should there be any if se dixit in our Poetry, any more than there is in our Philosophy: Dryden, Mock-Astrol, Pref., Wks., Vol. I sig Nn i ro (1701)

1692 [Dse dixit was enough among Pythagoras' scholars: Watson, Body of Div., p. 687 (1858).

bef. 1738 the Author affirms it, ipse dixit. R. North, Examen, III. vi. 76, p. 479 (1740).

1750 all imputation of laying down a rule for posterity, founded only on the authority of ipse dixit: Filding, Tom Yones, Bk v. ch. i. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 206 (1805).

1781 who has proved, contrary to his own inse dixit, "that a man may be an antiquarian without becoming an old fool": Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 18 (1858).

1824 whether he was so or not, rests solely on his infection and the second of t

p. 69.

5. 1826 an idle dastard or a servile ipse dixit to some ambitious associate:

Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 480.

c. 1656 Your guide...your oracle, your ipse dixit, whose bare word you are to take without further proof or pawn: J. Trapp, Com. New Test., p. 239/2

*ipsissima verba, phr.: Late Lat.: the very same words, the exact words.

1807 Last night I was in too much haste to look for the *ipsusima verba* of Fuller: Southey, *Lett.*, Vol. 11, p. 40 (1856).

1834 we. shall therefore... treat the reader to our author's *tpsissima verba*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 151.

1866 An assurance that the extracts contain the *ipsissima verba* of the poet would be...valuable: *Athenæum*, Nov. 13, p. 630/1.

*ipso facto, phr.: Late Lat.: by the very fact, immediately thereupon, without further enquiry or process.

thereupon, without further enquiry or process.

1559 That then the person so offending, and convict the third time, shall be deprived, ipso facto, of all his spiritual promotions: Liturgical Services Q. Eliz, p. 28 (Parker Soc., 1847). 1598 shall forfeit and loose, Ipso facto, every such ship and ships: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 371. 1601 they being suspended ipso facto for their schisme: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Cent, p. 28 1602 master Blackwell and his lesuits with all those of their faction, are ipso facto thought to be excommunicated for vsurping the Popes authoritie: W Watson, Quadiblets of Relig. & State, p. 182. 1616 for that every man that is once knighted is ipso facto made a major, and sui juris: J. CASTLE, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1 p. 437 (1848). bef. 1627 Witches are, ipso facto, by the law condemned: MIDDLETON, Witch, Ded., Witch, Ded., Witch, 1645 Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1 p. 437 (1848). bef. 1627 Witches are, ipso facto, by the law condemned: MIDDLETON, Witch, Ded., Wks., Vol. v. p. 355 (1885). 1645 The art of Glasse-making here is very highly valued, for whosoever be of that profession, are Gentlemen ipso facto: Howell, Lett., 1. xxviii. p. 54. bef. 1668 And so lost, ipso facto, his purse in the place: Roxburghe Ballads, p. 272 (1842). bef. 1670 Ah Act of Parliamfent: made to be unrepealable in any subsequent Parliament, was ipso facto void in the constitution: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 166, p. 176 (1693). 1672 upon the passing of the condemnatory sentence upon them they are ipso facto. disposessed of all their power and authority: T. JACOME, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 280/2 (1868). 1678 which if they were, according to the Principles of their Philosophy, they must, ipso facto, cases to have any Being. CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 160. 1692 upon God's giving this law, he ipso facto takes upon him to be a judge: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 72 (1863).

Facto, in Guilt that's flagrant: Poems in Burlesque, p. 4. 1765 to live with Italians must be woful, and would isso facto make me ill: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol Iv. p. 461 (1857). 1771 You have hitherto maintained, that the house of commons are the sole judges of their own privileges, and that their declaration does isso facto constitute the law of parliament: JUNIUS, Letters, No. xiviii. p. 206 (1827). 1787 To make that a legal cause of divorce in this country, would be isso facto to annihilate the marriage state: P. BECKFORD, Lett fr. Ital., Vol. I p. 96 (1805). 1808 and in Portugal whoever had it in his possession would have been isso facto convicted of Judaism: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II p. 53 (1856). 1811 a law that whoever was Regent of Great Britain should isso facto, be Regent of Ireland. Edin. Rev., Vol. 19, p. 181. 1827 When, therefore, the United States acquire new territory, such acquisition becomes isso facto subject to the constitutional power of Congress over it: Congress. Debates, Vol. II, p. 9. 1878 the father of two legitimate children shall isso facto be exempt from all military service: Lloyd's Wkly. [St.]

ira furor brevis est, phr.: Lat.: rage is a brief madness. Hor., Epp., 1, 2, 62.

1607 SHAKS., Timon, i. 2, 28. bef. 1745 SWIFT, Whs., p. 507/1 (1869).

*irade, sb.: Turk. irāde, = 'decree', 'command': a decree issued in writing by the Sultan of Turkey.

1883 The Irade summoning another meeting of the Ambassadors to discuss the question of the Governorship of the Lebanon has not yet been issued, but is expected to-morrow: Standard, Apr. 23, p. 5

īrēnicon, īrēnicum, ρl. -ica; eirēnicon, (e)irēnikon, sl.: Gk. εἰρηνικὸν, fr. εἰρηνικὸν, = 'pertaining to peace': a treatise advocating peace and unity, a scheme for promoting concord (esp. in ecclesiastical matters).

1656 although it be for the most part a thankless office...to sound an *trentcum*; yet do it for God's sake: J. Trapp, Com. New Test, p. 49/2 (1868).

iridium, sb.: Mod. Lat.: a white metal allied to platinum, found with other metals.

1889 the alloy used in the construction of the International geodetic standar was prepared by fusing plannum and iridium together. The result was a metal all but indestructible, extremely dense and rigid: Standard, Sept. 17, p. 5/3.

iringo: Eng. fr. Lat. See eringo.

*īris, Īris (Lat. pl. īrides), sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. lpis, Ipis: name of the messenger of the gods, a rainbow, a halo, a kind of lily, a part of the eye.

1. the messenger of the gods of Classical mythology, a messenger, the goddess of the rainbow.

1590 More sondry colours then the proud Pavone | Beares in his boasted fan, or Iris bright, | When her discolourd bow she spreds through hevenes hight: SPENS, F. Q., III xi. 47. ? 1590 Beaumont, fly | As Iris: MARLOWE, Edw. II., Wks., p. 192/2 (1858). 1593 For wheresoc'er thou art in this world's globe, | I'll have an Iris that shall find thee out. SHAKS., II Hen. VI.,

2. a rainbow, the rainbow, the colors of the rainbow, iridescence.

1582 Each eybrowe hanges like Iris in the skies T. Watson, Pass. Cent., p. 43 (1870). 1603 an April Iris: B Jonson, Paneg., Wks., p. 868 (1616). 1606 His crest that prouder than blue Iris bends: Shaks., Troil., i. 3, 380. 1646 the solary Iris which God shewed unto Noak: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vii. ch. iv. p. 284 (1686). 1665 he useth three Eye-Glasses for his great Telescopes, without finding any Iris, or such Rain-bow colours, as do usually appear in ordinary glasses: Phil. Trans., Vol. I. No. 1, p. 2. 1665 that Noble wit reprehends the School-Idol, for assigning fifty years at least between every Lunar Iris: Glanvill, Sceptis, ch. xx. p. 15; (1885). 1670 precious Stones of several sorts and Lustres...composing a rich Iris of several colours: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 21 (1668). 1742 half-impress | On my dark Cloud an Iris: E Young, Night Thoughts, i. p. 16 (1773). bef. 1782 To form an Iris in the skies: Cowper, Poents, Vol. I. p. 259 (1808). 1816 We have just passed the 'Pisse-Vache' (one of the first torrents in Switzerland) in time to view the iris which the sun flings along it before noon: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 297 (1832). 1842 In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnish'd dove: Tennyson, Lockeley Hall, Wks., Vol. II. p. 43 (1875).

3. (perhaps fr. Fr. iris) a precious stone.

abt 1400 the white ben of Cristalle and of Berylle and of Iris: Tr. Maundeville's Voyage, ch. xx. p. 219 (1839).

1567 Iris is a kinde of Stone Mathematicallye wrought: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 11 ro.

1646 Diamonds, Saphirs, Carbuncles, Iris, Opals, Amethysts: Str. Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). bef. 1652 There I saw Marcasites, Mineralls, and many a stone | As Iridis, Talck, and Alome, lay digd from the ground | The Mines of Lead, and Iron, that they had out found: BLOOMPELD, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 309 (1652).

the various-colored circle between the pupil and the white of the eye, consisting of a muscular curtain situated in the aqueous humor.

1525 there be .iij, materyall circles yt ronne about the iye/and because they be so different of colours they be callyd yride[s] or rain bowys: Tr. Jerone of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. B i vo/2.

1541 the middes of the eye that is called yris: R. Copiland, Tr. Guydo's Quest, &c., sig. E iii ro.

1578 Iris or the greater circle of eye: J. Bannstrer, Hist. Man. Bi. vv. fol. 46 vo. 1619 This Centre is environed with a Circle, called Iris, of many colours in Man onely: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. viii. p. 90.

1691 The Uveous Coat or Iris of the Eye hath a musculous Power: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 256 (1701). 1731
The Eyes are very small; and the Irides of 'em are a Mixture of Black and White: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. II. p. 205.

Bot. name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Irideae, of which the best known species are the Flags, also called Fleurde-lis. The Iris Florentina supplies orris-root.

1558 the roote of Iris, called Irios, beaten into poulder: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1 fol. 49 vo. 1578 There be many kindes of Iris, or floure Deluce: H Lyte, Ir Dodocn's Herb., Bk. 1. p 192 1601 the oile or cintment of Iris or the Floure de-luce root: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 13, ch. 1, Vol. 1, p. 381. 1664 May. Flowers in Prime or yet lasting... double Daisses, Florence Iris, tufted Narcissus: Evelyn, Kal. Hort, p. 202 (1729). 1667 each beauteous flowr, | Iris all hues, roses, and jessamme: Millton, P. L., 1v 698. bef. 1682 Daffodis, Hyacinths, Iris's: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, 1 p 7 (1686) 1850 We glided winding under ranks | Of iris, and the golden reed: Tennyson, In Mem., ciii. Wks., Vol vi. p. 168 (1886).

īrōnīa, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. εἰρωνεία,='affected ignorance': irony.

1540 Ye confess that D. Barnes in his foresaid words doth use *ironia*: COVERDALE, *Remains*, p. 333 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1607 And so likewise when St. Paul wrote to the Corinthians using a figure called Eironeia: R Parsons, Treat Mitig., ch. viii. p 318. 1655 "walk in the light of your own fire" (it is a kind of ironia): SIEBES, Whs., Nichol's Ed., Vol III. p. 138 (1862).

irrefragable, irrevocable, irrision, irritation, are all given by Cotgrave under the similar French words (1611). Irrevocable is also in Shakspeare and Spenser, irrision in Holland (1606), irritation in Suppress. of Monast. (1536).

irritabile genus: Lat. See genus irritabile vatum.

Isabella, Isabel, a female proper name, It. Isabella, Port. Isabel, Fr. Isabelle, applied to a dingy brownish yellow, or a pale fawn color.

1662 they [horses] were most of them of an Isabella Colour: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 201 (1669). 1712 [See kincob]

Iscariotical, adj.: Eng., fr. Iscariot (see Judas): Judaslike, treacherous.

 $1641\,$ such is cariotical drifts are to be doubted: Milton, Reform. in Eng , Bk. 11. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 53 (1806).

*Ishmael, name of Abraham's son by Hagar, representative of an outcast, or of a person at variance with society. Hence, Ishmaelite, a nomad, an Arab (Ishmael being the reputed ancestor of the Arabs); an outcast, a person at variance with society.

1639 They will do no right, take no wrong, but a word and a blow...right Esaus and Ishmaels: Sibbes, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. v. p. 24 (1863). 1887 There was a time when he might almost have been described as the Ishmael of genealogists: Athenæum, Nov. 19, D. 670/1. 1888 He came back to Stowey in 1791 an ardent sympathizer with the principles of the French Revolution, and for a while was as an Ishmaelite: ib., Dec. 29, p 871/2.

isinglass $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. huisenblas, lit. 'sturgeon's bladder': the best gelatine of commerce, prepared from the sounds of sundry kinds of fish.

1693 See how Ten Thousand Attoms dance about the Glass, | Of Eggs, and Lime, and Iseinglass: Contention of Liquers, p. 22. 1722 Hist. Virginia, Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 17. 1750 The ichthyocalla, or isingglass of the shop: Sir J. Hill, Hist. Anim., p. 297.

*Islam: Arab. and Turk. islām, = 'obedience', 'orthodoxy': the Mohammedan religion; the Mohammedan world.

1817 Shelley, Revolt of Islam, Title. 1819 T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 123 (1820). 1845 his creed and practice are "Resignation," the Islam of the Oriental: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. Pref., p. ix.

isolé, fem. isolée, part.: Fr.: isolated, debarred from sympathy.

1755 Speaking tires and exhausts me; and as for hearing I have none left; so that I am isole in the midst of my friends: Lord Chesterfield, Left., Bk. III. No. xxvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 497 (1777). 1778 isole as I am, it is more natural to look at the affairs of nations than at the feathers and frashins of the young: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 28 (1858). 1779 what must such a little isole mortal as I do...? In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contended to the contended of the contended temporaries, Vol. IV. p. 215 (1882).

Isosceles, sb. and adj.: Lat. fr. Gk. Ισοσκελές (τρίγωνον) = '(a triangle) with equal legs', or ἰσοσκελής,='having equal legs (or sides)': a triangle which has two of its sides equal to each other; having two equal sides.

1551 R. RECORDE, Pathway to Knowledge, p. 13. 1570 an Isosceles, having two of his sides equal: BILLINGSLEY, Euclid, fol 4 vo. 1603 but the proper subject whereof this cube particularly standeth, is the triangle Isoscetes [szc], which admitted no inclination unto a demi-triangle: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Morr., p. 1340. 1640 a Scalene | I'll prove all one with an Isosceles: H. Morr., Psych., I. II 57, p. 94 (1647). 1787 The true figure of the encampment is rather an isosceles than a scalenum: Gent. Mag., 1059/2.

*isthmus, pl. isthmi, Lat. fr. Gk.; isthmos, Gk. lσθμòs: sb.: a narrow neck of land joining two large or relatively large tracts of land; also, metaph. Holland tried to Anglicise the Fr. isthme as isthme and isthim.

cise the Fr. isthme as isthme and isthim.

1555 certeyne places cauled Isthmi, (beinge narrowe portions of lande so duidynge twoo seas, that there is no passage from the one to the other): R Eden, Decades, p. 59 (1885).

1562 the wall of Emilia, that was buylded vpon the strate called Isthmos: J. Shutte, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 20 vo 1598 a narrow Isthmus or neck land having sea on the East and West sides therof: R Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 04 1600 any piece of land, or Isthmos, to have ioyned them together: ib., Vol. 111 p. 14. 1603 there be many oceans and maine seas, distinguished by the isthmes of firme lands betweene: Holland, Tr Plut. Mor., p. 1161 1605 which reason cannot bee found, but in the breaking of the German Ocean through that Isthmos, or narrow passage of land, which once conjoyned Albion to Gallia. Versteefan, Restitution of decayed Intelligence, this vp. 108. 1615 a high rock, which ioyneth by an Isthmost ot the land: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 3 (1632). 1625 it must remaine manifest, Soes to be the Port where Cleopatra commanded the Ships to be brought by Land from Nilus, crossing the Isthmus: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. 11 Bk. vii. p. 1145. 1646 the Isthmus or tract of land which parteth the Arabian and Mediterranean Sea: Six Th. Brown, Pseud. Ed., Bk. vi. ch. vii. p. 261 (1686). 1665 that Isthmus of land which divides Asia from Afrique: Six Th Herbert, Trav., p. 36 (1677). 1672 My Life's the Isthmus; through this narrow line Ivs., Vol. 1. p. 387 (1701). bef 1744 Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state, A. Being darkly wise, and rudely great. Pops, Ess. Man, 11. 3 1777 he supposed this strait or isthmus to be situated near the gulf of Darien: Robertson, America, Bk. 11. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 177 (1824). 1820 we passed over the strongly forthfied isthmus, with its batteries and bastions: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Szeily, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 39.

ita. See eta1.

Italianated: Eng. fr. It. Italianato: become like an Italian.

1552 Another chops in with English italianated, and applieth the Italian phrase to our English speakyng: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., sig. B 3 [T.] bef. 1568 Thies men, thus Italianated abroad, can not abide our Godlie Italian Chirch at home: they be not of that Parish, they be not of that felowshyp: ASCHAM, Scholemaster, p. 138 (1884). 1580 How if any English-man be infected with any mysdemeanour, they say with one Mouth, hee is Italianated: J. Lvily. English of the Single, p. 314 (1868). 1598 Attalianato, Italianated or Italianized: FLORIO.

Italic, italic, adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Italicus: pertaining to Italy; esp. in Printing, applied to the kind of type in which the word *Italicus* is printed, opposed to **Roman** (q.v.), which is now the ordinary type in Great Britain, America, and Romance countries. Often used in pl. as sb.

1615 If I have added any thing to helpe the English, that we have caused to be imprinted in an Italica letter: W. Bedwell, Moham. Impost., Pref., sig. a 5 ... 1733 To statesmen would you give a wipe, | You print it in Italic type: Swift, Wks., p. 602/2 (1869).

Itcheoglans: Turk. See Ichoglans.

ite, missa est, phr.: Late Lat.: 'go, (the congregation) is dismissed'; words used either before, or at the conclusion of the Communion service in the Latin Church.

bef. 1400 Come I to ite, missa est, I holde me yserued: Piers Pl, v 419 (1869). 1556 Yea and Ite, missa est, must be sung to them with a great rolling up and down of notes: RIDLEY, Wes., p. 108 (Parker Soc., 1841).

*item ("=), adv. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. item (adv.),='likewise', 'also'.

1. adv.: 'also', introducing the several articles or particulars of an enumeration (excepting the first which it rarely and wrongly introduces). See imprimis.

and wrongly introduces). See Imptimis.

abt. 1400 Item, in this Yle and in many other, there is a manner of Wode, hard and strong: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xxviii p. 288 (1839)

Item, as for Mestresse Kateryn Dudle, I have many tymes recomandyd you to hyr: Paston Letters, Vol. II. No. 537, p. 393 (1874).

bef. 1492 Item how her feruour of deuocyon was wythdrawe: Caxton, St. Katherin, sig. a j woli.

1523 Item, the names of them that offred the helmes of warre: Lord Berners, Froissart, I. 443, p. 783 (1812).

1540 Item, Asa fetida, of the bignesse and waight of a Pease, mingled together with Castorium, of the waight of a dram: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. II. ch. v. p. 112 (1613).

1589 Item, sauage, for wilde: Putterham, Eng. Poes., III. p. 150 (1869).

bef 1782 But that she fasts, and item, goes to church: Cowper, Truth, Poems, Vol. I. p. 57 (1868).

2. sb.: an article in an enumeration, a detail, a particular, something added.

Something added.

1577 our neyghbours harms, are Items to the wise: G. Gaskoigne, Life, p. 19 (1868)

1598 Capitonso, an Item with a great letter, or beginning of a chapter: Florio.

1611 though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side and I to peruse him by items: Shaks., Cymb., I. 4, 7. bef. 1627 She has a book, which I may truly nominate | Her Black Book, for she remembers in it. | In short items, all my misdemeanours: Middleron, Amything for Quiet Life, i., Wks., Vol. v. p. 240 (1885).

1630 a Taylers Bill of Items: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig M37/1.

1642 How comes he then like a Thief in the night, when he gives an Item of his coming? Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § xivi. Wks., Vol. II. (Bohn, 1852).

1665 The inequality of its surface, Mountanous protuberance, the nature of its Macula, and infinite other circumstances... are Items not contemptible: Glanvill., Sceptis, ch. xx. p. 151 (1885).

1670 Now must I give him a private Item, or this ignorant old Fool will disgrace me before all the company: D'Urffey, Mad. Fichle, iii. p. 21 (1691).

1785 Drain'd to the last poor item of his wealth: Cowfer, Task, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 96 (1888). p. 96 (1808).

iter, pl. itinera, sb.: Lat.: a journey; Leg. a circuit.

1742 that was a formal iter or justice-seat of the forests: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1 p. 79 (1826). 1829 An iter to the south or north of Trent would have been followed with curses loud perhaps, as well as deep. Edin Rev., Vol. 49, p. 69. 1886 Mr Warkin. inclines to believe that the Mediolanum of both Itinera is to be placed at Chesterton: Athenæum, Nov. 6, p. 606/1. 1888 As Mr. Fisher has not discovered the date of this iter, we may mention that it was 30 Hen. III: 10, Mar. 10, p. 303/1.

iteration ($\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. iteration: repetition. bef. 1555 The Catholike doctrine teacheth not the dailie sacrifice of Christes most precious body and bloud to be an iteration of the ones perfited sacrifice on the crosse, but a sacrifice that representeth that sacrifice BP. GARDNER, Explic., fol 149. [R] 1604 What needs this iteration, woman? SHAKS., Oth., v. 2, 150. 1611 Iteration, An iteration, repetition, renewment, reinforce-

iterative $(\angle = = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. itératif, fem. -ive: pertaining to repetition; frequentative.

1611 Iteratif, Iteratiue, repeating, redoubling, reinforcing: Corgr.

Ithuriel, cabbalistic name of an archangel, whose spear compelled all touched by it to reveal their true nature; see Milton, P. L., IV. 810.

1877 roused her energy, as if Ithuriel's spear had pricked her: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. iin. p. 29 (1883).

*itinerario, It.; itinerarium, Late Lat.: sb.: an itinerary, a plan for travel, a systematic account of travels, a traveller's 1589 this my discourse may more properly be called an epitome or itinerario then a historie: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin, Vol. 11. p. 227 (1854). 1747 I am very well pleased with your Itinerarium, which you sent me from Ratisbon: Lord Cherterfeld, Letters, Vol. 1 No. 98, p. 213 (1774).

itzebo(o): Jap. See kobang.

iuanna, iwana. See iguana.

Ixion: Gk. 'Ιξίων: name of a mythical king of Thessaly, who, being enamoured of Hera (Juno), was deluded by a cloud which assumed her likeness, and was doomed to be bound for ever to a revolving wheel; representative of the disappointment and punishment of inordinate desire.

bef. 1593 Villain, find her out, | Or else the torments that Ixion feels, | The rolling stone, the tubs of the Belides: Greene, Orlando Fur, Wks, p. 102/1(1861).

18. Shadows thou dost strike, | Embracing cloud, Ixion-like Tennyson, Two Voices, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 126 (1886).

1857 Did you ever "realize" to yourself the sieve of the Danaides, the stone of Sisyphus, the wheel of Ixion: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xiv. p. 212 (1877)

izar, izzar, sb.: Arab. izār: a cotton cloth worn as an outer garment by Mohammedan women, drawn over the head and capable of enveloping the whole form except the face; the loin-cloth of the ihram (q, v).

1836 eezar: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypi, Vol. 1. p. 52. 1839 there achim a female wrapped in an izar: — Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 136. 1839 there accosted

jabot, sb.: Fr.: (a) a shirt-frill, (b) a frill down the front of a woman's bodice.

a. 1823 the solitaire, the jabot, the ruffles at the wrist: SCOTT, Quent Dur., Pref., p. 29 (1836).

1854 The old Duke wore a jabot and ailes-de-pigeon: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 361 (1879).

5. 1887 She is debited with une paire de mari. Fortunately, however, for the Comtesse's good repute, the "pair of husbands" turn out to be a double jabot, or projecting bosom frill of lace: Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 287. [C]

jacatoo. See cockatoo

jack, Eng. fr. Port. jaca; jaca, Port. fr. Malay. tsjaka: sb.: the large fruit of an oriental tree called Artocarpus integrifolia, akin to, but inferior in value as food to, that of the breadfruit, Artocarpus incisa, also akin to the upas (q. v.). Also, in combin. jack-tree, jack-wood.

Also, in combin. jack-tree, jack-wood.

1598 Iaacas grow on great trees like Nut trees, & onely on the sea shores, that is to say, in such countries as border on the seas, cleane contrarie unto al other fruites, for they grow above the earth, upon the trunkes [or bodies] of the trees. they are as big as a Melon: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 22 [1885]. 1634 Coconuts, Mangoes, Iacks, greene Pepper, Carauances or Indian Pease: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 182 1662 Ananas, Banasses, Jaccas, Cocos, and Fig-trees: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 92. 1665 The Feast was compounded of several sorts of pelo of various colours, and store of candied dried fruits and meats; variety also of Dates, Pears, and Peanches curiously conserved; such I took notice of...were Jaacks, Myrobalans, Duroyens, Pistachoes: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 133 (1677). 1819 The wood of the tree is called jack-wood: Rees, Cycl., sv. 1845 the bread-fruit, the jaca, and the mango, used with each other in the magnificence of their foliage: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. ii p. 31.

jackal (∠ ∠), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. jaqāl, fr. Pers. shaghāl: a gregarious night-prowling wild dog, rather like a fox, found in Asia and Africa, popularly supposed to act as hunting scout for the lion; hence, a fellow who provides victims for another, a tool, one who does dirty work for another, a servile purveyor.

purveyor.

1612 There to be devoured of the Yackals which scrape them out of their graves: T. Coryat, Yournall, in Crudities, Vol. III. sig. Y 1 vo (1776). 1612 About Scanderone there are many ranenous beasts about the bignesse of a Fox, commonly called there Iackalles, engendered (as they say) of a Fox and a Woolfe: W Biddulf, I. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 32. 1615 The inhabitants do nightly house their goates and sheepe for feare of the Iaccals (in my opinion no other then Foxes): Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 205 (1632). 1634 Such attendants Lions haue, like little Dogges called Jackalls. Sir Th. Herebert, Trav., p. 5. 1662 a certain kind of Foxes, which they call Skakal: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 149 (1669). 1676 you Rascall, I'll make you Cater better next time: Shadwell, Libertine, ii. p. 28. 1692 Like a Yackall he preys upon the Dead, | And forceth Legacies from a dying Bed: M. Morgan, Late Victory, p. 18. 1814 now the beasts—lion, bear, down to the dirtiest jackall: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 21 (1832). 1845 as he was a jackall of Sebastiani, he fied with his patron: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 360.

jackass (∠ ∠), sb.: Eng. fr. Zanzibaree chakāsi or chakassi: an inferior kind of copal (q. v.).

*Jacobite, sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. Jacobus, fr. Gk. 'Ἰάκωβος,='Jacob', 'James': Eng. Hist.: an adherent of James II. after his abdication, or of his son, or of their descendants; pertaining to the partisans or to partisanship of the Stuart Pretenders.

jacōbus, sb.: Late Lat., fr. proper name Jacōbus, fr. Gk. ' $Iá\kappa\omega\beta os$,='Jacob', 'James': a gold coin of James I. of England, also called a 'broad', worth 20s. at that time.

1811G, also called a 'broad', worth 20s. at that time.

1614 Can you lend me a Piece, a Iacobus: B. Jonson, Barth. Fair, iv. 4, Wks, Vol. II. p. 61 (1631-40).

1615 having, besides other gold, above seven thousand Jacobus pieces in specie: J Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 370 (1848).

1663 Fil after, I long to finger these Jacobus's: DRYDEN, Wild Gallant, iv. Wks, Vol. I. p. 54 (1701).

1684 they hid their Yacobus's, Rose-Nobles, and Ducats in the Net of their Perriwigs: J. P., Ir. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk i p. 18.

1705 five Shillings, or a Gold Quarter of a Yacobus: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xvi. p. 306. bef 1719 I am afraid you will never be able...to persuade Eugenius and myself that it is better to have a pocket full of Othos and Gorduans than of Jacobuses or Louis d'ors: Addison, Wks, Vol. I. p. 258 (Bohn, 1854).

jacolatt. See chocolate.

*jacquerie, sb.: Fr.: an insurrection of peasants, first applied to an insurrection in northern France, 1358. See Jacques bonhomme.

1883 It is evident that Slav feeling and agrarian feeling both excite the people, and the respectable classes are affaid of a true jacquerie: Spectator, Sept. 15, p. 1174/2. 1888 He [Scott] was never really quite out of pecuniary trouble, nor quite out of dread of a Yacquerie: Athenaum, Mar. 10, p. 30a/2.

Jacques bonhomme: Fr.: Goodman Jack, a popular name applied to any French peasant.

jacta est ālea, phr.: Lat.: the die is cast. These words are said to have been uttered by Julius Caesar on crossing the Rubicon, and so entering upon civil war.

1597 Besides necessitie and this same iacta est alea hath many times an advantage, because it awaketh the powers of the minde: BACON, Coulers of good & extl. p. 143 (1871). 1602 Well, howsoeuer it fall out, iacta est alea: W. WARTSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 239. 1609 B. JONSON, Sil. Worm, iv. 2, Wks., p. 558 (1616). bef. 1670 And this, not as Caesar upon his Army at all Adventures, with a Facta est alea, a Murn-chance, a cast of a Dye, but with the greatest Confidence, and Assurance: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 9, p. 10 (1693).

jactance, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. jactance: a boasting, a bragging. 1502 And in so doynge it is arrogance, jactance and ypocresye as unto regarde of the goodes spyrytuell: A. C., Ordinarye of Christen Men, Pt. II. ch. v.

Jagannātha, Skt.; Jagannāth, Hind., 'lord of the living a title of Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu. The idol of this deity at Puri in Orissa is occasionally drawn along in a huge car under which fanatics used often to cast themselves to be crushed. Hence, 'the car of Jagannath' (Juggernaut) is representative of any overwhelming infatuation.

naut) is representative of any overwhelming infatuation.

1632 Iaggarnat: W. Bruton, in R. Hakluyt's Voyages, v. 57 (1807) [Yule]
1682 We lay by all last night till ro o'clock this morning, ye Captain being desirous to see ye Jagernot Pagodas for his better satisfaction: Heddes, Diary, July 16. [16.]

1727 Jagarynat: his Effigy is often carried abroad in Procession, mounted on a Coach four stories high they fasten small Ropes to the Cable, two or three Fathoms long, so that upwards of 2,000 People have room enough to draw the Coach, and some old Zealots, as it passes through the Street, fall flat on the Ground, to have the Honour to be crushed to Pieces by the Coach Wheels: A HAMILTON, East Indies, I. 387. [16.]

1810 A band | Of Yoguees, as they roam'd the land | Seeking a spouse for Jaga-Naut their God: SOUTHEY, Kehama, xiii. 16.

1818 When Reason shall no longer blindly bow | To the vile pagod things, that o'er her brow, | Like him of Jaghernaut, drive trampling now: T. Moore, Findge Family, p. 34.

1834 holy be the place as the sanctuary of Jugunnath, it must be searched: Baboo, Vol II. ch. xi. p. 215.

1865 Society falls down before the Juggernaut of a Triumph, but, en revanche, it always throws stones behind it: Outna, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 80.

1888 Practical politics, that Revolutionary Juggernaut that grinds us all under its car: Standard, Sept. 3, p. 4/6.

*Jäger, sb.: Ger.: a huntsman, an attendant in huntsman's livery.

1829 supervised by his jäger, who stood behind his chair, no one could be better attended: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk II ch. viii p. 89 (1881). 1844 the two jäger-companies in the wood: W. SIBORNE, Waterloo, Vol. 1 ch. v. p. 110. 1877 habited in a wonderful jager costume. L W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch xxxvi. p. 307 (1879).

jaggery, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Indo-Port. jagara, jagra: coarse dark-brown sugar made from the sap of sundry kinds of palm. Also called **ghoor** (q, v).

1598 Of the aforesaid sura they likewise make sugar, which is called Iagra; they seeth the water, and set it in the sun, whereof it becometh sugar, but it is little esteemed, because it is of a browne colour: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy, roz. [Vule] 1722 And the East-Indians extract a Sort of Sugar, they call Jagra, from the Juice, or potable Liquor, that flows from the Coco-Tree: Hist. Virginia, Bk II. ch. iv. p. 110. 1807 The Tari or fermented juice, and the Jagory or inspissated juice of the Palmira tree. are in this country more esteemed than those of the wild date: F. BUCHANAN, Mysore, &c. 1. 5. [Yule] 1831 She was freighted with cotton-wool and oil, from the Lachadive islands. We had also on board coir, jaggeree, ghee, cocoa-nuts, and a few cases of opium. E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. I. p. 203 (1884).

[Like sugar and sacchar-ine, jaggery is ultimately fr. Skt. carkara.]

*jag(h)eer, jaghire, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. jāgīr: a tenure of land by grant or assignment of the government's share of its produce; an income derived from a grant of the government's share of the produce of certain lands; a district or tract of land from which such an income is derived.

or tract of land from which such an income is derived.

1684 That all the Lands of the Kingdom being the Kings propriety, they are given either as Benefices, which they call Yah-ghirs, or, as in Turky, Timars, to men of the Militia for their Pay or Pension (as the word Yah-ghir imports:):

Tr. Tawernier's Traw, Vol. II. p. 70.

1764 The East India Company, yesterday, elected Lord Clive-Great Mogul; that is they have made him Governor general of Bengal and restored his Jaghire: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 204 (1857).

1803 I entirely agree in opinion with you respecting the propriety of resuming parts of the great jaghire lands as the best mode of restoring the government of the Soubah of the Deccan: Wellington, Disp, Vol. II. p. 897 (1844).

1836 Peesshwah had promised Trimbuckje land and a jaghire for life: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xi. p. 121 (1884). — Their pensions, their profits, and jageers, will be curtailed and regulated: th, ch. xxii. p. 242.

1834 What think you, of one of your collectors attaching his jageer in the face of a sunud, bearing a seal of Council? Baboo, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 28

1841 There remained statements of accounts, there remained the reading of papers, filled with words unintelligible to English ears, with lacs and crores, zemindars and aumils, sunnuds and perwannahs, jaghires and nuzzurs: Macaulay, Warren Hastings, p. 172 (Cassell, 1886).

jagheerdar, jaghiredar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. jägīrdār: the holder of a jagheer.

1797 Jagueerdar: Encyc. Brit. 1799 He says that you had given him a letter to the jaghiredar of Arnee: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1 p. 174 (1858). 1826 men of rank, surdars, jagheerdars, Brahmins, and pundits, were present: HOCKLEY, Pandurang Hari, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884). 1834 I, an Afghan Jageerdar! I enter a Furingee kucheree? Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 299.

jaghīrī sanad, phr.: Anglo-Ind. and Hind.: a deed of grant of a jagheer. See sunnud.

1834 should you recognize his jageeree sunud if you saw it? Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 308.

*jaguar ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. jaguar, fr. native Braz.: name of the largest American representative of the feline family, *Felis onca*, like a leopard or panther, but larger, and with ocellated spots.

1604 They ascribe power to another starre, which they called Chuquinchincay (which is as much as jaguar): E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 305 (1880). 1777 The Puma and Yaguar; its [America's] fencest beasts of prey: Roberston, America, Bk. v. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 264 (1884). 1845 The jaguar is a noisy animal, roaming much by night, and especially before bad weather. C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. vii. p. 135. 1864 She is a panther of the Island of Java. A beautiful jaguar: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 142.

Jah: Heb. Jāh, a form of Jahveh: Jehovah (q. v.).

1611 extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name JAH: Bible, Ps., lxviii. 4.

*jalousie, sô.: Fr., lit. 'jealousy': an outside blind of wood with horizontal slats which, when the blind is closed, slope upward from without, so as to exclude sun and rain while admitting air and some light.

1889 Its walls are painted in pale green; and its snow-white jalousies give to it a cheerful holiday look: Miss Pardor, Beauties of the Bosph, p 121.
1862 he paused before the window of that house near the Champs Elysees where Madame Smolensk once held her pension, shook his fist at a jalousue of the now dingy and dilapidated mansion Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 11 ch. iv p. 55 (1887).
1877 Closed jalousies had darkened the faces of the beautiful villas on the lake:
L. W M LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. ii p. 12 (1879)

*jam, sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. jām: title of sundry chiefs in Kutch, and other districts on the Lower Indus.

1843 Letter to the Jam of the Jokees: In G. Smith's Life of Dr. F. Wilson, p. 440 (1878) [Yule]

jam proximus ardet Ūcalegon, phr. Lat.: already (the house of) our next-door neighbour, Ucalegon, is in flames. Virg., Aen., 2, 311.

jam satis, phr.: Lat.: enough by this time.

* jamadar: Anglo-Ind. See jemadar.

jambo(o), jumboo, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. jambu: the Rose-apple, Eugenia jambos, and Eugenia Malacensis, Nat. Order Myrtaceae; the fruit of the Rose-apple.

1598 Of lambos In India ther is another fruit that for the beautie, pleasant taste, smell, and medicinable vertue thereof, is worthie to bee written of. The lambos tree taketh deepe roote: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i Vol. II. pp. 29, 30 (1885). 1789 the jamboo apple, a rare and delicate fruit: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. I. p. 788 (1795).

jamma, jama, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. $j\bar{a}ma:$ a piece of cloth used as a garment.

1776 He said, he had that instant made his escape....His jammah was torn, his face pale, and he was, or appeared to be, out of breath: Trial of Yoseph Fouke, r. 1834 The Sirdar instantly appeared with an ample jâma of the finest Dhaka muslin, as white as snow: Baboo, Vol. ic. h. xviii. p. 317

*jampan, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. jānpān: a kind of sedan chiefly used by women at the health-resorts in the hills of Upper India.

1879 Every lady on the hills keeps her jampan and jampanees...just as in the plains she keeps her carriage and footmen: Times, Aug. 17. [Yule]

jane¹, sh.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. Jannes (Genes), fr. Late Lat. Janua, fr. Lat. Genua, = 'Genoa': a small silver coin of Genoa, imported into England.

abt. 1386 His robe was of ciclatoun, | That coste many a jane: CHAUCER, C. T., Sire Thopas, 13665.

1590 I could not give her many a Jane: Spens., F Q., III. vii. 58.

jane², jean, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. Jannes (Genes), fr. Late Lat. Janua, fr. Lat. Genua,='Genoa': a kind of fustian.

1580 Two yards of jeyne fustiane: Talbot Accts. [T.] 1589 gene fustian: In H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, p. 210. [Skeat]

jangada, sb.: Port. and Sp.: a raft, a catamaran (q. v.), a kind of catamaran used in Peru and Brazil.

a kind of catamaran used in Peru and Brazil.

1698 some tooke bords, deals, and other peeces of wood, & bound them together (which ye Portingals cal langadas) every man what they could catch, all hoping to save their lives: Tr. F Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 11. p. 181 (1885).

1600 there came aboord vs two Indians vpon a Grygatho... they put vp two white flagges, and sent a Gingatho off to vs with two Indians: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 111 pp. 776, 777.

1625 there came a Gingatha from the shoare: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii p. 315. — their Boat being split in pieces, made a Gingada of Timber: ib., Bk. v. p. 63r. — our Boat and Gingados: ib., Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 974. — Of these trees I built a Iergado,...in the fashion of a Boat: ib., p. 979. 1756 having set fire to a jungodo of Boats, these driving down towards the Fleet, compelled them to weigh: Capt. Jackson, in Daltymple's Orient. Rep., I. 199 (1808) [Yule]

jangar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. jangada: a raft.

1800 There are two rivers...It will be proper to have a jungar upon each of them: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 519 (1858).

*janissary, janizary ($\angle = = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. gianizzero (pl. -eri), fr. Turk. yenicheri, = 'new-soldiers', fr. yeni, = 'new', and 'askar, = 'army' (see cadilesker): one of the Turkish infantry of the Sultan's guard, organised in 14c. and abolished 1826 (see Zamoglans); hence, the armed guards of any tyranny. Some forms are taken directly fr. Italian and Turkish.

the which number, there were 14. thousand of Giannizzers taken out from all the holdes of Syria: R Hakluvt, Vorges, Vol. II. i. p. 129 1600 they are called home agains to the Seraglios of the Zamoglans (for so are they termed, till they be enrolled among the Ianussaries) to remaine there vinder their heads and governours: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist Afr., p. 386 1612 all the Genisaries and other souldiers: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quizote, Pt. IV. ch xii. p. 468. 1612 the heavenly Ierusalem: where God grant at length we may all arrue, lesus Christ being our Pilot and Jenisarie to conduct vs thereunto: T. Lavender, Travels of Four Englishmen, sig C 1 vo. 1617 giving vs a Ianizare for our guide: F. Morsson, Itm., Pt 1 p. 207. 1623 the cowardize of his Janizaries, who rather then bear the brunt of the battell, were more willing to return home: Howell, Lett., III. xxi p. 83 (1645) 1629 a Ianizary before him, bearing his Lance: Capt J Smith, Wes., p. 838 (1884) 1665 So that the brag of the Ottoman, [That he would throw Malta into the Sea] might be performed at an easier rate, then by the shovels of his Janizaries: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xiv p. 97 (1885). 1704 the Cull Ougles, that is, the Sons of the Venesheres, or Soldiers: J. Pitts, Acc. Mohan., p. 160. 1746 no janizaries have taken upon them to alter the succession: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 6 (1857). 1790 They may be strangled by the very Janissaries kept for their security against all other rebellion: Burke, Rev in France, p. 138 (3rd Ed). 1795 Be their name Yengicheri (or Janissaries) which signifies new soldiers Hist Aneed. of Her. & Chiv., p. 108. 1820 in our walks round the town we had frequently been insulted, and were obliged to procure a janizzary for our protection: T S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. vi p. 187.

Variants, 16 c. gianizzary, janitzary, janizar, giannizzer, 17 c. genisary, jenisarie, janizare, 17, 18 cc. janizary, 18 c. yenesherres (pl.), yengicheri, 19 c. janizzary.

*janitor ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. janitor: a door-keeper, a gaoler, a guard.

a gastici, a guardi.

1741 the Head Janitor of their Apartment: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. 11. p 237

1748 The grim janitor relented at the touch of my money: Smollett, Rod. Rand, ch. li. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 353 (1817).

1819 The uncouthness of the janitor's reception, therefore, I thought, must originate higher: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol 1. ch viii. p. 145 (1820).

1827 That the Janitor be ordered not to admit any visitor: Anecd. of Impudence, p. 51.

1881 The janitor on guard in my corridor omitted to call me, as previously directed: Nicholson, From Sword to Share, 11. 11.

jānitrix, pl. -trīces, sb.: Lat.: a female door-keeper, a portress.

Jānua: Lat., 'a door': title of rudimentary educational works.

1641 and to search what many modern Januas and Didactics, more than ever I shall read, have projected: MILTON, Of Educ., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 274 (1806).

January: Eng. fr. Lat. Jānuārius (mensis), = '(month) of Janus' (see Janus): name of the first month of the English and later Roman year.

*Jānus, name of an ancient Roman deity, guardian of doors and gates, represented with a second face at the back of his head, the doors of whose temple were closed in times of peace.

of peace.

1590 he [Francesco] couered his inward sorrowe with outward smiles, and like Janus presented his mistresse with a merrie looke, when the other side of his visage was full of sorrowes: Greene, Never too Late, Wks., p 12 (1861).

1598 to be as Ianusses or keepers of their house: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 488.

1630 Shee's like a Janus with a double face: John Taylor, Wks. [Nares]

1641 Your faction then belike is a subtile Janus, and hath two faces. Milton, Animado., Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1866).

1654 An Experiment it is with a Yanus face, the Soule in death, discovering the true Estimate of what she here hath gon through: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 549.

1660 Thy Temples not like Janus's only were | Open in time of warr: Spratt, Death O Cronivo., p. 29.

1667 four faces each | Had, like a double Janus, all their shape | Spangled with eyes: MILTON, P. L., XI. 129.

jaour: Eng. fr. Turk. See giaour.

Japan, Anglicised name of the belt of islands lying E. of China, used as the name of porcelain in the style prevalent in that country, and of a varnish or lacquer which gives a glossy, smooth surface to metal and other materials, and (once at least) of a kind of varnished cane; also used attrib. Hence, japanned, varnished with japan.

Hence, Japanned, varnished with japan.

1678 Like Mercury, you must always carry a caduceus or conjuring japan in your hand: Quack's Acad., in Harl. Miss., II. 33 [Davies] 1694 A Yapanian work, is any thing Japand, or Varnished, China polished or the like: N. H., Ladies Dick., p. 12/1.

1716 fine japan tables, beds, chairs, canopies...vast jars of japan china: LADV M W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 23 (1827).

1742 to buy japan and fans for princesses at Florence: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. I. p. 192 (1859). bef. 1745 The poor girl had broken a large japan glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush: Swift, Directions to Servants, ch. vii. Wks., p. 572/2 (1869).

1748 a pair of red breeches, japanned with pitch: SMOLLETT, Royala, Ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 10 (1817).

1816 perhaps, too much japanned by preferment in the church and the tuition of youth: Byrgon, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 313 (1832).

1840 two huge, black japanned cabinets: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 123 (1839).

Japhetic, pertaining to Japhet, one of Noah's sons, or to his alleged posterity; **Aryan** (q, v_*) .

japōnica, adj., used as sb.: Mod. Lat., 'Japanese': name of an ornamental shrub, Pyrus (or Cydonia) japonica, Nat.

Order *Pomaceae*, cultivated for its fine blossoms. See also camellia.

1885 traversed the snowy and ice-bound Eastern States to find strawberries, green peas, oranges, and japonicas growing in the open in California: Daily Telegraph, Aug. 12, p. 5/4.

*jardinière, sb.: Fr., 'gardener's wife': a flower-stand, any article (ornamental) intended for the display of flowers, growing or cut.

1841 small jardinières are placed in front of each panel of looking-glass:
LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p 121. 1884 superb old
braziers lately fashionable as jardinières: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p 321 (1884).

jareed, jarrit: Arab. See djereed.

*jargonelle (ユニ 스), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. jargonelle: name of a large early pear of a yellowish color when ripe.
1755 Johnson.

*jarl (j- as Eng. y-), sb.: Icelandic and Dan.: noble, chief, earl.

jarrah, sb.: native Australian: name of the mahogany gum-tree, Eucalyptus marginata; also, the durable wood of the said tree.

jaseran, jazeran, sb.: Old Fr.: a chain-mail shirt. Early Anglicised as jessera(u)nt, jazerant, &c.

1796 A jazerent of double mail he wore: Southey, Foan of Arc, Bk. vii. [Davies] 1823 underneath his plain habit...he concealed a jazeran, or flexible shirt of linked mail: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. ii. p. 48 (1886).

jasmin(e), $\angle =$, jessamin(e), $\angle =$, sb: Eng. fr. Fr. jasmin, or Old Fr. jessemin, jelsomine, ultimately fr. Pers. $y\bar{a}s(a)m\bar{n}n$: a plant of the genus Jasminum, Nat. Order Oleaceae, of which many species have graceful white or yellow flowers of delicate fragrance. The name jasmine with a qualification is applied to plants of other genera and orders. Oil of jasmine is obtained from the common white jasmine (Jasminum officinale) and Jasminum grandiflorum (an E. Indian species).

officinale) and Jasminum grandiflorum (an E. Indian species).

1578 Iasmine growth in maner of a hedge or quickeset: H. Lytz, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. vi. p. 657.

1616 oyle of Iessamine for gloues: B Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. 11, p. 150 (1632—40).

1623 Gillyflowres, Gecimines, Muske-roses, and other sweet flowres: Mabber, Tr. Aleman's Lyfe of Guzman, Pt. 11 Bk. ii ch. x. p. 200.

1654 the Mittle Trees, the Bayes, the Gelsomine, the Roses, the Rosemary: S. Lennard, Parthenop, Pt. 1 p. 23.

1664 towards the end of April, you may Transplant...you tender Shrubs, &c., as Spanish Yasmines, Myrites, Oleanders: Evelvy, Kal. Hort, p. 201 (1729).

1671 Jessamine Gloves: Shadwell, Humorists, 1. p. 2.

1711 Grottoes couered with Wood-bines and Jessamines: Spectator, No. 37, Apr. 12, p. 63/1 (Morley).

1753 banks of Jessamine and tuberose: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 25, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 135 (1777)

1803 How sweet this jasmine smells! M. Edgeworth, Contrast, ch. 1. p. 114 (1822).

1839 Jasmine of Aleppo, and water lilies of Damascus: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 137.

*javelin ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. javeline, javelin (Cotgr.): a light spear for hurling.

a light spear for hurling.

1520 and k of his [the king's gard] on horsbacke, with javelyns: Rutland Papers, p. 43 (Cand. Soc., 1842).

1531 they lerned to shote and to caste the darte or iauelyn: Elvot, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. xviii. Vol. 1. p. 187 (1880).

1554 They was in theyr warres Jauelynges: W. Prat, Africa, sig. E iii vo. 1578 the swerd and target, speares or iauelins. T[H.] P[ROCTER], Knowl. Warres, Bk. 1. ch. xii. fol. 25 7° 1593 thou know'st not what it is | With javelin's point a churlish swine to gore: Shaks. Ven. and Ad., 506. bef. 1603 a Iauelin, vnto the which was tyed a scroll, to make the soldiers know that they should do what the Generall commanded them: North, (Lives of Epannu., &c., added to Plut., p. 1116 (1612). 1684 The exercises were...2, finging a javelin at a Moor's head: Evelyn, Durry, Vol. 11. p. 212 (1872). 1797 High in air the bold Azarque | Hurl'd with force his reedy javelin: SOUTHER, Lett. dur. Resid. 11. Spain, p. 384. 1817 And shawl and sash on javelins hung, | For awning: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 60 (1860).

javelinier, sb.: Fr. javelinier (Cotgr.): "One that beareth, vseth, or serueth with, a Iavelin".

1600 the javeliniers foremost of all began the fight: Holland, Tr. Livy, p. 286. [R.]

javelot, sb.: Fr. javelot (Cotgr.): a small javelin.

1603 and besides, there is a Thyrse or Javelot with tabours to be seene expresly aloft: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 712.

javelotier, sô.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a darter, one who uses a small javelin.

1600 The spearmen or javelottiers of the vaward...made head and received them with fight: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, p 264. [R.]

*je ne sais quoi, je ne sçais quoi, phr.: Fr.: an 'I know not what', an inexpressible or indescribable something; also, as adj., indescribable.

1676 but the sight of you did stir in me a strange Je ne scai quoi towards you: Shadwell, Virtuoso, iii, p. 38. 1696 Some sweet alluring Jen Scay Quoy, | Some pleasing pretty tickling Toy: D'Urfey, Don Quix., Pt. III. iv.

p. 38. 1722 Upon the whole this Picture has a certain *je ne sçay quoy* that puts it on a level almost with any, hardly excepting the Transfiguration: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 34. bef. 1733 Now this Word Post has a *je ne sçais quoi* Sound of deep design: R. North, Examen, III. viii. 14, p. 592 (1740). 1737 whose charms result rather from a certain air and *je ne sais quoi* in their whole composition, than from any dignity of figure, or symmetry of features: Lord Chestersled, in Common Sense, No. 4, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. No. 37, p. 212 (1774). 1754 there was a *je ne scai quoy* in their behaviour to-day: SMOLLETT, Ferd Ct. Fathom, ch. Mi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 228 (1817). 1758 *Se-ne-scai-quoy*, though of French extraction, we shall not presume to find fault with, because it has been naturalized and productive of infinite good in England: Ann Reg., I. Humble Remonstrance, &c., p. 374/1. 1823 Still there was something wanting, as I've said— | That undefinable "Yene sçais quoi": Byron, Don Yuan, Xiv. lxxii.

jean: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See jane2.

*jeel, jheel, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. jhīl: a large pool, lake, or lagoon of stagnant water.

1824 It was, in fact, a vast jeel or marsh, whose tall rushes rise above the surface of the water, having depth enough for a very large vessel: BP. HEBER, Narrative, I. tor. [Yule] 1872 Beyond the village we come to a sheel, or large lake: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. ii p. 32.

*jehad, sb.: Arab. jihād: a sacred war of Mohammedans against infidels.

1883 A jehad was preached, some help was received from Morocco: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 688. 1887 It is hardly correct to speak of the [Mohammedan] propaganda as a "peaceful" movement, for something is done by the Jihad: Athenaum, Aug. 27, p 268/2.

Jehennum. See Gehenna.

*Jehovah (= 2 =): Eng. and Late Lat. form of Heb. fehōvāh, a version of Jahveh, the unutterable name of the Supreme Being, with the vowels of Adonai substituted for the original. The origin and etymological meaning of the name are unknown. The Italian deity Jove (Jupiter) is occasionally confused with Jehovah (see quot. 1616).

1611 I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them: Bible, Exod, vi. 3. 1616 Why doth remorse of conscience, or dispaire, | Afflict thee thus? This is enough to prove | (Were there no more) an Elohim, a love: R. C., Times' Whistle, 1 112, p. 7(1871)

*Jehu, a captain of the host who rebelled against and slew Joram, king of Israel, and who caused Jezebel, the king's mother (see Jezebel), to be slain; from 2 Kings, ix. 20, "the driving is like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously", the name Jehu stands for one who drives fast, and even for a coachman.

1601. What Jesabeling of her [Elizabeth] have I heard them use? what questioning whether yet no Jehu have subdued her? A. C., Answ to Let. of a Jecusted Cent., p. 80. 1660 Now the restor'd Runns, Jehu-like, drives on: J. C[ROUCH], Return of Chas. II, p. 9. 1682 But this new Jehu spurs the hot-mouthed horse: DRYDEN, Medal, 119. bef. 1716 those Pedagogical John's, those School-drivers: South, Serm., Vol. v. p. 26(1727). 1742 Het thought he ne'er could go too far. | So Jehu-like rode whip and spur: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. 11. p. 286 (1860). 1762 had driven him all the day before (Jehu-like), and that he had neither corn nor hay: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p. 751/1 (1830). p. 751/1 (1839).

jelick, sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. yelek: a waistcoat, an undergarment.

1821 Of all the dresses I select Haidée's: | She wore two jelicks—one was of pale yellow: Byron, Don Fuan, III. lxx.

jeloodar, jeloudar, sb.: Pers. jalabdar, jalawdar, = 'reinholder': a head-groom.

1673 the Gelabdar, or Master Muliteer: FRVER, E. India, 341 (1698). [Yule] 1754 roo Gilodar; those who are charged with the direction of the couriers and their horses: HANNAY, Trav., 1. 171. [16.] 1828 I now learned that Cossim Allee had been a favourite jelowdar of my father's: Kruszulbash, Vol. 1. ch. xvi. p. 237. 1840 but, trusting to my jelowdar's guidance, we lost our way and came to a miserable village named Kara-Kishlás: FRASER, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. iii. p. 48. — the jeloodar: ib., Vol. 11. Let. 1x. p. 220.

*jemadar, jemidar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. or Pers. jama'dar, = 'aggregate-leader': title of the native officer of the second rank in a company of sepoys. See subadar.

the second rank in a company of sepoys. See Subadar.

1752 The jemautdars, or captains of these troops, received his bribes, and promised to join: R. Orme, Hist. Mil. Trans., 1. 257 (1802). [Vule] 1788 M'Culloch...sent in a flag of truce with a Jemmahdour, and two of Hydar Saib's Hircarrah's: Gent. Mag., Lviii. 16/2. 1799 you will therefore relieve the Jemadar's party of the Bengal volunteers with a similar party of your battalion: Weilington, Suppl Desp., Vol. 1. p. 353 (1838) 1803 A party of a Jamadar and thirty Sepoys had been ordered to escort me: J. T. Blunt, in Asiatic Res., Vii. 57. 1828 The principal officers are called jummah-dars, some of whom command five thousand horse: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. v. p. 41 (1834). 1834 my brother's personal Jemadar, Jaff Beg: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 126. 1882 Isaacs spoke a few words in a low voice to the jemadar at the door, and we were admitted into a small room: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. v. p. 92. jemadar at the door, Mr. Isaacs, ch. v. p. 92.

jemeny: Eng. fr. Lat. See Gemini.

jenisarie: Eng. fr. It. See janissary.

jerboa, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Arab. yarbū: Dipus aegyptius, a small rodent quadruped found in the deserts of Africa, with very long hind legs and tail and short fore legs, which bounds along in prodigious leaps.

DOUNGS AIONG IN PROGIGIOUS 162PS.

1662 We saw also, neer Terki, a kind of Field-mice, which, in the Arabian Language, are called Yerbuah: J Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. vi. p. 309 (1669).

1752 Mr Conway has brought...originally from Africa, a Yeribo ... a composition of a squirrel, a hare, a rat, and a monkey, which altogether looks very like a bird: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11 p. 306 (1857)

1814 We poor Jacobites .are now like the conies in Holy Scripture, (which the great traveller Pococke calleth Jerboa,) a feeble people, that make our abode in the rocks: SCOTT. Waverley, ch. lxv. p. 426 (188-).

18. what has weight | To set the quick jerboa a-musing outside his sand house—| There are none such as he for a wonder, half bird and half mouse! R. Browning, Saul, vi. Selections, p. 316 (1872).

jereed, jerid, jerreed: Arab. See djereed.

*jeremiad(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. jérémiade: (referring to the book of the Old Testament, Lamentations of Jeremiah) a lamentation, an outpouring of grief, a tedious complaint, a doleful tirade.

1780 It has been long the fashion to make the most lamentable *Jeremiades* on the badness of the times: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol 1, p 110 (1835). 1887 The extremely cheerless jeremiads of a wronged lover illustrate the peculiar genius of another great poet: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 31/3.

jergado. See jangada.

jerid: Arab. See djereed.

jerked. jerkin. adj.: Eng. fr. Peru. ccharquini, = 'a slice of hung flesh': dried, hung (of beef and other flesh cut into strips). See charqui.

1612 fish and flesh ...after the Spanish fashion, putting it on a spit, they turne first the one side, then the other, til it be as drie as their ierkin beefe in the west Indies: CAPT. J. SMITH, WES. p. 63 (1884). 1811 The meat of the tame, as well as of the wild kinds, is cured with salt, the acid of sour oranges, smoked first, and then dried in the sun, till it is perfectly jerked: W. WALTON, Peruvian Sheep, p 39

*Jerusalem artichoke. See artichoke 2.

jessamine: Eng. fr. Fr. See jasmine.

*jet d'eau, phr.: Fr.: a jet of water, esp. a jet issuing from a pipe in an ornamental fountain. Anglicised in 17 c. as jetto, jetteau.

as fetto, fetteau.

1644 each basin hath a jetto in it, flowing like sheets of transparent glass: Evelyn, Diaty, Vol. 1. p. 57 (1872) 1693 The high Spouting of Water, even to three Fathoms perpendicular out of innumerable Holes, on the Lake Zirknitz in Carniola, after Rains on the adjacent Hills, exceeds the Spurting Gips, or Natural Yet d'Eaus we have in England: J. Ray, Three Discourses, II. ch. ii. p. III (1713). 1699 2 or 3 great Basins with their jet d'Eau: M. Lister, Yourn. to Paris, p. 184 1704 They were designed for the ornaments of a water-work, as one might easily make a great variety of jetteaus at a small expense in a garden that has the river Inn running by its walls: Addison, Wke., Vol. I. p. 534 (Bohn, 1854). 1711 there was actually a Project of bringing the New River into the House, to be employed in Jetteaus and Water-works: Spectator, No. 5, Mar. 6, p. 121 (Morley). 1755 an octangular bason, with a curious jet d'eau [laty Chatsworth] I like: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 337 (1859). 1780 Two large marble basins, with jets-d'eau, seventy feet in height: Beckford, Jialy, Vol. I. p. 135 (1834). 1802 In the middle [of the klosk] were a jet d'eau, and a bason of white marble: Edin. Rev., Vol. I., p. 47. 1806 Treading on a beau-trap, while in the act of gaily advancing your foot to make a bow to some chaming women of your acquaintance, whom you suddenly meet, and to whom you liberally impart a share of the jet d'eau: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 75 (5th Ed.). 1814 three twisted serpents, which formed a jet d'eau in the garden: Scott, Waverley, ch levil, p. 443 (1885). 1824 a little flower garden...with narrow winding paths of white marble, with a jet d'eau in every winding: Be. Hebber, Narrative, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 404 (and Ed.).

*jetty (±=), Eng. fr. Old Fr. jettee; jetée, Fr.: 5b.; a

*jetty (4 =), Eng. fr. Old Fr. jettee; jetée, Fr.: sb.: a projecting landing-place of wood, masonry, or other material; a pier.

1741 its left Horn is that famed Jettee, which Herodotus reckon'd among the three Wonders of Samos: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11, p. 101. 1764 it is contracted at the mouth by two stone jettes or piers: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 264 (1817). 1764 moored with their sterns close to the jette: ib., xiv. p. 366. 1887 we went to the landing-place where, until the jetée, still in construction, should be finished, the boats are run up on the sandy beach: J. BALL, Notes of a Naturalist in S. Amer.,

jeu, pl. jeux, sb.: Fr.: game, sport, frolic.

1813 all this was not a mere jeu of the gods, but a prelude to greater changes and mightier events: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 341 (1875).

*jeu d'esprit, sb.: Fr.: 'a play of wit', a witticism, a brilliant work of imagination or humor, a piece of wit.

1712 such Relaxations of Morality, such little jeux d'esprit, ought not to be allowed in this intended Seminary of Politicians: Speciator, No. 305; Feb. 19, p. 440/2 (Morley). 1722 had it been a pure Jeu d'Esprit, in Painting it had

been much less considerable: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 236. 1729—30 They cease to be letters when they become a jeu d'esprit: Swiff, in Pope's Wks, Vol. VII p. 179 (1871). 1752 It (the Ballad) is said to be a Jeu d'Esprit of Mr. Smarts: Gray's Inn Yournal, Vol. I. p. 96 (1752). 1768 Most of the other discourses, military or political, are well worth reading, though that on Kouli Khan was a mere jeu d'esprit: Gray, Letters, No. cxxxiii. Vol. II. p. 114 (1819). 1779 the foregoing anecdote could of course have been only intended as a jeu d'esprit: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV p. 65 (1882). 1803 Those who attempt the version of lighter compositions, of songs and jeux d'esprit, are the most prone to this error: Edin Rev., Vol. 2, p. 475.

jeu de main, phr.: Fr.: play of hand, practical joke.

1750 have no corporal pleasantries with them, no jeux de main, no coups de chambrière, which frequently bring on quarrels: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No 2, p. 3 (1774).

*jeu de mots, phr.: Fr.: a pun, a play upon words.

1822—3 "And yet I have heard your grace indulge in the jeu de mots," answered the attendant: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch xxxvii. p 424 (1886) 1840 A jeu de mots which is not bad: H. Greville, Diary, p. 141. 1865 fresh jeux de mots seemed introduced: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p 312.

jeu de société, phr.: Fr.: fashionable amusement.

1827 To these pantomimes succeeded ballets, and such jeux de société as 'La Peur': Edin. Rev., Vol 46, p. 382. 1854 These little diversions and jeux de société can go on anywhere; in an alley in the park, in a picnic to this old schloss, or that pretty hunting lodge: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch xxviii. p 315 (1879).

jeu de théâtre, phr.: Fr.: stage trick, claptrap, theatrical attitude.

*jeune premier, phr.: Fr.: first young man, the actor in a company who takes the leading lover's part.

*1877 what the jeune premier would necessarily be when acting the part of a ruined country gentleman: Sat. Rev, Nov. 24, p. 662/2 [St.] 1888 Theology also plays a part, albeit in the form of the jeune premier, the handsome curate with Broad Church instead of agnostic views: Athenæum, Nov. 3, p. 588/2.

*jeunesse dorée, phr.: Fr.: gilded youth, young men of wealth, fashion, and luxury.

1837 Héron, in his fondness, named them Jeunesse Dorée, "Gilt Youth": Carlyle, Fr. Rev., Vol. III. Bk. vii. ch ii. p. 250.
1884 The modish graces of our jeunesse dorée: Tr. Galdos Trafalgar, p. 99.
1886 We shall not envy the jeunesse dorée of the period these so-called sports: Athenaum, Sept. 11, p. 329/2.

jeyne: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See jane?.

*jezail, sb.: Afghan jazāil: a heavy rifle.

1884 Our young Adonis of the Brahm nation stands leaning on his jezail: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 274.

*Jezebel, name of the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians, wife of Ahab, king of Israel, the enemy of Elijah, the prophet (see I Kings, xvi. 31; xix. 1, 2; xxi. 7; 2 Kings, ix. 30—37); representative of a wicked and idolatrous woman; a wicked woman.

a WICKEC WOMAIN.

1553 the papists. are cast into Jezebel's bed of security Bradford, Writings, &c., p. 36 (1853).

1601 Fie on him, Jezebel: Shaks., Tw. Nt., in. 5, 46.

1625 and by reviued Arts hath discerned the Arts of that painted lexabel, whose fouler wrinkles, her lezabelicall, lesunticall Parasites still labour with renewed and refined Arts also to playster and fill vp a fresh: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 63.

1629 Let us cast down our lezebels that bewitch us, those lusts whereby we run a-whoring after other gods: T. Adams, Wis., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 40 (1867).

1679 Therefore I hold no Courses' infesible | As this of force to win the Jezabel: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 194.

1711 My Lodgings are directly opposite those of a Yezebel: Speciator, No. 175, Sept. 20, p. 255/2 (Morley).

jheel: Anglo-Ind. See jeel.

*jhula: Anglo-Ind. See joola.

jigger: W. Ind. See chigre.

jihad: Arab. See jehad.

jinjal: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See gingall.

jinjili: Hind. or Port. See ajonjoli.

jinnee, jinn, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. jinnī, pl. jinn: in Arabian mythology, one of a class of demons, or supernatural beings made of fire, including both good and evil spirits. Sometimes called genie, genius (qq. v.) by confusion.

. 1684 some Dgen or evil Spirit: Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol 11. p. 67. 1834 in the name of the Jins, what is all this? Baboo, Vol. 1. ch xi. p. 104. 1839 she removed the head of the Jinnee from her knee: E. W. Lake, Tr. Arab. Nis, Wol. 1. Introd., p. 8. — Now the burial-ground was inhabited by believing Jinn: ib., ch iv. p. 272.

*jinrikisha, sb.: Jap.: a two-wheeled carriage, closed or with a hood, drawn by one or two men.

1876 These jinrickishas are something in the style of two-wheeled perambulators, on high wheels, with two shafts in front, inside which is a man...pulling simply by holding a shaft in each hand: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, Log-Letters

from the Challenger, ch. vi. p. 318 — jinrickies: 16., p. 325. — jinrickie-men 16., p. 362. *1876 we take seven jin-rick-shas, each with two runners, to convey ourselves and baggage: Times, Aug. 18. [St.]

Job, name of the patriarch, whose history forms a book of the Old Testament, representative of extreme bereavement, loss, and suffering, and of patient resignation under heavy afflictions. A Job's comforter is one who under the guise of consolation tends to increase a sufferer's misery.

1573—80 Was not Salomon wiser, | And Sampson stronger, | And David holyer, | And Job pacienter, | Then I? Gab. Harvev, Lett. Bk., p. 137 (1884).

1577 As bare as Iob: G. Gaskoigne, Life, p. 23 (1868).

1705 Thus the Merchant which would deal here, ought to be very well Armed with 300's Weapon, without which nothing is to be done: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let xx p. 404 bef. 1782 And such emollients as his friends could spare, | Friends such as his for modern Jobs prepare: Cowper, Retr., Poems, Vol. 1, p. 197 (1808)

jocolatte: Eng. fr. Sp. See chocolate.

joculātor, sb.: Lat., 'a jester', noun of agent to joculāri, = 'to jest', 'to joke': a professional jester, a glee-man, a wandering minstrel. See jongleur.

1652 Prophesiers, Predictors, Circulators, Ioculators, or Iugglers: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 57. 1799—1805 Edmund, the son of Ethelred, gave a villa to his gleeman, or joculator: S. Turner, Hist. Anglo-Sax., Vol. III. Bk. vii ch. vii. p 36 (Paris, 1840).

Jodel, sb.: Ger.: a musical call (Swiss or Tyrolese).

1874 just as the shriek of the...whistle overpowers the Jodel-call: Miss R. H. Busk, Tirol, p. vi.

jogee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. jogī: a Hindoo ascetic, one who practises yōga (Skt.), a course of profound meditation combined with severe asceticism.

1619 the Indian Gymnosophists, were impudent vinaturall Beasts, offering violence to Nature in nakednesse, and strict absurd Niceties, wherein they are followed to this day by the Bramenes, Ioggues, and others: Purchas, Microcanus, ch. lvii. p. 543. 1625 To him he sent an Indian Iogue, a begging Frier of that Bramene Religion: — Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. li. p. 31. 1665 each morn the Priest (a Jogue) perfumes and washes them [the idols]: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 338 (1677) 1727 There is another sort called Jougles, who. go naked except a bit of Cloth about their Loyns: A. Hamilton, East Indies, I. 152. [Yule] 1810 A band | Of Yogues. Seeking a spouse for Jaga-Naut their God: Southey, Kehama, xiii 16. 1814 like an Indian Jogue in the attitude of penance: Scott, Waverley, p. 97.

jogue: Anglo-Ind. See yoga.

Johannisberger, sb.: Ger.: a superior kind of hock produced in the Rheingau and named from the most famous vineyard of the district, that of the Schloss Johannisberger.

1822 two aums of Johannisberg: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., in Blackwood's Mag, Vol. XI p. 373. 1829 The Johannisberger quite converted them. They no longer disliked the young Duke: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. II. ch. xiii. p. 109 (1881).

*jökul, sb.: Icelandic: a volcano covered with ice and snow.

1780 the fire is generally contained in these mountains covered with ice, or, as they are called in the country, jokuls: Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p 233 (and Ed.) 1797 These primitive mountains are those called Jokuls, and are higher than the others: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Iceland, 14. 1818 Of these, the four last, and the Öræfa, are volcanic Yokuls: E. HENDERSON, Iceland, Vol. I. p. ix.

jolly[-boat], sb.: Eng. fr. Dan. jolle,='yawl': a ship's boat, smaller than a cutter.

jompon: Anglo-Ind. See jampan.

Jonah, Jonas, name of a prophet, whose story forms a book of the Old Testament. In allusion to his being thrown overboard by the sailors of the ship in which he was sailing to Tarshish, because they regarded his presence as the cause of a terrible storm (Jonah, i. 7—16), a Jonah is one who brings ill luck to a ship, or to his associates generally.

bef. 1593 We heav'd the hapless Jonas overboard: GREENE, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 134/2 (1861).

1612 vntill (by his learning) he had raised a storme ypon them; and thought it best to make a lonas of him, and to cast both him and his books into the Sea: T. LAVENDER, Travels of Four Englishmen, sig. C 1 ro.

1644 I am ashamed that these Yonak's should be sleeping thus under the deck in a storme: Merc. Brit., No. 22, p. 172.

jonglerie, sb.: Fr.: jugglery, a juggler's trick.

1825 Canst thou do any jugglers' feats...? ...our Norman masters love jong-lerie: Scott, Betrothed, ch. xxxi. p. 293.

*jongleur, sb.: Old Fr.: a mediæval glee-man (in France and Norman England), a joculator (q. v.); eventually, a mountebank, a juggler.

1882 medizeval jongleurs and Spielleute, and the Byzantine maskers and mummers: Athenaum, Dec. 30, p. 891.

jonjoli: Sp. See ajonjoli.

jonque: Eng. fr. Port. See junk. joobbeh, joobey: Arab. See aljoba.

*joola, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. jhūlā: a bridge of ropes in the Himalaya.

1883 The *Hullas* or swing-bridges over hill-torrents.. are sufficient to test the strongest nerves: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 118.

*joss, sb.: Chino-European fr. Port. deos, = 'god': a (Chinese or Japanese) idol. Hence, joss-house, = 'a temple'; joss-stick, = 'a stick of powdered wood used as incense in a joss-house'.

JOSS-ROUISE'.

1711 I know but little of their Religion, more than that every Man has a small Joss or God in his own House: C. LOCKYER, Trade in India, 181. [Yule] 1776 Must I be shut up, till, like poor neighbour SNARLER | I be smoked like a joss in mine own little parlour? C. Anstey, Election Ball, Wks, p. 205 (1808). 1780 Scarce an avenue but swarmed with female josses: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. I. p. 30 (1834) 1840 Every town, every village, it is true, abounds with Josshouses, upon which large sums of money have been spent: Col. Mountain, Mem., 186 (1857). [Yule] 1878 candles, joss sticks, and sycee paper, used in worship: J. Payn, By Proxy, Vol I ch. iii. p. 26. — Here are my joss sticks, which I am prepared to sacrifice as the law directs: ib, ch. iv. p. 38

jouet, sb.: Fr.: plaything, toy, laughing-stock.

1779 ready to accuse you of a pusillanimity which will keep you for ever their jouet: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1v. p 128 (1882).

jougie: Anglo-Ind. See jogee.

jouis(s)ance, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr., or Fr. jouissance: enjoyment, play, cheerful amusement.

1580 To see those folkes make such jovysaunce, | Made my heart after the pype to daunce: Spens, Shep. Cal., Maye, 25, Wks, p. 45 (1883). 1584 They make such cheer, your presence to behold, | Such jouissance, such mirth, and merriment: PEELE, Arraignment of Parts, i. 1, Wks., p. 3341 (1861) bef 1593 the time | Craves that we taste of naught but jouissance: GREENE, Friar Bacon, Wks., p. 179/1 (1861). 1819 a personal convenience and jouissance to the proprietor: Edin. Rev., Vol. 32, p. 370.

jounke: Eng. fr. Port. See junk.

*jour de l'an, phr.: Fr., 'day of the year': New-year's

1839 We went yesterday [Jan. 1]...to compliment the King on the Four de l^2An : H. Greville, Diary, p. 128.

jour gras, phr.: Fr.: flesh-day. See gras.

1886 Paris is given up to the Carnival and to Molière. Molière is the hero of the jours gras: Athenæum, Mar 13, p 360/3

jour maigre, phr.: Fr.: fish-day. See maigre.

1823 this bids me to remind you, that this is a jour maigre: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p 25 (1886)

*journal ("=), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. journal: daily, diurnal. Hence (or from more modern Fr. journal, sb.), the Eng. sb. journal.

1590 from their journall labours they did rest. Spens., F Q., I. xi. 31. 1603 Ere twice the sun hath made his journal greeting | To the under generation: Shaks., Meas. for Meas., iv. 3, 92.

journal intime, phr.: Fr.: a private diary.

1886 His own book is, in truth, a journal intime. Athenaum, July 31, p. 141/2.

journal pour rire, phr.: Fr.: a comic newspaper or journal. 1886 [The review] has always been a literary journal pour rire, graver at once and duller than its fellows of the more professionally comic press: Athenæum, Nov. 6, p. 600/1.

jourt, sb.: Tartar: an underground dwelling. balagan.

Jove, Eng. for Lat. Jupiter, fr. acc. Jovem: Jupiter, name of the highest god of Roman mythology, and of the largest of the planets, supposed by astrologers to be the source of joy and cheerfulness. Hence, Jovial, pertaining to Jupiter, divinely majestic; jovial, cheerful, merry, of a cheerful, genial temperament. See Jupiter.

genial temperament. See suplier.

1667 mgh in her sight | The bird of Jove: Milton, P. L., xi. 185
1611 The brawns of Hercules: but his Jovial face: Shaks., Cymb., iv. 2, 311.
1590 Therewith the Heavens alwayes joviall | Lookte on them lovely, still in stedfast state: Seens., F. Q., II. xii. 51.
1605 Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night: Shaks., Macb., iii. 2, 28.
1623 your louiself disposition: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. ix. p. 184.
1645 being in som joviall company abroad, and coming late to our lodging, we were suddenly surprized by a crue of Filous: Howell, Lett., l. xvi. p. 30.
bef. 1782 Your hermit, young and jovial sirs! | Learns something from whate'er occurs: Cowper, Poems, Vol. II. p. 258 (1868).

jowar(ry), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. jawār: a tall variety of millet (Sorghum vulgare), called in Africa dhurra (q. v.). 1800 they have brought nothing but dry grain, and that chiefly jowarry: Wellington, Diep., Vol 1 p. 184 (1844). 1883 juwarree, a species of grain that grows to a height of seven or eight feet: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. 11. ch. 1V p. 231. 1883 A quiet day's shooting...on the edge of rice or Yowar cultivation: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 412/1. 1884 You shall have clover and joware for your horses. Edm. O'Donovan, Merv., ch. xxvi p. 291 (New York). 1886 In the southern part of the Central Provinces, Berar to Bombay, Deccan and the northern part of Madras, the juar and bajra are the staple foods: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 75

jubbah, sb.: Hind. and Arab.: an outer garment worn by respectable Mohammedans. See aljoba.

1828 given him my Toorkoman jubbah and cap: Kuzzilbash, Vol. 1. ch. xii.

*Jubilate, sb.: properly and pers. pl. imperat. act. of Late Lat. jubilare, = 'to shout for joy': name (taken from the first word of the Latin version) of Psalm c. used as a canticle after the second lesson in the morning service of the Church of England.

1549 he was receiued with *Iubilate*: W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital*, fol. 62 7.
1550 now we may synge Cantate, | And crowe Confitebor with a joyfull Jubilate: Bale, *Kynge Yohan*, p. 65 (1838)
1762 you shall chant the same jubilate: Sterne, *Lett*, Wks., p. 751/1 (1839).

jubon, sb.: Sp.: jacket, doublet.

1829 He wore a jubon or close vest of crimson cloth: W Irving, Conq. of Granada, ch. xlii. p 252 (1850).

jucca: Peru. See yucca.

*Judas, name (fr. Late Lat.) of the apostle, Jūdas Iscariōta, Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Jesus (Mat., xxvi. 14, 47; Luke, xxii. 3, 47); a traitor, a spy; after French usage, a lattice or opening for secret observation or espionage.

opening for secret observation of espionage.

abt. 1384 & thus the lord or the lady hreth costly a fals indas to his confessour: Of Prelates, ch. v. in F D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng Wks. of Wycisf, p 65 (1880).

1528 Though they be as falce as Indas: W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, Redeme, &c., p 105 (1871).

1563 there came into his lodging a Judas or (as they term them) a familiar of the fathers of the inquisition: who in asking for the said Nicholas Burton, feigned that he had a letter to deliver to his own hands: Foxe, A.&M. Bk. xii Vol. viii. p. 513(1853).

1573—80 If you call this | A Judas kisse: Gab Harvey, Lett Bk., p 129(1884).

1622 Never did I believe, till now I see it experienced, that so many as twelve could keep counsel a week together, and fellows of a college, too. Who would have thought but there had been a Judas amongst twelve? J. Mead, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. II. p. 340 (1849).

1644 he that was Bishop of London, and once Lord Treasurer, or the Indas of the Kingdom, for he carried the bag [see Yohn, xii. 6; xii. 29]: Merc. Brit, No. 22, p 171.

Indas[colored] adi: red (of heir) from the idea that

Judas[-colored], adj.: red (of hair), from the idea that Judas Iscariot had red hair.

1673 there's Treachery in that Judas colour'd beard: DRYDEN, Amboyna, i. Wks, Vol 1. p. 561 (1701).

Judas[-tree]. See cercis.

1597 11 may be called in English Iudas tree, whereon Iudas did hang himselfe: Gerard, Herb, p 1240. [A S. Palmer] 1886 the Judas-tree...beneath its shade: R. Broughton, Dr. Cupid, Vol. III ch. iv p. 90.

Judenhetze, sb.: Ger.: persecution of Jews.

1882 Those forces which Europe has confessed are too powerful for it to deal with, and which have led to persecution in Russia and to Judenhetze in Germany: L. OLIPHANT, in XIX Cent., Aug., p. 254.

jūdicium, sb.: Lat.: judgment, decision of a court of justice; a court of justice.

1607 I will be *Iudicium*, the moderator betwixt you: A. Brewer, *Lingua*, iv. 1, sig. H 2 rd.

juego de cañas, phr.: Sp.: the game of canes (see canna³), a Spanish pastime introduced into England by Queen Mary's consort, Philip.

1623 the entrance which wee made, like to our juego de castas, glittering in ld, and all kind of brauerie: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 11. Bk. 1i. ch v p. 132.

*juge d'instruction, phr.: Fr.: a French magistrate who examines an accused person and evidence in support of the charge, to see if there is a case for trial.

1882 After giving their names and addresses they were permitted to retire, but were informed that they would be called up for examination by a juge d'instruction: Standard, Dec. 25, p. 3.

juge sacrificium, phr.: Late Lat.: a perpetual sacrifice.

1602 The Iewes offer and enter their Sancta sanctorum but once a yeere: but there shall be daily offered inge sacrificium: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 206. 1726 That was a juge sacrificium, a daily solemnity: John Howe, Wks., p. 620/1 (1834).

jugerum, sb.: Lat.: a land measure, 120 Roman feet wide, and twice as long, rather less than two-thirds of an acre which is 120 ft. by 363 ft. English).

1879 [20,000] Iugera of land: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 594 (1612). 1600 valley...in breadth foure jugera: Holland, Tr. Luny (Summ. Mar., Bk. I. ch. i.), p. 1348.

Juggernaut, Juggurnaut: Anglo-Ind. See Jagannatha.

*jujube ('"), Eng. fr. Fr. jujube; jujuba, Mod. Lat.: sb.: name of certain species of the genus Ziziphus, esp. Ziziphus vulgaris and Ziziphus jujuba, and of the fruit; also, a gelatinous kind of sweetmeat.

1543 of sebesten of iuiubes of clene barley. ana 3 1.: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chivurg, fol. xxx vo'l.

1648 Zizypha ...maye be called in inglish Juiuba tree and the fruite Juiubes: W. Turner, Names of Herbs.

1569 of Alchechenge berries, of Iujubes, of the rootes of marsh Mallowes: R. Androse, Tr. Alesso's Secr., Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 9.

1578 Iuiubes is the fruit of a tree... Juiubes do growe in hoate regions, as in Italy and other lyke places: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. vi. p. 722

1601 Ziziphus or the Injube [sic] tree: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H, Bk 12, ch. 24, Vol. I p. 375.

1611 Izijubes, The fruit, or plumme called Iuiubes: Cotgr 1625 trees of duers sorts, among which were Sallowes, and trees bearing the fruit, called Iuiuba Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk vii. p. 1029.

1673 we also observed the mild Yujube: J. Ray, Youn. Low Countr., p. 318.

*julep ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. julep, ultimately fr. Pers. gūl-āb,='rose-water': a pleasant drink, an infusion, a syrup.

gul-āb, = 'rose-water': a pleasant drink, an infusion, a syrup.

1543 let him drinke it w^t suggre, or wyth iuleb of violettes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. 1 v⁰/1. bef. 1548 Julop of rosis: G Alvsbury, in Ellis' Org. Lett. 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No cclxxvip , 80 (1846).

1558 strain the said gold and Iulep: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 98 v⁰ 1601 a juleb or syrup: HOLLAND, Tr. Pin. N. H., Bk. 21, ch. 21, Vol. II. p. 107.

1603 iulebes: B. Jonson, Sey, i. 2, Wks., p. 368 (5ró).

1616 Boile them (Quinces] to the full, but onely to boile out their waterishnesse, and then after this, in a better boiled Iulep to boile them vp to the full, till they be become through tender and soft: Surflet & Markham, Countr. Farm, p. 421.

1624 A coarser julap may well cool his worship; This cordial is for gallants: Massinger, Parl. Love, ii 3, Wks., p. 129/1 (1839)

1654 Here something still like Eden looks; Honey in woods, Juleps in brooks: H. Vaugham, Poous Thoughis & Bjaculations, p. 220 (1847).

1605 they will staisfie the Patients thirst with cooling Yuleps: R Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 87.

1662 Rosewater...is made at Schiras, and in the Province of Kerman, either by infusion, and then they call it Gul-ab, whence no doubt the word Yulep comes, or by extraction in a Still: J Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 8 (1669).

1676 to Cordial Julip: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion.

1712 the Consciousness of such a Behaviour would be the best Julep, Cordial, and Anodine: Spectator, No. 472, Sept. 1, 9. 673/1 (Morley).

1766 Decoctions and syrups around him all flew | The pill, bolus, julep, and apozem too: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 21 (1808)

1792 take this julap to recruit your wearied spirits: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual, Vol. III. p. 156.

*julienne, sb.: Fr.: a clear soup containing vegetables

1841 The best part of a pint of julienne, or purée à la Condé, is very well for a man who has only one dish besides to devour: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, &-c., p. 390 (1885).

julio, sb.: It., fr. proper name Julio, fr. Lat. Jūlius, the name of several popes: the name of several small Italian silver coins

1547—8 in syluer they have Iulys,—a Iuly is worthe .v. d. sterlynge: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870).

1592 In the fourth bando, the Fulios of Bolognia are disvalued two quatrini: Relig. Wotton, p. 657 (1685).

1620 a Tax, of three Fulis, upon every measure of corn called a Rubie: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. v. p. 416 (1676).

1645 This Journey...cost me seven pistoles and thirteen julios: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. D. 203 (1872).

1665 The Labourers work for a Fulio a day, which is not above 6 or 7 pence: Phil. Trans, Vol. 1. No. 2, p. 23.

1670 you had better give him a Fulio betimes, to be rid of him: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital, Pt. II. p. 135 (1608).

1696 The common women at Rome are to pay him a julio a head weekly: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 10 (1865).

1701 The money which the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] Coyns are Pistoles, Ducatoons, Julio's and Gratie: New Account of Italy, p. 67.

July: Eng. fr. Old Fr. julie, fr. Lat. Jūlius (mensis), ='(month) of Julius': name of the seventh month of the English and later Roman year. Julius Caesar re-named Quintilis, the fifth month of the old Roman calendar, after

jumadar, jummahdar: Anglo-Ind. See jemadar. jumboo: Anglo-Ind. See jamboo.

June: Eng. fr. Old Fr. juin, fr. Lat. Jūnius (mensis), ='(month) of Junius', Junius being a Roman gentile name: the sixth month of the English and later Roman year.

jungar: Anglo-Ind. See jangar.

*jungle, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. jangal,='waste land': forest, tangled undergrowth.

1787 the woods and thick jungles affording excellent shelter for beasts of prey: Archaol., viii 252. [Davies]

Coorghelly...and other parties in different villages and in the jungles between the two: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 63 (1844).

1810 And the tall jungle-grass fit roofing gave: SOUTHEY, Kehama, 136.

who first made this estate, by cutting the jungul, and subduing the soil to the plough: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 85.

1872 We might call this jungle the luxuriant growth of vegetation: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 25.

jungodo: Anglo-Ind. See jangada.

junior ("=), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. jūnior, compar. of juvenis, = 'young'.

I. adj.: 1. younger, more recent, pertaining to youth or to comparative youth.

1603 So shall his own Ambitious Courage bring | For Crown a Coffin to our Iunior King: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Tropheis, p. 14 (1608) 1646 our Junior endeavours embracing many things on his authority: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1 ch vii. p. 19 (1686). 1665 our easie submission to sophistications of sense, and inability to prevent the miscarrages of our Junior Reasons: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. x. p. 61 (1885).

I. adj.: 2. of lower standing in, or more recent entrance into, an institution, a profession, or a business.

II. sb.: 1. a comparatively young person, opposed to a senior (see senior, II. 1).

1549 if he goe on the lefte hand of an other y's semeth to be his iunior or inferiour: UDALL, Luke, xiv [R] 1678 they become Juniours both to the matter of the World and of their own Bodies: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk 1. ch. i. p. 45.

II. sb.: 2. a person of more recent entrance than another into an institution, a profession, or a business.

*junk. sb.: Eng. fr. Port. junco: a Chinese, Japanese, or Malay sea-going vessel.

Malay sea-going vessel.

1555 From the whiche Ilandes [Moluccas] they are brought in shyps and barkes made without any tren tooles, and tyed together with cordes of date trees: with rounde sayles likewise made with the smalle twigges of the branches of date trees weaved together. These barks they call Ciunche: R. Eden, Voyages, fol. 215 vo. 1589 Such ships as they have to saile long voiages be called Iuncos: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chim., Vol. 1. p. 148 (1853). 1598 a shippe of China (such as they call Iunckos) laden with Silver and Golde: Tr. Y. Van Linschotze's Voy., Bk. 1. Vol. II. p. 253 (1885) 1625 an hundred Prawes and Iunkes: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 43. 1637 they soon had speech with divers mandarines in the King's jounkes. In J. F. Davis' Chinese, Vol. I. ch ii. p. 44 (1836). 1662 three Yongues: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 158 (1669). 1665 this storm forcing a Mallabar Junk a Pirat in view of us: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 41 (1677).

*Junker, sb.: Ger.: a young noble, a member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which Bismarck brought into power.

junker: Eng. fr. Du. See younker.

Juno: Lat.: name of the chief goddess of Roman mythology, wife of **Jupiter** (q, v), identified with Hera ("Hpa) the chief goddess of Greek mythology; representative of female majesty, or of a handsome woman with a fine figure.

majesty, or of a nandsome woman with a fine figure.

1589 your person...lively representing...Iuno in all honour and regall magnificence; Putterham, Eng. Poes., I. i. p. 21 (1869). ? 1590 Like frantic Juno, will I fill the earth | With ghastly murmur of my sighs and cries: Marlowe, Edw. II., Wks., p. 1901 (1858). 1603 Heer, many a Iuno, many a Pallas heer, | Heer many a Venus, and Diana cleer, | Catch many a gallant Lord: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). 1621 Henry the seconds importune Juno: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol II. p. 449 (1827). 1641 no envious Juno sat crosslegged over the nativity of any man's intellectual offspring: Milton, Liberty of Printing, Wks., Vol. I. 255 (1866) 1859 these Junones, severe in youthful beauty, fill us Davids with irrational awe: C. Reade, Love me little, love me long, Vol. II. p. 40. 1863 a young, but Juno-like woman: — Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 106.

*junta, sb.: Sp.: a meeting, a council, a legislative assembly in Spain other than the cortes (q. v.). Sometimes used in the Italian spelling giunta.

in the Italian spelling giunta.

1622 a particular Junta of some of the Counsell of State and War, might be appointed to determine the businesse: Howell, Lett., III. x. p. 62 (1645) 1632 their [the Spaniards'] daily meetings and assemblies (which we call Juntas): Contin. of our Weekly Avisoes, No. 32, July 6, p. 7. 1673 and if there be three in the Pregadi there can be but two in the Giunta: J. Rav, Journ. Low Countr., p. 167 1705 Some of the English juncta moved that pains should be taken: Burnet, Hist. Our Time, Vol. 1. p. 65 (1878). 1820 'tis a certain Bertram, | Even now deposing to the secret giunta: Byron, Doge of Ven., iv. 2. 1826 the governor and the junta appear to act for the interests of their own province: Capt. Head, Pantyas, p. 13. 1829 He now associated himself with the alfaqui A— A— and four of the principal inhabitants, and forming a provisional junta: W. IRVING, Comp. of Granada, ch. Liv. p. 354 (1850). 1845
This was the first time the Duke advanced into Spain relying on...the promises of Spanish juntas: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 540.

junto $(\angle z)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. junta: a secret council, a secret committee, a faction, a cabal.

1623 We have a whispering that the junto, or commission for foreign affairs, shall be somewhat abridged in number: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of %2s. I., Vol. II. p. 442 (1848). 1638—7 His majesty sits very often in the council with the junto for foreign affairs: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 276 (1848). 1648 the junto at Westminster made all possible diligence to put the adjacent counties in their posture of defence: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 29 (1872). bef 1658 the Man of the Law, whose Corruption gives the Hogan to the sincere Juncto: J. CLEVELAND, Wis., p. 76 (1687). bef. 1670 All things went well, and unanimously on the part of our English Counsellors in those Foreign %unives, from hence, and so forth at least to the beginning of May: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 130, p. 117 (1693). 1710 Of the rest here junto no questions do make: W. W. Wilkins Polit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 07 (1860).

140, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 272 (1856). 1742 The Spaniards have peculiar councils, called juntos, assigned to each great branch of the royal power, which prevents such sub-emergent councils as these: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, p 51 (1826) 1777 That this deed might not be deemed the machination of a junto, the council called together the troops, and acquainted them with what had been resolved ROBERTSON, America, Bk v Wks, Vol. VIP p 176 (1824). 1788 the hatred [to the P. of Wales] of some of the junto at Court [in George I's reign] had gone further: Hor Walfolf, Letters, Vol. 1, p. cv. (1857). 1804 the King having appointed a junto in 1802, to lay before him a state of the revenues of Spain: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 134.

jupe, jupon, sb.: Fr.: a petticoat, a skirt. Early Anglicised as joupe, joupone, = 'a short cassock'.

1851 The Morning Costume is a *jupe* of blue silk: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. 11. p 288. — Jupon of plain, white cambric muslin: ib, p 576.

Jūpiter, 'Father * $I\bar{n}s*$ ($Z\epsilon \hat{v}s$)': Lat.: name of the supreme deity of Roman mythology, identified with, and etymologically the same as, the Greek Zeus; name of the largest planet of the solar system, which was supposed by astrologers to be the source of joy and cheerfulness; name of the metal tin in alchemy. The bird of Jupiter or Jove (fr. Jovem, acc. of * $I\bar{u}s*$ or *Ious*) was the eagle. Jupiter Pluvius was Jupiter as god of rain.

1573—80 a certayne prosperous and secrete aspecte of Jupiter: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p 62 (1884).

1864 Are you, too, ready for the wrath of Jupiter Pluvius: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. ii p 39.

jūra rēgālia, phr.: Late Lat.: royal prerogatives, kingly rights.

1692 He [God] hath his jura regalia, his kingly prerogatives: WATSON, Body of Div., p. 417 (1858). 1776 No more jura regalia have been allowed them [the E. I. Company], beyond what expresly appears upon the face of such grant: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 25/1.

jūrātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to jūrāre, = 'to swear': one who takes an oath, a sworn witness, a juror.

*jure divino, phr.: Late Lat.: by divine right.

1572 In that place the bishop of Salisbury speaketh only of the pope who usurpeth the whole and full authority of a secular prince, and doth challenge the same jure divino: "by the authority of God's word": Whitgeff, Wks., Vol. III. p. 453 (1853)

1643 Another preaches that Masques, and Playes, and Carding on the Sabbath dayes are Jure Divino: Merc. Brit., No. 10, p. 79.

1643 For that Bear-basting should appear | Jure Divino lawfuller | Then Synods are, thou dost deny, | Totidem verbis so do I: S. Butters, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 62.

1692 A Government which you and I know, | Most certainly is Jure Divino, | Above all other Governments: Jacobite Conventicle, p. 18.

1732 This Jury so trusty, and proof against rhino, | I am apt to be jure divino: W. Wilkins Politi. Bal, Vol. II. p. 235 (1860).

1750 for I do not, like a jure divino tyrant, imagine that they are my slaves, or my commodity: FIELDING, Ton Jones, Bk. II. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 66 (1806).

juribasso, sb.: Malay jurubahāsa,='master of language': an interpreter.

1622 I sent our jurebasso to Oyen Dono: R. Cocks, Diarry, Vol. 1. p. 52 (1883). 1625 we...returned to the King, who by his Iurabassa fell to discoursing of our Countrey manners: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. 1. Bk. v. p. 657.

jūris, sb.: Lat., gen. of jus: of right, of law.

1620 it was meet first to determine whether the question were facti, or juris: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 11. p. 142 (1676). 1650 Lying is against a double light, both moral; both juris, which tells us such a thing ought not to be done; and facti, whilst we affirm a thing that is not: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 182 (1862).

jus divinum, phr.: Late Lat.: divine right; a phr. much used in 17, 18 cc., when the adherents of the Stuarts held the doctrine that rulers derived their authority and prerogatives from God.

1620 the favourers of Jus Divinum: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. vii. p. 582 (1676). 1660 and then hailing them to the worst of Drudgeries, to set a Jus Divinum upon Ignorance and Imperfection: South, Serm., Vol. 19 160 (1727). 1815 But hereditary monarchy, without a power and a right in the people to change the line of succession, is the old slavish absurdity of the jus divinum of kings: Edin. Rev., Vol. 25, p. 521. 1887 The elaborate work ... could hardly fail to call forth replies from those who. .hold the jus divinum of presbytery: Athenaum, Jan 15, p. 94/3

*jus gentium, phr.: Lat.: 'law of nations', equitable principles common to all law-governed nations.

principles common to all law-governed nations.

1548 they should observe the common laws used among all people, which is called jus gentium: Hooper, Early Writings, p. 289 (1843).

1629 Some of the gentiemen's counsel said, among other things, that they were as ambassadors from their several borough, and therefore not punishable, unless they had violated, jus nature or gentium, which the attorney-general jeered at: J. Mead, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 10 (1848)

1682 The right of passes, and petitions thereupon, were formed upon another part of the Jus Gentium, than our pretended dominion of the seas: Evelun, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 270 (1850) bef 1738 the whole Code of the Jus Gentium: R. North, Examen, III. vi. 82, p. 484 (1740)

1771 any law that contradicts or excludes the common law of England; whether it be canon, civil, jus gentium, or Levitical: Junius, Letters, No. Ixi, p. 256 (1827).

1778 We tried the plan in America, but forgot we had not that essential to the new jus gentium, an hundred thousand men: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol VII p 45 (1858).

1886 He [Panætius] introduced to the Romans the jus gentium. Cicero based his 'De Officiis' on a treatise by Panætius: Atheneum, July 24, p. 107/1.

*juste milieu, phr.: Fr.: the just medium, the true mean, judicious moderation in political opinions.

1833 in the juste milieu system which would blend these heterogeneous elements with each other. Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 336.

1857 only a section of the Jacobins, but who about this time began to place themselves, as they hoped, in a juste milieu between the real Constitutionalists: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., IV. p. 211.

1863 the Church of England is the juste milieu. LADY BLOOMFIELD, Reminisc, Vol II p. 18.

juste-au-corps, sb.: Fr.: a close-fitting coat with long skirts; a close-fitting garment worn by women, with long skirts.

1670 You would swear that this Tomb is a pure Justaucorps rather than a Tomb: It sits as close as if a Taylor had made it: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II p. 121 (1698). 1675 give her out the flower'd Justacorps, with the Petticoat belonging to 't: DRYDEN, Kind Keeper, IV. I, Wks., Vol. II. p. 131 (2701).

justificator $(\angle = = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. justificare, = 'to justify': a compurgator (q. v.); a juryman.

jute, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. dialect. Hind. jhuto: fibre of two species of Corchorus, Nat. Order Tiliaceae, used for ropes and coarse fabrics. See gunny.

juventus, sb.: Lat.: youth.

? 1582 you lustye iuuentus | In yeers and carcasse prime: R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. 11. p. 64 (1880).

1584 fiue partes or differences of age, to wit...Adolescencie, from fifteene yeares to 25. of a meane and perfect temperature. Lustie Iuuentus, from 25 yeares to 35 hoat and dry: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 193.

juwarree: Anglo-Ind. See jowarry.

jylibdar: Pers. See jeloodar.

K.

k-. See c-.

Kaaba, Kaba: Arab. See Caaba.

kaak, kauk, sb.: Arab. ka'k: biscuit, tart, sweet cake.

1839 and lo, men came in with kaaks, and flour, and sugar: E. W. LANE, Tr. Arab. Nis., Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 563.

kabba: Arab. and Pers. See cabaan.

kabbala: Late Lat. fr. Heb. See cabala.

kabbelow (4 = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Dan. kabilou, or Du. kabeljauw: salt cod, stock fish.

1867 SMYTH, Sailor's Word-Bk

kabeer, caveer, so.: Arab. kabīr, = 'great': a money of account, used in the English trade in 18 c. with the Red Sea, the 80th part of a Mocha dollar.

1797 80 Caveers = a Dollar ... 4s. 6d : Encyc. Brit., Vol. XII. p. 234/2.

kabile, sb.: Arab. qabīla,='tribe': a small or subordinate tribe.

1819 the yet unsubdued kabiles of Montefih and Beni-Haled: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. viii. p. 209 (1820).

kachemire. See cashmere.

kadee, kady: Arab. See cadi.

kaffle, kafila(h): Arab. See cafila.

kafir: Arab. See caffre.

kahatou: Malay. See cockatoo. kah (a) wa: Arab. See coffee.

kai(c)k: Eng. fr. Turk. See caique.

kaimak, sb.: Turk. qāymak: clotted-cream, an article of Turkish diet.

1625 Kaymack: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. p 1601. 1775 a goatskin containing sour curds called Caimac: R. Chandler, Trav Asia Minor, p. 23. 1811 Their usual articles of food are rice, pulse, milk, butter, and Keimak, or whipped cream: Niebulir's Trav Arab., ch. cxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 152. 1820 we used an excellent substitute for butter in a species of scalded cream called caimac: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 62. 1839 if we except, indeed, the kaimac or clotted cream. sold in this bazār: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 34.

*kaimakam, sb.: Turk. qā'immakām,='settled-deputy': the deputy of a high official; an officer in the Turkish army, a lieutenant-colonel; a subordinate administrative official or

GOVETHOT.

1623 he desird him to leave a charge with the Chimacham his Deputy: Howell, Lett., III. xxi. p. 87 (1645).

1684 the Caimacan, the Bassa of the Sea, and the Aga of the Yanizaries: Tr. Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag., p. 3.

1742 it is absolutely necessary first to say somewhat concerning the nature of the government of the office of Vizier Azem, or chief vizier, and of the several Kaimachams which are his substitutes, and act only in his absence: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 427 (1826).

1819 to prove that I lose not so soon all sense of gratitude, I add to my former gift a new one; I name you Caimakam of Samanhood: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 27 (1820).

1820 his caimacam or vice-roy: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1 ch. vi. p. 183.

1836 there were other Turkish governors of small districts, who were called Ka'shifs, and Cha'im-macha'ns: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 152.

1849 the Caimacams of the two nations: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 356 (1881). ch. ii p. 356 (1881).

*kaiser, Kaiser, sb.: Mid. Eng. fr. Lat. Caesar; or Eng. fr. Ger. Kaiser: (a) emperor, Caesar (see Caesar); (b) emperor of Germany or of Austria.

a. abt. 1440 Es there any kyde knyghte, kaysere or other: Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, fol. 70 [Hallwell] bef. 1529 And ypon you ye take | To rule bothe kynge and kayser: J. SKELTON, Col. Clout, 606, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 334 (1843).

1563 But Court and Cayser to forsake, | And lyne at home: B. Googe, Eglogs, &c., p. 84 (1871). bef. 1593 For were I sure to vanquish all our foes, | And find such spoils in ransacking their tents | As never any keisar did obtain: Green, Alphoneus, iii. Wks., p. 234/2 (1861). 1596 kings and kesars: Spens., F. Q., v. ix 29, 1601 he was neither king nor Kesar: Holland, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 36, ch. 15, Vol. II. p. 385. 1640 Kings and Kaesars. H. More, Infin. of Wlds., 104, p. 217 (1647). 1674 the greatest Hall-place of the greatest Kesars: N. Farfax, Buke and Sew., p. 35.

5. 1630 Where Cæsars, Kæsars, Subiects, Abiects must | Be all alike, consum'd to durt and dust: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Ddd r vol2. 1641 The Keiser's, or Emperor's Graft, which is an ample and long street: Evelyn, Dizry, Vol. I. p. 24 (1850). 1722 as far from Kings and Kæesars as the space will admit of: Attyersury, in Pope's Letters, p. 245 (1737). 1825 We will...place the eagle of Austria, where she shall float as high as ever floated the cognizance of king or Kaiser: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 74 (1868). 1840 greater than King or Kaiser: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 74 (1868). 1852 I suppose, Madam, you feel somewhat like poor Pauline, when she said that she was so beset by Kings and Kaisers she had never a moment left for good society? C. Lever, Dallons, p. 370 (1878). 1857 he learnt to sentimentalize over cathedrals and monasteries, pictures and statues, saints and kaisers: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. ix. p. 140 (1877). *1877 the solemn uncovering of a monument to the composer of the now historical song of the 'Wacht am Rhein' which is to take place on the and of September next, and in which the chief part will be played by the Kaiser himself: Echo, July 31, p. 1. [St.]

kaiserie: fr. Sp. See alcaiceria.

kajack: Esquimaux. See kayack.

kakaroch: Eng. fr. Sp. See cockroach.

kalandar, kalendar: Eng. fr. Pers. See calender.

kalathos, sb.: Gk. κάλαθος: a vase-shaped basket.

1882 She is crowned with a stephané...behind this a high kalathos is visible, which is also covered by the drapery: C. Fennell, Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit., p. 646

kalavansa: Eng. fr. Sp. See caravance.

kalendae, sb. pl.: Lat.: the kalends.

bef. 1529 Wryten at Croydon by Crowland in the Clay, | On Candelmas euyn, the Kalendas [acc.] of May: J. SKELTON, Wks., Vol. I. p. 17 (1843). 1569 Genen at Rithout, the fift Kalendas of January: GRAFTON, Chron., Rich. I., an. 6, p. 88. 1664 [See idus].

*Kalends ($\angle =$), sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Lat. kalendae: the first day of a month of the Roman calendar. As there were no kalends in the Greek computation, 'the Greek Kalends' (Lat. kalendae Graecae) means a day which will never arrive, no date at all. See ad Kalendas Graecas.

1382 But now of hope the kalendes begin: CHAUCER, Tr. Troil., Bk. II. [R.] bef. 1529 The kalendis of Janus, with his frostes hore: J. SKELTON, Wks., Vol. I. p. 138 (1843). 1540 at the Grekish calendes: PALSGRAVE, Tr. Accurates, sig. U i vo. 1591 the Kalends of Cotober: L. LLOVD, Proplet of Triumphes, sig. G x ro. 1600 the Calends of Sextilis: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. III. p.91. 1652 on a certaine day of the Kalends of November: J. Gaule,

Mag-astro-mancer, p 245 bef. 1670 that's to put us off for Peace to the Greek Calends: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 11. 183, p. 196 (1693). 1776 the consulate commenced on the Calends or first of January: R. CHANDLER, Traw Greece, p 43 1850 the arrival of that day of Greek Calends: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxx. p. 331 (1879).

kali, sb.: Arab. qalī: saltwort, Salsola Kali. See alkali. 1578 The herbe named of the Arabians Kali, or Alkali: H. LYTE, Tr. Do-1578 The herbe named of the Arabians Kali, or Alkali: H. Lytz, Tr. Localen's Herb., Bk. I. p. 115.

1615 passing thorow a desart producing here and there a few vnhusbanded Palmes, Capers and a weed called Kall by the Arabs: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 116 (1632).

1627 the Askes of a Weed called by the Arabs Kall, which is gathered in a Desart between Alexandria and Rosetta, And is by the Ægyptums veed first for Fuell; And then they crush the Askes into Lumps, like a Stone, And so sell them to the Venetians for their Glasse-workes: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. viii. § 770.

1646 the ashes of Chali or Fearm: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. i. p. 39 (1686).

kalioun: Pers. See calean. kallaut: Pers. See khalat.

kalmia, sb.: Late Lat.: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order Ericaceae, esp. of the species Kalmia latifolia, or American laurel.

1846 J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p. 454.

kalon, sb.: Gk. καλὸν, neut. of καλὸς,='beautiful,' 'proper': the (supreme) good. See summum bonum, τὸ καλὸν.

1817 I should deem | The golden secret, the sought "Kalon," found: Byron, Manfr, in. 1, Wks, Vol. XI p. 50 (1832).

kalyko: Eng. fr. Port. See calico.

kalyver: Eng. fr. Fr. See calibre.

kambal, kummul, sb.: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Skt. kambala: a woollen blanket, a coarse woollen cloth. See

1798 a large black Kummul, or blanket: G. Foster, Trav., I. 194. [Yule] 1886 the kambhals, or blankets, are used only by the poorer classes: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 55.

kamis, kamees: Arab. See camise.

kam(me): Eng. fr. Celtic. See cam.

kamrak, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. kamranga, kamrakh: the carambola (q. v.).

1826 Another fruit is the Kermerik. It is fluted with five sides, &c.: Erskine, Tr. Baber, 325. [Yule] 1878 the oxalic Kamrak: In my Indian Garden, 50. [1b.]

kamsin, sb.: Arab. and Turk khamsin, orig. = 'fifty': a simoom, a hot south-east wind which in Egypt blows regularly for about 50 days from about Mar. 15.

1797 Encyc. Brit. bef. 1800 I had often heard speak of the Kamçin, which may be termed the hurricane of Egypt and the desert: Denon, quoted in Southey's Com. pl. Bk., 1st Ser., p. 392/1 (1849). 1849 I have two dromedaries here, fleeter than the Kamsin: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. iv. ch. iv. 271 (1881). 1882 A little cloud, a little sultriness in the air, is all that betrays the coming khemsin, that by and by shall overwhelm and destroy man and beast in its sandy darkness: F. M. Crawford, Mr Isaacs, ch. vii. p. 146.

kanate, kanaut: Anglo-Ind. See canaut.

kan (d) gea: Arab. See cangia, khandgea.

kandjar: Arab. See handjar.

kan(e): Turki or Pers. See khan.

kanephoros, -rus: Gk. See canephorus.

*kangaroo (4=4), sb.: Eng., fr. a native Australian name: name of a genus of marsupial mammals, the Macropodidae, esp. of the large species, Macropus giganteus, a native of Australia and Tasmania. The genus is distinguished by the abnormal development of the hind-quarters, and motion by remarkable bounds.

1773 Mr. Gore, who went out this day [July 14, 1770] with his gun, had the good fortune to kill one of the animals which had been so much the subject of our speculation...is called by the natives *Kanguroo:* In Hawkesworth's *Collect.* Voy., Vol. III. p. 578. 1797 Kanguroo: *Eroc. Brit. 1845 We continued riding the greater part of the day, but had very bad sport, not seeing a kangaroo, or even a wild dog. The greyhounds pursued a kangaroo rat into a hollow tree...it is an animal as large as a rabbit, but with the figure of a kangaroo: C. Darwin, *Yourn. Beagle,* ch. xix. p. 44x.

kanoon, sō.: Arab. qānūn: an Arabian or Moorish dul-

1839 He lamented for her death, and gave orders to break all the kanoons and other instruments of music that were there: E. W. LANE, Tr. Arab. Nis., Vol. 11. ch. ix. p. 50. 1876 they can play the 'Ood, Kanoon, and Tar (the lute, dulcimer, and tambourine): Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 292.

kansamah: Anglo-Ind. See consumah.

kanyon: Eng. fr. Sp. See cañon.

*kaolin ("==), sb.: Eng. fr. Chin. Kaoling, the name of a hill where the clay is found: a fine variety of white clay which forms an ingredient in porcelain.

KAOLIN

1797 analysing some Chinese kaolin: Encyc. Brit , s.v.

karabassary: Pers. See caravanserai.

karal(l)e, karoll: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See carolus.

karawan, karrawan: Eng. fr. Pers. See caravan.

*kareeta, khareeta, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. kharīṭa: a silken bag in which a letter is enclosed (in the correspondence of native nobles); a letter.

1803 Last night, at 10 o'clock, I received the enclosed khareetah, to your address, from Dowlut Rao Scindiah. No copy of this letter was sent to me: Wellington, Disp, Vol 1 p. 620 (1844).

kari à l'Indienne, phr.: Fr.: curry (q. v.).

karkhana, karcanna, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. kārkhāna: a workshop, a business department, the cattle department attached to an army.

1799 I do not yet know how many bullocks are added to each karkhana in consequence of the arrangement which I made some time ago: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 48 (1844).

kaross, sb.: native S. Afr.: a native South African robe of

1889 The old chief [Moshesh] sent Mr Bowker, the High Commissioner's agent in Basutoland, a beautiful kaross made of leopard skins, which he desired to have presented to the Queen: Athenæum, July 27, p 123/1.

kar(r)00, sb.: a barren clayey table-land in South Africa.

1845 the ancient rhinoceroses might have roamed over the steppes of central Siberia...as well as the living rhinoceroses and elephants over the Karros of Southern Africa: C. Darwin, Journ Beagle, ch. v. p. 89

kasbeke, sb.: name of certain small Oriental copper coins. In Persia, the value seems to have been from a fortieth to a thirty-second part of an abassi (q. v.).

thirty-second part of an abassi (q. v.).

1625 In a Shahee are two Biffees [sw] and a halfe, or ten Casbegs. One Biffee is foure Casbegs or two Tangs: Purchas, Pilgrum, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 524—here wee paid vpon euery summe of goods on[e] Gasbeke: 16, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1416.

1634 The Cox-begs or small Copper money is engrauen with the Emperours Coat Armour, a Lion passant, gardant, the Sunne Orient vpon his backe: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 151.

1662 for every sheep, they pay four Kasbeti, or two pence sterl, for the pasturage: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v p. 177 (1669).

1665 double Coxbeg, a penny; single Coxbeg, a half-penny... All [the couns] but the Coxbegs and Fluces are of pure Silver, these are Brass, but currant all over his Monarchy: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 314 (1677).

1684 The Copper pieces of Coyn are call'd Casbeté, of which there are single and double: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav. Vol I Bk. i. p. 51 1741

A Chaouri or Sain is worth ten Aspers of Copper or Carbequis [sic], forty of which make an Abagi: J. Ozbil, Tr. Townefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 150
1797 An abassee is worth two mahmoudes, a mahmoude, two shahees; and a shahee, ten single or five double casbeghes: these last pieces are of brass, the others of silver: Encyc. Brit., Vol. XIV. p. 176.

kasi: Arab. See cadi.

kasid: Anglo-Ind. See cossid.

kasida, sb.: Arab. qaçīda: a laudatory poem, a romance, an ode.

1836 can recite two or three celebrated chasse'dehs (or short poems): E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1. p. 276. 1885 Two kinds of Arabian verse have descended to us: one is the well-known "kasida," or ode...the other is the "fragment," or occasional piece: Athenæum, Oct. 3, p. 427/2. 1889 Much interest was also excited by the reading of a clever quasida in honour of King Oscar and the [Oriental] Congress: ib., Sept. 14, p. 353/3.

kassimere. See cashmere.

*κατ' ξοχήν, phr.: Gk.: pre-eminently, par excellence, by way of distinction.

way of distinction.

1588 which Iustinian calleth the Cyuill law κατεξοχην: Fraunce, Lawiers Logike, sig. ¶¶ x v².

1611 They call their Cathedrall Church Domo, by which they meane the principall house κατ εξοχην that is appointed for the service of God: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 1. p. 187 (1775).

1615 Alcair... The citie. The name of a great city of Egypt, so called, Cat' kexoken: although Leo be of another opinion: W. Bedwell, Arab. Trudg.

1621 which κατ' εξοχην is termed heroscall, or Love-Melancholy: R. Burton, Anal. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. 11. p. 173 (1827).

1625 Thou appears that εξοχήν a Canter: B. Jonson, Staf. of News, iv. 4, Wks., p. 60 (1631).

1641 the Port, for Constantinople is called so κατ' εξοχώ [sic]: Howell, Instr. Por. Traw., p. 84 (1869).

1652 And then you are mad, katexokên the madman: Massinger, Guardian, iii. 1, Wks., p. 380/1 (1839).

1665 Gombrown... by the Persuans κατ' εξοχήν called Bander, i.e. the Port-Town: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 112 (1677).

1678 the Pagnas did not only signific the Supreme God, by these Proper Names, but also frequently by the Appellatives themselves, when used not for a God in General, but for The God, or God κατ' εξοχήν, and by way of eminency: Cudworth, Intell, Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 260.

katavothron, sb.: Mod. Gk.: a deep chasm or subterranean channel formed by the action of water, especially in limestone rock. See catabothron.

1885 opening out a great chasm, which swallows up the winter's torrent, and becomes a katavothron: PROF. T. M. K. HUGHES, in Jebb's Oed. Col., p. xxxiv

kateran, katheran $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. and Gael. ceatharnach: a cateran (q. v.), a kern (see kerne).

1829 they were almost instantly overwhelmed, the katherans fighting with a ferocity, and a contempt of life: Tytler, *Hist Scot.*, Vol 111, p 75.

Kathaian. See Cathay.

kauret. See cowry.

kauri(e), sb.: Maori: name of a fine conifer of New Zealand, Agathis australis. Also called cowdi(e), cowrie,

1886 excellent furniture made of kauri and rimu wood. Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl., p 23/1.

kava. See ava.

kawasse: Arab. and Turk. See cavasse.

*kaya(c)k, kaja(c)k, kya(c)k, sb.: Esquimaux: a light covered canoe of sealskin stretched on a frame, used by

1819 a kijack was dispatched with a message inviting him on board: Sir J. Ross, Voyage of Disc., Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 48 (and Ed.) — Our Eskimaux returned with seven natives in their canoes, or kajacks: 2b., ch iv. p 65. 1858 the much talked-of kayack of the Greenlanders E. K. Kane, 1st Grunnell Exped., ch v. p. 37. 1856 I added the gift of a rifle and a new kayak — Arctic Explor., Vol. I. ch ii. p 24 1887 The Eskimo spend much time in their skin kyaks: Athenaum, Apr. 23, p. 548/2.

kazi, kazy: Arab. See cadi.

*kead mile failte, phr.: Ir.: a hundred-thousand welcomes!. See cead m. f.

1818 the Irish kead mille faltha shone in every eye, and beamed its welcome on the strangers: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. in. p. 186 (1819).

kearn(e); Eng. fr. Ir. See kerne.

kearroogh: Ir. See caroogh.

kebab, kebaub; Arab. See cabob.

kebber: Eng. fr. Fr. See caffre.

*Kebla: Turk.: name of the spot towards which men turn their faces to pray, which for Mohammedans is the Caaba of Mecca. See Caaba.

Caaba of Mecca. See URADA.

1704 they all stand with their Faces one way, i e. toward the Kiblah, or the Temple at Mecha: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 40

1797 Encyc. Brit
1825 The Moslem turned towards his kebla, the point to which the prayer of each follower of the Prophet was to be addressed, and murmured his heathen orisons Scott, Talisman, ch. iii. p. 22/2 (1868).

1836 The worshipper, standing with his face towards the Chib'leh (that is, towards Mek'keh): E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt, Vol. 1. p. 87.

1845 the kiblah or point turned to Mecca which lies to the E from Spain but S. from Asia: Ford, Handbh Spain, Pt. 1. p. 300.

1884 Other pilgrims were standing on their little carpets with their faces toward the keblah...commencing their evening devotions: EDM. O'Donovan, Merv., ch. xi. p. 109 (New York).

1885 an arch or pishtak resembling that over the kibleh in a mosque: H. Lansdell, in Leisure Hour.

kedgeree, kitcheree, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. khichri: rice cooked with butter and dhal (q, v), with spice, onion, &c.; in England, a réchauffé of fish with rice.

1662 their Ordinary Diet being only Kitsery, which they make of Beans pounded, and Rice: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 65 (1669).

1684 in the evening, when they have convenience, they make Outchery, which is Rice boil'd in Water and Salt with a Grain, so call'd: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 124. — Kichery, that is, a Dish of Pulse, which is the food of the meaner sort of People: id., Vol. 11. p. 47.

1845 BREGION & MILLER, Pract. Cook, p. 328 1867 Kedgeree is a capital thing for breakfast. I enclose a receipt to be copied in our book: Br. Fraser, in Lye, Pt. 1. ch. vii. p. 143 (1887). (1887).

kedish, sb.: Turk. kadīsh: a horse of inferior breed.

1845 just returned to her home from Beyrout, astride on a kedýsh: Lady H. Stanhope, *Mem.*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 254.

kedjave: Arab. See cajava.

keelo: Turk. See kilo.

keffieh, so.: Arab.: the kerchief tied on to the head of an Arab of the desert, in place of the turban or tarboosh (qq. v.).

1830 the turban is called heffie: J. L. Burckhardt, Bedouins, Vol. I. p. 48.

1845 a silk handkerchief, commonly worn by the Bedouin Arabs, known by the Arabic name of heffeyah: LADY H. STANHOPR, Mem., Vol. I. ch. iii p. 98.

1849 That audacious-looking Arab in a red kefia shall be my victim: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 235 (1881). 1856 instead of the white turban, he wore the kefiyeh and ageil of the Arabs: J. L. Porter, Five

Years in Damascus, p. 201 (1870). 1881 his face was hidden by a red kufiyeh, as the kerchief of the head is called by the children of the desert: L. WALLACE. Ren Hur. 6.

kehaya, sb.: Turk. kāya: a grand vizier's deputy or lieutenant, the secretary or agent of a great personage among the Turks

the Turks.

1599 a Cahasa of the Andoluzes. and another principall Moore: R. Hak-Luyt, Voyages, Vol. II. ii. p. 192.

1625 I was sent for to the Basha Caya, or Lieftenant generall of the Kingdome. The Cayhas garden. the Cahays garden: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk iii. p. 256.

1704 for when any of them becomes a Kaya, which is under the Aga, he is forthwith made Mazel-Aga: J. Pitts, Acc Moham, p. 160

1717 the kiyâya's lady. he was the second officer in the empire, and ought indeed to be looked upon as the first: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 183 (1827).

1741 The Chiaia gave me to understand that he was in earnest: J Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 65.

1742 twenty-five purses for the vizier, and five for the kaia and officers: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 450 (1826).

1743 The Pasha has a Caia, a Bey pro tempore by his office, who is his prime minister, and generally holds the Divan. R. Pococke, Trav., Vol. 1. p. 165.

1749 about the year 1746, Ibrahim, one of the kayas of the janizaries, rendered himself in reality master of Egypt: Encyc. Bril., Vol. VI. p. 389.

1749 about the year 1746, Ibrahim, one of the kayas of the janizaries, rendered himself in reality master of Egypt: Encyc. Bril., Vol. VI. p. 389.

1749 11 A poor Scheich had given us one [letter] to the Kiaja, the Pacha's lieutenant: Niebuhr's Trav., Arab., ch. xiii Pinkerton, Vol. x p. 21.

1819 He was since become at Bagdad not only the cashier, but the chief counsellor of the kehaya, whose financial operations he entirely managed: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. v. p. 141 (1820).

1820 Dwann Effend, who carries on his correspondence with the Porte, for which purpose a capi-kehagia or procurator is appointed at Constantinople: T. S Hughes, Trav. in Suchy, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 68

1834 an apartment allotted to the Kiaya, or deputy governor: Ayesha, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 223.

1840 Cossim Pasha professing himself to be the Kiayak (or minister) of Allee: Fraser, Koordistan, &c. kaya,

Variants, 16 c. cahaia, 17 c. caya, cayha, cahay, 18 c. kaya, kiyaya, chiaia, kaia, caia, kiaya, kyaia, 19 c. kiaja, kehagia, kiaya(h).

keisar, keiser. See kaiser.

kellaut: Pers. See khalat.

kelleck, kellick, sb.: Turk. kelek: a raft supported by inflated sheep-skins, used on rivers of Syria and the neighbouring countries.

1684 When the Goods are Landed, the men are forc'd again to draw the Kilet [sic] by main strength out of the water: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk ii. p. 72. 1840 Dr. Ross crossed the Zâb on a kelleck, or raft of inflated skins covered with brushwood. it was towed across by two horses: Fraser, Koordistan, &-c., Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 76. — the only means of crossing it was by a kellick pulled across by a rope: ib., Vol. II. Let. iv. p. 74.

*Kellner, sb.: Ger.: a waiter, a butler, a cellarman.

1886 A kinsman of the poet Schiller...has been discovered in Indianopolis, where he is serving as *Kellner* in a restaurant: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 362/1.

kennah: Arab. See henna.

keoschk: Turk. See kiosk.

képi, sô.: Fr.: a military cap, close-fitting and with a round flat top, originally worn in Algeria.

1861 He had a little scarlet képi; a little military frock-coat: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 435 (1885) 1885 a sentry, in white linen gaiters, pale blue uniform, and white covered képi: L. MALET, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. VII.

keranny: Anglo-Ind. See cranny.

kerlanguish: Turk. See kirlangitsch.

kermerik: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See kamrak.

*kermes (<u>u</u>=), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. qirmis: a substance consisting of the dried bodies of the females of several species of Coccus, a homopterous insect (esp. of Coccus ilicis, found in the neighbourhood of the Mediterranean), which yields a crimson or scarlet dye. See alkermes, cochineal.

crimson or scarlet dye. See alkermes, cochineal.

1603 And there the Chermes, which on each side arms | With pointed prickles all his precious arms: J. Sylvester, T. Du Bartas, Eden, p. 241 (1608).

1610 Drugs, as Mechoacan, Kermez, Methium, Alkanet, Agaricke, Amber-Gréece, Acacia: Folkingham, Art Survey, vv. ii p. 81.

1616 red berries called Kermes, which is worth ten shillings the pound, but of these haue beene sold for thirty or forty shillings the pound [of New England]: Capt. J. SMITH, Wike, p. 715 (1884).

1627 Beads made of the Starter Powder, which they call Kermes; Which is the Principall Ingredient in their Cordial Confection Albernes: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. x. § 965.

1666 a French Apothecary...described the Grain of Kermes, to be an excressence growing upon the Wood, and often upon the leaves of a Shrub: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 20, p. 363.

1673 As for the grains themselves they are so like the Kermes grains; I. Rav, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 457.

1741 a dozen huge Holm-Trees, and as many Kermes or Scarlet-Berry-Trees: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefor's Voy. Levant., Vol. I. p. 51.

— the Kermes grow as tall as our common Oaks: ib., p. 52.

kermess, kermis (2 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. and Flem. kermis, ='church-mass', 'the feast of the dedication of a church': an annual feast and fair in the Low Countries.

1611 Dutch Pappigeay, and Carmas gay [note, A kind of drunken Dutch faire held on Sundaies and holidaies in afternoones in Sommer]: L. WHITAKER, in Coryat's Crambe, sig. b 2 rd. 1641 It was now Kermas, or a fair, in this town [the Hague]: Evelun, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 18 (1850). bef. 1699 The Kirmishes which run through all the cities of the Netherlands: SIR W TEMPLE, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 190 (1770) 1886 I do not know if those historical kermesses, which are very popular in Flanders, are altogether suited to the Parisian temperament: Athenœum, Mar. 13, p. 360/3.

kern(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. ceatharnach, = 'a soldier': a lightarmed foot-soldier of the old Irish militia; an Irish peasant; a clown or peasant. The word kern is a doublet of cateran

1562 And where he alledgith for a jest that they ware of the Hanlons that made our pray, the same was by his devise and commaundement; videhoet, that they and the kern of Neyll McShane Boy afforesaid, shoulde manyfestly be seen taking the pray away: In Ellis' Orge Left, and Ser., Vol. III. No. occlustive p. 344 (1846) 1581 [See gallowglas]. 1598 the evill and wild uses which the galloglass and kearne doe use in their common trade of lyfe: SPENS, State Irel., Wks., p. 640/1 (1869). 1600 armed like countrie Kernes or peasants: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk Ix. p. 340. 1605 [See gallowglas]. 1630 all the Hibernian Kernes in multitudes, | Did feast with Shamerags stew'd in Vsquebagh: John Taylor, Wks., sig Aa 3 vol 1667 In shipping such as this the Irish Kern. on the stream did glide: Dryden, Ann. Mirab., 157, p. 40.

Kerry Elison. See Kyrie eleïson.

kesar: Mid. Eng. fr. Lat. See kaiser.

Kessar, See Czar.

*ketch, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. kits, fr. Turk. qāiq,='boat', 'wherry': a small broad stout two-masted vessel. Such craft were much used as bomb-vessels.

1687 about noon we saw a sail having but one mast; judged it to be a ketch: RANDOLPH, Islands in Archipelago, p 103. [L.] 1704 As for its Depth, you may guess 'tis very considerable, because there are many of the Turks Merchant-Men, navigated by Greeks, which are called by the Name of Shykes, somewhat like our English Ketches, of Two or Three Hundred Tun: J. Pitts, Acc Moham., p. 63.

ketchup $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng., said to be fr. an Oriental word kitjap, = 'a hot sauce': a savory relish prepared from walnuts or mushrooms.

1730 [See botargo].

ketering(e): Gael. See cateran.

ketzawhea: Pers. See cajava.

khab (b) ar: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. See kubber.

khajawah: Arab. See cajava.

khakee, khaki, adj. and sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. khākī, ='dust-colored': of a light-brown color; a light-brown color, sometimes used for military uniforms in India.

1883 Daily News, Mar 13.

*khalat, khelaut, sb.: Arab. khil'at: a robe of honor.

RIBLIAU, KHEIBLUL, 30.: ATAIO. **RIVIUL: 2 FODE OI HOHOI.

1684 The Kan...presents the Carravan-Bashi and those that go with him, with the Garment of Honour, or the Calaat, the Bonnet, and Girdle; which is the greatest Honour that the King or his Governour can do to Strangers: J. P., Tr. **Texvernier's Traw., Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 108. 1776 I will procure for you the Kallaut of the Aumeen of the Khalsa: **Trial of **Yoseph Fowhe, B, 14/x. 1799 He brought with him a khelaut and a letter for the Commander-in-Chief: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 294 (1858). 1828 I cannot receive thy offered gift; hereafter it may, perhaps, be thy turn to serve me, for fortune is changeable, and too often it is to-day a **khelut*, to-morrow the felich: Kuzzilhash, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 307. 1840 the same chief has consented to accept a **khelut*, or dress of honour, from the present heir apparent: Fraser, **Koordistan, &**c., Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 6r. ol. 1. Let. iii. p. 6r.

khaleefeh, khalif: Arab. See caliph.

khamal: Turk. See hamal.

*khan, sb.: Pers. khān,='lord', 'a public building for the reception and entertainment of travellers'.

1. (fr. Turki) lord, prince, sovereign ruler; also, metaph. (in the form cham) an autocrat, a despotic authority. Also found in the forms cam, chagan.

found in the forms cam, chagan.

1. 1400 This Tartsary ys holden of the great Chan, of whom y schal speke more afterwarde: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xi. p. 129 (1839). — the gret Cane: ib., ch. xx. p. 216. 1854 doo worshipy moste commonly the Idolles of the Emperoure Cham: W. Prat. Africa, Prol., sig. B vi ro. 1855 the great Cham (whiche some call the great Can) Emperoure of Tartaria: R. Eden, News India, p. 24 (Arber, 1885). — is the fyrste habitacion of the Tartars that paye tribute to the greate Cane...beinge one of the chiefest in the dominion of the greate Cane, whom sum caule the great Cham: — Decades, Sect. v. p. 287 (1885).

1582 present the same to the great Cam: R. HAKLUYT, Divers Voyages, p. 127 (1850).

1583 A great Emperor in Tartary whom they cal Can: PUTTENBAM, Eng. Poes., II. xi. p. 106 (1869).

1598 The King [of Narsinga] being called Rau, of some Ham, which in Persia or among the Mogoros, is as much as to say, as absolute King, which the Portingales call Cam: Tr. y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 171 (1885).

conflictes in war: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 57. 1614 wee went to the great Citty of Bramfort, where the great Generall called the Can Canawe liueth: R. Coverte, Voyages, p. 27.— then we shewed him the Can Canawe passe to the King: 16., p 31.— by the way wee met with a Con or Knight of that Countrey: 26., p 33.— 1629 This great Tartarian Prince, that hath so troubled all his neighbours, they always call Chan, which signifiest Emperour: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 857 (1884).— 1634 Emang Ally, the Chaum or great Duke of Shyras: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 52.— 1665 the Cawns, Beglerbegs, Sultans. Agaes...bear no Coat Armour: 26., p. 307 (1677).— 1690 Suppose my self as great as he, | Nay, as th' great Cham of Tartary: School of Politicks, xi. p. 16.— 1770 the cham of literature, Mr Johnson Smollett, Lett, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 197 (1817)—1788 he presumed to ask in marriage the daughter of the khan: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. vii. ch. xiii. p. 287 (1818).

2. a public building for the reception and entertainment of travellers, a caravanserai (q. v.).

of travellers, a caravanserai (q. v.).

bef. 1400 per be certeyn howses pe wich be cleped there alchan, pat we clepe here ostryes: Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologue, p. 22 (1886). 1612 a very fame new Cane builded by Annath...(hildese, sometimes Defierdare, that is, treasurer of Aleppo, and afterwards of Danaccus: W. Biddulphin T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 75. 1614 there is a great Ostrie or Inne, which they call a Caan, and there we rested two dayes: R. Coverts, Voyage, p. 63. 1625 we came to a faire Can: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II Bk ix. p. 144. 1642 They are great Founders of Hospitalls, of Hanes to entertain Travellers, of bridges, Repairers of high wayes Howell, Instr For. Trav., p. 84 (1869). 1704 I happened to take up my Lodging at a Hawn, or Inn. adjoyning to the Harbour: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 173 1745 there is a large kane for the grand signior's camels: R. Pococke, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 734 (1811). 1775 the khans or Inns: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 67. 1811 Had we been fewer, we might have taken chambers in the public Kan: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. xiii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 21. 1819 glad myself to reach a not distant khan, where I soon retired to rest: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. II. ch. i. p. 22 (1820) 1820 we arrived at a solitary kan in the midst of wild and mountainous scenery: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 178. 1830 Having put up their beds in a mean khan, the only one in Ephesus: J. Galtr, Life of Bryon, p. 136. 1840 being anxious to reach a khan or caravansera named Mahāwil: Fraser, Koordistan, &r., Vol. II. Let. i. p. 6. *1876 I was fortunate in obtaining clean and sufficiently comfortable quarters at the khan: Tines, Nov. 24. [St.] 1884 We know what a large part of the old Turkish life was associated with khans, coffeehouses, baths, and public places of assembly: F. Boyles, Borderland, p. 336.

Variants, 14 c. alchan, chan, 16 c. cham, can, cane, cam, 17 c. cane, can, caan, con, hane, chan, chawn, cawn, cham, 18 c. hawn, kane, cham, 19 c. kan, han.

khandgea, sh.: Arab. qanja: a passenger-boat used on the Nile and Bosp(h)orus. See cangia.

1819 myself in a light khandgea, which went on before, and the bulk of my equipage in a larger and heavier boat behind: T HOPE, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 31 (1820).

*khandjee, sb.: Arab. kḥānjī: a keeper of a khan or inn (see khan 2).

1889 There is a certain foppery about the *khanjhi* of a first-rate Caravanserai: MISS PARDOS, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 141. 1884 I spent the last night at a village *khan...*, and in the night the *khandjes* received a note from brigands, demanding ∠200: BOND, in *Missionary Herald*, Dec., p. 315.

khanjar: Arab. See handjar.

khansaman: Anglo-Ind. See consumah.

khanum, sb.: Turk. khānim, or Arab. khānam, fem. of khan (1): an Oriental lady of rank; the chief lady of a harem (see hanoum).

khareeta: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. See kareeta.

khas, adj.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. khass: private, specially reserved, particular, royal.

1801 Encyc. Brit., Suppl. 1804 We are to have nothing south of Joudpoor, &c., and all treaties made by us are to be confirmed, no matter where the Rajahs are, unless serinjaumy or khas lands should have been granted away by them: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 1050 (1844).

khaskas, khaskhas, sb.: Anglo-Ind. See cuscus.

1886 Fans made of the fragrant root of the khaskas grass: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib, p 33

khasnadar: Turk. See haznadar.

*Khedive: Turk. khedīv, fr. Arab. khadīv,='prince', 'lord': title of the Mohammedan ruler of Egypt, adopted by him as viceroy to the Sultan of Turkey in 1867.

1625 Hee is called *Quiteue*, a title royall and no proper name: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1537. — the *Quiteue* which raigned whiles I was there: ib., p. 1538. *1878 his Highness the Khedwe: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

khelaut, khelut: Arab. See khalat.

khelwat, sb.: Arab. khalwat: privacy, a private audience, a private interview.

1828 he retires to the khelwut, takes his evening meal, and passes a few hours in familiar conversation with some of his favoured friends: Kussilbash, Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 273. 1840 when he can be induced to make a khelwat, or private audience, for a special purpose: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. i. p. 22.

khemsin: Arab. and Turk. See kamsin.

kherore: Anglo-Ind. See crore.

khidmidgar, khidmutkar, khitmatgar: Anglo-Ind. See kitmutgar.

khimkhab: Anglo-Ind. See kincob.

khirlangitsch: Turk. See kirlangitsch.

*khodja, khodgea, khoja, hoja, sb.: Turk. khōja: a schoolmaster, a teacher, a scribe. The quott under hadjee, dated 1623, 1684, 1717, should have been placed here.

1625 hoiah: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. p. 1598

1819 He then proposed the place to my necessities, and soon they saw me the reluctant khodgea to the young Bey-Moollah: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. III ch. xi. p. 271 (1820).

1834 Accordingly they collected all that the city possessed of wisdom and learning,—Khodjas, Mollahs, Hakims, Imams, all were assembled: Ayesha, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 265

1876 the famous Khodja or teacher, who takes with the Turks the place of our Æsop: Cornhill Mag, Sept., p. 283.

1887 This last savant brings a Khoja, who has just arrived from Bombay: Liverpool Daily Post, Feb 12. p. 5/4. Feb 14, p. 5/4.

khoja, hoja, sb.: Pers. khoja, for khawāja: a title of respect applied to persons of various rank and class.

1786 I sent for Retafit Ali Khân, the Cojah, who has the charge of [the women of Oude Zenanah]: In Articles of Charge, &c., in Burke's Writings, &c., vii 27 (1852) [Yule] 1830 hojas: E. Blaquiere, Tr Sig. Pananti, &c., VII 27 (1852) [Yule] p. 303 (2nd Ed.).

*khud(d), kud(d), sb.: Anglo-Ind. of the Himalayan region: a steep hill-side, a deep valley.

1384 He would gallop down the khud as soon as not: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 82.

khunjur: Arab. See handjar.

khur(r)eef; Anglo-Ind. See kureef.

khuskhus: Anglo-Ind. See cuscus, khaskas.

khuzneh: Turk. See hazne.

*kiack, sb.: Burmese: a Buddhist temple in Burma.

1599 the people send rice and other things to that kiack or church of which they be: R. Hakluvr, Voyagzs, Vol. II i p. 26x. 1625 their Kiack, that is to say, their holy place or Temple: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1740. 1665 they [the people of Pegul] love Darkness more than Light, delighting at this day in obscure and loathed sins, and the Kyacks are filled with filthy Idols: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 359 (1677).

kiaja, kiaya: Turk. See kehaya.

kibaab: Pers. See cabob.

*kibitka, sb.: Russ.: a Russian cart with a round top of felt or leather; a round Tartar tent.

1823 And there in a kibitka he roll'd on, | (A cursed sort of carriage without springs, | Which on rough roads leaves scarcely a whole bone,): Byron, Don Fuan, IX. XXX. 1840 These precious vehicles are called postas, and are used in Bessarabia, Wallachia...and much resemble the little Kibitkas you may see on the roads in southern Russia: Fraser, Koordistan, &-c., Vol. II. Let xvi p. 380. 1845 the litter on which Charles V. was carried...is something between a black coffin-like trunk and a Sclavonian kibitka: Ford, Handbh. Spain, Pt. II. p. 786. 1884 I was conducted to the kibitka of the village smith. The furniture of this hut, &c.: Edm. O'Donovan, Merv, ch. v. p. 55 (New York).

Kibla(h): Turk. See Kebla.

kichery: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See kedgeree.

*kickshaws (∠ ∠), sb. pl. (properly sing., the sing. kickshaw being a false form): Eng. fr. Fr. quelque chose, = 'something'. See quelquechose.

a trifle, a light fanciful affair.

1601 Art thou good at these kickshawses, knight? SHAKS., Tw. Nt., i.

2. a fricandeau (q, v), an unsubstantial dish, a piece of fancy cookery.

fancy cookery.

1597 a couple of short-legged hens, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny kickshaws: SHAKS., II Hen. IV., v. 1, 29.

1621 must now feed on kickshoes and made dishes: R BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 20 (1827) bef. 1627 For at this feast we must have several kickshaws: MIDDLETON, No Wit, &-c., iii. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 364 (1885).

1630 Galley-mawfrey, Mackeroone, Kickshaw: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. O. I. vol..

1641 Nor shall we then need the monsieurs of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimics, apes, and kickshows: MILTON, Of Edac., Wks., Vol. II. p. 284 (1865).

1676 and at my own house spend not scurvy French kick-shaws, but much Ale and Beef: SHADWELL, Epsom Wells, i. p. 7.

1686 You are for some new Kickshaw of your own Modelling: D'URFEY, Banditti, sig. a 2 vol. 1709 I had recourse to it [sirloin of beef] more than once, and could not see, without some indignation, that substantial English dish banished in so ignominous a manner, to make way for French kickshaws: Addition, Tatler, Mar. 21, Wks., Vol. II. p. 109 (1854).

2 a. attrib. (kickshaw) unsubstantial, unsatisfying.

1676 is not this better than your foolish French Kickshaw Claret? SHADWELL, Epsom Wells, iv. p. 56.

kidjahwah: Pers. See cajava.

kiebab: Turk. See cabob.

kieshish: Port. fr. Arab. See casis.

kijack: Esquimaux. See kayack.

kilderkin $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Du. kindeken,='the eighth part of a vat', lit. 'little child': a measure of capacity containing 18 gals. English; a cask of this capacity.

1410 I kylderkyn of ale: Wills, p. 17 (E.E.T.S., 1882).

kinderkind: PEELE, Edw. I, Wks., p. 383/1 (1861).

1598 150 kinderkins and barrels to cary the small cordage: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk v. p. 135.

1627 Then take a Kilderkin, sweet, and well seasoned, of foure gallons of Beere: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. \$40.

1630 Barrels, Firkings, and Kinderkins: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. 2 Ggg 4 vo/2.

1714 half a Kilderkin of small Beer: Spectaro, No. 559, July 19, p. 808/2 (Morley).

kilet: Turk. See kelleck.

killadar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. qil'adar, fr. Arab. qal'a, ='a fort': the governor of a native fort or fortress in India.

1788 General Mathews sent in a flag of truce, summoning the garrison to surrender, and warning the Killahdaur of the fatal consequences that would ensue if he stood a storm 'Gent. Mag., LvIII. i. 66/1. 1799 I recommend that it should be delayed until it is known whether the killadar of Chittledroog will give up that fortress: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 227 (1858).

killadaree, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. qil'adarī: the governorship of a fort or fortress.

1803 the letters respecting the killadary of Darwar: Wellington, Disp, Vol. 1. p. 355 (1844).

killat: Eng. fr. Sp. See carat.

kilo, sb.: Turk. kila: a bushel.

1625 Wheate, thirtie fiue, or fortie thousand Keeloes, which is laid vp in Magasıns that serue for that vse: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix p. 1601.
1820 a present of ten kiloes of wheat: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 79.

*kilogramme, sb.: Fr.: a weight equal to a thousand grammes or about 2'7 lbs. Troy, 2'2 lbs. avoirdupois. Abbreviated to kilo.

*kilomètre, sô.: Fr.: a length of a thousand mètres, or about 1093.6 yards English.

kinakina, kinquina: Peru. See quina-quina.

kincob, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. kimkhwāb: gold brocade.

1712 an Isabella-coloured Kincob gown, flowered with green and gold: In Malcolm's Anecd of Manners, &c., p. 429 (1808) [Yule] 1826 dressed in a rich suit of kinkob: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884) 1834 Thou shalt have khimkhabs, and satins, to make pyjamas for thy pretty limbs: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30. 1854 He is the son of Colonel Newcome, C.B., who sends her shawls, ivory chessmen, scented sandal-wood workboxes and kincob scarfs: Thackeray, Newcomes, ch. v. [Davies]

kin-cogish, sb.: fr. Eng. kin, and Ir. comhgus, = 'consanguinity': consanguinity, affinity.

1598 the Custome of Kincogish, which is, that every head of every sept, and every cheif of every kinred or familye, should be answerable and bound to bring foorth every one of that kinred or sept under hym at all times to be justifyed, when he should be required or charged with any treason, felonye, or other haynous crime: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 624/1 (1869).

*Kindergarten, sb.: Ger., 'children's garden': a school for young children, conducted on Froebel's system of instruction by objects and games and songs, intended to develope the intellect while keeping the pupils interested.

1886 Some few judicious statements may be detected...about the kindergarten system and Froebel: Athenæum, Dec. 25, p. 860/3.

kinderkin(d): Eng. fr. Old Du. See kilderkin.

kintal: Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp. See quintal.

· kintar: Arab. See cantar.

*kiosk, kiosque (=_\(\perp\)), sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. kyushk,= 'summer-house', 'pavilion'.

1. a pavilion or summer-house of light construction.

1. a payliton of summer-nouse of light construction.

1625 Kiosks, that is, Roomes of faire prospect, or (as we terme them) banquetting Houses, into which the King oftentimes goeth alone: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vel. II. Bk. ix. p. 1581. — Banquetting Houses, which they call Chousker: ib., p. 1626. 1717 In the midst of the garden is the chiosk, that is, a large room, commonly beautified with a fine fountain in the midst of it. It is raised nine or ten steps, and inclosed with gilded lattices, round which vines, jessamines, and honeysuckles, make a sort of green wall: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 178 (1827). 1741 The Grand Signior's Barge-houses are near these Kloscs, and are under the care of the Bostangi-backi. J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voj. Levant, Vol. II. p. 186. 1768 Going to see the antiquities, the royal mosques, ome kiosques, the aqueducts, &c.: Gent. Mag., 1541z. 1787 The river leading to the Kiosque was covered with boats and barges of all kinds: ib., 1286/1.

Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 47. 1817 lull'd in cool kiosk or bower: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 48 (1860). 1819 the construction of a barge, or the design of a keoschk: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 17 (1820). 1839 pretty kiosques peep from among the leaves of the tall trees of the extensive gardens: Miss Pardor, Beauties of the Bosph, p. 41. 1849 The garden, the kiosk, the falling waters, recalled the past: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. 111. ch. iii. p. 188 (1881).

2. in England and other western countries, an ornamental structure imitating the style of an Oriental pavilion, used for the sale of refreshments, as a band-stand, &c., and (in France) for the sale of newspapers.

kirat: Eng. fr. Arab. See carat.

kirlangitsch, sb.: Turk. qirlanghich, lit. 'a swallow': a sloop of war.

1819 Before the question was decided, a khirlangitsch of the Admiralty, which had spent the summer in a fruitless chase of the Maltese corsairs, cast anchor at St. Mary's: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. 1. ch xiii. p. 258 (1820).

Kirsch(en)wasser, sb.: Ger., 'cherry-water': name of a strong liqueur flavored with cherries.

1828 Nor...have I forgotten a bottle of Kerchen Wasser from the Black Forest: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. vIII. ch iv. p. 479 (1881). 1847 Marasquin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau: Barham, Ingolds Leg., p. 440 (1865) 1851 a species of liqueur stronger than kurchwasser: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., III. p. 156 (1857).

kishmish, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. and Arab.: a small stoneless kind of raisin produced in Persia.

1673 a small White Grape, without any Stone...they are called Kismas Grapes: FRYER, E. India, 242 (1668). [Yule] 1711 I could never meet with any of the Kishmishes before they were turned. These are Raisins, a size less than our Malagas: C. LOCKYER, Trade in India, 233. [ib]

kislar-aga, sb. . Turk. See quotations.

RISIAT-Aga, 50. . Turk. See quotations.

1717 Next hm the kyzlar-aga (your ladyship knows this is the chief guardian of the seraglio ladies): LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 139 (1827). 1741. The Kislar-aga, or Chief of the black Eunuchs: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. ii. p. 172. 1745 The town belongs to the Kislar-Aga, or head the Grand Signior's black eunuchs: R. Pococke, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 407 (1811) 1813 The Kislar only and his Moors | Watch well the Haram's massy doors: Byron, Bride of Abydos, I. viii. 1819 To console him, I used to prognosticate his becoming some day Kislar-Aga: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. ii. ch. vi. p. 110 (1820). 1820 the kislar aga, who has the disposal of the government [of Athens]: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Strile, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 307. 1848 There seems to be no hope for her, when—when the Kislar Aga appears: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879).

*kismet, sb.: Arab. qismat: fate, destiny. Frequently used as an expression of fatalistic resignation.

1834 I suncerely hope that the same kismet, or fate, which befriended him, was equally your portion: Ayesha, Ded., p. v. 1872 To the native this is all very unpleasant and often very disastrous, but then it is kismat, and that ought to satisfy him: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 35.

kissellbash: Anglo-Ind. See kuzzilbash.

kist, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. qist: a quota of tribute.

1799 The bills at fifteen days' sight produce much, and the Rajah has paid two kists, and there is money at Seringapatam sufficient to pay a third: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 388 (1858).

kistophoros, sb.: Gk. κιστοφόρος: the bearer of a κίστη or chest in a mystic procession.

1882 Fragment of a statue of a Kistophoros from Eleusis: C. Fennell, Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit., p. 242

kitar, kitara. See cithara, guitar.

*kitmutgar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. khidmatgār,='service-renderer': in the Bengal Presidency, a Mussulman servant who prepares the table for meals, and waits at table; an assistant to a consumah (q, v).

an assistant to a consumating (f. 0.).

1759 Khedmutgar: In J. Long's Selections, p. 182 (Calcutta, 1869). [Yule]

1776 He then took off his ring, and ordered his Khidmidgar, or servant, to bring his ink-stand: Trial of Yoseph Fowhe, 6/1.

1834 a train of Khidmutkars to bring in the breakfast by an opposite entrance: Babo, 701 i. ch. vii. p. 117.

1872 a hitmutghar, or table attendant, whose functions are to bring his master's cup of tea in the morning, &c.: EDW BRADDON, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 113.

1882 one of his two servants, or khitmatgars, as they are called, retired: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaais, ch. i. p. 7.

1884 But the kitmutgar announced tiffn: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 76 (1884).

kitsery, kitcheree: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See ked-

kittysol, kitsol, sé.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. (and Sp.) quitasol, = 'hinder-sun', 'umbrella': an Oriental umbrella, often made of bamboo and paper. See quitasol.

1589 fortie peeces of silke and twentie peeces of burato, a litter chaire and guilt, and two quitasoles of silke: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist Chin., Vol. II. p. 705 (1854). 1622 I faire hitesoll: R. COCKS, Diary, Vol. I. p. 28 (1883). 1625 Kittasoles of state, for to shaddow him: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 217. — many Canopies, Quittusols and other strange ensignes of Maiesty: 10., Bk. iv. p. 559.

kiyaya: Turk. See kehaya.

kleft, klepht, sb.: Eng. fr. Mod. Gk. κλέφτης,='a robber': a brigand in Greece or Albania.

1820 the tatar would not permit us to sleep under it for fear of the kleftes or banditti T. S Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. vi p. 178.

*kleptomania, sb.: quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. κλέπτειν,='to steal', and μανία,='madness': a mania for stealing, a morbid craving for other people's property, which induces persons of respectable position and easy circumstances to steal small articles.

bef 1851 This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned cleptomania: D JERROLD, SS. James & Giles. [L.]

*kloof, sb.: S. Afr. Du.: a cleft in the ground, a rocky ravine, a gully.

*knapsack (12), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. knapzak, = 'snap-sack': a strong bag of leather or canvas for holding a soldier's necessaries, carried strapped to the back; hence, any case for light luggage carried in a similar way.

1608 one that vsually carried in a Similar Way.

1608 one that vsually carried my Gowne and Knapsacke after me: CAPT.

J. SMITH, Wks., p. 20 (1884).

1611 Unless thy knapsacke did new thoughts infuse: G. VADIAN, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. 15 70 (1776)

[1625 a snap-sacke for himselfe made of undes of trees to carry his prouant: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. IV p. 414.]

1630 There in my Knapsack, (to pay hungers fees) | I had good Bacon, Bisket, Neatestongue, Cheese: John Taylor, Wks., sig. M x 10/2.

bef. 1658 a short-handed Clerk, tack'd to the Rear of him to carry the Knap-sack of his Understanding. J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 76 (1687).

1767 knapsack, helmet, sword, and target: B. THORNTON, Tr. Plautus, Vol. II. p. 41.

1826 Subaltern, ch. 3, p. 53 (1828).

knaster: Ger. See canaster.

knez. sb.: Russ.: prince, duke.

1642 Mosco, the Court of the great Knez: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 57 (1869).

Knipperdollin, name of an anabaptist leader under John of Leyden, executed 1536; hence, a crazy fanatic. [Davies]

1675 And now he makes his doctrine suitable to his text, and owns above board...that himself and hyperdolins are the only Israelites, and all the rest Egyptians: Character of Fanatick, in Harl. Misc., VII 636. [Davies] 1690 Hold! quoth Collin, I am not such a Knipperdollin, Not to allow, as the case stands, I That you are stronger of your hands: D'URFEV, Collin's Walk, i. [ib.]

*knout, sb.: Eng. fr. Polish knut (Russ. knutu): a whip formerly used in Russia as an instrument of punishment or torture, capable of inflicting terrible injuries.

1788 They received the knout publicly on a market day: St@HLIN, Anecd of Peter the Gt., p. 172. 1813 An Autocrat at St. Petersburgh may...give them the knowt, or send them to Siberia: Edin. Rev., Vol. 22, p. 130. 1855 shall I shrek if a Hungary fail? Or an infant civilisation be ruled with rod or with knout? TENNYSON, Mand, IV. viii. 1864 The Princess Oguzzi died at Spa the year before last, and the whole story about the knout turned out to be a hoax: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch i, p. 9

koban(g), sb.: Jap. koban: a large oblong gold coin, containing about 16 bu or ichibo (ichibu), silver coins each equivalent to a quarter of an ounce of silver; ultimately reduced, owing to unfavourable rate of exchange, to about a quarter of its original weight.

1622 I received two bars Coban gould with ten *ichibos*, of 4 to a *coban*, all gould: R Cocks, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 176 (1883) — we gave .. to the servantes in our hostes howse i *coban* and i *ichebo*...the *coban* vallued at 5 ta 2 m. 5 c. per barr: ib., Vol II. p. 253.

1822 an offer of three *kobans* for the expenses of the journey: Shoberl, Tr. Titsingk's Yapan, p. 89.

kobold (""), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Kobold: a spirit of the earth, a gnome.

1889 The trolls and kobolds of Denmark and Germany .. are examples of this kind of familiar print: Athenæum, Apr. 13, p. 475/3.

kochhel: Germano-Arab. See kohl

koël, sb.: Hind. koyal, fr. Skt. kokila,='cuckoo': a kind of cuckoo, Eudynamys orientalis, which utters its cry during the night. See kokila.

1834 the ever-green shrubberies formed a shady border to the emerald coloured rpet, and a sheltered choir for the mango-bird, the meina, and the coel: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. ii p. 18.

Kohino(o)r: Pers. Koh-i-nūr, = 'mountain of light': name of a very celebrated diamond, which after having belonged to various Oriental princes became, in 1849, one of the English Crown jewels.

1872 an impossible quantity of diamonds, the smallest of which is considerably larger than the Koh-i-noor: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 101. 1880 Take, for example, the history of the Koh-i-noor—which extends from authentic records over 2,000 years: J. PAYN, Confident. Agent, ch. ii. p. 12.

*kohl, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. kohl: a black powder used in the East to stain the eyelids. See alcohol 1.

1811 immediately asked us for Kochhel, to blacken their eyes, and for Elheune to dye their nails yellow: Niebishr's Traw. Arab, ch. xv Pinkerton, Vol x. p. 27 1817 And others mix the Kohol's jetty dye. T. Moore, Lalla Rooki, Wks., p. 20 (1860). 1819 Let them harmlessly sharpen with kohl, the soft glances of their eyes: T Hope, Anast, Vol. II. ch. lii. p. 58 (1820). 1836 blackening the edge of the eyelids, both above and below the eye, with a black powder called kohhi! E. W Lane, Mod Egypt, Vol. I. p. 47 1839 They. blackened the edges of his eyes with kohl.—Tr. Arab Nts., Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 286. 1845 their eyes are deeply but delicately painted with kohl: Warburton, Cresc & Cross, Vol. 1. p. 255 (1848).

*Kohlrabi, sb.: Ger., 'cabbage-turnip': the turnip cabbage, Brassica oleracea caulorapa: a variety of cabbage of which the stem just above the ground swells into the shape of a turnip, and is used as food for cattle.

kōkila, sb.: Skt.: the koël (q. v.).

1791 The cocila sings charmingly here in the spring: Sir W Jones, Letters, Vol. II. No. clix. p. 157 (1821) 1810 The Kokeela and a few other birds of song: M. Graham, Journal, 22. [Yule]

κολλούριον, better κολλύριον, sb.: Gk.: collyrium (q. v.).

1668 other κολλουριον I never apply: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 208

kommos, sb.: Gk. κομμός: in Greek tragedy, a lyric lament sung alternately by one or more of the dramatis personae and the chorus.

koofeyeh: Arab. See keffieh.

*kookri, sb.: name of a sword used by the Goorkhas of India, curved, broadening towards the point, and generally having the edge on the concave side.

1882 kookries, broad strong weapons not unlike the famous American bowie knives (which are all made in Sheffield, to the honour, glory, and gain, of British trade): F. M. CRAWFORD, Mr. Isaacs, ch. ix p. 184. 1884 sanguinary priests keep severing with their sharp, heavy-bladed kukeries, the heads from the quivering bodies of he-goats and male buffaloes: Indian Witness, in Missionary Herald,

*koonbee, koombee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. kunbī: name of the agricultural class in W. India.

1826 I begged the coombie, or cultivator, to give me some bread and rice: HOCKLEV, Pandurang Hari, ch. x. p 103 (1884).

*koorbash: Eng. fr. Turk. See kurbatch.

koot: Anglo-Ind. See costo dulce.

Kopfstück. sb.: Ger., 'head-piece': name of a small silver

1617 At Breme and Oldenburg, they have these small moneys currant, namely, Groates, and peeces (of the stampe) called Copstucks, and a Doller was there worth four copstucks and a halfe, or fue and fifty Groats. A French crown was worth six Copstucks, and one Copstucke was worth ten stiuers, or twelve groats or there abouts: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1 p. 286.

koppa, sb.: Gk. κόπτα: a letter of the old Greek alphabet answering to the Phænician koph and to the Latin Q, q, for which kappa (K, κ) was substituted, the sign φ being retained as a numeral, = 90.

koracora: Malay. See caracol.

*Koran ("= or \(\psi \), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. qurān,='a reading': the sacred book of the Mohammedans; a copy of the said book. See Alcoran.

the said dook. See Alcoran.

1665 he was so far from opposing the new model of Church affairs...[that] he gave it all the countenance he could, and imposed that new Currawm as they term it upon the Persians. Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 271 (1677). 1786 the dwarfs, who...for the nine hundred and mntry-nmh [time] in their lives, were reading over the Koran: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p, 80 (1883). 1819 Upon this the Prince took from his bosom a small Koran, which he carried on purpose: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xv. p, 257 (1820). 1834 taught to say their prayers, and read the koran: Ayesha, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 103. 1839 O Muslim, whose guide is the Kur-an, rejoice in it: E. W. LANE, Tr. Arab. Ntr., Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 419. 1872 some amount of study of the Shastras or Koran: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. vi. p. 242 *1876 an Assiate officer...took out his Koran, and read it till the battle was over: Times, Nov. 24. [St.]

korbash: Eng. fr. Turk. See kurbatch.

kosher (u=), adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Heb. kōsher, = 'clean', 'lawful': authorised according to the ordinances of the Talmud; a shop kept by a person duly authorised to provide food for Jews in accordance with the ordinances of the Talmud.

1889 Just before the Passover, in accordance with the old Levitical rites, the Jews had to buy all their things they required for the Passover from a 'kosher, all their meat and other things being inspected by a 'schokat'—an official who had to see that the Jewish ntes were observed in the killing of meat, &c. The rum found by the police was 'kosher' rum, specially prepared and authorized by the chief Rabbi, and bearing his name on the label: N. & Q., Aug. 3.

koshoon, sh.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Turki koshūn: a brigade of infantry.

bef 1813 Cushoons Wellington, Disp. 1864 From the regular infantry 5000 men being selected, they were named Kushoon, and the officer commanding that body was called a Sipahdar: Miles, Tr. Hist. Tipa Sultan, p 31. [Yule]

κοσμοπολίτης: Gk. See cosmopolite.

κόσμος: Gk. See cosmos.

kottabos, sb.: Gk. κότταβos: a game played in Ancient Greece, in which the players tried their skill at tossing the wine left in their drinking-cups into a metal vessel or at some mark or marks.

1883 Life was not all wine and kottabos with the Greeks of the great age: Sat Rev., Vol. 55, p. 384.

*kotwallee, kotwallie: Anglo-Ind. See cotwali.

koukri. See kookri.

*koumis, kumiss ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Tartar kumiz: fermented mare's milk; an intoxicating drink prepared from fermented mare's milk; a fermented beverage made from cow's milk in imitation of the Tartar beverage.

1598 In summer time they care not for any drinke, but Cosmos.. their Cosmos, that is, their mares milke: R Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol 1. p. 96 — Caracosmos, that is to say black Cosmos, for great lords to drink: 1b, p. 97. 1607 The Tartarians drinke Mares Milke, which they dress like white wine, and call it Chumis: Topsell, Fours, Beasts, p. 332. 1629 in Summer they drinke most[ly] Cossmos, that standeth ready alwayes at the entrance of the doore: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 859 (1884). 1817 During the white feast the koumiss or milk brandy, is prohibited by the Calmuck ritual: Edin. Rev., Vol. 28, p. 309. 1873 The 'brandy' here spoken of is probably koumis distilled by the Mongols from mare's milk: Miss R. H. Busk, Sagas from Far East, p. 363.

kourbash: Eng. fr. Turk. See kurbatch.

kowrie. See cowry or kaurie. .

*kowtow, kotow, sb.: Chin. k'ow t'ow,='knocking the head': a knocking of the forehead on the ground in ceremonial prostration, in worship or as an act of respect towards a superior; hence, a display of obsequiousness.

1818 This farce-like trick of the Ko-tou: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 110. 1836 an attempt made to bring about the practice of the ko-tou, or prostration, before a yellow screen, preparatory to the grand performance of it before the Emperor himself: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. 111. p. 96. 1865 but being a very great Personage to the world in general, had the kow-tow performed to him to any amount: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch. ix p. 154.

*kraal, sb.: S. Afr. Du.: a circle of huts round an enclosure for cattle, a collection of buildings inside a stockade, an enclosure for cattle.

1731 The Kraaks, as they call 'em or Villages, of the Hassaquas are larger: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 1. p. 75. 1796 A place or fold, where sheep as well as horned cattle were inclosed in the open air, was called a Kraal: Tr. Thunberg's C of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 23 (1814). 1797 In a craal, or Hottentot village, the huts are most commonly disposed in a circle: Encyc. Brit., Vol. VIII. p. 687/2. 1806 Sitting for hours before a smoky chimney, like a Hottentot in a craal: Berespord, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 215 (5th Ed.) 1843 a Hottentot kraal: Thackeray, Ir. Sk Bk., ch. viii. p. 100 (1887). 1871 These were penned together like cattle in a zareeba or kraal, and were surrounded with dhurra-straw: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. vii. p. 96.

*kraken, kraaken (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Dan. kraken, or Norwegian krake: a fabulous sea-monster supposed to be seen off Norway, probably originating in hurried observations of gigantic squids or cuttle-fish.

1774 To believe all that has been said of the Sea-Serpent or the Kraken would be credulity: GOLDSMITH. [C.]
1883 The Kraken is described in an ancient MS. (about A.D. 1180): Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 272/1.

krang, kreng, sb.: Du. kreng;='a carcase': a carcase of a whale from which the blubber has been taken.

1835 Some of the krang of a whale had been seen in the morning: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. vi. p. 88.

krease: Malay. See creese.

*kreutzer, sb.: Ger. Kreuzer: name of a small German silver coin, or of a copper coin of the same value, worth less than a penny English; a modern Austrian copper coin worth about a farthing English.

1547-8 .iii. chrocherds is les worth than a styuer: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. xiii. p. 157 (1870). 1617 we paid each man for his dinner and horse-meat thirty foure cretizers, which make eight batzen and a halfe: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 1809 MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 121.

*Kriegsspiel, sb.: Ger., 'war-game': a game invented in Germany to practise military men in strategy and tactics.

1887 As in a game of "kriegspiel," the onlooker will often find himself wondering what on earth was the object of this or that move: Athenaum, Mar. 12, P. 344/3.

kris(s): Malay. See creese. κριτήριον: Gk. See criterion.

krone, sb.: Dan.: a crown-piece of Denmark, a silver coin of the value of 1s. 1½d. English.

Krummhorn: Ger. See cremona?

Ksar, ksar: Russ. See Czar.

Kshatriya, adj., also used as sb.: Skt.: governing; a member of the military, dominant caste of the Hindoos.

κτήμα ès ἀεὶ, phr.: Gk.: a possession for ever. See Thucydides, 1, 22, § 5.

1856 He [Wordsworth] preferred such of his poems as touched the affections, to any others; for whatever is didactic, ..might perish quickly: but whatever combined a truth with an affection was κτήμα ἐς ἀεἰ, good to-day and good for ever: ΕΜΕΚΙΝΟ, ΕΠΕΚΙΙΙΚΉ ΤΑΙΤΙΚ, ὶ WKS, Vol. II. p. 10 (Bohn, 1866). bef. 1863 The Comet asserts that "J.'s 'Life of Goody Two-shoes' is a κτήμα ἐς ἀεἰ, a noble and enduring monument to the fame of that admirable Englishwoman": THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p. 110 (1879). 1885 Justinian...carned a literary fame which has eclipsed his military glory by gathering together the scattered laws of his adopted country and handing them down, κτήμα ἐς ἀεἰ, to a grateful posterity: Athenæum, Sept. 19, p. 367/3.

kubab, kubaub: Pers. See cabob.

kubba, sb.: Arab. qubba: a dome, a domed building, a cupola.

1883 the two kubbas, or domed tombs, of a Mohammedan saint who has given his name to the great lake. Academy, Jan. 20, p. 44.

kubber, khab(b)ar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. khabar: news, intelligence, reports; esp. of game.

1878 Khabar of innumerable black partridges had been received: Life in the Mofussil, 1. 150. [Yule] 1883 he received one morning 'kubber', or information, of a panther being in the dry bed of the river: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 133

Kubo, sb.: Jap.: title of the prime minister of the ancient emperors of Japan, and after 1517, title of the secular emperors themselves. See Dairi, Shogun.

1727 The present Kubo, or secular Monarch, is Trinapos: Scheuchzer, Tr. Kampfar's Japan, Bk. 1 ch. v. Vol. 1. p. 80.
1797 the cubo, in all secular concerns, is quite as absolute and despotic, and has as extensive a power over the lives and fortunes of all his subjects, from the petty kings down to the lowest persons, as ever the dairos had: Eucyc. Brit., Vol. IX p. 68/1.

kucheree: Anglo-Ind. See cutchery.

kud(d): Anglo-Ind. See khudd.

*κῦδος, sb.: Gk.: glory, credit.

1884 give Dr. Heath the $\kappa D\delta o_5$ to which, by establishing public speeches, he is certainly entitled: P. M. Thornton, *Harrow Sch.*, p. 178.

Kufic: Eng., fr. Kufa, a city south of Babylon: pertaining to Kufa; applied to the Arabic character in which the most ancient confers the Koran were written.

1811 I copied here an ancient Kusic [sic] inscription: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. xxi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 36.

kufiyeh: Arab. See keffieh.

kukerie, kukri. See kookri.

*Kulturkampf: Ger. See Culturkampf.

kulundur: Pers. See calender.

kumiss: Eng. fr. Tartar. See koumis.

kummul: Anglo-Ind. See kambal.

kumurbund: Anglo-Ind. See cummerbund.

kuraba: Eng. fr. Pers. See carboy.

kurakura: Malay. See caracol.

Kurban Bairam: Turk. qurbān bairām, = 'sacrifice-feast': name of the Greater Bairam. See Bairam.

1704 [See Bairam].
1819 This, however, was only to wait in that seaport until the Coorban bayram should bring together at Mekkah the whole body of hadjees: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 98 (1820).

*kurbatch, ko(o)rbash, k(o)urbash, coorbatch, coorbash $(\underline{\omega} \perp)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. qirbach, perhaps through Arab. kurbaj (kirbaj): a scourge or whip of hippopotamus hide or of rhinoceros hide, used in Africa.

1871 Sometimes this punishment is exceedingly severe, being inflicted with the coorbatch or whip of hippopotamus hide: Sir S. W. Barer, Nile Tributaries, ch. iii. p. 44.

1882 There has been no corvée and little use of the Kurbasch:

E. Diczy, in XIX Cent., Aug., p 164. 1883 The landed proprietor who is practically a slaveholder relying obstinately on the familiar courbash for the exaction of his annual income Guardian, Mar 28, p. 448. 1885 The Korbash is no longer being "laid into" the prostrate culprit as was usually the case when one passed: Daily News, July 3, p. 5/4.

kureef, khurreef, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. kharif, = 'autumn': the autumn crop.

Kurhaus, sb.: Ger., 'cure-house': the building at a German Spa or Bad where the healing water is obtained, the public rooms of which constitute the Kursaal.

1857 He reached the Kurhaus, and went in; but not into the public room: C KINGSLEY, Two Years Ago, ch. xxvii. p. 473 (1877).

*Kursaal, sb.: Ger., 'cure-hall': a public building for the entertainment of visitors at a German Spa or health-resort.

1850 the Kursaal band at the bath...performed their pleasant music under the trees: Thackeray, Pendenuis, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 198 (1879). 1852 A public set of rooms—Kursaal they call such things: Carlvie, in J. A Froude's Life, Vol. II. p. 107 (1884) 1877 Look at the Kursaal, its luxures, its gardens, its gilding, its attractions: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. v. p. 48 (1883). 1886 [Bompard says] Switzerland is a vast kursaal, managed by a rich company: Athenæum, Mar. 6, p. 324/2.

kuskos, kusskuss: Anglo-Ind. See cuscus, khaskas.

kutcha, cutcha, adj.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. kachchā, = 'raw', 'unripe': comparatively small or comparatively inferior; opposed to pucka (q, v).

1834 An old low bungalow, of kutcha, or mud-work, stood directly in front:

1863 in America, where they cannot get a pucka railway they take a kutcha one instead: LORD ELGIN, Lett. & Yruls., 432 (1872). [Yule]

kutcheri, kutcherry: Anglo-Ind. See cutchery.

kuttar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. kattar, fr. Skt. katar: a short Indian dagger with a handle formed of two parallel bars with a cross-piece which the hand grips.

1673 They go rich in Attire, with a Poniard, or Catarre, at their girdle: FRYER, E. India, 93 (1698) [Vule] 1826 He bore a common kuttar in his girdle: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xvii. p. 187 (1884).

kutt(e)ry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. khattrī: the military caste, or Kshatriyas, among the Hindoos. See caste, Kshatriya.

1665 The Cutteries...being men of War they scruple not to shed blood, eat flesh, and to appear libidinous; they are for the most part called Rajaes or great men; have six and thirty Casts: Sir Th. Herrer, p 52 (1677). 1673 Opium is frequently eaten in great quantities by the Rashpoots, Queteres, and Patans: Fryer, E. India, 193 (1698). [Yule] 1776 Kuhtree, A particular Cast amongst the Hindoos: Trial of Joseph Fowke, Gloss

kutwal: Anglo-Ind. See cotwal.

kuzzak: Anglo-Ind. See cossack.

kuzzanna: Arab. See hazne.

kuzzilbash, so.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Turki kizil-bāsh,='redhead': a Turkish soldier employed in Persia, Afghanistan, or India, named from the red caps they used to wear.

1598 Item, the said merchants to take such camel-men as they themselues wil, being countrey people, and that no Kissell Bash do let or hinder them: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 393 1634 each Sultan [has] flue thousand Couzel Bashawes (a better Warriour then the Ianuaries): Sir TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 62.—the women of note trauell ypon Coozelbash-camels, each Camell loaded with two cages (or Cajuazes as they call them): ib, p. 151. 1840 I felt myself and my three or four Kuzzilbashes, in our sober garbs, cut but a sorry figure: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let iv. p. 95

Variants, 16 c. kissellbash, 17 c. couzelbashaw, coozelbash.

kyack: Burmese. See kiack.

kya(c)k: Esquimaux. See kayack.

kyaia: Turk. See kehaya.

kykeon, sb.: Gk. κυκεών: a mixture of barley-meal, cheese, wine, and sometimes honey; a mixed beverage.

1877 As when we mix a boul of Kykeon | The draught well stirred doth make a wambling whole: J S. Blackie, Wise Men of Greece, p 113

kylix, sb.: Gk. κύλιξ,='a cup': in Classical antiquities, an elegant vase, broad and shallow, with two handles, sometimes mounted on a slender stem, used for drinking.

*K⊽rie eleïson: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Κύριε ἐλέησον,='Lord have mercy': a response at the beginning of the Roman Mass, and the Anglican Communion service; a musical setting of the said response. Sometimes the word Kyrie is used by itself.

used by itself.

1551, as they were wont to...kneel at Kyrie-eleyson, and stand up at Magnificat: Hooper, Later Writings, p. 145 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1663 Platina.. affirmes, that Pope Sixtus appoynted the Sanctus to be songe. Gregory the Kirie-eleeson: J. Pilkington, Confut, sig. Ci vo. 1597 master Tauerner'in his Kyries and Alleluyas: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 21. 1625 men, women, children confusedly, crying, Kyrie sleeson: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. x. p. 1830. 1630 I would long before this time haue sung him a Kerry-Elison, that should haue made him beene glad to haue promst me a brace of Bucks more, to haue stop'd my mouth withall, although in performance my Deere had beene non est inventus: John Taylor, Wks., sig. I v vol. 1678 Wherefore we conclude, that this Kyrie Elesson, or Domine Miserere, in Arrianus, was a Pagan Litany, or Supplication to the Supreme God: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv p 455. 1787 I have had pretty nearly my fill of motes, and Kyrie eleisons: Beckford, Italy, Vol. II. p. 57 (1834). 1819 there are others besides yourself sufficiently reasonable not to stick at the difference between Kyrie eleison, and Allah, Illah, Allah: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. iii. p 59 (1820).

kyzlar-aga: Turk. See kislar-aga.

*L., L., abbrev. for Lat. *libra* or *librae* (pl.),='pound' or 'pounds' (of English money). Now generally written '£' before a numeral, or 'L' after a numeral.

1. c., abbrev. for Lat. locus citatus, = 'the passage quoted', or for loco citato (abl.), = 'in the passage quoted'.

L. S. D., abbrev. for Lat. lībrae, solidi, dēnārii, in the modern sense of pounds, shillings, pence (English money). Now usually written '£ s. d.'

l', abbrev. for Fr. def. art. le, la, used before vowels and h mute; also for It. def. art. lo, la before a vowel, and fem. pl. le before the vowel e.

l'Amphitryon où l'on dine, phr.: Fr.: 'the Amphitryon with whom one dines'; one's host. See Amphitryon.

1819 acknowledged, notwithstanding their prejudices, the influence of l'Amphibrion où l'on dine: Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxxv. Wks., Vol. Lp. 1072/1 (1867).

l'appetit vient en mangeant, phr.: Fr.: appetite comes during eating.

1748 LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 131, p. 311 (1774).

*l'audace, toujours l'audace, phr.: Fr.: assurance, always assurance; a phr. made famous by Danton.

l'envoi, phr.: Fr., 'the sending': a sort of epilogue to a literary work, often a commendation of his work to readers by the author.

[1485 Thenuoye of thauctour: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p 250 (1881).] abt. 1520 Lenuoy: J. Skelton, Garl. of Laur., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 422 (1843). 1588 come, thy l'envoy; begin: Shaks. L. L. L., iii. 72. 1599 Lenuoy of the Translator: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 95. 1609 i' the Tenuoy. B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., v. 3, Wks., p. 550 (1616). 1655 Long since | I look'd for this l'envoy: Massinger, Bashf. Lover, v. 1, Wks., p. 411/2 (1839).

l'homme incompris, phr.: Fr.: the unappreciated man.

1857 Les femmes incomprises of France used to (perhaps do now) form a class of married ladies, whose sorrows were especially dear to the novelists, male or female; but what are their wees compared to those of l'homme incompris? C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xiii p. 206 (1877).

l'homme propose, Dieu dispose, phr.: Fr.: man proposes, God disposes.

1854 I thought at one time how pleasant it would be to accompany him. But *Phomme propose*, Pendennis: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxvi. p. 292 (1879).

la1: It.: Mus.: name of the sixth note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the natural scale.

la² (pl. les), def. art. fem.: Fr., fr. Lat. acc. fem. pron. illam, = 'that', pl. illas, = 'those': the. The vowel is elided before vowels and k mute. .

la³, pl. le, def. art. fem.: It., fr. Lat. fem. pron. illa,='that', pl. illae,='those': the. The vowel a is elided before vowels, and the vowel e of the plural is generally elided before e.

la4, pl. las, def. art. fem.: Sp.: the.

la belle passion, phr.: Fr.: 'the beautiful passion', love. 1813 I had no feeling, and was totally insensible to la belle passion: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 220 (1832)

*la crosse: Canadian Fr. See lacrosse.

la grande nation, phr.: Fr.: 'the grand nation', the French nation (according to French ideas).

1824 Should it [the system] be supported in its present vigour for another half century, *la grande nation* will certainly be the greatest pauper warren in Europe: *Edin. Rev*, Vol. 40, p. 369.

*la haute politique, phr.: Fr.: high politics, grand schemes of state policy.

1860 Once a Week, June 23, p. 608/r. 1886 Alone among Charles's mistresses she had a conception of la haute politique: Athenæum, Apr. 24, p. 547/3

la ilah illa allah: Arab. See Allah il Allah.

la marche des affaires, phr.: Fr.: the progress of business.

1813 I wished not to lose the services of the troops in the Peninsula in the next campaign by the delays of *la marche des affaires* in the English cabinet, and at Cadiz: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. x. p. 216 (1838).

la perfide Albion, phr.: Fr.: treacherous Albion (England).

la signoria, phr.: It.: the lordship, the government.

1549 In dede *La Signoria* is commonly used as the name of theyr whole majestee: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77 vo (1561)

la spada, phr.: Sp.: the sword.

1767 The young people here seem to think la spada must at last decide it: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11. p. 209 (1882).

la volta: It. See lavolta.

*laager, sb.: S. Afr. Du.: an encampment enclosed by a rampart of travelling wagons.

1883 So threatening has the attitude of the Zulus become that Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into laager at Ekowe for safety: Standard, No. 18,453, p. 5/5.

Labadon: Heb. See Abaddon

*labarum, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. λάβαρον: the sacred standard used by Constantine after his conversion, on which was displayed a cross or X surmounted by or interlaced with a P as a monogram for the name XPI∑TO∑ (Christ); hence a similar standard used as an ecclesiastical ornament.

1606 Whereupon Constantyne. made that famous standard called the Labarum: T. Fitzherrer, Policy & Relig., Vol. 1. ch. xv p. 144. 1741 The Labarum, or Imperial Standard, is over his Head: J. Özell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11. p. 197.

labdanum: Late Lat. See ladanum.

labellum, sb.: Lat., 'a little lip': the third petal of the corolla of an orchid flower; a similar petal in other flowers.

1862 When the flowers of this latter species were blown by a breath of wind, the tongue-like labellums all waggled about in a very odd manner: C. Darwin, Orchids, ch. v. p. 171.

labor ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. labour, labur, assimilated to Lat. labor: toil, work.

1. toil, hard work, strenuous effort, exertion.

I. toil, hard work, strenuous effort, exertion.

1303 To Frankis & Normanz, for thar grete laboure: R. Brunne, p. 72.

[R.] abt 1386 He festeth hem, and doth so gret labour | To esen hem, and don hem all honour: Chaucer, C. T., Krit.'s Tale, 2195. 1391 but consider wel, that I ne vsurpe nat to have fownde this werk of my labour or of myn engin:

— Astrol., p. 2 (1872). 1443 notable...labours and diligences: K. Hen. VI., in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xxxiv. p. 79 (1846). 1473 I praye yowe to take a labor accordyng affir the tenur off the same: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 723, p. 88 (1874). bef. 1492 all maner of laboure: Caxron, St. Katherim, sig. g iij *0/x. 1509 To drawe our Plough, and depe to ere the ground | That by theyr laboure all folys may be founde: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. I. p. 60 (1874). 1528 Savynge they take grett laboures/ And he doth all by his factoures | Restynge in quyet felicite: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Read me, &c. p. 5, 5 (1872). bef. 1548 Whose importune labor my Lorde knowethe to have bene the principal and chefe cause off the successe that yowr Highnes cause hathe had in Italye: R. Croke, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ckxxiv. p. 170 (1846). 1569 the sweate and painefull labors of theyr bodies: Grafton, Chron., Pt. I. p. 3. 1598 proue and verifie it to himselfe as some theame or position, al which labor, notwithstanding that sparkle of our creation light, wherby men acknowledge a Deitie, burneth still within: Bacon, Sacred Medii., Atheisme, p. 121 (1871). 1620 make use of his Labours in their Profession: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xii. (1676).

2. a task, a difficult undertaking.

bef. 1601 Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for: HOOKER. [J.] 1607 If you had been the wife of Hercules, | Six of his labours you'ld have done: SHAKS., Coriol., iv. 1, 18.

3. a product of hard work.

1545 My mynde is to dedicate vnto you...this my labour and litle boke : G. Jove, Exp Dan, fol. 4 v^o

4. pain, distress, esp. travail.

bef. 1548 when she was in labor with chylde: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccxxxvi. p. 332 (1846) 1613 The queen's in labour, | They say, in great extremity: Shaks, Hen VIII., v. 1, 18

*laborāre est orāre, phr.: Late Lat.: to work is to pray. See N. & Q., 6th Ser., XI. June 13, 1885, p. 477.

1883 an opportunity of practically applying Mr. Carlyle's favourite maxim, Laborare est orare. Daily News, Oct. 18, p. 5/2.

labra, sb. pl., labrum, sing.: Lat.: lips.

1598 Word of denial in thy labras here! SHAKS., Merry Wives, i. I, 166.

*labrador, sb.: Sp.: a laborer, a peasant.

1623 a Labrador [sic] in Granada, a good crafty Clowne: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 11. 1645 Don Beltran de Rosa, who being to marry a rich Labradors (a Yeomans) daughter hard by,... was much importun'd by her parents to the match: Howell, Lett., I. xxxvii p. 70. 1845 the superior bearing of the maily country labrador over the stinted burgess of Madrid is very remarkable: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 11.

laburnum, sb.: Lat.: a leguminous tree, Cytisus laburnum, cultivated for its fine racemes of yellow flowers.

1567 Laburnum is a tree growing vppon the Mountaines called the Alpes: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 49 ro. 1601 stakes and forkes of Iuniper, Cypresse, Laburnium, and the Elder: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 17, ch. 22, Vol. 1, p. 530. 1785 Laburnum, rich | In streaming gold: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. 11. p. 174 (1808)

*labyrinthus. sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. λαβύρινθος: a maze; esp. one of the renowned architectural mazes of antiquity.

1555 the Mazes cauled Labyrinthi: R. Eden, Decades, p. 49 (1885).

*lac1, lack, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. lakh: one hundred thousand, the number of 100,000. A lac of rupees used to be equivalent to £10,000. See crore.

be equivalent to £10,000. See CTOPE.

1599 Touching the money of Ormuc, they bargaine in marchandize at so many leches by the barre, which lech is 100 Asaries, and maketh larines 100 & a halfe: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 273. 1615 And the whole present was worth ten of their Leakes, as they call them; a Leake being 10,000 pounds sterling: In Coryat's Crudities, III. fol. 25 Vo (1776) [Yule] 1625 The King's yeerely Income of his Crowne Land, is fifte Crow of Rupias, euery Crow is an hundred Leckes, and euery Leck is an hundred thousand Rupias, Putgrins, Vol. I. Bk iii. p. 216. — In these ruines remayne certaine Bramens, who record the names of all such Indians as wash themselves in the River running thereby; which custome they say, hath continued foure lackes of yeeres (which is three hundred ninetie foure thousand, and flue hundred yeeres before the Worlds Creation): ib., Bk., iv. p. 436. 1662 [See arch]. 1665 a hundred Leck make one Crou, ten Crou (or Carrors) one Arch: Sir Th. Herrer, Traw., p. 45 (1677). 1673 Lamps to the number of two or three Leaques, which is so many hundred thousand in our account: Fryer, E. India. [Yule] 1772 you give me lacks of precious things: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 422 (1857). 1781 worth some lacs of rupees: ib., Vol. vIII. p. 22 (1858). 1800 the lac of rupees for which you state that I have credit in the public accounts of your Residency: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 63 (1844). 1811 The duties upon the two articles of dates and pearls afford its Sovereign a lack of rupees, or 300,000 French livres: Niebuhw's Traw. Arab., ch. cvi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 129. 1834 Khoda Buksh has sent down a lakh of rupees to his agent: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 322. 1854 how many lakhs Barber had brought home: Thackerry, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xvii ii p. 152 (1879). 1872 those lacs of rupees which Providence (kinder to the Anglo-Indian than to others) pours upon him without any effort made on his part to secure them: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. I. p. 4.

lac2, Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. lakh; lacca, Port. laca; lacque, Eng. fr. Fr. laque: sb.: a dark-red resinous substance deposited by an insect (Carteria lacca) on various trees in southern Asia, which produces a dark-red dye, and a resin called shell-lac, used for sealing-wax and varnishes.

1555 This countrey bringeth foorthe Lacha, Lacca, or Lacta, which steyneth silke and cloth in high redde or crimison coloure: R. Eden, Newe India, p 22 (Arber, 1885). 1588 great store of Butter, Lacca, long Pepper, Ginger: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 22 ?. 1598 Lacke by the Malaberes, Bengalers, and Decaniins, is called Assii, by the Moors Lac: Tr Y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i Vol. II. p. 38 (1885). 1599 long peper, Leade, Lacca, rice, wine: R. Hakkuyt, Voyages, Vol. II. ip. 239. — Laccha, from Peyu, and Balagnate: ib., p. 277. 1614 Lac is a strange drugge, made by certaine winged Fismires of the gumme of Trees: Puschas, Pilgrimage, 509. [Yule] 1662 There is also abundance of Lacque made in the Mountains of Balagatta: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelio, Bk. II. p. 74 (1669).

lac: Eng. fr. Fr. See lake.

lac virginis, phr.: Late Lat., 'maid's milk': name of an old chemical preparation, used to improve the condition of the skin.

1477 As Water of Litharge which would not misse, | With Water of Azot to make lac virginis: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. v. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 77 (1652). 1610 your elizir, your lac virginis: B. Jonson, Alch., ii. 3, Wks., p. 627 (1616). 1641 This salt being set in a cold cellar on a marble stone, and dissolved into an oil, is as good as any Lac virginis to clear, and smooth the face: John French, Art Distill., Bk v. p. 137 (1651)

*laches ($\angle =$, -ch- often as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Mid. Eng. lachesse: sluggishness, inactivity, remissness. Apparently sometimes confused with Mod. Fr. adj. lâche.

abt. 1386 Thanne comit lachesse [r.l. lacchesse, laches]. that is he that whan he biginneth any good werk, anon he shal forleten it: Chaucer, Parson's Tale, De Accidia, p. 649 (Furnivall). 1440 latchesse [r.l. lachesses, laches] enter he more, tarditas: Prompt. Pars. (Way). 1621 And it is to know, that the husband may prejudice the wife of her dower, by laches of suit: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch v. § 374, p. 162 (1642) 1857 it was most cruel to her that he should complain of her violating the sanctity of his roof-tree, when the laches committed were [sic] none of her committing: A Trollops, Barchester Towers, Vol 11. ch. ix p. 167. 1874 he felt rather ashamed that his conduct had shown laches which others who did not get benefices were free from: Geo. Eliot, Middlemarch, Bk. v. ch. lii. p. 379

*Lachesis: Lat. fr. Gk. $\Lambda \acute{a}\chi \epsilon \sigma \iota s$, lit. 'lot': name of one of the three Fates, who spun the thread of life. See Atropos, Clotho.

lâcheté, sb.: Fr.: cowardice, act of cowardice.

1671 the whole world will blush at our stupid lacheté: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p 240 (1872). 1775 The lacheté of being thus overcome, however, is perfectly ridiculous: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1835)

lackey ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. laquay (Fr. laquais): a menial attendant, a footman, a runner; hence, metaph. a servile follower, a hanger-on.

Servile follower, a hanger-on.

1523 the frensshe lakeys: Lord Berners, Froissart, 11 58, p. 198 (1812).

1531 either be brought to the courte, and made lakayes or pages, or els are bounden prentises: ELYOT, Governour, Bk I. ch. xv. Vol I. p. 163 (1880).

1579 what slaues, what lackeis, and other stragglers that followed the camp: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 514 (1612)

1579 in the habite of seruauntes and Lackeis: DIGGES, Stratuct., p. 169.

1579 in the habite of seruauntes and Lackeis: DIGGES, Stratuct., p. 169.

1594 Care...The light-foote lackie that runnes post by death: CONSTABLE, Sonnets, 5th Dec., No. 7 (1818).

1601 the Curriors, Posts, or Lacquies of the sea: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 32, ch. 11, Vol II. p. 451.

1616 His tongue is desimulation's lacquey, and runs continually on that errand: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed, Vol. I. p. 495 (1867).

1620 left order with one of his Laquays, to bring him his Horse about nine: Howell, Lett, I. xvi. p. 30 (1645).

1654 I bound my lackey... apprentice to a carpenter: Evelyn, Dacry, Vol. I. p. 300 (1872).

1657 an Army which they gave out consisted only of our Coachmen and Lacqueyses; I. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No 74, Vol. I. p. 30.

1672 Send lacqueys early to preserve your place: Dryden, Arviragus, Prol., 12.

1748 why should the vulgar man, | The lacquey, be more virtuous than his lord? J. Thomson, Castle of Indohence, II. Xxx. p. 229 (1834).

1360 T. Lacqueys (Lacqueys Lacqueys).

Laconian, Eng. fr. Lat. Lacōnia, = 'Lacedaemon', 'Sparta'; laconic (= ½=), adj., Eng. fr. Lat. Lacōnicus, fr. Gk. Λακωνκός,= 'pertaining to the Spartans or to Sparta': Spartan (adj. and sb.), austere, severe; abrupt in speech, sententious, chary of speech. In reference to speech, laconic, formerly also laconical, is generally used.

1591 The learned Plutarch in his Laconicall Apothegmes, tels of a Sophister that made a long and tedious Oration in praise of Hercules. Sir John Harington, Apol. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 121 (1815). bef. 1656 all that laconical discipline pleased him well: Bp. Hall. [R.] bef. 1668 You that were once so economic, I Quitting the thrifty style laconic, I Turn prodigal in makeronic: Denham. [R.] 1736 I grow Laconick even beyond Laconicisme: Pope. Lett., Wks., Vol. Ix. p. 205 [1757]. 1828 A vile Laconian lock with three stout wards: Sewell, Oxford Prize Essay, p. 63. 1874 "Snails," was the laconic response: B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. x. p. 129 (1883).

laconise $(\angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Gk. $\Lambda \alpha \kappa \omega \nu l \zeta \epsilon w$, ='to imitate Laconians': to be laconic. See Laconian.

1603 if he be disposed to laconize a little, and speake more briefe: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 205.

lacquais: Fr. See laquais.

*lacquer, lacker ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. lacre: lac-dye; shell-lac; ware varnished with a varnish containing shell-lac, which produces a hard polished surface, or with a similar varnish.

1592 Laccar the C. vijli: In Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. coccexxviii. p. 102 (1846). 1598 Enquire of the price of leckar, and all other things belonging to dying: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 432 bef. 1713 The workhouses where the lacker is laid on, are accounted very unwholesome: Dampier, Voyages, an. 1638. [R.]

lăcrimae, sb. pl., lăcrima, sing.: Lat.: tears.

1630 Is your Theorbo | Turnd to a distaffe Signior, and your voyce | With which you chanted rome for a lusty gallant | Turnd to the note of lacreymæ: Massinger, *Picture*, v. 3, sig. N 1 vo. 1681 their *Halelujahs* were instantly

turned to Lacrymæ: T. Heywood, Englands Elisabeth, p. 178 (1641) 1646 the poore Countrey sung lachrymæ, being pitifully oppress'd, torn and harass'd in most parts. Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 32.

*Lăcrimae Christi: Late Lat., 'tears of Christ': a sweet wine produced near Mount Vesuvius. The form Lagrime is Italian.

1590 Lachryma Christi...Shall common soldiers drink in quaffing bowls Marlove, II Tamburi, i 1, Wks., p 49/2 (1858). 1650 he had drunk twelve bottles of wine call'd Lachrymae Christi: Howell, Tr Giraff's Hist Rev Napl, p 123. 1652 five hundred Butts of Lagrame Christi, a choice sort of Wine: — Pt. II Massaniello (Hist Rev. Napl), p 137. 1822 J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., IV. in Blackwood's Mag, Vol. XII. p. 101.

*lacrosse, sb.: Canadian Fr.: a game of ball played with a bat consisting of a handle and a loop-shaped frame filled in with netting.

*lacūna, pl. lacūnae, sb.: Lat.: void, defect, gap, flaw; esp. in reference to manuscripts and literary compositions. Rarely Anglicised as *lacune*, $= \underline{\varkappa}$ (R. North). See **hiatus**.

Rately Anglicised as lacune, = \(\times \) (K. North). See **hiatus**.

1652 those many \(Lacunae \) were supplyed and made good again by comparing it with that other Copy: N. Culverwel, \(Light of \) Nature, ch. vii p 64. 1694

The \(\lac{lacuna} \) of his behaviour in Holland, Dr. Gregory perhaps may be able to make up: \(Lett. \) of \(Literary \) Men, p \(228 \) (Camd Soc , 1843). 1745 To this oscitancy of the librarians, we owe so many mistakes, hatus's, lacune, \(\phi^2 \) c. in the ancient manuscripts: \(Lord \) Chestersefield, \(Letters, Vol. \) i. No. 73, p. 164. (1774) 1803 The same \(lacunee \) occur in every other manuscript: \(Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 184. \) 1820 the lacunee are too numerous, and the inaccuracies too great: T. S. Hughes, \(Trav. \) in \(Scaly, Vol. \) i. ch. xii, p. 376. 1850 There were no \(lacunee \) in their career: \(Household Words, \) Aug 10, p. 468/2. 1888

There had been a lacuna in the correspondence of late: F. M. Crawford, \(Dr. Claudius, \) ch. xix, p. 323.

lacūnar, pl. lacūnāria, sb.: Lat.: a panel or sunken compartment in the kind of ceiling called laquear.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

lādanum, sb.: Lat., cf. Gk. λήδανον: a fragrant resin which exudes from certain shrubs, Cistus creticus and Cistus ladaniferus, formerly much used for stimulating plasters. See cistus.

CISCUS.

1540 mingle with it muske, Ensence, and Laudanum, well tempered together: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk III ch. ii p. 159 (1613).

1543 of laudanum: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cclkiv roli:

1548 In Cisthus ladanifera, read Laudan, for London: W. Turner, Names of Herbs, sig H vii rol.

1558 Take Laudanum halfe an vnce: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 40.

1563 two vnces of Ladanum, two nutmegges: ib., Pt. II fol. 38 vo.

1569 Take of Labdanum, of Cassia lignea, and of the tuice of Wormwood clarified of eche one scruple: R. Andross, ib., Pt. IV. Bk. i p. 48.

1578 Vpon this plante [Cistus or Ledon] is found a certayne fatnesse, whereof they make Ladanum: H. Lyte, Tr. Dadeeris Herb., Bk. VI. p. 658.

1584 perfume your house.. with Juniper, or storax Calamita, or Ladanum: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 272

1627 Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. vii. § 617.

ladanum: Late Lat. See laudanum.

ladera, sb.: Sp.: a declivity, a sloping path.

1826 The laderas were literally only a few inches wide, and were covered with stones, which were so loose, that every instant they rolled from under the nules' feet, and fell with an accelerating violence into the torrent: CAPT. HEAD, Pannyas, p. 217.

ladrone (= 2), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. ladron: a robber, a highwayman, a thief.

1832 with the protection of our redoubtable squire,—we were not afraid of all the ladrones of Andalusia: W. IRVING, Alhambra, p. 25. 1883 they would have been bold ladrones that molested any travellers: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. I. p. 189.

laesa mājestas, phr.: Late Lat., 'injured majesty': offence against the majesty (of a nation or a sovereign), high-treason.

against the majesty (of a mation of a sovereign), high-treason.

1581 To make such things treasons, which have no affinitie in nature and condition...to the crime of Lesa Majesias or the Commonwealths disturbance, &c.: W. Allen, Apol. of Eng. Semmaries, fol. 74 ro. 1616 We hear that all the princes, save the Duke de Bouillon, are come in upon the declaration that held them tanquam innocentes, and free from the crime of majestatis lesa [gen.]: J. Castle, in Court & Times of Yas. 1., Vol. 1. p. 431 (1848). 1626 falshood in the crime of any of the Heads, Lesa Majestatis, wounding or killing of any ludge or lustice: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1513. bef. 1738 even less Majestas was construed Treason: R. North, Examen, 11. v. 26, p. 331 (1740).

Laethe: Lat. fr. Gk. See Lethe.

Lafitte, Laffitte, name of a fine kind of claret, or red Bordeaux wine, produced from the vineyards of the Château Lafitte in the district of Médoc.

1847 Chambertin, Château Margaux, La Rose, and Lafitte: BARHAM, *Ingolds.* Leg., p. 398 (1865).

1888 Your noble magnum of Lafitte | E'en Rothschild would have deem'd a treat: Athenaum, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

lagarto: Sp., See alligator.

*lager, lager[-beer], sb.: Ger. Lager bier,='store-beer', abbreviated to Lager: light German beer.

1865 the gossipers drink their good-night draughts of Lager [sic] and Bayerisches: Ouda, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. iv p. 53.

*lagoon (= \(\tilde{\psi} \)), sb.: Eng. fr. It. lagone, or laguna: a shallow lake or marsh bordering on the sea; a portion of sea almost surrounded by a circular reef of coral (see atollon).

1797 Lagunes of Venice, are marshes or lakes in Italy on which Venice is seated. Encyc. Brit. 1812 Harry will tell you that a broad is the spread of a river into a sheet of water, which is certainly neither lake nor lagoon: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II p. 307 (1856). 1845 This is one of the lagoon-islands (or atolls) of coral formation: C. Darwin, Yourn, Beagle, ch. xx. p. 452. — The shallow, clear, and still water of the lagoon: ib., p. 453.

Lagrime Christi. See Lacrimae Christi.

laguna, It. pl. lagune, sb.: It.: a lagoon.

1612 he was observed that day to row to and fro in the laguna towards Murano Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1. p. 184 (1848). 1670 Being chosen once, he [the Doge] cannot stir out of the Laguna without leave: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt 11, p. 229 (1698). 1673 That the Rain doth continually wash down Earth from the Mountains, and atterrate or add part of the Sea to the firm Land is manifest from the Lagune or Flats about Venuce: J. Rav, Yourn. Low Countr, p. 8 1819 Austria has finally swallowed up the fat and torpid oyster of the lagunas: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 378 (1820)

lahches(se): Eng. See laches.

Lah-Ullah: Arab. See Allah il Allah.

Lāis: Gk. Δa 's: the name of two celebrated hetaerae of Ancient Greece, representative of a courtesan.

1577 Lais leades a Ladies life alofte, | And Lucrece lurkes, with sobre bashful grace: G. GASKOIGNE, Steel Glas, p. 55 (1868). 1603 like a Lais, whose inconstant Loue | Doth euery day a thousand times remoone: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 32 (1668) 1665 the Amorosa's [sic] or those of the order of Lais...be more sociable, have most freedome, and in this Region are not worst esteemed of: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 300 (1677).

*laisser faire, to allow to do; laissez faire, allow to do; phr.: Fr. (used in Eng. as sb. and also attrib.): non-interference, freedom of action.

1825 the lasser faire system of apathy: English in Italy, Vol. I. p. 296. 1865 a lady of rank, laissez faire and untrammelled: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 57. 1884 The history of the English bankruptcy law has been an oscillation between two principles—that of strict official supervision, and that of laissez-faire: Guardian, Jan. 2. 1887 Our English lassez faire leaning may tempt us to leave everything to authors and publishers: Athenaun, Mar. 19, p. 3841.

*laisser-aller, sb.: Fr., properly two inf. vbs., 'to let go': yieldingness, indifference, lack of restraint.

1824 But "laisser aller"—knights and dames I sing, | Such as the times may furnish: Byron, Don Juan, xv. xxv. 1825 and abandoned herself in a laisser aller absence of purpose: English in Italy, Vol. 1 p. 170. 1842 as Wilder said with some justice, though with a good deal too much laisser-aller of tongue: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, &c., p 310 (1885).

*laissez aller, phr.: Fr., 'let go' (imperat.): used in English for laisser-aller.

1818 found or fancied in her what he called "the delicious laissez aller ease of a charming French woman": LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II ch. iii, p. 178 (1819). 1832 those well-chosen laissez aller feasts: LORD LYTTON, Godolph., ch. xx. p. 42/1 (New Ed.). [1848 the boy, who was then under the dog, cried out,—Laissez aller! Laissez aller' no rescue! I will master my own foe:—Harold, Bk. IX. ch. i. p. 189/2 (3rd Ed.).] 1862 was constrained to confess that this young man's conduct showed a great deal too much laissez aller: Thackeray, Philip, Vol II. ch. xxi. p. 303 (1887)

lakay, lakey: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See lackey.

lake, sb., also used as adj: Eng. fr. Fr. laque: a transparent red color, named from $lac^2(q, p)$. The form lacca is fr. Port. laca.

1558 To make Lacca of Brasyll: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 91 %. 1598 Lake (which is a sanguine colour) mixed with blewe: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 111 p. 119. 1601 The best Lasper then is that esteemed which standeth much upon purple or Lac: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 37, ch. 8, Vol. 11. p. 620. 1626 Lake, A faire red colour vsed by Painters: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

*lakh: Hind. See lac1.

*Lama, sb.: Thibetan: a celibate priest of the Thibetan variety of Buddhism. See Dalai Lama, Tesho Lama.

Variety of Buddinish. See Data Lama, 16810 Lama.

1754 The priests always train up a young lama, who is intended to be the secret successor of the dailama: Monthly Rev., Vol. x. p. 204.

1783 At the same time you glory in outstripping the zeal of the Muffi and the Lama, it may be proper to declare that I should equally refuse the defiance of those venerable divines: Gibbon, Life &- Lett., p. 276 (1869).

1819 the Grand Lama of Thibet J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 11. ch. vl. p. 106 (1820).

1836 the grand Lama of Thibet: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 11. ch. vp. 183.

*1876 The greater in this last respect, we need hardly say, is the Dalai (or "Ocean") Lama of Lhasa; the other is the Panchen Rinbocké ("Jewel Doctor"), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo, both belonging to the orthodox Yellow Church: Times, May 15. [St.]

lama: Peru. See llama.

lambda, $s\delta$.: Gk. $\lambda d\mu \beta \delta a$: name of the Greek letter Λ , λ , corresponding to the Latin L, ℓ .

1603 whether in the Future tense it [the verbe βάλλο] should lose one of the two Lamdaes? HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1324.

lambeau, pl. lambeaux, sb.: Fr.: a ribbon, a lappet.

1599 at his cappe hang certaine Lambeaux much like vnto a Bishops Miter R. HAKLUYT, Vojages, Vol II. ii. p. 81.

lamed, sb.: Heb. $l\bar{a}medh$: name of the Hebrew letter, $\supset L$, l.

1665 the Lamed in the Samarıtan Alphabet, which is writ the contrary way to the same Letter in the *Chaldee & Hebrew*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav*, p. 141 (1677).

lāmella, pl. lāmellae, sb.: Lat.: a thin plate or scale, a small thin lamina (q. v.).

1777 The lamellæ [are] to be separated from each other by a needle: BORN, Trav. in Transyl., p. 101

lamia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\lambda \acute{a}\mu a$: a fabulous monster of Greek mythology, supposed to devour youths and children, and to assume the form of a beautiful woman to allure youths to their fate; hence, a witch, an enchantress; used in early English versions to render the Heb. lilith (after the Vulgate).

abt. 1400 There shal lyn lamya, that is a thirs [v.l thrisse], or a beste hauende the bodi lic a womman and horse feet: Wycliffite Bible, Isaiah, xxxiv. 15. 1607 there were certaine Lamae in the wildernes, which. would eat vp crying bies: Torsell, Fourf. Beasts, p. 453. 1621 Appollonius found her out to be a serpent, a lamia: R. BURTON, Anat. Mel. Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. 11. p. 197 (1827) 1622 where's the lamia | That tears my entrails: MASINGER, V. M., iv. 1, Wks., p. 18 (1839). 1630 [See capriole 1]. 1654 which [sic] us the Lamae Eye was worn onely abroad: R. Whitlock, Zodomia, p. 393. 1674 destroyed under pretence of kindness as men were by the Lamae of old: Compl. Gamester, p. 17.

lāmina, $\not pl.$ lāminae, sb.: Lat.: a thin plate (of wood, metal, &c.), a leaf, a layer, one of the thin layers into which a mass of stratified rock can generally be separated.

1674 BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1796 From this hill the mountain, in one of its sloping sides, was seen to consist of slate...in laminas, but very brittle and unfit for writing upon: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 23 (1814). 1806 thin laminæ of alabaster: J. DALLAWAY, Obs. Eng. Archit. p. 254. 1816 The Colossus of Nero must have been formed of separate pieces, and joined by laminæ: — Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 256 1820 A circular lamina of silver adorned with a female head in high relief: T. S. Hughes, Traw. in Sicilly, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 165. 1853 A crowbar with chiseled edge extracted the laminæ [of frozen saur-kraut] badly: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxx. p. 259.

lammergeier, sb.: Ger. Lammergeier: a kind of eagle found in the Alps, Gypaetus barbatus.

1822 The Lammergeyer, the largest, after the American condor, of all the birds of prey, measuring sixteen feet from wing to wing: L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 138. 1829 Scott, Anne of Generateur, ch. i.

*lampas, sb.: Fr.: a silk fabric.

*1874 robes of faille, lampas, or velvet: Echo, Dec. 30. [St.]

lancé, fem. lancée, part.: Fr.: launched.

1854 It was she who handed over le petit Kilou, when quite a boy, to Monsieur and Madame d'Ivry, to be lancé into Parsian society: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1, ch. xxxi. p. 361 (1879).

1864 It is the Faust valse, and Miss Pink is lancée: London Soc., Vol. vi. p. 387/x.

lancepes(s)ade ($\angle = \underline{\omega}$), lancepez(z)ade, sb: Eng. fr. It. lanciaspezzata,='broken lance', 'demi-lance', 'light-horseman', affected by the Fr. derivative lancepessade: a lance-corporal.

COPPOTAL.

1678 the Marquesse being followed with a valuant company of yong gentlemen and Lancepezzades, (these are braue and approued souldiers entertained about the ordinary companies) forgot nothing which appertained to a most braue Captaine: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 11 p. 78 (1618).

1611 Lance-pezzade, A Lancepeszdo; the meanest officer in a foot-companie Cotgr.

1617 captain over these lance-presadoes: MIDDLETON, Fair Quar., v. 4, Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 256 (1885).

1630 The watchfull Corporall, and the Lansprezado | Are Marchants turn'd, of smoaky Trinidado: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Bb 5 vo/2. — Corp'rals and Lantzprizadoes death did mire | In number seauenteene hundred sixty sixe: ib., sig. 2 Kkk 2 vo/2.

1646 Tis hard to meet a lanspresado, where | Some ells of favour do not straight appear: J. Hall. Poems, p. 10. [T.]

Variants Lanceshade. lance-besado. -sbezzado. -besada.

Variants, lancespade, lance-pesado, -spezzado, -pesata, -presado, -prezado, -prisado, lantzprizado, ancespade.

lancier, sb.: Fr.: a lancer, a soldier who carries a lance.

1590 A hundred thousand horse trained to the war, | And back'd by stout lanciers of Germany: Marlowe, II Tamburl., i. z, Wks., p. 44/r (1858). 1598 a resolute troupe of horse, either Pistoletiers, Hargulatiers or Lanciers: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. 1. p. 3. 1618 They passed with all speed through the vauntguard of some seven hundred lanciers: Sir R. Williams, Act. Low Countr., p. 21. [T.]

Landamman, sb.: Ger.: a district magistrate in Switzerland. See amman, amtman.

1822 all the landammanns and stadthalters (lieutenants of the landammann): L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 438.

*landau, sb.: Ger. Landau, name of a town: a four-wheeled carriage with a folding top.

WHECHEL CALITAGE WITH A IOIGING 10P.

1763 he let down the top of the landau: HOR WALFOLE, Letters, Vol II p. 341 (1857) 1818 an open barouche drawn by four fine gray horses. In the landau was one lady: MRS, OPIE, New Tales, Vol I. p. 67. 1830 these faithful and persecuted animals supply the place of landaus and facers to the natives. E BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p 124 (2nd Ed.) 1883 Ida Palliser sat silent in her corner of the large landau which was taking Miss Wendover and her school-fellows from Winchester station to Kingthorpe: M E BRADDON, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 61.

landgrave (<u>1</u> "), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Ger. Lantgrave (Ger. Landgraf): a count over a large district; the title of certain German princes.

bef. 1548 the Devke off Saxon, the Landisgrave, and other Cities and Pryncis evangelycal: T. Theobald, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccvi p. 128 (1846). 1569 and such rulers as are higher into the lande, and farther from the sea, are called Lantgraue, that is, the ruler or Erle of a Citie or Countrie within the lande: Graffon, Chron., Rich. I, an. 1, p. 84. 1591 enuironing the Campe, against the Lanzgraue, and the rest of the Lutheran sect: Garrand, Art Warre, p. 343. 1603 such a one as Tycho, the Lantgraue: C. Heydon, Def. Judic. Astrol, p. 143. bef 1617 Lante-graue, or Earle of a Prounce. Low Dutch Landgrave: MINSHEU, Guide into Tongues, s.v. 1632 our Prince the Landgraue of Hessen: Contin. of our Weekly Newes, May 12, p. 11. 1673 a pretty pleasant wall'd Town called S. Gower.. under the Lantgrave of Hessen, who lives in a fair Castle: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 75.

landgravine, sb.: Ger. Landgrafinn: the wife of a landgrave, a princess of the rank of a landgrave.

Landmannschaften, sb. pl.: Ger.: associations of students at a German university, each comprising students from one particular district.

landscape, landskip ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. landschap: a picture representing a prospect of natural scenery; a view of natural scenery; metaph. a comprehensive view, a compendium; also, attrib. as in landscape-gardening.

pendium; also, attrib. as in landscape-gardening.

1598 in a table donne by Casar Sestius where hee had painted Landskipes: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lonatius, Bk. III. p 94. 1603 The cunning Painter, that with curious care, Limming a Landscape, various, rich, and rare: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartar, p 183 (1608). 1606 First, for the scene was drawne a Landschap, consisting of small woods: B. JONSON, Masques, Wks., p. 893 (1616). 1630 The farther Prospect of the Scene changeth into ayre, with a low Landshape, in part covered with clouds: ib. (Vol. II.), p 157 (1640). 1632 MILTON, L'Allegra, 70. bef. 1670 He that will trouble himself with me, to look upon the Disease, and the Symptons in a moral Landchape, shall not altogether be weary of it: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 68, p. 8 (1593). 1670 such a beautiful Landskip: R. Lassell, Voy. Ital., Pt. I. 6, (1668). 1681 They seem within the polisht Grass | A Landskip drawen in Looking-Glass: A. MARVELL, Mizc., p. 92. 1709 'Tis by Imitation, the nearest Approach they can make; a Feint, a distant Landschape of immortal Joys: MRS. MANLEY, New Atal., Vol. II. p. 57 (2nd Ed.). 1711 real Cascades in artificial Land-skipes: Spectator, Mar. 6, No 5, p. 11/2 (Morley). bef. 1750 Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight: Grav, Elegy, ii 1785 Estates are landscapes, gar'd upon awhile, Then advertis d, and auctioneer'd away: Cowper, Task, iii Poems, Vol. II. p. 95 (1808). 1806 detached pieces of architecture are essential in creating a landscape garden: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 245.

*Landsturm. sb.: Ger.: a calling out of the milities the

*Landsturm, sb.: Ger.: a calling out of the militia; the militia force over and above the soldiers on active service, i.e. all able-bodied males between certain ages not serving in the army or navy or in the Landwehr (q. v.).

1814 some skirmishing between about sixty Cossacks...and a strong party of the Landstrum [sic]: Alpine Sketches, ch i. p. 20. 1874 The Landsturm was out and every height was beset with agile climbers armed with their unerring carbines: Miss R. H. Busk, Tirol, p. 288.

Landtag, sb.: Ger.: a diet or parliament of a German state.

1591 Of our Landtaye we hear nothing yet, but the necessity is such as it must be shortly, or the Emperour will feel it: Reliq. Wotton., p. 628 (1685).

Landvogt, sb.: Ger.: governor or high bailiff of a district.

1673 This great Council chuses Landtvoghts, and assembles upon important occasions that concern the whole Commonwealth: J. RAY, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 104.

*Landwehr, sb.: Ger.: the reserve forces liable to active service in time of war.

1839 Scott, *Paul's Letters*, p. 272. 1844 the 3d battalion of the 4th Kurmark landwehr: W. Siborne, *Waterloo*, Vol. 1, ch. vi. p. 182.

Langoon, sb. See quotations.

1680 I am acquainted with my old Master's Merchant, he us'd to let him have very good Langoon and Burdeaux: Shadwell, Wom. Captain, i. p. 5. 1693 The White Wines were next to the Bar closely pressing, | And Trusty Langoon to God Bacchus addressing, | Told his Godship what mighty and great Repu-

tation, | His Liquor had gained in the English Nation: Contention of Liquors, p. 7.

Langue d'oc, the romance dialect spoken in the south of France in the middle ages, including Provençal, opposed to Langue d'oil, Langue d'oui, the dialect spoken in the north of France, whence Modern French is derived. The names, meaning 'language of oc', 'language of oil (oui)', arise from the southern word for 'yes' being oc, fr. Lat. hoc,='this', and the northern word for 'yes', oil, fr. Lat. hoc illud,='this (is) that'.

langue de pourceau, *phr*.: Fr.: hog's tongue. 1670 [See andouille].

langue-de-bœuf, sb.: Fr.: borage, bugloss (='ox-tongue'), Anchusa officinalis, Nat. Order Boraginaceae.

1543 of the rootes of Langedebeefe . 5 ii. Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxxvi vol.. 1578 The common Buglosse, or langue de beuf: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. 1. p. 7. 1601 Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 27, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 279.

Languedoc, name given to wines produced in the south of France, including the Muscat varieties; from the province of Languedoc, to which the dialect Langue d'oc gave its name.

1709 [See Burgundy].

languor ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Mid. Eng. langour, fr. Anglo-Fr. langour, assimilated to Lat. languor: a feeling of fatigue, or of feebleness, or of lassitude, listlessness, inertness, debility, depression.

depression.

abt. 1300 Sua has eild now pis ysaac ledd | pat he m langur [v l. langure] lijs in bedd: Cursor Mundi, 3596.

abt. 1386 In languor and in torment funyus | Two yeer and moore lay wrecche Aurelyus: Chaucer, C. T., Franklur's Tale, 11473.

1506 For his ladye Cresyde, full of doublenes | He did bewayle, full well the langoure | Of all his love, and great vnhappines: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. F iiii ro.

1557 A swete languor, a great louely desire: Tottel's Misc., p 70 (1870).

1588 For these, these, tribunes, in the dust I write | My heart's deep languor and my soul's sad tears' SHAKS, Tit. And., iii. 1, 13.

1712 the Poverty and Languor of Thought: Spectator, No. 306, June 4, p. 576/1 (Morley).

bef. 1739 Make Languor smile, and smooth the bed of Death: Pore, Prol. to Satires, 411, Wks, Vol. IV. p. 48 (1757).

1748 I had been much out of order for above a month; languors and vertigos succeeded each other, the latter attended with sickness at my stomach: Load Chesterfeild, Lett., Els. II. No., xxxix. Misc Wks, Vol. IV. p. 391 (1777).

1816 a female figure in a dying attitude, in which extreme languor is beautifully represented: J DALLA-WAY, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 303.

18. I. Thou art not steep'd in golden languors, | No tranced summer calm is thine: Tennyson, Madeline, i. 1863 a pensive languor took the place of her lovely impetuosity. C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol III. p. 29.

*languenet (4 = = .- ou- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. lans-

*lansquenet ($\angle = =$, -qu- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. lansquenet, fr. Ger. Landsknecht: a German foot-soldier; a game at cards in which one player holds a bank, and the rest play against the bank. Partly Anglicised (in the original sense) as lansknight, 17 c.

1766 And the Captain whose kindness I ne'er can forget | Will teach me a game that he calls Lansquener: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 45 (1808) 1797 Lansquinet: Encyc. Brit. 1862 Prince Boutzoff who played lansquenet with us: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 60 (1887).

lanterloo ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. lanterlu: a game at cards, now called loo (q. v.), sometimes abbreviated to lant.

1679 Let's send for some Cards, and play at Lang-trilloo in the Box: Shadwell, True Widow, iv. p. 49. 1710 An old ninepence bent both ways by Lilly the almanack-maker for luck at langueraloo: Addison, Tatler, No. 245. [T.]

lanterne: Fr. See à la lanterne.

lantzprizado. See lancepessade.

Laodicean, sb. and adj.: an inhabitant of Laodicea, an ancient city of Phrygia in Asia Minor; one who is lukewarm in religion; lukewarm in religion. See Rev., iii. 14, 16.

1625 certaine Laodiceans, and Luke-warme Persons: BACON, Ess., xxxv. p. 427 (1871). 1887 Porteus [was] the most Laodicean of all the prelates who have ever sat on the bench: Athenaum, June 25, p. 826/1.

*lapis lazuli, phr.: Late Lat.: a precious stone of an azure color, Pers. lajward, of which the best varieties are found in Persia and China.

abt. 1460 lapis lasuly: Book of Quinte Essence (E. E. T. S.). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1543 mirabalanes called indi, polipodye, volubilis, hoppes, Lapis lazuli: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirury., fol. ccxxvi vo/2. 1555 And amonge all the stones of this myne, that is best which is of a blewe or asurine coloure lyke vnto a saphire, and is commonly cauled Lapis Lasuli: R. Eden, Decades, Sect VI. p. 363 (1885). 1558 [See color 1]. 1567 Zenieth, which of some is called and reckoned the stone Lasulus: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 23 vo. 1599 Lapis lassudis, from Persici: R. Harluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 277. 1611 Lasur, The Lazul, or Azure stone: Cotgr. 1627 I Commend also Beads, or little Plates of Lapis Lasuli: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. x. § 962. 1644 figures of molten brass, double gilt, on lapis lasuli: Evelyn. Diazro

Vol. I. p. 119 (1872). 1654 the Azured Lazul stone: S. Lennard, Parthenop., Pt. I. p. 50. 1704 a pulpit. very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli: Addison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 370 (Bohn, 1854). 1760 There is a glass case full of enamels, lapis lazuli, cameos: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 296 (1857) 1865 pages of honour in lapis-lazuli liveries: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I ch. i. p. 13

*lapsus, sb.: Lat.: a slip.

1823 I say that line's a lapsus of the pen: Byron, Don Fuan, XII xvi. 1877 "Bored?" cried Tom, aghast at his clumsy lapsus: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch xvii. p. 161 (1879).

lapsus calami, phr.: Late Lat.: a slip of the pen.

*lapsus linguae, phr.: Late Lat.: a slip of the tongue.

1668 what have I done besides a little lastis linguæ? Dryden, Mart. Marrall, iii. Wks, Vol. 1. p. 200 (1701). 1695 an errant Lassus Linguæ: Congreve, Love for Love, 1. 10, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 334 (1710). 1713 He had just received the news of the battle of Hookstat, and being too impatient to communicate his joy, was unfortunately betrayed into a lassus linguæ: Addison, Guardian, No. 121, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 236 (1856). 1818 I assure your ladyship, for all his lassus linguæ, Mr. Crawley of Merrion Square is a most worthy gentleman: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. iii p. 146 (1819).

laquais, sb.: Fr.: a menial attendant, a footman, a runner, a lackey (q.v.).

1646 he brought the Peasans to be worse then Laquais: Howell, Lewis XIII., p 75. bef 1699 his share is four-and-twenty lacquais, and all the rest in proportion: SIR W. TEMPLE, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 243 (1770). 1830 send her laquais forwards to enquire: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 306 (and Ed.).

laquais de place, phr.: Fr.: a servant hired for a time by a visitor to a continental city.

1787 Boxes are always to be hired for the night, and, at the comedies, for a few pauls, unless you send your Lacquais de Place, who will always cheat you when he can: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 259 (1805). 1809 I ran about the city three whole days with my laquais de place, before I could get housed: MATY, Ir. Rietbeck's Trav. Germ., Let xix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 67. 1819 All this time he had been despatching one [servant] to procure me a laquais de place: BYRON, in Moore's Life, p. 668 (1875). 1830 Found everything prepared—an excellent apartment, laquais de place, and courier: Greville Memorys, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 283 (1875). 1862 in which city [Paris] Mugford would never consent to have a laquais de place, being firmly convinced to the day of his death that he knew the French language quite sufficiently for all purposes of conversation: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. xviii p. 334 (1887).

laquay: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See lackey.

Lār familiāris, phr.: Lat.: a domestic Lar, the spirit of the founder of a Roman family.

1882 And the Lares familiares [\$\textit{\sigma}l.\], who love the warmth of families and the homely converse of men: J. H. Shorthouse, *\textit{John Inglesant}\$, Vol 1 ch. ii. p. 37 (and Ed). 1889 Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George,...[was] the grandfather of Chatham, and great-grandfather of William Pitt, and, through his sons and daughters, the great *\textit{lar} of not fewer than five families in the English peerage: *Athenæum*, July 20, p. 88/3.

larārium, sb.: Lat.: a shrine of the Lares (q. v.).

1816 It was customary with the Romans when travelling to carry the Penates with them.. when they returned these images were deposited in the Lararium or wardrobe which stood in some secret apartment, the sleeping room or library: J. Dallawar, Of State. & Sculpt, p. 165. 1848 the old lararium, stripped of its ancient images of ancestor and god: Lord Lytton, Harold, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 3/x (3rd Ed.). 1885 little steps, like those of a lararium: Athenæum, Oct. 10, p. 477/3.

Lares, sb. pl., Lar, sing: Lat.: the household gods of the Ancient Romans; hence, home. See Penates.

Ancient Kollains; Mettle, noine. See Feliatoss.

1603 Doth shee private Lares blesse: B. Jonson, Entertainments, Wks, p. 874 (1616).

1704 all the ancient lares were made in the fashion of a jug-bottle: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 466 (Bohn, 1834).

1722 several fine little Heads of Lares are on Shelves all round this Room: RICHARDSON, Statuses, &c., in Italy, p. 149.

1775 I am returned to my own Lares and Penates: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 270 (1857)

1816 Penates and Zense appear to have drawn their origin from the remotest antiquity: they were known to all nations... The Penates were chosen by the individual from the gods, and the Lares were favorites among them, or deified persons: J. DALLAWAY, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 163.

1872 a cloud of dust which profanes the Lares and Penates so dear to him: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 15.

larghetto, adv. and sb.: It.: Mus.

- 1. adv: a direction to performers to render a passage somewhat slower than andante (q, v), but not so slow as largo.
 - 2. sb.: a movement in the time indicated above.

1724 LARGETTO, or LARGHETTO, denotes a Movement a little quicker than LARGO: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1883 the larghetto, "Orso, see me," recalls Wolfran's song from Tannhäuser: Standard, Apr. 19, p. 2.

large, adv. and sb.: It.: Mus.

1. adv.: a direction to performers to render a passage in slow time, with breadth and dignity of interpretation.

.1724 LARGO, Slow; by which Word is commonly to be understood a Slow Movement, yet quicker by one Degree than GRAVE, and by two than ADAGIO.: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

2. sh.: a movement of a musical composition to be rendered as above.

1724 [See 1]. 1885 It leads without a pause into the large, a lovely strain of melody: Athenæum, Sept. 5, p. 311/2.

lari, larin(e), sb.: Pers. $l\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}$: a Persian coin equal to five-eighths of an abassi (g.v.). The lari was originally a piece of silver wire of the thickness of a goose-quill, bent round into the shape of a hook, and stamped.

1588 I haue seene them sold for eight or ten Larines a peece, which maye be of our money x s. or xii s. iii. d. T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 57°.

1598 an Oxe or a Cowe is there to be bought for one Larijn, which is as much as halfe a Gilderne: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk i. Vol. 1. p. 94 (1885). — Likewise the money called Laryner, (which hath as it were two legges stretching out like a peece of silver wire that is beaten flat, printed about with certain small Characters, which is coyned at a place called Lary, being fine silver) is brought thether in great quantities: ½, p. 15/1 (1898). — 1599 The sayd larine is a strange piece of money, not being round as all other money in Christianitie, but it is a small rod of silver of the greatnesse of the pen of a goose feather. 6 of these larines make a duckat, which is 40 medines or eight Saies of Aleppo: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol II i. p. 272. 1634 Larrees fashioned like point-aglets, and are worth ten pence: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 151. 1662 Schach-Ismael had Coined, in his time, a kind of Money, which was called Lari, and it was made after the manner of a thick Latin wire, flatted in the middle. J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. VI. p. 223 (1669).

lariat $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. (U. S.) fr. Sp. la reata, = 'the rope' (for tethering or picketing horses): a rope for fastening a horse while grazing; a lasso (q.v.).

1884 savage vaqueros shrilly whooping, who twirled the lariat round their heads and launched its heavy circlet like a whip: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 360. 1886 his trusty raw-hide lariat (lasso), or hempen rope: Cornhill Mag., No. 39, No., p. 206.

larmoyant, fem. -ante, adj.: Fr.: weeping, in tears, tearful.

1813 But thou know'st I can be a right merry and conceited fellow, and rarely 'larmoyant': Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 246 (1832).

*larva, pl. larvae, sb.: Lat., 'harmful spirit of the dead', 'mask'.

- I. Rom. Mythol. an evil spirit of the dead.
- 2. mask, disguise; Zool. the early form of an animal which undergoes transformations during its development as an animal; esp. a caterpillar or grub which is to become a winged insect (opposed to imago, q. v., the fully developed or true type of the species).

1691 making them to be the same Insect under a different Larva or Habit: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. I. p. 23 (1702) 1704 Madam Dacier.. fancies that the larva, or the persona of the Roman actors, was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it, and came over the whole head like a helmet: ADDISON, Wks., Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854). 1820 Pigs are very useful in Italy in destroying the larvæ of locusts: M. GRAHAM, Three Months near Rome, p. 58 1836 the larvæ of the sphinx-moth: J. F. DAVIS, Chinese, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 331.

*larynx, ρl. larynges, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λάρυγξ: the upper part of the trachea, which contains the vocal chords, and is the organ of vocal sound.

1578 This Larma is the Organ, by which we receive and put forth breath, as also of makyng and fournyng voyce: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. 1. fol. 16 vo. 1619 the Sides, Brests, Larinx, Os Hyoides, Wind-pipe, Palate, Teeth: Punchas, Microcomus, ch. x. p. 110. 1646 the Larynx or Throttle' Sir Tr. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 111. ch xxvi. p. 140 (1686). 1691 [See epiglottis].

*lascar¹, lescar, sb.: Pers. lashkar: an army, a camp.

1625 there being no lesse then two hundred thousand men, women, and children in this Leskar, or Campe: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. II. Bk, ix. p 1481.
1634 passed safely ouer the Ruer, with most part of the Lescar, or Army, which shee immediately put into Battaglia: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 32.

lascar², sô.: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Pers. laskarī, = 'a soldier': a low class of artillerymen; a tent-pitcher; a common sailor (of Malay or E. Indian origin).

1625 I caused all my Laskayres to remaine aboord the *Vnicorne*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 550. 1755 Some Lascars and Sepoys were now sent forward to clear the road: In R. Orme's *Hist. Mit. Trans.*, I. 394 (1893). [Yule] 1799 the Lascars and followers of the Artillery: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 168 (1858). 1804 [See golundauze]. 1872 the dascar, who is to be met sweeping a crossing, or selling matches in our streets: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 4.

*lasso $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. laço, or Sp. lazo: a long cord of hide, with a running noose at one end, which noose is thrown so as to catch horses, cattle, &c.

1811 In Chili, it is usual to hunt the Huanacos, with the lazo or noose: W. Walton, Peruvian Sheep, p. 89 1826 several lassos and balls: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 18. 1845 The Gaucho, when he is going to use the lazo, keeps a small coil in his bridle-hand, and in the other holds the running noose: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagla, ch. iii. p. 44.

latakia, sb.: a fine kind of Turkish tobacco named from Latakia, a port of Syria.

1849 I am now going to inquire after him, and smoke some of his Latakia: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 477 (1881). 1850 fragrant clouds of Latakia: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 5 (1879). 1865 the ortel-chamber was scented with Latakia, Manillas, Burgundies, and liqueurs: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4.

latche, latchesse: Eng. See laches.

*lateen, latine (= \(\preceq\)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. latine, fem. of latin, = 'Latin': applied to a triangular sail extended on a long sloping yard, or to the said yard, or to the rig of a boat with such sails. They are used on the Mediterranean and in S. Europe, and also in sundry Oriental craft.

1775 Ash. 1790 [See cangia]

latere, sb. abl.: Lat.: the side. See a latere.

1528 he hath a tytle of .S. Cecile/And is a Legate of latere/A dignitie of hypermynence: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 50 (1871).

*latet anguis in herba, phr.: Lat.: a snake is lurking in the grass. Virg., Ecl., 3, 93.

1555 Howbeit, latet anguis in herba as the proverb is; you mean a subtlety in the word: Bradforn, Sermons, &c., p. 504 (Parker Soc., 1848). 1601 For as touching the latter, latet anguis in herba, which but by this meannes could not well be descrued: A. C. Answ. to Let. of a Fessitied Gent., p. 38. 1606 This extreme urging and soliciting makes most men think that latet anguis in herba: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. 1. p. 68 (1848) 1614 is he discovers the green and gay flowers of delice, he cries to the ingredients, Latet anguis in herba: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol I. p. 159 (1867).

latibulum, ϕl . latibula, $s \phi$.: Lat.: a hiding-place, a retreat in which an animal hibernates.

1691 Those Animals...finding in the Stone some small hole reaching to the middle of it, might. .creep into it, as a fit latibulum for the Winter: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. II. p. 329 (1701)

latiner $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. latinier: one who can speak or use the Latin language; an interpreter.

latitat, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. latitare, = 'to be hidden': 'he (she) lies hidden', name of an old writ by which a person, supposed to be in concealment, was summoned to the King's Bench.

? 1533 Now flor our reward, suche men as we sett a worke and commaundyd them in the Kyngs name ageynst ther mynds, escuyng dawnger, to bryng us in to the weyers to come to the lyght and trewythe of every the powr men by color hathe ben a restyd with Initiathis: E. Forde, in Ellis' Org. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cciii p. 228 (1846). 1585 [See habeas corpus]. 1607 A lattiat, Sword and Dagger: a writ of execution, Rapier and Dagger: MIDDLETON, Phanix, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 160 (1885) 1654 Or that thy over-wary Neutrality, will alwaies prove a Latitat, and concealment of Safety: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 380. 1742 they, upon the clausium fregits, (without fine or delay) might hold to bail, as the other court did upon the latitats: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 205 (1826). 1760 it is only said a Writ of Latitat issued, without shewing the Return: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 77.

lātrātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to lātrāre,='to bark': a barker.

1626 Latrator, Which barketh, or rayleth, or scoffeth: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

*latrīa, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon i \alpha$, ='service', 'worship': in Latin theology, worship offered to God only, opposed to dulia and hyperdulia (qq, v).

bef. 1699 The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of latria to the cross: STILLINGFLEET, Rom. Idol. [T.] 1797 Encyc. Brit.

*laudanum, sb.: Mod. Lat., a false form for ladanum used in a false sense: tincture of opium.

1609 Haue I no friend that will make her drunke? or giue her a little ladanum or opium: B. Jonson, Sil. Wom, iv. 4, Wks., p. 575 (1616). 1642 I need no other Landanum than this to make me sleep: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., Pt 11. § xii. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 447 (Bohn, 1832). 1742 strong wine was his laudanum, as if he had been troubled with the hysterics: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 11. p. 416 (1836). 1779 Lord Bolingbroke, I hear, will live. At first they thought he had taken laudanum: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 221 (1838). 1823 A quintessential laudanum or "black drop": Byron, Don Yuan, Ix. kvii. 1878 the victim would have a better resource in the bottle of laudanum than in the humanity of the executioner: J. Payn, By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 145.

laudanum: Mod. Lat. See ladanum.

laudāri a laudāto viro, phr.: Lat.: to be praised by a man who is praised. See Cic., Epp. ad Fam., 5, 12.

1777 Laudari à laudato viro, has at all times been accounted a very pardonable ambition: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. xi. Misc, Wks., Vol. II. p. 32 (1777).

*laudator temporis acti se puero, phr.: Lat.: a praiser of past times, when he himself was a boy. Hor., A. P., 173.

1736 Pope, Lett., Wks, Vol. IX. p. 209 (1757). 1753 I am neither sour nor silly enough yet, to be a snarling laudator temporis acti: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No. 49, Misc. Wks., Vol. I p. 142 (1777) 1814 the suspected praises of any of the laudatores [pl.] temporis acti: Edin. Rev., Vol. 23, p. 316. 1828 my laudator temporis acti: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xl. p. 116 (1859). 1884 There is an inclination in man to be laudator temporis acti: H. C. LODGE, Studies in first., p. 119.

laura, sb.: Mod. Gk. fr. Gk. $\lambda a \dot{\nu} \rho a$,='an alley': a cloister, a hermitage, a monastery (of the Greek Church).

1853 C. Kingsley, Hypatia, ch. i.

*laurustinus, Laurus-Tinus, sb.: Late Lat.: an ornamental evergreen shrub, Viburnum Tinus, Nat. Order Caprifoliaceae, cultivated both for its foliage and its fine corymbose blossom.

1664 DECEMBER...Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting: Black Hellebore, Laurus-tinus, single Primroses: Evelun, Kal. Hort, p 226 (1729) 1673 cut hedges of Cypress, Alaternus, Laurel, Bay, Phillyrea, Laurus tinus and other semper-viront plants: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 364 1699 The first Court was set about with Cases of extraordinary large Laurus Tinus, and in the Gardens there were some cut into square Pyramids: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 188. 1767 laurels, laurustinus, pyracantha, arbutus...with...other kinds of hardy ever-green shrubs: J. Abergeromise, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 108 (1803). 1840 seated under a laurustinus in the garden: Barham Ingolds. Leg., p. 70 (1865).

Laus Deo, phr.: Late Lat.: Praise (be) to God.

1621 I have a competency (laus Deo) from my noble and munificent patrons: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 4 (1827). bef. 1863 If we can do out duty, if we can keep our place pretty honourably through the combat, let us say, Laus Dro! at the end of it: Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, p. 62 (1879).

Lauwine, pl. Lauwinen, sb.: Ger.: avalanche.

1818 the pine | Sits on more shaggy summits, and where roar | The thundering lauwine: Byron, Childe Harold, IV. Ixxiii.

*lava, sb.: It.: a stream of molten rock ejected from a volcano; molten rock ejected from a volcano; rock cooled and hardened after ejection in a molten state from a volcano. Also, metaph.

Also, metaph.

1759 This water being hard and crude, they filtrate it through a stone which is very common in their quarries. It is a kind of lava, of the colour of soot, in a medium betwixt the density of the grey lava, and the porosity of the pumice: Tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 604 (1814). 1780 the ground in all parts of the island, and particularly near the sea shore, consists of lava or tuffa, which is frequently covered with other sorts of stones: Tr. Von Troil's Lett, on Iceland, p. 222 (2nd Ed.). 1818 The northern and eastern shores of that lake are completely covered with lava: E. HENDERSON, Iceland, Vol. 1, p. iii. 1819 Where heart, and soul, and sense, in concert move, And the blood's lava, and the pulse a blaze: BYRON, Don Fuan, II. clxxxvi. 1820 the streets are paved with lava—houses, palaces, and churches are built of lava: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Secily, Vol. I. ch. iv, p. 108 1847 toys in lava, fans | Of sandal: TENNYSON, Princ., Prol., Wks., Vol. IV p. 4 (1836). 1867 It was simply a great block of black lava, crowned with brushwood: C. KINGSLEY, Two Years Ago, ch. xxvii. p. 471 (1877).

laveer (= ""), vb.: Eng. fr. Du. laveeren: Naut.: to tack.

1649 like the fam'd ship of Trever, | Did on the shore himself laver: Love-Lace, Lucasta, Pt. II. [R.] 1662 we laveer'd it with a West-wind: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. I. p. II (1669). 1662 But those that 'gainst stiff gales laveering go | Must be at once resolved and skilful too: Dryden Astr. Red., 65

lavolta, lavolto, sb.: It. la volta, = 'the turn': a lively round dance of Italian origin. Rarely Anglicised as lavolt.

round dance of Italian origin. Rarely Anglicised as lavolt.

1584 Item he saith, that these night-walking or rather night-dansing witches, brought out of Italia into France, that danse, which is called La volta: R. Scort, Disc Witch, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 42.

1689 Phabus fetched his Lavaltos on the purple Plaines of Neptunus: Greene, Menaphon, p. 23 (1880).

1606 I cannot sing, | Nor heel the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk, | Nor play at subtle games: SHAKS., Troil., iv. 4, 88.

1611 mountaines and valleyes were said to daunce Lauoltoes and Roundelayes: Coryat, Crambe, sig. A 4 vo.

1614 but there you may dance without a pipe, and leap levoltoes in hell, that have danced sin's measures on earth: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 352 (1867).

1623 The lavoltas of a merry heart be with you, sir: MIDDLETON, More Dissemblers, v. z., Wks., Vol. vI. p. 462 (1885).

1634 they danced Lauoltoes: Sir TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 52.

1654-6

How did his good heart...dance Levaltoes in his bosom, to hear of Joseph's honour: J. Trapp, Com. New Test., Vol. I. p. 162/2 (1867).

lavoltateer, sb.: Eng., coined fr. lavolta: a dancer of lavoltas, a dancer.

bef. 1626 The second, a lavoltetere, a saltatory, a dancer: Beau. & Fl., Fair Maid of Inn, iii. r. [C.]

lay[-man], sb.: Eng. fr. Du. leeman, for ledeman,='figure with joints': a lay-figure. The lay- of lay-figure is the Du. lee- of leeman,

1694 For what remains you are to have a layman almost as big as the life, for every figure in particular; a figure of wood, or cork, turning upon joints: DRYDEN, Tr. Du Fremoj's Art Painting, § 220. [R.] 1762 [Crispin Pass] describes the use of the Maneken or layman for disposing draperies: Hor. WALFOLE, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. v. Engravers. [R.]

*lazar (4=), sh: Eng. fr. Old Fr. lazar, fr. Late Lat. lazarus, ='a leper', fr. Lazarus, Gk. Ad(apos, name of the beggar covered with sores in the apologue, Luke, xvi. 19: a leper, a person (esp. a beggar) suffering from loathsome disease; also, in combin. as lazar-house. See Dives.

disease; also, in combin. as lazar-house. See Dives.

abt 1886 To haven with sike lazars acquaintance: Chaucer, C. T., Prol., 245. 1463 I wille that eche laseer of man and woman or child within Bury have ijd: Bury Wills, p. 17 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1485 xij demonyaks, vij larars of the palesey: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 37 (1887). 1487 the poure lazare: —Book of Good Manners, sig. hi ro.

1590 ever after in most wretched case, | Like loathsome lazars, by the hedges lay: Spens., F. Q., i. v. 3. 1606 I care not to be the louse of a lazar: Shaks., Troit, v. 1, 72. 1611 Lazaret, A Lazaret, or Spittle for Lazers: Cotge. 1638 There is no man living, not the poorest lazar in the world that hath a heart and affections, but he can love: Sibbes, Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. iv. p. 176 (1863). 1654—6 to brag of them [clothes] is as for the Lazar to brag of a plaster laid to his filthy sore: J. Trapp, Com. New Test., Vol. iv. p. 27/2 (1867). 1667 Immediately a place | Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark, | A lazar-house it seem'd, wherein were laid | Numbers of all diseased: Milton, P. L., xi 479. bef. 1743 Did pitcous lazards of attend her door? | She gave—farewell the parent of the poor: Savage, On Mrs. Jones [R.]

*lazaret, lazarette $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. lazaret: a hospital for lepers or for the diseased poor; a place where people are kept during quarantine.

1611 Lazaret, A Lararet, or Spittle for Lazers: Cotgr. 1704 It hapned a few Days after I had been upon the Lazaret, i.e. the said Island, that there came a French Vessel from Algrer: J. Pittis, Acc. Mohann., p. 177. 1764 Without the harbour is a lazarette, where persons coming from infected places are obliged to perform quarantine: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xii, Wks., Vol. v. p. 360(x817). 1819 The liver is the lazaret of bile: Byron, Don Fuan, II. ccxv.

*Lazarus: Gk. Λάζαρος, name of the beggar covered with sores in the apologue, Luke, xvi. 19: representative of a miserable beggar.

1662 [See Dives].

lazo: Sp. See lasso.

lazul(1), lazuli, lazulus: Late Lat. See lapis lazuli.

*laz(z)aretto, sb.: It. lazzeretto: (a) a hospital for lepers, a pest-house, a hospital for the diseased poor; (b) a place in which people are kept during quarantine.

a pest-house, a nospital for the diseased poor; (0) a place in which people are kept during quarantine.

a 1549 For the plague there is a house .two miles from Venice, called the Lazaretto: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 83 ro. 1605 the Lazaretto: B. Jonson, Voly, iv. 1, Wis, p. 496 (1675). 1612 the Lazaretta, which is a place like vnto the pesthouse in More-fields: W. Bidding, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 5. 1617 They have a Pest-house called Lazaretto, & two like houses for Lepers: F. Morson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 73. 1619 [See bedlam 1]. 1654 their Lazarettos, or Houses for the Poor: Howell, Parthenop, Pref., sig. A 1 ro. 1670 The Lazaretto is a vast Building: R. Lassets, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 83 (1698). 1775 the plague might be..prevented from spreading, if lazarettoes were erected. R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 280. 1787 The great Hospital, Lazaretto, and Prisons, all deserve a stranger's notice: P. Beckford, Lett., fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 82 (1805). 1818 with its extremes of poverty and splendor, the wretchedness of a great part of its inhabitants, and the magnificence of its buildings, it [Dublin] is to me a Grecian temple turned into a lazzaretto: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 79 (180). 1820 an arsenal, a lazaretto, a barrack, and a public prison: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 145. 1858 The sick-room and the lazaretto have often been a refuge from the tossings of intellectual doubt: Geo. Eliot, Trav., p. 6 (162). — to be connected by him vinto the Lazaretta, there to remaine for thirty or forty dayes before I could be admitted into the City: 16., p. 227. 1741 we were fain to lie in our Boat: they were indeed so civil, as to make us an offer of the Lazaretto, in company of some Slaves who were devour'd with Vermin: J. Ozell., Tr. Tournefort's Voy., Vol. 11. p. 39. (1826). 1830 we were condemned to enter the Lazaretto: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 372 (and Ed.). 1845 From the Lazaretto: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 372 (and Ed.). 1876 From the L

*lazzarone, pl. -oni, sb.: It. (of Naples): an idle, begging member of the poorer classes of Naples, who only works

1797 Dr Moore computes the number of laszarani or blackguards at above 30,000. The greater part of these wretches have no dwelling-houses, but sleep every night under porticos, piazzas, or any kind of shelter they can find: Encyc. Brit., Vol. XII. p. 634/1.

1818 some one of these genuine lazzaroni of the Irish metropolis: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 20 (1819).

1819 From the lowest Lazzaroni up to their fishing, fowling, Lazzaroni king, they were all rejoicing: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 357 (1820).

1828 there are lazzaroni all over Europe: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 1132.

1844 He could dance a Tarantalla like a Lazzarone: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Contingsby, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 230 (1881). Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 230 (1881).

le, pl. les, def. art. masc.: Fr. fr. Lat. pron. illum (acc.), ='that': the.

le: It. See la3.

le diable boiteux: Fr. See Asmodeus.

le jeu ne vaut (valait) pas la chandelle, phr.: Fr.: 'the game is (was) not worth the candle', a saying derived from the practice of a winner at cards in a public room paying for the lights.

1841 LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 119. THACKERAY, Misc Essays, p 17 (1885).

le mot d'énigme, phr.: Fr.: the key-word of the riddle, the key to the mystery.

leaguer (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. leger,='camp', 'bed': a camp, a besieging force, a siege.

a Camp, a Desieging 101°Ce, a Siege.

1589 By League, or Leigure, Danske can fence, or front you, friend, or foe: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk. III. ch. xvi. p. 62. 1590 They...doo call a Campe by the Dutch name of Legar: Sir J. Smythe, Certain Discourses, p. 2 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1598 Assedio, a siege or leagre: FLORIO. 1600 no man stirred out of the Romanes Leiger: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p. 194. 1601 there was no standing camp or leaguer wintered at any time, without a paire of Aegle Standards: — Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 10, ch. 4, Vol. I. p. 273. 1611 the Leager (this is the name of the States armie which doth use in the time of warres to lie abroad in the fields): T. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol. III. p. 70 (1776). p. 79 (1776).

leake, leaque: Anglo-Ind. See lac1.

leang: Chin. See liang.

leaticke: Eng. fr. It. See Liatico. lech, leck: Anglo-Ind. See lac1.

lechia: Chin. See lichi.

leckar: Eng. fr. Port. See lacquer.

lectisternium, sb.: Lat., 'spreading of couches': a sacrificial feast celebrated by Ancient Greeks and Romans in honor of a deity or of deities, in which images of the deities were placed on couches at tables spread for a banquet. Anglicised by Holland as lectisterne.

1600 brought gifts unto Palatium, which they offered unto the goddesse, & solemnized a Lectisternium: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. xxix, p. 779. — Duumvirs appointed for divine rites and ceremonies, by celebrating a Lectisterne, (then first instituted in the cite of Rome) to appease and pacific Apollo, Latona, and Diana, Hercules: ib., Bk. v. p. 188.

lector $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *lector*, noun of agent to legere, = 'to read': a reader; a minor ecclesiastic in early Christian times.

1626 Lector, A reader: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1883 [Julian] built a chapel, and participated, as lector, in conducting the service: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. 11. p. 1212.

*lēcythus, pl. lēcythi, Lat. fr. Gk.; lēkythos, Gk. λήκυθος: sb.: an oil-flask, a slender vase with a narrow neck, for holding unguents, cosmetics, &c.

1882 The only ornament of the stele is the representation of a full-bodied lekythos in round relief: C. FENNELL, Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gi Brit., p. 564. 1886 The superb collection of painted vases...has been...placed where the enrichments and colour of each lecythus can be studied: A thenezum, Mar. 27, p. 430/2. 1888 The excavation of the road [at Athens] has resulted further in the discovery of several λήκυθοι, with borders on a white ground, belonging to the archaic epoch: Athenezum, Mar. 17, p. 347/1.

ledger $(\angle \underline{-})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. legger,='one that lies

I. a resident, a resident agent or ambassador; also,

1592 the Emperours Luger in Rome: Reliq Wotton., p. 708 (1685).
1598 her Maiesties most prudent and carefull Ambassador ligier with the French King: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. sig. * 2 v. — I had bene a lidger in Russia: ib., p. 375.
1599 the Consul for the French merchants, a ligier then at Tripolis: ib., Vol. II. i. p. 129.
1605 the old Venetian leiger Molino presented to the king and prince a new leiger, called Justiniano: In Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. I. p. 44(54.8)
1625 our Liegers, concerning their liues, haue euer liued in very doubtfull estate: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 202. abt. 1630 He was sent Ambassadour into France, and stayed there a Lieger long: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 36 (1870). bef. 1733 Coffee-houses...in the chief of them Talkers Leidger were ordered to attend: R. NORTH, Examen, I. iii. 27, p. 139 (1740).

2. the principal book of accounts kept by persons engaged in finance or trade; also, attrib.

1598 all accounts and reckonings shalbe brought into perfect order, into the Lidger or memoriall: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. 1. p 260. 1599 I find in the said ligier booke, a note of the said Eyms, of all such goods: ib., Vol. 11. i. p. 98. 1748 Here you a muckworm of the town might see | At his dull desk, amid his ledgers stall'd: J. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, 1. L

any bar, beam, or slab, which lies in a fixed horizontal position.

ledgerdemayne: Eng. fr. Fr. See legerdemain,

leechee: Chin. See lichi.

*legato, adv.: It.: Mus.: 'connectedly', a direction to performers to render a passage smoothly and connectedly; opposed to staccato (q, \bar{v}) .

1885 All the niceties and varieties of legato, staccato, or the often neglected intermediate combination of the two: W. GLOVER, Cambridge Chorister, I

legator, sb.: Lat noun of agent to legare, = 'to bequeath': a testator, one who bequeaths.

1687 a fair estate | Bequeath'd by some legator's last intent: DRYDEN, Hind & Panth., 11. 373. [L.]

legature: Eng. fr. Fr. See ligature.

Iegatus a latere, phr.: Lat.: a legate a latere. See a latere, latere.

abt. 1522 [See a latere]. 1569 the king thus beyng stopped and frustrate of his purpose by reason of Beckets Apostolike Legacie, beyng Legatus a latere: thought good to send vp to the Pope: Grafton, Chron., Hen. II., p. 59. 1618 These [God's ministers] are legatia a latere,—dispensers of the mysteries of heaven: T. ADAMS, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol I p. 66 (1867). 1670 a Man who had been thirteen times Legatus a Latere: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 129 (1698). bef. 1733 [See a latere].

lege talionis: Late Lat. See lex talionis.

*legerdemain ($\angle = \angle$, -g- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. léger de main, Old Fr. legier de main, = 'light of hand': sleight of hand, juggling trick; also, metaph.

of hand, juggling trick; also, metaph.

1528 O/churche men are wyly foxes/More crafty then iuggelers boxes/To play ligier du mayne teached: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 114 (1871).

1573—80 plass me a pretti ugling kast of leger de main: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 28 (1884).

1579 I would not that al women should take pepper in the nose, in that I have disclosed the legerdemannes of a fewe; J. Lvyl. Euphues, p. 119 (1868).

1579 This cast of Ledgerdemayne: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 36 (Arber).

1584 such things as séeme miraculous, are cheefile doone by deceipt, legierdemaine, or confederacie: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. viii. ch. i p. 158.

1591 But he so light was at legierdemaine, prochedracie: R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk. viii. ch. i p. 158.

1593 he learned the legerdemaines of nips, foysts, &c.: Greens, Groatsworth of Wit, Wks., p. 21 (1861).

1800 lifting, or lieger-du-maune: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 1, Wks., p. 187 (1616).

1603 these juglers and vagarant circumforanean land-leapers, these practisers of leger de main, these plaiers at passe and repasse: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1190.

1610 Yea the spirits themselves doe deceive our senses, which is no wonder, seeing that our juglers can doe the like by leiger du mayn: J. Healey, St. Augustine, City of God, p. 383.

1623 here they made a sport of lustice, and like luglers plaid legger-demaine with me: Maber, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. II Bk. ii. ch. ii. p. 108.

1641 the late legerdemain of the papists: Milton, Reform. in Eng., Bk. I. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 16 (1806).

1652 much taken with his feats of Leiger-demaine: J Gaule, Mag-astro-manner, p. 340.

1675 impossible, that the Christian Church could, by any the handsomest Legerdemain, delude that Eagles Eye: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. I ch. xi. § 4, p. 104.

1712 Instruct the Students in State Legerdemain, as how to take off the Impression of a Seal, to split a Wafer, &c.: Spectator, No. 305, Feb. 19, p. 40/1 (Morley).

1762 You legerdemain men be more like to conjure p. 12 (1817).

Variants, 16 c. ligier du mayne, legerdemaine, ledgerdemayne, legierdemaine, lieger-du-maine, 17 c. lieger de main, leiger du mayn, leggerdemaine, leigerdemaine, legerdymeane.

légèreté, sb.: Fr.: lightness, animation; frivolity. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as ligeritie, legerity.

CISEC IN 16, 17 CC. as ligerital, legerity.

[1598 a signe of great ligeritie and lightnesse: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. 1. p. 12.

1599 The organs. Break up their drowsy grave and newly move, With casted slough and fresh legerity: Shaks., Hen. V., iv 1, 23.]

1756 It has all the legerit's so much prized in the best compositions of this species of the drama amongst the French: Warburton, Let. to Garrick, Dec. 13, in Garrick Corresp.

1768 the elegant badinage and legereté of conversation that sit so well on the French: Grav, Letters, No. exixtii. Vol. II. p. 114 (1819)

1779 her spirit and légèreté: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 296 (1858).

1836 the army is greatly disgusted with the légereté of Marshal Clauzel, to which the failure of the expedition is.. attributed: H. Greville, Diarr, p. 100. Diary, p. 109.

leggiadrous, adj.: Eng. fr. It. leggiadro: graceful, elegant. 1648 Yet this Retirement's cloud n'er overcast | Those beams of leggiadrous 'courtesy | Which smild in her deportment: J. BEAUMONT, Psyche, xviii. [R.]

*leghorn, Leghorn, adj. and sb.: Eng. Leghorn, corruption of It. Livorno, name of a port of Tuscany: of a fine bleached straw exported from Livorno; a hat or bonnet of straw-plait from Livorno, or of an imitation of the said straw-plait.

1826 My wife...got into conversation with her about the English Leghorn bonnets: W. COBBETT, Rural Rides, Vol. 11. p. 274 (1885).

legible $(\angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. legible (Cotgr.); capable of being read.

1563 dress the letters after thys maner...and they shall be legible: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. II. fol. 8 pc. 1657—8 the indications of his future perfections as...legible as...I ever saw: Evertyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 100 (1872). 1776 some so high as not to be legible: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 248.

legifer, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. legifer,='law-giving': a law-giver.

1602 Thus have all lawes and legifers with great maiesty, ordained a distinction of place, regard, and esteeme: W. Watson, Quadibets of Relig. &

legislator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. lēgis lātor,='proposer of a law': a law-maker, a law-giver; a member of a legislative body.

1603 Though Rudder-les, nor Pilot-les, this Boat | Among the Reeds by the Floods side did float, | And saves from wrack the future Legislator, Lighting in hands of the Kings gracious Daughter: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Lawe, p. 462 (1668). 1626 Legislator, A law-maker, or a law-giuer: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (and Ed.). 1777 the singular institutions of the Jews, the observance of which was enjoined by their divine Legislator: Robertson, Hist. America, Ek. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 33 (1824). 1778 The author says it has been objected that he has tamed a legislator into a lover in a novel: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII p. 32 (1858). 1820 a council-room for legislators: T S. Hughes, Trav. m Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. 1. p. 6.

*légume, Fr.; legumen, Lat.: sb.: pulse, any leguminous or pod-bearing plant, or the fruit of such plants; a pod of a leguminous plant. Anglicised as legume.

bef. 1691 An instance of this may be afforded us by some legumens, as peas, or beans. Boyle, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 613. [R.] bef. 1699 All sorts of herbs, sallads, plants, and legumes: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol III. p. 218 (1770). 1783 legume: Trav. Anecd., Vol. 1 p. 7. 1817 And he then describes the process of making what he calls Ugume, which word he always uses for soup: Edin Rev., Vol. 28, p. 381

légumes, sô. pl.: Fr.: vegetables for the table.

leiger. See leaguer or ledger.

*lekythos: Gk. See lecythus.

lelack(e): Eng. fr. Sp. See lilac.

*lemma, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λημμα: an assumption, a thesis, the major premiss of a proposition, a title or argument (of a literary work), the heading or theme of a scholium or annotation, a proposition preliminary to an ulterior demon-

1628 Lemma, An argument: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1678 In order whereunto, we must first lay down this Lemma or Preparatory Proposition: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1 ch. iv p 194. 1693 A knavish wagge writ a lemma on his Pastoral Letter and sent it him: Hatton Corresp., Vol. 11. p. 190 (1878). 1703 the lemma, if I remember well, being operosa et sedula: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. 111. p. 395 (1872).

*lemon ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. limon: the fruit of a tree allied to the Citron and Orange, Citrus medica Limonum, having a very acid pulp and a rind which yields a strong essential oil; the tree Citrus medica. Maundevile evidently describes an entirely different fruit.

describes an entirely different fruit.

[abt. 1400 And for the Vermyn, that is with inne, thei anounte here Armes and here Thyes and Legges with an Oynement, made of a thing that is clept Lymons, that is a manere of Fruyt, lyche smale Pesen: and than have then no drede of no Cocodrilles, ne of non other venymous Vermyn. Tr Maundevil's Voyage, ch. xviii, p. 199 (1839).]

1563 use of Lymons: T. Gale, Antid, fol 24 **?.

1577 chewing of the rinde of the Lemmon: J. Frampton, foy-full Newes, p. 55 (1856).

1578 The Limon in fashion is longer then the Orenge: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. vi. p. 703.

L. L. L., v. 2, 653.

1600 crenges: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. vi. p. 703.

L. L. L., v. 2, 653.

1600 crenges, Caeras, and limons, grow naturally there: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 14.

1600 Almonds, Sugar Canes, Quinces, Orenges, Lemonds, Potatos, &c.: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 46.

1601 the Citron or Limon tree: Holland, Tr Plin N. H., Bk. 12, ch. 3, Vol. 1. p. 359.

1605 Limons: B. Jonson, Volf, ii z, Wks., p. 465 (1616, 1616 groves of Oranges, Lemonds, Pomegranates, Fig-trees: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 3 (1632).

1638 a little sprinkling of a Limon: Relia, Wotton, p. 473 (1685).

1646 Lemmons, Pomegranates, Fig-trees: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 23 (1632).

1646 Lemmons, Pomegranates, Cherries: Sir Th. Brown, Pestal. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. xii p. 274 (1680).

1655 trees, amongst which of Limon, Orange, Coco, Cabage...there are good plenty: J. S., A brief and perfect Fournal of ye' late Proceed of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies, p. 18

1660 when a broth is...too tart.. sweeten it with Suger: when flat and wallow-ish. quicken it with Orenges and Lemmons: Markham, Eng Houseswife, p. 65

1665 what Fruit you like, Orenges, Lemons, Lymes: Sir Th. Herber, Trav., p. 23 (1677).

1707 Variety of surprising experiments, made of two incomparable Medicines...and Salt of Limons: Title.

1776 who have their houses situated in a wood of cliwes, orange, and lemon-trees. R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 171.

1820 Orang

Variants, 14 c.-16 c. lymon, 16, 17 cc. lemond, lemmon, 16 c.—18 c. limon.

lemonade $(\angle = \angle u)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. limonade: an infusion of sliced lemon with sugar, lemon-juice with water and (generally) sugar; an effervescing beverage with a flavor like that of lemon.

1604 Some take it in wine, others in vinegar, in lemonade, &c.: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 294 (1880). · 1670 refresh themselves with Wine standing in Snow, or with Limonade, or some such cooling Drinks: R. LASSELS, Vov. Ital., Pt. I. p. 138 (1668). · 1676 I saw at a Villa not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking Lemonado with his Mistris: Shadwell, Libertine, i. p. 9.

common in Turkey comes somewhat near our Lemonade: Tr. Tavermer's Grd. Seignior's Serag., p. 26. 1749 the several loges are to be shops for toys, limonades, glaces, and other raffraichessements: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk 11. No li Misc Wks., Vol. 11 p. 357 (777). 1786 Still be thy nightly offerings paid, | Libations large of Limonade: H. More, Bas Bleu, 225.

*lemur, Late Lat.; lemur (#=), Eng. fr. Late Lat.: sb.: name of the typical genus of half-apes or *Prosimiae*, or of any member of the sub-order Lemuroidea or half-apes.

1796 This species of Lemur somewhat resembles a cat, with its long tail, diversified with black and white ringlets: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 146 (1814).

lemures, sb. pl.: Lat.: shades, ghosts of the dead. Sometimes Anglicised as *lemurs*, sing. *lemur* ($\underline{u} = \underline{l}$).

1555 In these they graue the lyuely Images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night which the Antiquite cauled Lemures: R. Eden, Decades, Sect 1. p. 85 (1885) 1626 Lemures, are night walking deuils or haggs Cockeram, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.) 1657 To the Earth doe belong Gnoms, Lemure, Sylphs, Montans, Zonnets, whose Monsters are the Pigmyes: H. PINNELL, Philos. Ref., p 26. 1775 these animals were of old a nuisance, being the Lemures of the antients: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p 51.

soothe, to mitigate.

1611 Lenir. To lenifie, slake, swage, temper, mitigate: COTGR

lenitive (<u>"--</u>), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. lénitif, fem. -ive.

1. adj.: soothing, causing ease.

1543 lemitiue clysters, & suppositories: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol c vº/2.

2. sb.: a soothing drug, a soothing application.

1562 cassia fistula or suche lykewise lenitiue: W. TURNER, Bathes, sig cliii.
1563 suppositorie, clyster, or ientle lenytiue: T. Gale, Enchirid., fol. 14 ro.
1601 a soveragne lenitive for all impostumes of the brane: Holland, Tr. Plin.
N. H., Bk. 24, ch. 8, Vol. 11. p. 185. 1675 [of condolence] the interest of alliance or friendship obliges you to apply some lenitive: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 225.

*lens, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. lens, = 'a lentil': a transparent body in the shape of a section of a cylinder bounded transversely to the axis of the cylinder by two curved surfaces or by a curved surface and a plane.

bef. 1782 He claps his lens, if haply they may see, | Close to the part where vision ought to be: Cowper, Charty, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 144 (1808).

lentamente, lento, adv.: It.: Mus.: a direction to performers to render a passage in slow time, slowly.

1724 LENT, or LENTO, or LENTEMENT, do all denote a Slow Movement: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1762 lentamente [See 1762 lentamente [See grave, adv.].

lentisco, Sp. or Port.; lentiscus, Lat.: sb.: the mastic-tree, Pistacia Lentiscus; Nat. Order Anacardiaceae; mastic.

1555 the berryes of the tree cauled Lentiscus, which beareth the sweete gumme cauled Mastix: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 90 (1885). 1612 A shrub like unto that Lentiscus that groweth in some parts of France and Italie: T. CORYAT, Fournall, in Crudities, Vol. III. sig. R 6 ro (1776). 1612 There is also great store of mastick in this Iland, which is gathered of certaine trees like vato Lentiscus trees: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 10. 1616 oyles of Lentisco: B. JONSON, Dev. is an Ass. Englishmen, p. 10. 1616 oyles of Lentisco: B. Jonson, Dev. 1s an Ass, iv. 4, Wks, Vol. 11. p. 148 (1631-40). 1644 rosemary, lavender, lentiscus, and the like sweet shrubs: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. 1. p. 80 (1850). 1664 June... Flowers in Prime or yet lasting... Tuber-rose, Lentiscus, Pomegranade: — Kal. Hort., p. 208 (1729). 1699 Lentiscus's and Phylarea's in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us: M. LISTER, Journ. to Paris, p. 210.

lentor. sb.: Lat.: pliancy, toughness, viscosity.

bef. 1627 Some bodies have a kind of lentor, and more depectible nature than others: Bacon. [J] 1699 Arborescent Holi-hocks...by reason of their clamminess and Lentor, banished from our Sallet: EVELYN, Acetaria, p. 36 1732 The lentor of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause: ARBUTHNOT, Diet. [J.]

lenvoy: Fr. See l'envoi.

Leo: Lat., 'the lion': name of the constellation which used to form the fifth sign of the zodiac, and of the fifth sign of the zodiac.

*lepidoptera, sb. pl.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. λεπιδο-, fr. λεπίς (base λεπίδ-),= 'a scale', and πτερου,= 'a wing': name of the order of insects with scaly wings, which includes butterflies and moths.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

leprehaun, sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. leithbragan, = 'half-shoe-man', altered from lucharman, = 'pigmy': a pigmy sprite of Irish folk-lore, supposed to be generally mending a single shoe, and to make himself useful to those who treated him well.

1818 There, your honor, them's my cordaries, the little Leprehauns, with their cathah heads: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 289 (1819).
1883 The very place to be haunted by a leprechaun: Eng. Illus. Mag., Oct.,

leptomeria, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λεπτομέρεια: a consisting of minute parts.

1654 Either by that Picklock Leptomeria, or subtlety of parts, by opening the Pores ..and so letting out that heat: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 222.

Lerna, name of the lake or swamp near Argos, which the **hydra** (q, v) infested.

1590 winged snakes of Lerna, cast your stings, | And leave your venoms in this tyrant's dish: MARLOWE, I Tamburl, iv. 4, Wks., p. 29/1 (1858).

les, def. art.: Fr.: the. See la2, le, aux.

*les absens ont toujours tort, phr.: Fr.: the absent are always in the wrong.

*les convenances, phr.: Fr.: the proprieties. See convenances.

1845 The Spaniards are strictly decent. in all that the French call les convenances FORD, Handble Spain, Pt. II. p. 740. 1885 Jessie's presence satisfied les convenances: L. Malet, Col Enderby's Wife, Bk. IV. ch. iii p. 181.

les doux yeux, phr.: Fr. See les and doux yeux.

1672 He has no courage because he beat his Wench for giving me les douces yeux once: Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. p. 10. 1830 How beautiful is woman when she favours her admirers with les yeux doux! And what greater treasure can we possess than a billet doux? E BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 220 (2nd Ed.).

lescar, leskar: Pers. See lascar1.

lèse majesté, phr.: Fr.: high-treason (see laesa majestas). Anglicised as lese majesty, leze majesty.

1817 But the crime of lèse-majesté against the genius of Mr. Southey could admit of no atonement: Edin. Rev., Vol 28, p. 166.

Lethæan, Lethean: Eng. fr. Lat. Lēthaeus (Gk. Δηθαῖος): pertaining to Lethe; causing forgetfulness, causing oblivion.

1647 [See amnesty 1]. 1667 They ferry over this Lethean sound | Both to and fro: Milton, P L, II. 604. 1785 the craftsman there | Takes a Lethean leave of all his toil: COWPER, Task, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 118 (1808).

Lēthē: Lat. fr. Gk. $\Lambda\eta\theta\eta$, fr. $\lambda\eta\theta\eta$, = oblivion', 'forgetfulness': name of the river of the Infernal regions of Greek mythology, of the water of which the shades drank that they might forget their life on earth; hence, oblivion, utter forgetfulness.

fulness.

1580 Tho will we little Love awake, | That nowe sleepeth in Lethe lake: Spens, Shep. Cal., Mar., 23.

1593 The carl Oblivion stoln from Lethe's lake: Peelle, Wes., p. 589/1 (1867).

1603 his foe: who, nigh already gon | To drink of Lethé: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 162 (1608).

1606 a Lethe'd dulness: Shakes, Ant. and Cleop, ii. 1, 27.

1616 Lethe shall drowne his ill deserving name: R. C., Poems, in Times' Whistle, p. 131 (1871).

1626 As if she had drunk Lethe.. did fetch so still a Sleep: Brau. & Fl., Maid's Trag., iii. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 28 (1711). bef. 1631 a new deluge, and of Lethe flood, | Hath drown'd us all, All have forgot all good: J. Donne, Poems, p. 224 (1669).

1640 Or He in Lethe's lake can drench them so | That they no act of life or sense can show H. Mors, Phil. Po., II. 18, p. 21 (1647).

1693 I am inclinable sometimes to imagine, that the Soul of Man can hardly be entirely happy, until it be as it were thus dipt in Lethe: J. Ray, Three Discourses; iii p. 432 (1713).

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lethugador, sb.: fr. Sp. lechuga, = 'lettuce', 'frill', 'ruffle':

1612 he was riding in his carrosse with his six mules over Holborn Bridge the other day, with his great lethugador about his neck, and coming upon his elbow, at the side of the carrosse comes a fellow by him on horseback; and whether de guet-apens, or otherwise, I cannot tell, but he snatches the ambassador's hat off his head: G. Calvert, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. I. p. 191 (1848).

lettre d'avis, phr.: Fr.: letter of advice.

1770 he will give you a *lettre d'avis* before he sends it to you: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 4 (1882).

*lettre de cachet, phr.: Fr., 'letter of seal': a sealed letter signed by a king of France (before the Revolution), ordering a governor of a prison, esp. of the Bastille, to receive and keep prisoner the person named in the letter; an arbitrary warrant for arrest.

1718 I am far from having the least doubt of his good intentions to me: I fear only, those same letters de cachet, that surprise folks every now and then: VANERUGH, quoted in Athenaum, Aug. 30, 1800, p. 290/2. 1745 before the play itself is suppressed by a lettre de cachet to the booksellers: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 32 (1857). 1766 A mousquetaire, his piece loaded with a lettre de cachet, went... to the notary who keeps the parliamentary registers, and

demanded them: ib, Vol. IV. p. 495 (1857). 1777 I do not indeed lodge in their house, (as it might incite the jealousy of the husband, and procure me a lettre de cachet.) but I live very much with them: GIBRON, Life & Lett., p. 253 (1869) 1788 the Court cannot help perceiving that Lettres de Cachet are frequently employed: Gent Mag, LVIII. 178/1. 1813 apply to his sovereign for a lettre de cachet to force this unfortunate woman from the arms of her lawful husband: JEFFREY, Essays, Vol. I. p. 358 (1844). 1824 There are sharp laws in France against refractory pupils—lettres de cachet are easily come by: Scott, Redgaunitet, ch. xiv. p. 350 (1886). 1850 Why are there no such things as lettres-de-cachet—and a Bastille for young fellows of family? THACKERAY, Pendensis. Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 71 (1870). dennis, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 77 (1879).

lettres de noblesse, phr.: Fr.: letters of nobility, letters patent conferring the rank of a noble.

1764 he may purchase lettres de noblesse for about thirty or forty guineas: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xvii. Wks, Vol. v. p 388 (1817). 1820 Louis XIV. granted five hundred lettres de noblesse in a single year: Edin Rev., Vol. 34, D. 15.

lettres grises, phr.: Fr., 'gray letters': Printing: letters ornamented with flourishes.

1889 [See cul-de-lampe].

levada, sb.: Port.: an artificial water-course for irrigation. 1885 Besides the great levadas there are minor ones in every parish: J. Y. JOHNSON, Madeira, p. 58.

levant (4 =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. levant: rising, eastern, from the east.

1600 the Easterne current and leuant windes: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 24. 1667 Forth rush the Levant and the | Ponent winds: MILTON, P. L., x. 704.

*Levant, levant (= \(\perceq\)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Levant,='the east', 'the east wind'.

the Mediterranean and its coasts to the east of Italy; esp. the coasts, islands, and seas of Syria and Asia Minor. Also, attrib.

Also, attrio.

1578 After some diversity of opinions whether in the river of Levant or the West were best to beginne, the advice of Obietto prevayled: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 1. p. 29 (1599).

1601 the Levant sea of onentall Indians: Holland, Tr. Plin. M. H., Bk. 6, ch. 22, Vol. 1 p. 129.

[Camels] are nourished in the Levant or East parts: id., Bk. 8, ch. 18, p. 205.

1605 Any suspected part of all the levant: B. Jonson, Volp., iv. 1, Wks., p. 496 (1615).

1615 silks that are sent from Aleppo to Trypoly, and other commodities of the Levant purchased with that money: Geo. Sandys, Traw., p. 86 (1632).

1620 Inquisitors of theirs, that were sent into the Levant. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. kxii. (1676).

1621 let those that repine at the one in the hundred (which was imposed upon all the levant Merchants for the support of this Fleet) mutter what they will. Howell, Lett., In. 12, p. 14 (1645).

1626—7 You will see the galleys, the slaves, and in fine, a very map of the Levant: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 83 (1872).

162 the curvive of the County of the County of the Levant of Turky company: R. North, Examen, III vi. 54, p. 462 (1740)

the sunrise.

1601 the Sunnerising or Levant of that day: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 18, ch. 33, Vol. 1. p. 608.

3. a Levanter, an easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean.

1600 every mountaine causing a severall blast, and pirrie, after the maner of a Levant: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III p. 83.

levant, sb.: Eng. fr. It. levante, = "a shifter, an vptaker, a pilfrer" (Florio), or fr. Eng. levant, vb.: a bet made with the intention of not paying if one loses.

1728 croud to the hazard-table, throw a familiar levant upon some sharp lurching man of quality, and if he demands his money, turn it off with a loud laugh: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb., i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 240 (1776).

levant (= 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Sp. levantar velas,='to abandon one's residence', lit. 'to hoist sails', or levantar el campo,='to decamp': to abscond, to elope, to run away.

1840 When he found she'd levanted, the Count of Alsace | At first turn'd remarkably red in the face: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 144 (1865).

Levanter $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., fr. Levant: an east wind in the Mediterranean. See **Levant**.

1790 But let them not break prison to burst like a Levanter: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 86 (3rd Ed.).

levator (= "="), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. levator, noun of agent to levare, = 'to raise': Anat. and Chirurg.: a muscle which raises a certain part of the body; an instrument for raising depressed parts of the skull.

1784 WISEMAN, Surgery. [J.]

*levee, levée, sb.: Fr. levée, = 'a levy', 'an embankment', confused by English with lever,='the act of getting up': a reception held by a great person during the morning toilet; a reception (at any time of day); a reception at Court at which men (not women) are presented to Royalty.

1687 Levees and couchees passed without resort: DRYDEN, Hind & Panth...

1. 516. 1697 next Morning I had three Copies of Verses, and six Billet-doux at my Levée upon it: Vanberuch, Prov. Wife, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 143 (1776)

1704 came ever just from court, and were never seen in it; attended the levee sub dio: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § ii. Wks., p. 61/k (1860). 1714 I have taken a Pride in the number of Admirers at my Afternoon Levée: Speciator, No. 613, Oct. 29, p. 86/k (Morley). 1745 The King spoke of him at his levée with great encomiums: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I p. 494 (1887). 1768

S. SHARR, Customs of Italy, p. 74. bef. 1782 Flies to the levee, and received with grace, | Kneels, kisses hands, and shines again in place Cowpers, Retir, Poems, Vol. I p. 203 (1808) 1787 The Court usually remove hither from Florence the first week in November...few of the corps dislomatique follow: nor have we levées, or drawing-rooms, as at other Courts: P. Beckford, Lett. fr Ital., Vol. I p. 361 (1808). 1806 Seeing a swaggering smatterer in knowledge encircled by his levee of listeners, who blindly recognise his claim to be considered as an oracle: Berrsford, Miseries, Vol. I p. 140 (5th Ed.) 1826 Vivian Grey watched the formation and dissolution of the young Baroness' levée with lively interest: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv Grey, Bk vii ch. x p. 446 (1881). 1877 in the carnival-time, Voltaire held a levée, as an established royal favourite, when all the great officials paid their respects to him: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xx. p. 152. ch xx. p 152.

levée, sb.: Fr.: an embankment (to prevent inundation), a steep river-bank (U. S.).

1819 A breach in the *levée* ..is the greatest calamity which can befal the landholder *Edin Rev.*, Vol 32, p. 240.

*levée en masse, phr.: Fr.: a levy en masse, a calling out for active service of all persons capable of bearing arms.

1832 a levée en masse was decreed: Edin. Rev., Vol. 55, p 254

*lever de rideau, phr.: Fr.: first piece at a theatre, lit. 'rise of the curtain'.

1883 A lever de rideaux [pl.] is half over before the play-goer of breeding and substance has struggled into his seat: XIX Cent, Feb, p 220 1885 A lever de rideau has been provided at the Vaudeville in 'Cupid's Messenger,' a one-act comedietta: Athenaeum, Oct 31, p. 580/1.

*leviathan (= " = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. leviathan, fr. Heb. livyāthān: a large aquatic animal (see Job, xli. 1; Ps., lxxiv. 14, civ. 26; Isaiah, xxvii. 1); a whale; hence, metaph. anything immense or colossal.

anything immense or colossal.

abt. 1400 Whether maist thou drawen out leuyethan [v l. leuyathan] with an hoc: Wycliffite Bible, Job, xl. 20.

1535 Darrest thou drawe out Leuiathan with an angle: Coverplate, l.c Leuiathan: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 50 (1885). bef 1593 The proud leviathan that scours the seas, | And from his nostrils showers out stormy floods: Greens, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 1351 (1861) 1603 the dread Leuiathan Turns vpside-down the boyling Ocean: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 272 (1608) 1646 In vain it was to rake for Ambeggiese in the panch of this Leviathan: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep, Bk III. ch xxvi p. 140 (1686) 1652 yet these vast and voluminous Leviathans love to sport therein: N. Culverwell, Light of Nature, ch. i p. 8. bef. 1658 What Tempests might thou raise, what Whirlwinds when | Thou breath'st, thou great Leviathan of Men: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 303 (1697). 1660 the proud Leviathan [Cromwell]: J. CIROUCH], Return of Chas. II., p. 8. 1665 all the way we sail'd 'twixt the last Isle and the Bay. we were disported by Whales... These Leviathans are indeed the largest, not only of all Fish in the Sea, but as I think, of all other bodied Creatures: Sir Th, Herbert, Trav., p. 13 (1677). 1667 there leviathan, Hugest of living creatures, on the deep | Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims: Milton, P. L., vii. 422 1674 he will have set before us such a Hoghen Moghen Leviathan, that that of Holy Tob would be but a kind of Spratkin to it ward: N. Fairrax, Buth and Selv, p. 180. bef. 1733 this Leviathan Mob: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 91, p. 576 (1740) 1820 Syracuse fell at once beneath the sword of conquering Rome, that leviathan of the ancient world: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1 ch ii. p. 65.

levoltoes (pl.): Eng. fr. It. See lavolta.

lewis d'or: Fr. See louis d'or.

*lex non scripta, phr.: Late Lat.: 'unwritten law', law determined by courts, distinguished from statutory law (lex scripta).

1826 There is a difference . between the ... correctness of the District Judge who is selected... with all the Lex loci, and Lex non scripta of his region of country; and the correctness of the Circuit Judge: Congress. Debates, Vol II. Pt. 1, p. 471. 1872 an elastic Lex non scripta meted out very different awards to high and low: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. vi. p. 249.

*lex tālionis, phr.: Late Lat.: the law of retaliation. exacting an eye for an eye, &c.

exacting an eye for an eye, &c.

1597 Ergo, I conclude that the next is an eight likewise with the base, both descending, and so that you have broken Priscians head, wherefore I may Lege [abl.] tations laugh at incongravity as well as you might at unformality: The Morley, Mas, p. 146.

1600 he is presently without any iudgement to have Legem [acc.] tationis, that is, like for like, inflicted you him: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 56.

1621 Tis lex tationis, and the nature of all things so to do: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. 11 p. 75 (x827).

1623 But sure, if there were no wiser than myself, I could wish that we might deal with such supercilious people lege tations, and mete to them in their own measure: J. Chamberlann, in Court & Times of Yas, I., Vol. 11. p. 426 (x848).

1630 for tationis lex maie doe the same | wee others doe to others, to our shame: J. Lane, Squire's Tale, p. 135 note (x888).

1654—6 [Their children shall be dashed in pieces] this was but lex tations: S. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. 111. p. 331 (x869).

1781 they take the Field with their best Force, not only to recover their Wives but, Lege Tationis, to plunder the Robbers of theirs: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 1. p. 285.

1818 they suffered by the lex tations, and had their eyes put out besides: Edin, Rev., Vol. 30, p. 353.

1830

Frequently beaten by their persecutors, if they lift a hand in their own defence, agreeable to the lex talionis of the Moors, it is taken off: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Panant, p. 158 (and Ed.).

1857 here we must for a moment pause to observe another of those instances of the lex talionis with which the revolutionary Nemesis requited her votaries: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., IV. p. 171.

lexer: Eng. fr. Fr. See elixir.

*lexicon, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. λεξικὸν (βιβλίον), ='(book) of words': a word-book, a dictionary; a book which gives the words of one language translated and explained in another; esp. a dictionary of Greek or Hebrew.

pranted in another; esp. a dictionary of Greek or Hebrew.

1603 any other translation or Lexicons: C. Hendon, Def. Judic. Astrol,
1607 the profit of Lexicons (wherein all sayings and speeches are
numbred): Torsell, Four-f. Beasts, sig. ¶¶ 1 vo. 1654 Among those uncontrolleable Levellers of the World, Fate, or Fortune, (in the Profine Lexicon,
and in the Christians undiscovered Providence) may passe for the first: R. WhitLock, Zootomia, p. 479 1664 I find very little improvement in the most
pretending of our Lexicons and Nomenclators yet extant Evelyn, Tr. Frear's
Parall. Archit. &c., p. 113 1817 And take for rhyme, to hook my rambling
verse on, | The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels: Byron, Beffo, hi. 1826
bursting into his mother's boudoir with lexicons and slippers: Lord BeaconsField, Viv. Grey, Bk. 1. ch. vi. p. 13 (1881).

*li¹, sb.: Chin.: (a) a Chinese coin of base copper with a square hole in the middle, 1000 of which are worth one tael (q.v.), a cash (q.v.); (b) a measure of length in China, equal to rather more than one third of a mile English.

b. 1589 the measure, which is called iti, hath so much space as a man's voice on a plaine grounde may bee hearde in a quiet day, halowing or whoping with all the force and strength he may: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin., I. 21 (1853). [Yule] 1887 The large Chinese market town of Sin-kang [is] about 20 h (seven miles) N.N.E. of the city of Taiwanfoo: Athenœum, Apr. 2, p. 452/3.

li.2, abbrev. for Lat. libra (q. v.).

1592 [See lacquer].

*liaison, sô.: Fr.: (a) a connexion, a binding together; (b) an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman; (c) in Cookery, a thickening of beaten eggs or of eggs and cream.

b. 1809 The liaisons of Merlin...gave rise to the following jeu d'esprit: Edin. Rev., Vol. 14. 1822 I should have gone, long ago. but for my haison with the Countess G: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 912 (1875). 1829 and as for the liaison, if there were one, why it must end, and probably the difficulty of terminating it might even hasten the catastrophe which he had so much at heart: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk 1 ch. ix, p. 28 (1881). 1840 no one could say, | Whether soft liaison induced him to stray: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 204 (1865). 1850 If it were but a temporary liaison...one could bear it: Thackerary, Pendemnis, Vol. 1. ch. ix, p. 98 (1879). 1853 He was always much addicted to gallantry, and had endless liaisons with women: Greville, Memoirs, 3rd Ser 1, ii 35.

c. 1759 prepare a liaison, or four or five yolks of eggs and some cream: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 92.

liāna, Mod. Lat.; liane, Fr.: sb.: name of tropical creeping or climbing plants, such as abound in the forests of Tropical

1845 Many of the older trees presented a very curious appearance from the tresses of a liana hanging from their boughs, and resembling bundles of hay: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 25. 1876 the yellow flowering cactus, the golden lobelia, the scarlet querena, the slender tendruls and blue flowers of the liana: J. Grant, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. vi. p. 50.

liang, leang, sb.: Chin.: a tael (q, v).

liant, fem. liante, adj.: Fr.: flexible, able to form connexions easily.

1765 a singular turn of mind, and not liant with a new world: Hor. Wal-pole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 411 (1857).

liard, sb.: Fr.: a French coin, worth three deniers (see denier), at first silver in 15 c., and in 17, 18 cc. copper. The form liardo is quasi-Italian.

1547—8 in bras they have mietes, halfe pens, pens, dobles, lierdes, halfe karalles & karales, halfe sowses & sowses: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xxvii. p. 191 (1870). 1600 carrying the cloth from shop to shop tell the price thereof, and for the selling of enery duckat's-woorth they have two Liardos allowed them: John Porx, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 134. 1823 I have heard of such a one paying a liard to eat his bellyful of grapes in a poor man's vineyard: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. vi. p. 90 (1886). 1886 Wretched dens where ragged players hazarded two liards, and were refreshed with haricots and cheese: R. HEATH, in Mag. of Art, Dec., p. 57/2.

Liatico, sb.: It.: "a kind of wine so called" (Florio).

1625 Maluosey, Muscadine, and Leaticke: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. p. 1837. 1630 Claret, and Liatica: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Lll 4 vo/r.

lib., abbrev. (a) for Lat. liber (q, v), = 'book', and (b) for Lat. libra (q. v.), = 'pound'.

b. 1601 3lib. 2shil. 6d.: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 9, ch. 39, Vol. 1, p. 260.

libation (\(\psi \mu = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: the ceremony (practised by Ancient Greeks and Romans) of pouring wine, oil,

and other liquids on the ground or on a sacrificial victim in honor of a deity; the liquid so poured forth.

1603 powring upon them sacred liquors and libations: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1349. 1770 to Trav. Asia Minor, p 134.

*Libeccio: It.: name of the south-west wind.

1667 Forth rush...with their lateral noise, | Sirocco and Libecchio: Milton, P. L , x. 706.

liber, sb.: Lat., 'bark', 'book': Bot.: the innermost layer of bark, also called bast.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

Liber Pater, Father Liber, an old Italian deity of the vine and its produce, identified with the Greek **Bacchus** (σ, ν) .

1665 our Mules and Assinegoes...spared the *Persians* the labour of Kettledrums, Timbrels, Hoboy, and such Phrygic musick; sometimes braying out, at other times ecchoing to one another in Mymallonian Cornets as if some Orgye to *Liber Pater* had been solemnizing: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 127 (1677).

*liberator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *liberator*, noun of agent to *liberare*, = 'to set free', 'to deliver': one who delivers, a deliverer, a freer.

1650 I have reverenced him as much as possibly I could, as Liberator of his Countrey: Howell, Tr. Giraff's Hist Rev. Napl., p. 138. *1878 liberators and protectors of the Christian races of the East: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

līberāvi animam meam, phr.: Lat.: 'I have relieved my mind' ('set free my soul'), I have made my protest and am no longer responsible. Cf. Ezek., iii. 19, 21. See absolvi, &c.

1648 It is sufficient for me, however you digest this present friendly Memento to you, that I can truly say, liberarn animam meam, whatever becomes of you or me: A brief Memento to the present Vnparliamentary Junio, p. 15. 1654 As to my selfe I am satisfied, if no more follow but a Liberarii Animam meam, to let the world know I voted not with those Philistimes [sic]: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 190. 1750 FIELDING, Tom Jones, Bk. v. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 212 (1806).

lībra, sb.: Lat., 'a Roman pound weight': a pound weight, abbreviated to lb; a pound in money, worth twenty shillings, abbreviated to £, l., l., lib.

Libra: Lat., fr. libra,='a balance': name of an ancient zodiacal constellation, between Scorpio and Virgo; the seventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters a few days before the autumnal equinox, and which now contains the constellation Virgo.

1391 The Middel cercle in wydnesse, of thise 3, is cleped the cercle equnoxial/vp-on whiche turneth euermo the hedes of aries & libra: Chaucer, Astrol., p. 9 (1872). 1667 from eastern point | Of Libra to the fleecy star that bears | Andromeda: Milton, P. L., III. 558.

*libretto, pl. libretti, sb.: It.: a book of words of a musical composition which comprises vocal music; the words of the vocal parts of a musical composition.

1825 the libretti of new operas: English in Italy, Vol. I. p. 268. 1860 He writes his own libretti, and very well; they merely need setting to music to be excellent operas: Once a Week, Sept. 1, p. 275/z. 1885 His latest work is written on a libretto supplied by Dr. Franz Huffer: Athenaum, Aug. 29, p. 280/3.

*lichen ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. līchen, fr. Gk. λειχήν,='treemoss', 'liverwort', 'a cutaneous eruption', 'blight', 'canker': name of an order of cryptogamic or flowerless plants, forming one of Lindley's alliances of Thallogens, but now classed as a sub-order of Fungales.

a StD-Order Of Fungales.

1601 Another kind of Lichen or Liverwort: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 26, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 245. bef. 1771 I observed nothing but several curious lichens, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myrtle) perfuming the borders of the lake: Gray, Lett. [I.] 1820 a platform of rock where...not a bramble has taken root, and to which nothing but the lichen can adhere: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sacity, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 102. 1846 If the grey, and yellow, and brown stains upon old walls, ancient churches, and other buildings are carefully examined, those appearances will always be found to arise from minute Lichens having taken possession of the surface of the stones, to which they adhere, drawing their food from the atmosphere: J. Linnley, Veg. Kingd., p. 46 1855 And a morbid eating lichen fixt | On a heart half-turn'd to stone: Tennyson, Maud, vi. viii. Wits., Vol. v. p. 170 (1886).

lichi, lychee, sb.: Chin.: the fruit of a Chinese tree, cultivated in Bengal, Nephelium litchi, Nat. Order Sapindaceae, somewhat like a plum, dried and exported to Europe.

1589 Also they have a kinde of plummes, that they doo call lechias, that are of an exceeding gallant tast, and never hurteth anybody, although they should eate a great number of them: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., I. 14 (1853). [Yule] 1598 There is a kind of fruit called Lechyas, which are like Plums, but of another taste, and are very good, and much esteemed, whereof I have eaten: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., 38. [ib.] 1824 Of the fruits which this season offers, the finest are leeches and mangoes; the first is really very fine, being a sort of plum, with the flavour of a Frontignac grape: Br. Here, Narrative, I. 60. [ib.] 1846 Thus the Longan, the Litchi, and the Kamburan, fruits among the more delicious of the Indian archipelago, are the produce of

different species of Nephelium: J Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 383. 1878 the lichi hiding under a shell of ruddy brown its globes of translucent and delicately fragrant flesh: P. Robinson, In my Indian Garden, 49. [Yule]

lic(o)ur, licowre: Eng. fr. Fr. See liquor.

lictor, sb.: Lat.: an official attendant of a Roman magistrate (see fasces); hence, metaph. one who punishes.

trate (see IASCES); hence, metaph. One who punishes.

1579 the vshers or sergeants are called Lectores: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 35 (f6r2). 1586 The fagots of the licturs: Sir Edw. Horv, Polit. Disc of Truth, ch xxiv, p. 114. 1601: come, your fasces, Lictors: B. Jonson, Poetast., iv. 4, Wks., p. 318 (f606). 1606 saucy lictors! Will catch at us: Shaks., Ant. and Cleop., v. 2, 214. 1611 The Lictores or Serjeants doe weare party-coloured cloakes: T. Coryat. Crudities, Vol. II. p. 200 (1776). 1626 Lictor, A Serieant, a Hang-man Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1671 Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power, | Legions and cohorts, turms of horse and wings. Milton, P. R., iv. 65. 1816 The conclusion was a lady's head about to be chopped off by a lictor, but (I am sorry to say) he left it on: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III p. 329 (1832) bef. 1863 Better the block itself, and the lictors, with their fasces of birch-twigs, than the maddening torture of those jokes! Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, p. 41 (1879).

lidger: Eng. fr. Du. See ledger.

*Lied, pl. Lieder, sb.: Ger.: song.

1854 Percy sings a Spanish seguidilla, or a German lied, or a French romance, or a Neapolitan canzonet: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch xxiii. p 259 (1879).

lieger: Eng. fr. Du. See ledger.

lieger du maine: Eng. fr. Fr. See legerdemain.

lierd(e): Fr. See liard.

*lieu, sb.: Fr.: place.

1. place, stead.

1. place, stead.

1550 to take downe all Altars within my diocese, and in the lieu of them to sett vp a table: Dr. Day, in Ellis' Orig. Lett, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclxviii. p. 303 (1846). 1584 if this tree of gold in lieu may not suffice, | Require a grove of golden trees, so Juno bear the prize: Peelle, Arraignment of Paris, ii. 1, Wks., p. 358/1 (1861). 1602 he...couered his head (in lieu of an helmet) with a buttoned cap: Segar, Hon., Mil. & Civ., Bk. III. ch. liv in Peele's Wks., p. 567 (1867). 1610 in lieu of the premises | Of homage and I know not how much tribute: Shaks., Temp., i. 2, 123 1629 To suffer his Highnesse the Duke of Saxonie to keep possession of Iutland in lieu of the reper and lower Lusatia: News of Certaine Commands lately given by the French King, May 5, No. 32, p. 4. 1715 what the Painters have introduc'd in Lieu of it: Richardson, Theor. Painting, p. 186. bef. 1733 the Title...in Lieu of History: R. Norra, Examen, I. iii. (1740). 1797 he will have a ruined country in lieu of his present possessions: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 15 (1858). 1878 a large gold chain in lieu of a necklace: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. Iv. ch. xxxiv. p. 295.

(fr. phr. in lieu of) an equivalent, a recompense. Rare. bef. 1626 One would think it a very large offer to give so great a lieu for so small a service: Bp. Andrewes, Serm., v. 544 (1841-3). [Davies]

lieutenant de police, phr.: Fr.: lieutenant of police. The word lieutenant was early Anglicised as levetenante, lieuetenant, lyvetenant, &c., and retains the old pronunciation though the spelling is now conformed to the French.

1776 I think a lieutenant de police would be a better judge for her than the peers: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. 1. p. 56 (1835).

ligature $(\angle = \pm)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ligature: the act or process of tying or binding so as to unite; anything used to bind or tie, as a surgical thread or a bandage; Mus. a sign signifying two or more notes to be sung to one syllable, or a tie connecting two or more notes; in Writing and Printing in minuscules or in cursive character (lower-case type), a single sign formed by two or more connected letters.

a single sign formed by two or infore connected letters.

1543 to make a ligature or byndynge incarnatyue of two endes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirney, fol xov 19/2. 1663 it shalbe necessarye to vse apt and convenient ligature & rolling: T. Gale, Enchirid, fol. 44 vo. 1596 The first of the formes of Notes, the second of the Rests, the third of Legatures, the fourth of the three degrees in Musicke. What is a Note? It is a signe shevving the lovednes, or stilnes of the voice, and is of two sorts, one simple, & the other loyned, which are called Ligatures: Pathway to Mus., sig. Ci vo. 1597 Then out of doubt it is as though it were not in Ligature and is a Long: Tr. Morley, Mus., p. 10. 1776 the letters so disguised by ligatures so exceedingly complicated that I could neither decypher nor copy it: R Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 169.

ligeritie: Eng. fr. Fr. See légèreté.

ligier: Eng. fr. Du. See ledger.

ligier du mayne: Eng. fr. Fr. See legerdemain.

*lignum vitae: Late Lat., 'wood of life': the hard wood of the tree Guaiacum officinale, or other wood of a similar kind; the tree Guaiacum officinale, Nat. Order Zygophyl-See guaiacan.

1600 It [Sassafras] is found by experience to be far better and of more uses then the wood which is called *Guaiacum*, or *Lignum vita*: R. HARLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 268. 1625 An other sort also of trees, whose timber is neere as hard as *Lignum vita*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 277.

1646 Ebony, Box, Lignum vitæ, Cedar: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. iv p. 60 (1686). 1655 Mastick and Lignum vitæ trees: J. S., A brief and perfect Yournal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies, p. 18. 1674 your sticks [cues] ought to be heavy, made of Brasile, Lignum vitæ or some other weighty wood: Compl. Gamester, p. 25. bef. 1733 made of Lignum Vitae [the Fall of a Flail]: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 8, p. 573 (1740). 1755 the lignum-vitæ I would not recommend to you: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 487 (1857). 1817 Mr. Adams tempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of lignum vitæ, which tied North America to Great Britain: J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. x. p. 263 (1856). 1846 The wood called Lignum vitæ is remarkable for the direction of its fibres, one layer of which often crosses another diagonally; a circumstance first pointed out to me by Professor Voigt: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 470.

lignum-aloes, sb.: Lat. See aloe.

1525 Take lignum aloes .ij. ounces: Tr Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. T iij ro/2.

lignum-aquilae, sb.: Late Lat.: aguila-wood, agalloch (qq. v.).

1600 here groweth the right Lignum Aquilæ, which is of so excellent vertue in phisick: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p 41.

ligula: Lat. See lingula.

*likin, sb.: Chin., 'cash-money' (see li¹): a Chinese provincial tax on all kinds of produce, originally amounting to I cash per tael or $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent., but now variable.

1890 attempts to levy the increased Likin, or tax, on native opium: Standard, Oct. 12, p 5/2.

*lilac ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. lilac,='pale purple'.

I. a shrub of the genus Syringa (see syringa), of which the common variety, Syringa vulgaris, has pale bluish-purple blossom; formerly called pipe-tree. Also, attrib. and in

bef. 1627 the Lelacke Tree: Bacon, Ess., xlvi. [Skeat] 1658 the Sycamore and Lilack: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 34 (1686). 1664 EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p. 227 (1729) 1763 the cave... overhung... with woodbines, lilacs, and laburnums: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 84 (1837). 1785 The lilac, various in array, now white, | Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set | With purple spikes pyramidal: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1868). 1842 This, yielding, gave into a grassy walk | Thro' crowded lilac-ambush trimly pruned: Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter, Wks., Vol. II. p. 27 (1886) p. 25 (1886).

2. the color of the blossom of the common lilac-tree, palepurple, or pale-violet. Also, attrib.

1803 It's all wet; and will spoil my new lilac ribbons: M. Edgeworth, Contrast, ch. i. p. 114 (1832).

limaçon, sb.: Fr.: a snail, a snail-like military formation. See biscia.

1591 And to the end they may assure and accustome themselues the better, it is necessarie they make Lymassons when they are in simple and single aray: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 207.

limae labor, phr.: Lat.: 'work of the file', careful revision and correction. Hor., A. P., 291.

1755 and I protest to you that my Ode on Memory, after it has gone through all the linuae labor that our friend Horace prescribes, nay, Sir, prematur nonum in annum (above half of which time it has already, I assure you, been concealed malgré my partiality to it): Gravy & Mason, Corresp., p 40 (1853). 1792 your works...have not the least appearances of the Linua labor: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. I. p. 220. 1832 His sentences...never subjected to a process of comparison,—a linua labor: Edin. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 76. 1889 He must contrive to produce upon us the impression that those beauties...are natural to him—that they are not the result of happy accident nor yet the result of the linuae labor: Aithenaeum, May 25, p. 65s/l. labor: Athenæum, May 25, p. 655/1.

*limbo (±=), sb: Eng. fr. Late Lat. (in) limbo, (e) limbo, = '(in) limbo', '(out of) limbo', in which limbo is abl. of limbus,='the borderland of Hell', fr. Lat. limbus,='border',

1. a region of darkness on the borders of Hell, which is believed by Roman Catholics and others to be the abode of those who have died without receiving grace, but have not merited damnation.

merited damnation.

abt. 1400 Leg. of S. Erhenwald, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's New English, Vol. 1. p. 169 (1886). abt. 1532 our lorde Iesu chryst...his frendys, who by the synne of Adam and Eue were in lymbo: Lord Berners, Huon of Burdeux, p. 484 (1883). 1550 And I do clearly reject and esteem as fables all the limbos of the fathers: Hooper, Later Writings, p. 31 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1563 The Paynes that all the Furyes fell | can cast from Lymbo lake: B. Googe, Eglogs, &fr.c., p. 97 (1871). 1588 father omnipotent with lightnings dyng me toe lymbo: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. IV. p. 95.

1688 As far from help as Limbo is from bliss: Shaks., Til. And., iii. 1, 149.

1619 the three insticers of Limbos state: Hutton, Fold. Anat., sig. E 2 v. 1620 the Dominicans said that Children dead, without baptism before the use of reason, remain after the Resurrection in a Limbo and darkness under the earth, but without fire: Brent, Tr. Soawe's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 167 (1676). 1642 Methiuks amongst those many subdivisions of Hell, there might have been one Limbo left for these: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § IV. Wis., Vol. II. p. 404 (Bohn, 1852). bef. 1658 'tis a just Idea of a Limbo of the Infants: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 81 (1687). bef. 1670 A Prisoner, whose Libesty

I much long'd for, is released, but out of Limbo into Hell: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 131, p. 139 (1693) 1682 Nor quite of future power himself bereft, But limbos large for unbelievers left: DRYDEN, Abs. & Achit., II. 94. 1741 repenting that he had betray'd his Master, thought there was no other way to save his Soul, but to hang himself, and go to the Limbo, whither he knew Jesus Christ would descend to deliver the Souls: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 237. 1818 souls in Limbo, damn'd half way: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 57.

2. any region resembling the borderland of Hell.

1667 a Limbo large and broad, since call'd | The Paradise of Fools; Milton, P.L., III. 495.

a prison, a place of confinement, a place where persons or things are consigned to oblivion or obscurity.

bef. 1658 Sleep! The Worlds Limbo, Nature's Discord Day: J. CLEVE-1.AND, Wks., p. 297 (1687). 1663 And in the self-same Limbo put | The Knight and Squire where he was shut: S. BUTLER, Hudtbras, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 239. bef. 1670. But this weak Predicant, that run blindfold into Error and p. 230. bef. 1670 But this weak Predicant, that run blindfold into Error and Destruction, lay in Limbo a great while macerated with fear, and want, and hard Lodging: J. HACKER, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 100, p. 88 (1693). 1729 O'l pass more innocent, in infant state, | To the mild Limbo of our Father Tate: POPE, Dunciad, II 238. 1844 the lottery-subscription lies in limbo · THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 226 (1885) 1883 the party might be relegated to the limbo of unrealized hopes: M. E. BRADDON, Golden Calf, Vol I ch. ii. p. 33, 1847 that 'Limbo of Infants' [see limbus infantum], the National School: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 412 (1865).

limbo patrum, limbus patrum, phr.: Late Lat.: 'limbo of the fathers', the place in the borderland of Hell, where it has been held that the spirits of patriarchs and other meritorious persons, who died before Christ's coming, were confined until he descended into Hell. Also, metaph.

1528 Of what text thou provest hell, will another prove purgatory, another limbo patrum. Tyndale, Doctr. Treat., p. 158 (1848). 1554 and are now bewrated and fled togither to Limbo patrum. R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. vit. ch. xi. p. 144. 1613 I have some of 'em in Limbo Patrum, and there they are like to dance these three days: Shaks., Hen. VIII., v. 4, 67. 1643 he should be cast into Limbo Patrum (Lambeth house prison): Merc. Brit, No. 6, p. 47 1790 By the new French constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst into this Limbus Patrum: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 278 (ard Ed.). p. 278 (3rd Ed.).

limbus, sb.: Late Lat fr. Lat. limbus, = 'border', 'margin': a borderland; esp. limbo (q, v).

1627 This Thing (surely) is not without some Signification, as if all Spirits and Soules of Men, came forth out of one Diume Limbus: BACON, Nat. Hist.,

limbus infantum, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the limbo of infants', where it is held that the souls of unbaptised infants who never committed actual sin abide for ever.

1681 The Papists...put children into a state...called *limbus infantum*, where they do as it were eternally sleep: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 136 (1861).

limon: Eng. fr. Fr. See lemon.

limonade: Eng. fr. Fr. See lemonade.

linetus, sb.: Lat., 'a licking': a thick medicated syrup to be swallowed slowly in cases of sore throat or cold on the chest.

*linga(m), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. linga(m): a representation of the male organ of generation, as an idol or a

1781 These Pagodas have each a small chamber in the center of twelve feet square, with a lamp over the Lingham: Hodges, Trav., 94 (1793). [Yule] 1814 two respectable Brahmuns, a man and his wife, of the secular order... performed the accustomed ceremonies to the linga, and consulted the divines; Forbes, Or. Mem., II. 364. [ib] 1886 In one of the caves is a sanctivinary of the divinities who preside over the fecundity of the swallows, containing several lingams of stone covered with small squares of gilded paper: Atheneum, May transfells.

lingo $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng., perhaps fr. Lat. *lingua*: a dialect, a jargon, a form of speech, a foreign language.

1748 I don't understand their lingo: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 25 (1817). 1765 En attendant, (admire me, this is the only scrap of foreign lingo I have imported into this epistle—if you had seen that of Guise to me'): GIBBON. Life & Lett., p. 209 (1869). 1781 that he would translate it into Greek or Coptic, or any lingo that every English sailor could not understand: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p 94 (1858). 1885 He classed your Kickshaws and Ragoos | With Popery and Wooden Shoes | Railed at all Foreign Tongues as Lingo, | And sighed o'er Chaos Wine for Stingo: A. Dobson, 4the Scient of the Lore, p. 123. At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 123.

lingua, sb.: Lat.: a tongue, a language.

1678 Was ever such a Beuk-learn'd Clerk, | That speaks all linguas of the Ark? W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. 1. p. 203 (1860). bef. 1733 in the lingua of our East Angles: R. North, *Examen*, 1. ii. 90, p. 78 (1740).

*Lingua Franca, phr.: It., 'Frank language': a jargon used by the Latin races of the Mediterranean in intercourse with Greeks, Turks, and Arabs; hence, any canting dialect.

1675 English! away, you Fop! 'tis a kind of Lingua Franca, as I have hard the Merchants call it: Dryden, Kind Keeper, i. r., Wks., Vol II. p. rrs (1707). 1684 He spoke half Portuguese, half Italian, which being a kind of Lingua Franca...: E. Everaer, Tr. Tavernier's Japan, &c., II. p. 47 1755 How does my godson go on with his little lingua Franca, or jumble of different languages? Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. II. No. xcviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 421 (1777). 1775 we were received by the English Consul, a Jew who after bidding us welcome in broken Italian or Lingua Franca conducted us: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 12. 1787 talking a strange lingua-franca, composed of three or four different languages: Beckford, Italy, Vol. II. p. 246 (1834) 1825 a clear and solemn voice...pronounced the words in the sonorous tone of the readers of the mosque, and in the lingua Franca, mutually understood by Christians and Saracens: Scott, Talsman, ch. xiii p. 60/2. 1845 they caught at words and roots, with marvellous disregard of grammar and prosody, a compromise was effected, and a hybrid language generated—a lingua Franca in which both parties could communicate: Ford, Handbh. Spain, Pt. I. p. 80. 1860 men.:talking in lingua Franca: W. H. Russell, Diary in India, Vol. I. p. 28. 1877 "What do you want?"—he asked in lingua franca, that undefined mixture of Italian, French, Greek, and Spanish, which is spoken throughout the Mediterranean: F. Burnaey, Through Asia Minor, ch. vi. p. 34 (1878).

[For the meaning of the name see Feringhi.]

lingula, ligula, sb.: Lat.: a little tongue, a small tonguelike projection.

1742 made wheels, with small lingulæ in the manner of cogs: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p 209 (1826).

liniment $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. liniment: a thin ointment, a liquid medicinal preparation for outward application.

1543 make a liniment with suffycyent whyte waxe Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxx vo[2. 1601 A liniment...of Cypresse leaves and wax mingled together: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 24, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 178. 1689 I applied.. liniment to them: Davies, Diary, p. 33 (Camd. Soc. 1857).

lin(t)stock ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. lontstock, = 'match-staff': a gunner's staff tipped with a spike and fork for holding a match of cord or tow.

1665 The Gunners here were not very expert; for, when they had occasion to give fire, I could perceive them stand on one side of the piece, and in a fearful manner (though with a lin-stock as long as a half-pike which had a lighted match) to touch the powder: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 113 (1677). 1681 [See brandy].

liptote. See litotes.

*liqueur, sb.: Fr.: a strong, highly-flavored, alcoholic drink, such as chartreuse, Curaçoa, Noyau (qq. v.).

1729 [See hors d'œuvre] 1766 Know what liqueurs to tipple: In Dodsley's Collect Poems, Vol. v. p. 48. 1811 What are liqueurs, between the courses of a dinner, compared to these comforts for youth? L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. i. p. 7 (and Ed.) 1822 There's a variety of liqueurs on the side-table: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., III. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. xi. p. 603. 1827 I must now thank you for a most admirable cheese, and the case of liqueurs which accompanied it. LADV H. STANHOPE, Mem., Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 62 (1845). 1876 a servant bearing liqueur-frames: J. Grant, One of Six Magnetic Property of the companied in the companie p. 62 (1845). 1879 Hundr., ch. iv. p. 38.

*liquidator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. liquidare, = 'to make liquid', 'to make clear': one who liquidates.

*liquor ($\angle =$, -qu- as -k-), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. licur, fr. Old Fr. lico(u)r, assimilated to Lat. liquor.

1. moisture, any fluid substance.

I. moisture, any fluid substance.

abt 1325 Ac 3yf ther were y-mengd licour | Other wid kende watere: W. DE SHOREHAM, D. 9 (Percy Soc., 1849). abt. 1386 And bathed every veine in swiche licour, | Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour: CHAUCER, C. T., Prol., 3. abt 1400 the Lykour that gothe out there of, thei clepe it Bawme: Tr. Maunatevile's Voyage, ch. v. p. 51 (1839). 1477 God made Liquors for Mans use: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. v in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 79 (1652). 1567 his [black Lead's] first lyquor running when as it is molten is almost Tin: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 13 ro. 1570 The Superficies of euery Liquor, by it selfe consistyng, and in quyet, is Sphærical: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclids, sig. biij vo. 1577 Gummes, Fruites, Licours: Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol. 1 vo. 1590 a boxe of Diamond sure... Wherein were closd few drops of liquor pure, Of wondrous worth, and vertue excellent: Sprns., R. Q., i. ix 19. 1599 a certain licour like vnto gumme: R. Hakluvt, Voyagez, Vol. i. p. 57.

call honie: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 12, ch. 12, Vol. 1, p. 315. 1646 heavy bodies will only swim in that liquor: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vii. ch. xv. p. 303 (1686). 1691 [See Chyus].

any beverage or drinkable substance.

abt. 1400 sacrifice of licowres: Wycliffite Bible, Gen., xxxv. 14. — sacrified licours of echon: ib., Numb, xxix. 18. bef. 1492 water or...suche other lyquore: Caxton, St. Katherin, sig. h ij 19/2. 1542 dyuers lycours or drynkes for mannes sustrynaunce: Boorde, Dyetary, ch. x. p. 252 (1870). 1563 Guido...hath chosen a moste precious liquour: T Gale, Enchirid., fol. 39 19. bef. 1579 Thy fresh licor doth take from me the heate that is come from the common sunne: T. Hacket, Tr. Annals of France, Bk. x. p. 258. 1640 our dry lungs cool liquor fain would have: H. More, Psych, II. ii. 38, p. 18 (1647). 1720 Thirher may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longwity!) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: Pore, Letters, p. 184 (1737). bef. 1733 just as Children, reaching at hot Water, taking it for good Liquor, pull it down upon their heads: R. North, Examen, II. v. 60, p. 351 (1740).

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3. alcoholic fluid, spirit, alcoholic or spirituous beverage.

1567 a pot of the best ale.. the lykor liked them so well, that they had pot vpon pot: HARMAN, Cav., ch. iv. in Awdelay's Frat. Vag., p. 37 (1869). 1600 extreame strong liquor R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similtes, p. 78. 1658 fermented Liquors: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 1, p. 28 (1686). 1775 he ordered liquors and provisions for our refreshment: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 270. 1832 wine and spirituous liquors: MOORE, Byron, Vol. II p. 48. *1878 Liquor Licences: Lloyd's Whly., May 19, p. 5/2. [St.]

*lira1, pl. lire, It.; lire, Eng. fr. It.: sb.: the unit of monetary value in Italy, the silver lira being equivalent to one franc (q. v.); in former times the lira varied in different states and at different periods. In Turkey, lira is the name of a gold coin worth nearly 16s. 63d. English.

1617 Some hundreds of turkies hang out to be sold, for six or seuen lires each: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1, p. 70. 1797 Encyc. Brit., Vol XII. p. 233f. 1877 may have fed the hungry and clothed the naked with the lire of the angry man: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thure, ch. iv. p. 36 (1879) 1884 he could get permission to visit them for a baksheesh of two liras: F. Bovl.s, Borderland, p. 237 1885 The Italian Minister of Public Instruction... has decided.. to offer a prize of 3,000 lire for the best catalogue of Italian bibliographical literature: Athenæum, Aug. 15, p. 210/3.

lira², sb.: It.: Mus.: a lyre. See lyra.

1724 LIRA, or LYRA, or LYRE, a Viol so called from the Way of Tuning: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

listello, sb.: It.: Archit.: a listel, a narrow fillet.

1598 the vpper rule, called listello: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 89. 1664 like those very small Listellos or Annulets under the Echinus of the Doric Capitel, by the Italians call'd Gradetti, Degrees: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 127.

lit de justice, phr.: Fr., 'bed of justice': the king's throne in the old French parliament, a state visit of the king of France to his parliament.

France to his pathemient.

1757 Mr. Pitt...has again taken to his Lit de justice: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 55 (1857). — as the King [of France] went to hold the lit de justice, no mortal cried Vive le Roi! ib., p. 62.

1770 The king held a lit de justice last week in order to cause an edict to be registered: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Sclevyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 2 (1882).

1809 It is true, that the King neither holds stated councils, nor yet a Lit de Yustice: Marty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ, Let. kivil. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 176.

1837 The tendency of such a regulation is either to convert the chambers into the old lits de justice, or to overthrow the throne: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 221.

1845 Outcostume was much more adapted for the couch of repose than for a "lit de justice": Warburton, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. II. p. 187 (1848).

lit de repos, phr.: Fr., 'bed of repose': a couch.

1762 the very canopies, chair of state, footstool, lit de repos, oratory, carpets, and hangings, just as she left them: Grav, Letters, No. cxv. Vol. II. p. 64 (1810). 1816 Besides a lit de repos, it [the coach] contained a library: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 505 (1875).

*lite pendente, phr.: Lat.: while the suit (quarrel) is

1601 to decree against him lite pendente, was unjust dealing: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent., p. 27.

*literati: Lat. See litterati.

*literatim: Lat. See litteratim.

literator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. $lit(t)er\bar{a}tor$, = 'a literary critic', Late Lat., 'a teacher of reading and writing': an elementary teacher; a literary critic, a littérateur.

literature (4 = = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. littérature: the study of letters, learning; general reading, the artistic use of language; the aggregate of books and other publications in general, or of a particular language or period, or on a particular subject.

1638 Worshypfull maysters, ye shall understand | Is to you that have no litterature: Pardoner & Frere. [Halliwell] bef. 1648 all men of litterature: W. Dynham, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccii. p. 113 (1646).

1689 The rude thus bosting Litrature: W. WARNER, Albion's England, Bk. IV. ch. xxii. p. 100. 1603 To write and reade they learned for necessitie onely; as for all other forrein sciences and literature they banished them quite out of their coasts: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 475.

lithia, sb.: Mod. Lat.: oxide of lithium, an alkaline metal very light in weight; also chloride of lithium, prescribed for gout. Carbonate of lithia and citrate of lithia are useful in cases of stone or calculus (Gk. $\lambda i\theta_{os}$), for which reason the metal is called lithium.

litmus, sb.: fr. Ger. Lackmus: a blue vegetable dye obtained from a lichen, Roccella tinctoria, used to test the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, the blue being changed to red by an acid, and the red changed back to blue by an alkali.

...1696 Litmose-blew: Phillips, World of Words.

1846 the most important are Roccella tinctoria and fusiformis, the dye of which makes litmus, and

is largely used by manufacturers under the name of Orchall, or Archill, or Orseille des Canaries: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 47.

lītotēs, sō.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λυτότης,='simplicity': Rhet.: a figure in which a strong affirmative is conveyed by the negation of the contrary, e.g. "no small honor" meaning "very great honor"; also called meiosis (q, v).

1589 we temper our sence with wordes of such moderation, as in appearaunce it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure Liptote, which therefore I call the Moderator: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xvi[i]. p. 195 (1869). 1727 the Litotes or Diminution of Ladies, Whisperers, and Backbiters: POPE, Art of Sinking, ch. xiii Wks., Vol. vt. p. 211 (1757). 1877 It ["not so clever as some"] is also a specimen of the Greek figure "Litotes": C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. xxi. p. 241 note (1883).

litra, Late Lat. fr. Gk. (of Sicily) λίτρα; litre, Eng. fr. Late Lat.: sb.: a pound weight.

1603 in honor of his vertue he gave one silver boul, weighing fiue lytres: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 428.

litre, sb.: Fr.: the unit of capacity in the French metric system, containing rather more than 61 cubic inches English or 88 of an imperial quart; a bottle of wine of the above capacity.

1865 lived on a pipe and three litre a day: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 224. 1886 Liquid carbonic acid equal to 500 litres of gas at ordinary pressure can be supplied...for one shilling: Athenaeum, Mar. 27, p. 427/3.

Litt. D., abbrev. for Late Lat. Litterarum Doctor, = 'Doctor of Letters', title of one of the higher degrees of Cambridge University. Sometimes written D. Litt.

littera scripta manet, sed mānant lūbrica verba, phr.: Late Lat.: the written letter remains, but slippery words pass away.

1572 This had been a quiet and the best and most assured way; for litera scripta manet: That which is set down in writing remaineth: Whittelft, Wks., Vol. II. p. 192 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1625 by his owne writings suruiueth himselfe, remaines (litera scripta manet) thorow all ages a Teacher: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 176. 1642 Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 20 (1869). bef. 1677 J. Bramhall, Wks., p. 394 (1677). 1878 The litera scripta manet; the written code necessarily always continues to give the original precepts as they stood: Mozley, Ruling Ideas, x. 237.

litterae hūmāniōres, phr.: Late Lat.: 'more human letters', the humanities, secular learning opposed to divinity, esp. the study of the Ancient Classics and philology; collective name of the subjects of the principal examination for honors in Oxford University. The phr. has been supposed to mean 'more polite literature', opposed to scientific studies of all kinds.

1747 studies of the Litteræ Humaniores, especially Greek: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No. 100, p. 219 (1774). 1759 I would not depreciate what the study of the literæ humaniores, at the university, have done for me: STERNE, Trist. Shand, II. xii. Wks., p. 81 (1839). 1883 We cannot conceive a better accompaniment to the study of literæ humaniores: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 581/2.

*littérateur, sb.: Fr.: a literary man, a man of letters.

**HILDERALGERT, 50.: FT.: a HILGFATY HIAH, a HIAH OF IELECTS.

1806 During a part of this time he lives with a profligate literateur: Edin.

Rev., Vol. 7, p. 364. 1816 he is also a litterateur of good repute: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 250 (x832). 1826 His train consisted of the principal literateurs of Reisenburg: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. VII. ch. ix.

1. 440 (1881) 1857 one Collot (d'Herbois), who, having tried his fortune as a strolling player in the provinces with little success, became a kind of litterateur: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., IV. p. 191. 1884 The most fertile and most voluminous swearer, we have been given to understand, exists in the person of one of the leading littérateurs of the century when desiring to curry favour with a company of fast men: J. Sharran, Cursory Hist. of Swearing, ch. vi. p. 109.

*litterāti, sb. pl., litterātus, sing.: Lat., properly adj., 'learned', 'lettered', fr. litterae,='letters': men of letters, men of learning.

men of learning.

1621 examined and approved as the literati in China: R. Burton, Anat. Mel, To Reader, p. 92 (1827).

1664 an industrious searcher of the Sciences, which is the same that a good Philologer is amongst our Literati: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 132.

1678 but it sprung up from those deceiving and deceiver. Scholasticks, Philosophers, and Theologers enchaning mens Understandings: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 60.

1714 I shall consult some Litterati on the Project sent me for the Discovery of the Longitude: Speciator, No. 581, Aug. 16, p. 824/2 (Morley).

1744 His Voltaires and his litterati should correct his works before they are printed: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 321 (1857).

1748 one of the litterati by profession: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 133, p. 322 (1774).

1792 i promiscuous resort of swords-men, literati, beaus, and politicians: H. Brooke Fool of Qual., Vol. 1. p. 229.

1809 Vienna swarms with literati: Mary, Tr. Riesbecks Trav. Germ., Let. xxv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 87.

1811 the literati: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. III. p. 23/1.

1820 we were also introduced to some of the literati, amongst whom the Irish members of the college o Jesuits stood proudly pre-eminent: T. S. Huches, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iv p. 122.

1824 Brief apparitions in the salons of the literati: E. E. Saltus Balsac, p. 24. p. 122. Balsac, p. 24.

*litterātim, adv.: Late Lat.: letter by letter.

bef. 1733 set forth literatim in many Prints: R. NORTH, Examen, t. ii. 131, p. 102 (1740). 1803 The words also...he has transported literatim into his version: Edin. Rev. Vol 1, p. 414. 1808 he has inserted eight pages of mine from the "M. Magazine," literatim: Souther, Lett., Vol. 11, p. 83 (1856).

littorale, sb.: It. littorale (adj.),='litoral', 'on the shore', 'on the coast': a district on the shore of a sea or a lake.

1815 the cession to Geneva of part of the littorale of the lake: Wellington, Disp., Vol. XII. p. 287 (1838).

lituus, sb.: Lat.: an augur's crook or crooked staff.

1879 They...did find by chance Romulus augures crooked staffe...they call it Lituus: North, Tr Plutarch, p. 150 (1612). 1591 with his Auguring staffe called Lituus in his left hand L. LLOYD, Tripl. of Triumphes, sig. D 4 vo. 1611 The Augur's lituus or bended staffe: G. VADIAN, in Pang. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. 14 vo (1776). 1652 an old Augur, seated on the top of his tower,...with his Lituus in his hand: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 190. 1816 a bordure...under which, upon a leopard's skin, bacchic masques, with the lituus, thyrsus, and pedum: J. DALLAWAY, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 186.

livor, sb.: Lat., 'livid color': envy, malice, ill-will.

1621 I am freed from diseases, agues, cares, anxieties, livor, love, covetousness, hatred, envy, malice: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 5, Vol. 11. p. 6r (1827).

livraison, sb.: Fr.: an instalment or part of a publication which is issued in separate parts at intervals.

1845 the first livraison of two volumes: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., L. p. 2 (1857).

livre, sb.: Fr.: name of old French coins and moneys of account of about the same value as the modern franc.

1605 'Twill cost me, in omons | Some thirty liu'res: B. Jonson, Volp., iv. z, Wks, p. 496(1616). 1659 Bodin, a Judge in France saith...That the Revenues of the Clergy there are twelve millions, and three hundred thousand livres: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, ch. xxxii. p. 204. 1686 Twenty Thousand Livers, as a Reward from the King: Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France, p. 17. 1763 x00,000 livres in small money: Father Charlevolx, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 36. 1768 Burgundy...of two livres a bottle: Strenne, Sentiment, Fourn., Wks., p. 395 (1839). 1886 Her son, the Duke of Richmond, had left France, and had thereby forfeited the pension of 20,000 livres allowed him by Louis: Athencema, Apr. 24, p. 549/t. Athenaum, Apr. 24, p. 549/1.

lixīvium, sb.: Lat.: lye, water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ash.

1641 and then quench them in the strongest Lixivium that Sope-boylers use: JOHN FRENCH, Art Distill., Bk. III. p. 78 (x651). 1665 the Lixivium of Pot-ashes: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 3, p 47. 1668 a lixivium made of the ashes of vine branches: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 208 (1872). 1673 It is made of the best Oil Olive, and a lixivium or Lye: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 202. 1742 they make a lixivium of the ashes of fir: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 313 (1826).

*LL.D., abbrev. for Late Lat. Legum Doctor,='Doctor of Laws', title of one of the higher degrees of Cambridge University, which is often honorarily conferred on prominent persons who have no acquaintance with law.

*llama, sb.: Port. fr. Peru.: a domesticated wool-bearing quadruped allied to the camel, found in Peru, called Auchenia glama, or Lama peruviana. See alpaca.

Islama, or Lama peruviana. See alpaca.

1600 an Indian boy driving 8. Llamas or sheepe of Peru which are as big as asses: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 735.

1604 There are two kindes of these sheep or Llamas, the one they call Pacos, or sheepe bearing wooll: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 289 (1880).

1777 Fixarro procured from the inhabitants [A.D. 1527] some of their Llamas or ame cattle, to which the Spaniards gave the name of sheep: Robertson, America, Bk. vi. Wks., Vol. vii. p. 243 (1824).

1811 The distinct kinds of Peruvian Sheep, called by the Spaniards, Carneros de la tierra, or country sheep, are four; viz. the Llama and Alpaca, domestic animals and beasts of burden, and the Huanaco and Vicuña, which are wild, and never yet tamed, but in some solitary instances: W. Walton, Peruvian Sheep, p. 11.

1845 The guanaco, or wild llama, is the characteristic quadruped of the plains of Patagonia; it is the South American representative of the camel of the East: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, th. viii. p. 166.

Llama: Thibetan See Lama.

Llama: Thibetan. See Lama.

llano, sb.: Port. and Sp.: a plain, a tract of flat country, a steppe.

1604 the *llassos* of Peru: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 237 (1830).

1883 The distances were too great...and the *llassos* too impassable: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 527/x.

loach: Eng. fr. Arab. See lohoch.

lobe, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. lobe: a projection or a portion of an organ in an animal or plant, generally more or less rounded, e.g. the lower part of the external ear.

1826 The longues hath.v. lobos or feders iii; in the right syde/and iii in the left: Tr. Jeroma of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. B iiii rolz.

1878 those eminences are neither to be called Lobes, Fibras, nor wynges: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. v. fol. 75 ro.

1801 Lobes and fibres are the lappets and extreame parts of the liver: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Vol. 11. sig. A v. v..

1658 which some expound the Lobe, we the Caul above the Liver: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 2, p. 30 (1686).

starting quick, | And spreading wide their spongy lobes: COWPER, Task, iii. Poems, Vol. 11. p. 86 (1808).

loc. cit., abbrev. for Late Lat. locus citatus or loco citato (qq. v.).

local ("=), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. local, fem. locale: pertaining to place or position; pertaining to a particular place or

1543 the doctours make no mention of locale medicines in these diseases: Trahberon, Tr Vigo's Chirnege, fol. xxv vol2. 1563 let the Surgian wyth all diligence applye locall medicines: T. Gale, Encharid., fol. 39 ro 1590 the poet's pen | Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothing | A local habitation and a name: Shaks., Mids. Nt's Dr., v. 17. 1606 That I may give the local wound a name | And make distinct the very breach whereout | Hector's great spirit flew: — Troil, iv. 5, 244.

*locale, sb.: quasi-Fr., for Fr. local: a site, a situation, a

1826 Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 378.

I think that it would be an excellent locale for the scena: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 122 (1881).

may: Barram, Ingolds. Leg., p. 376 (1865).
tion: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

locanda, sb.: It.: a lodging-house.

1854 [See contadina].

locataire, sb.: Fr.: a tenant, a lodger.

1848 Mrs. Clapp revenged herself for the deterioration of mankind by levying the most savage contributions upon the tea-caddies and legs of mutton of her locataires: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. 11, ch. xxiv. p. 267 (1879). 1860 There is no table d'hôte in the Hôtel d'Ici Bas, and the locataires dine where they like: Once a Week, Jan. 28, p. 94/1.

*loch, sb.: Gael.: a lake, a narrow arm of the sea.

1754 winding Hollows between the Feet of the Mountains whereinto the Sea flows, of which Hollows some are navigable for Ships of Burden for ten or twenty Miles together, inland: Those the Natives call Locks or Lakes, although they are salt: E. Burr, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. 206.

1822 they are found in greatest numbers in the inland lochs: J. WILSON, Noctes Ambros., v. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XII. p. 378.

loch: Eng. fr. Arab. See lohoch.

loci communes, phr.: Lat.: common-places, arguments of general application. See Cic., Inv., 2, 14, 47.

1531 hauyng almoste all the places wherof they shall fetche their raisons, called of Oratours locs communes, which I omitte to name: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. xiv. Vol. 1. p. 153 (1880).

loco citato, phr.: Late Lat.: in the passage quoted.

*locum tenens, phr: Late Lat., 'holding the place of': a substitute or deputy who holds an office temporarily in place of the person to whom the office belongs.

of the person to whom the office belongs.

1763 Foote, Mayor of Garratt. [T. L. K. Oliphant]

1778 An ambassador was sent to accompany the viceroy of Spain, and another, the locum tenens of Maximilian the emperor: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. v. p. 120 (1851).

1796

The women here have frequently a real husband, and a locum tenens, or substitute: Tr. Thumberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 89 (1814).

1809 The locum tenens of a well known dutchy in Franconia, hardly keeps his place more than seven or eight years: Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Traw. Germ., Let. lx. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 239.

1820 [See caro sposo].

Marie, the locum tenens of the lady who had let the apartment: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. ii. p. 151.

1857 long since elected by universal suffrage (his own vote included) as permanent locum tenens of her gracious Majesty: C. Kinseley, Two Years Ago, Introd., p. vi. (1877).

locus, sb.: Lat.: a definite position; a place or passage in a book or writing; Geom. a system of points, lines, or planes determined by general definitions or by equations; e.g. the locus of the intersections of pairs of tangents to a circle is a straight line if the chords which join the points of contact of each pair of tangents pass through one common point.

1878 We all of us carry on our thinking in some habitual locus where there is a presence of other souls: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxix. p. 362.

locus citātus, phr.: Late Lat.: the passage quoted.

locus classicus, pl. loci classici, phr.: Late Lat.: a classical passage, a standard passage which is especially important for the understanding of some particular word or subject.

1883 the inclusion of honourable traffic...[was] grounded upon an utter misconception of the three loci classici in the Mosaic law: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 447. 1886 His remarks on the creator of those characters...are likely to become a locus classicus in English literature: Athenaum, Nov. 13, p. 644/1.

*locus paenitentiae, phr.: Late Lat.: a place for repentance. See Heb., xii. 17.

*locus standi, phr.: Late Lat: 'a place of standing', a recognised position, a right of appearing in court.

1835 By this daring step Robespierre acquired a kind of locus standi: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., VI. p. 342 (1857). 1880 You have no locus standi

in the matter whatever: J. PAYN, Confident. Agent, ch. xxvi. p. 173.

The unhappy fact that in ecclesiastical organizations, as such, abstract truth or error has no locus standt: Cleland, Evolution, &c., vi. 148.

locut. sb.: Russ. See arshine.

*loge, sb.: Fr.: lodge; booth; opera-box.

1749 the several logs are to be shops for toys, limonades, glaces, and other raffrachessements: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk 11. No. II. Misc. Wks., Vol 11. p 357 (1717) 1768 some poor Abbé in one of the upper logs: Sterner, Sentiment. Fourth., Wks. p. 433 (1839) 1848 At the end of the act, George was out of the box in a moment, and he was even going to pay his respects to Rebecca in her loge: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 1. ch. aak. p. 305 (1879). 1865 Meanwhile, in Lord Beaume's loge, Erroll received his message: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. aix. p. 286.

logement garni, phr.: Fr.: furnished lodgings.

*loggia, It. pl. loggie, sb.: It.: an open gallery or arcade in a building, open to the air on one side at least.

1762 The application of loggias, arcades, terrasses and flights of steps: Hor. Walfole, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. 1. p. 109. 1780 carved into as many grotesque wreaths of foliage as we admire in the loggie of Raphael: Beckforn, Italy, Vol. 1. p. 85 (1834) 1806 in the striped pilasters Jones is copied in... the loggia at Wilton: J Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 144. 1823 and the old loggia, once the temple of aristocratic recreation. was converted into a panorama: Lady Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. in. p. 18 (1855) 1882 The decorations of the anteroom and loggia were more profuse and extravagant than any that the stranger had yet seen: J. H Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. 11. ch. vil. p. 105 (and Ed.) 1883 The loggie and stanze, different parts of the Vatican, are associated with the wonderful genius of Raphael, who painted them Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. 11. p. 2450/2.

logician $(- \angle -)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. logicien: one who is skilled in logic, one who teaches logic.

1552 He can reason a matter artificially, therefore he is a good Logicien: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 39 \$10 (1567). 1570 So, in respect of diverse actions, one man may have the name of sundry artes: as, some tyme, of a Logicien, some tymes (in the same matter otherwise handled) of a Rethoricien: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. a iij \$10 \cdot \

logis, sb.: Fr.: dwelling, lodging, house. In the quot. the word means 'opera-box' (see loge). See corps de logis.

1778 M. Challet invited...me to go to the opera and take a seat in his logis: J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. III. p. 158 (1851).

logodaedalus, pl. -li, adj., also used as sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λογοδαίδαλος: skilled in artifices of speech; a fanciful artificer of speech.

1654—6 let us. for ever abominate those logo-dædali, learned asses, that profanely disdain at the stately plainness of God's blessed book: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 250/1 (1868). 1664 But least whilest I thus discourse of the Accomplishments of our Artists, and defects of the Pretenders, I my self be found Logodedalus: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 121. 1665 a full catalogue of exotic words such as are daily minted by our Logodedalis: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III p. 160 (1872).

logogriphe, sb.: Fr.: a riddle, an enigma.

1765 a very pretty logogriphe, made by the old blind Madame du Deffand: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. iv. p. 439 (1857). 1770 I gained great credit there by guessing a logogryphe: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. ii. p. 398 (1882).

logos, sb.: Gk. λόγος: the Word, the second Person of the Christian Trinity. See John, i. 1.

1640 that inward awfull Majestie | Hight Logos, whom they term great sonne of God: H. More, Psych., I. i. 24, p. 79 (1647). 1675 the A6905 (in order to humane Redemption) was to come into the World, to assume our nature: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 5, p. 42. 1678 the Christian Logos, or Second Person of the Trinity: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 331. 1781 The abstruse question of the eternity of the logos was agitated: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. III. ch. xxi. p. 325 (1818).

Logothetes, sb.: Late Gk. λογοθέτης,='an accountant', 'a treasurer': the chancellor of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

1820 the archbishop...is chief magistrate of the Greeks...whose assessors are the four primates with the Logothetes: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 314.

lohoch, loch, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. la'ōq: an electuary, a lincture.

1601. Aethiopian Cumin...licked in manner of a Loch with hony: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 15, Vol. 11. p. 61. — reduced into the forme of a Lohock, for to be sucked down leisurely: ib., ch. 17, p. 64. 1696 Louch, or Lehoch, (French) a kind of Confection or Electuary: Phillips, World of Words. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

longe, sb.: Fr.: a tether, a cord for holding a horse.

1845 and round this the grooms, with longes, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed: LADY H. STANHOFE, Mem., Vol. I. ch. vi.

longueur, sh.: Fr.: prolixity, a tedious passage (in a book or play), an interval of duliness or tedium.

1821 what our neighbours call "longueurs," | We've not so good a word, but have the thing. .): Byron, Don Juan, III. xcvii. 1829 Longueurs were skilfully avoided, and the excitement was so rapid that everyone had an appe

tite for supper: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. 1. ch. x. p. 32 (1881). 1887 A training of this kind would have enabled Mr. Lecky.. to avoid unnecessary longueurs which at present disfigure the narrative: Athenaum, May 21,

lontanezza, sb.: It.: distance, the background of a picture representing a landscape or a scene.

1722 extremely well Painted but the Lontanezza is too strong: RICHARDSON, Statues, &-c., in Italy, p. 186.

*loo, lu, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. lanterlu: a round game at cards, in which tricks are made as at whist, each player having three cards, which he generally need not play unless he likes, there being a penalty (called a loo) for failing to obtain a trick. The winning of a trick entitles the winner to a third of the pool. See lanterloo.

1713 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew, And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu: Pope, Rape of Lock, III. 62, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 187 (1757) 1713 a hand at loo: Addison, Guardian, No. 120, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 232 (1856). 1760 two tables at loo.. and a quadrille: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 260 (1857).

loongee: Anglo-Ind. See lungee.

*loory, lory (\(\psi = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Malay n\(\bar{u}r\bar{i}\), = 'parrot': name of several varieties of brilliantly-colored parrots of the Malay archipelago.

1673 Cockatooas and Newries from Bantam: FRYER, E. India, 116 (1698).

[Yule] 1810 riding on his lory: Southey, Kehama, 106. — Hover here, my gentle lory. Then on the dewy evening sky | The bird of gorgeous plumery | Pois'd his wings and hover'd nigh: ib. 1817 Gay, sparkling loories, such as gleam between | The crimson blossoms of the coral tree: T. MOORE, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 20 (1860). 1826 Virginia nightingales, trained canaries, Java sparrows, and Indian lorys: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. Vi. Ch. vi. p. 347 (1881) 1834 occupied himself in tantalising and sometimes feeding a beautiful loorie, which stood in the bow-window: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 3.

*loot, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. lūt: booty, plunder, spoil.

1788 Looi, plunder, pillage: Ind Vocab. (Stockdale). [Yule] 1842 I believe I have already told you that I did not take any loot—the Indian word for plunder: C. CAMPBELL, in Life of Lord Clyde, I. 120. [ib.] 1875 It was the Colonel Sahib who carried off the looe: G. CHESNEY, Dilenuma, ch. xxxvii. [ib]

loota(h): Anglo-Ind. See lota.

looty, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. lūtī: a plunderer, a pil-

1791 they had orders to burn and plunder several large villages...this former part of their instructions the Looties said they had followed: Gent. Mag., p. 78/2.
1798 nine parts in ten of the Native armies are looties or bad cavalry: WRLLINGTON, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 60 (1858). 1840 The looties—that is, the rogues and vagabonds of the place—a large body, had commenced a systematic plunder of the inhabitants. every lootie at once disappeared: FRASER, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xiv. p. 283. 1884 a noted lutee, or rogue, took the matter up, thinking that probably he might get "black-mail" from the missionanes: W L. Whipple, in Bib. Soc. Record, Sept., p. 131 (New York).

loquat, sb.: Chin. (of Canton) lukwat: the fruit of the Japanese medlar, the Eriobotrya japonica of Lindley, also called Photinia japonica.

1878 The yellow loquat, peach-skinned and pleasant, but produgal of stones: P. ROBINSON, In my Indian Garden, 49. [Yule]

*lorcha, sb.: Port.: a small sailing-vessel used in the China coasting trade, having a hull of European fashion, but Chinese rig. Rarely Anglicised as *lorch*.

1856 The lorcha 'Arrow,' employed in the river trade between Canton and the mouth of the river, commanded by an English captain and flying an English flag: Boulger, *Hist. China*, 111. 396 (1884). [Yule]

*lorette, sb.: Fr.: a courtesan.

*lorgnette, sb.: Fr.: an opera-glass.

1849 lorgnettes, meerschaums, unfinished sketches, piles of caricatures:

A. REACH, Cl. Lorimer, p. 26. 1883 During the entracte a whole battery of lorgnettes was opened upon her from the stalls, without, however...ruffling her self-possession: L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. iii. p. 45 (1884).

loriot $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *loriot*: a golden oriole.

1601 the Loriot...commeth abroad the very day of the Summers Sunnestead: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H., Bk. 18, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 601.

lory: Eng. fr. Malay. See loory.

*lota, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. lotā: a small globular brass pot used by Hindoos for drinking and sometimes for cooking.

1810 a lootah, or brass water-vessel: Williamson, V. M., II. 284. [Yule]
1834 bring torches; it is getting dark,—and a tota [sic] of water: Baboo, Vol. II.
ch. viii. p. 145. 1872 The Bengal Brahmin may drink water from the lota
(brass or copper drinking vessel) of the gruala (cowherd): Edw. Braddon, Life
in India, ch. vi. p. 211. 1882 some water in a native lota: F. M. Crawford,
Mr. Isaacs, ch. viii. p. 171. 1886 the lotah or flattened water vessel with a
wide mouth...a lotah-shaped gourd: Art Yournal, Exhib. Suppl., p. 13/2.

*Lothario, name of a gay libertine in Rowe's Fair Penitent; representative of a seducer (esp. of married women).

1818 if some, who're Lotharios in feeding, should wish | Just to firt with a luncheon: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 87 *1876 Maurice, a most inflammable Lothario, catches fire at her charms and frank espiéglerie: Times,

lotium, sb.: Lat., 'urine': a lotion.

1601 thou stink'st of lotium: B. Jonson, Poetast., iii. 4, Wks., p. 301 (1616). 1608 my barber's lotium-water: Middleton, A Trick, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. 11, p. 325 (1885).

*lōtos, Gk. λωτὸs; lōtus, Lat. fr. Gk.: sb.: name of various mythological and natural plants. Sometimes Anglicised as

1. the fruit of a prickly shrub, Zizyphus lotus, Nat. Order Rhamnaceae; probably the lotus of Homer, the fruit of which was supposed to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in its eaters.

1540 the companions and servantes of Ulysses had eaten abundantly of the 1540 the companions and seruantes of Ulysses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called Lotos, the taste therof was so pleasant and meruaylous, that all that eate therof, forgettynge their owne propre countrey, coueted to remayne styl in that region, where that herbe grewe: Elvot, Im. Governance, fol. 24 ro. 1590 In the innermost part of the bigger Syrt. inhabited the Loteaters: A. Golding, Tr. Solinus Polyhistor, sig S iii ro. 1591 And them amongst the wicked Lotos grew, | Wicked for holding guilefully away | Ulysses men: Spens., Compl., Virg. Gnat., 193. 1601 the Lote tree: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 15, ch. 24, Vol. 1. p. 447. 1603 the barke of the tree Lotus: — Tr. Plin. Mor., p. 1201. 1678 sitting upon the Lote-tree above the Watery Mud: Cudworn, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. 1v. p. 336. 1842 The mild-eyed melancholy Lotos-eaters: Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 193 (1886). 1883 the ideal lotus-eating aristocrat, who dresses, drives, and dines, and gossips through a languid existence: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 314.

2. the nettle-tree, Celtis australis, Nat. Order Ulmaceae.

1548 Celtis named in greke Lotos...may be called in englishe Nettel tree or Lote tree: W. Turner, Names of Herbs. 1741 of the Contexture of those of the Micocontier, or Lote-Tree: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. III. p. 263. 1846 The Lote-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient Lotophagi, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 582.

3. name of various Egyptian water-lilies (Nymphaeae; see nenuphar), and of the water-bean (Nelumbium speciosum). The flowers of such plants are used as ornaments in Egyptian architecture, and as attributes in Egyptian sculpture.

architecture, and as attributes in Egyptian sculpture.

1709 lotuses, saffrons, hyacinths: Addison, Tatler, Mar. 18, Wks., Vol. II.
p. 104 (1854). bef. 1744 Not distant far a watry Lotos grows: Pope, Fable of Dryope, 21, Wks., Vol. II. p. 105 (1757).

1817 on the clear cold waters of which floated multitudes of the beautiful red lotus: T. Moore, Latla Rookh, Wks., p. 46 (1860).

1834 a piece of jewellery, representing a lotus-branch: Baboo, Vol. 1 ch. xviii. p. 317.

1846 The fruit of Nelumbium speciosum is believed to have been the Egyptian Bean of Pythagoras, and the flower that Mythic Lotus, which so often occurs on the monuments of Egypt and India: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 414.

1876 he had of course likened her eyes to the lotus: Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 326.

Bot. bird's-foot trefoil, name of a genus of leguminous plants, including English clover.

*lotto. loto. sb.: It. lotto: a lottery; a game played with numbered cards and numbered counters on the principle of a lottery.

1809 The lotto of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table: Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. lxv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 266.

lough, sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. and Gael. loch: a lake, esp. an Irish lake. See loch.

1645 He [the piper] began to play on his Pipes, and all the Rats and the Mice followed him to a great Lough hard by, where they all perished: Howell, Lett., I. vi. 49. [C.] 1665 the Caspian...rather resembles a great Lough or Pond than Sea: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 252 (1677).

Louis Quatorze, phr.: Fr.: 'Louis XIV.', applied to the style of architecture and art prevalent in France and other countries between 1643 and 1715.

1848 diamonds, wigs, Louis-Quatorze gimcracks, and old china: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 169 (1879).

Louis Quinze, phr.: Fr.: 'Louis XV.', applied to the style of architecture and art prevalent in France and other countries between 1715 and 1774. See rococo.

1865 its grey balustrade covered by gorgeous creepers, that looked like the background of some Louis Quinze picture: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xi.

Louis Seize, phr.: Fr.: 'Louis XVI.', applied to the style of architecture and art prevalent in France and other countries between 1774 and 1792.

1885 In the Tudor room is the spinet that was Queen Elizabeth's, and in the Louis Seise room Lord Powerscourt's beautifully painted harpsichord, the former possession of which is attributed to Marie Antomette: Daily News, Aug. 17,

louis-d'or, sb.: Fr.: a gold louis, a French gold coin issued by Louis XIII. in 1640, and coined up to 1795, ranging in value from about 16s. 6d. to about 18s. 10d.; often abbreviated to louis, by which name the modern 20 franc piece is sometimes called.

LUCIFER

times called.

1653 Lewises of gold: Sir R. Browne, in Evelyn's Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 295 (1850).

1665 The Focus is about half a Lowys d or large: Phil. Trans., Vol. I. No. 6, p. 96

1684 The Gold which the Portugals Com in Goa is better than our Lowiss's of Gold, and weighs one grain more than our half Pistol: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav. Vol. I. Pt. 2, p. 12.

1688 It cost sixteen Louydors in Paris: Shadwell, Squire of Alsatia, ii. p. 22 (1699)

1712 If he is desired to change a Louis d'or, he must beg Time to consider of it: Spectator, No. 305, Feb 19, p. 440/1 (Morley).

bef 1726 So he offer'd to lay me a Levus d'Or that I was not coming to you: VANBRUCH, Countr. Ho. ii. Wks., Vol. II p. 170 (1776)

1765 The Pompadour offered him fifty louis for it: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 437 (1857).

1768 a beggarly account of three or four Louis d'ors: Sterne, Sentiment, Yourn., Wks., p. 402 (1839). The four traditional louis-d'-or which she is said to have brought him for dowry: C. W. Collins, St. Simon, p. 69.

loup-garou, sb.: Fr.: a were-wolf, a lycanthropus (q. v.).

1579 Misanthropos (as one would say, Loup-garou, or the man-hater):
NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p 205 (1612).

1814 Hobhouse says I am growing a loup garou—a solitary hobgoblin: BYRON, in Moore's Life, Vol. III p. 7 (1832).

lourd, fem. lourde, adj.: Fr.: heavy, unwieldy.

1722 Hercules would be victorious by the mere Lourd Weight of his Blow: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p 298.

*loyal ("=), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. loyal, lit. 'legal', 'lawful'; hence, 'true to allegiance'.

adj.: leal, true to allegiance; trustworthy, faithful.

1531 my loyall harte and diligent endeuour: ELYOT, Governour, Vol. 1. cxcii. (1880). 1600 his valiant and loiall service: Holland, Tr. Livy, cxcii. (188o). Bk. XLV. p. 1209.

2. sb.: a faithful subject, a trusted servant.

1546 after the forthe yeare of his reigne he was semblablic murthered of his owne loyals: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist., Vol. 1. p. 177 (1846).

lu: Eng. fr. Du. See loo.

that which lubricates.

1757 Water, when simple, is insipid, inodorous, colourless, and smooth; it is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and lubricator of the fibres: this power it probably owes to its smoothness: Burke, Subl. & Beaut., Pt. IV. \$ XXI. D. 223 (1822).

lubricity $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *lubricité*: slipperiness, instability; oiliness; lasciviousness.

1529 How many thousandes doth such lubricite bring to begging theft and idelnesse: Fish, Supplic. for Beggars, p. 8 (1880).

1623 the lubricitie of mundan greatnesse: Howell, Lett., III. xxi. p. 87 (1645).

1659 See here their lubricity and partiality: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, ch xxv. p. 156.

1785 The same lubricity was found in all, | And all was moist to the warm touch: Cowper, Task, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 139 (1808).

lucciola, pl. lucciole, sb.: It.: fire-fly.

1627 In Italy, and the Hotter Countries, there is a Fly they call Lucciole, that shineth as the Glo-worme doth: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. viii. § 712. 1820 myriads of luciole, or fire-flies: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II ch. xiii. p. 328. 1838 There is a song to the lucciola in every dialect of Italy: S. ROGERS, Notes to Italy, p. 267.

lūcidum intervallum, pl. lūcida intervalla, phr.: Late Lat.: an interval of temporary sanity; also, metaph.

Lat.: an interval of temporary sanity; also, metah.

1581 Which [Arianisme] though it troubled the world some hundred yeres together, yet it changed places, had lucida intervalla, gave seasons ocalme and rest to holy Bishops: W. ALLEN, Apol. of Eng. Seminaries, fol. 22 m. 1602 some lucidum intervallum passing now and then betweene: W. WATSON, Quod-libets of Relig. & State, p. 200. 1603 and againe sometimes shee [the moon] graunteth to them [lunatics] Lucida intervalla: C. Hevdon, Def. Judic. Astrol., p. 425. 1625 They are almost mad! | But I forgine their Lucida intervalla: B. Jonson, Stap. of News, v. 2, Wks., p. 69 (1637). bef. 1631 a madman which had a better proportion of wit in his often Lucidis [abl.]: J. Donne, Poems, p. 270 (1669). 1633 God gives his people pausing times, some lucida intervalla, some... breathing whiles: J. Traapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 4/2 (1857). 1692 He had lucida intervalla, some flashes of comfort in his agony, some intermissions: Th. Godown, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 277 (1863). 1696 There is no lucida intervalla, no good fits, no cessation: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 8 (1864).

*lūcidus ordo, phr.: Lat.: clear arrangement (of the various divisions and subdivisions of a literary composition). See Hor., A. P., 41.

*Lūcifer: Lat.: name of the morning star (Gk. Φωσφόρος, lit. 'light-bringing').

1. the morning star.

abt. 1874 and is pale by pe morwe at pe rysynge of pe sonne. and is pan cleped lucifer: Chaucer, Tr. Boethius, Bk. 1. p. 22 (1863). abt. 1400 Whether thou bryngist forth Lucifer, that is, dai sterve, in his tyme: Wycliffic Bible, Job, xxviii. 32. 1640 Lucifer...Morning Starre: H. More, Phil. Po., p. 307 (1647).

2. a name of Satan (fr. the old interpretation of Isaiah, xiv. 12 as referring to Satan).

xiv. 12 as referring to Satan).

abt. 1250 lucifer, Sat deuel dwale: Genesis & Exodus, 20.

And for pat he was fair and bright | lucifer to nam he hight: Cursor Mundi, 442

abt. 1383 bi these nouclries mand of ydiotis & synful wrecchis of lucifers pride:
WYCLIF (?), Leaven of Pharisees, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng.
WKs. of Wyclif, p. 3 (1880).

1450 lucifer dyd this harme to Adam and Eue
under coloure of loue and frendshippe: (1830) Proper Dyuloge, &c., p. 160 (1891).

1487 Emonge whome the fyrst was lucyfer/whiche for his pryde fyl fro heuen:
CAXTON, Book of Good Manners, sig. a in re.
Lucifer/Wotherwyse called the Cardinall: W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, Reade me,
&c., p. 105 (1871).

1535 for as doctors do write, the spirits that fell with
Lucifer have their being in. the air: LaXTIMER, Serm., p. 27 (Parker Soc., 1844).

bef. 1593 Surely this is a merry devil, and I believe he is one of Lucifer's
minstrels: Greene, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 138/1 (1861).

1611 How art
thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! Bible, Isaiah, xiv. 12.

1813 And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer, Never to hope again: SHAKS.,
Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 371.

1616 To worke this feat proud Lucifer's Purchas,
p. 32 (1871).

1825 his Pride is such, as may teach Lucifer's Purchas,
p. 32 (1871).

1825 his Pride is such, as may teach Lucifer's Purchas,
p. 32 (1871).

1826 his Pride is such, as may teach Lucifer's Purchas,
p. 32 (1871).

1827 his Lucifer: None whence art thou
falln, and what herencks are they in politicks that would have had such a man to
falln, and what herencks are they in politicks that would have had such a man to
falle. Jet. xiii. Wks. p. 265/1 (1860).

1742 This Lucifer transcends:
E. Young, Night Thoughts, iii. p 42 (1773).

1814 a second Lucifer of
ambition and wrath: Scott, Waverley, ch. lvii. p. 379 (188-).

1826 handler of the service of the such as a such as a second Lucifer of
ambition and wrath: Scott, Waverley, ch. lvii. p. 379 (188-).

1832 haughty

2 lücifer, sb. and adj: Lat. adj., 'light

*lucifer, sb. and adj.: Lat. adj., 'light-bringing': a match which is lighted by being rubbed on a rough (sometimes on a prepared) surface.

1840 was delighted with my Lucifer and Promethean matches: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 45. 1853 scraps of paper, lucifer matches, and even the cinders of the temporary fire: E. K. KANE, 1st Granuell Expt., ch. xxi. p. 166. 1863 struck a sweetly aromatch lucifer, and blew a noisome cloud: C. Rrane, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 35. 1864 the Peerage or the Baronetage, descending from their equipages to purchase lucifer-matches or knitted babies' caps: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 24.

Lūcīna: Lat.: name of Juno as goddess of childbirth; also of Hecate, whence Greene makes her the moon-goddess.

bef. 1593 an host of black and sable clouds | Gan to eclipse Lucina's silver face: Greene, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 134/1 (1861).

lucrative (u=1), adj: Eng. fr. Fr. lucratif, fem. -ive: (a) gainful, profitable; (b) seeking gain, self-seeking.

a. 1541 I say lucrative exercytatyon: R. Copland, Tr. Gwydo's Quest., sig. 2nd A i r. bef. 1579 a lucrative peace: T. Hacket, Tr. Amadis of Fr., Bk. iv. p. 99. 1701 he had often been Speaker, Treasurer of the Navy, and in many other lucrative offices: Evelvy, Diary, Vol. II. p. 379 (1872).

b. 1549 our lucrative lawyers: LATIMER, 7 Serm. by. K. Edw. VI., II. p. 53 (1869). bef. 1631 Let not thy prayer be lucrative, nor vindictive, pray not for temporal superfluities: J. Donne, Serm., xi. [C.]

lucubrator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. $l\bar{u}cubr\bar{u}re,=$ to work at night?: one who lucubrates.

1828 the most idle and unprofessional of lucubrators: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 240.

*lūcus a non lūcendo, phr.: Lat.: 'a grove (called lūcus) from not being lucent'; used to represent an absurd deri-

1711 Speciator, No. 59, May 8, p. 96/2 (Morley).

1750 This Sun, into which Jones was now conducted, was truly named, as lucus a non lucendo; for it was an apartment into which the sun had scarce ever locked: FIELDING, Tom Yones, Bk. viii. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 435 (1860).

1822 J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., III. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. xi. p. 605.

1845 St. Jean de Luz... is not a "city of light"...but of "mud" and a Lutetia or lucus a non lucendo: Forp, Handbk Spain, Pt. II. p. 941.

ludi Circenses: Lat. See Circenses.

lues venerea, phr.: Late Lat.: venereal disease, syphilis.

1665 [Bathing is] accounted a *Catholicon* against most diseases, especially colds, catarrhs, phlegm, achs, agues, *Lues Venerea* and what not: Sir Th. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 164 (1677).

lueur. so.: Fr.: glimmer, glimpse, gleam.

1767 Had you given me any hint, any luceur, how the three first lines might have been altered, it would have been charitable indeed: MASON, in Gray & Mason's Corresp., p. 400 (1853).

*lumbago, sb.: Late Lat.: acute pain in the muscles of the lumbar region.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1804 I am much annoyed by the lumbago: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 991 (1844). 1806 but here am I, you see, with a sort of traveller's lumbago upon me: Beressforp, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 97 (5th Ed.). 1842 she feared he'd catch cold, and lumbago, and cramp: Barham, Ingolas, Leg., p. 235 (1865).

Lūna: Lat.: name of the moon-goddess (fr. lūna, = 'moon'): the moon personified.

bef. 1529 Whan Luna, full of mutabylyte, | As empires the dyademe hath worne | Of our pole artyke: J Skelton, Bouge of Courte, 3, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 30 (1843) bef. 1593 Bacon can by books...dim fair Luna to a dark eclipse: Greene, Friar Bacon, Wks, p. 155/2 (1861).

lūnāria, sb.: Lat.: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Cruciferae, moon-worts, so called from their moon-like seedvessels. The commonest species, Lunaria annua, is also called 'honesty'.

1767 Lunaria, moon-wort or honesty: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 703/2 (1803).

Lunel, sb.: Fr.: a rich sweet Muscat wine produced in the south of France, in the department of Hérault.

1841 finished the evening with brandy and lune! THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, *రాం.*, p 394 (1885).

*lunette, sb.: Fr.: a projecting portion of a fortification presenting a salient angle to the enemy and with flanks commanding the approach to the curtain; anything crescentshaped; an aperture or window in a vaulted roof; a work of art fitted to an aperture in a vaulted roof.

1607 half moone-shooes called Lunette [for a horse]: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p 416 1722 The Pictures are painted on a sort of Lunettes form'd by a Semicircle within a Tail Arch: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 117. 1823 Lunettes are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in wagonheaded ceilings, or through large coves: Nicholson, Pract. Builder, p. 114.

lungee, loongee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. lunggī: a scarf or cloth worn round the middle of the body, or as a loincloth, like the Hindoo dhotee (q. v.).

1662 Longis: J. Davies, Tr Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 49 (1669) 1673 having Lungies about their Wastes only: Fryer, E. India, 101 (1698). [Yule] 1727 some coarse checquered Cloth, called Cambaya Lungies, made of Cotton-Yarn: A. Hamilton, East Indies, 1. p. [ib.] abt. 1760 Ins. ad of peticoats they wear what they call a loongee, which is simply a long piece of silk or cotton stuff: Grose, Voyage, 1. 143 (1772). [ib.]

lungoor, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. langur: the great whitebearded ape of India.

1834 I have had my lover come to me in the dress of an emperor, and sometimes in the shape of a lungoor; Baboo, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17.

lupum auribus tenet, phr.: Lat.: 'he has a wolf by the ears'; said of a person in difficulties who does not know how to proceed or to retire. Terence, Phorm., 3, 2, 21.

1613-4 Lupum auribus tenet—he knows not how to hold, nor how to let go: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1. p. 289 (1848).

lupus, sb.: Lat., 'wolf': name of two kinds of skin disease, one of which, lupus vulgaris, is a form of tuberculosis.

lupus in fābula, phr.: Lat.: 'the wolf in the story'; said of a person who comes up when he is being talked about, answering to the English proverbial saying "talk of the devil, and he appears". See Cic., Epp. ad Att., 13, 33, 4.

bef. 1593 but, whist! lupus est ['it is'] in fabula: Greene, Orlando Fur, Wks., p. 93/1 (1861). 1608 MIDDLETON, Family of Love, v. 3, Wks, Vol. III. p. 103 (1885).

luscio, sb.: Sp. lucio: a pike, a luce.

1680 The Luscio, Eel, the Trout, Char, Tench, Perch, calverd Salmon: Shadwell, Wom. Captain, i. p. 5.

Lusthaus, sb.: Ger.: a pleasure-house.

1591 The Portraiture of the Lust-houses I have not gotten: Relig. Wotton., p. 648 (1685).

1811 actually receives as much pleasure, and as strong an impression of beauty, from the finished lusthaus, as the artist does from one of his best pictures: JEFFREY, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 67 (1844).

lusthuys, sb.: Du.: a pleasure-house. See Lusthaus.

1780 Each lusthuys we passed contained some comfortable party dozing over their pipes: Beckford, Italy, Vol. 1. p. 30 (1834).

*lustre ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. lustre: a lustrum (q. v.). Sometimes spelt luster.

abt. 1533 The Greeks were wont to reken by Olympiades, whiche ben foure yere; the Romaynes by lustres, whiche ben fyue yeres; and by indicions that ben made of thre lustres: Du Wes, in Introd. Doc. Int. 2, 2009 (Paris, 1852). 1645 although nine long lustres of yeers have now passed ore my head: Howell, Lett., vi. lx. p. 92. 1646 We proceed to his second lustre wherewith his majorate begins, being arrived to the yeer fourteen: — Lewis XIII., p. 20.

lustrée, sb.: Fr.: a glossy dress-fabric.

1645 For courtezans...cover their bodies and faces with a veil of a certain glittening taffeta or lustrée: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 210 (1872).

*Iustrum, pl. lustra, sh.: Lat., lit. 'a festival of purification' (which in Rome was held at the end of every five years): an interval of five years between two consecutive registrations of the Romans by the censor; a period of five vears.

years.

1590 for can any true accompt of time be made by the Romanes computation, either from the building of their Citie which was from yeere to yeere, or by the censure of Lustrum, which the Grecians call Penteterides: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, To Reader, sig a 3 ro.

1606 he chose and assumed unto him a colleague, for severall Lustra: HOLLAND, Tr. Suet., p. 50.

1742 Lavish of Lustrums, and yet fond of Life: E Young, Night Thoughts, n p. 20 (1773)

1785 Posterity will ask... Some fifty or a hundred lustrums hence: Cowper, Task, in. Poems, Vol. II p 54 (1808).

1839 Encompassed by the massy walls of this venerable academy, I passed, yet not in a tedium or disgust, the years of the third lustrum of my life: E. A. Poe, Wks, Vol. I p 279 (1884)

*lūsus nātūrae, phr.: Late Lat.: a freak of nature.

TIBBIS HAULIGE, PM. Late Lat. . A HEAR OF HAULIE.

1662 Others more probably account them [fossis] to be lusus natura. FULLER, Worthuss, Vol I. p 550 (1840).

1693 This is Nature's constant Course; which evidently shews, that lusus Natura (as these are erroneously called) were never produced in the Earth: J. Ray, Three Discourses, in p 143 (1713)

1764 it may justly be looked upon as a lusus natura: J Bush, Hib. Cur., p. 61

1789 No royal throne ever exhibited more grandeur than this lusus natura: J. Morse, Amer Univ. Geogr., Vol I. p. 559 (1796).

1823 Petrifactions which. were not the remains of animated beings, but mere lusus natura: Edin Rev., Vol. 39, p 199

1845 a lusus natura called el Torcal, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town: Ford, Handb's Span, Pt. I. D. 335. Pt 1. p. 335.

lutee: Anglo-Ind. See looty.

lutrin, sb.: Fr.: reading-desk, lectern.

1837 Sacristies, lutrins, altar-rails, are pulled down, the mass-books torn into cartridge papers: Carlyle, Fr. Rev., Pt III. Bk. v. ch. iv [Davies]

Lyaeus: Lat. fr. Gk. Avaîos, = 'Loosener', 'Deliverer': name of Bacchus (q. v.).

1559 [See carouse 2].

lycanthrōpia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. λυκανθρωπία: the condition of a lycanthropus (q, v). Anglicised as *lycanthropy*.

Condition of a lycanthropus (q. v.). Anglicised as lycanthropy.

1584 After a great manie other such beastlie fables, he inueieth against such physicians, as saie that Lycanthropia is a disease, and not a transformation: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. v. ch. 1. p. 92.

1598 Mr. Camden in a better sence doth suppose it was a disease, called Lycanthropia, soe named of the wolfe: Spens, State Irel., Wks., p. 634/2 (1883)

1621 Lycanthropia, which Avicenna calls cucubuth, others lupinam insaniam, or wolf-maduess, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be perswaded but that they are wolves, or some such beasts: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. 1 p. 13 (1827).

1693 The Devil has inflicted on many a Man the Disease called Lycanthropia: C. MATHER, Wonders of Invis. Wid., p. 280 (1862).

1818 and thinks betimes that it's the lycanthropia Howe got, which Maister Camden saith was common to the ancient Irish: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 75 (1819).

lycanthropus, pl. -pi, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λυκάνθρωπος: a wolf-man, a were-wolf, an insane person who believes himself to be a wolf, a person endowed with the power (as was formerly believed) of assuming the form and nature of a wolf. Anglicised as lycanthrope.

1611 Who [the Freebooters near the Rhine] are such cruell and bloody horseleaches (the very Hyenz and Lycanthropi of Germany) that they seldome robbe any man but they cut his throat: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 11. p. 481 (1776). 1623
The swift lycanthropi that walk the round, | We'll tear their wolvish skins, and save the sheep: Middleton, Changeling, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 49 (1885). 1654—6 Such lycanthropi, or beasts in the shape of men, Paul fought with at Ephesus: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 11. p. 198/x (1868)

*lycée, sb.: Fr.: a lyceum (q, v), a French school for higher education.

1887 The detective system and barrack regulations...still prevail in French lycées: Athenœum, Aug. 13, p. 212/1.

*lycēum: Lat. Lycēum, Lycēum, fr. Gk. Λύκειον: a gymnasium outside Ancient Athens, attached to which were shady walks, in which Aristotle taught; the peripatetic school of philosophy; a school for higher education. The original Lyceum took its name from the neighbouring temple of Apollo Lycēus.

Apollo Lyceus.

1579 felled downe all the wood of the parke Lycaeum: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 472 (1612).

1603 built the Lycaum likewise: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 940.

1603 Learned Lycaum, now a while, I walk-in: | Then th' Academian sacred Shades I stalk-in:]. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p 53 (1608).

1641 whereas that city trained up their youth most for war, and these in their academies and Lycaeum all for the gown: Milton, Of Educ., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 282 (1806).

1776 Sylla wanting timber for machines cut down the grove at the Academy and at the Lyceum: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 109.

1788 the lycaum of the Peripatetics...and the garden of the Epicureans, were planted with trees: Gibbon, Decl. & Pall, Vol. Vil. ch. xl. p. 146 (1813).

lychee: Chin. See lichi.

*lycopodium, sb.: Late Lat., coined fr. Gk. λύκος,='wolf', and nois (nob.), = 'foot': name of a genus of cryptogamous plants, including the popular Lycopodium clavatum or clubmoss. According to Lindley, the Order Lycopodiaceae is intermediate between firs on the one hand and conifers on the

lyco(u)r, lyko(u)r: Eng. fr. Fr. See liquor.

Lycurgus: Lat. fr. Gk. Λύκουργος: name of the celebrated Spartan legislator who flourished in 9 c. B.C., and framed the severe and simple constitution of the Spartans.

?1582 in equitye woorthye Lycurgus: R Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., &c., p. 155 (1880). 1607 two such wealsmen as you are—I cannot call you Lycurguses: Shaks, Coriol, ii 1, 60

lymasson: Eng. fr. Fr. See limaçon.

lymon: Eng. fr. Fr. See lemon.

Lynceus: Lat. fr. Gk. Λυγκεύς: name of one of the Argonauts, famed for his keenness of vision. This significant proper name proves the high antiquity in Greece of the belief in the exceptionally keen sight of the lynx.

1567 these boyes, with Argues and Lynces eyes: HARMAN, Cav., ch. xii. in Awdelay's Frat. Vag, p. 54 (1869) bef. 1593 Edward hath an eye that looks as far | As Lynceus from the shores of Græcia: Græene, Fruar Bacon, Wks. p. 156 (1861). 1599 What Lynceus can see my heart? B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., iv. 3, Wks., p. 142 (1616). 1614 faine would I meet the Linceus now. that could discouer a lustice of Peace. wider this couering — Bart. Fazir, ii. 7, Wks., Vol. II p. 16 (1631—40) 1691 become so small, that they are not to be discerned, unless by Lynceus's eyes. J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 317 (1701).

lynx, linx, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. lynx, fr. Gk. $\lambda \nu \gamma \xi$: name of various species of wild cat, such as the caracal. The name has long been associated with the idea of exceptionally keen sight; hence the combination lynx-eyed, = 'keen-sighted'.

sight; hence the combination lynx-eyed, = 'keen-sighted'.

abt. 1374 men hadden eyen of a beest pat higt lynx: Chaucer, Tr Boethius, Bk. II. p. 81 (1868). 1487 if a man had the eyen of a lynx: Caxton, Book of Good Manners, sig f vi vo. 1556 And in token that they are trewe subjectes, they keepe in theyr pallaices which are in the middest of theyr cities, the beste cauled Linx, being fayrer then a lyon: R EDEN, Decades, Sect. III. p. 261 (1885). 1884 the beast Linxe haue best eies to see: T Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 126. 1597 You haue the eies of a Lynx, in spying faults in my lesson: Th. Morley, Mus. p. 76. 1601 the wild beasts named Onces or Lynces: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 37, ch. 2, Vol II p. 606 1603 his Lynxelike ey: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 128 (1608). 1619 Critick knaues, with Lynxes pearcing eye, Into mens acts observantly do prye: Hutton, Foll. Anat, sig. A, vo. 1623 They are Linxes, and Eagle-cyd, when their prey is before them: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I Bk ii. ch. iv. p. 126. 1644 It abounds with stags, wolves, boars, and not long after a lynx, or ounce, was killed amongst them, which had devoured some passengers: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 57 (1850). 1665 At the top of the Chappel is a Steel-mirrour, wherein these Linx-eyed People view the deformity of their suns: Sir Th. Herbert, Tran., p. 125 (1677) bef. 1739 short of sight, Far from a Lynx: Pope, Imit. Hor., Bk I. Ep. i 50, Wks, Vol IV. p. 107 (1757) 1789 I am no lynx, like Linnæus: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. II. No. cxlvii. p. 139 (1821)

lyonnaise, sb.: Fr., fr. Lyonnais (adj.), = 'of Lyons': potatoes boiled, sliced, and served with oil or butter flavored with parsley or onions.

lyra, sb.: Lat.: a lyre, a stringed instrument consisting of a sounding-board (originally a tortoise-shell) with two horns fastened above it in the direction of its longest measurement. a cross-piece connecting the tops of the two horns, and from four to seven free strings stretched between the cross-piece and the sounding-board. See cithara. The term lyra was applied to various instruments of the viol class.

1600 reach the Lyra, I pray you: B Jonson, Cynth. Rev., iv. 3, Wks., p. 226 (1616). — my most affected instrument, the Lyra: ib., p. 227. 1672 I Lyra Viol, I Viol de Gambo and a Trump-Marin: Shadwell, Miser, ii. p. 33 1727 I have here a small Lyra of my own, fram'd, strung, and tun'd after the ancient manner: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk I. ch. vi Wks., Vol vI. p. 123 (1757). 1742 I thereupon tuned up a lyra viol: R. North, Lives of Norths, (1757). 174 Vol. II. p. 138.

lysimachus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Δυσίμαχος: loose-strife, plant of the primrose family. The proper Latin and botanical form is lysimachia.

1600 in the blew Lysimachus...the lower parts and braunches...begin to flower: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 80.

lytre: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See litra.

M.

M1, in Roman numerals, stands for Lat. mille,='one thousand'.

M

M.², abbrev. for Fr. monsieur (q, v).

M.B., abbrev. for Late Lat. medicīnae baccalaureus. ='bachelor of medicine', one who has taken the lowest degree in the faculty of medicine at a college or university.

M.D., abbrev. for Late Lat. medicinae doctor,='doctor of medicine'. See doctor (2, 3) and doctor medicinae.

ma belle amie, phr.: Fr.: my fair friend (of a woman or girl).

1828 "Bah! ma belle amie," cried I, "you deceive yourself": LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xviii. p. 47 (1859).

ma petite, phr.: Fr.: (in reference to a woman or girl) 'my little (one)'.

1772 I should have been ignorant for the last three months of the fate of ma petite: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 32 (1882)

maalstrom: Dan. See maelstrom

maash, sb.: Egypt.: a large Nile trading-vessel.

1819 re-embarked on board a mansh, destined to sail up the river, and to land us at Cairo: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1 ch. av. p. 298 (1820).

macabre: Fr. See danse macabre.

1889 The same toll rings with effective monotony from title-page to finis: one Dance of Death circles uninterruptedly from end to end... The book is macabre, but unaffectedly macabre: Athenæum, Sept. 14, p. 347/2.

macaleb, so.: Fr. (Cotgr.): "The bastard Corall, or Pomander, Priuet, of whose sweet, and shining blacke berries, chaynes and bracelets be made".

1558 Macaleb halfe a dragme: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 47 ro. 1698 Macaleb, a kind of Pomander, or Bastard Coral, whose Berries are black and shining, and serve for Bracelets: PHILLIPS, World of

macao, sb.: Fr.: a kind of vingt-et-un (q. v.).

1783 she wants to play at macao: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 388 (1858). 1850 It is de rigueur, my dear; and they play billiards as they used to play macao and hazard in Mr. Fox's time: THACKERAY, Pendemis, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 6 (1879).

macareo, mackrea, sb.: Oriental: a bore or great tidal wave, such as that in the Gulf of Cambay.

1588 and in this voyage you shal have a Marcareo, which is one of the meruellous things in the world you nature hath wrought: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 26 vo. — There is another Macareo in Cambaya: ib., fol. 27 vo.

*macaroni, maccaroni, sb.: Old It. maccaroni,="a kinde of paste meate boiled in broth, and drest with butter, cheese. and spice" (Florio), Mod. It. maccheroni.

1. long pipes of dried Italian paste, which paste is made of a glutinous granular wheat flour.

of a glutinous granular wheat flour.

1600 [See fagioli]. 1673 Paste made into strings like pack-thread or thongs of whit-leather (which if greater they call Macaroni, if lesser Vermicelli) they cut in pieces and put in their pots as we do oat-meal to make their memestra or broth of, much esteemed by the common-people: J. RAY, Yourn. Low Countr., 405. 1743 Who was the Neapolitan ambassadress that could not live at Paris, because there was no maccaroni? Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. 1, p. 271 (1857). 1764 I am told, there is actually a count at Ville Franche, whose father sold macaroni in the streets: SMOLLETT. France & Halp, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 388 (1817). 1776 his skill in cooking macaroni: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 56. 1818 Macaroni au parmussun! dressed with parmesan! grows in the fields: T. MOORE, Fudge Family, p. 23. 1820 coachman, footman, horses, and vehicle, were all mixed together like macaroni: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 1v. p. 291 (1832). 1825 eating his macaroni of his water melon al fresco: English in Italy, Vol. 1. p. 33. 1845 Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 401. 1874 'pasta' is the Roman equivalent for the macaroni of macheroni) of the Neapolitan: Miss R. H. Busk, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 118 note.

2. a member of the Macaroni Club, founded about the middle of 18 c. for young men given to foreign diet and fashions; a fop, a dandy; also, attrib.

1711 those circumforaneous wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best: in Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jean Pottages; in Italy, Macaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings: Spectator, No. 47, Apr. 24, Vol. 1. p. 178 (1825). 1764 All the beauties were disappointed, and all the Macaronies afraid of getting the toothache: Hor. Walfold, Letters, Vol. 17. p. 248 (1857). 1770 There is indeed a kind of animal, neither male nor female, a thing of the neuter gender, lately started up amongst us. It is called a Macaroni. It talks without meaning, it smiles without pleasantry, it eats without appetite, it rides without exercise:

Oxford Mag., June, Vol. IV. p 228/2. [N & Q.] 1771 Birnham-Wood, I fear, must come to the Macaroni: Junius, Letters, No. xlix. p. 209 (1827). 1779 I am a decayed Macaroni, my lodgings up three pair of stairs: C Anstev, Liberality, or the Decayed Macaroni, Wks. p. 269 (1808). 1791 Well. Parson! how like you your bishop's charge? he tickled up you macaroni priests: Gent. Mag., p. 20/1. 1845 the city of Sybarites and macaroni: Ford, Handbe. Spain, Pt. II. p. 581. 1846 The year introduced a new style for gentlemen imported by a number of young men of fashion who had travelled in Italy, and formed an association called the Maccaroni Club, in contradistinction to the Beef-Steak Club of London. Hence these new-fashioned dandies were styled Maccaronies, a name that was afterwards applied to ladies of the same genus: F. W. FAIRIOLT, Costume in Eng., p. 366 1885 He had not taste enough to do justice to a beau, still less to a macaroni: Athenœum, Oct. 24, p. 535/2.

3. something extravagant or affected, a burlesque. Hence, macaronic, applied to verse compositions in which a vernacular is interlarded with outlandish words, or even distorted by foreign terminations and construction; characterised by affectation and distortion.

1806 travellers who have seen...will look on the architecture of Bath as belonging to the maccaronick order: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 222.

*macaroon (!=!!), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. macaron, perhaps affected by It. maccherone: (a) a small sweet cake made of pounded sweet almonds; rarely, macaroni (1); (b) a buffoon (also, attrib.); (c) a macaroni (2).

(also, attrib.); (c) a macaroni (2).

a. 1615 If you chance meet with boxes of white comfits, | Marchpane, and dry sucket, macaroons, and diet-bread, | Twill help on well: Albumazar, ii 3. [Davies] 1630 [See kickshaws 2]. 1682 Somewhat resembling Wafers under Magwaroovs: GREW, Anat. Plants, p. 2. 1699 I once made Macaroons with the ripe blanch'd seeds: Evelyn, Acetaria, p. 75. bef. 1726 plumb-cake, Dutch-gingerbread, Cheshire-cheese, Naples-biscuits, Macaroons, Neats-tongues, and cold boil'd beef: Vanbrugh, Journ Lond, i. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 182 (1776). 1731 What they call Mackarons is some Paste made only with Flour, and Water, of which they take a Bit as big as a Bean, and put it on the middle of a Wire, rolling it between their Hands till it be two or three Inches long: J. Pitts, Acc Moham., p. 24. 1737 They can swallow a glass of red wine and a macaroon, in the evening: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Common Sense, No. 30, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1 p 61 (1777). 1759 the other was a few old mackeroons I had in my house perhaps twenty years: W. VERRAL, Cookery, Pref., p. xix. 1834 They [wafers] are used for the bottom of maccaroons and some other cakes: Housekeeper's Guide, p. 293.

b. 1593 I sigh, and sweat | To hear this Makaron talk: J. Donne, Poems, p. 131 (1669).

Maccassar name of a vegetable oil from Maccason.

Macassar, name of a vegetable oil from Macassar, a district in the island of Celebes, after which oil sundry hair-oils have been named; hair-oil, esp. an oil largely advertised as "Rowland's Macassar Oil". See antimacassar.

[1818 thine "incomparable oil." Macassar! Byron, Don Juan, I. xvii.]

macaw (= \(\mu \), sb.: Eng. fr. Braz. macao: name of a genus of large and brilliantly-colored American parrots.

1769 Mackaws...have all a crooked bill...whose upper mandible is moveable: E. Bancroft, Ess. Nat Hist. Guiana, p 155. 1773 They sat both upright like macaws on their perches in a menagene, and scarce said so much: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 490 (1857). 1814 I have bought a macaw and a parrot: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p 66 (1832).

macco, sb.: It., 'massacre': a gambling game.

1809 When macco (or whatever they spell it) was introduced, I gave up the whole thing: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 143 (1875). bef. 1841 his uncle was still at the macco-table: Hook, Man of many Friends. [Davies] 1857 the gentlemen as usual were about to seek the macco-table upstairs: Thackeray, Virginians, ch. liii. [ib.]

mace, sb.: Eng. fr. Malay $m\bar{a}s$: (a) a small gold coin of Achin in Sumatra; (b) a weight used in Sumatra, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Malay tael; (c) one-tenth of a Chinese silver liang or tael. See copang, tael.

a. 1600 Those [coins] of Lead are called Caxas: whereof a thousand sixe hundred make one Mas: J. Davis, in Purchas Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 117. 1625 Fine Masses makes a Tayel, so a Mas is nine pence § of a Pennie: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 123 1665 fourteen Roopess make a Masse: Sir TH. HERBERT, Traw. p. 45 (1677).

b 1622 5 greate square postes ..cost 2 mas 6 condrins per peece: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 1 (1883).

macédoine, sb.: Fr., 'Macedonian (dish)': a dish of mixed fruit or of mixed vegetables; a medley.

1884 I trust that the readers of these Memoirs will not expect a continuous narrative, but rather a *Macédoine* of memoranda, diary, and correspondence: LORD MALMESBURY, *Mem. Ex-Minister*, Vol. I. p. z. 1886 His volumes form a *macédoine* of the blunders of stupidity, the eccentricities of wisdom: Athenaum, Oct. 9, p. 460/3.

:: Sp.: chopping-knife, cutlass.

f machetos to minch the Whale: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, 1867 The Indians are good fishermen, and will shoot fish in d arrow, or cut them down with a machete: S. P. O[LIVER], (1879) 1884 the subordinate following with his machete, Boyle, Borderland, p. 363.

), Niccolo Machiavelli, the famous Florentine -1527, the author of *The Prince*, a treatise on nment, in which are to be found sundry ns of unjust and dishonest policy: an advor of the political immorality vulgarly imputed a crafty diplomatist. Hence, **Machiavellian**, ftily diplomatic, unscrupulous in policy or in ty diplomatist, a dissembler.

ty diplomatist, a dissembler.

In all his projects, a sound Machiavil! Mart, Wks., p. 142 (1858).

1598 Am I politic? am I subtle? HAKS., Merry Wives, iii 1, 104.

1632 the very Agat 12: cut from the Quar | Of Macchiavel: B. JONSON, Magn.

17 (1640)

1654 But all the Machiavells on this little ia deale of stirre on, to lose Heaven) I can silence with that Apologie of my Lord Bacon: R Whitlock, Zootomia, se young Machiavils will, in a little time, turn their College tor, No. 305, Feb. 19, p. 440/2 (Morley).

1863 this now become a very Machiavel. C READE, Hard Cash,

| Suborning some Machauellian vnder hande by secret convr. Voyages, Vol III p. 685 1616 His Machavillian se | To overthrow him by meer forgeries: R. C. Times' 49 (1871). 1619 our Labyrinthian Braines, Machiaulian inds: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. lvii p. 583. 1630 the Time will sute, Although his Zeale be Machiaulian Plot, sig. B 2 ro/2 1663 There is a Machiavilian Plot, effect it not): S. Butler, Hadibras, Pt. I. Cant. i p. 56. n Machiavilian Maxim: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, 107. 1693 this was but a shallow Artifice, unworthy of unt: Congreve, Double Dealer, ii 6, Wks., Vol I p. 195 e is no way of forming a Monarch, but after the Machiatator, No. 516, Oct 22, p. 735/1 (Morley) bef. 1733 ings: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 98, p. 83 (1740).

Lat.: a machine, a mechanical contrivance,

a and bulke contriued of so various furnitures: T. Shelton, I. ch. ii. p. 12.— the labourer grew almost madde for anger of follies: 16, ch. v. p. 33.

1623 For he that should memoriall of so great a Machina, and such a masse of things BBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. i. p. 97.

 $(\angle = \underline{\mathscr{U}} = , -ch$ - as -k-), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ma-ntrivance, a subtle design, a plot.

ess of the world hath so an end, | And machination ceases:
1, 46.
24 (1870).
24 (1870).
26 (1870).
27 (1870).
28 (1870).
29 (1870).
20 (1870).
21 (1870).
22 (1870).
23 (1870).

 $(\angle = \angle =, -ch$ - as -k-), sh: Eng. fr. Lat. $m\bar{a}$ of agent to $m\bar{a}chin\bar{a}ri$, = 'to devise', 'to conplotter, constructor.

ur, A machinator, framer, contriuer, deuiser (especially of 1646 prime Machinator of this tumult: Howell,

s. See mosque.

(e), mackroon(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See maca-

ee maycock.

.: It.: an ornamental trimming made by er in geometrical patterns the threads of a 10, knotted work in which elaborate fringes made with thread or string.

Late Lat. fr. Gk. μακρὸν, neut. of μακρὸς, ort horizontal line placed over a vowel to quantity is long.

se (esto), phr.: Lat.: '(be) increased in thy prosperously in thy virtuous course. Hor.,

sai no more; but Macte virtute: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., 78 But macte virtute; the deed is done, and I am ready to ences: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 86 (1858).

maculae, sb.: Lat.: a spot, a stain.

is in the macula and the reatus, the stain, or filth, and the B. Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 297/r (1868).

1675 nay, Optick-glass have discovered some macula or spots in the H. Woolley, Centlewoman's Companion, p. 244.

1693 of the Maculæ: J RAY, Three Discourses, iii. p. 380 (1713).

*madame, Fr. pl. mesdames, sb.: Fr., 'my lady': a lady, a mistress; used as a title of respect and also before the proper names of married women. Anglicised as early as 16 c. as madam, and abbreviated to ma'm.

abt. 1298 "Certes, madame," quath thys other: R GLOUCESTER, p. 289. [R.] abt. 1520 Madame regent of the scyence seuyn: J. Skelton, Garl. of Laur., 53, Wks., Vol. I. p. 363 (1843). 1589 these great Madames of honour: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes, III i p 149 (1869). 1600 I would tell you, which Madame lou'd a Monsteur B. Jonson, Conth. Rev., iv. I, Wks., p. 219 (1616) 1628 He cannot kisse his hand and cry Madame: J EARLE, Microcosm., p. 41 (1868). 1739 king, queen, dauphin, mesdames, cardinals: Grav, Letters, No. xxii. Vol. I. p. 44 (1819) 1742 one of the Mesdames [the king's daughters]: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol I p. 205 (1857) 1774 Let me only add, that the Mesdames, by attending their father, have both got the smallpox: GIBBON, Life & Lett , p. 233 (1869) 1852 Josephine presided with so much grace, that the word Madame came again into use: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonafarte, ch. ix. p. 117.

madayne, madein, madien, madyne. See medine. madefy $(\angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. madéfier: to moisten, to

1599 we must agayn madefye it as before A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 4/z. bef 1655 The time was when the Bonners and butchers rode over the faces of God's saints, and madefied the earth with their bloods: T. ADAMS, Wks, 1 85 (1862—2). [Davies]

Madeira, name of a fine kind of sherry wine made in the island of Madeira.

1584 wine of Madera and Canary, they beare the name of the Ilands from whence they are brought: T Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 211. 1596 thy soul, that thou soldest him on Good-Friday last for a cup of Madeira and a cold capon's leg: Shaks, I Hen. IV, i 2, 128 1814 a kind of regency punch composed of madeira; brandy, and green tea: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol III. p. 60 (1832) 1850 filled up two great bumpers of Madeira: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol I. ch. v p 59 (1879).

*mademoiselle, sb.: Fr.: Miss, a Miss; title applied to girls and unmarried women in French-speaking countries. Formerly the title distinguished ladies of higher rank from women of lower rank, and was also the title of the eldest daughter of the king's eldest brother. The form madamoiselle is Old French.

1642 courtiers and court ladies, with their grooms and mademoiselles [according to R., madamoisellaes]: MILTON, Apol. Smect., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 221 (1806). 1712 a Madamoiselle compleatly dressed: Speciator, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/1 (Morley) bef. 1733 the beautiful Mademoiselle Carwell, afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth: R. NORTH, Examen, III vi. 76, p. 479 (1740). 1764 an estate which mademoiselle inherited by the will of a deceased aunt: SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. vii. Wks., Vol. IV p 30 (1817).

madjoon, majum, sb.: Arab. $ma'j\bar{u}m$,='an electuary': a confection of opium or bang.

1781 Our ill-favoured guard brought in a dose of majum each, and obliged us to eat: In Lord Lindsay's *Lives of Lindsays*, III. 293 (1849). [Yule] 1819 the grotesque phantasms which the ample dose of madjoon he had just swallowed was sending up to his brain: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 216 (1820).

madonna, so.: It., 'my lady': title of honor applied to women, madam.

1592 Nashe, P. Penilesse, p. 47 (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1601 Two faults, madonna, that drink and good counsel will amend: Shaks, Tw. Nt., i 5, 47. 1602 the freckle-cheeke[d] Madonna; I know her, signior-MIDLETON, Blurt, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 33 (1885) 1623 How like you this, madonna? — More Dissemblers, v. I, Wks., Vol. vI. p. 460. 1632 Gracious madonna, noble general, | Brave captains, and my quondam rivals, wear them: Massinger, Maid Hon., v. 2, Wks, p. 211/2 (1839).

*Madonna, special application of madonna to the Virgin Mary; a representation in art of the Virgin; also, attrib.

Mary; a representation in art of the Virgin; also, attril.

1644 a fair Madonna of Pietro Perugino, painted on the wall: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 105 (1850).

1713 [I] have made a Madona as old as her mother St Anne: Pope, Letters, p. 261 (1737).

1722 a perfect Madonna, only no Bambino: Richardson, Statues, Sec., in Isaly, p. 285.

1741 for all their Madonna's are in the Attitude of that Saint: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 246.

1820 a Madonna, decked in ribbons: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Statily, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 30.

1829 The hair is beautifully arranged, in a Madonna braid in front: Souvenir, Vol. II. p. 317/2.

18. locks not wide-dispread, Madonna-wise on either side her head: Tennyson, Isabel, i.

Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xvi. p. 163 (1879).

madrasa(h): Anglo-Ind. See medresseh.

*madrigal ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. madrigale (Old It. madriale, mandriale), = 'a pastoral song': a particular kind of unaccompanied part-song, the words being a short pastoral poem; loosely, a glee, a part-song.

1588 Musica Transalpina.

parts: N. Yonge, Title.

1588 The swans...Ne'er tun'd their notes, like
Leda once forlorn, | With more despairing sorts of madrigals, | Than I: Greene,
Poems, p. 2921 (1851).

1589 Scarce had the shepheard ended this Madrigale, but Samela began to frowne: — Menaphon, p. 55 (1880). bef.
1593 rivers, to whose falls | Melodious birds sing madrigals: Marlowe, Pass.
Shep., Wks., p. 381/1 (1858).

1625 A Madrigall on Sacke: B. Jonson,

Stap. of News, iv. 3, Wks, p 55 (1631). 1713 a dying Madrigal: W TAVERNER, Fem. Advoc, iv p. 41. 1724 MADRIGALE, a particular Kind of Vocal Musick: Short Explic. of For. Wds in Mus. Bks.

*Maecenas, name of a Roman knight, C. Cilnius Maecenas, who was the friend and minister of the Emperor Augustus and the patron of the poets Virgil and Horace; a rich patron of literature or art.

*maelstrom, sb.: Dan. Malstrom, name of a famous whirlpool off the west coast of northern Norway: a whirlpool; metaph. a vortex, a giddy whirl, an overwhelming influence which hurries its victims to lower and lower depths of evil.

1796 In a river, which had a small creek, and in this a deep hole, I saw in miniature the manner in which Nature forms whirpools [ssc], or Maalstroms: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 24 (1814).

Maenades, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. Gk. Μαινάδες, = 'raving (women)': female votaries of the orginastic Bacchus; frenzied women. Anglicised as Mænads, with sing. Mænad, = Lat. Maenas, Gk. Maινάς.

1598 Like those with Divels that possessed are, | Or as the Menades, with sounde of horne, | In furious manner all about were borne: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. II. p. 36. bef. 1655 A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the Dagonals of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Manades) when for the shutting up of their stomachs, the house fell down and broke their necks: T. ADAMS, W.Es., Vol. I. p. 150 (1857). 1675 Chorus to Hoboys and Rustick Musick of Manades and Ægipanes: Shadwell, Psyche, v. p. 70. 1825 she seemed like one of those antique Manades, whose wild and all but impossible positions will strike us with astonishment when seen on classic monuments: Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. I p. 288 (1844).

maestoso, adj. and adv.: It.: Mus.: a direction to performers to render a passage or a composition 'majestically'.

1724 MAESTOSO, or MAESTUOSO, is to play with Majesty, Pomp, and Grandure, and consequently Slow, nevertheless with Strength and Firmness of Hand: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

maestrale, sb.: It.: a north-west wind, lit. 'a master (wind)'. See magistral, mistral.

1763 The wind that blew is called maestral...and indeed is the severest that ever I felt: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xii. Wks, Vol. v. p 349 (1817). 1787 I know nothing of Pisa in summer; but am told, that the excessive heat is greatly moderated by the maestrale, or sea-breeze, which invariably blows from ten in the morning till the evening: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 402 (1805).

*maestro, pl. maestri, sb.: It.: a master; esp. a master in music, a conductor, a great composer, a great teacher.

1724 MAESTRO, is Master. Thus MAESTRO DE CAPELLA, is Master of the Chapel Musick, or Master of Musick only, meaning thereby one of the first Rank: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bis. 1878 What great musical master could make a good figure at an archery meeting? Geo. Eltor, Dan. Deronda, Bk. 1, p. 74. 1882 What can be more wonderful than that a maestro in the art can take delight in sound, though he does not hear it? J. H. Shortnouss, John Inglesant, Vol. II, th. ii. p. 57 (2nd Ed.). 1886 The pupils of the college...executed some pieces selected from the operas of the never-to-beforgotten maestro: Athenaum, Aug. 14, p. 218/3.

*maestro di capella, phr.: It.: 'a master of chapel (music)', the director of the choir of a church or chapel; a first-rate musician.

1724 [See maestro]. 1776 Lord S with his kettle-drum, together with every Maestro di Capella in Italy: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 16. 1809 He has a brother, who is Maestro di Capella at Strasburg, a man of as much genus as Haydn himself. Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxxii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 118. 1882 The elder, whose name was Gaacomo Andrea, was maestro di capella in one of the churches: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. II ch. ii. p. 52 (2nd Ed.).

*maf(f)ia, sb.: It.: a secret society, or a connected aggregate of secret societies in Sicily, originally revolutionary, now maintained for purposes of robbery and levying blackmail.

1887 He often trusts to getting his freedom by means of some revolution; his brethren of the mafta will foster the smallest spark: MISS R. H. BUSK, Folksongs of Italy, p. 56.

*mafioso, pl. mafiosi, sb.: It.: a member of the maffia.

1875 Times, June 9. [St.]

magade, sb.: probably Eng. fr. Fr. fr. Gk. $\mu a \gamma a s$,='the bridge of a lyre or a cithara': (a) the bridge of a musical instrument of the lyre class; (b) a fret of a musical instrument of the lute class.

b. 1609 the first Magade of the Instrument [a Monochord]: DOULAND, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 22.

magasin des modes, phr.: Fr.: warehouse of fashions; book of fashions.

1838 The book of the world is a vast miscellany; he is...perfectly acquainted I warrant ...n the Magasun des Modes: LORD LYTTON, Paul Clifford, p 243 (1848) 1841 the tempting mazes of the magasin de modes of this intoxicating city: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 69.

*magazine $(\angle = \underline{\omega})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. magazin (Cotgr.), magasin, or fr. Sp. magacen, affected by Fr.: a storehouse, a warehouse.

I. a storehouse or warehouse for merchandise or commodities.

1588 the merchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call Godon which is made of Brickes and there they put all their goods of any value: T. Hickolk, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 27 ro. 1645 could they have preserved the Magazin of Tobacco onely, besides other things in the Town, something mought have bin had to countervail the charge of the Voyage: Howell, Lett., I. iii p. 7. 1787 Curaçoa and St. Eustatius are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods: Gent. Mag., p. 1115/2.

I a. a store or accumulation of goods, or of any material objects; also, attrib.

objects; also, attrio.

1624 a large new storehouse of Cedar for the yeerely Magazines goods: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 678 (1884). — the Magazin ship: ib 1645
Hence, we travelled towards a heap of rubbish. a magazine of stones: Evelun, Diary, Vol 1 p. 171 (1872) bef 1654 making their first Magazin Storehouse for the said Company in some parts of our Realm of Ireland: In Wotton's Lett, Vol. II. (Scrin. Sac.), p. 91 (1654). 1666 St. Faith's...being filled with the magazines of books belonging to the Stationers: Evelun, Diary, Vol. II. p. 15 (1872). 1722 those vast Mountains and Lakes to the North-West, which are supposed to retain vast Magazines of Ice, and Snow. Hist. Virginia, Bk. IV. ch xix. p. 269. 1768 we walk'd together towards his remise, to take a view of his magazine of chaises: Sterne, Sentiment. Fourn, Wks., p. 402 (1839).

2. a building or collection of buildings for strong provisions of war, the ammunition-room of a ship, a strong room or building for the storage of powder and other ammunition.

or building for the storage of powder and other ammunition.

1625 Armories: Arsenals: Magazens: Exchanges; Burses: Bacon, Ess., xlvii. p. 522 (1871)

1641 it maketh the country a Magazine, not only for war-like provisions...but also for all other neighbouring countries that stand in need thereof: L. Roberts, Traas. Traaf., in M°Culloch's Collection, p. 111 (1855).

1644 going by the Bastile, which is the. magazine of this great city; Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 54 (1872).

1665 Goa...the bravest and best defended City in the Orient; the Magazeen, Refuge, and Seat of Justice of the victorious Portugal: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 40 (1677)

1666 and attacked the White Tower, where the magazine of powder lay: Evelyn, Diary, Vol 11. p. 14 (1872).

1670 an hundred pieces of Cannon, and...six Hundred more, which are always in its Magazzin, ready upon all occasions: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11. p. 232 (1698)

bef. 1733 as Arms and Ammunition out of a Magazine: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 61, p. 169 (1740).

1826 magazine of powder, shot, working-tools: Subaltern, ch. 3, p. 46 (1828).

2 a. military stores or provisions.

1591 the feareful burthen of their shippes. with their magasines of provision, were put in print, as an Army and Navy unresistible: W. RALEIGH, Last Fight of Revenge, p. 16 (1871).

1598 the wante of these magasins of vittayls, I have hearde oftentimes complayned of in England: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 670/1 (1883).

1667 where our Naval Magazins were stor'd: DRYDEN, Ann. Mirab, 271, p. 69.

metaph. a treasury, a receptacle, a repository.

1599 What magazine, or treasurie of bliss? B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii. 3, Wks., p. 105 (1616).

1611 He keeps the Magazine of wit: In Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. d 5 vo (1776).

1642 his own stuffed

magazine, and hoard of slanderous inventions: MILTON, Apol. Smect., Wks., Vol. I. p. 218 (1806). 1664 [Bp. Chappell] was justly esteemed a rich Magazine of Rational Learning. J. WORTHINGTON, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wks., p viii 1693 those well-furnished Magazines and Store-houses of all Immorality and Baseness, the Books and Writings of some Modern Casuists: SOUTH, Serm., Vol II. p. 210 (1727).

3 a. metaph. a store, an abundance.

1620 his confidence of finding in a Fryar such a Magazine of eminent Vertues: Brent, Tr Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, p xlix. (1576). 1645 if you could pry into my memory, you should discover there a huge Magazin of your favours. safely stor'd up and coacervated, to preserve them from mouldring away: Howell, Lett, I xxxii p 62. 1678 and so of every other thing that your Body is compounded of, in respect of that great Mass and Magazine of them which is in the World: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk I ch. IV. p. 399. 1742 Speech burnishes our mental magazine. E. Young, Night Thoughts, ii 478, p. 30 (1866).

4. a literary miscellany; a publication issued periodically as a storehouse of miscellaneous reading, such as The Gentleman's Magazine, first issued 1731.

1729 Journals, Medleys, Merc'ries, Magazines: Pope, Dunciad, 1. 42. 1809 Their translators, reviewers, magazine-writers, almanack and catalogue-makers are innumerable: Maty, Tr. Ruesbeck's Trav. Germ, Let. xliv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 160. 1817 Fresh as the Angel o'er a new inn door, | Or frontispiece of a new Magazine Byron, Beppo, lvii. abt. 1870 O blatant Magazines: Tennyson, In Quantity, Wks, Vol. v. p. 125 (1886).

magdalen(e), $\angle = \angle$, sb.: Eng. fr. Low Lat. Magdalēnē, the designation of a certain Mary, mentioned Luke, viii. 2, supposed to be identical with the penitent sinner who anointed the feet of Jesus as related Luke, vii. 36-50: a reformed prostitute; a woman who has been guilty of sexual immorality, but is penitent.

1818 I will not have my house made a magdalen asylum to a parcel of canting methodistical thieves: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch. in. p. 79 (1819).

mage, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mage: one of the magi, a magician, an enchanter.

1567 The Mages suppose that it [Argirites] had this name of his power or abilitie in brideling and keeping in perturbations and troubles: J. MAPLET, Greene For., fol. 3 7°. 1590 the hardy Mayd. First entering, the dreadfull Mage there found | Deepe busied bout worke of wondrous end. Spens., F. Q., III. III. III. 14. bef. 1631 Th' Egyptian Mages: J. Donne, Poems, p. 214 (1669).

*magenta, sb.: It. Magenta, where a battle was fought 1859: a rich red aniline dye discovered in 1859; the color of the said dye.

1877 he wore a brown velveteen shooting-coat, with a magenta tie: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. ix. p. 100 (1883).

*maggior-duomo, sb.: It.: major-domo (q. v.).

1823 His Maggior Duomo, a smart, subtle Greek: Byron, Don Juan, x 1xx.

*magi. sb. pl., magus, sing.: Lat.: magicians, men versed in occult arts, learned men among the Medes and Persians.

1. the Wise Men of the East, who came to adore Jesus, Mat., ii.

bef. 1400 Piers Pl., C. xxii. 85 (1873). [Skeat] 1591 the Wise-men, called Magi: L. LLOYD, Tripl. of Triumphes, sig B 2 v^o . 1652 the Magi that came to Christ: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 13. 1652 the Magi

2. Magians or Zoroastrian priests; magicians, astrologers, alchemists.

alchemists.

1555 the frontlettes that their Magj doe weare WATERMAN, Fardle Fac., II. vii. sig. K 7 ro. bef. 1593 Sages, you Magi, speak; what meaneth this? GREENE, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 137/2 (1861). 1603 Were it the opinion that came from the ancient Magi and Zoroasties, or rather a Thracian doctrine delivered by Orpheus: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1327. 1619 The Ionian Ancientest Philosophers, the Chaldeans, Egyptian Priests, and Magi were Masters of Superstition, Idolatry and curious Artes: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. Ivii. p. 542 1626 JOPHIEL...(according to the Magi) the Intelligence of Fubility sphere: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. II.), p. 129 (1600). 1652 the work of the Magi, or Hernetick Philosophers onely: E. Ashmole, Theat. Chem. Brit., Annot., p. 446 1658 The Persian Magi declined it [the burning of their carcasses] upon the like scruple: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph., p. 7. 1665 Magi or Arch-fiamens, some of which hold Lamps, others Censers: Sir Th. Herrer, Traw., p. 143 (1677). — let me busie my brains in quest of what a Magus was... under which Title, Witches, Sorcerers, Enchanters, Fortune-tellers, or pretending Calculators of Nativities, Hydromantiques, Pyromantiques and other Diaboliques have cloaked their trumperies: ib., p. 224. 1678 it may very well be Questioned, whether the meaning of those Magi, were not herein misunderstood: Cunworrik, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1c. hi. vp. 222. 1687 The Magi strove no more: Dryden, Hind & Panth., II. 545. 1711 There in long robes the royal Magi stand: Pore, Temple of Fame, 97, Wks., Vol. II. p. 51 (1757). 1742 Nor need'st thou call | Thy Magi, to decypher what it means: E. YOUNG, Night Thoughts, ii. p. 27 (1773). 1775 the Magus or priest entered the cell and heaped wood on the altar: R. Chandler, Traw. Asia Minor, p. 258. 1788 The ambiguous theology of the Magi stood alone among the sects of the East-Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. IX. ch. li. p. 493 (1818). 1819 have to dress like a bearded Magus, and take up his abode under ground in the catacombs of Egypt: T. Hofe,

magia alba, phr.: Late Lat.: white magic, an innocent form of occult science.

1809 hers was magia alba, an innocent art, which by no means hurt her interest with the most fastidious saint in Paradise: Edin. Rev., Vol. 13, p. 419.

magis, adv.: Lat.: more.

1623 it is much lesse (if in that which is not at all, a magus and a minus; a more, or a lesse, may be found) then a Geometricall point: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1 Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 41.

magis amica veritas: Lat. See amicus Plato. &c.

magister (pl. magistri) artium, phr.: Late Lat.: master of arts, title of one who has taken the first full degree in the faculty of arts. Generally written Artium Magister, abbrev.

1654 These Ramblers being at a low ebb in Cash, their bellies commenced Magistri Artsum, Masters of Arts: R. WHITLOCK, Zootonia, p. 79.

magisterium, sô.: Lat., 'mastery', 'the office of a master or leader': a sovereign medicine; the philosopher's stone; an authoritative statement or mandate.

1625 He'll draw the Magisterium from a minc'd pye· B Jonson, Stap. of News, iii. 3, Wks, p. 46 (1631) bef. 1733 which short Account is a Magisterium able to dissolve whole Pages and Columns of false and unaccountable Slanders: R. North, Examen, III. vi. 5, p. 427 (1740).

magistral, sb.: Sp., lit. 'masterly': name of a south-west wind, so called just as in the south of France a north-west wind is called *mistral*. See maestrale, mistral.

1555 [See Greco]

*magma, sb.: Gk. μάγμα,='a kneaded mass': anything of the consistency of paste or dough; esp. molten rock below the earth's crust, considered without reference to any specific mineral characteristics.

1886 The outer crust...must soon have acquired irregularity of surface partly by emission of matter from the magma of the sub-crust: Athenœum, Sept. 4, p. 298/1.

*magna charta: Late Lat.: designation of the Great Charter of English liberties (Magna Charta Libertatum), signed by K. John 1215, by which the sovereign is bound not to imprison any freeman without trial according to law, and not to levy any tax without consent of parliament; hence, any beneficent fundamental principle, covenant, or charter.

1625 by Magna Charta | They could not be committed, as close prisonner: B. Jonson, Stap. of News, v. 6, Wks., p. 75 (1631). 1692 the covenant of grace is our magna charta, by virtue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God: Warson, Body of Div., p. 423 (1858). 1701 to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority, and that in as solemn a manner (if they please) as the magna charta: Swift, Wks., p. 417/2 (1869). bef. 1733 was any of the Articles of Magna Charta broke by such merriment: R. North, Examen, 1 iii. 141, p. 214 (1740). 1772 To compleat this historical inquiry, it only remains to be observed that, the Habeas Corpus act of 31st of Charles the second, so justly considered as another Magna Carta of the kingdom: Junius, Letters, Vol. II. No. kwiii. p. 332. 1879 I have called the use of diagonal ribs the Magna Charta of the art of vaulting: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. II. p. 181.

*magna est vēritas et praevalēbit (correctly et praevalet), phr.: Late Lat.: 'great is truth, and (it) will prevail' (correctly, 'and mighty above all things'). I Esdras, 1v. 41.

1619 Magna est Veritas, Truth will preuale: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch lxv. p. 659. 1825 Scott, Talisman, ch. xix. p. 77/z (1868). bef. 1863 Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, p. 216 (1879). 1887 You and Mr. Donnelly and the public can thresh the question out between you, whilst we stand and look on, holding still to the old motto "Magna est veritas et prævalebit": Athenæum, Dec. 10, p. 793/3.

magnālia, sb. pl.: Late Lat.: mighty works.

1665 And therefore what shews only the outside, and sensible structure of Nature; is not likely to help us in finding out the Magnalia: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch xxi. p 155 (1885).

1672 Would any one take a view of the Magnalia Dei[' of God'] with respect to his glorious grace? T. Jacome, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 12/1 (1868).

magnanime, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. magnanime: magnanimous, high-minded.

1562 the magnanime, puissante, and victorious prince Scanderbeg: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii. fol. 22 vo.

magnes, sb. (lapis,='stone', suppressed) and adj.: Lat. fr. Gk. µáyvns: a loadstone, a stone of Magnesia, magnetic iron ore (named fr. Magnēsia, old name of a district of Thessaly); magnetic, Magnesian.

Magnetic, Magnesian.

1398 This stone Adamas is dyuers and other than an Magnas, for yf an adamas be sette by yren it suffryth not the yren come to the magnas, but drawyth it by a manere of vyolence fro the magnas: Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., xvi. viii.

1570 nor will allow these perfect, and incorruptble mighty bodies, so much vertuall Radiation, & Force, as they see in a little peece of a Magnes stone: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. b iiij ν.

1590 On thother syde an hideous Rocke is pight | Of mightie Magnes stone: Spens., F. Q., II. xii. 4.
1598 that Meridian, that passeth by both the poles of the Magnes and the World: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p 444

1654 toucht with this Magnes, or Loadstone of φιλάντια: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 364.

*magnēsia, sb.: Late Lat., fr. Magnēsia, Gk. Maymola, ancient name of a district in Thessaly and of two cities in Asia Minor: an alkaline earth, carbonate of magnesium; also, oxide of magnesium. The hydrated carbonate of magnesium is the familiar medicine known as magnesia. Perhaps in the earlier quotations gypsum (q. v.) is intended.

In the earlier quotations gypsum (q. v.) is intended.

abt. 1386 Take the ston that Titanos men name. | Which is that? quod he.
Magnetia is the same, Saide Plato: CHAUCER, C. T., Chau Yem. Tale, 16923
1471 Our Stone ys callyd the lesse World one and three, | Magnesia also of
Sulphure and Mercury: G. Ripley, Comp. Alch., Pref., in Ashmole's Theat.
Chem. Brit., p. 123 (1652). 1477 And that is nothing Elso of that one or that
other, | But only Magnetia and Litharge her Brother: T. Norton, Ordinall,
ch. iii. in Ashmole's Theat Chem Brit., p. 43 (1652). 1610 your marchesite,
your tutie, your magnesia: B. Jonson, Alch., ii. 3, Wks., p. 627 (1650). 1650
which afterward when the spring returns, is mixed together with earth, and water,
and so becomes a Magnesia, drawing to it self the Mercury of air: John French,
Tr. Sandinogus' Alchymie, p. 13. 1815 I took what I call a humming dose
of magnesia this morning: Southery, Lett., Vol. II. p. 416 (1856). 1823 dubious
bone, | Half-solved into these sodas or magnesias, | Which form that bitter draught,
the human species: Byron, Don Juan, x. lxxiii. the human species: Byron, Don Juan, x. lxxiii.

*magnēsium, sb.: Mod. Lat.: the metallic base of magnesia, a white metal which burns with a brilliant white light.

*magnete ($\angle =$), magnete[-stone], sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. magnete, or Lat. magnets (magnete): stone of Magnesia in Thessaly, a loadstone, an oxide of iron which exercises attractive force on iron or steel; a piece of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of loadstone have been com-

1440 magnete: Prompt. Parv., p. 325 (Way) [Skeat] 1477 Hereof great Evidence and wittnes full cleere, I in the Magnets Stone openly doth appeare: T NORTON, Ordinall, ch vi. in Ashmole's Theat Chem. Brit., p. 99 (1652). 1525 Magnete stone which commeth from oriente: Tr. Ferome of Brunswack's Surgery, sig E i vo/1. — and yf it be the fylynge of yron take vp the lyd of the eye and holde before it a stone called Magnete and that will draw it out: ib., sig. H iij vo/2. ? 1530 Magnete stone, halfe an ounce, the roote of Polipodium, the roote of whyte Dyptan: Antidotharius, sig. B ii vo.

magni nominis umbra, phr.: Lat.: the shadow of a great name. Lucan, Phars., 1, 135.

1677 great Coom is now onely Magni nominis umbra: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 222. 1824 the Romans. left them nothing but their ...magni nominis umbra: Edin Rev., Vol. 40, p. 388. 1831 Magni stat ['remams'] nominis umbra: ib., Vol. 53, p. 393 1882 Davison was now magni nominis umbra: T. Mozlev, Reminisc., Vol. 1. ch. lviii p. 371.

*Magnificat, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of Lat. magnificare, = 'to exalt', 'to magnify': name (taken from the first word of the Lat. version) of the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke, i. 46—55, used as a canticle after the first lesson in the evening service of the Anglican Church. To correct the Magnificat was a proverbial phr. applied to incompetent criticism. Magnificat at Matins was applied proverbially to anything out of place.

1540 thou Philyp fynde faute whiche takest vppon the to correct Magnificat: PALSGRAVE, Tr Acolastus, sig B iii vo 1542 to correct Magnificat before he haue learned Te Deum: UDALL, Tr. Erasmus' Apophth., p. 380 (1877). [Davies] 1623 to looke to heare a stagnificat at Mattens: MABEE, Tr. Altenan's Life of Gusman, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 75. 1626—7 Yet there is a syllable wanting in the second verse, but I dare not correct the magnificat: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol 1 p. 199 (1848).

*magnifico, sb.: It.: a noble person, esp. a nobleman of Venice, a grandee, a great man. Also, attrib.

Venice, a grandee, a great man. Also, attrib.

1580 I have heard of a Magnifico in Millaine: J. Lyly, Euphnes & his Engl., p. 260 (1868).

1596 The duke himself, and the magnificos of Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., iii. 2, 262.

1605 the old magnifico Volpone: B. Jonson, Volp., iv. 5, Wks., p. 501 (1616).

1619 I maruell not, that a Lye is so hainously taken by our Magnifico's, which hath such a super-superlative place in impietie: Purchas, Microcommus, ch. xl. p. 380.

1622 In Venuce likewise, every Mechanique is a Magnifico, though his magnificons, would got to the cost of it: John Taylor, Wks., sig. H 370/II.

1633 The rich magnifico that is below: Ford, Tip Pity, i. 2, Wks., p. 27/2 (1839).

1665 The Robe this great Prince wears is long and majestical., [like] those worn at the Reception of Ambassadours by the Magnifico's in Venice: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 146 (1677) bef. 1670 he liv'd like a Magnifico at home: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 42, p. 35 (1633)

1808 However, there is something there which I wanted, and the magnifico book-case is greatly increased in ricosity: Southey, Lett., Vol. 11. p. 75 (1856).

1826 Supposing I am in contact with this magnifico, am I prepared? Lord Beaconsfield, Addi.: Fr.: magnificoent.

magnifique, adj.: Fr.: magnificent.

1823 Juan, though careless, young, and magnifique: Byron, Don Fuan, x. lxx.

magno intervallo, phr.: Late Lat.: by (after) a great interval.

1849 but this is magno intervallo, and little touches the improver: In Southey's Com. pl. Bk., 1st Ser, p. 176/z. 1883 Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports who preceded magno intervallo Pitt, &c.: Daily News, Oct. 8, p. 3/z.

*magnolia, sb.: Late Lat.: Bot.: name of a genus of trees and shrubs, most species of which have showy flowers, and many species are evergreen. The best known species is Magnolia grandiflora, a forest tree in the Southern United States, bearing very large white fragrant flowers.

1772—82 The rich magnolias claim | The station W. Mason, English Garden. [T] 18.. He told of the magnolia, spread | High as a cloud, high over head | Wordsworth, Ruth, 61. 1818 the magnola in full blow: Mrs. OPIE, New Tales, Vol. 1. p. 76. 1883 Dr. Rylance. sniffed at the great ivory cup of a magnolia: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch ii. p. 48.

*magnum, sb.: Lat. (neut. of adj. magnus, = 'great'): a large wine-bottle, generally of double the capacity of the ordinary corresponding bottle.

1815 discussing the landlord's bottle, which was, of course, a magnum Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxvii. p. 233 (1852). 1829 daily washing down turtle and venison with quarts of sherry and magnums of claret: Edin. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 378 1837 they ordered a glass of brandy and water with a magnum of extra strength: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. xix. p. 108. 1850 They had a magnum of claret at dinner at the club that day: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 331 (1879) 1888 Your noble magnum of Lafite | E'en Rothschild would have deemed a treat: Athenaum, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

*magnum opus, phr.: Lat.: a great work, a great undertaking, a literary work of considerable importance either absolutely or relatively to other productions of its author.

absolutely of relatively to other productions of its author.

1704 his account of the opus magnum is extremely poor and deficient: SWIFT, Tale of a Tub, § v Wks, p 73/z (1863).

1734 my Epistle to Lord Cobham, part of my Opus Magnum, and the last Essay on Man. Pope, Lett., Wks, Vol. IX. p. 182 (1757).

1768 you will finish your opus magnum here so clever: Gray & Mason, Correst, p 413 (1853).

1777 I think convents very suitable retreats for those whom our Alma Mater does not emphatically call to her Opus Magnum: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol VI. p. 473 (1857).

1791 My magnum opus, the 'Life of Dr Johnson'.. is to be published on Monday, 16th May: Boswell, Lett to Rev. W. Temple, p. 406 (1857).

1821 That is right;—keep to your 'magnum opus': Byron, in Moore's Lefe, p. 830 (1875).

1843 But to determine what these propositions are, is the opus magnum of the more recondite mental philosophy: J. S. Mill, System of Logu, Vol. II. p. 307 (1856).

1882 Here it stands in the forefront of David's magnum opus: C. H. Spurgeon, Treas David, Vol. VI. p. 13.

magnum-bonum, sb. and adj.: quasi-Lat., 'great (and) good': a designation, indicating large size and excellence, applied to varieties of pens, plums, potatoes, &c.

magot, sb.: Fr.: name of a genus of monkeys; a small grotesque figure, esp. one of the crouching figures used as knobs in oriental art.

maguey, sb.: Sp. fr. Mexican: the Agave mexicana, or Agave americana, the American aloe, whence in Mexico the beverage pulque (q, v) is obtained. See agave, aloe 3.

1589 a plant called maguay...They take out of this plant wine, which is that which the Indians doo drinke ordinarily, and the negros: R Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin, Vol. 11. p. 228 (1854).

1600 About Maxico, and other places in Nova Hispania, there groweth a certeine plant called magueis, which yeeldeth wine, vineger, hony, and blacke sugar: R. Hakluff, Novagas, Vol. III. p. 462.

1604 Maguey is a tree of wonders. which the Indians esteeme much in New Spanne: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv p. 247 (1880).

1830 Four plants of the celebrated maguey de pulque from the vicinity of Mexico, are now flourishing in this city: Executive Documents, 18 Sess, 2 and Cong., p. 6 (1832).

1846 A. Mexicana is also, by some authors, called maguei-met, and also manguai: J. Lindley, Veg Kingd., p. 158.

1884 paper made from the maguey: F. A. Obers, Trav. Mexico, & c., p. 342.

mahal, sb.: Pers. mahal: private apartments, zenana (q. v.), royal court.

1665 leads him into the Mahael, or private lodging: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p 72 (1677). — It happened, that one day being led into the Mahal with her little Girl, Jungheer was there accidentally, and in merriment lifting up her vale, discovers so rare and forcible a beauty that thenceforward he became her Prisoner: ib., p. 74. 1799 I beg that you will desire my moonshee to write a letter to the ladies in the mahal: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1, p. 322 (1858). 1834 This old dwelling is not like the ancient Muhal of my fathers: Baboo, Vol. 1, ch. xi. p. 200.

mahamandar: Pers. See mammandar. mahan. See maund.

*maha-raja(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. mahā-rājā, = 'greatking': the title of certain Indian princes whose principalities or kingdoms are extensive.

1776 I went to the Maha Rajah, and desired to have my arzees returned to me:

Trial of Yoseph Rowke, 2/2.

1803 The Maharajah's camp: Wellington,
Disp., Vol. I. p. 807 (1844).

1826 The Ma, ha, raj was still smoking his hookah
when I entered: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. i. p. 23 (1884).

*1874 the
Maharajah Scindia: Echo, Oct. 22. [St.]

1876 the Rajahs and the Mahamiche. Combill Mag. Seri. 2. 261 rajahs: Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 324.

mahatma, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. mahātmā, = 'highsouled': an adept (in Esoteric Buddhism).

1885 Teacups are found by Mahatmas where no teacups should have been, unless they were either miraculously created or surreptitiously introduced: *Daily News*, Feb. 14, p. 5/2. 1887 He went through the various degrees of chelaship till he became a *mahatma*, or adept: *Liverpool Daily Post*, Feb. 14, p. 5/4.

Mahdi, sb.: Arab. mahdī, = 'the directed one': a spiritual and temporal leader expected in the latter days by Mohammedans; a fanatic or impostor who assumes such a character, such as the Soudanese leader who became famous in 1884.

*mahl[-stick], sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Mahlstock, malstock, ='paint-stick': a staff surmounted by a soft leather ball, used by painters as a rest for the hand which holds the brush.

1854 When Charles II. picked up Titian's mahl-stick, he observed to a courtier, "A king you can always have; a genius comes but rarely": Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol I. ch. axii p. 247 (1879)

mahmoude, mahmudi, mahomedee: Pers. See ma-

*mahogany (= ' = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. mahogani: Bot.: a tree, Swietenia Mahogani, native in W. Indies and the warmer parts of America.

I. a tree which yields a reddish brown, durable timber, valuable for making household furniture, the Swietenia Mahogani, Nat. Order Cedrelaceae or Meliaceae.

1846 The bark of Cedrela is fragrant and resinous; that of C. Toona, and of Mahogany (Swietenia Mahagom) is also accounted febrifugal: J. Lindley, Veg. Kunga., p. 462.

2. the wood of the Swietenia Mahogani, said to have been introduced into England by Dr. W. Gibbons early in 18 c.; also, attrib. Called in Fr. acajou.

1733 Say thou that do'st thy father's table praise, | Was there Malogena in former days? Bramston, Man of Taste, p 15. 1760 Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 297 (1857). 1788 the floating of the dead bodies promiscuously among the logs of malogany: Gent Mag., LvIII. i. 74/1. 1818 He was a Turk, the colour of malogany: Byron, Beppo, lxx. 1864 In a recess were three handsome mahogany desks and three rosewood boxes: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 75.

2 a. collog. a dining-table, a table.

1850 seeing, from his place at the mahogany, the Dean's lady walking up and down the grass: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1 ch. vi. p. 68 (1879).

*mahout, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mahāwat: the keeper and driver of an elephant.

1826 my preceptor being a mahouhut, or elephant-driver: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. i. p. 21 (1884) 1848 he described a tiger hunt, and the manner in which the Mahout of his elephant had been pulled off his seat by one of the infuriate animals: Thackeray, Van. Fair, ch. iv. [Yule] 1868 Elephants are used in the east for carrying persons on their backs, a number being seated together in a howdah, whilst the driver (mahout) sits on the elephant's neck, directing it by his voice and by a small goad: Chambers' Encycl., s. v. Elephant 1872 mahouts who have driven their elephants well: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 196.

*mahseer, mahsir, mahsur, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: the largest fresh-water fish which is angled for in India, not unlike a barbel, but much larger.

1873 In my own opinion and that of others whom I have met, the Mahseer shows more sport for its size than a salmon: H. S. THOMAS, *The Rod in India*, p. 9. 1883 [He saw] a number of mahseer swimming in a clear pool: *Sat.* P. 9. 1000 L... Rev., Vol 56, p. 412/1.

Maia: Lat. fr. Gk. Maîa: name of a daughter of Atlas, the mother of **Hermes** (q. v.).

1593 Perseus on his winged steed, | Brandishing bright the blade of adamant | That aged Saturn gave fair Maia's son: PEBLE, Edw. I, Wks., p. 388/r (1861). 1667 Like Maia's son he stood, | And shook his plumes: Milton, P. L., v. 285.

*maidan, sb.: Arab.: an open space for games and exercise, a market-place. See atmaidan.

cise, a market-place. See atmaidan.

1625 the Medon, which is a pleasant greene, in the middest whereof is a May-pole to hang a light on: Purchas, Pigrims, Vol. 1. Bk iv. p. 423. 1634 the open Mydan, or market place: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 28. 1662 the Meydan, that is, the great Market-place: J. Davies, Ambassadors Traw, Bk. v. p. 172 (1669). — The Market-place: J. Davies, Ambassadors Traw, Bk. v. 1665 Let me lead you into the Mydan, is large and noble: ib., p. 178. 1665 Let me lead you into the Mydan...The Mydan is without doubt as spacious, as pleasant and aromatick a Market as any in the Universe...resembling our Exchange, or the Place-Royal in Paris, but six times larger; the Building is of Sun-dried brick: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 162 (1677). 1684 the Meidan, or great Piazza of the City: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Traw., Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 22. — the Meydan or Market-place: ib., p. 24. 1828 and this was done with as much coolness and precision as if he had been at exercise upon the maidaun: Kuzzilbach, Vol. 1. ch. xvi. p. 223. 1834 Thy bow and arrow are dearer to thee than the candied fruit; thy tattoo than the palkee; the mydan than the zunana: Baboo, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 20. 1872 he may mount his horse and have an hour's canter on the race-course or maidan (a large plain between the course and fashionable quarter): EDW. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 29. 1882 The hours of early morning, when one either mopes about in loose flannel clothes, or goes for a gallop on the green maidan, are without exception the most delicious of the day: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. ii. p. 28.

*maigree add: Fr.: meacre. thin, sorry: (of fare) lenten.

*maigre, adj.: Fr.: meagre, thin, sorry; (of fare) lenten, proper for fasting; (of days, &c.) for fasting, for abstinence from meat; (of soup) made with vegetables only. See jour

1759 If maigre days, instead of cullis or gravy, make a sauce of such small fish as is before prescribed · W. Verral, Cookery, p. 147. 1764 a good catholic, who lives maigre one half of the year: SMOLLETT, France & Haly, xxii Wks., Vol. v. p. 418 (1817). 1778 at last he consented on condition that I should. live maigre, and drink no wine: In W. Roberts' Mem Hannah More, Vol. 1 p. 84 (1835). 1780 the Pope will have less occasion to allow gree, because we cannot supply them with maigre: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 335 (1858) 1787 I know not if you have ever eat a frog: they are a common maigre dish in this country, make a good soup, and not a bad fricassée: P Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 365 (1865). 1818 can toss up an omelette, and fry a bit of fish on maigre days: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 298 (1819). 1823 The soup, although bearing the term maigre. was most delicately flavored: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref. p. 29 (1886).

mainlevée, sb.: Fr.: Leg.: replevin, recovery (of goods). 1653 and by this meanes obtained main levee of all the goods arrested: EVELYN, Corresp , Vol. IV. p. 287 (1872).

maiolica: It. See majolica.

maire du palais, phr.: Fr.: mayor of the palace, the first officer of the royal household in France, who, under the Merovingian kings, became the actual ruler.

1832 He had no desire to be a puppet in the hands of a maire du palais: Edin. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 94. 1845 became the Hageb or Maire du Palais and in reality the master of the puppet Sultan: FORD, Handbk Spain, Pt. 11. p. 887.

*maison de santé, phr.: Fr.: a private hospital.

maistry, mistry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mistri: a foreman, a cook, an artisan.

1798 as many carriage cattle as the maistries would receive charge of and provide with drivers: Wellington, Suppl. Desp, Vol. 1 p. 101 (1858).

*maître d'hôtel, phr.: Fr., 'master of the house': a principal servant, a steward, a major-domo, a head-butler.

cipal servant, a steward, a major-domo, a head-buttler.

1540 Tannagel the maistre d'hostell [Old Fr.], with vij. persons: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol. III. No. cccliv. p. 252 (1846).

1704 His chief layofficer is the grand maître d'hôtel, or high steward of the household · Addison, Wks. Vol. I p. 522 (Bohn. 1854)

1728 Lady Grace. Pray what may be Mr. Moody spots? Man. Oh! his Maître d'Hôtel, his butler, his bailliff, his hind, his huntsman: Cibber, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb., i. Wks. Vol. I p. 250 (1776).

1738 Yes, replied the maître d'hôtel, the cook had a letter about it: Lord Chestrefield, in Common Sense, No. 54, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 86 (1717).

1748 that you may be entertained by some one of them in quality of maitre d'hôtel: Snollett, Rod. Rand., ch xlin. Wks., Vol. I. p. 274 (1817).

1768 the fille de chambre, the maître d'hôtel, the cook: Sterene, Sentiment, Fonera., Wks., p. 422 (1839).

1780 a fine pompous fellow, who had been maître d'hôtel in a great German family: Beckford, Motels Maty, Tr. Riesbech's Trav. Germ., Lex xxi. Finkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112.

1826 but the inegularities of great men who are attended by chasseurs are occasionally winked at by a supple maître d'hôtel. Lord Braconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. v. ch. xiii p. 236 (1881).

1837 The footman gives the names of his party to the maître d'hôtel, or the groom of the chambers: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol. I. p. 194.

1841 A venerable maître d'hôtel: in black cutting up neatly the dishes on a trencher at the side-table: Thackerax, Musc. Essays, &c., p. 380 (1885).

1871 let me give you my card, and a note to my maître d'hôtel: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 215.

1831 the de danse, phr.: Fr.: a dancing-master.

maître de danse, phr.: Fr.: a dancing-master.

1828 lose no time in engaging Coulon as your mattre de danse: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. ix. p. 21 (1859). 1840 Join the manners and air of a Mattre de Danse: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 296 (1865) 1841 the following conversation which passed between the infatuated girl and the wily mattre-dedanse: Thackeray, Prof., i. Misc. Essays, &c., p. 289 (1885)

*maize, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. maiz, fr. native W. Ind. mahis: the corn obtained from a large kind of grass, Zea Mays; also called 'Indian corn' or 'Turkey wheat'; also the abovementioned cereal.

mentioned cereal.

1555 This kynde of grayne, they call Maisium: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 67 (1885).

abt. 1565 cakes of bread, which they had made of a kinde of corne called Maise, in bignes of a pease, the eare where is much like to a teasell, but a span in length, hauing thereon a number of graines: J. Sparke, F. Hawkin's Sec. Voyage, p. 27 (1878).

1573 a certain kinde of corne, that the haue there called Mais: Framfron, Joyfull Newes, fol. 78 vo.

1582 a graine called Mahis, whereof they make their meale R. Hakluyrr, Divers Voyages, p. 102 (1859).

1589 wheat called Mays: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoas's Hist. Chin., Vol. 1. p. 84 (1853).

1598 they haue likewise much Indian wheate, by them called Anati and by others Mais, whereof they make meale which they bake and eat: Tr J. Van Linschoten's Voy. Bk. II. p. 247.

1600 their chiefe sustenance is Zaburro, otherwise called Ghinie-wheate or Mais: John Porky, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 44.

1607 bread which they make of their Mais of Cennea wheat: Capt. J SMITH, Wks., p. Irili (1884).

1627 Indian Mais hath...an excellent Spirit of Nourishment: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 49.

1763 many leave the mais in the ear as it grows: Father Charlevolk, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 237.

1777 The chief of these is maise, well known in Europe by the name of Turkey or Indian wheat: Corbertson, America, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 6 (1824).

1826 we were permitted to cut down the maise at our leisure: Subaltern, ch. 5, p. 88 (1828).

1876 women in the fields were cutting maire a stalk at a time: Times, Nov. 24.

181.

182. Late Lat. See

majestas laesa, majestatis laesae: Late Lat. See laesa majestas.

majo, fem. maja, sb.: Sp. . a gaily-dressed person of the lower orders in Spain.

1832 Majos and majas, the beaux and belles of the lower classes: W IRVING, Alhambra, p 117 1845 The Majo, the Figaro of our theatres is the local dandy ..he glutters in velvets, fillagree, buttons, tags, and tassels: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. 1. p 146. 1883 a full Spainsh majo costume: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. 1 p. 192.

*majolica, sb.: It. (Old It. majorica): (a) a kind of decorative Italian pottery, enamelled, and of rich design and coloring; any similar ornamental pottery; (b) a red pigment.

a. 1555 cuppes of glasse, beades, certeyne scaruels of the fine whyte earthe cauled Porcellana, of the which are made the earthen dysshes of the worke of Maiolica: R EDEN, Decades, Sect III. p 270 (1885). 1846 It appears by the early Dictionaries that Oriental Porcelain, and the Italian ornamental ware called maiolica, were frequently confounded together: the latter being much in use for fruit-dishes towards 1600: A. Way, Note, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. p. 239 (1846). 1858 majolica and Dresden china: A. TROLLOFE, Three Clerks, Vol. II. h. ii. p. 30. p. 239 (1846). 1868 majolica and Dresden china: A. TROLLOPE, Three Clerks, Vol. 1, ch. ii. p. 39.

6. 1598 the red earth called Marolica, otherwise browne of spaine: R HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. III. p. 99.

*major (#=), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. mājor, māior, = 'greater', 'larger', 'older'.

I. adj.: 1. greater, larger.

I. adj.: I. greater, larger.

abt. 1370 sente Marie pe maiour. Stactons of Rome, 475, p. 16 (F. J Furnivall, 1867). 1600 the more generall, or maior part of opinion: B Jonson, Cynth Rev., ii 3, Wks., p. 202 (1616) 1606 My major yow lies here, this I'll obey: Shaks, Troil, v. 1,49 1612 Seeing therefore that the major part could not be discerned, as wee sate, Sir Oliver Si Johns. called all those which named Davis: Dr. T Rvies, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Sen., Vol. Iv. No. cocclvi p. 176 (1846) 1620 the major part in the Council were good Catholicks: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk viii. p 676 (1676). 1625 Captaine Maior of the forces of Damon and Chaull. Purchas, Piterims, Vol. 1 Bk. ii p. 294. 1641 the suffrages of the major part of the Judges: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. 1, p 18 (1872). 1659 The Democratical Polititians would have the Major Part of the Subjects to be the Soveraign of the rest R Banter, Key for Catholicks, Ep. Ded., p. 10. 1686 having himself overthrown (his Protestant subjects) by a major force: Acct Persec. of Protest. in France, p. 30. 1712 the major Part of those I am concern'd with leave it to me: Spectator, No. 376, May 12, p. 550/2 (Morley) bein 1733 for the Commons, the major part of this time was passed between the metropolis and the university: J. Galt., Life of Byron, p. 42.

I. adi: 2. Log. (properly) wider. more general (of a

I. adj.: 2. Log. (properly) wider, more general (of a premiss), the premiss which contains the term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion.

abt. 1548 this maior or first proposition: FRITH, Wks, p 147. [R.] 1621 This makes the major proposition in a practick syllogism: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 10, Vol. 1. p. 40 (1827). bef. 1658 I had rather you should take it asunder, and my Lord and you part Stakes; part Propositions; he the Major, you the Minor. J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 105

- I. adj.: 3. of age; opposed to minor (see minor, I. 3). 1646 an open, and insupportable attempt upon his authoritie now that he is declar'd Major: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 27.
- I. adj.: 4. Mus. (of scales, intervals, tones) normal, characterised by greater differences between certain pairs of notes compared with corresponding less differences which constitute a minor character. See minor, I. 4.

1742 he makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826).

II. sb.: 1. Log. a major premiss. See I. 2.

1596 I deny your major: if you deny the sheriff, so: if not, let him enter: Shaks., I Hen. IV, ii. 4, 544 bef. 1616 Our Majors, and our Minors, Antecedents, I And Consequents: Beau. & Ft., Eld. Bro, i. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. 9, 410 (1711). 1620 when I put in the major, ...and in the minor, that his necessities depend upon Spain, I think I may spare the conclusion: Relig. Wottom., p. 50x (1685). 1647. This sort of temptatrons...consists enther of false majors or false minors: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 12, 1626 (1965). *majors* of tale. Vol. III. p. 268 (1861).

- II. sb.: 2. Leg. one who is of full age to act for himself. 1616 for that every man that is once knighted is ipso facto made a major and sui juris: J. Castle, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1. p. 431 (1848).
- II. sb.: 3. Mus. the major mode, a major key. See I. 4.
 - II. sb.: 4. a mayor. Rare.

1579 their yearly Maior, whom they called *Eponymos*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 889 (1612). bef. 1627 The major and companies of the citie received him at Shore-ditch: BACON, *Hen. VII*, p. 7. [R.]

II. sb.: 5. Mil. a captain major, an officer next above a captain in rank, the lowest field-officer.

1689 Three friendly Horse-men, running a full speed | Came to our Major: T. PLUNKET, Char. Gd. Commander, p. 4/1. 1818 Letters, that C-RTW-T's pen indites, | In which, with logical confusion, | The Major like a Minor writes, | And never comes to a Conclusion: T. Moore, Fudge Family,

*major-domo, Eng. fr. Sp.; mayordomo, Sp.; maiordomo, Port.: sb.: the chief officer of a great household, a house-steward. Anglicised in 16 c. as majordome, maiordome. See maggior-duomo.

Nouse-steward. Anglicised in 16 c. as majoraome, maioraome. See maggior-duomo.

1589 some great Princes maiordome and perfect Surueyour in Court: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, I. i p 20 (1869).

1592 This Maior domo was a grave Aged Person, and had serv'd the old Cardinal Farnesse even from his youth: Relip Votton., p. 658 (1685).

1598 Fowre Maiordomes or Stewards. R. BARRET, Theor of Warres, Bk. v. p. 133.

— & that there be wonderfull care had in the conseruing of the same, guing order and charge therof, vnto the Mayordomes: ib p 137

1622 he is Mayordomo Lord steward to the Infante Cardinall: Howell, Lett, III. vin p. 60 (1645)

1623 So that my heeles were as nimble to runne you the least boyes errand in the house, as the Stewards, the Pages, as the Mayor-Domos, for him that rub'd the Horses heeles, as for him that was Vsher of the Hall: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt I. Bk. ii. ch v. p. 130

1623 Am I your major-domo, your teniente, I Your captain, your commander? Middle a secret Commission to the Capiaga or Masor domo of the Seraglia: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p 1848.

1624 but the Major-Domo being absent, we could not at this time see all we wished: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. I. p. 120 (1872)

1673 his Major domo, by whom all Suits pass'd, and every Student stoop'd to him for his Preferment: J. Hacket, Vol. I. (Cabala), p. 221 (1654)

1673 his Major domo, and two Secretaries: Driven, Amborna, in Wks., Vol. I. p. 566 (1701).

1675 The whole scullnon-ministry, as well as the major-domo believed her grace was actually in earnest: SMOLERT, Tr. Don Quizz, Pt II. Bk. ii. ch xv. in Ballantyne's Nov Lzb., Vol. II p. 600/I (1821)

1792 I am acquainted with his Excellency's major domo. H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual, Vol. IV p 185

1811 Mr. Sterling, a stout man of about sixty years of age, became a sort of major-domo in the family: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. I p. 245 (2nd Ed.)

1829 The major domo of the Sterling, a stout man of about sixty years of age, became a sort of major-domo in the family: L. M. Hawkins, Co

majum: Arab. See madjoon.

majus et minus: Late Lat. See secundum ma. et mi. makadowe. See moccadoe.

*mal à propos, phr.: Fr. adv., 'improperly', 'unseasonably'. Sometimes written mal apropos, mal-apropos in English.

1. adv.: inopportunely, in bad taste.

1668 they do it not so unseasonably, or mal a propos as we Dryden, Ess. Dram Po., Wks., Vol I p 11 (1701). bef, 1699 what could make it break out so mal à propos: Sir W. TEMPLE, Wks., Vol. II. p. 463 (1770) 1711 saying a hundred Things which...were somewhat mal a propos, and undesigned: Spectator, No. 77, May 29, p. 124/2 (Morley). 1764 That he should be pert mal à propos, does not surprise me: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 266 (1857) 1776 I did not think Mr. Essex could have come mal-à-propos: ib., Vol. VI. p. 381. 1800 Emma seemed inclined, before Lord Miramont arrived so mal-à-propos to renose in him a decree of confidence: Mourtpar Family, Vol. II. 1770 1 that not think Mr. Essex could have come man-propos: in, vol. vi 1800 Emma seemed inclined, before Lord Miramont arrived so mal-a-propos, to repose in him a degree of confidence: Mourtray Family, Vol. II. 1823 one who had no sin to show, | Save that of dreaming once "mal-a-propos": Byron, Don Yuan, vi. lxxxiv.

2. adj.: inopportune, unseasonable, inappropriate. Sometimes abbrev. to malaprop.

times abbrev. to malaprop.

1709 The Queen, by some officious Fool, that had a Mind to make their Court mal a propos, was told of the Dutchess's Adventure: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 11. p. 14 (2nd Ed.).

1760 The utmost malice of Fortune could, indeed, have contrived nothing so cruel, so mal-a-propos, so absolutely destructive to all his schemes: Fielding, Tom Jones, Bk 11. ch viii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 99 (1805).

1769 Here concludes Sosia's long, and (as it should seem) malapropos, narration: In B. Thornton's Tr. Plautus, Vol. 12. p. 24 (1769).

1818 directing him to a seat, most mal-apropos, between Miss Crawley and her nephew: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 12. ch. i. p. 25 (1819).

1830 Nothing can be more mal à propos than the appearance of this book at such a season: Greville Memoirs, Vol. 11. ch. xiii. p. 79 (1875).

1840 Now had all this proceeded from any true religious motive, no one could have blamed it, however malapropos for travellers in a hurry: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11. Let xvi. p. 371.

1858 She too made a little speech, more awkwardly than her mother, saying something mal apropos about the very long time he had been away: A. Trollope, Three Clerks, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 18.

1863 it is not malapropos to hint that Professor Graham Bell might prefer the profits of his "discovery": Standard, Sept. 26, p. 5/2 Sept. 26, p. 5/2

*mal de mer, phr.: Fr.: sea-sickness.

1778 The mal de mer seems to be merely the effect of agitation: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. III. p. 98 (1851).

mal di gola, phr.: It.: sore throat.

1782 my mai di gola took ample revenge for my abuse and contempt of it: SIR W. JONES, Letters, Vol II. No. lxxx. p. 17 (x821).

mal dire: Fr. See mal-dire.

*mal du pays, phr.: Fr.: home-sickness.

1845 No people, when exiled, suffer more from the mal du pays than the Egyptian: WARBURTON, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. 1. p. 93 (1848). 1884 The mal du pays afflicts the...people: H. C. Lodge, Studies in Hist., p. 379.

mal entendu, phr.: Fr.: mistaken, misapprehended.

1616 I take it, under your Majestie's gracious pardon, for a libertie mal entendu to be removed out of this steddy Tower into a rowling shipp: W. RALEIGH, Let, in Edward's Life, Vol II. Introd., p. lxii. (1868).

*malā fidē, phr.: Lat.: Leg.: in bad faith, fraudulently; opposed to bona fide (q, v).

1612 yet the vehement presumption that we haue of it hath made vs possessors mala fide: T. SHELTON, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. III. ch. ix. p. 212. 1883 if he be. guilty of receiving stolen goods mala fide he will be liable to the full penalties: Pall Mall Gaz, Oct. 10, p. 5/2.

*mala fides, phr.: Lat.: Leg.: bad faith; opposed to bona fides (q, v).

1789 I confess this is mula fides. T. Reid, Corresp., Wks., p. 74/2 (1846) 1815 shaking off the suspicion of mala fides, which we apprehend is inseparably attached to their character: Edin. Rev., Vol. 25, p. 228

mala in se: Late Lat. See malum in se.

malabathrum: Lat. See malobathron.

malacoton, malakatoon(e): Sp. See melocoton.

*malade imaginaire, phr.: Fr.: an imaginary invalid, such as the title-character of Molière's last comedy, 1673.

1818 I trust you will not think I am playing the Malade Imaginaire, when I assign indisposition as an excuse for my absence: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV ch v p 202 (1819). 1835 he emerges from this sanctuary, when, like the malade imaginaire, he accosts whoever may be present with a cheerful aspect: Greville Memoirs, Vol. III. ch xivii p. 264 (1874). 1888 The story..opens with a malade imaginaire, once a professional beauty, who sacrifices her daughter to her own comfort: Athenæum, Dec. 15, p. 811/1.

maladie du pays, phr.: Fr.: home-sickness.

maiache au pays, phr.: Fr.: home-sickness.

1749 Pray do not let your maladie du pais hurry you into any étourderie.
Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. II. No xlvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. P 353 (1777).
1764 this passion was as strong as the maladie du pays of the Swiss: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol IV. P. 165 (1857).

1787 You may have heard, perhaps, that this famous tune is forbidden to be played by the Swiss troops in the service of France, as it occasions la maladie du pays (a longing to return home). P. Beckford, Lett. fr. 1tal., Vol I p. 40 (1865).

1809 The Stutgarder is so attached to his home, that if you remove him but thirty miles from it, he is immediately seized with the maladie du pais: Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. iii Pinkerton, Vol. VI p 9.

1823 he was preyed upon by the maladie du pays: Lady Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. v. p. 94 (1855).

1845 This maladie du pays—home-ache ..is a disease of the highlander: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II p. 695.

maladresse, sb.: Fr.: awkwardness, clumsiness.

1809 For an author has certainly some right in equity, if not at common law, to complain of the maladresse of a satircal satellite: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 1. p. 179.

1870 an unlucky footman who has had the maladresse to drop three spoons: R. BROUGHTON, Red as a Rose, Vol. 1. p. 158.

*maladroit, adj.: Fr.: awkward, clumsy, destitute of tact. Sometimes Anglicised. See adroit.

1691 How Mala droitly he makes his entrance: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p. 10. 1850 it was more correct to "break" a piece of bad news to a person by means of a (possibly maladroit and unfeeling) messenger. Thackeraky, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch xx. p. 213 (1870) 1886 Perhaps we have been maladroit in mentioning that name [Sainte-Beuve], for it is a long drop from the 'Causeries' to this volume: Athenæum, Aug. 7, p. 173/3.

malafu, sb.: Bantu: wine made from the sap of the borassus palm. See toddy.

1883 his [the king of Bólóbó's] complete immobility whilst drinking malafu: Daily Telegraph, Sept. 11, p. 5/7.

Malaga, Malago, sb.: wine produced at Malaga in Spain. Malaga, Malago, 50.: wine produced at Malaga in Spain.

1608 one quart of Maligo: J. Day, Law-Trickes, sig. C 1 70. 1616 Rich
Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., Times Whistle, v. 1915,
D. 62 (1871) 1623 sack, malaga, nor canary breeds the calenture in my
brains: Middleton, Spain Gipsy, i. 1, Wks, Vol. vi. p. 117 (1885). 1630
Canara, Mallago, or sprightfull Shery: John Taylor, Wise, sig. Qq 1 70/2.
1634 Sherries and Malagas well mingled pass for Canaries in most Taverns,
more often then Canary it self: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. II. Iv. p. 352 (1678).
1641 Let all these being bruised, be macerated in six pints of Mallago wine:
John French, Art Distill., Bk. II. p. 51 (1652). 1847 Canary, Sack,
Malaga, Malvoisie, Tent: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 440 (1865).

malagueta, sb.: native W. Afr.: grains of paradise, the hot, acrid seeds of Amonum Grana Paradisi, and Amonum Melegueta.

1705 The first of which is *Malagueta*, otherwise called Paradise-Grains or *Guinea* Pepper; a Fruit which is generally known. It grows on Shrubs in red Shells or Husks .. Within these Husks is contained the Malagueta separated into four or five divisions, and covered by a white Film: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let.

*malaise, sb.: Fr.: uneasiness, discomfort, esp. a chronic feeling of discomfort due to a morbid condition of the nervous system.

1768 I feel what the French call a general mal-aise, and what we call in Ireland an unwellness: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. III. No. kiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 532 (1777).

1849—52 there may be a consciousness of general discomfort, which has been expressively termed by the French malaise: 1877 deciding that Stefano, Topp, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. IV. p. 1165/1.

the courier, was in some mysterious way responsible for this infraction of medical ordinance and his master's malaise. L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine. ch. xviii. p. 169 (1879).

mal-à-propos, mal-apropos, malapropos: Fr. See mal à propos.

*malaria, sb.: It. mal' aria, = 'bad air': air impregnated with some unhealthy matter given off from the soil; a disease due to air thus vitiated.

1740 There is a horrid thing called the mal' aria, that comes to Rome every summer, and kills one: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 50 (1857) 1810 likewise ascribing it [the malady] to a mal-aria: Edin. Rev., Vol. 15, p. 359 1821 I stayed out too late for this malaria season: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p. 262 (1832) 1872 happy infantile disregard of snakes and malaria: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. in p. 26. 1877 a high reputation for rendering habitable localities which were previously the unhealthy seats of malaria: Times, Dec. 6. [St]

malasses: Eng. fr. Sp. See molasses.

malax(e), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. malaxer: to soften, to moisten and mix ingredients into a homogeneous mass.

1543 make a soft cerote, and malaxe it with aqua vite: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cclv ro/1.

malcaduco. sb.: It.: the falling sickness, epilepsy. 1605 B. Jonson, Volp., ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616)

*malcontent $(\angle = \angle)$, malecontent, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. malcontent: (a) discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected; (b) a disaffected person, a dissatisfied person.

a. 1589 as Mal-content as any for being thus circumuented. W. WARNER, Albion's England, p. 162. 1600 How can they now be offended, and so male-content: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p. 181. 1641 it cost his Majesty the affections of his subjects perverted by the malcontent great ones: Everyn, Diary, Vol 1. p. 18 (1872). 1647 It makes me male content, and desperate: FANSHAWE, Tr. Pastor Fido, ii. 4, p. 69 bef 1738 an Opposite Patry, unquiet, malecontent, ravenous, &c. E. NORTH, Examen, p. iii. (1740). b. 1588 Liege of all lotterers and malcontents: SHAKS, L. L. L., iii. 185. 1620 he would assist the male-contents of England: BRENT, Tr. Soaw's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1 p. 82 (1676) 1775 in 1033...a Turkish malecontent took the city. R. CHANDLER, Trav Asia Minor, p. 48.

mal-dire, sb. (properly inf. vb.): Old Fr. (Fr. maudire): imprecation, evil-speaking.

bef. 1733 after the Way of pure mal dire, a Sentence to sting: R. NORTH, Examen, p. 689 (1740).

*malefactor ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. malefactor, noun of agent to malefacere, = 'to do evil', 'to do harm': an evildoer, a criminal.

doer, a Criminal.

abt 1536 the sayd mallefactores were acquitted to the euell example of other:
BP. LEE, in Ellis' Orig Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol. III. No cclxxii. p. 48 (1245).
1540 the sharpe corrections, whiche have ben executed agaynst suche malefactours: ELYOT, Im. Governaunce, fol. 98 vo. 1555 They punyshe theues,
rouers, prutie pyckers, and murtherers. When they examine malefactours, they
poure a great quantitie of coulde water vppon suche as they suspecte: R. EDEN,
Decades, Sect. IV. p. 315 (1885). 1667 be more vygelant to punishe these
malefactores: HARMAN, Cav., in Awdelay's Frat. Vag., p. 21 (1869). 1669
This Edgar kept such iustice and did so sharpe execution vpon Malefactors:
GRAFTON, Chron., Pt. VII. p. 155. 1580 malefactours have beene sometimes
pardoned: J. Lylv, Euphuses & his Engl., p. 460 (1868). 1598 the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slayne, a recompence, which they call a Breaghe: Spens, State Iral., Wks., p. 500/2 (1869).
1600 Theeves and such other malefactors: R. Cawdran, Treas. of Similies,
p. 112. 1620 the injuries of Malefactors. BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc.
Trent, p. lin (1676). 1678 he never signed the most just Condemnation of
any Malefactor. without regret: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 1 ch. xi.
\$4, p. 102. bef. 1738 the Order of the House of Peers against a Malefactor:
R. NORTH, Examen, 1. ii. 84, p. 75 (1740) 1820 with an expiring effort the
name of Him who died to save mankind, was repeated by the malefactor: T. S.
HUGGHES, Trav. in Sciley, Vol. 1 ch. i. p. 35.

malentendu sh.: Fr.: misconception, misunderstanding.

malentendu, sb.: Fr.: misconception, misunderstanding, misapprehension. See mal entendu.

1780 he has sent me word that by some mal-entendu it was packed up in his heavy baggage: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 448 (1858). 1824 I suspect that several mal-entendus of this kind have occurred: BP HEBER, Narrative, Vol. II ch. xvii. p. 129 (and Ed.). 1883 he was the man in France best qualified to dispel any mal-entendus that might have arisen: Standard, Nov. 9,

mal(e)tote, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. maletote, malto(u)te, maletoulte, maletoste (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. maltôte: an illegal or excessive impost, tax, or exaction.

1523 LORD BERNERS, Froissart, 1. 170, p. 208 (1812).

malevolo, adj., used as sb.: It.: malicious, malevolent, spiteful; a malicious person.

1648 ye Machiavels of Westminster, ye Malevolos, might have claimed the chiefest livery, as Beelzebubs nearest attendants: British Bellman, in Harl. Misc., vii. 625. [Davies]

malfaisance, sb.: Fr.: evil-doing, the doing of an evil or unlawful act. Anglicised as malfeasance.

1856 A relentless inquisition drags every secret to the day, turns the glare of this solar microscope on every malfaisance: EMERSON, English Traits, xv. Wks, Vol II. p. 116 (Bohn, 1866). 1871 the malfaisance complained of. had been committed in the interests of science: J C. Young, Mem C. M. Young, ch. 1.

malgrado, adv.: It.: in spite of, notwithstanding, maugre. 1590 Yet hveth Pierce of Gaveston unsurpris'd | Breathing in hope (malgrado all your beards, | That muster rebels thus against your king) | To see, &c.: Marlowe, Edw. II., Wks., p. 199/2 (1858).

*malgré, adv.: Fr.: in spite of, notwithstanding. Anglicised as malgre, maugre. See bon gré mal gré.

bef. 1733 who malgre all his Endeavours to the contrary is yet: R. North, Examen, I i 29, p. 29 (1740). 1755 above half of which time it has already ... been concealed malgre my partiality to it: Mason, in Gray & Mason's Corresp., p. 41 (1853). 1815 I went (malgre that I ought to have stayed at home in sackcloth...) to a private. nook of my private box: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 462 (1875). 1877 went forth, accordingly, malgre his sister's remonstrances: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xxxv. p. 293 (1879).

*malgré lui, phr.: Fr.: 'in spite of himself' ('herself'); malgré eux, 'in spite of themselves'; malgré soi (reflex.), 'in spite of himself' ('herself').

1830 This was my first dinner at Dudley's, brought about malgré lui by Lady Glengall: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xi. p 38 (1875) 1842 We obliged the Frenchman to drink malgré lui: THACKERAY, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p 73.(1857). 1883 they say that, malgré eux, they cannot yield: LADV BLOOMFIELD, Reminisc., Vol. II p. 45.

malheur, sb.: Fr.: ill-fortune, unhappiness. The Old Fr. maleur(e), malure, was early Anglicised as malure; cf. Caxton's malurete, maleurous.

bef. 1593 Mon Dieu, what malheur be this! Greene, Yas IV., iv. 3, Wks, p. 208 (1861) 1770 I am heartily sorry for your malheur: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11. p. 396 (1882).

mali exempli, phr.: Late Lat.: of bad precedent, of bad example.

malicho: Sp. See mallecho.

Maligo. See Malaga.

malillio $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. malilla: the black deuce or red seven of trumps at ombre and quadrille, which card is the highest but one. See manillio.

1674 Of the Red Suit there is the Spadillo, Punto, Mallillo, &c.: Compl Gamester, p. 08. — There are two suits, Black and Red., of the Black there is first the Spadillo, or Ace of Spades; the Mallillio or black Deuce, the Basto or Ace of Clubs: ib.

Malines, sb.: Fr.: a kind of lace named from Fr. Malines, ='Mechlin' (see Mechlin).

1850 Another pattern is...embroidered and trimmed with malines: Harper's Mag., Vol. I. p. 431.

Mallago. See Malaga.

mallecho, sb.: Sp. malhecho: evil-doing, mischief.

1604 Marry, this is miching mallecho; it means mischief: Shaks., Ham., iii. 2, 146.

mallee, mally: Anglo-Ind. See molly.

malligatawny: Anglo-Ind. See mulligatawny.

malmsey (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. malvaisie, malvoisie, malvoisin, fr. It. Malvasia, name of a town on the south-east coast of Laconia in Greece: name of a strong, luscious, white wine originally produced in Greece; also, the vine or the grape from which such wine is produced. See malvoisie.

grape from which such wine is produced. See malvoisie.

bef. 1536 malmesay & romney burnt with sugar: Tyndals, Wis., fol. 229.

[R.] 1542 these hote wynes, as malmesye, wyne course, wyne greke, romanysk, romny: Boorde, Dyetary, ch. x. p. 255 (1870).

1543 a lytle malmeseye, or some other odoriferous wyne: Trahleron, Tr. Vigó's Chirurg., fol. xcii *p'l..

1549. 1540 totton, suger, malmeseis, and other lyke: W. Thomas, Hist.

1tal., fol. 2 *p. 1584 Take of Agna vitæ and Malmsye of each like much:

T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 56.

1598 Maluagia, Maluasia, the wine called Malmesei: Florio.

1599 a but of Malmesey: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i.p. 119.

1599 Take 3 pottles of Muscadine, and as much of Malmasye: A M., Tr. Gadelhouer's Be. Physicke, p. 30/r.

1630 sprightfull Malmesey out of fruitfull Candy: John Taylor, Wiss., sig. 2 Ff1 4 *p'l.

1634 In Greece ther are no wines that have bodies enough to bear the sea for long voyages, some few Muscadels, and Malmsies are brought over in small Casks: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. Iv. p. 350 (1678).

1658 With his ale-dropt hose, and his malmsy nose: W. W. Wilkins Polit. Bal, Vol. I. p. 111 (1860).

mālobathron, mālabathrum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. μαλόβαθρον: an Indian tree from which a costly ointment was obtained; the ointment obtained from the said tree. According to Yule, malabathrum, also called Folium indicum, was obtained from various species of wild cinnamon or wild cassia, the leaves of which are called in Sanskrit tamālapattra.

1603 the sweet leafe malabathum [sic]: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 568. 1625 Amomum, Ginger, Malabathrum, Ammoniake: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk 1. p 43.

*malum in se, pl. mala in se, phr.: Late Lat.: 'an evil in itself', something intrinsically evil or wicked.

bef. 1670 But to grant a Pardon even for a thing that is malum in se: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1 164, p 157 (1693). 1811 that corruption is...not a malum in se, as Mr. Windham has been pleased to assert: Edin. Rev., Vol. 17, p. 275. 1826 whether there be...any solecism which is malum in se, as distinct from a malum prohibitum: ib., Vol. 43, p. 331

malum prohibitum, phr.: Late Lat.: 'an evil forbidden', an act (innocent in itself) made wrong by an authoritative prohibition.

bef 1670 How the Court dealeth not with any offence, which is not Malum in se, against the Common Law, or Malum prohibitum, against some Statute: J. HACKET, Aby Williams, Pt. II 117, Pt. 122 (1693) 1826 [See malum in se]. 1845 it is held to be only a malum prohibitum, not a malum per se: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. Pt. 324.

malus animus, phr.: Late Lat.: evil intent, evil disposition. See animus.

1816 in this offence alone, the motive—the malus animus—the guilt of the defendant, is a question of law, and not of fact: Edin. Rev., Vol. 27, p. 106.

malus genius, phr.: Late Lat.: evil genius. See genius.

1621 [See Egeria]. 1689 How like a Malus Genius doth it look? | Just such another as old R-G-K, | That lov'd no Man or Woman but himself; | This Spectrum, sure, is such another Elf: T. Plunket, Char. Gd. Commander, p. 14/1.

*malvoisie, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. malvaisie, malvoisie (see malmsey): malmsey.

malmsey: maimsey.

abt. 1386 With him he brought a jubbe of Malvesie: Chaucer, C. T., Shipm Tale, 13000. bef. 1447 Greke, Malevesynn, Caprik, & Clarey: J. Russell, 120, in Babees Bk., p 125 (Furnivall, 1868) 1526 and of this powder take .ij. dragmas and sethe 1 with maluesye/& geue it hym at a draght: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Storgery, sig. D iij roli.

3. ii of malueseye 3 i.: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cxxvin voli. 1555 the pleasaunte Maluasies of the Iland of Creta nowe cauled Candy, are had in moste honoure: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. IV. p. 316 (1885) 1558 in 1555 the pleasaunte Maluasies of the Iland of Creta nowe cauled Candy, are had in moste honoure: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. IV. p. 316 (1885) 1558 in Maluoisie or some other good white wine: W WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 4 v. 1562 can state drinking wt their maluesey, marmelade, sucket, efgess: J. Pilkington, Abdyas, sig Gg i v. 1563 one Quarte of good Maluesie: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 23 v. 1625 This Ile produceth the best Maluosey, Muscadine, and Leaticke: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1837. 1828 I hope you have no more grave errand than to try if the malvoise holds its flavor: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. viii. p. 104 (1886). 1847 Canary, Sack, Malaga, Malvoisie, Tent: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 440 (1865).

Mamamouchi, sb.: a buffoon, a fantastic piece of buffoonery. See Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme, iv. 3, where the word is a mock-Turkish title, = 'Paladin', which M. Jourdain is told has been conferred upon him by the Grand Signior.

1673 You must have Mamamouchi, such a Fop | As would appear a Monster in a Shop: Dryden, Assign, Prol., Wis, Vol. 1. p. 517 (1707). 1676 She's my Cacaracamouchi, my pretty Pigs mye, as Mamamouchi notably has it: Shadwell, Essom Wells, iii. p. 50. bef. 1733 He drops his mammamouchi outside of Oates's plot in the dark, no more to be heard of in that reign: R. North, Examen, p. 233 (1740). [Davies] 1749 How miserably Horace's unde et quo Catius will be hacked about in clumps quotations 'I have seen some that will be very unwilling performers at the creation of this ridiculous Mamamouchi [the Duke of Newcastle as Chancellor of Cambridge University]: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 167 (1857) Letters, Vol. II. p. 167 (1857)

Mameluco, sb.: Port. (of Brazil). See quotations.

1864 Mameluco denotes the offspring of White with Indian: H. W. BATES, Nat. on Amazons, ch. i. p 19 note. — a pretty little Mameluco woman: ib, ch. iv. p. 77.

*Mameluke, mameluke ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mameluk (mammeluch, mamaluc, Cotgr.), fr. Arab. mamlūk,='a purchased slave', or directly fr. Arabic.

I. a male attendant or slave in the service of a bev.

abt. 1506 There was a grete Ambasset of the soldans towardes Venyce that hadde in his companye many Mamolukes: Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 13 (Camd. Soc., 1851).

abt. 1522 By this madde Amalecke, | Lyke to a Mamelek, | He regardeth lordes | No more than potshordes: J. Skellton, Wks., Vol. II p. 47 (1843).

1556 For it is familyar at Constantinople in the courte of the Emperours of the Turkes: and was of late harde in Egypte amonge the Mamalukes in the courte of the Soltane of Alcayre otherwyse cauled Memphis or Babilon in Egipte: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. IV. p. 315 (1885).

1600 all the Mamalukes and white men which dwell in any of those Indian townes: R. Hak. Lutt., Voyages, Vol. II. p. 718.

1816 Few of the Egyptians have membooks, or male white slaves: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 76.

2. Mameluke, a member of a body of light-cavalry, originally slaves, introduced into Egypt in the middle of 13 c., whose chief became Sultan of Egypt. The government remained in the hands of the Mamelukes until 1517, from which date to 1811 they still formed a part of the Egyptian army.

army.

1562 the Mamelukes and Arrabianes: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 43 7°.

1586 or else it is out of certaine inferiour estates, as the Pope out of the Colledge of Cardinals, and not long since the Souldan of Cayre out of the Mammeluckes: T. B., Tr La Primand. Fr. Acad., p. 634.

1599 sixe hundred Mamelukes, and two or three thousand Moores. R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. ip 84.

1600 Piperis the first Soldan of the Mamalucks race: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 308.

1605 Mamaluchi: B Jonson, Volp, ii. I, Wks., p. 466 (1616).

1615 Mamaluchi: were the souldiers of the Souldan of Babylon The word signifieth servants or slaves: that is, the kings vassals: W. Bedwell, Arab. Trugs.

1615 [Selm] conquered all Syria and Aegypt from the ruined Mamalucks: Geo. Sandys, Trav, p. 46 (1632)

1634 the Sultans of Egypt had thence their Mamalukes: Sir H. Herbert, Trav, p. 68.

1788 the Califhs who served in Egypt under the yoke of the Mamalukes: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol XI ch kiv. p. 449 (1813).

1826 I...took the iron mameluke-bit out of his mouth: Capt. Head, Pampas, p. 177.

mameri(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. mahommerie: a Mohammedan temple, a pagan temple. [C.] See maumet, maumetry.

bef. 1350 Out of a mameri a sai | Sarasins com gret foisoun: Beves of Hamtoun, p. 54. [Halliwell]

mamey, mammee, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. mamey: a fruit-tree of W. Indies and Tropical America, Mammea Americana, Nat. Order Clusiaceae or Guttiferae, the fruit of which is called the 'Mammee apple' or 'wild apricot of S. America'.

1600 yong plants of Orenges, Pines, Mameas, and Plantanas, to set at Virginia: R. Hakluvi, Voyages, Vol. III. p 282. — fruits of the countrey. . as plantans, sapotes, guiaues, pinas, aluacatas, tunas, manuos, limons, orenges: id, p. 464. 1604 Mameys. .being in fashion like to great peaches, and bigger: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk IV. p. 249 (1880). 1797 Mammee-Tree: Encyc. Brit., s v. Mammea.

*mamma, $\not pl.$ mammae, sb.: Lat.: the teat or pap of animals which suckle their young.

1887 The pectoral position of the mammæ in the Sirenia...gave rise to the legend of the mermaid. Athenæum, Jan 8, p. 65/2.

*mam(m)a (= 11), sb.: probably Eng., but its use instead of 'mother' by elder children and adults was much extended, if not originated in 17, 18 cc. by the influence of Fr. maman, It. mamma: a mother's breast; mother (an affected word except in the mouth or ears of a young child-formerly fashionable in good society, now vulgar, esp. when abbrev. to ma).

1155 they were turned into frogges, and cryed toa, toa, that is, mama, mama, as chyldren are wont to crye for the mothers pappe: R. Eden, Decades, Sect 1. p. 100 (1883).] 1690 Locke, Hum. Understanding. 1696 Father to Mamma tells all: D'Urfey, Don Quix., Pt. III. v. p. 57. bef. 1726 Mama, I could eat a good deal more than I do, but then I should grow fat mayhap, like him, and spoil my shape: Vaneruch, Journ. Lond., i. Wiss., Vol. II p. 189 (1776). 1748 The good man and his wife generally sit series in a couple of easy chairs, surrounded by five or six of their children, insignificantly motionless in the presence of pappa and mamma: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. II. No. alii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 346 (1777). 1774 Mamma consulted me about buying coals; we cannot get any round ones: GIBBON, Life & Lett., p. 226 (1860). 1806 Hearing the same mamma recite, and extol, by the hour, the premature wit and wisdom of her baby! Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 287 (5th Ed.). p. 107 (1832).

*mammālia, sb. pl.: Late Lat.: Zool.: name of the highest class of Vertebrata, including those which suckle their young.

1797 Encyc. Brst. 1845 Of the indigenous mammalia, the only one now left of any size, which is common, is the Cervus campestris: C. Darwin, yourn. Beagle, ch iii. p. 48. 1867 propositions concerning the mammalia, or concerning the whole of the vertebrata: H. Spencer, First Princ., Vol. 1. 27 (and Ed.). 1882 The above ground site is on a small elevation above the sea-level, and upon a low cliff composed of chalk and rubble, in which bones of the great fossil mammalia have occasionally been found: Standard, Dec. 27,

Mammamouchi. See Mamamouchi.

mammandar, mahamandar, sb.: Pers. mahmandar: in Persia, an officer of the Court, who acts as conductor to an ambassador on a journey through the country.

annuassation on a journey through the country.

1634 their and at other places our Mammandore or Harbinger, providing for vs. Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 51. 1662 sent a Mehemander to us (so they call in Persia those who among the Muscovites are called Pristafs, whose charge it is to conduct the Ambassadors through the Country, and to see them furnish'd with Provisions and Carriage): J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 150 (1669). 1665 our Ambassador...sent his Mammandar'to the Governour to demand fresh Horses and fitting accomodation: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 126 (1677). 1840 a dispute between our mehmandar and the villagers regarding a supply of corn for our horses: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. vi. p. 172.

mammee: Eng. fr. Sp. See mamey.

mammet, mammetry: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See maumet, maumetry.

*Mammon ($\angle =$), Mammona, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. Mammon, Mammona, fr. Gk. Μαμμωνας, fr. Aram. māmōnā, ='riches': riches and love of this world personified, Mat., vi. 24; one of the principal fiends of the medieval Hell; riches, worldly wealth.

riches, worldly wealth.

bef. 1400 And of mammonaes money mad hym many frendes: Piers Pl., p. 170. [R] 1502 Wherfore it is to be noted that a devyll named Mammona made unto the coveytous man v1 commandements: A. C., Ordinarye of Christen Men, Pt. II ch xi. sig. m I v2. 1549 Thy indgemente is, throw miserable mammon. captyuate and blinded: LATHER, 7 Serm. bef K. Edw. VI., II p. 49 (1869). 1573—80 God and Mammon: Gab Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 107 (1884). 1619 he hugges his Mammon with more delightsome, not lesse vaine, embraces: Purchas, Microcosmis, ch xilv. p. 414 1665 the Arimaspi... not seldome from their Scythic holes attempting the conquest of Mammon inclosed in the Rhyphean hills, mountains in Petwore in Russia: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 21 (1677) 1667 Mammon led them on; Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell | From Heavin. Militon, P. L., 1, 678. 1679 Until the Cause became a Damon, And Pythias, the wicked Mammon: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant ii. p. 143. 1742 His conduct is a legacy for all, | Richer than Mammon's for his single heir: E. Young, Night Thoughts, ii 673, p. 36 (1806).

*mammoth $(\angle -)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Russ. mamant': name of an extinct species of elephant, *Elephas primigenius*, covered by a thick shaggy coat, specimens of which animal have been found in complete preservation buried in ice in Siberia; hence, a large monster, anything of colossal size; also, attrib. 1797 Encyc. Brit 1813 the Mammoth and Megalonyx: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11 p. 291 (1832).

mammuque, sh.: Fr. (Cotgr.): "A winglesse bird, of an vnknowne beginning, and after death not corrupting; she hath feet a hand long, & so light a bodie, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the ayre, whereon she feeds; some call her the bird of Paradice, but erroniously; for that hath wings, and differs in other parts from this".

1603 To th' euer-Bowrs her oft a-loft t' aduance, | The light Mamuques wingles wings she has: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 49 (1608).

mamoodee, mamoodi, sb.: Pers. and Arab. mahmūdī: a Persian silver coin and money of account of the value of half an abassi (q. v.).

an adassi (6.7.).

1614 where Captaines and Cauiliers, that have bene maimed, and hurt in the warres, do lue, and have each one a Mammothee a day, being nine pence English: R. COVERTE, Voyage, p 34. 1625 two faire Cities, Salere, and the other Multere, where the Mamudees are coyned: Purchas, Pilgruns, Vol. I. Bk iv. p. 424. — the Mahomedee is halfe an Abacee; the Shahee halfe a Mahomedee: ib. p. 524. 1634 some have beene assest at twenty thousand Mannooddess, or shillings: Sir Th. Hersert, Trav., p. 38. — a Mammoodee is twelve pence: ib. p. 41. — 1634 a Mamoudi, or nine French Sous aday; J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 36. 1797 An abassee is worth two mahmoudes: Encyc. Brit., Vol. xiv. p. 1761. 1878 The Mahmudi was a gold coin of Gujrát. The Muhammadan Dynasty of Gujrát flourished from A.D. 1376 to 1572, when that country was annexed to Akbar's empire: Note, in Hawkins' Voyages, p. 407 (1878).

man, mana: Anglo-Ind. See maund.

*manatee ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. manati: an aquatic mammal of the order Sirenia, Manatus americanus; supposed to have given rise to the legends of the mermaids. Also called sea-cow.

AISO CAHEO SEG-COW.

1655 Also Manates, and Murene, and manye other fysshes which haue no names in oure language: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. II. p. 231 (1885). 1600 In this lake we saw one of the great fishes, as big as a wine pipe, which they call Manati: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. III p. 657. 1603 The Indian Manat and the Mullet float! O'r Mountain tops: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 59 (1608). 1604 they find a fish which they call Manati, a strange kinde of fish, if we may call it a fish: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acoxia's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 146 (1880) 1634 the Mannatee or Cow-fish: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 212. 1769 The Manatee...is 16 or 18 feet in length...has...breasts like those of a woman: E. Bancroft, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guina, p. 186. 1845 it was probably aquatic, like the Dugong and Manatee: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. v. p. 82.

mancero. sb.: Port. manceiro. See quotations and cabo-

1705 The Government of Axim consists of two parts, the first whereof is the Body of Caboceroes, or chief Men; the other the Manceroes, or young Men: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xi. p 164. — But if no Booty is to be come at, the Manceroes, like Cats that have wet their Feet, make the best of their way Home: ib , p. 180.

manche(e): Anglo-Ind. See manjee.

*mandāmus, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act. of Lat. mandāre, = 'to command': 'we command', name of a writ issued by a superior authority or court, ordering a person or body corporate to perform some specified official act.

1535 The fyfthe is Mandamus/& that is after the yere: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brew., fol. 218 vo. 1548 but for his remedie must sue a writ called Mandamus or a commission in nature of that writ: STAUNFORD, Kinges Presog., fol. 51 vo (2567). 1588 let no Colledge chuse his owne head, but let him haue a

Mandamus, procured from the Queen: UDALL, State Ch. Eng., p 27 (1880) 1646 a Mandamus came in the Kings name to proceed in the Election of a New Syndic. Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 13 1661 he accounts it as a command and a mandamus: Th Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 81 (1862). 1664 the College had notice of a stranger who had got a Mandamus for a Fellowship. J. Worthington, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wks., lxvi. 1705 the king sent his letter or mandamus: Burnet, Hist. Own Time, Vol. II. p 322 (1818) bef 1733 that they might not want a Cause to return on a Mandamus: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 64, p. 550 (1740). 1760 the Statute about Mandamus's and Ono varranto's, 9 Ann. c. 20: Gillbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 33. 1793 their council was appointed by the royal mandamus: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. I. p. 379 (1796).

*mandarin ($\angle = =$), mandarine, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mandarin, ultimately fr. Skt. mantrīn,='a councillor': a Chinese dignitary or official of the rank represented by the privilege of wearing a button; also, attrib. esp. applied to the standard or polite dialect of Chinese which is called Mandarin absolutely. In 18 c. mandolin was corrupted to mandarin.

or pointe dialect of Chiniese which is Called Mandarin absolutely. In 18 c. mandolin was corrupted to mandarin.

1589 the mandelines of the sea, which be certaine judges appointed to give aduice of all such matters to the governor. R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist Chin., Vol. 11. p. 143 (1854)

1598 they studie Philosophie, and the lawes of the land, for that not any man in China is esteemed or accounted of, for his birth, family or riches, but onely for his learning and knowledge, such are they that serve in every Towne, and have the government [of the same,] being served and honoured with great solemnities, [and worthinesse], living in great pleasure and estéemed as gods. They are called Lontas, and Mandorins: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. 1. Vol. 1. p. 133 (1885)

1604 the Mandarins or ministers of Justice: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 11 Bk. v. p. 335 (1880).

They call it the Mandarin tongue, which requires a mans age to be conceived: to., Bk. vi. p. 399

1622 a mandarin, or loytea, apointed to com for Japon: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 44 (1883).

1625 The Mandorins (Officious) Officers) would have interverted the Kings command. Purchas, Pilgrums, Vol. 1. Bk. iii, p. 321.

1662 These Noble men are called Mandorins and are there as the Privy Council: J. Davies, Tr. Mandeskip, Bk. 11 p. 99 (1669)

1665 Paquin [Pekin]...in which are many stately Buildings and 24000 Mandarin Sepuichers, the meanest of which are not without some beauty: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 375 (1677)

1684 the Mandarins, who are the Nobility of the Kingdom: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. P. 2, Bk. iii. p. 192.

1689 It is possible, said the wise mandarin, for a lame, gouty person to be a knave: Honor of Gout, in Harl Misc., Vol. 11 p. 50 (1809).

1713 it is ordinary for a Mandarine to fan himself cool after a debate: Pope, Letters, p. 260 (1737)

1788 the wisom and virtue of a Mandarin, who prevented the desolation of five populous and cultivated provinces: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. XI. h. kiv. p. 426 (1813

mandato, sb.: It.: a mandate, a command, a commission. 1611 without a speciall *mandato* under the hand of one of the Councell of ten: T. CORVAT, *Cruditics*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1776).

mandator, sb.: Lat., 'one who instigates or suborns informers', Late Lat, 'one who gives a charge or commission', noun of agent to Lat. mandare, = 'to command': a director, one who gives a charge or commission to another.

1726 A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and mandator to his proctor: AYLIFFE, Parerg. [R.]

mandil, sb.: Arab. mandīl, mindīl: a towel, a sash, a turban-cloth, a mantle.

1662 mendil: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p 214 (1669). 1665 His Turbant or Mandil was of finest white silk interwoven with gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 133 (1677).

[The Arab. mandil is ultimately fr. Lat. mantile, = 'towel', 'napkin'.]

mandil(1)ion $(\angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. mandiglione: a soldier's jacket or cassock worn as a kind of over-all.

Soldier's Jacket or Cassock Worn as a kind of over-all.

1586 the mandilion worne to Collie weston ward: Harrison, Descr. Eng., p. 171 (and Ed.).

1598 Arabasch, a soldiers coate, cassocke, lacket or mandilion: Florio.

1601 wear the scalpes. insteed of Mandellions or stomachers before their breasts: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 154.

1602 My slop and mandillion lie at thy mercy, fine Frisco: Middleron, Blurt, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 80 (1885).

1611 a mandilion, that did with buttons meet, | Of purple, large and full of folds: Chapman, Tr. Homer's Il., x. 121 (1875).

1628 therefore (if you be wise) take your mandillion, lest you spend your cloake, to recouer your coat: Maber, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guman, Pt. II Bk ii. ch. iii. p. 111.

1625 sometimes they will weare a close coate, somewhat like a Mandillion, of Veluet, Chamblet, Cloath, or some other kinde of Silke: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 165. — I sent my clothes back, all but a Scariet Mandillian: ib, p. 244.

mandiloca: Sp. and Port See manioc

mandioca: Sp. and Port. See manioc.

*mandolino, sb.: It.: a mandolin.

1819 The music of Empodngwa is, generally, very inferior to that I have before noticed. The enchambee, their only peculiar instrument, resembles the mandolino, but has only five strings: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II. ch. xiii. p. 449.

mandorla, mandola, sb.: It., lit. 'an almond': in decorative art, a panel or opening of an almond-like or oval shape; a vesica piscis (q. v.).

1883 in a relief upon the high altar Christ seated within a mandorla blesses with his right hand: C. C. Perkins, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xx.

mandra, pl. mandrae, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μάνδρα, = 'a fold', 'an enclosure': a fold, a Greek monastery. See archimandrite.

1776 we were supplied with milk and lambs from a mandra or fold in the valley: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p 233.

1818 a circular and spacious mandra: Lady Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol III. ch. iv. p. 170 (1819).

mandragoras, Lat. fr. Gk. μανδραγόρας; mandragora, Late Lat.: sb.: mandrake. Early Anglicised as mandragor(e), mandrage, mandrake, mondrake.

manarage, manarare, monarare.

1025 Whan the payne is grete/then it is nedefull to put therto a lytell Opium/
or elles the barke of mandragora: Tr. Serome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig
F iiij ro/2.

1051 And Ruben wente out in the wheat haruest & founde mandragoras in the felds and brought them vnto his mother Lea: Bible, Gen., xxx 14.

10578 The greene and fresh leaves of Mandragoras: H. LVTE, Tr. Dodoen's
Herb., Bk III. p. 438

1601 Mandragoras: H. LVTE, Tr. Plin. N. H.,
Bk. 25, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 235

1604 Not poppy, nor mandragora, | Nor all
the drowsy syrups of the world: Shaks., Oth., iii 3, 330.

1657 He is a
Distiller of Poppy, and Mandragoras: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 127,
Vol. 1, p. 208

mandritta, sb.: It. mandritto (Florio): "a right hand blowe, a downe-right blowe".

1595 if your enemy should come to deliuer a stoccata, imbroccata, mandritta, or riuersa, you haue great aduantage: SAVIOLO, Practise, Bk. 1 p. 17. 1608 (See imbroccata) 1855 Wiping maudritta [ssc], closing embrocata, | And all the cant of the honourable fencing mystery: C. KINGSLEY, Westward Ho, ch. iii. p. 56 (1889).

Mane techel: Aram. See Mene Tekel.

*manège, sb.: Fr.: the art of managing, training, and riding horses; an establishment for training of horses and instruction and practice in horsemanship. Also, attrib. (applied to a horse), = 'trained'.

plied to a horse, "trained'.

1644 the Prince has a stable of the finest horses of all countries.. which are continually exercised in the manège Evelyn, Diary, Vol 1 p. 100 (1872).

1751 you may leave your riding at the manège till you return to Paris: Lord Chesters, Vol. 11. No. 38, p. 106 (1774).

1756 The horseman Duke's manège is converted into a lofty stable: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 111. p. 32 (1857).

1787 The Manege is well situated on the Lizza. The number of horses is not in proportion to the number of scholars: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 445 (1805)

1808 Taste .. is sometimes found to turn restive under the pedantic manège to which it is subjected: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 108 (1875).

1811 My colts, however, shall never undergo from me any severe manège: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 151 (2nd Ed.)

1825 At another time he uttreed various terms of the manège, of falconry, and of the chase: Scott, Betrothed, ch. xvii. p. 173.

1854 and for all her bitting and driving, and the training of her manège, the generous young colts were hard to break: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxiii p. 378 (1879)

1864 You should have devoted yourself to melodrama, Madame, and not to the manège: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xii p. 194.

1826 A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xii p. 194.

1827 Manel. : Heb. māneh: a Hebrew weight, a mina (q. y.).

maneh, sb.: Heb. $m\bar{a}neh$: a Hebrew weight, a mina (q.v.). 1611 the shekel shall be twenty gerahs: twenty shekels, five and twenty shekels, fifteen shekels, shall be your maneh: Bible, Ezek., xlv. 12.

*manes, sb. pl.: Lat.: deified spirits of the dead worshipped as tutelary deities of their families; the spirit, ghost, or shade, of a dead person (also used in pl. sense); the remains of a dead person.

of a dead person.

1609 his heroicke Manes, covered under Punicke mold: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Bk. XIV. ch. vii. p. 17. — they meant with Romane bloud to sacrifice unto their wicked Manes: tb., Bk. xv. ch. vii. p. 43.

1658 Some sacrificing place unto the Manes: Sir The Brown, Hydrotaph., p. 15.

1667 England...To Philip's Manes did an off-ring bring: Dryden, Ann. Mirab., 198, p. 50.

1693 Accept these grateful Exequies, dear Shade! | Those Rites to thy much mjur'd Manes, and preserve thy name, | Undaunted hero: Pope, Thebais, 752, Wks., Vol. II. p. 183, 1757)

1771 he had visited the burying-ground of his ancestors by moonlight; and, having paid his respects to their manes, travelled all night: SMOLLETT, Humph Cl., p. 97/2 (1882).

1816 The first figure of the group is a "Manes" or ghost: J. Dallaway, Of Stat & Sculpt., p. 304.

1845 The manes of the murdered Moors were avenged by Sebastiani: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 352.

1860 a sort of peace-offering to the manes of departed domestic happiness: Once a Week, Dec. 8, p. 6782.

1872 Peace to the manes of Mr. G.—! Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iii. p. 84.

1881 the manes of the burnt-out philosopher were then finally appeased: HUNLEY, Sci. & Cult., I. r.

manet. 2rd bers. Sing. bres. ind. of Lat. manegre. — 10

manet, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. manēre, = 'to remain': 'he (she) remains', a stage direction for one actor to remain on the stage when the rest go off.

1676 Dorrel manet: D'URFEY, Mad. Fickle, iv. p. 32 (1691).

mangelin, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. mangelin, or directly fr. a Dravidian dialect, cf. Tamil manjādi, Telugu manjāli: a small weight used in S. India and Ceylon for weighing precious stones; apparently varying at different places and periods from more than half a carat to nearly two carats.

1535 They are soulde by a poyse or weight which they caule Mangiar, which wayeth two Tarre, and two thyrdes, which amount to two thyrdes or thirde partes of one caratte: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. III. p 265. 1582 Diamondes...; to 6 in a mangalin, being \(\frac{3}{2}\) of a carate: R. HAKLUYT, Divers Voyages, p. 164 (1850), 1598 Sometimes they find Diamonds of one hundred and two hundred Mangelyns, and more: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 138 (1885). 1599 another sort of weight called Mangiallino, which is 5 graines of Venice

weight: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 274. 1684 At the Mine of Raolconda they weigh by Mangelins, a Mangelin being one Carat and three quarters, that is seven Grains. J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1, Pt. 2, Bk ii.

*Mangel-wurzel, Mangold-wurzel, sb.: Ger., 'beet root': a large coarse variety of beet, cultivated as food for cattle.

1767 Likewise sow mangel wurzel beet—both for its root and for its leaves; but principally the latter, being excellent to boil like spinach, and the stalks of the leaves also as asparagus J. Abercromsie, Gardener's Calendar [L] 1846 the roots of others [other Chenopodiaceae] form valuable articles of food, as Beet and Mangold Wurrel, plants now famous as a new source of sugar' J LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p. 513.

manger, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. manger: food. In Mid. Eng., manger is found in the combination blaunche manger, &c.; see blancmanger.

1601 a certain manger or broth made of their livers: Holland, Tr Plin N. H., Bk. 9, ch. 17, Vol. 1. p. 246.

*mango, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. manga: (a) the fruit of an Indian tree, Mangifera indica, Nat. Order Anacardiaceae, which is highly praised; (b) the tree itself. See amra.

which is highly praised; (b) the tree itself. See amra.

a 1598 The Mangas is inwardly yealowish, but in cutting it is waterish...
they have a verie pleasant taste, better than a Peach: Tr. Y Van Linschoten's
Voy, Bk. i Vol II. p 26(1885). 1614 great store of fruit called Mangees
being like an Apple: R. COVERTE, Voyage, p. 33. 1622 a present of 2 pottes
of mangeas and 20 great peares: R COCKS, Diary, Vol. I p. 79 (1883). 1625
Of his Mangoes, whereof himselfe did eate, he gaue me to eate: PURCHAS, Pilgruns, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p 464. 1634 Coco-nuts, Mangoes, Iacks, greene
Pepper, Carauances or Indian Pease: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 182
1662 Ananas, Bannanas, Cocos, Yacques, Mangas, Oranges Lemmons J.
Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 92 (1669) 1817 to eat any mangoes but
those of Mazagong was of course impossible: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks.,
p. 36 (1860). — a tank surrounded by small mangoe-trees io, p. 46. 1826
this scoundrel clerk would have soon had me pendant from the next mango-tree
Hockley, Pandurang Har, ch. iv. p. 37 (1884). 1872 mangoe trees, palms of
many sorts, tamarinds, banyans, peepuls, and bamboos: Edw. Braddon, Life
in India, ch. ii. p. 22.
b. 1684 all along the high-way, there grows a vast number of great Trees,
which they call Mangues: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I.
p. 34 1845 the bread-fruit, the jaca, and the mango, vied with each other in
the magnificence of their foliage: C Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. II p. 31.
1846 Of these trees the Mango is the most important, its fruit being as highly
valued in tropical as the Peach in temperate countries: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd.,
p. 466.

mango[-fish], sb.: a small gold-colored fish, like the smelt in flavor, *Polynemus paradoxus*, found in the seas from India to the Malay archipelago. Also called *mangrove*.

1834 There was a dish of fresh mango-fish, another of Italian sardines: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 316.

mangosteen, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay mangistan: the fruit of Garcinia Mangostana, Nat. Order Clusiaceae or Guttiferae.

1598 There are yet other fruites, as Brindoijns, Durijndois, Iamboloens, Mangestians, and other such like fruites: Tr. 9. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. 1. Vol. 11. p. 34 (1885). 1662 The Mangosthan is a Fruit growing by the Highwayes in 9ava, upon bushes, like our Sloes: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelsto, Bk. 11. p. 121 (1669) 1846 The Mangosteen itself, produced in the Straits of Malacca by Garcinia Mangostana, has the reputation of being the finest of all fruits: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 402

*mania, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. μανία,='madness', 'frenzy': any form of insanity attended by mental excitement not amounting to delirium; an uncontrollable desire; a craze.

Ing to delirium; an uncontrollable desire; a craze.

1603 the ophthalmie, that is to say, the inflamation of bloud-shotten eies, is a less maladie than Mania, that is to say, rage and furious madnesse: Holland, Tr Plut. Mor, p. 314.

1689 So vain a thing it is to set one's heart upon any thing of this nature with that passion and mania: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 300 (1872).

1789 During the rage of the paper currency mania, in many of the states... Maryland escaped the calamity: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1, p. 600 (1796).

1804 Another evil which afflicted Germany... was the mania of physiognomy: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 439.

1863 Antidote to the universal mania for speculation in railways!: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 229.

*1876 the foreign mania which has attacked the intelligent classes: Times, Aug. 18 [St.]

manicon, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. μανικον, neut. of μανικος,='mad', 'causing madness': name of a plant supposed to cause madness, probably a kind of nightshade.

1679 Bewitch Hermetick-men to run | Stark staring mad with Manicon: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 18.

maniéré, fem. maniérée, adj.: Fr.: affected, characterised by mannerism.

1743 [the Sasso Ferrati] is not so manièré as the Dominichin: Hor, WalPole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 263 (1857). 1787 The hands you may think manieré,
but they are modern: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 168 (1865).
1839 You will see here a large drawing by Mr. Corbould of a tournament,
which will show at once how clever that young artist is, and how weak and
manièré: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 147 (1885).

*manifesto, sb.: It.: a public declaration, a proclamation. 1620 To the Citation he made answer by a Manifesto... wherein he proved the nullity of the Citation: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trant, p. li. (1676).

bef. 1628 to falsify oaths and public manifestoes: Feltham, Resolves, Pt II. p. 207 (1806) 1646 the manifesto or evidence: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 117 (1686). 1652 the People put forth a publick Manifesto in Print, with their reasons why they had taken Arms: Howell, Pt. II Massanello (Hist Rev. Napl.), p. 103 1665 in a brief Manifesto he enumerates Normals and Ganganna's abuses to the Crown: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 91 (1677). 1684 It [the death of Christ] was ordained in heaven, and set out in the manifesto of the Old Testament: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 4(1866). 1715 a manifesto, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 404 (1856). bef. 1733 a public Manifesto of a Crowned Head: R. North, Examen, p. 690 (1740) 1744-5 The Pretender's eldest son. has, I hear, published two Manifestos, one dated in December, 1743: Earl Harcourt, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 376 Ser., Vol. IV. No dxxxii, p. 345 (1846). 1822 the manifesto Jige. Vol. p. 135 (1885) 187 the Manifesto was intended as a direct reply to the order: Echo. [St.] Vol. 1 p. 135 (1885) the order: *Echo*. [St.]

manilio, sb.: It. maniglio: a bracelet; ring-money used

1599 We sold them both basons, and Manellios, and Margarits: R. HAK-LUYT, Voyages, Vol. 11. ii p. 26. — a manellio: ib., p 28. — 1665 of no small esteem are Bracelets, Copper-chains, or Manellios, Bells and Babies, triangular Glasses or Fools Paradise: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 23 (1677). — their arms and legs are chained with manilio's and armolets of silver, brass, institute of the state of ivory: ib., p. 114.

manilla1, sb.: Sp.: a bracelet, a piece of ring-money used on the Guinea coast of Africa.

1598 the women weare manillas, or arme bracelets thereof, ten or twelve about each arme. Tr. 9. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i Vol. II. p. 3 (1885). 1625 about her wrists, tenne or twelue Manillias of Siluer: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol I. Bk. Iv p. 418 1819 manillas, and rude lumps of rock gold, hung from their left wrists: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 35.

manilla², sb.: a kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

manillio, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. malilla, or Port. manilha: **malillio** (q, v), manille.

1710 Would any but a mad lady go out twice upon Manilio, Basto, and two small diamonds? Swift, Fourn. to Stella, Let v. Wks., p. 235/r (1859). 1713 As many more Manillio forc'd to yield, And march'd a victor from the verdant field: Pope, Rape of Lock, III. 51, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 187 (1757).

manioc, manihoc, manihot, manioc(c)a, mandioca, sb.: ultimately fr. Braz.: the cassava-plant or cassava (q, v).

1691 the Manyoc, or Cassava: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II p 218 (1701).
1700 Instead of bread they eat cakes made of the meal of a root called Manioca: In Pinkerton's Voyages, Vol XVI. p 154 (1814). 1759 The roots of manioc, gname, and batatee multiply greatly in open places: ib. p 635. 1777 the manioc, which grows to the size of a large shrub Robertson, America, Bk. IV. Wiks., Vol. VII. p 6 (1824). 1811 The farina of the cassava root, called manioc, is made into bread: Edin. Rev., Vol. 19, p. 182. 1845 Mandioca or cassada is likewise cultivated in great quantity: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. ii. p 23 1883 Africa owes to the Portuguese also, in all probability, pine-apples, tobacco, manioc, ground-nus (arachis), maize, oranges, limes, and the Muscovy ducks: Daily Telegraph, Sept. II, p. 5/5.

*manipulator (= \(\sigma = \(\sigma = \sigma \), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. manipulare, = 'to manipulate': one who manipu-

Manito, Manitou: N. Amer. Ind.: name of a spirit or fetich held in awe or reverence by certain N. American Indians.

1777 The Manitous or Okkis of the North Americans were amulets or charms...they were considered as tutelary spirits, whose aid they might implore in circumstances of distress: ROBERTSON, America, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII.

manjee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. mangi: a large flatbottomed boat for landing cargoes, with one mast, used on the Malabar coast.

*manna, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μάννα, fr. Heb. mān.

1. the food miraculously provided for the children of Israel in the wilderness (Exod., xvi. 15), supposed by some to have been an exudation from the tamarisk-tree; hence, pleasant nutriment for body or mind.

pleasant nutriment for body or mind.

abt. 1250 He & it sogen, seiden, "man hu," | Manna for-on men clepe& it nu: Genesis & Exodus, 3330. abt. 1300 pis mete pat pai war fed of paa, | pai cald it in pair language, manna: Cursor Mundi, 6384. abt. 1400 whanne the sones of Israel hadden seyn that, thei seiden to gidere, Man hu? which signyfieth, what is this? Wycliffite Bible, Exod, xvi. zs. — the hous of Israel clepide the name therof man, which was whijt as the seed of coriandre: ib., 3r. abt. 1400 There ben Hilles, where men geten gret plentee of Manna, in gretter habundance, than in ony other Contree. This Manna is clept Bred of Aungeles; and it is a white thing: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xiv. p. x32 (1830). 1486 the manna that god sente in to deserte to hys people: Caxton, Chas. Gretz, p. 36 (1881). 1531 manna, wherwith the children of Israel were fedde fourtie yeres in deserte: Elvot, Governour, Bl. 1. ch. xx. Vol. 1. p. 20 (1880). 1635 whan the children of Israel sawe it, they saide one to another: This is Man: Coverdale, Exod., xvi. 15. — the house of Israel called it Man, and it was like Coriander sede, and whyte, & had a taist like symnels with hony: ib., 3r. 1596 Fair ladies, you drop manna in the way | Of starved people: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., v. 294. bef. 1598 Let all the grass that beautifies her bower | Bear manna

every morning instead of dew: Peele, David & Bethsahe, Wks., p. 463/2 (1861). 1607 'tis very marrow, very manna to me to be in law: MIDDLETON, Phanix, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 122 (1885) bef 1631 The spiders love. .can convert Manna to gall: J. Donne, Poems, p. 22 (1669) 1640 [God's Spirit] is the hid Manna and the graven stone: H MORE, Phil. Po, II. 95, p. 39 (1647) 1641 Against the former [ignorance] he provides the daily manna of incorruptible doctrine: MILTON, Ch. Govt, Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 140 (1866) 1662 at that rate fructifies the year throughout, which is a great Manna to this Country, where a little sufficeth: J Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 113 (1669). 1662 As Heaven of old dispensed celestial dew, | You gave us manna and still give us new: Dryden, On Coronation, 24. 1667 But all was false and hollow, though his tongue | Dropt Manna: MILTON, P. L., II. 113 1682. There Heaven itself and godlike kings in vain | Shower down the manna of a gentle reign: Dryden, Abs. & Achit, II. 6. 1688 Till, with Manna trd, | For wholesome Food ye nauseous Trash desird: Shadwell, Squire of Alsatia, Prol (1699) 1754 the inoffensive pen for ever drops the mild manna of soul sweetening praise: Swollett, Ferd Cl. Fathom, ch i Wks, Vol. IV. p. 5 (1817) 1767 But Man, vain Man, in folly only wise, | Rejects the Manna sent him from the Skies: J BROWN, in Pope's Wks., Vol. III. p. vi. (1757) 1785 Milton, whose genius had angelic wings, | And fed on manna! Cowper, Task, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 76 (1868). 1846 Ehrenberg found that the Manna of Mount Sinai is produced by Tamarix mannifera: J Lindley, Veg. Kingd, p. 341 p. 341

the inspissated juice of Fraxinus Ornus and other species of ash which grow in the south of Europe, used as a gentle laxative.

gentle laxative.

1542 Manna, Reuberbe, Eupatory: Boorde, Dyetary, ch. xxv. p. 289 (1870).

1543 of chosen Manna z.i.: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xix vo/1. 1558 fil. the one [glass] with Suger, the other with Manna, and the third with Honnie: W. Warde, Tr Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1 fol. 2 ro. 1599 Here also Manna: Stound in great aboundance: R. Hakluyri, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 54. 1620 Physick, simple, not compounded, as Cassia, Manna, Tamaris, or some such thing: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc Trent, p lxxx (1676). 1621 I reserve the discoursing of them with the nature of the Tarantola, and Manna which is gather'd here and no where else, with other things, till I shall see you. Howell, Lett, I. xxxviii. p. 76 (1645) 1642 I know that Manna is now plentifully gathered in Calabria: Sir Th. Brown, Relig Med., § xir Wks., Vol. II. p. 348 (Bohn, x852) 1645 The manna falls...on the adjoining hills in form of a thick dew: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 168 (1872). 1665 the Countrey affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna: Sir Th. Herrer, Traw., p. 304 (1677). abt. 1680 I tooke gentle cordials at night, and purged by manna next day: Bramston, Antobiog., p. 401 (1845). 1741 it is that which produces the Manna of Persia: J. Ozell, Tr Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 4. 1846 The sweet, gentle purgative, called Manna, is a concrete discharge from the bark of several species of Ash, but especially from Fraxinus rotundifolia: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 617.

mannatee: Eng. fr. Sp. See manatee.

mannatee: Eng. fr. Sp. See manatee.

manneken, sb.: Du.: a manikin, a model of the human figure.

1570 Thus, of a Manneken, (as the Dutch Painters terme it) in the same Symmetrie, may a Giant be made: and that with any gesture, by the Manneken vsed: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. c iij v.

*mannequin, sb.: Fr.: a manikin, a model of the human figure.

1877 she made three strides, as a soldier marches, and fell all of a piece, like a wooden mannequin, on the singer's neck: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. i. p 12 (1883).

Manoa. See El Dorado.

*manœuvre (= \(\psi \) =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. manœuvre, fr. Late Lat. manuopera,='handiwork': a carefully planned action or movement, esp. of troops or ships; a trick; the execution of a cunning device.

[bef. 1733 expose him with his Manuopera: R. North, Examen, p. ii. (1740).] 1758 [See coup de main]. 1781 a wise manœuvre truly has been made: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 511 (1858) 1809 [See gala 12]. 1818 Old Crawley, who was perfectly aware of his son's manœuvre: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol II. ch. v. p. 241 (1819). 1845 an open space used for manœuvres and recreation: Ford, Handle. Spain, Pt. 1 p. 345. 1884 That manœuvre will be tried: Spectator, Apr. 12, p. 476/2.

manqué, fem. manquée, part.: Fr.: defective, spoilt, unsatisfactory.

1841. I never yet had a good dinner at Véfour's: something is always manqué at the place: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 402 (1885).

mansale: Arab. See manzil.

manson. See monsoon.

*manta, sb.: Sp.: a mantelet; a blanket.

1829 seizing their mantas or portable bulwarks, and their other defenses: W. IRVING, Cong. of Granada, ch. xxix. p. 186 (1850). 1845 mantas most Spaniards carry-on their travels; this is a gay-coloured Oriental-looking striped blanket, or rather plaid: Forth, Hanable, Spain, Pt. 1. p. 31. **1875 their mantas rolled around them: Times, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

*manteau ($\angle =$), manto, mantua ($\angle = =$), $s\delta$.: Eng. fr. Fr. manteau: a cloak, a mantle (formerly for men as well as women). The form manto may be Italian.

1671 a delicate white Mantou: Shadwell, Humorists, i. p. 2. 1675 some Doily Petticoats, and Manto's we have: Dryden, Kind Keeper, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 130 (1701). 1682 Trickt up in Manto, for my Spouse: T. D., Butler's Ghost, Canto II. p. 136. 1694 dyed a green Manteau and

Petticoat into a perfect Blew D'URFEY, Don Quix., Pt. II. iv. p 44. 1711
Brunetta ...came to a public Ball in a plain black Silk Mantua: Spectator, No. 80,
June I, p 129/1 (Morley). 1712—3 She still makes mantuas at Farnham:
SWIFT, Fourn. to Stella, Let. lix. Wks., p. 388/1 (1869). 1717 That
of the dress here and at London is so great, the same sort of things are not proper
for caftans and manteaus: Lady M. W Montagu, Letters, p 136 (1827).
1758 dressed in a negligée made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker: Gray, Letters,
No. ci. Vol. II. p 31 (1819) 1761 mantua-makers: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters,
Vol. III. p 411 (1857). 1837 In this happy retreat are colonised a handful of
mantua-makers, and a seasoning of jobbing tailors: DICKENS, Puckewick, ch. xxxi.
D. 328

manteca de puerco, phr.: Sp.: lard, 'fat of hog'.

1593—1622 But we found a better manner of dressing this farina, in making pancakes, and frying them with butter or oyle, and sometimes with manteca de puerco: R. Hawkins, Voyage Sonth Sea, § xxvii p. 178 (1878). — They had also many packes of Indian mantles, but of no value unto us, with much tallow, and manteca de puerco, and aboundance of great new chests. 10, § xlii. p. 233.

mantecado. sb.: Sp.: a cake made of butter (? or lard). 1616 [See alcorzal.

mantichora, Lat. fr. Gk. μαντιχώρας, better μαρτιχώρας; manticor(e), $\angle = \angle$, Eng. fr. Fr. manticore: sb.: a fabulous beast with a man's head, lion's body, porcupine's quills, and a scorpion's tail. The Pers. mardkhor, = 'man-eater or 'man-eating tiger', gave rise to the Greek tradition.

1480 Another maner of bestes ther is in ynde that ben callyd manticora, and hath a visage of a man, and thre huge grete teeth in his throte, he hath eyen lyke a ghoot and body of a lyon, tayll of a Scorpyon and voys of a serpente in suche wyse that by his swete songe he draweth to hym the peple and denoureth them And is more delyuerer to goo than is a fowle to flee: Canton, Murrour of the World, sig. e vii. 1508 The mantycors of the montaynes | Myght fede them on thy braynes! J Skelton, Phyl. Sparowe, 204, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 60 (1843). 1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plun. N. H., Bk 8, ch 21, Vol. 1 p. 206. 1603 Then th' Vnicorn, th' Hyena tearing-tombs | Swift Manticho, and Nubana Cephus coms: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 160 (1608). 1607 Of the Mantichora TOFSELL, Four-f. Beasts, p. 442. 1646 the Beast Marticora which is of a red colour, and hath the head of a man lancing out sharpe prickles from behind: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 174.

*mantilla, sb.: Sp.: a short mantle; a light cloak worn over a woman's dress; a large veil worn over a woman's

1815 The mantilla, a sort of large woollen veil worn by the lower class of people in Andalusia: Edin. Rev., Vol. 25, p. 84. 1818 had exchanged her coarse unbecoming costume of the morning, for a black Spanish dress and mantillo: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 111. ch. iii. p. 126 (1819) 1819 The basquina and the mantilla, they | Seem at the same time mystical and gay: Byron, Don Fuan, II. cxx. 1826 the solitary figures ..wrapped in the black mantillas of Spain: Ref. on a Ramble to Germany, Introd., p. 17. 1865 a black veil over her hair, thrown there with the grace of a Spanish mantilla: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 54. 1877 black mantilla and dainty laces: Times, Ian. 17. (St.) more, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 54. Jan. 17. [St.]

*manto: Eng. fr. Fr., or It. See manteau.

manton, mantoon, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. manton: a large shawl.

1623 cut-works, and mantoons: Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 2. [C.]

*mantua: Eng. fr. Fr. See manteau.

manübrium, sb.: Lat.: handle. bef. 1691 BOYLE. [J.]

manucaptor $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. manucaptor. fr. manu-,='hand', and captor (see captor): Leg.: an old term for a surety or bailsman.

1760 GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 163.

manuductor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to manuducere. ='to lead by the hand': a leader; a conductor of music, who beats time with his hand.

bef. 1660 Love be your manuductor: JORDAN, Poems. [T.]

*manufacture ($\angle = \angle =$), manifacture, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. manufacture, manifacture (Cotgr.): handiwork, the production of goods or wares, esp. in factories; a branch of industry; anything produced by handicraft, anything made up; rarely, a factory.

1611 Manifacture, Manifacture, workemanship, handieworke: Cotgr. 1675
There was not in the whole world his equal for a superintendent of manufacture:
EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 102 (1872). 1686 How many Manufactures ruined? Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France, p. 36.

manuopera: Late Lat. See manœuvre.

Manzanilla, name of a very dry light sherry, produced in the neighbourhood of San Lucar near Cadiz in S. Spain.

1845 the mansanilla wine is excellent...the name describes its peculiar light camomile flavour: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 229.

[Sp. mansanilla, = 'camomile'.]

manzil, manzeel, mansale, sb.: Arab. manzil, manzal, = 'a descending', 'an alighting': a halting-place at the end

1634 The fift night our Manzeil (or Iouinies end for that day) was at Whorwoote: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 51. 1665 So soon as Phaebus had run thrice fifteen degrees in our Hemisphere, we mounted our melancholy Mules, and made our next Manzeel at Berry. ib., p. 125 (1677). 1685 We were not able to reach Obdeen-deen (ye usual Menzill) but lay at a sorry Caravan Sarai: HEDGES, Diary, July 30 [Yule] 1811 A Mansale is a house in which travellers are received and entertained gratis. Niebuhr's Trav Arab, ch. xx Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 34 1834 announcing the arrival of travellers to the Menzil Waneh, or post-house: Ayesha, Vol 1 ch. ii. p. 45. 1840 But there was another reason for the Khan's fixing my first day's munzil. at a village only nine or ten miles from Ooshnoo: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol 1. Let. iv. p. 98. 1881 L. Wallace, Ben Hur, 8

mao, maon: Port. See maund.

maone, sb.: Eng. fr. It. maona: a large Turkish barge or lighter, also called mahon(n)e (fr. Fr. mahonne).

1599 great Hulkes called Maones, and large broad vessels termed of them Palandrie: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 11 i. p. 122.

[Ultimately fr. Turk. maghūna, = 'a barge'.]

maquaroon: Eng. fr. Fr. See macaroon.

maquerelle, sb.: Fr.: a bawd, a procuress. The masc. maquerel, = 'a mackerel', 'a pander', 'a pimp', is in earlier

1615 A maquerela: Overbury, New & Choise Characters. [Nares] 1633 After these, a maquerelle, two wenches, two wanton gamsters: Shirley, Triumph of Peace. [1b.]

marablane: Eng. fr. Fr. See myrobalan.

*marabou(t), sb.: Fr. marabout: a kind of African stork; the downy feathers under the wings and tail of the same, used as trimming.

1850 terminated with tips of pink marabout: Harper's Mag., Vol. I p. 864.
1871 I had shot a crocodile, and a marabou stork: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch xi. p. 175
1874 Beautiful feather trimmings are made of marabouts, of bright, many-hued feathers: Echo, Dec 30. [St.]

Marabout, Eng. fr. Fr.; Morabit, Arab. morābit, = 'a hermit': a member of a saintly religious order among the Moors of northern Africa.

of northern AITICA.

1621 it seems their Hoggies, Magitians and Maribotts, were tampering with the ill Spirit of the Aire all the while: Howell, Lett., II. xi. p. 13 (1645). 1625
Their Marybucks or Bassaveas, are their Priests or Religious persons: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk ix. p. 1572.

1634 senenty several sorts of Religious Orders, as Morabits, Abdals, Deruisses, Papassi, Rajadi, Cobitni, &c.: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 160.

1704 This great Gate, they say ... was brought by a Marabbot on his Shoulders: J. Pittrs, Acc. Moham., p. 9.

1759 they fear and reverence this bird; they even carry their superstition so far, as to place it among the number of their marabous, that is, of their priests, whom they look upon as persons sacred and divine: Tr. Adanson's Voy Sengal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 649 (1814).

1830 Marabouts insist on your being circumcised: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 164 (2nd Ed.).

maracock, sb.: ? N. Amer. Ind. See quotations. Perhaps the U. S. maypop is a corruption of maracock, but see may-

1624 They plant also *Maracocks* a wild fruit like a Lemmon: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wits., p. 359 (1884). 1722 Peas, Beans, Vetches, Squashes, Maycocks, Maracocks, Melons, Cucumbers: Hist. Virginia, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 116.

The Maracock, which is the Fruit of what we call the Passion Flower ib.,

maraguto, sb.: Sp.: a jib.

1623 inforced to let fall their maine sayle, which when they had ruffled, and laid as low as the decke would gue them leave, they tooke out another lesser one, which they call *Marabuto* [sic], (as they doe the other, *la Borda*) which is a kinde of triangulary sayle: Mabbs, Tr. *Alenan's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. x.

Maranathá. See Anathema Maranatha.

ab: 1400 If ony man love not oure Lord Jhesu Crist, be he cursid, Maranatha, that is, in the comynge of the Lord: Wycliffite Bible, z Cor., xvi. 22. 1626
Marnatha, Curses: Cockeram, Pt. z. (and Ed.). 1882 Thundering forth with yet deeper conviction Maranatha: F. W. FARRAR, Early Days Christ., Vol. z. ch. ix. p. 193.

maraschino, It.; marasquino, Sp.; marasquin, Fr.: sb.: name of a kind of liqueur flavored with cherries, originally with Dalmatian marasca cherries.

WITH DAIMATIAN MATASCA CHETTIES.

1797 regularly after dinner drank a bottle of mareschini [sic]: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, D. 394. 1818 Divine maresquina, which—Lord, how one swallows: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 88. 1828 I rejected malt with the air of his majesty, and formed a violent affection for maraschino: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxxiii. p. 95 (1859). 1835 stomachs accustomed to find blubber a sweetmeat, and train oil preferable to maraschino: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xvi. p. 256. 1847 [See Kitschenwasser]. 1850 Did you taste the plombière, ma'am, and the maraschino jelly? Thackeray, Pendensis, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 7 (1879). 1876 the coffee and curaçoa, the mocha and maraschino: J. Grant, One of Six Hundr., ch. vii. p. 54.

*marasmus. sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μαρασμὸς: decay, a pining away.

1667 pining Atrophy, | Marasmus, and wide-wasting Pestilence: MILTON, P. L., XI. 486, p. 435 (1705).

1853 their report attributed the death simply to marasmus (atrophy, decay): J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., v. p. 296 (1857).

maravedi, sb.: Sp.: a small money of account and a copper coin of Spain, equal to about half a farthing English. The name is derived from that of a Moorish gold coin weighing about 60 grains, struck at Cordova by the dynasty of the Al-moravides, or Marabouts (see Marabout).

of the Al-moravides, or Marabouts (see Marabout).

?1430 And then into Spayne fear ye schon, | Jakkes ben ther of little prise: For there beginneth the Maruedisez: In Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. viii. p. 1230. 1547—8 In bras they have maruades and myttes and other smale peces: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xxik p. 129 (1870). 1555 Nowe they pay custome to the kynge of Portugale after the rate of .6562. Maruedies the Bahar, which are .193. fanans. Maruedies are Spanyshe coynes wherof vi. go to a peny: R EDEN, Decades, Sect. III. p. 267 (1885). 1589 hogs flesh, two pounds for a Foy and a halfe, which is six marauadiz: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist Chin., Vol. 1. p. 17 (1833). 1612 for with sixe and twentie Maruediy that I gained daily by thee, I did defray halfe of mine expences. T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. III. ch. ix. p. 206. 1623 amounting to little more then sixe Marauedis: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii p. 33. 1623 refuse not a marvedi, a blank: Middleton, Span. Gipsy, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 136 (1885). 1630 There were some Sicles, some Meruiades, | An As, a Drachma: John Taylor, Wks., sig. G. 3 volz 1667 number the Maravedis the Fleet may amount to, and reflect on the wealth you have sent me: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 44, Vol. I p. 87. bef. 1667 With Maravedies make th' Account, | That single Time might to a Sum amount: COWLEY, Wks., Vol. I p. 250 (1707). 1669 had I all the wealth of Peru, I would not let go one Maravedies to you: Dryden, Mack-Astrol., iii. Wks., Vol. 1, 936 (1707) bef. 1670 But what is it worth fit were to be sold? Scarce two of their Maravedies J HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I 163, p. 15 (1693). 1707 Had I all the Wealth of Peru, after such an Extravagance, I would not part with a single Maravedis to you: CIBBER, Comic. Lov., iv., p. 54. 1797 sent him away without giving him a single maravedi for his labour: Southery, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 184. 1832 not one of them having ever been known to be worth a maravedi: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 72.

[The word maravedi is fr. Arab. adj. morābitī, = 'pertaining to a Marabout' (or 'the Marabouts').]

marcantant. See mercatante.

marcareo. See macareo.

marcas(s)ite ($\angle = \angle$), marquesite, marquisate, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. marcassite, or Sp. marquesita, or It. marchesita: old name for certain crystallised forms of iron pyrites; now confined to orthorhombic varieties.

fined to orthorhombic varieties.

1477 Calx vive, Sandifer, and Vitriall, | In Markasits, Tutits: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. iii. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem Brit, p. 39 (1652).

1541 the stone Marcasite: R. COPLAND, Tr. Cayad's Quest., &-v. sig. Siii v. 1562 the stone Called Marchasita, whiche George Agricola called Pyrites: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. III. fol. 17 v. 1562 litle peces of marquesites and stones: W. Turner, Bathes, sig. B i v. 1660 we found a mine of Marcasites which glister like golde (but all is not gold that glistereth): R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol III. p. 575. 1601 the Marquesit or brass ore Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 34, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 512. 1610 [See magnesia]. 1611 Marcassite, The Marcassite, or fire-stone; a minerall that smells like brimstone; and is of two kinds; the yellow, shning as gold; and the white (the purer, and better of the two) like siluer: Cotor. 1625 full of Marquusat and minerall appearances: Purchas, Pilgrans, Vol. I. Bk. iv p. 536. bef. 1652 There I saw Marcasites, Mineralls, and many a stone: Bloomfield, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem Brit, p. 399 (1652) 1665 The Mountains are not without Maqueisate and Minerals, which but by search are not to be discerned: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 16 (1677). 1672 a multitude of Metalline Ores, Marchasites of several sorts, Antimonies, Tund'e-glass: R. Boyle, Virtues of Gems, p. 96. — I have found shining Marchasites, not only in other solid Stones, but in Marbles: tb., p. 138. 1698 the Surface only of one Side be converted into this Pyrites, or Marchasite: J. Ray, Three Discourses, ii. p. 184 (1713).

marcato, adj. and adv.: It.: Mus.: distinct, distinctly, with decision, a direction to performers to render single notes, a passage, or a movement, with decision and distinctness.

marcel, sb.: Eng. fr. It. marcello (Florio): "a coyne currant in Rome", and elsewhere in Italy. Obs.

1555 One that weith one caratte is of value Fanan ii. which are abowt two marcels of syluer: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 265 (1885).

March: Eng. fr. Old Fr. March, Mars, fr. Lat. Martius (mensis), = '(month) of Mars'; see Mars: the first month of the Ancient Roman year, the third month of the English and of the later Roman year.

Märchen, sb. sing. and pl.: Ger.: a folk-tale, a tale. a

1885 The Punjaub tales...are, naturally, rather modern and civilized...more so than Servian and Romaic Märchen: Athenaum, Aug. 22, p. 230/2.

*marchepane, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. marsepain (Mod. Fr. massepain), or It. marciapane (Florio): a sweet cake or biscuit containing almonds.

1573—80 My queyntist and most epicurelike confections, | Sugettes, ypocrase, and marchepane: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk, p. 115 (1884). 1591 Good thou, save me a piece of marchpane: Shaks, Rom., i. 5, 9. 1604 It is a good meate; they vse it also in feasting, for lack of almonds to make marchpanes: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 254 (1880). 1608 The people of India, if we will credit Monardus, do make of the worms divers juncats,—as we do tarts, marchpanes, wafers, & cheese-cakes—to eat instead of other dainties: Topsell, Serpents, p. 815. 1613 suckets, march-panes: Wither, Sat., Vanity
MIDDLETON, Witch, i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 377 (1885). "1877 perfumes, march-paines, and other junkerie: Sat. Rev., Nov. 24, p. 661/2. [St.]

*marchesa, sb.: It.: a marchioness; marchese, a mar-

1877 The favourite maid of an Italian marchesa who was occupying the Villa Bianca for the season: L W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. iv. p. 36

marchetto, pl. marchetti, sb.: It. (Florio): a small marco (q. v.), a small Italian coin worth about a halfpenny English.

1547—8 in syluer they have marketes; a market is a galy halpeny: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. xxv. p. 187 (1870) 1555 So that the sayde .712. poundes of Venece subtile, wyl cost about .xx frenche crownes of golde: which amount to about two Marchetti (whiche make one peny) the pounde: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. III. p. 267 (1885). — Greene ginger to put in conserves, is woorth in Calicut three quarters of one fanan the farazuola, which is aboute two poundes for one marchetto: 10, p. 268.

marcial(1): Eng. fr. Fr. See martial.

marco, sb.: Sp. and Port.: a weight of eight ounces; a mark.

1599 another weight which they call Marco, which is eight ounces or halfe a rotilo of Goa, & 9 ounces of Venice sotile: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. 1. p. 274.

marcor ($\angle z$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. marcor: decay, faintness, languor.

1646 extenuation and marcour: SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep. [J.]

Mardi gras, phr.: Fr.: Shrove Tuesday. See gras.

1848 this motley crew of inhabitants...dressed more ludicrously than any masks on a Mardi-gras: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 236.

*mare clausum, phr.: Late Lat., 'a closed sea': a sea, or a part of an ocean, closed (or declared to be closed) by a particular nation against free navigation.

maréchal de camp, sb. phr.: Fr.: a field-marshal.

1779 Monsieur de Beauveau was going, they knew not whither, at the head of twenty-five thousand men, with three lieutenant-generals and six or eight maréchaux-de-camp under him: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 209 (1858).

marfil, sb.: Sp.: ivory.

1625 Marfill, Amber, and Tinta Roxa: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv.

marge, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. marge: border, edge, brink, margin.

1596 the flowrie marge | Of a fresh streame: SPENS., F. Q., IV. vnii. 61. 1612 By this the muse arrives | At Ely's isled marge: Drayton, Polyollo., xxii. [R.] 18.: the many-knotted waterflags, | That whistled stiff and dry about the marge: Tennyson, Morte D'Arthur, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 9 (1886).

*marginālia, sb. pl.: neut. pl. of Late Lat. marginālis, ='marginal': marginal notes.

margosa, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. amargosa, = 'bitter': a name of the neem (q. v.).

1802 an additional quantity of the bark of the Murgosah tree: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 291 (1844).

margose, sb.: apparently for Margaux. See Château Margaux.

1734 I drink right French margose: Sheridan, in Swift's Wks., Vol. II. p. 724 (1841).

margrave ("1), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Ger. Markgräve, or Fr. margrave: a Markgraf, a count or earl of a German border province.

1551 The chief and head of them was the margrave (as they call him) of Bruges: ROBINSON, Tr. More's Utopia, Pref. [T.] 1617 the Margraue of Brandeburg: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. 1. p. 6. 1673 a small Town with a Castle belonging to the Markgrave of Tournach: J. Rax, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 94. 1809 the margraves of Baden: Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 4.

margravine $(\underline{u} = \underline{\iota})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. margravine, or Ger. Markgräfinn: the wife of a margrave, a woman holding the rank of a margrave.

*mariage de convenance, phr.: Fr.: a marriage of convenience, a marriage arranged as a matter of business.

1864 What the dence does a mariage de convenance mean but all this: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 320 (1879). 1863 and looks upon the intimate connection which the husbandman forms with her as a cold-

blooded mariage de convenance: LORD LYTTON, Caxtoniana, Vol II. Ess 22, p 97. 1868 a marriage de convenance CAPT. MAYNE REID, Child Wife, Vol. III. ch xxi. p 208. 1871 Mariages de convenance were so common at that time throughout Germany and Hungary: J. C. Young, Mem C. M. Young, Vol. III. Child with the convenance were so common at that time throughout Germany and Hungary: J. C. Young, Mem C. M. Young, Vol 11 ch. xvii. p. 251.

Maribot. See Marabout.

marid. sb.: Arab. marid, = 'rebel': an evil jinnee of the most dangerous class.

1839 When the Márid heard these words of the fisherman, he said, There is no deity but God! E W. LANE, Tr Arab. Nis., Vol 1 ch. ii. p 80

marinade (_ = _ "), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. marinade: a pickle in which meat and fish are soused before being cooked.

1759 Cut the fins and tail of your fish off, and lay to soak in a marinade for an hour or two, which is a little vinegar, white wine, salt and water, some green onions and bay leaves: W. VERRAL, Cookery, p 32.

*marion(n)ette ($\angle = = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. marionnette: a puppet moved by strings, one of a set of puppets which go through a miniature theatrical performance; also, attrib.

1837 The mover of the marionnette bandits had meanwhile made good his escape: C. Mac Farlanz, Banditti & Robbers, p 211 1882 Sedgwick's moving waxwork, performing dogs and monkeys, marionettes, performing seals: Standard, Dec. 27, p. 3.

marivaudage, sb.: Mod. Fr.: excessive refinement of style, mannerism, an imitation of the style of Marivaux.

1765 Crébillon is entirely out of fashion, and Marivaux a proverb: marivauder and marivaudage are established terms for being prolix and tiresome: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV p 436 (1857). 1890 It is perhaps an obvious criticism—or witticism—to say that there is a little marivaudage in the essay on Marivaux: Athenæum, Aug. 16, p 222/2.

*Mark, sb.: Ger.: a modern silver coin of the German Empire, worth nearly 1s. English.

marmiton. sb.: Fr.: a scullion, a cook's assistant.

1784 I wish therefore, that you could find me at Brussels an humble marmiton, tournebroche, or other animal, who could roast and boil decently, and do nothing more: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. II. No lxxxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 407 (1777). 1849 Between these three generals of division aides-de-camp perpetually passed, in the form of active and observant marmitons: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 36 (1881).

marmotto, sh.: It.: the Alpine rat, a rodent quadruped of the genus Arctomys. Anglicised as marmot, perhaps through Fr. marmotte.

1691 the Marmotto, or Mus Alpinus, a Creature as big or bigger than a Rabbet, which absconds all Winter, doth (as Hildanus tells us) live upon its own Fat: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II p 301 (1701)

*marone, sb.: It. marrone, maroni (pl., Florio): a large kind of sweet chestnut, native in S. Europe. Anglicised as maroon. Also, when fr. Fr. marron, a dark crimson or red color, a firework which explodes with a report like that of a cannon.

1612 if they be marones or great chestnuts they would be the better: Passenger of Benvenuto. [Nares] 1699 To these add roasted Maroons, Pistachios, Pine-Kernels: Evelyn, Acetaria, App., sig. P 8 r.

*maroquin, sb., also attrib.: Fr.: leather prepared from goat skin, morocco leather (see morocco).

goat skin, morocco leather (see morocco).

1600 And hither do all the bordering regions bring their goat-skins, whereof the foresaid Marockin or Cordouan leather is made: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist Afr., p. 90.

1644 the Duke of Orleans' library, well furnished with excellent books all bound in maroquin and gilded: Eveliv, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 67 (1872).

1662 the Leather which we call Marroquin or Spanish Leather: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav, Bk. vi. p. 228 (1669).

1684 in this Water are all the red Marroquins wash'd that are made at Diarbequir, surpassing in colour all others in the East: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk. 11. p. 104.

1699 These made up many hundred Folio's, finely Bound in Red Maroquin and Gilt:

M. LISTER, Yourn. to Paris, p. 126.

1748 shoes of blue Meroquin: Smollett, Rod. Rand, ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 223 (1817).

marquesite, marquisate: Eng. fr. Fr. See marcassite.

*marqueterie, Fr.; marquetry ($\angle = =$, -qu- as Fr.), Eng. fr. Fr.: sb: inlaid wood of different-colored pieces of thin material, such as veneer, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory.

1601 fine inlaid works in marquettrie of divers colours: Holland, Tr. Plin.

N. H., Bk. xz, ch. 37, Vol. 1. p. 332.

1817 The flashing of the sword's rich marquetry: T. Moore, Lalla Rookk, Wks., p. 28 (1860).

1826 a marqueterie table: Lord Beaconspield, Vzv. Grey, Bk. vi. ch. vi. p. 343 (1881).

1832 there was neither velvet, nor gilding, nor bukl, nor marquetrie: Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. xxx. p. 37/2 (New Ed.).

1849 marqueterie tables: A. Reach, Cl. Lorimer, p. 25.

1866 the hangings were of ross tender; ormolu, buhl, rosewood, marqueterie, porcelaine de Sèvres, were not wanting: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 236.

marron, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a person who shovels away snow so as to make paths, a guide, a chair-man.

abt. 1506 we toke moyles to stey us up the mountayne, and toke also marones to kepe us frome fallynge: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, Pylgrymage, p. 80

(Camd Soc, 1851). 1611 My authour of this tale is our Maron of Turin: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 1. p. 92 (1775) 1670 Marons, or Men with little open Chairs, to carry you up and down the Hill for a Crown: R. Lassels, Voy Ital, Pt. 1. p. 49 (1698). — our Chairmen or Marons: ib., p. 51.

Mar(r)ot: Fr., proper name (Clément) Marot, a poet (1495 -1544): used by Phillips to designate a laurel crown or wreath.

1611 Thee of the Marrot [note, That is the Lawrell, so called from one Marrot a French Poet] worthy doe we deeme: R. Phillips, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudsties, sig. e 2 vo (1776).

Mars, name of the god of war of Roman mythology, earlier called Mavors, identified with Gk. Ares; name of the superior planet nearest to the earth, perhaps so named from its red color; name of the metal iron in alchemy. See

Mavors.

abt. 1886 To been hym self the grete hertes bane | ffor after Mars he serueth now dyane: Chaucer, C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 1682 bef. 1529 O cruell Mars, thou dedly god of war! J Skelton, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 10 (1843). 1578 that fleshy part of the thombe, which Palmesters do terme the hill of Wars: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. IV. fol 62 vo. bef 1593 Mars, come thundering down, | And never sheath thy swift-revenging sword: Greene, Orlando Fur., Wks., p. 108/2 (1861). 1603 Heer, many a Mars vn.-bloody Combats fights, | Heer many a Hermes finds-out new delights: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). 1640 Then peace and truth on all the earth I'll send; | Nor moody Mars my metalls may mispend: H. More, Phil. Po., I. 37, p. 10 (1647) 1655 you must grant him | A Mars of men in arms: Massincer, Bashf. Lover, V. 3, Wks., p. 413/1 (1839). 1665 the male sort from their infancy practice the rude postures of Mars, covering their naked bodies with massie Targets, their right hand brandishing a long...Azaguay: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 22 (1677).

Marsala, name of a class of white Sicilian wines, so called from Marsala, a town on the western coast of Sicily; akin to sherry, but generally lighter.

1854 Jack Screwby has a night once a week, sardines and ham for supper, and a cask of Marsala in the corner: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch xxxv. p. 409 (1879).

marsall: Anglo-Ind. See massaulah.

marshal(l): Eng. fr. Fr. See martial.

Martaban, name of certain large glazed jars, originally exported from Martaban in Pegu.

1598 In this towne many of the great earthen pots are made, which in India are called Martauanas: Tr J. Van Linschoten's Voy, p. 30. [Yule] 1673 an huge Heap of long Jars like Mortavans: Frver, E. India, 180 (1698) [tb] 1688 These they call Mortaban Jars, from a town of that name in Pegu, whence they are brought, and carried all over India: DAMPIER, Voy, 11. 98 (1729) [tb.] 1711 Ivory, Beeswax, Mortivan and small Jars: C. LOCKYER, Trade in India,

martagon ($\underline{\prime\prime} = \underline{-}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. martagon: the Turk's cap lily, Lilium Martagon.

? 1540 the powdre of Mortegon: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. C iii vo. 1548 murtagon...is also called in englishe Martagon: W. Turner, Names of Hero's, sig. H iii vo. 1664 Primposes, Fritillaria, Martagon, Frannella, Tulips: Evelyn, Kal Hort, p. 215 (1720). 1688 It was a flower lik a tulippe, but hung down like a Martagon: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. p. 87 (1878). 1767 Martagon lily, sometimes called Turk's cap, from the reflexed position of their flower-leaves. J. Abergromheir, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 1721/2 (1803). 1773 I send you two martagon roots: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 469 (1887).

*martello[-tower], sb.: It. martello, = 'a hammer': name given to towers on the coasts of Sicily and Sardinia, raised by Charles V. as defences against pirates; said to have been borrowed by English from Corsica in 1794 to designate a circular fort on the south-east and south coasts of England.

1820 is defended like a martello tower by one large traversing gun: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 136.

martial (2 =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. martial, ultimately fr. Lat. Mars (Mart-); see Mars: pertaining to war, military, war-like, brave; pertaining to the planet Mars; pertaining to iron. Rarely used as so. for a martialist.

to iron. Rarely used as sb. for a martialist.

abt. 1450 They haue their land wholly, | Their triumph eke, and marshall glory: Flower & Leaf. [R.] bef. 1529 Valiant as Hector in every marciall nede: J. Skelton, Wks., Vol. I. p. ri (1843).

1631 of whom he received suche lernynge, as well in actes martiall as in other liberal sciences: Elyot, Governour, Bk. I. ch. vi. Vol. I. p. 37 (1880).

1546 bothe justile to be renowmed for their martiall prowesse: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. I. p. 66 (1846).

1579 some Capitaines have bin endued with excellent vertues, and yet notwithstanding have bene insufficient in martiall affaires descruing praise in a capitaine: North, Tr. Platarch, p. 1073 (1612).

1656 before Poets did soften vs, we were full of courage, given to martiall exercises: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 51 (1868).

1590 My martial prizes...Won on the fifty-headed Volga's waves: Marlowe, I Tamburl., i. 2, Wks., p. 10/2 (1858).

1600 he would exercise martiall law upon them all: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p. 210. abt. 1630 he had six Sonnes, and all Martiall brave men: (1653) R. Naunton, Fragm. Reg., p. 29 (1870).

1648 it was moved this day martial law impont hem: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. 111. p. 17 (1872).

1655 Quarter yourselves in order, some abaft, | Some in the Ships waste, all in martial order: Heywood, Fortune by Land, iv p. 416.

marticora: Lat. fr. Gk. See mantichora.

martingale ($\mu = \bot$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. martingale: a strap or thong which passes from a horse's bit (or near it) between the fore-legs to the girth; a short spar under a ship's bowsprit.

1611 Martingale, A Martingale for a horse · COTGR. bef 1616 what a hunting head she carries, sure she has been ridden with a martingale: BEAU. & FL., Scornf. Lady, ii. 1. [R.]

*martyr ("=), sb.: Old Eng. and Eng. fr. Late Lat. martyr, fr. Gk. μάρτυρ (μάρτυς),='a witness': one who is ready to bear witness to his faith by death or suffering, esp. an early Christian who suffered death rather than renounce his faith; also metaph. one who suffers for any cause or

971 mid py unarimedan weorode haligra martyra pa ealle motan wunian mid Drihtne in ealira worlda world: Blockling Homelies, p. 25 (Morris, 1874). abt. 1298 Y martred as thilke tyme, Seynt Albon was on, [That was the first Martir, that to Engolond come: R. GLOUCESTER, P. 82. [R.] abt. 1386 she is the preising of this world, and she is as thise martirs in egalitee: CHAUCER, Persones Tale, C. T., p. 572 (1856) 1497 apostoles & martyrs confessours & virgyns: ALKOK, Mons Perf, sig. c. ii re/2. 1531 there be so frequent examples of martyrs: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. III. ch. xi. Vol. II. p. 279 (1880). 1557 That euen a martirs sigh it is, [Whose ioy you are and all his blis: Tottel's Misc., p. 233 (1870) 1569 Abell is accounted the first Martir, and the first that possessed Paradise: Graffon, Chron., Pt. 1. p. 5. 1589 whom...Marttres doe behold W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk. III ch. xviii. p. 72. *1877 acts of martyrs, homlies, catechisms: Times, Dec 10. [St.]

marvedi: Sp. See maravedi.

Marybuck. See Marabout.

*Marzo matto, phr.: It.: mad March.

*1874 the proverbially capricious weather of this $\it Marzo~matto$: $\it Echo$, Mar. 31, p. 2 [St]

mascarade, sb.: Fr.: a masquerade.

1670 Here also it is that the Mascarades march in Carneval time, and make themselves and others merry: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt II. p. 115 (1698). 1849 he does not believe that the present mascarade can go on at Paris: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 314.

mascarado ($\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. mascarada, or It. mascarata: a masquerade.

1587 a part of the masquerada of an high mass. HARMAR, Tr. Beza, p. 134.
[T.] 1597 The Italians make their galliardes (which they tearme saltarelli) plaine, and frame ditties to them, which in their mascaradoes they sing and dance: Th. Morley, Mus., p 181.
The Morley, Mus., p 181.
The Maskarado; as they entered, (they) in like manner departed: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 124 (1884). 1625 Nabesone, Sensydone, and many others went with a Maskarado, or to dance at the old Kings house: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I Bk. iv. p. 396.

1653 appointed a solemn Mascarado to be acted: Several Proceed of Part., July 26—Aug. 2, No. 2, p. 18.

mascarata, sb.: It. (Florio): a masquerade.

bef 1670 What were it else, but, as the Proverb says, Extra chorum saltare, to Dance well, but quite out of the measure of the Mascarata? J HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1. 159, p. 151 (1693).

mascaron, sb.: Fr., 'a large mask': Archit.: a large grotesque human face.

1664 their *Ideas* are so base and miserable, that they produce nothing save *Mascarons*, wretched *Cartouches*, and the like idle and impertinent *Grotesks*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit*, Pref., p. 3.

mascotte, sb.: Fr.: something which is supposed to bring good luck; a person who is supposed to bring good luck.

masjid: Arab. See musjid.

masnad: Arab. See musnud.

masoola: Anglo-Ind. See mussoolah.

*masoreth, mas(s)ora(h), sō.: Heb. mās(s)orāh, māsōreth, māssoreth,='tradition': the body of authoritative marginal or rubrical comments on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures.

1642 the masoreths and rabbinical scholiasts: MILTON, Apol. Smect., Wks., Vol. I. p. 234 (1806).

masque, mask, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. masque: a disguise for the human face, a false face; a masquerade, a mumming, a body of masked revellers or mummers; a musical drama popular in 16, 17 cc.; a person wearing a cover over his (or her) face; metaph. a screen, a pretence; a moulded or carved representation of a face or of the front of a bust.

bef. 1536 Some haue I sene ere this, ful boldlie come daunce in a maske, whose dauncing became theym so well, that yf theyr vysours had beene of theyr faces, shame woulde not haue suffred theym to set forth a foote: Sir T. Morr, Wks, p. 1039. [R.] 1549 in a maske, or, at the feast of a mariage: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 84 vo. 1580 By this time entered an other Masque: J. Lyly, Eughines & his Engl., p. 335 (1869). 1591 Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face: Shaks., Rom., il. 2, 85.

being vizarded, | The unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask. — Troil., i 3, 84.

1626 She thought him louely in that warlick mask! | Or when his brasse-refulgent shield he rais'd: GEO SANDYS, Tr Ovid's Met., Bk. viii. p 150.

1645 Inversand masks on their faces: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. i p. 182 (1872)

1665 Inter-ludes, Masques, Fire-works and such devices wonderfully take them. Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 378 (1671).

1715 Giulio Romano has fine Airs for Masks: Richardson, Theor. Painting, p 113.

1845 a mask gives courage, and conceals a blush: FORD, Handbk Spain, Pt. 1 p. 484.

*masquerade ($\angle = \underline{\prime\prime}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. masquerade (Cotgr.): an assembly (for dancing or other amusement) of persons disguised by masks and dominoes or fancy costumes; a disguising dress; metaph. a disguise. See mascara.

guising dress; metaph. a disguise. See Mascara
1620 some Gentlemen were the Inventors of a Masquerade to express his opinion. One clothing himself like the Mannagna: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, p. xvii. (1676) 1672 the entertainment of the wedding masquerades: Evelun, Corresp., Vol. Iv. p. 31 (1872). 1678 Atheism for the most part prudenly [sic] chusing to walk abroad in Masquerade: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. 1 ch. ii. p. 61 1679 To these th' address with Serenades, 1 And Court with Balls and Masquerades: S. Butler, Hudbras, Pt. III. p. 239. 1713 What guards the purity of melting Maids, In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades: Pope, Rape of Lock, 1. 72 1732 He talks of Plays, Operas, and Masquerades but not a word of Love: Gent. Mag., p. 5737 1 per 1733 Papists in Masquerade: R. North, Examen, I. 34, p. 31 (1740). 1785 Till gowns at length are found mere masquerade: Cowper, Task, ii Poems, Vol. II. p. 61 (1808). p. 61 (1808).

*massacre ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. massacre: a wholesale slaughter, butchery.

sale slaughter, butchery.

1586 horrible massacres: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 720.
1588 I must talk of murders, rapes and massacres: Shaks, Tit. And., v. 1, 63.
1590 the huge massacres, which he wrought | On mighty kings and kesars into thraidome brought: Spens, F. Q., III. xi 20.
1591 a Massacre of the Lutherans should have been committed: Relig. Wotton., p. 649 (1685). 1600 having made an equall massaker in the one armie and the other: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. VIII. p. 280. 1609 gnevous massacres, pillages, and wastung by fire: — Tr. Marc., Bk. xv ch. iv p. 35. 1624 they made a massacre of Deere and Hogges: Capt. J. Smitri, Wiss., p. 570 (1884) 1645 the Parisian massacre at the nuptules of Henry IV. with Queen Margaret: Evelin, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 144 (1872). 1659 What horrid persecutions, Massacres, & barbarous inhumane cruelities have multitudes of men of learning & good parts & nature been ingaged in: R. Banter, Key for Catholicks, Pt. II. ch. i. p. 39 bef. 1670 that horrid Massacre upon so many Innocents: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 184, p. 197 (1693). bef. 1733 R. North, Examen, I. iii 122, p. 202 (1740) 1820 from this massacre Thomas took the surname of the Albanian-killer: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. 1, p. 16.

massacreaut sh. Fr. slaughterer slaver.

massacreur, sb.: Fr.: slaughterer, slayer.

bef. 1733 the Massacreurs of the good Archbishop: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 103, p. 86 (1740). 1835 but such an expedient—a comparison between the King and the massacreurs—so false—so odious—revolted common sense and common honesty: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., VI. p. 364 (1857).

massage, sb.: Fr.: 'kneading', the therapeutic process of rubbing and pressing the human body; a modern variety of shampooing. See shampoo.

massal(d)jhee, sb.: Turk. mash'aljee: a torch-bearer. See mussalchee.

1625 He always had in service 500 Massalgees: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. p. 432. [Yule] 1839 The massaldihes love to tell the tale of the fair and highborn gurl: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 134.

massaulah, sö.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. maçāli, fr. Arab. (='materials', 'ingredients'): spices, condiments, ingredients. 1780 A dose of marsall, or purgative spices: Munro, Narrative, 85 (1789). ulel 1798 Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 145 (1858).

massaulchee: Anglo-Ind. See mussalchee.

masse. sb.: Fr.: a stake at a game of cards, a pool.

1709 The Masse is when you have won the Couch or first Stake, and will venture more Mony upon the same Card [at Basset]: Compl. Gamester, p. 179

masse: Eng. fr. Malay. See mace.

massēter, sô.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μασσήτηρ,='chewer': name of the muscle which moves the lower jaw, of which muscles there are a pair, one on either side of the jaws.

1727 the strength of the crural and masseter-muscles in Lions and Tygers: POPE, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. 1. ch. x. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 142 (1757).

masseur, fem. masseuse, sb.: Fr.: a person who practises the operation called massage (q. v.).

1883 The hands of the operator, or *Masseur*, are the instruments which transmit the mechanical energy emanating from his organism: Dr. G. H. Taylor, *Hallth by Exercise*, p. 360 (New York).

1883 Skilled nurses and masseuses sent out: *Church Times*, p. 660/3.

massive (4 =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. massif, fem. -ive: bulky, large and weighty, in masses, forming a large mass.

1485 The portyer that kepeth thys plase is a paynym hydous and grete, massyf, stronge and felomous: Canton, Chas. Grete, p. 165 (1881). 1589 a body massife: Puttenham, Eng. Poss., III. p. 310 (1862). 1662 The great looking-glass and toilet of beaten and massive gold: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 386 (1872).

massoola. Anglo-Ind. See mussoolah.

*massora(h), massoreth: Heb. See masoreth.

masticator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. masticator, noun of agent to masticare, = 'to chew', 'to masticate': one who or that which chews or masticates.

1765 Just Heaven' What masticators' What bread! Sterne, *Trist. Shand*, vII. vII. Wks, p. 295 (1839).

mastizo: Sp. See mestizo.

masulah, masuli: Anglo-Ind. See mussoolah.

matachin, sb.: Sp.: a masked dancer of a burlesque dance (originally a sword-dance by mummers disguised as soldiers); the burlesque dance itself. Hence, to dance a matachin, = 'to fight with swords'.

bef. 1586 Who ever saw a matachin dance to imitate fighting. this was a fight that did imitate the matachin Stoney. [J.] 1603 With lustic frisks and luely bounds bring-in | Th' Antike, Morisko, and the Mattachine: J. Svivester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 65 (1608) 1607—8 dancing a matachina: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1. p. 73 (1848). bef. 1616 I'd dance a Matachin with you: Brau. & Fl., Eld. Bro., v. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 457 (1712) 1623 some being ready to burst with content, make gracefull Matachines, with many other pretty Antike-gestures: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk 1. ch. viii. p. 83.

*matador, sb.: Sp.: a killer, a murderer, esp. a slayer of bulls in bull-fights.

a professional bull-fighter, whose part is to kill the bull, if possible with one thrust of his sword.

bef. 1701 DRYDEN, Span. Friar, 1. 2 [Skeat] 1797 The matador then advances, and all the rest quit the arena: Encyc. Brit., s v. Bull-Fighting. 1845 The last trumpet now sounds, the arena is cleared, the matador, the man of death, stands before his victim alone: FORD, Handbk. Span, Pt. I. p. 182.

a 'killing' or principal card at certain games of cards, such as the games of ombre and quadrille.

1674 The Matadors (or killing Cards) which are the Spadsilo, Mallillio, and Basto are the chief Cards: Compl. Gamester, p. 98

1713 I observed the whole space to be filled with a hand of cards, in which I could see distinctly three matadors Addison, No. 106, Wks., Vol. 1v p. 197 (1856).

1718 First Ariel perch'd upon a Matadore, | Then each according to the rank they bore: Pope, Rape of Lock, III. 33.

1728 Four matadores, and lose codille! Swift, Wks., p. 595/2 (1869).

1779 they do not give up the game, but have a matadore still to play a black ace: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 286 (1888).

matafunda, sb.: Late Lat.: an old military engine which discharged stones, &c., by means of a large sling.

1796 That murderous sling, | The matafunda, whence the ponderous stone | Fled fierce: Southey, Joan of Arc, viii.

*Matamoros: Sp., 'a slayer of Moors': name given to a braggart.

1880 He is the Matamoros, the buffoon, and braggart of the play: Mrs. OLIPHANT, Cervantes, p. 96.

matara, sb.: Arab. matarā: a bottle made of leather.

1684 Before you set out, you must provide your self of several Houshold-Goods, especially of those Bottles that are call'd Matares, which are made of Bulgary-Leather: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav, Vol. 1. Bk. i p. 47. 1840 In the morning, the waterproof cloak which was thrown over the bed was frozen stiff from the congealed steam of my body, and the water in the matarits, or leathern bottles, and the nargeels, or water-pipes, was frozen into solid lumps!—so much for Chaldea in January: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11. Let. iii. p. 47.

maté, sb.: Sp. mate, short for yerba de mate, = 'herb of calabash': the leaves of a kind of holly, Ilex paraguayensis, Nat. Order Aquifoliaceae; also, a beverage, like tea or coffee in its effects, made from them; also, the tree itself.

1826 got up, had some maté, mounted my horse: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 74. — he used to get it for me, sometimes in a saucer, sometimes literally in a little maté cup, which did not hold more than an egg-shell: ib., p. 87. 1845 we could not force ourselves to drink either tea or maté: C. DARWIN, Yourn. Beagle, ch. xvi. p. 356. 1846 Some species are employed as substitutes for tea... the most celebrated is the Ilex paraguayensis, or Maté: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd. p. 508 Kingd., p. 598.

mate(e): Anglo-Ind. See maty.

*matelote, sb.: Fr., fr. matelot, = 'a sailor', 'a seaman': a dish of fish stewed in wine-sauce with onions and other seasoning, such as mushrooms, oysters, &c.; a dish of meat similarly dressed.

1759 This sauce may serve for several good uses; but for your matelotte prepare it with a ladle or two of your cullis, with a few nice button mushrooms: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 98. 1816 Matelot of rabbits: J. Simpson, Cookery, p. 276. 1818 Of an eel matelots and a bisque d'écrevisses: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 128. 1823 the matelot of pike and eels reconciled me, though a Scotsman, to the latter: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 29 (1886).

māter, sb.: Lat.: mother. Pronounced so as to rhyme with Eng. skater, the word is used colloquially by persons who think mamma vulgar, and mother too homely.

1883 The pater and mater are away. so we can have things all our own way: M. E Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1 ch. vi. p. 138.

*mater dolorosa, phr.: It., 'sorrowing mother': a representation in art of the Virgin Mary sorrowing; see John, xix. 25; Luke, ii. 35.

1800 he has a mater dolorosa, and a boy playing on a lute by Guido: J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 516 note.

Māter Gracchōrum, phr.: Lat.: the Mother of the Gracchi (see Gracchi).

1759 I sat last night with the Mater Gracehorum: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 263 (1857)

*māter-familias, sb.: Lat., fem. to paterfamilias (q. v.) mother of a family.

1861 Mrs. Leslie seemed rather overpowered by her responsibilities as Materfamilias: Wheat & Tares, ch ii p. x_3 .

māteria, sh.: Lat.: matter, substance, a substance of sovereign virtue.

1652 it is the least share of that *Blessing* which may be acquired by the *Philosophers Materia*, if the full vertue thereof were knowne: E. ASIMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, sig. A 4 vº. 1865 not to teach Men to *cant* endlessly about *Materia*, and *Forma*: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, p. liii (1885).

*māteria medica, phr.: Late Lat., 'medical material': name given collectively to all the substances used in medical science or practice; the study of the various substances used in medical practice.

1699 The Arabians were wise, and knowing in the Materia Medica, to have put it in their Alkermes. M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 244. 1748 the cheapest and coarsest drugs of the materia medica: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xix Wks, Vol 1. p 114 (1817). 1771 On the same kind of analogy, German doctor has introduced hemlock and other poisons, as specifics, into the materia medica: — Himith. Cl., p. 60/1 (1882). 1783 it would be a valuable addition to the materia medica of government: Beatties, Letters, Vol 11. No. 114, Mar. 30, p 106 (1820). 1792 I immediately fee'd a physician, and after he had exhausted the circle of the materia medica toward a cure, the dregs of the disease settled into a rheumatism: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. 11. p. 40. 1820 as an article in the materia medica, its virtue was celebrated in the cure of ulcers and tumours: T. S. HUGHES, Trave. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. hii. p. 91. 1821 those who have written expressly on the materia medica: Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. 11. p. 99 (1823).

māteria prīma, phr: Late Lat., tr. of Gk. $\pi \rho \omega \tau \eta$ $\Im \lambda \eta$: first matter, matter as yet unformed, the original substance out of which the universe was supposed to have been created, or to have developed itself.

or to have developed itself.

bef. 1586 the quiddity of ... Prima materia, will hardeley agree with a Corslet: SIDNEY, Apol. Post., p. 55 (368). 1603 That the substance or matter that hath neither forme nor any colour, which they call Materia prima, is a subject capable of all formes: Holland, Tr. Pint. Mor., p. 229. 1623 like vnto Materia prima, which neuer ceaseth to desire and seeke after new Formes: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt 1. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 16. bef. 1652 They busily disputed the Materia Prima, | Rejecting cleane away Simul stulta & frivola: Bloomfield, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit, p. 308 (1652). bef. 1658 The next Ingredient of a Diumal is Plots. which with wonderful Sagacity it hunts dry-foot, while they are yet in their Causes before Materia prima can put on her Smock: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 88 (1687). 1665 Therefore the Materia prima of this Philosophy, shall be that of my Reflections: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xviii. p. 128 (1885). 1678 he supposing a certain Infinite Materia Prima, which was neither Air nor Water nor Fire, but indifferent to every thing, or a mixture of all: Cudworth. Intell. Sysf, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 124, 1681—1703 it is said of faith that it is a standing grace, it is the materia prima, the first matter out of which all riseth: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. xi p. 107 (1865).

māteriāliter, adv.: Late Lat.: materially, with respect to

1821 It was strange to me to find my own self, materialiter considered.. accused...of counterfeiting my own self, formaliter considered: Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. 1. p. 60 (1823).

*matériel, sb.: Fr.: materials, stock, stock-in-trade; arms, artillery, and ammunition (of a military or naval force).

1814 He is excellently well appointed as to what may be entitled the matériel of poetry: Edin. Rev., Vol. 24, p. 162. 1821 the quantity of esculent matériel: Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. 1. p. 42 (1823). 1837 There was a unity of plan, a perfection of evolution, and a division of matériel about it: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 1. p. 252. 1856 The late Mr. Walter was founder of the "Times," and had gradually arranged the whole matériel of it in perfect system: EMERSON, English Traits, xv. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 127 (Bohn, 1866). 1878 both forms should be admitted on equal terms as portions of our general matériel. G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lett., Vol. 1. p. 125. 1889 Whilst the Austrian guns were all rifled, a certain proportion of the Prussian batteries was still formed of twelve-pounder smooth-bores...This crude explanation...took only the matériel into account: Atheneum, Apr. 6, p. 434/2.

math: Anglo-Ind. See muth.

mathematician $(\angle = = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mathématicien: (a) one who is versed in mathematics; (b) an astrologer.

a 1570 you Mathematiciens, Mechaniciens, and Philosophers, Charitable and discrete: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig A ij νο.
δ 1701 Mathematicians among the Romans, were for some time specially meant of astrologers, or star-prophets: Green, Cosm. Sacra, p. 327. [C]

*matinée, sh.: Fr., 'morning': a morning performance or reception, 'morning' meaning before the fashionable dinner hour; esp. applied to theatrical entertainments, and to concerts, which are often called matinées musicales when held in the morning or afternoon.

1848 There was a Madame de Raudon, who certainly had a matinée musicale at Wildbad: THACKERAY, Van. Faur, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 326 (1879).
1882 Mr. Thorne has arranged to give a matinée of The Rivals on Wednesday: Standard, Dec. 20, p. 2.

matrice, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. matrice: the womb, the uterus, a matrix.

1525 the matryce it [Sage] clenseth: Herball, pr by Ri Banckes, sig H ni vo. 1528 PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal, sig. fiv vo. 1541 yo matryce: R COPLAND, Tr. Cuydo's Quest., &c., sig. K ii vo. 1543 TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chrurug, fol. cii vol. 1563 stomacke, Lyuer, Splene, Reynes, Bladder, and Matrice: T. GALE, Antid, fol. 30 vo. 1578 the infant, whilest it is swathed in the mothers Matrice: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man. Bk I fol 14 vo. 1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. 11 p. 57. 1627 the Wombes and Matrices of huing creatures: BACON, Nat Hist., Cent. i. § 99.

*mātricula, sô.: Late Lat.: a roll or register, esp. of an university; registration, enrolment, matriculation.

1645 in the afternoon received my *matricula*, being resolved to spend some months here at study: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 218 (1872).

mātriculātor, sb.: Mod. Lat., noun of agent to mātriculāre, = 'to enter in a register': one who matriculates.

mātrix, pl. mātrīces, sb.: Lat., 'a womb'.

I. the womb, the uterus; also, metaph.

1525 the moder or matrix in a woman: Tr. Jerone of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. B iiij vol2. 1540 All such women the which have colde and dense Matrixes cannot conceive: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. IV. ch iii. p. 189 (1613). 1548 Next followeth the Matrix in women T. VICARY, Engl. Treas, p. 48 (1626). 1681 that not only the heart, but the formation, the very womb, the matrix ... in which all our thoughts are formed. is evil: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. II. p. 135 (1861). 1691 the Body of Man and other Animals being formed in the dark Recesses of the Matrix J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 304 (1701).

2. a place where anything is generated or developed.

1853 the question whether unmixed snow can act as a vegetative matrix: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped, ch xviii. p 138.

3. a mould, esp. for coins, or printing-type.

4. the rock in which a crystal, fossil, or other mineral substance is embedded.

1641 but as yet have no saline tast, untill they meet with such principles, and be received into certain matrixes in the earth: JOHN FRENCH, Art Distill., Bk. v. p. 156 (1651).

1671 that Chrystals have a Vegetative growth, and draw nourishment on that side where they stick to their Matrix: H. O., Tr. N. Steno's Prodrom on Solids in Solids, p. 55.

1673 A large piece of the minera or matrix of Emeralds, with the stones growing in it: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 246.

matross, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Du. matroos, = 'a sailor': an inferior artillery-man.

1673 There being in pay for the Honourable East India Company of English and Portugueze, 700, reckoning the Montrosses and Gunners' Fryer, E. Iradia, 38 (1698). [Yule] 1787 I have with me one Gunner, one Matross, and two Lascars: In Dalrymple's Orient, Rep., 1. 203 (1808). [ib.] 1800 a serjeant and two matrosses employed under a general committee on the captured military stores in Seringapatam: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. II. p. 32 (1858)

mattachin(e): Sp. See matachin.

mattador: Sp. See matador.

maturation $(\angle = \angle = \bot)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. maturation: a ripening, a coming to maturity; suppuration, a coming to a head.

1543 the maturatyon of hote Apostemes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xiiii ro/1. 1611 Maturation, A maturation, ripening: suppuring, growing to a head, mattering, resoluing into matter: Cotor. 1627 Maturation is seen in liquors and fruits; wherein there is not desired, nor pretended, an utter conversion, but onely an alteration to that form, which is most sought, for man's use; as in clarifying drinks, ripening of fruits, &c.: Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 838. [R.]

maturative $(= \angle = =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. maturatif, fem. -ive: producing or tending to ripeness, causing suppuration; anything which promotes suppuration.

1543 applyings convenient maturative Medicines: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xiiii ro'r. 1601 The same [linseed] applyed with figs is an excellent maturative, and ripeneth all impostumes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 22. [R.] 1611 Maturatif, Maturative, ripening, suppuring: Cotgr.

maty, mate(e), sb.: Anglo-Ind.: an assistant to a headservant, an under-servant.

1810 In some families mates or assistants are allowed, who do the drudgery.

WILLIAMSON, V. M., 1 241. [Yule] 1837 One matee: Letters from Madras, 106 (1843) [tb]

maudlin (\underline{u} =), adj.: Eng., fr. magdalene (q. v.): tearful, lacrimose; over-sentimental, given to fulsome exhibitions of emotion; foolishly lacrimose or sentimental from the effects of intoxicating drinks.

1682 Sir Edmondbury first, in woful wise, | Leads up the show, and milks their mandlin eyes: DRYDEN, Prol. Southerne's Loyal Brother. [Skeat] bef. 1764
The mandlin hero, like a puling boy. CHURCHILL, Times. [R] 1818 'Twere better, sure, to die so, than be shut | With mandlin Clarence in his Malmsey better, sure, to die so, than be s butt · Byron, Don Juan, I. clavi

maudlin (\underline{u} =), sb: Eng., fr. magdalene (g. v.): popular name of the Achillea Ageratum, Nat. Order Compositae.

maulstick. See mahl

maumet, mammet, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. mahumet, mahomet, = 'idol', 'pet', fr. proper name Mahomet, fr. Arab. Mu-

an idol.

I. an idol.

bef. 1250 Mawmez igoten of golde: St. Fuliana, p. 38 (1872). abt. 1298

A temple heo fonde fair y now, and a mawmed a midde, | That ofte tolde wonder gret, and what thing mon buide. R. Gloucester, p. 14. [R.] abt. 1384 the wickid kyng ieroboam made false maunmetis & stockis and worschipide hem:

Of Prelates, ch. v. in F. D. Matthew's Untrinsted Eng Wks. of Wycit, p. 67 (1880). abt. 1386 an idolastre peraventure ne hath not but o maumet or two:

Chaucer, Persones Tale, C. T., p. 557 (1856). bef. 1400 destruyed aft psynagoges and fals Mawmetys: Tr. Fohn of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne, p. 130 (1886). abt. 1440 And pan his Mawmettes he sett up there | In kinkes and abbays pat there were, | Helde pam for Lordes and Syre: Sege off Melayne, 28 (1880). bef. 1529 Moloc, that mawmett, there darre no man withstay: J. Skelton, Spéke, Parrot, 395, Wks., Vol. II. p. 20 (1843). bef. 1536 The hole people of the world in effecte fallen from knowledge or belieue of God, unto Idolatry and worship of mammottys: Sir T. More, Wks., p. 128 [R.] 1555 In the center of this, was the Image of a kynge of halfe a cubette longs syttinge in a thirone and appareled to the knee, lyke vnto a maumette, with such countenaunce as owre paynters are wonte to paynte fayries or sprites: R. Eden, Decades, p. 197 (1885).

2. a puppet.

1583 Puppits, or Mawmets: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 39 ro. wretched puling fool, | A whining mammet: SHAKS., Rom., iii. 5, 186.

maumetry, mammetry, sb.: Eng., fr. maumet (q. v.): idolatry.

bef. 1840 Errid mislyuyng, haunted maumetrie: R. Brunne, p. 320. [R.] abt. 1386 the sinne of maumetrie is the first that God defended in the ten commandments: Chaucer, Persones Tale, C. T., p. 557 (1856). 1665 a happy man we hope this Mahomet dyed, if throwing away the Rags of Mawmetry, he cloathed his Soul with the Robes of true Faith in Christ: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 39 (1677) 1689 Just as heretofore they call'd Images Mammets, and the Adoration of Images Mammetry: that is Mahomet and Mahometry: Selden, Table-Talk, p. 88 (1868).

*maund, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. mão, Hind. and Pers. man, originally the same word as mina (q, v): an Indian weight of forty sers (see ser), of which the standard variety weighs 822 lbs. avoirdupois, but the Indian maunds vary from nearly double the above to about 19 lbs.; the Persian Tabrīzī maund weighs about 7 lbs., but the man shāhi is double the man Tabrīzī.

double the man Tabrīzī.

1598 They have likewise another wayght called Mao, which is a Hand, and is twelve pounds: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 245 (1885) 1599 A mana of Babylon [abt. 7 lbs 3½ oz.] is of Aleppo r roue 5 ounces and a halfe: and 68 manas and three seuenth parts, make a quintall of Aleppo, which is 494 li. 8 ounces of London: R Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 271. 1625 he was found ..to haue sixtie Maunes in Gold, and euery Maune is fiue and fiftie pound waight: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol I. Bk. iii. p. 218. — each maund being three and thirtie pound English weight: ib., p. 270. — the weight here vsed is called an Inen [sic], which is two Rottalas, a Rottala is a pound of their weight: tenne Inens is twentie pound of theirs, which makes twenty three pound English haberdepoize: ib. Bk. iv. p. 347. — The weights differ in diuers places: two Mahans of Tauris make one of Spahan, and likewise the Batman. ib. p. 524. 1634 twelue thousand Maun of Rice and Barley (a Maunus is six pounds): Six TH. Herbert, Trav., p. 65. 1662 There is but one kind of weight all over the Kingdom of Gusuratta, which they call Maon, that is to say, a hand, which weighs isourt Veers, and makes thirty pounds and a half, each pound containing sixteen ounces, and a Ceer weighs eighteen Peyses, which is a kind of brass money that makes about twelve ounces: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. I. p. 67 (1660). 1665 they now sell us a Maon of 6 pounds for two Kupias and a half. Phil. Trans., Vol. I. No. 6, p. 104.

Trans., Vol. I. No. 6, p. 104.

Trans., Vol. I. No. 6, p. 104.

1686 the Batman is eighty two Pounds English, but fifty five of their Pounds: the Maund as much; howbeit, as in Persia, the Maund, Shaw and Tabriz differ: Sir TH. Herbert, Trav., p. 45 (1677).

1687 the took to buy a Man of Rost-meat (a Man is six Pounds, at sixteene Ounces to the Pound; and forty Serres make a Mein, or 2824 Pounds of Paris: ib., Bk. iii p. 184. — he went to a Bakers to buy a Man of Bread, and thence to a Cook to buy a Man of Rost-mea

Foseph Fowke, 4/2. 1798 450,000 maunds of grain ought to be placed in the stores of Ryacotta and Kistnagherry: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 56 (1858). 1840 a Persian thinks nothing of eating two mauns—that is, fourteen pounds weight—of either common or water-melon: Fraser, Koordistan, &c.. Vol I. Let. 1 p 5.

mauresque: Eng. fr. Fr. See moresque.

mausolean (= "=), adj.: Eng., fr. mausoleum: great or splendid like the Mausoleum; pertaining to a mausoleum.

1557 No costly tomb, areard with curious art: | Nor Mausolean masse, hoong in the ayre: Tottel's Misc, p. 116 (1870). 1616 The brave erect Mausolian monument, | That famous vrne, the worlds seventh wonderment: R. C., Times' Whistle, II. 593, p. 221 (1871). bef. 1733 he hath erected...a Mausolean Pile of Scandal against the then Established Church: R. North, Examen, II. v. 53, p. 347 (1740). 1785 pyramids and mausolean pomp. Cowper, Task, v. Poems, Vol. II p. 140 (1808).

*mausōlēum, Lat. pl. mausōlēa, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. Μαυσωλείον, the splendid tomb for Mausolus, King of Caria, erected at Halicarnassus by his widow Queen Artemisia in the middle of 4 c. B.C.: any grand sepulchral monument; an edifice used as the burial-place of a family. Rarely Anglicised as mausole.

cised as mausole.

1600 Augustus made a Mausoleum, to serve for a sepulchre as well to himselfe and all the Emperours' Holland, Tr Livy (Sunn Mar., Bk. vi. ch. xvii.), p. 1397.

1603 the most sumptuous Pyrannide, Mausole, Colosse, Trumphant Arche, or other monument: C. Heydon, Def. Yndic. Astrol., p. 235.

1603 No gorgeous Mausole, graç't with flattering verse, | Eternizeth her Trunk, her House, and Herse: J. Sylvstyrer, Tr. Du Bartas, Vocation, p. 439 (fo8).

1611 such an exceeding sumptuous Mausoleum that I saw not the like in Italy: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 114 (1776).

1615 the Ottaman Mausoleum: Geo Sandys, Trav., p. 33 (1632).

1628 the runnes of the Mossolia: Purchas, Pilgrinns, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1677.

1658 And as they raised Noble Monuments and Musoleums for their own Nation: Sir Th. Brown, Hydroctaph., p. 11.

1662 the English Merchants carried me into a pleasant Country-house without the City, purposely built for a Mausoleum: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1 p. 20 (1669).

1665 the Mausoleums or Burial place of the great Mogule. Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 64 (1677).

1670 the chief Trumphal Arches, the Circos, Theaters, Obelisynes, Mausoleus: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II p. 202 (1698).

1673 Pillars, Fora, Mausoleus, Statues: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr, p. 346.

1673 Pillars, Fora, Mausoleus, Statues: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr, p. 346.

1673 Pillars, Fora, Mausoleus, Statues: J. P. 450 (Bohn, 1854).

1736 Who would not be an Artemisia, and raise the stately mausoleum to her lord: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 7 (1857).

1744 Tho' in a style more florid, full as plain, | As Mausoleums, Pyramids, and Tombs: E. Young, Night Thoughts, ix. p. 220 (1773).

1771 two miles from Houghts and temples, and mausoleum of dead souls: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV. p. 175.

1806 a mausoleum for Lord in Forgarding Mussulmaun mausolea has been too much blunted by disappointment: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. et. xi., p. 275.

**1878 the mausoleum of a duke: Lloyd's While, May 19, p. 6/5. [St]

**m

*mauvais quart d'heure, phr.: Fr.: (an) unpleasant quarter of an hour, a disagreeable scene.

1883 my modesty was severely tried, and I do not remember to have often spent a more mauvais quart d'heure, which was actually about the length of time that my martyrdom endured: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 77.

*mauvais sang, phr.: Fr.: bad blood.

1777 I suppose that offence...gave you a little mauvais sang: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 189 (1882).

mauvais sujet, phr.: Fr., 'bad subject': a worthless fellow, a scoundrel.

1847 I guess that's a Mauvais Sujet: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 450 (1865). 1865 He's a semi-sovereign with a lot of parasites, a mauvais sujet with a ton de garnison: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 134.

mauvais ton, phr.: Fr.: bad style, bad taste.

1784 I know it is mauvais ton to have so little enthusiasm on this subject: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. 1. p. 194 (1835). 1808 The Stanleys they said were good sort of people, but quite mauvais ton: H. More, Calebs in search of a Wife, Vol. 11 ch. xlvii. p. 381 (1809). 1813 With men of sense, she found it was not mauvais ton to use her eyes for purposes of instruction: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. 111. ch. xxxvi. p. 21 (1833). 1836 to depart materially from their ordinances would be considered as something worse than mere mauvais ton: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 352. 1862 Your loud young friend, with the cracked boots, is very mauvais ton: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 20 (1887).

*mauvaise honte, phr.: Fr.: false shame, false modesty, painful shyness.

1746 a manuaise honte, which makes them ashamed of going into company: 1746 a mawvaise honte, which makes them ashamed of going into company: Lord Chesterfeld, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 79, p. 173 (1774) 1754 He is a person of a good address...and quite free of the mawvaise honte: SMOLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathon, ch. xxxix Wis., Vol. IV. p. 218 (1817). 1774 [See asafetida]. 1788 The mawvaise honte, which my friend Chesterfield labours so much to conquer: Gent. Mag., Lviii. i 1171. 1813 The irresistible spell of mawvaise honte: M. Eddeworth, Patronage, Vol. II ch. xxxv. p. 339 (1833). 1819 that mixture of timidity and pride about trifling matters, which the French call mawvaise honte: Edin. Rev., Vol. 32, p. 83. 1820 he carried with him to the university the mawvaise honte and retiring manners of a recluse: Mrs. Opie, Tales, Vol. IV. p. 3. 1829 He earnestly desired the Duke's friendship, but, with his usual mawvaise honte, their meeting did not advance his wishes: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. III. ch. ix. p. 168 (1881). 1841 the decent dignity equally removed from mauvaise honte and effrontery: Ladv BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 94 1877 the mauvaise honte and artificial cynicism so constantly to be observed in the Anglo-Saxon when disappointed in his lofter aspirations. L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xvii. 1.56 (1802).

*mauve, sb. and adj.: Fr., 'mallow': an aniline purple or violet dye, producing a color like that of the purple streaks on mallow petals; the color itself; attrib. of a mauve color.

1864 That day in Rotten Row, when one had put on one's white and manue bonnet' specially for his benefit! London Soc., Vol. vz. p. 386/z.

Māvors: Lat.: Mars (q. v.). Hence, mavortial, mavortian, martial, warlike; see martial.

1557 What fire doth qualifie Mauorses fire: Tottel's Misc., p. 121 (1870).

Mauortian moods, Saturnian furies fell· ič., p. 115.

*mavourneen, sb.: Ir.: my darling.

1883 Hush, Mavourneen, don't cry: H. JAY, Connaught Cousins, Vol. 1.

mawmet: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See maumet.

mawn(d). See maund.

maxim $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. maxime: an established principle stated in the form of a concise proposition; a general rule of action or conduct in a succinct form; a selfevident proposition, an axiom. See maxima.

evident proposition, an axiom. See maxima.

1538 Maxime: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. 1 ch. i fol 2 v° marg 1579 the most part of all his Orations are grounded upon this maxime and principle: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 850 (1612). 1579 the Maxims of Justinian' J. Lvl.y, Eughues, p. 100 (1868). 1584 And this is a sure Maxime, that they which are deliuered from witchcraft by shrift, are euer after in the night much molested: R. Scott, Disc Witch., Bk. XII. ch. xxi p. 280. bef. 1586 an excellent Oratour, came not among them...with farre set Maximes of Phylosophie,... but... behaues himselfe, like a homely, and familiar Poet: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 42 (1868). 1589 allowed for maximes in versifying: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poet., II. xiii. p. 135 (1869) 1591 Therefore respect is to be had, which must be holden as a maxime, that where the place may be defended by assault without batterie...: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 48. 1802 you goe against that Generall maxime in the lawes, which is that, fact institua & ruant cadi: W. WATSON, Quodithets of Relig. & State, p. 33 1620 That the Maxim, so renowned in Rome, that it is more meet to persecute Hereticks, than Infides, was well fitted to the Popes dominnon: Brent, Tr. Soaw's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 50 (1676) 1665 Darius found the Maxim true, That the meanest enemy is not to be contemned: Sir Th. Herrier, P. 720, p. 246 (1677). 1757 O sordid maxim, form'd to skreen the vile, That true good-nature still must wear a smile! J. Brown, in Pope's Wks., Vol. III. p. xi. (1757).

maxima, sb.: Late Lat., short for maxima propositio, = 'the chief premiss', 'the rule of a logical common-place': a maxim.

1584 this Maxima is generally to be observed: T. Coghan, $Haven\ of\ Health$, p. 195.

-maxima debetur puero reverentia, phr.: Lat.: 'the greatest respect is due to a boy', i.e. his innocence must not be disturbed by unseemly talk or conduct. Juv., 14, 47.

1854 THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p 148 (1879).

*maximum, pl. maxima, sb.: neut. of Lat. maximus, ='greatest', 'highest'.

(for maxima) a maxim.

1563 it is a maximum in phisicke, that infirmities are taken away by their contraryes: T. GALE, *Enchard*, fol. 11 vo.

2. the highest amount or value, a limit of increase, size, quantity, force, or value; the highest stake allowed at a gaming-table; also, *attrib*. Opposed to **minimum** (q, v).

1674 those two puzzling things, the maximum quantum ['quantum' q'. w.].

1674 those two puzzling things, the maximum quantum ['quantum' q'. w.].

1811 that gold is as incapable of being kept at a maximum as any other commodity: Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 224 (1856).

1853 Thermometer, maximum 22,...mean 20 35:

E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xiv. p. 197.

1877 The crole lady put the maximum on red, £400: C READE, Woman Hater, ch. ix. p. 106 (1883).

1886 The Thomson effect of the current is nil at the points of maximum and minimum temperature. Athergrap. Line 26 p. 84-07. minimum temperature: Athenæum, June 26, p. 847/1.

maximum quod sic, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the greatest which thus', a specific limit of development.

1656 wicked men never come to their maximum quod sic, in sinful growths: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. Yohn, Nichol's Ed., p. 59/1 (1865). 1681 therefore it [the Church] was maximum quod sic, as we say in philosophy: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1. p. 540 (1861)

maximus in minimis, phr.: Lat.: very great in very little

1751 There was a Pope, I think it was Cardinal Chigi, who was justly ridiculed for his attention to little thugs, and his inability in great ones; and therefore called maximus in minimis, and minimus in maximis: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 22, p 95 (1774).

May: Eng. fr. Old Fr. Mai, May, fr. Lat. Maius (mensis), ='month of Maia'; see Maia: the third month of the Ancient Roman year, the fifth month of the English and of the later Roman year.

ma(y)cock, sb.: ? N. Amer. Ind.: apparently a general name for the smaller gourds or gourd-like fruits, perhaps applied to the maracock (q, v), and corrupted in \dot{U} . S. to таурор.

1600 seeds of Macocquer, Melden, and Planta solis: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 271

1624 they plant Pumpeons, and a fruit like vnto a muske mellon, but lesse and worse, which they call Macocks: CAPT J. SMITH, Wks., 359 (1884)

1722 Their Macocks are a sort of Melopepones, or lesser sort of Pompion, or Cashaw. Of these they have great Variety; but the Indian Name Macock serves for all: Hist. Virginia, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 124.

[See mara-

maydan: Arab. See maidan.

*mayonnaise, sb.: Fr.: a thick, smooth dressing or sauce made of yolks of eggs, oil, and vinegar (or lemon), with seasoning, for salad or cold fish or meat; a dish served with such a sauce.

1841 a mayonnaise of crayfish. THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 396 (1883). 1860 a brace of partridges aux truffes and a magnificent mayonnaise: Once a Week, Feb 11, p. 151/1 1877 There is a pasty and a mayonaise and a recommendable graintine. L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xxiv. p 203 (1879).

*mayoral, sb.: Sp.: the conductor of a mule team, a head-shepherd, a leader.

1845 the Mayoral or conductor. . is responsible for the whole conduct of the journey: FORD, Handbl. Spain, Pt. I. p. 18.

mayordomo: Sp. See major-domo.

mayz: Eng fr. Sp. See maize.

*mazarine (!=!!), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. (Cardinal) Mazarin, name of the minister of France, 1643—1661: (a) a rich blue color; (b) a common-councilman's gown (either edged with lace or of a rich blue color); (c) of a rich blue color, also in combin. mazarine-blue.

a. 1847 the sky up above was a bright mazarine: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 434 (1865)
b. 1766 Bring my silver'd mazarine | Sweetest gown that e'er was seen:
C. ANSTEV, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 54 (1808).
c 1787 The Ladies were chiefly dressed in white muslin, trimmed with

mazarine blue: Gent. Mag., p. 927/1.

*mazurka, sb.: Polish: name of a dance of the Masurs or inhabitants of Mazovia (a province of Poland), a lively dance of various steps and figures, properly danced by four or eight couples with a singing accompaniment; a modern variety of polka in triple time, with two sliding steps; also the music for such a dance, a favorite subject with Chopin.

1854 the Austrian brass band, in the little music pavilion, plays the most delightful mazurkas and waltzes: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii p. 315 (1879). 1886 The last act of 'Round the World' has been supplied with a Polish mazurka, which is danced by Miss Kate Vaughan: Athenceum, May 1, p 594/3.

Mazzaroth: Heb.: the twelve signs (of the zodiac).

1611 Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons? Bible, Job, xxxviii. 32. 1652 J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 6. 1675 the influences of the Pleiades, the time measuring Mazzaroth, the Seamans guide Arcturus: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. Iv. ch. i. § 3, p. 4.

me jūdice, phr.: Lat.: with me for judge, in my judgment. 1587 his pregnant dexterity of wit, and manifold varietie of invention, wherein (me judice) he goeth a steppe beyond all that write: NASHE, in Greene's Arcadia, Wks., p. 332 (1861).

*meā culpā, phr: Late Lat.: 'by my own fault', an expression used in the confiteor (q, v).

expression used in the confittor (J. J.).

1374 Now (mea culpa) lord I me repent: Chaucer, Troil. & Cr., Wks., Vol. II. p. 282 (Pickering, 1845).

1602 shall lay their hands a little heavier on their hearts with Mea maxima [* most grievous] culpa: W. Watson, Quodibits of Relig. & State, p. 40

1818 mingled a broken ave-maria and meaculpa, in utter consternation and superstitious fear: Lady Morgan, Pl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. v. p. 208 (1879).

1825 I confess, reverend father, that I ought on some accounts to sing culpa mea: Scort, Talisman, ch. xix. p. 76(2 (1868)).

1842 Pardon and grace!—now pardon and grace!...Meaculpa!—in sooth I'm in pituful case: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 276 (1865).

1854 I can say meaculpa, mea maxima culpa, and I can—bear—my—penalty: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 288 (1879).

*meander (= \(\pm = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Maeander, Maeandros, Maeandrus, fr. Gk. Maiaνδροs, name of a winding river of Asia Minor, which falls into the sea near Miletus: a crooked course, a winding; also, metaph.; an ornamental pattern

with winding or involved lines, esp. the key- or fret- pattern, also called meander-pattern.

also called meander-pattern.

1607 An entry from each port with curious twines, | And crookt Meanders, like the labyrinth A. Brewer, Lingua, iv 2, sig. H 3 ro 1610 here's a maze trod indeed | Through forth-rights and meanders: Shaks, Temp, iii. 3, 3 1646 without Meanders, continueth a straight course about 40 degrees: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi ch. vii p. 257 (1686). 1654 such are the intracate Meanders of Suicisme: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 371. 1665 Delighted with sports and novelties, hunting, hawkings fishing. and clancing, in Meanders winding, beating and clapping their breasts: Sir Th Herbert, Trav, p. 22 (1677). bef 1670 the Duke of Buckingham spake unto them, leading them into the Meanders of the Spanish Treatise: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. I 185, p. 179 (1693). 1709 all the Meanders of Dissimulation and Cunning: Mrs Manley, New Atal, Vol. 1, p. 64 (and Ed.). 1712 can turn the Course of his Rivers in all the Variety of Meanders: Spectator, No. 418, June 30, p. 6041 (Morley) 1761 is it that there is a hand unfelt, which secretly is conducting me through these meanders and unsuspected tracks: Sterne, Trist Shand, III Wks., p. 160 (1839).

measles (\underline{u} =), sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Old Du. maselen, ='spots', 'blemishes', 'measles': a contagious disease characterised by fever and a red eruption which often forms small curved lines or lunate spots.

1440 masil, serpedo: Prompt. Parv. (Way). 1584 when the small Pockes, and Mesels are rife: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 264. 1607 so shall my lungs | Coin words till their decay against those measles, | Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought | The very way to catch them: Shaks, Corvol., iii. 1, 78 1623 infected with the Meazels: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. 1. ch. vi. p 51.

meātus, Lat. pl. meātūs, sb.: Lat.: a passing; a passage, a channel.

1665 the meatus, or passages, through which those subtill emissaries are conveyed to the respective members: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. iv. p. 22 (1885) 1665 How can it then rationally be otherwise imagined but that this Caspian hath some secret meatus or intercourse with some Sea. SIR TH HERBERT, Trav., p. 187 (1677). 1693 the Clinks and other Meatus's of the Earth: J. RAV, Three Discourses, ii. p. 190 (1713).

Mec(a)enas: Lat. See Maecenas.

mécanique, sé.: Fr.: mechanism, machinery, mechanical work.

1831 utterly regardless of the $\emph{m\'echanique}$ of oil-painting: $\emph{Edin. Rev}$, Vol. 54, p. 176.

méchanceté, sb.: Fr.: spitefulness, ill-nature, mischievous-

1777 his answer was not accompanied by any observation, which I wished for, I confess, with some degree of méchanceté: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 201 (1882). 1814 I hate to see the old ones lose; particularly Sheridan, notwithstanding all his méchanceté: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 12 (1832)

mechanician $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mécanicien: a mechanic, an artisan; one who is versed in mechanics.

1570 A Mechanicien, or a Mechanicall workman is he, whose skill is, without knowledge of Mathematicall demonstration, perfectly to worke and finishe any sensible worke, by the Mathematicien principall or deriuative, demonstrated or demonstrable: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euchd, sig. a ij v^o .

méchant, fem. méchante, adj.: Fr.: mischievous, malicious, wayward, worthless.

1813 She has much beauty, —just enough, —but is, I think, méchante: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 279 (1832). 1865 That light, méchante voice that had mocked him from the mask: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 145.

Mechlin, adj. and sb.: produced at Mechlin or Malines (applied to lace); lace produced at Mechlin. See Malines.

1728 lace: Fresh matter for a world of chat, | Right Indian this, right Mechlin that: Swiff, Wes., p. 596/r (1859). 1736 you may perhaps slip a little out of your pocket, as a decayed gentlewoman would a piece of right mecklin: Gray, Letters, No. vi. Vol. 1. p. 14 (1819). 1748 his shirt, which was of the finest cambric, edged with right Mechlin: SMOLLETT, Red. Rand., ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 22 (1817). 1771 a robe of silk or velvet, and laces of Mechlin or mignionette: — Humph. Cl., p. 70/2 (1882).

mechoacan, so.: fr. Michoacan, a place in Mexico: a kind of jalap obtained from the root of a Mexican convolvulus, Convolvulus Mechoacan.

1577 The Mechoacan is a roote: J. Frampton, Joyfull Newes, p. 23 (1596). 1610 [See kermes].

médaille, sb.: Fr.: a medal. Anglicised as medal, medall, abt. or bef. 1600.

1642 to weare in his hat a Medaille of Lead: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 36 (1869).

Mηδὲν ἄγαν, phr.: Gk.: '(let there be) nothing in excess'. One of the maxims ascribed to the seven wise men of Greece, and inscribed on the temple at Delphi.

bef. 1529 Myden agan in Greke tonge we rede: J. SKELTON, Speke, Parrot, 54, Wks., Vol. II. p. 4 (1843).

*media, pl. mediae, sb.: Lat., properly fem. of medius, = 'middle': one of the voiced or soft mutes, g, d, b, named as if intermediate between the tenues and the aspirates. See tenuis.

media: Lat. See medium.

mediator (u = L = 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. mediator, noun of agent to mediate, = 'to mediate': one who mediates, one who intervenes, one who arranges the settlement of a dispute, an intercessor; an agent, a bearer of communications.

Intercessor; an agent, a bearer of communications.

bef 1880 ful vnable ben thes foolis to mynystre sacramentis & to be mediatours bitwike god & synful man: Wyclif(?), Ord, Priest., ch. vni. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 170 (1880) abt. 1886 The fourth circumstance is, by which mediatours, as by messagers, or for enticement: Chaucer, Persones Tale, C. T. p. 574 (1856) — Crist is soveraine, and the preest mene and mediatour betwix Crist and the sinner: ib., p. 575 bef. 1528 I have none aquentaunce, | That wyll for me be medyatoure and mene: J. Skelton, Bonge of Courte, 93, Wks., Vol 1. p. 33 (1843). 1535 the mediatour of the newe concenant: G. 100, Apol. to W Tindale, p. 17 (1883). 1569 it was agreed by Mediatours that Ethelfinde shoulde enioy all the lande over and beyonde Humber into Scotland Grafton, Chron., Pt. VII. p. 116. 1578 put as a mediatour, of frendshyp and annitic between them: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk vi fol. 87 vo. 1579 thou hast a continuall Mediator with God the Father: J. Lylv. Eughnes, p. 175 (1868) 1600 in conclusion, Nonsuits my mediators: Shaks., Oth., i 1, 16. 1620 the Elector of Truers. and William, Bishop of Argentina, were deputed for Mediators between the parties: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Coinc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 86 (1676). 1675 Man does not need such a Mediator as the Demon is: J. Smith, Christ. Relig Appeal, Bk. 11. ch. 1v. \$3, p. 34. Exanten, 111. vii. 46, p. 536 (1740)

mediātrix. sb.: Late Lat. fem. of mediator: a female who

mediātrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of mediātor: a female who mediates. Anglicised 14 c.—16 c. as mediatrice (abt 1320 York Hora, in Lay-Folks Mass-Book, p. 200, Ed. Simmons, 1879; 1509 Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 336, Ed. 1874). See mediator.

1584 Tutilina was onelie a mediatrix to Infiter: R. SCOTT, Disc. Witch., &c., p. 526. bef. 1726 Your daughter is too fair a mediatrix to be refus'd his pardon, to whom she owes the charms she pleads with for it: Vanbrugh, Mistake, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 147 (1776). bef. 1735 Whenever you apply as a Repaist to your female Mediatrix, you are sure of success: In Pope's Lett., Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 162 (1757) 1883 She [Virgin Mary] is made the fountain of all grace, the mediatrix between Christ and the believer: SCHAFF-HERZOG, Eucyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. II. p. 1064/2.

medicaster, sh.: Late Lat., contemptuous dim. of Lat. medicus, = 'a physician': an ignorant physician, a worthless physician.

1654 many Medicasters, pretenders to Physick, buy the degree of Doctor abroad: R Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 107

medice, cūra te ipsum, phr.: Late Lat.: 'physician, heal thyself', Vulgate version of a proverb quoted Luke, iv. 23.

1593 Medice tepsum— | Protector, see to't well, protect yourself: Shaks, II Hen. VI., 11. 1, 53. 1647 You shall doe well my little Mulo-Medico to give him a spell-plaster too, and then Medice cura teipsum: Merc. Melancholicus, No. 9, p. 51.

medico ($\angle = =$), sb.: colloquial Eng. fr. It. or Sp. *medico*: a medical practitioner.

medicus, sô.: Lat.: a physician, a medical practitioner. 1604 Aske Medicus counsel: Th. Tusser, Husö., p. 136.

medietas linguae: Late Lat. See de medietate linguae.

medimne, Eng. fr. Fr. medimne (Cotgr.); medimnus, Lat. fr. Gk. μέδιμνος: sb.: a Greek bushel containing 6 modii (see modius), a measure of capacity containing 3300 cubic inches or about 12 gals. English.

1590 a measure of wheate called Medinus, was sold in Athens then for a thousand Drachmes: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 527. 1600 10000 medinnes of wheat: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 990. 1603 the measure, and also the things which be measured, are called by one and the same names: as it appeareth by Cotyla, Chænix, Amphora and Medimnus: — Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1328.

medine (= 2), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. medin (Cotgr.): name of a small coin used in Egypt and formerly in Syria and N. Africa, containing three aspers (see asper, sb.); also a name of the Persian para (g. v.) which was of the same value. Sometimes called medino.

1588 there is some places in this way where you pay so many Madiens on a baile: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 3 ro.

1599 40 medins maketh a duckat: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 11 i. p. 247. — There [at Balarara] is a sort of flusses of copper called Estimi, whereof 12 make a mamedine, which is the value of one medine Aleppine, the said mamedine is of siluer, having the Moresco stampe on both sides, and two of these make a danine, which is 2 medines Aleppine; the, p. 272.

1615 The Customes are farmed by the Iewes, paying for the same vnto the Bassa twenty thousand Madeins a day, thirty of them amounting to a Royall of eight: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 115

(1632). — paying by the way two *Medines* a head: *ib.*, p. 153. **1617** we iointly paid fiue meydines for cafar, (that is Tribute): F. Morvson, *Itin*, Pt. 1 p 215. **1625** Nutmegs fortie fiue Madynes, Ginger the Batman, one ducket, Pepper seuentie fiue Madaynes: Purchas, *Pitgryms*, Vol. II. Bk ix. p 1643. **1819** my Coobtic writer, who, with a salary of six medeens a day, and a large family to manutain, had become, by mere saving, as rich as a Sultan's seraf: T Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 38 (1820).

medio tūtissimus ībis, phr.: Lat.: you will find the middle course the safest. Ovid, Met., 2, 137.

1826 In medio tutissimus ibis was the advice which fiction ascribed to a God: Congress Debates, Vol II. Pt. ii. p. 1842. 1847 But the rule, in a work I won't stop to describe, is | In medio semper ['always'] tutissimus ibis: Barham, Ingolds Leg., p. 433 (1865).

*mediocre (\(\sigma = \(\psi = \)), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. médiocre: moderate. indifferent, insignificant.

1722 In Other Palaces One sees some few Capital Pictures, and the rest Mediocres: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy 1728—9 But the verses were very mediocre in themselves: Swift, in Pope's Wks., Vol. vii p. 145 (1871) 1815 My performance is médiocre to the last degree: J. Austen, Enima, Vol. II. ch. xiv., p. 245 (1833). 1820 they have a very good mediocre taste. Edin. Rev. Vol. 33, p. 316. 1851 Those who are capable of judging will soon perceive it is a very mediocre performance: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 186 (1857).

meditullium, sb.: Late Lat.: the very centre (of a thing or region).

1611 It lyeth in the very meditullium of Helvetia: T CORVAT, Crudities, Vol II. p. 237 (1776). 1665 these four youths...became equally mindful of their first home, desirous to visit their Parents; not only to propagate there & furnish that Meditullium of the Earth [India] but to recount their.. fortunes: Sir TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 48 (1677).

*medium, Lat. pl. media, sb.: neut. of Lat. medius, ='middle', 'mean'.

a mean, a middle state, a middle course, a middle position; also, attrib.

position; also, attrib.

1601 Between which two extremes what medium may be expected at their hands? A C, Answ to Let of a Yesuited Gent., p. 79.

1610 This is called medium, a meane or community, possible to be drawne to a wise or to a foolish event: J. Healey, St. Augustine, City of God, p. 386.

Medium left, | But that I must protect the Murderer Beau & Fl., Custom, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 340 (1711).

1620 yet in the singular there is no medium between having all the circumstances, and wanting some: Breen, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent. Bk. 11 p. 184 (1676).

1620 but the difficulty hes to find the medium: Relig. Wotton., p. 513 (1685).

1640 his proper Center, or the Medium | From which he flew beyond himself' R. Brome, Antip., iv. 12, sig. K 1 ro.

1642 a convalessence at best, which is a medium 'twixt health and sicknesse: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 24 (1869).

1642 a more proportionable Medium 'twixt the Dorique and the Corinthian: Evelyn, Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit., Pt. 1, p. 44.

1689 There's no Medium in Rhetorick: Selder, Table-Talk, p. 95 (1868).

169 But is there no medium? Junius, Letters, No. xxix. p. 117 (1827).

1835 a female of a medium size; measuring six feet eight inches between the nose and the tall: Sir J. Ross, Sec Voyage, ch. xii p. 189

1864 Those of medium age, that is, under twelve, went to roost at eight: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 69.

1806 *1876 Sleeves of a medium size: Ecoh, Aug., 30, Article on Fashions.

1 a. the middle term of a syllogism.

1611 false mediums, as wee call them in the Schooles, which Satan by his sophistry doth cunningly and cruelly abuse: R. Bolton, Comf. Walking, p. 209 (1630). bef. 1670 neither can such a contingent Medium produce a demonstrative Conclusion: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 189, p. 203 (1693).

2. something by means of which any kind of activity or efficiency is brought about; as ether, the medium of light and sight—an infusion, which may be a medium for the development of microscopic organisms-oil, a medium for certain pigments-money, the medium of exchange.

certain pigments—money, the medium of exchange.

1621 To the sight three things are required; the object, the organ, and the medium: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 6, Vol. 1, p. 31 (1827).

1627 The Mediums of Sounds are Aire; Soft and Porous Bodies; Also Water: Bacon, Nat. Hust., Cent. iii, 217.

1642 A Body or Medium: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § xlix. Wks., Vol. 11, p. 390 (1832).

1648 There is nothing from hence worthy your observation, besides what I have enclosed, to avoid the medium of writing: Evelun, Corresp., Vol. 111, p. 30 (1872).

1656 objects of excelling brightness are best manifested through allaying mediums: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. Yohn, Nichol's Ed., p. 25/1 (1855).

1665 Experiments touching differing Mediums, through which Cold may be diffused: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 9.

1672 It seem'd to have been coagulated in a Fluid Medium, and to consist of Twelve Planes: R. BOYLE, Virtues of Gems, p. 73.

1678 The Sense taking Cognizance of the Object by the Subtle Interposed Medium that is tense and stretched, (thrusting every way from it upon the Optick Nerves) doth by that as it were by a Staff touch it: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. ip. 8.

1692 they are...effluxes of the soul to God himself, without the intervention of any outward medium: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 396 (1863).

1693 The Persons...see things through bioabolical Mediums: C Mathers, Wonders of Invit. Wild., p. 207 (1862).

1753 Good manners are the settled medium of social, as specie is of commercial life: Lord Chestrerfield, Letters, Vol. In. No. 81, p. 340 (1774).

1771 sees everything through such an exaggerating medium: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 36/2 (1862).

1782 Praise is the medium of a knavish trade, | A coin by Craft for Folly's use design'd: Cowper, Pomns, Vol. 1. p. 36 (1888).

1792 Praise is the medium of a knavish trade, | A coin by the interposition of media of different refracting powers: Edin. Rev., Vol. 17, p. 176.

less dense and more transparent through which they were viewed: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1, ch iv. p. 114 1883 spread of disease through the medium of milk: Daily News, Oct 6, p $_{3/3}$.

2 a. anything which conduces to the attainment of an end or to the accomplishment of a purpose, in pl. means.

end or to the accomplishment of a purpose, in pl. means.

1665 But what this deduction should be, or by what mediums this Knowledge is advanced; is as dark, as Ignorance: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. v. p. 27 (1885). bef. 1670 if we use not the Medium of depriving them of their Hopes, by placing all upon the Son: J HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt I. 161, p. 154 (1693). 1675 raking advantage of the truths they held, as Mediums by which he argued them into an assent to the Gospel J SMITH, Christ. Relig Appeal, Bk II ch. vii. 88, p. 83. 1681—1703 Now, in this chapter, there are two mediums by which he evinceth the vanity of that deceit. The Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. VII p. 179 (1853). 1684 For nothing can be both medium and fines sui ipsius, it sown end and means too: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. III. p. 340 (1865). 1691 according to which (old Hypothesis) they may also be demonstrated by the same Mediums to be innumerable: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. I. p. 21 (1701) 1696 good fruits are the medium by which it [the testimony of the Spirit] helps us to conclude it [assurance]: D CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 416 (1865). 1864 all the footmen underwent dry cascades through the medium of the flourdredger: G. A. Sala, Quette Alone, Vol. I ch. ii. p. 15

2 b. an intermediary agent, a mediator.

1819 he is our only safe medium, and interprets to the King anxiously and impressively: BOWDICH, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1. ch. iii. p. 63

a person through whom another person acts or is supposed to act, as a spiritualist who professes to be actuated by disembodied spirits, or one who by mesmerism or hypnotism controls the will of another.

1860 the ordinarily successful medium Mr. Home: Once a Week, Oct. 6, D. 403/I.

4. anything interposed so as to modify an effect, as a colored glass or a lens between the eye and an object of

171.1 He therefore who looks upon the Soul through its outward Actions, often sees it through a deceitful Medium, which is apt to discolour and pervert the Object: Spectator, No. 257, Dec. 25, p. 368/2 (Morley). 1782 But still th' imputed tints are those alone | The medium represents, and not their own: COWPER, Hope, Poems, Vol. I. p. 104 (1808).

medius terminus, phr.: Late Lat.: that term in a syllogism which does not appear in the conclusion.

1552 Medius terminus, called the dubble repeate: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 25 ro (1567). 1602 setting Atheisme for a medius terminus betwirt that honorable Lords opinion: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 21.
1761 the great and principal act of ratiocination in man, as logicians tell us, is finding out the agreement or disagreement of two ideas one with another by the intervention of a third (called the medius terminus): STERNE, Trist. Shand., III. xl. Wks , p. 153 (1839).

*Medjidie, medjidie, sb.: Turk. mejīdī: a Turkish order of honor (instituted 1852 by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid); a Turkish silver coin minted by the same Sultan in 1844, equal to 20 piastres, or about 3s. 8d. English.

1882 He kindly offered these eggs at a medjidy apiece: S. M. PALMER, in Macmillan's Mag., Vol. 47, p. 191 (1883) 1888 To fill the void created by this withdrawal [of beshliks], they would have to coin quarter medjidiés to that value: Manchester Exam., Jan. 27, p. 5/z.

Médoc, name of a class of red Bordeaux wines, so called from Médoc, a district in the department of the Gironde; applied in England to certain clarets of moderate quality.

1842 some excellent Médoc at a moderate price: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 313 (1885). bef. 1849 A draught of this Medoc will defend you from the damps: E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 170 (1884).

medon: Arab. See maidan.

*medresse(h), Eng. fr. Turk.; madrasa(h), madressa(h), Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. madrasa: sb.: an endowed Mohammedan college in India, a school for the education of young Mohammedans.

1662 mandresa: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 150. 1819 His fortune was spent in placing me in a Medressé: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 271 (1820). 1834 the medresseh, or school, which adjoined the principal mosque, was selected for the place of assembly: Ayeska, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 269. 1884 At this point, too, was the medresse or college, presided over by a Turcoman much renowned for his erudition: Edm. O'Donovan, Merv, ch. xvii. p. 187 (New York).

medulla, sb.: Lat., 'marrow', 'pith': a concise exposition of a subject; a selection of the best or most important parts of a work.

1643 But how among the drove of custom and prejudice this will be relished by such whose capacity, since their youth run ahead into the easy creek of a system or a medula, sails there at will under the blown physiognomy of their unlaboured rudiments: MLIFON, Divorce, Wks., Vol. I. p. 340 (1866). 1704 compendiums, extracts, collections, medullas: SwIFT, Tale of a Tub, § v. Wks., p. 73/1 (1869). bef 1716 their preaching tools, their Medulla's, note-books, their melleficiums, concordances, and all: SOUTH, Serm., Vol. N. p. 54. 1764 engage to furnish you, at a very easy expence, with the medullam [acc.] of your civil history: J. Bush, Hib. Cur., p. xii.

medulla oblongāta, phr.: Late Lat.: the back part of the brain, which is continuous with the spinal cord (medulla).

1759 in, or near, the cerebellum—or rather somewhere about the medulla oblongata, wherein, it was generally agreed by Dutch anatomists that all the minute nerves from all the organs of the seven senses concentered: Sterne, Trist Shand, II xix. Wks., p. 103 (1839)

Medūsa: Lat. fr. Gk. Μέδουσα: name of one of the three Gorgons (see Gorgon), who being mortal was killed by Perseus, and her head, with snakes instead of hair, which turned all who looked upon it into stone, was borne by the goddess Athene on her aegis or on her shield.

bef 1598 she is fair Lucina to your king, | But fierce Medusa to your baser eye: Greene, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 137/1 (1861). 1598 being as it were astonished with the snaky visage of Medusa: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 222 1889 She is no literary Medusa whose frown freezes the hapless reader into stone: Athenæum, Mar. 23, p. 373/2

meen: Eng. fr. Fr. See mien.

Meer: Arab. See Emir.

*meerschaum (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Meerschaum, lit. 'sea-foam': a fine white clay (which when dry is lighter than water), a hydrated silicate of magnesia, found chiefly in Asia Minor and Greece, used to make tobacco-pipes; a pipe made of the said material.

1826 a cloud of smoke from the genuine meerschaum pipe: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 43.

1865 the meerschaum between his lips: Ouda, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. ii p. 31.

1883 smoking his favourite meerschaum: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol II. ch. x. p. 247.

meerza: Pers. See mirza.

μέγα θαῦμα, phr.: Gk.: a great wonder.

1802 Dr. Parr's wig...swells out into boundless convexity of frizz, the μεγα θαυμα of barbers: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p 18.

μέγα χάσμα, phr.: Gk.: a great gap.

bef. 1670 the fourth Council of Toledo, which is a peya xáopa, a huge wide Gulf of more than Five Hundred Years: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 54, p. 54 (1693).

Megaera: Lat. fr. Gk. Méyaupa: one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erïnyes, the avenging powers of Greek mythology.

bef. 1593 A Fury, sure, worse than Megæra was: Greene, Orlando Fur, Wks., p. 106/2 (1861). 1647 she hath made you praise what ye should more | Then dire Megæra's snakie locks abhor: FANSHAWE, Tr. Pastor Fido, i. 6, p. 70. 1667 and up the trees | Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks | That curl'd Megæra: MILTON, P. L., x. 560.

megalonyx, sô.: coined fr. Gk. μεγαλο-,='great', and ὄνυξ,='nail', 'claw': name of a genus of gigantic extinct quadrupeds, allied to the sloths.

1813 the Mammoth and Megalonyx: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 291 (1822)

megalopolis, sb.: Gk. μεγαλόπολις (used as an epithet), = 'great city': a chief city, a metropolis (q. v.).

1665 Amadavad...is at present the Megapolis [sic] of Cambaya or Guzurat: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 64 (1677)

*megathērium, $\not pl.$ megathēria, sl.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. $\mu \acute{e} \gamma a$,='great', and $\theta \eta \rho lov$,='a wild beast': name of a genus of gigantic extinct sloths.

1845 in size it equalled an elephant or megatherium C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 82.

1856 Professor Sedgwick's Cambridge Museum of megatheria and mastodons: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. Wks , Vol. II. p. 124 (Bohn, 1866).

mehemander: Pers. See mammandar.

meidan: Arab. See maidan.

meilleur marché, phr.: Fr.: better market. See bon

1612-3 And it is generally said we may have meilleur marché, and better conditions with the Spaniard: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1. p. 237 (1848).

mein. See maund or mien.

*meiohippus, ső.: Mod. Lat., fr. meio- in meiocene, and Gk. $\tilde{l}\pi\pi os$,='horse': an extinct quadruped about the size of a sheep, allied to the horse.

*1876 In the recent strata was found the common horse...in the Meiocene, the Meiohippus, or Anchitherium: Times, Dec. 7. [St.]

meiōsis, sō.: Gk. $\mu\epsilon i\omega\sigma u$,='diminution': Rhet.: a figure by which a strong affirmation or superlative attribution is conveyed in studiously moderate language, esp. by the negation of its opposite; also called litotes (q, v).

1589 the figure Meiosis or the disabler: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, III. xvi[i]. p 195 (1869). 1652 There's a plain μείωσις, in the words more is meant, then is spoken: N Culverwel, Light of Nat., Treat., p 198 1672 There is a nerosis in the words, more is to be understood than what is expressed: T. Jacomb, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 20/1 (1868).

*Meistersinger, Meistersänger, sb.: Ger., 'master-singer': a member of one of the German guilds of minstrels (14 c.—16 c.). See Minnesinger.

mel, sb.: Lat.: honey.

bef. 1577 That mouth of hirs which seemde to flow with mell: G. GAS-KOIGNE, Dan Bartholomew. [R] 1603 We finde the Mel more sweet, the Gall less bitter: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 181 (1608)

melan hūdor, phr.: Gk. $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu$ $v\delta\omega\rho$: dark (black) water. Homer, II., 2, 825.

1854 a fresh breeze blows over the melan hudor: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. xxiv p. 271 (1879).

*mélange, sb.: Fr.: a mixture, a medley, a congéries of heterogeneous or discordant constituents.

neterogeneous of discordant constituents.

1729—30 I come from looking over the nelange above-written: Swift, in Pope's Wes., Vol. VII. p. 190 (1871).

1818 Judge Aubrey was in character a melange of those temperaments which produce a quick and irritable sensibility: Lady Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol. II ch. v. p. 272 (1872)

1828 Her mind was the most marvellous nelange of sentiment and its opposite Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxiii. p. 62 (1859).

1831 who courted popularity by a nelange of religion, anecdote, and grimace. Edin. Rev., Vol. 54, p. 161.

1837 The charter was bestowed ad captandum, and is a contradictory nelange of inexpedient concessions and willy reservations. J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 222.

1841 a heterogeneous nelange of furniture: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1, 203.

1877 it is a horrible melange of organic matter and decaying vegetables. C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xxi. p. 248 (1883).

melasses: Eng. fr. Sp. See molasses.

melden, sb.: Du.: orach.

1600 seeds of Macocquer, Melden, and Planta solis: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol III. p 271

*mêlée, sô.: Fr. (Old Fr. meslee, medlee): a mixture, a confused engagement between two parties, a hand to hand encounter between two (or more) bodies of men, in which regular military formation is disregarded; a tournament in which two bodies of combatants are opposed to each other; an affray. Early Anglicised as melley, melle, medle(e), medley, and (archaistic) mellay. See chaud-medley.

1765 put an end to my being concerned in the mêlée [parliamentary]. Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 346 (1857). 1826 This man looked worthy to head a squadron of heavy horse, and such a one as would not turn back in the mêlée: Ref. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 193. 1848 the cat-king that so spitted and scratched in the mêlée last night: Lord Lytton, Harold, Bk. vii. ch. v. p. 163/1 (3rd Ed.). 1856 I have seen bear-dogs...drilled to relieve each other in the melée, and avoid the direct assault: E K. Kane, Arctic Explor, Vol. 1. ch. xxix. p. 389. 1871 rushing into the very thick of the melée: J C. Young, Mem C. M. Young, Vol. 11. ch. xvi. p. 245 1882 It was a chance melée and an unfortunate and unhappy thrust: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 22 (2nd Ed.).

Melibean, Melibean $(\angle = \angle = \angle =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. *Melibeus*, name of a swain who takes part in the responsive pastoral singing of Virgil's first ecloque: *Poet*.: amœbean, alternately responsive, pastoral.

1837 rapid Melibœan stanzas: CARLYLE, Fr. Rev., Pt. III Bk. i. ch. viii.

melilōtum, melilōtus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μελίλωτον, μελίλωτοs: a kind of clover. Anglicised as melilot(e), perhaps through Fr. melilot (Cotgr.).

1525 sodden therin mowseeere and camanell flowres and reed arthemesia/ and meliotum/or with reguentum basilicon or fuscum: Tr. Ferome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. F iiij vol. 1541 ye decoction of moleyn, camomille, millelote: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydd's Quest., &c., sig. Y iv vo. 1548 of thys kynde [Lotus sylvestrus] are the herbes whiche are called here in english Melilotes: W. TURNER, Names of Herbs. 1611 Melilot, Melilot, Plasster Clauer, Harts Clauer: COTGR.

melius esse, phr: Late Lat., 'better-being': an advance in the direction of well-being, a higher degree of well-being; sometimes almost the same as bene esse (q. v.).

1659 We may possibly...mistake in some things that are not of the Essence but the Integrity of Christianity, and are necessary to the Melius esse, the strength or comfort, though not to the being of a Christian: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholocks, ch. x. p. 38.

mellificium, sò.: Lat., 'the making of honey': a collection of choice literary extracts.

bef. 1716 [See medulla].

melocoton, sb.: Sp., 'a peach-tree grafted on to a quince-stock': a quince, a large kind of peach.

1614 a strawberry breath, cherry-lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a melicotton: B. Jonson, Bart. Fair, i. 1, Wks., p. 307/2 (1860). 1623

At last I lighted vpon a *Melacotone* of *Castile*, which being as faire, and as goodly a one (for it's greatnesse) as euer I saw in all my life, and gilded all ouer, my appetite was much proposed therewith, it seeming to be one intire piece of Gold, when I first tasted it: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Lyte of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. vii p. 231. 1623 musk-melons and malakatoons: WEBSTER, *Devil's Law-Case*, i. 2. 1623—4 three hundred weight of dried or undried melicotons: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Yas I*, Vol II, p. 453 (1848). bef. 1643 Peaches, apricots, | And Malecotoons, with other choicer plums: CARTWRIGHT, *Ordinary*, ii. 1 (1651). [A S. Palmer] 1664 Minion Peach, the Peach Des Pots, Savoy Malacaton, which lasts till Michaelmas: Evelyn, Kal. Hort, p. 213 (1729).

Variants, melicot(t)on, malacoton, melacotone, malakatoon, malacaton, malecotoon.

melodeon, melodium, sb.: coined fr. Gk. μελφδία,='melody': a harmonium (q, v).

melodrāma, Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. $\mu \in \lambda os$, = 'song', and δράμα,='drama'; mélodrame, Fr.: sb.: a dramatic piece interspersed with vocal or instrumental music; (now) a sensational romantic drama with a cheerful dénouement.

1809 They have made a melo-drama of "Mary the Maid of the Inn." at one of the Strand theatres: Southey, Lett., Vol II. p 181 (1856). 1818 The Testament turn'd into melo-drames nightly: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 42. 1824 They turn out melodrames and pantomimes: Byron, Don Juan, xv. xxxii. 1864 You should have devoted yourself to melodrama, Madame, and not to the manege: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 194.

*melon (\(\percsit \sigma)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. melon (Old Fr. also mellon, millon): the musk-melon, the fruit of the Cucumis Melo. Nat. Order Cucurbitaceae; the water-melon, the fruit of Cucurbita Citrullus.

Cucurbita Citrullus.

1533 Of melons. Elvot, Cast Helthe, Bk II. ch vii [Skeat]

Mylons doth ingender cuyl humoures: Boorde, Dyetary, ch. xx. p. 285 (1870).

bef. 1548 he dud ete Millons and drank wyn without water vnto them: Tunstall, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxiv. p. 20 (1846).

1549 Melons, Pepons, Pomegraentets. W Thomas, Hist Ital, fol 2rd 1558 a bitter mellon sweete: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, 1II. p. 309 (1869).

1600 great abundance of fruit, especially of melons, and pome-citrons euen at this day: John Pory, Tr. Led's Hist. Afr., p. 110.

1622 Melon-seeds, of all sorts, which have been diligently chosen: Reliq. Wotton., p. 247 (1685)

1644 We have now store of those admirable melons so much celebrated in France: Evelyn, Diary, Vol I. p. 78 (1872).

1645 not resembling an Apple in figure, and in taste a Melon or Cowcumber: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep. Je. W. vit. ch. ip. 279 (1686).

1657 Musk-millions, Figs, and Muscadine-Grapes: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 22, Vol I. p. 34

1644 Look carefully to your Melons. and forbear to cover them any longer: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 202 (1729).

1748 Could you send me, in some of your letters, some seed of the right canteloupe melons? Lord Chesterferfield, Lett., Bk. II. No xlii. Misc Wks., Vol. II. p. 347 (1777).

1800 He had pierced the Melon's pulp | And closed with wax the wound: Southey, Thalaba, ii. 94.

Melpomenē: Çik. Melmouéyn. = 'sonpstress': Çik. Mythol.:

Melpomenē: Gk. $M\epsilon\lambda\pi\sigma\mu\dot{\epsilon}\nu\eta$,='songstress': Gk. Mythol.: name of one of the Greek muses; the muse of tragedy.

bef. 1529 Melpomone, O Muse tragediall: J. SKELTON, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 184 (1843). bef. 1593 Melpomene herself | With all her sisters sound their instruments: Greene, Alphonsus, i Wks., p. 225/2 (1861)

melt, sb.: apparently the **maguey** (q. v.).

1603 There mounts the *Melt*, which serues in *Mexico*, | For weapon, wood, needle, and threed (to sowe): J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 242

*memento, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. meminisse, = 'to remember', used as sb. in Eng.: a memorial, a reminder, an object which calls to mind the past or the future; a commemorative act or utterance.

bef. 1400 And haddest mercy on that man for memento sake: Piers Pl., p. 103. [R] 1487 and to have us specially in remembraunce in thayr memento by on hole yer: Paston Letters, Vol. 111. No. 988, p. 463 (1874). 1528 By meanes wherof ye are parteaker Of oure watchynge/fast/and prayer / Remembrynge you in oure memento: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 85 (1871). 1549 When I have bene at my Memento, I have had a grudge in my conseyence: LATIMER, 7-Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI., 111. p. 86 (1869). 1580 Maruell not, what I meane to send these Verses at Euensong: On Newyeerzs Euen, and Oldyceres End, as a Memento: Three Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. 11. p. 267 (1815). 1603 I must needes gue him another memento and tell him, that he...: C. Heydon, Def. Judic. Astrol., p. 412. 1612 and afterward bestowed on his face and nose in a memento halfe a douzen such cuffes: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quizote, Pt. 111. ch. xii, p. 254. 1619 This perhaps made Philip have his daily Remembrancer to renew this Memento vinto him every morning: PURCHAS, Murrocosmus, ch. xxviii. sig. S 8 ro. 1639 Thither he kindly invited me to a place as good as a death's head, or memento for mortality: E. NORGATE, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 11. p. 285 (1848). 1658 Artificial memento's, or coffins by our bed side: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph., Ep. Ded. 1665 Each days first object to be a memento of God's love to urge their gratitude: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 55 (1677) 1675 That Memento wou'd do well for you too: Dryden, Kind Keeper, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 133 (1701). 1681—1703 leaves a smart and round memento behind him for them to think on: Th. GOODWIN, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Dwines, Vol. VIII. p. 37 (1864). 1684 ceremonies were instituted to be mementos of a mediator: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Dwines, Vol. VIII. p. 37 (1864). 1684 ceremonies were instituted to be mementos of a mediator: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Dwines, Vol. VIII. p. 37 (1864). 1684 ceremonies were instituted to be

rather as a nemento against future errors: Edin. Rev., Vol. 24, p 243 1820 they carry off mementos of their Athenian travels: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sixtly, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 266. 1825 curious mementos of the lubricity of human testimony: Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 510 (1844). 1853 five months afterward, this stupendous memento of controlling power [a ridge of ice] was still hanging over our stern. E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped, ch. xxxii p. 282. 1878 In order to strike wholesome terror, in order to keep a standing memento, in order to associate sin with a spectacle of horror and destruction: Mozley, Ruhng Lagas y, var. Ruling Ideas, v. 125.

*memento mori, phr.: Lat., 'remember to die', i.e. 'remember that you must die': a warning to be prepared for death: an object used as a reminder that one must die, generally emblematic.

generally emblematic.

1596 Bard Why, Sir John, my face does you no harm. Fal. No, I'll be sworn; I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a Death's-head or a memento mori: Shaks, I Hem. IV., iii 3, 35.

1641 Memento Mori, I'll tell you a strange story, | Will make you all sorry, | For our old friend William. W. W. Wilkins' Poit. Bat, Vol. 1. p. 3 (1860).

1642 I have therefore inlarged that common Memento mori into a more Christian memorandum, Memento quaturor Novussima: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § xiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 390 (1852)

1777 I spare you the memento mori, which is what we carthusians say to one another, at the hours when we are allowed to speak: Lord Chesterreiteld, Lett (Tr. fi. Fr.) Bk. I. No lxix Misc Wks., Vol II. p. 230 (1777)

1787 Is it as a memento mori, to teach that useful lesson—nioy the present hour? P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital, Vol I. p. 288 (1865).

1807 that she mayn't be able to set her cap before the glass, without having a woman of fashion's memento mori, as I may call it, before her eyes: Beressord, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 24 (5th Ed.).

1820 should wish to appear in her husband's eyes little better than a constant memento mori MRS. Ofte, Tales, Vol II. p. 267.

1844 A legatee of some sort he knew he was. What a splendid memento mori Lord Beaconsfield, Coningiby, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 287 (1881).

*Memlook: Arab. See Mameluke.

*Memlook: Arab. See Mameluke

Memnon: Gk. Μέμνων: Gk. Mythol.: son of Eos, = 'Dawn', a dark-skinned solar hero distinguished for strength and beauty, who took part in the Trojan war as an ally of the Trojans, supposed to come from the East, or from Egypt; his name was given by the Greeks to the black colossus of Amenophis III. at Thebes, which was said to give forth musical sound when the beams of the rising sun first fell upon it. Hence, Memnonian.

1847 whene'er she moves | The Samian Herè rises and she speaks | A Memnon smitten with the morning Sun: Tennyson, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 73 (1886). 1853 I have remarked the same wind arising and uttering the same hollow, solemn, Memnonian, but saintly swell: De Quincey, *Autobiog. Sketches*, ch. i. p. 15 (1863).

*memoir (½ ½, -oi- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mémoire: a memorandum; a written record of information based on the writer's own observations and investigations; a biography; in pl., memorials (of a person's life).

in pl., memorials (of a person's life).

1676 for your Vertues deserve a Poem rather than an Epistle, or a Volume intire to give the World your Memoirs, or Life at large: Wycherley Plain-Dealer, Ep Ded. (1681). 1693 This Piece therefore as containing our mad Rover's own Memoires, or rather his own Effigues in Miniature, he has made bold to Frontispiece it with a short Fragment of Canonical Flowrish: The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig., Pref. 1704 I thought an Offer towards a Publication of my poor Memoirs to be so: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., Pref., sig. A 4 ro. 1715 made me a present of the following memoirs: Addition, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 403 (1856) bef. 1738 What is most useful to be known is seldom or never to be found in any public Registrations; and is not to be expected or hoped for, but from private Memoirs: R. North, Examen, p. xi. (1740). 1739 when we get a little further I hope our memoires will brighten Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 25 (1857). 1748 The best Memoirs that I know of are those of Cardinal de Retz: Lord Chesterfeld, Letters, Vol. I. No. 17, 259 (1774). 1762 the following memoirs of my uncle Toby's courtship: Sterne, Trist. Shand., VI. XXXV. Wks., p. 283 (1839). 1763 He recommended an avocat of his acquaintance to draw up the memoire, and introduced him accordingly: Smollett, France & Italy, ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 258 (1817). 1811 for none have transmitted to us, an instructive or explanatory memoir, of their habits: W. Walton, Peruvian Sheep, p. 11. 1826 The subject of our memoir was born at Boston in New England: Life of Dr. Franklin, ch. i. p. 6.

memorābilia, sb. pl.: neut. pl. of Lat. memorābilis, = 'me-

memorābilia, sb. pl.: neut. pl. of Lat. memorābilis,='memorable', 'noteworthy': noteworthy points, memoirs, records of noteworthy points. Perhaps due to the Latin title of Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates.

1806 Come, then !—let us at once, produce our memorabilia, and proceed to exchange their contents: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 1 p. 21 (5th Ed.) 1814 a French tourist...bas recorded, as one of the memorabilia of Caledonia, that...: Scott, Waverley, p. 92. 1878 the coming out of Egypt, the sojourn in the wilderness, and other memorabilia of Israel's history: C. H. Spurgeon, Treas. David, Vol. v. p. 210.

*memorandum, Lat. pl. memoranda, sb.: neut. of Lat. memorandus, = 'to be brought to memory', gerund. of memorare, = 'to bring to memory', 'to bring to remembrance': originally used as an introduction to a note or record intended to refresh the memory; a note or record intended to refresh the memory; anything which serves as a reminder; a diplomatic note summarising a situation or justifying a proposal; also, in combin. as memorandum-book, = 'a note-book'.

matic note summarising a situation or justifying a proposal; also, in combin. as memorandum-book, = 'a note-book'.

1465 Memorandum to Thomas More: Paston Letters, Vol. 11. No. 498, p. 175 (1874). 1573—80 If for the iest a name you will | Call it A. C.'s memorandum: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 70 (1884). 1584 Memorandum, that this be done iust at the sunne rising: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. XII. ch. xvii. p. 260 1596 memorandums: Shaks, I Hen. IV., 1ii. 3, 179. 1607 Memorandum that I owe; that he owes: A. Brewer, Lingua, iii. 1, sig. E. 3 ??. 1607 I'll heartily set my hand to a memorandum: Middleton, Mich. Term, v. 1, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 314 (1885). 1622 the recorder made a good speech, which was graciously accepted, and the suit granted, after some few memorandums to the lord mayor and his brethren: J Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol. 11. p. 315 (1848). 1630 All Memorandums of forepassed ages: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Ggg 1 v⁰l. 16. This being a Coppy of the Lord Cissell's Memorandums of Faithfull Commin; many other memorandums in the same Booke worth the printing; which Booke was amongst Archbishop Usher's Manuscripts before his death. In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 111. p. 330 (1846) bef. 1670 1 will only add a Memorandum out of Valerius Maximus, to cut an even Thred between King and People: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 184, p. 179 (1693). 1670 the piece which he picked out with his Dagger, was never put in again for a Memorandum. R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. L. p. 26 (1698). 1676 where is my Paper of Memorandum? Wycherlev, Plain-Dealer, ii. p. 28 (1681). 1681—1703 according to that memorandum of old Zacharias, deduced out of the three names of himself, his son John, and Elizabeth. Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divunes, Vol. VIII. p. 100 (1864). 1713 I resolved to new pave every street within the liberties, and entered a memorandum in my pocket-book accordingly: Adding to that memorandum of maxwer with his possible to the part of the proper for the proper for the proper for t

memorative $(\angle = \angle =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. mémoratif, fem.-ive: aiding, or intended to aid memory; commemorative.

1573—80 But see a fitt of my arte memorative: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p 77 (1884). 1611 Memoratif, Memoratiue, mindfull, often remembring: COTOR. bef. 1656 the mind doth secretly frame to trackle memorative heads, whereby it recalls easily the same concerts: Bp. Hall, Holy Observ., No. 87. [R.]

*memoria technica, phr.: Late Lat.: 'artificial memory a system designed to assist the memory in recalling items of information; a system of mnemonics.

1880 The thing remands me more of those systems of memoria technica where a whale in a sentry box is made to suggest the date of the battle of Hastings: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. i. p. 8.

*memoriter, adv.: Lat.: from memory, by heart.

1833 He wrote his discourses on all occasions fully out, and delivered them memoriter: United Secession Mag., p. 265.

men. See maund.

Menades: Lat. See Maenades.

menage, sb.: Eng., perhaps fr. Fr. ménage, confused by English with Fr. manège; Cotgr., however, gives Fr. menage (as well as manege), = "A bringing, leading, conducting; handling, manage, carriage": manège (q. v.).

1642—3 I sent my black menage horse and furniture with a friend to his Majesty: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 43 (1872). 1645 one of his sons riding the menage: ib., p. 158. bef. 1733 the setting grave men, used only to coaches, upon the menage on horseback: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 54, p. 57 (1740). 1742 Comverse, the Menage, breaks it to the Bit Of due Restraint: E. Young, Night Thoughts, ii. p. 29 (1773).

*ménage, sb.: Fr.: a household, housekeeping, the management of a domestic establishment.

ment of a domestic establishment.

1744 I am impatient to see the whole menage: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 290 (1857).

1779 When I have a little settled my own menage, I shall visit my brother's in Kent: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Setupn & Contemporaries, Vol. Iv. p. 354 (1882).

1798 Salmasius used to read and write in the midst of his menage...completely unaffected by noise: Anacd. of Distinguished Persons, iv. 284.

1808 nothing tended to make ladies so .inefficient in the ménage as the study of dead languages: H. Morr, Calets in starch of a Wife, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 33 (1809).

1819 His passon consists in representing things about our miserable menage, not as they are, but as, in his opinion, they ought to be: Scott, Bride of Laminermoor, ch. vii. Wks., Vol. I. 991/1 (1867).

1829 Lady Aphrodite...had to head the ménage of Sir Lucius: Lord Braconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 48 (1881).

1831 the details of his ill-regulated ménage: Edin. Rev., Vol. 52, p. 413.

1850 Such a jolly ménage as Strong's, with Grady's Irish stew, and the Chevalier's brew of punch: Thackberay, Pendannis, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879).

1853 the splendour of the domestic menage: De Quincey, Wks., Vol. xiv. ch. i. p. 5

(1863). 1882 The dinners and the *ménage* were as simple as those of an English parsonage: T Mozley, *Renunsc.*, Vol. II. ch. cxiv. p. 302

ménagement, sb.: Fr.: management, circumspection, deferential behaviour.

1845 and towards whom she had more menagemens to preserve: LADY H. STANHOPE, Men., Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 92.
1885 [It is a] story in the purer style of contemporary French romance, with few subtleties, but many pruderies and ménagements: Athenæum, July 25, p 108/2.

*ménagerie, sb.: Fr.: an enclosure or establishment for the keeping of wild animals; a collection of wild animals; a wild-beast show. Often partly Anglicised as menagery $(= \angle = =, -g$ - as Fr.), sometimes entirely (with -g- as Eng.). Apparently sometimes confused with manège (q. v.).

Apparently sometimes confused with manege (q. v.).

1782 The ménagerie, where they exercise the horses, is near the end of the stables: J ADAMS, Wks., Vol. III p. 298 (1851).

1784 What causes move us, knowing as we must, | That these ménageries all fail their trust. Cowper, Tirocin., Poems, Vol. II. p. 228 (1868).

1786 I would command a fire to be kindled, and at once purge the earth of the Emir, his harem, and all his menagerie: Tr. Bechford's Vathek, p. 86 (1833)

1806 all your conversation wholly giving way to that of the dumb creatures who compose her parlour-menagerie—parrots, mackaws, cats, pupples: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 140 (5th Ed.)

1808 We have then. this fine menagerie of quadrupeds: Edin Rev, Vol. II, p. 366

1818 to be added to the menagerie of such lion leaders as that half maniac Lady Dunore: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 267 (1819).

1823 All countries have their "Lions," but in thee | There is but one superb menagene: Byron, Don Fuan, XII. xxiv.

1828 A caravan, or house on wheels, had entered the town. The idle urchins who first beheld it, welcomed it as the first vehicle of a travelling menagerie: Engl. in France, Vol II. p. 322

1850 People moved about ceaselessly and restless, like caged animals in a menagerie: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xxiv p. 352 (1879).

1858 a stray tige out of Wombwell's menagerie. A. TROLLOFE, Three Clerks, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 58.

menagery, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. menagerie, mesnagerie (Cotgr.): husbandry, thrift, careful management (of any property or endowment).

1646 the wisest menagery of that most subtile Impostor: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vii. ch. xvi p. 304 (1686). 1652—8 the most ill mesnagery of those who were trusted by the other adventurers: J. Bramhall, Lett, Feb. 27 (17), Wks., Vol. I. p. xciii. (1842). 1742 with all this menagery and provision: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 274 (1826). 1757 the happiness of the menagerie does not depend upon administrations or victories: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 88 (1857).

[This word (fr. Old Fr. mesnage,='household') is also, by the influence of Eng. manage (fr. Fr. manège,='handling'), spelt managery, and this managery was occasionally used as if equivalent to management.

mendil: Arab. See mandil.

*Mene Tekel, phr.: Aram. (see Dan., v. 25, 26): a handwriting on the wall, an announcement of impending doom such as that which appeared to Belshazzar.

abt. 1386 This hand, that Balthasar so sore agast, | Wrote Mane techel phares, and no more: Chaucer, C. T., Monkes Tale, 14212. bef. 1658 and with his peremptory Scales can doom his Prince with a Mene Tekel: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 76 (1687). 18.. The airy hand confusion wrought, | Wrote, Mene, mene, and divided quite | The kingdom of her thought: Tennyson, Palace of Art, Wks., Vol 1. p. 172 (1886).

menhir, sb.: Cornish maenhir,='long (hir) stone' (maen): a tall, upright, rough, monumental stone found in many countries, and abundant in Brittany.

1886 stone menhirs or cappi, and cromlechs or stone circles which they smeared with the blood of human victims: C. R. CONDER, Syrian Stone-Lore, ix. 325.

menina, sb.: Sp.: a young lady-in-waiting (on a queen or princess).

1623 the *Infanta* is with her *Meninas* and Ladies of honour: Howell, Lett., III. xviii. p. 76 (1645).

*mēningītis, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ,='membrane': inflammation of a membrane of the brain or spinal cord.

mēninx, pl. mēninges, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ: a membrane, esp. one of the membranes which envelope the brain and spinal cord.

1699 the two meninges, the tunicles of the nerves, the perioranium, and other periosia, the muscles, the panniculus carnosus, and lastly, the skin itself, are all freed from a world of torment by means of the medicinal gout: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl Misc.*, Vol. 11. p. 49 (1809).

mēniscus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μηνίσκος,='a little moon', 'a crescent': a crescent-shaped body; a lens of which the transverse sections are crescent-shaped; the convex or concave surface of a fluid in a tube, due to capillary attraction.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

menour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See minor.

mens divinior, phr.: Lat.: 'the more divine mind', inspiration, a high pitch of genius or enthusiasm.

1805 But the pith and soul—the mens divinior—is wanting: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 319.

1809 we have heard him when the mens divinior; the immortal soul of oratory rose completely victorious over the defects of the manner in which it was embodied: Quarterly Rev., Vol. II. p. 390.

1818 No words can describe the holy beauty and expression of the mens divinior in her imagined countenance: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. III. p. 140/2.

*mens sāna in corpore sāno, phr.: Lat.: a sound mind in

a sound body. Juv., 10, 356.

1664 The best Physick is to have Mens sana in Corpore sano, a sound minde in a healthfull body: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 206.

1664 J. WORTHINGTON, Life, in Jos Mede's Wks., p. lix.

1749 Mens sana in corpore sano, is the first and greatest blessing: Lord Chestersfield, Letters, Vol. I. No. clav. p. 440 (1774)

1885 His was pre-eminently the mens sana: Athenaum, p. 440 (1774) Aug. 22, p. 239/1.

*mens sibi conscia recti, phr.: Lat.: 'a mind in itself conscious of rectitude', a good conscience. Virg., Aen.,

1835 The mens conscia recti, in his view, is not a subject in itself, of congratulation: Edin. Rev., Vol. 61, p. 368.

menses, sb. pl.: Lat., 'months': the periodic discharge from the womb of a woman during the term of her fertility, which normally occurs at intervals of a month, and is suspended during pregnancy; also called 'flowers', and catamenia (q. v.).

*menstruum, Lat. pl. menstrua, sb.: Lat., neut. of menstruus, = 'monthly': any agent which dissolves a solid substance. Anglicised 15 c.—17 c. as menstrue.

stance. Anglicised I5 c.—17 c. as menstrue.

1471 In Soon and Moone our Menstrue ys not sene | Hyt not appeareth but by effect to syght: G. RPILEY, Comp. Alch., Pref., in Ashmole's Theat Chem. Brit., p. 124 (1532) 1610 your elixny, your lac winginis...your red man, and your white woman, | With all your broths, your menstrues, and materials, | Of piss and egg-shells, women's terms, man's blood: B Jonson, Alch., ii. 1, Wks., p 248/1 (1865). 1641 This Menstruum dissolves any hard stones presently, and extracts the tincture of Corall: John French, Art Distill., Bk. II. p. 44 (1651). 1646 the menstruum or dissolvent be evaporated to a consistence: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. ni. p 52 (1686). 1654 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymustry of the Resurrection to work on: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p 407. 1665 By making trials on metalls, Minerals and Stones, by dissolving them in severall Menstruums, and Crystallizing them. Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 2, p. 29 1672 the like I have try'd in several metalline Bodies dissolv'd in several Menstruums; R Boyle, Virtues of Gems, p 8. 1691 Fire it self which is the only Catholick Dissolvent, other Menstruums being rather Instruments than Efficients in all Solutions: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 110 (1701). 1762 that his silver, by the fire, must be calcined to a caput mortuum, which happens when he will hold and retain the menstruum, out of which he partly exists, for his own property: Smollett, pushed and that universal menstruum of apologies, my indolence, made me delay my letter: S. T. Coleridge, Unfubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin, p. 38 (H. A. Bright, 1884). 1875 but he bade me observe, that the menstruum was defective in one point: Answorth, Auriol, Prol., p. 15

*Mentor: Gk. Mévræp: a friend and adviser of Ulysses

*Mentor: Gk. $M\'evr\omega\rho$: a friend and adviser of Ulysses (Odysseus) and his son Telemachus; representative of an adviser, a guardian, a tutor.

adviser, a guardian, a tutor.

1750 the friendly care and assistance of your Mentor: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 187, p 571 (1774).

1761 "turn out your toes!" Such are Mentor's precepts! Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. 11. p 266 (1857).

1784 A point secur'd, if once he be supplied | With some such Mentor always at his side: Cowper, Tirocara, Poems, Vol. 11. p. 242 (1868).

1792 my dear young Mentor: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. 1v. p. 152.

1860 the world had got hold of Pen in the shape of his selfish old Mentor: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p 183 (1879).

1858 turn Mentor and preach a sermon: A. Trollofe, Three Clerks, Vol. 11. ch. iii. p. 59.

*menu, sb.: Fr., 'minute detail': a bill of fare (either at a public eating-house or of a private entertainment).

1850 It was a grand sight to behold him in his dressing-gown composing a menu: Thackerav, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 235 (1879). 1865 scorned the sausage, the baked pie, the cucumber-soup, and the rest of the national menu: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 68. *1876 inspecting the ménu: Western Morning News, Feb 2. [St.] 1883 the menu and the dishes were French: W. Black, Yolande, Vol. 1 ch. xi. p. 210

menus plaisirs, phr.: Fr., 'little pleasures', 'pocket-money': personal gratifications, objects on which one's pocket-money is expended.

1696 I shall see you stand in damnable need of some auxiliary Guineas for your menu Plaisirs: Vanbrugh, Relayse, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 15 (1776). 1779 my menus plaisirs, a few sprinkled visits of charity from a few friends that remained in town: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 165 (1838). 1796 in which case he must make the soldier a compliment of a few dollars to avoid being taken into custody, and discovered, or, at all events, incommoded and disturbed in his menus plaisirs: Tr. Thymberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvI. p. 5 (1814). 1809 but if we consider that the whole income of the state is appropriated to particular and specific purposes, according to the settled and permanent order, never interrupted by any menus plaisirs: Marx, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xlix. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 187. 1823 Economy was not neglected by the monarch in his menus plaisirs art: In London Syp., Vol. III. p. 485. 1838 Whatever honorarium he received for his work was expended upon his menus plaisirs: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 293.

menzil(1): Arab. See manzil.

meo perículo, phr.: Lat.: at my risk.

1821 assure yourself, meo periculo, that no quantity of opium ever did, or could intoxicate: Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Ealer, Pt. 11. p. 94 (1823). 1825 I am aware that I here bring a French word into English, meo periculo: T. CAMPBELL, in New Monthly Mag. [N. & Q.]

meollo, sb.: Sp.: marrow, kernel.

1589 the fruit doth yeeld a meollio or curnell: R PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist Chin, Vol. 11 p. 266 (1854).

Mephistopheles, name of one of the principal devils of medieval legend, the familiar spirit of Dr. Faustus or Faust.

1828 he resolved to enter society as a detester of it, as a Mephistopheles m feeling at least, if not in action: *Engl. in France*, Vol II. p. 24. 1877 I believe you are Mephistopheles in disguise: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. i. p. 12 (1883). 1885 Bertie Ames, with his soft voice and air of a mild Mephistopheles: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 87.

mephitis, sb.: Lat.: a pestilential exhalation from the ground.

méprise, sb.: Fr.: a mistake, an oversight. Anglicised in 15 c. or earlier, through Old Fr. mesprise, as mesprise, mesprize. Hence the vb. mesprise (1487 god suffreth not a man to mespryse ne to synne at the poynt of deth: CAXTON, Book of Good Manners, sig. h iii vo).

1846 Madame de Lieven...I found...very eloquent upon Normanby's méprise in not having attended the reception on Saturday. H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 161.

*mer de glace, phr.: Fr.: sea of ice, frozen sea. 1856 This magnificent body of interior ice formed on its summit a complete plateau,—a mer de glace: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 114
1883 That it is surrounded by a circlet of islands, separated by prolongations of an interior mer de glace, is among the most familiar data of the geologist · Standard, Feb. 27, p. 5.

mercall, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil marakkāl: a grain measure used in the Madras Presidency, formerly of varying weight, but generally containing twelve sers (see ser), now containing 800 cubic inches, and equal to the four-hundredth part of a garce (q. v.). [Yule]

1798 A bullock to carry 1000 ball cartridges, 8 twelve-pounder shots, 5 eighteen-pounder ditto, 2 barrels of gunpowder: 6 mercalls, equal to 72 seer: Wellington, Suppl. Desp, Vol. 1. p. 102 (1858).

mercatant(e), sb.: Eng. fr. It. mercatante: a merchant, a foreign trader.

1596 Tra What is he, Biondello? | Bion. Master, a mercatante, or a pedant: SHAKS., Tam. Shr, iv. 2, 63-

mercurial (/ / = =), adj: fr. Lat. Mercuriālis,='pertaining to the god or to the planet Mercury'.

1. like the god Mercury (who was the winged messenger of the gods, the god of trade and theft, the herald of the gods, the guide of souls to the lower world), sprightly, active, commercial, thievish, guiding, eloquent. Rarely used as sb., a trickster, a thief.

1611 this is his hand; | His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh: Shaks, Cymb., iv. 2, 310. bef. 1627 This youth was such a mercurial, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out: Bacon, Hen. VII. [T.] 1637 As the wise men were led by the star, or as the traveller is directed by a mercurial statue: Chillingworth, Relig. of Prot. [T.] 1691 his mind being more martial than mercurial, he applied himself to sea-service: Wood, Ath. Oxon., Vol. I. [R.] — Pigott being a more forward and mercurial man got glory of it among most scholars: — Fasti Oxon, Vol. II. [R.]

2. of the temperament due to the influence of the planet Mercury, light-hearted, changeable, frivolous.

1570 and commyng short of high intellectuall conception, are the Mercurial fruite of Dianasticali discourse, in perfect imagination subsistyng: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. i iij vo. 1705 though his mercurial wit was not well suited with the king's phlegm: BURNET, Hist. Own Time, Vol. III. p. 4 (1818). 1823 a mercurial man: BYRON, Island, III. v.

2 a. like the planet Mercury in nature or influence.

1893 Canis minor | The whiche sterre is mercuriall | By way of kynde: Gower, Conf. Am., Bk. vii. [R.]

3. pertaining to the metal mercury or quicksilver. Rarely used as sb., a preparation of mercury.

*Mercury, mercury (#==), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Mercurius: a Latin deity identified with the Greek Hermes, the herald and messenger of the gods of Greek mythology, who conducted the shades of the dead to the under-world, patron of inventions, arts, eloquence, science, commerce, and roguery.

1. the Roman deity; a representation of the same in art. 1573-80 Wyngd lyke a Mercury: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 98 (1884).
1604 A station like the herald Mercury | New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill: Shaks., Ham., iii. 4, 58.

I a. a messenger.

1599 Following the mirror of all Christian kings, | With winged heels, as English Mercuries: Shaks, Hen. V, ii Prol., 7. 1769 they run quite out of breath to declare the arrival of a father .. And what do these Mercuries, when they are talking of the hast they are in? B. Thornton, Tr Plantus, Vol 1.

1 b. a newspaper.

1652 You see how large this Pardon is, I It pardons all our Mercuries: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal, Vol. 1. p. 98 (1860). 1664 With letters hung like Eastern Pidgeons, And Mercuries of furthest Regions: S BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. 11 Cant. i p 5

1 c. a thief, a trickster, a cheat.

1599 I would ha' those Mercuries should remember they had not their fingers for nothing: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., i. 2, Wks., p. 93 (1616).

2. the planet of the solar system, which is nearest to the sun, the influence of which planet was supposed to produce a light-hearted, careless, changeable temperament.

1642 In fine Mercury swayeth ore the one, and Saturne ore the other [Frenchman and Spaniard]: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 33 (1869)

2 a. the temperament produced by the influence of the planet Mercury.

bef. 1744 'Tis thus the Mercury of Man 1s fix'd, | Strong grows the Virtue with his nature mix'd: Pope, Ess. Man, 11. 177.

a silver-white metal (fluid unless frozen), also called 'quicksilver'.

'quicksilver'.

abt. 1336 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe: | Mars iren, Mercurie quiksilver we clepe: Chaucer, C. T., Chan. Yem. Tale, 16295. 1471 And of two Mercuryes Joyned to them indede: G. Ripley, Comp. Alch., Ep., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 111 (1652). 1477 Good Master (sade he) then teach me trewly, Whether the matters be Sol or Mercury? | Or whether of Sol or Lune it maie be: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. iii. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 41 (1652). 1523 there is nothyng better than our poudre of mercurie or quick syluer: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chururg, fol xiv vo'l. 1555 This doone, they beate or mixte (or amalgame it as they caule it) with Mercurie or quicksyluer, whiche afterward they seperate ageyne from the same eyther by straynyng and pressynge it through a bagge of lether, or ... R. Eden, Decades, Sect. vi. p. 363 (1883). 1558 you see Mercury or Quicke Syluer: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 102 vo. 1603 And on each fold sparkled a pretious Gem...The fift of pale Electrum seemed wrought, | Sixt Mercurie; of Silver was the last: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Urania, xi. p. 153 (1608) 1665 soft Earth, in which you plainly see the Mercury in little particles: Phul. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 2, p. 22. 1676 Mercury-water for the Complexion Shadwell, Virtuoso, iii. p. 49.

- 3 a. the column of quicksilver in a barometer or thermometer.
- 4. a plant of the genus Mercurialis, Nat. Order Euphorbiaceae.

? 1540 femytorye, Mercurye, Sene: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. A ii ro. 1550 Mercurialis. This is called Mercurie: A. Askham, Litle Herball, sig. Fi vo. 1568 eate an herbe called in English Mercurie: W. Warde, Tr Alessio's Secr., Pt. II. fol. 17 vo.

merda, sb.: Lat.: dung, excrement. Anglicised in 16 c. as mard, merd, through Fr. merde.

bef. 1733 deals forth his Merda by the Hirelings of the Times, that he might not stink in all Companies: R. North, Examen, III. viii. 79, p. 644 (1740).

merdaille, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a crew or mob of filthy rascals.

bef. 1658 After Dinner, a sad Dinner to the Monks, this Merdaille, these Stinkards, throng before the Gates, and demand the Charter of Liberties: J. CLEVELAND, Rustick Ramp., Wks., p. 467 (1687).

mère-goutte, sb.: Fr.: the first running of juice from grapes, or oil from olives, before the application of pressure.

1601 the mere gout of the grape that runneth out first without pressing: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 30, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 38z.

merīdiēs, sb.: Lat.: noon; the middle of any period of time, as of the night. See ante meridiem.

bef. 1667 About the hour that Cynthia's silver light | Had touch'd the pale meridies of the night: Cowley, Essays, Agriculture. [Davies]

meringue, sb.: Fr.: a confection of whipped white of eggs and powdered white sugar, said to have been invented by Napoleon's cook in honor of the victory of Marengo.

1816 J. Simpson, Cookery, p. 518. 1850 whose hands and face were now frothed over with the species of lather which is inserted in the confection called meringues à la crême: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 238 (1879)

*merino (= "=), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. merino,='moving from pasture to pasture', fr. merino,='a shepherd of merino sheep'.

I. adj.: of a particular breed of sheep (originally Spanish) or of the wool of the same.

2. sb.: a sheep of a particular breed (originally peculiar to Spain); a thin woollen cloth originally made of the wool of the merino sheep; also, attrib.

1345 A long sort of white merinos cloak: LADY H. STANHOPE, Mem, Vol. I. ch. iii, p 98. 1857 six-quarter plainbacks and low six-quarter merinoes were readily sold: J JAMES, Worsted Manuf., p. 478 1864 she had seen a robe of mouse-coloured merino: G. A SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I ch. iii. p 56. 1883 sombre robes of olive-green merino. M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol I. ch vii. p 228.

meroquin: Fr. See maroquin.

merviade. See maravedi.

mesa, sb.: Sp.: a table-land.

1876 a series of extensive mesas or plateaus: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, Great Dunde, ch. vin. p 322.

*mésalliance, sb.: Fr.: a marriage with a person of inferior rank; a marriage with a person whose social condition is regarded as detrimental.

1782 We are well off when from that mesalliance there spring some bastards called Episodes: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII p. 235 (1858). 1841 the gentleman turned out to be her husband, for whose beaux yeux she contracted what is considered a mésalliance. LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 75. 1848 should make a mésalliance with a little nobody: Thackeraxy, Van. Fair, Vol. I. ch. vi p. 60 (1879). 1868 this second mésalliance was a great blow: Mrs. OLIPHANT, Brownlows, Vol. II. p. 218.

meschanterie, sb.: quasi-Fr., fr. meschant, Mod. Fr. méchant, perhaps a mistake for meschanceté (Cotgr.). See méchanceté.

1665 The Nayro many times makes that his opportunity to visit and act his Amours, whiles the good man by that delusive spell is rendered...seemingly an assentor to their meschanteries: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 337 (1677)

meschita, mescita, mescuite. See mesquite.

mesdames: Fr. See madame.

mesē, sb.: Gk. $\mu\epsilon\sigma\eta$ ($\chi\rho\rho\delta\dot{\eta}$): the highest tone in the second lowest tetrachord in ancient music, which formed a sort of key-note of the whole system of two complete octaves.

1603 Like as even among us our musicall accord and concent consisteth of the positive of five tetrachords, ranged orderly one after another, to wit, of Hypates, Meses, Synnemenæ, Diezeugmenæ, and Hyperboliææ likewise: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1341

mesels: Eng. fr. Old Du. See measles.

mesembryanthemum, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. μεσημβρία, = 'mid-day', 'south', and ἄνθεμον, = 'flower': nameof a large genus of fleshy herbs, Nat. Order Ficoideae, which includes the ice-plant and the garden plant Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme, popularly called mesembryanthemum. The genus is native in S. Europe, Africa, Australia, &c.

1796 A mesembryanthenum, with a white flower, was chewed by the Hottentots: Tr Thunberg's C of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol xvi. p. 40 (1814). 1885 The spring comes in with a rush, and the parched and barren-looking expanses are suddenly carpeted with thousands of gladioli, mesembryanthemums, flowering heaths, &c.: Macmillan's Mag., Feb., p. 279/2.

mesenterium, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. μεσεντέριον,='middle intestine': a mesentery, a fold of membrane surrounding more or less, and keeping in place, an intestine or other portion of the abdominal viscera; esp. the fold which keeps the small intestine in position.

1541 the Mezentereon: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. H iv vo. 1543 the mylte, the Mesenterium, the reynes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. ix ro/1.

Mesmer, name of a Swiss physician who in 1778 exhibited the phenomena of what is now called hypnotism, in Paris, and from whose name several words relating to the practice and science of hypnotism are derived.

*mesohippus, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. μεσο-, = 'middle' and immos, = 'horse': an extinct genus of small, three-toed horses found in the Miocene strata of N. America.

*1876 In the recent strata was found the common horse...in the Meiocene, the Meiohippus, or Anchitherium, and the Mesohippus: Times, Dec. 7. [St]

meson, sb.: Sp.: an inn.

1884 We were positively refused admission to the hôtel, but found a room in a meson: Missionary Herald, Sept., p. 361.

mesquin, fem. mesquine, adj.: Fr.: mean, shabby, paltry. 1828 It heightens the beauty of the picturesque, and slurs over the mesquin and the mean: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 102.

mesquinerie, sò.: Fr.: paltriness, meanness, littleness.

1883 The difficulty of shaping a study conducted on these lines to the mesquinerie of examinations: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p 58x/2.

mesquit(e), mesquito, Eng. fr. Sp.; mesquita, Sp.; meschita, It. (Florio): sb.: a mosque $(\hat{q}.\hat{v}.)$.

chita, It. (Florio): sb.: a mosque (q.v.).

1555 a Temple or Meschita: R Eden, in Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol II Bk. ix. p. 1488 (1625).

1589 their Mezquita or temple (which was a singular peece of worke): R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II p. 217 (1834).

1598 Mahometans with their churches which they call Mesquiten: Tr. J. Van Linschotei's Vor., p. 22/1.

— The Moores like wise have their Mesquitos, wherein they pray: th, Vol. 1 p. 286 (1885).

1598 prince Ismael lieth buried in a faire Meskit, with a sumptuous sepulchre in the same: R Hakkuvr, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 347.

1599 the Mesquitas or Turkish Temples: th, Vol. II i. p. 1909.

1615 Mesgeed, Mescuta, Meskuta, Mesquita, Mosquita, signified a Church, Temple, or Synagogue of the Mohammetanes: W Bedwell, Arab. Tridg.

1625 the publique Seruice of the Iewes, and of the Mahumetans, in their Synagogues, and Meskeds: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk i p. 143.

— the whole Towne, except some fewe, as the Queens Court. and the Meskita, was burned: ib, Bk. iii. p. 324.

— Tombes and Meskites, which remayne in great numbers to this day: ib, Bk. iv. p. 455.

— the Mescuites: ib, Vol. II. Bk. is. p. 1503.

1632 That old opinion the Jew and Turk have of women, that they are of an inferiour Creation to man, and therfore exclude them; the one from their Synagogues the other from their Meskeds: Howell., Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II xxiv. p. 319 (1678)

1638 In this poore City is a Mesquite or Temple: Sir Th Herbeert, Trav, p. 53.

1665 Adjovning this School is a Jewina Machit (or Mesquit) of great veneration by being the Dormitory of that great Doctor Emazum-zeddey-a-meer-a-maddy-Ally, who was a Prophet's son: ib., p. 125 (1677).

Variants, 16 C. mezquita, meskit, 17 C. mescita, meskita.

Variants, 16 c. mezquita, meskit, 17 c. mescita, meskita, mesked, meskite, mescuite, meskeito.

mesquit(e): Sp. See mezquite.

*Messalīna, name of the third wife of the Roman emperor Claudius, representative of female profligacy and cruelty.

1573—80 An insatiable rampe, | Of Messalines stampe: Gab. Harvey, Lett Bk., p. 113 (1884). 1887 His heroine is a New York Messalina who fastens herself upon a villain of the worst type: Athenæum, Oct. 8, p. 467/1.

messeigneurs: Fr. See monseigneur.

*Messiah, fr. Heb. Māshīach, = 'anointed'; Messīas, Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. Meorias: the Hebrew equivalent of 'Christ', found in the Hebrew prophetical books, applied by the Jews to an expected temporal saviour of their own race, and by Christians to Jesus of Nazareth.

abt. 1400 The woman seith to him, I woot for Messias is comen, that is seid Crist: Wychiffite Bible, John, iv. 25. 1535 The woman sayde vnto him: I wote that Messias shal come, which is called Christ: COVERDALE, I. c. 1584 in times past, it pleased God, extraordinarile to shew miracles amongest his people, for the strengthening of their faith in the Messias: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. vill. ch. 1p. 156. 1667 that the true | Anointed King, Messiah, might be born | Barr'd of his right: Milton, P. L., XII. 359.

Scriptures foretell of two Messiasses: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. XI. 8, 1p. 128. 1785 content to hear. Messiah's eulogy for Handel's sake: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 192 (1808).

*messieurs, sb. pl.: Fr., pl. of monsieur (q. v.): a title of respect or courtesy, meaning (lit. 'my lords', 'sirs') 'gentlemen'. The abbrev. Messrs. stands for the pl. of Eng. Mr.

1624 assisted | By the messieurs Philamour and Lafort: Massinger, Parl. 1624 assisted By the messieurs Philamour and Latort: MASSINGER, Parl. Love, 1, 5, Wks., p. 125/2 (1839). 1681 and now have at the Messieurs, and of them I have said so many tart bitter things: Reasons of Mr. Bays, 8°c., p. 7. 1860 the two Messieurs Pendennis: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 177 (1879). 1864 I warrant Messieurs the landlords, their interests would be better consulted by keeping their singers within bounds: — Newcomes, Vol. I. ch i. p. 9 (1879)

mesticall: Arab. See mitcal.

*mestizo, fem. mestiza, Sp.; mestiço, fem. mestiça, Port.: sb.: a person, one of whose parents is an European and the other of American Indian or native African or native E. Indian blood.

1682 worsted stockings knit which are worn of the mastizoes: R. HAKLUYT, Divers Voyages, p. 167 (1850). 1689 three boyes and a Mestizo: R. PARKE, Tr Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol II. p. 243. 1598 40. or 50. Portingales and Mesticos, which are Portingales ofspring, but borne in India, which are called Mesticos, that is as much as to say, as halfe their countrie men: Tr. 9. Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 29 (1885). 1600 three Indian boyes, and one Mestigo: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. 9, 390. — Paul Horsewell is maried to a Mestisa, as they name those whose fathers were Spaniards, and their mothers Indian: ib., p. 482. 1625 Peter Tayda a Mestiso of Portugall: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 707 1634 Their Religion is from Mecha, whence they deriue most of their language and customes, and by connerse with Mestisoes and Portugals, they can speake that tongue: Sir Th. Herrer, p. 23. 1646 a brave race of mestisoe: Howell, Epist. Ho-EL, Vol. II. Ikxviii. p. 390; 1678). 1782 demigods have intermarried till their race are become downright mestises: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 251 (1858). 1887 the sleepy little mestizo town: L. OLIPHANT, Episodes, vi. p. 118.

*mēta, Lat.; meta, It.: sb.: a mark at the ends of the spina of an Ancient Roman circus, consisting of a conical pillar or three conical pillars.

1670 You see weere the Careeres [sic], or starting place was, where the Meta; where the Guglia were: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 60 (1698).

mēta incognita, phr.: Late Lat.: the unknown goal (of voyage and discovery).

1611 It may passe North ninette degrees | Beyond meta incognita: J. Hoskins, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. g 3 ro (1776) 1622 to search for the Northwest passage, and Meta incognita: Capt. J. Smith, Wks.,

metagenesis, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. μετα-, = 'after', and γένεσις, = 'production': the passing of an organism from an ovum to a complete stage of development through a series of successive generations, the individuals of each generation being distinct in form.

métairie. sb.: Fr.: a small farm held by a **métayer** (q, v). 1823 I'll swear. to have seen him with their gang ...when they pillaged our métaure: Scott, Quent Dur., ch vi. p. 94 (1886).

1888 Each peasant's house, each farm and métaure: XIX Cent, Oct., p 520.

metalēpsis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. μετάληψις,='participation': a rhetorical figure consisting in the extending of one metaphor or metonymy by another metaphor or metonymy, or the substitution of one enunciated figurative expression for another implied figurative expression.

1589 the figure Metalepsis which I call the farfet: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., 111. xvi[i]. p. 193 (1869).

metamorphose $(\angle = \angle \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. metamorphoser (Cotgr.): to transform, to change.

1577 Thus. men (my lord) be metamorphosed, | From seemely shape, to byrds, and ougly beasts: G. Gaskoughe, Compliant of Phylomene. [R.] 1591 The one | Doth metamorphos'd change | In far worse ill James I, Fueries, Foet. Exercises, 1061 (1818) 1595 Grosse vapours, metamorphose to starre: G. Markham, Trag Sir R. Grenville, p. 56 (1871). 1681 God under the gospel would change these creatures, the wildness of them; he would metamorphose them. Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1. p. 327 (1861). Vol. 1. p 357 (1861).

metamorphōsis, pl. metamorphōsēs, Lat. fr. Gk. μεταμόρφωσις; metamorphose, Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: a transformation, a change of appearance, form, condition, or nature; a transmutation.

a change of appearance, form, condition, or nature; a transmutation.

1579 if tract of time, or want of triall, had caused this Metamorphosis, my griefe had bene more tollerable: J Lyly, Euphuas, p. 97 (1868).

1584 the metamorphosis or transubstantiation of Visses his companions into swine: R. Scott, Diec Witch., Bk. XII. ch. viii. p. 229.

1589 Why, what strange Metamorphosis is this? Greene, Menaphon, p. 82 (1880).

1601 O patient metamorphosis: B. Jonson, Poetast., iii. 4, Wks., p. 302 (1676).

1608 if these submit, I My metamorphose is not held unfit: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 75 (1885).

1612 your father hath made this interamorphoses in your person for the causes related: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. Iv ch. x. p. 414.

1616 Of Circes cup | Who hath not heard, that who thereof did sup | Was changd (strange metamorphosis in nature)| From humane forme into a brutish creature? R. C., Times Whistle, II. 619, p. 23 (1871).

1619 their Serpentine Windings, Hookes, Crookes, Protean Metamorphoses, malicious Subtilities. PURCHAS, Microcasmus, ch. lviii. p. \$33.

1627 then it is like that this Proteus of Matter, being held by the Sleenes, will turne and change into many Metamorphoses: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 99.

Of all Metamorphoses or Transmigrations, I believe onely one that is of Lots wife: SIR TH. BROWN, Relig. Med., § xxxvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (Bohn, 1832).

1665 Their [silkworms] Metamorphoses: are four: Phil. Trans., Vol. I. No. 5, p. 88.

1676 what Metamorphoses: surah I where got you them Cloaths?

D'URFEY, Mad. Fischle, iii p. 21 (1691).

1697 What means this sudden Metamorphoses? Vanbrough, Prov Wife, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 203 (1776).

1712 What more strange, than the Creation of the World, the several Metamorphoses of the fallen Angels: Spectator, No. 417, June 28, p. 6091, (Morley).

1783 the Author's Metamorphosis of the story: R. North, Examen, II. iv. 146, p. 309 (1740).

1763 he cannot appear until he has undergone a total metamorphosis: Smollett, France & Hu

*metaphor (/==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. metaphore (Cotgr.): the use of a word in a sense different to that which it bears literally and originally, the analogical expression of one idea in terms of another idea without indicating the implied comparison; an instance of the figure of speech described above.

parison; an instance of the figure of speech described above.

1533 they will sooner by allegory or methaphor draw the word to the truth, them... K. Hen. VIII., in Wotton's Lett., Vol. II. (Scrin. Sac.), p. 8 (1654).

1540 Adages, sentences notable, metaphores, elegancies: PALSGRAVE, Tr. Acalastus, sig. U iii ro.

1550 This metaphore hath ben abused to many euil purposes: R. HUTCHINSON, Sermons, fol. 24 ro (1560).

1552 Againe, the interpretation of a thing, is then thought to bee, when a metaphore or translation is vsed, and the meaning therof taken: T. WILSON, Rule of Reas., fol. 49 ro (1567).

1560 Thys is a notable Metaphore: J PILKINGTON, Aggens, sig. P vii ro.

1580 Prye, is a bold Metaphore, forced from the spawning fishes; for the multitude of young fish be called the frye: E. KIRKE, in Spens. Skep, Cal., Oct., Glosse, Wks., p. 478/1 (1869).

1582 Heerein certaine contrarieties, whiche are incident to him that loueth extreemelye, are lively expressed by a Metaphore: T. WATSON, Pass. Cent., p. 41 (1870).

1620 there

will be some restriction or inlargement of significations or metaphor: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 11. p. 148 (1676). 1622 not knowing... whether a Metaphore be fiesh or fish: Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. x. p. 78 1641 you must ground it better than from this metaphor, which you may now deplore as the axehead that fell into the water: MILTON, Animadv., Wks, Vol. 1 p. 189 (1806). bef. 1658 When Subjects and Religion stir | Like Meteors in the Metaphor J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 207 (1687) bef. 1682 stately metaphors, noble tropes and elegant expressions SIR TH BROWN, Tracts, 1. p. 2 (1686) 1693 affecting lofty and tumid Metaphors, and excessive Hyperbola's and Aggravations: J. Ray, Three Discourses, iii. p. 317 (1713). 1713 One dy'd in metaphor, and one in song: Pope, Rape of Lock, v. 50. 1797 During the seventeenth century a false taste infested Europe. Quaint metaphors...took possession of poetry: Southey, Lett dur Resid. in Spain, p. 226.

metaphora, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. μεταφορά,='transference' (in strict Lat., translatio): metaphor, a metaphor.

1603 Fit Epithets, and fine Metaphoraes: J. Sylvester, Tr Du Bartas, Babylon, p. 341 (1608).

metaphrasis, sb.: Gk. μετάφρασις: translation, a change of diction from one language to another, or one style to another, without change of meaning.

bef. 1568 Metaphrasis is, to take some notable place out of a good Poete, and turne the same sens into meter, or into other wordes in Prose: ASCHAM, Scholemaster, p. 151 (1884). 1603 as for thy tongue, it ministreth some rhetoricall figures, catachreses and metaphrases, songs, musicall measures and numbers: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 984.

metastasis, sb.: Gk. μετάστασις, = 'removal', 'change': Rhet. a transference of the matter in hand from the actual conditions to hypothetical conditions; Pathol. the change of one substance into another; the production of local disease in the body by disease in a separate part of the body.

1589 Metastass, or the fitting figure or the Remoue: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. XIX. p. 240 (1869). bef. 1691 nature will, in spite of remedies, make a metastasis of the peccant matter: BOYLE, Wks., Vol. II. p. 240 [R.] 1783 in the gout, the pain...is not the principal disease, but a critical metastasis, in order to its cure: W. Saunders, Red Peruv. Bark, p. 161.

metathesis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μετάθεσις,='transposition': (a) the transposition of sounds or combinations of sound in a word; (b) a change, a vicissitude.

a 1674 BLOUNT, Glossogr.
b. 1705 What a metathesis is this, that he who perhaps was born of royal blood, and kept company with kings and princes, shall now cry out with Job "to corruption, thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother and sister": GREENHILL, Art Embalm., p. 105. [T.] 1890 The suggested metathesis kiryika to kirikya does not recommend itself strongly: Athenaum, Feb. 15,

*métayage, sb.: Fr.: the métayer system of land tenure.

1888 There [Italy], as in France, métayage produces excellent results, and it would certainly seem that the best direction which land reform can take in this country is the creation...of peasant tenancies. Athenorum, Dec. 6, p. 720/2.

*métayer, sb.: Fr.: a farmer who holds land on condition of paying to the owner a certain proportion (generally half) of the produce, the owner generally furnishing stock and plant, or a part thereof.

1804 The system of rural economy in Hindustan closely resembles...the metayer system: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 321.

1828 several of his men were in the farm-house of the honest metayer Pierrot: Engl. in France, Vol. 11, p. 180.
1883 in Tuscany...the developed metayer system may rank in advance of most systems [of land tenure]: Athenaum, Sept. 8, p. 301/1.

*metempsychosis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μετεμψύχωσις, = 'transit of the soul': the transmigration of a soul from one human or animal body into another; the Pythagorean doctrine, also held by Brahmins and others, that souls inhabit a successive series of human or brutish bodies. Sometimes Anglicised as metempsychose.

Anglicised as metempsychose.

1591 Metempsichosis: James I., Furies, Poet. Exercises, 1059 (1818). bef. 1693 Ah, Pythagoras' metempsychosis, were that true, I This soul should fill from me, and I be chang'd | Unto some brutish beast: Marlowe, Faustius, Wks., p. 101/2 (1858). 1603 taught the strange Metempsychosis | Of the wise Lamian, one it self transposes | Into som worse Grie?': J. Stilvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 282 (1608). 1619 if...[Athens] be there sunke into the ground, and be by some Metempsychosis remued in England: Furchas, Microcomus, ch. lur. p. 503. 1646 For thus we read in Plate, that from the opinion of Metempsychosis, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of Beasts most sutable unto their humane condition: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 120 (1686). 1665 The Sages of old live again in us; and in opinions there is a Metempsychosis: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xvii. p. 120 (1885). 1704 This dark treatise contains the whole scheme of the Metempsychosis, deducing the progress of the soul through all her stages: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § i. Wks., p. 59/1 (1869). 1741 If ever there is a metempsychosis is soul will pass into a vulture: Hor. Walfole. Letters, Vol. 1. p. 104 (1857). 1779 The last disgraceful scene that closes | This horrible Metempsychosis: C. Anstery, Speculation, Wks., p. 294 (1808). 1786 And he, who wilder studies chose | Find here a new metempsychose: H. More, Bas Bleu, 161.

metheglin (-1. 1). sb.: Eng. ft. Welsh meddwylyn, = 'mead-

metheglin $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Welsh meddyglyn, = 'meadliquor': a strong kind of Welsh mead.

1533 ELVOT, Cast. Helthe, Bk. II. ch. xxii. [Skeat] 1540 as swete as metheglyn or hony: Palsgrave, Tr Acolastie, sig. R iv ro. 1542 al maner of drynkes. of cyder, of meade, of metheglyn, and of whay: Boords. Dyetary, ch. v. p. 252 (1870). 1547—8 And swyshe swashe metheglyn I take for my fees: — Introduction, ch. ii p. 126 (1870). 1584 Wine, Ale, Beere, Cyder, Metheglin, and Whey: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 266. 1598 sack and wine and metheglins: Shaks., Merry Wives, v. 5, 167. 1613 perry, cider, mead, metheglin, ale: WITHER, Sat, Vanity. 1619 Cidar, Perry, Metheglin, Meade, Oximele, Vsquebath, Potions: Purchas, Microcommus, ch. xxxv. p. 332. 1621 Malmsie, Allegant, Rumny, Brown-bastard, Metheglen, and the like: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. 1, p. 150. 1827). bef. 1627 I was got foxed with foolish metheglin, in the company of certain Welsh chapmen: MIDDLETON, Anything for Quiet Life, i. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 249 (1885). 1641 Take good strong stale Mead, otherwise called Metheglin: T. T. S. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk. Iv. ch. xxi. p. 150. 1789 as if it were pure old metheglin: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 263 (1857). 1781 large draughts of Brunswick mum, strong beer, or metheglin: Mason, in Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. viii p. 119 (1888). 1800 And O the sweet Charlotte! metheglin to sip (How she took it to heart!) was the lot of her lip: R. Polumble, Visitation of the Poets, vii. p. 50. 1849 still on each evening when pleasure fills up. with Metheglin each cup: Barram, Ingolds. Leg., p. 35 (1865). 1875 Quaffing deep draughts of Metheglin and ale: Alnsworth, Auriol, Prol., p. 2.

method ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. methode (Cotgr.): a regular course, a systematic course, action, conduct, or study; a system of action, conduct, or study; a special mode of operation or procedure; procedure according to scientific or philosophical principles.

1541 euery kynde of dysease hath his owne Methode: R COPLAND, Tr Guydo's Quest, &c., sig. and A ni ro. 1563 Whych for the great profit wolde be commytted to Memorye, of him that wil haue the Methode of curyng compounde tumors against nature: T. Galæ, Inst. Chirurg., 61, 21 vo. 1578 to write Methodes or meanes to cure the affected partes of the body: J Banister, Hist Man, sig. A iij ro. 1586 And Plato called a Methode, a fire sent from heauen, which giueth the light that maketh the trueth knowen: Sir Edw. Hory, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. iv. p. 8, 1589 usurped Latine and French words: as, Methode: Putterham, Eng. Poes., III. p. 159 (1869). 1598 there can be noe better methode then this which the very matter it self offereth: SPENS, State Irel., Wks., p. 609/2 (1883) 1604 Though this be madness, yet there is method in 't: SHAKS., Ham., ii. 2, 208. 1662 the intention being to reduce that art to as certain a method as any other part of architecture: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 386 (1872). Vol. 1. p. 389 (1872).

methridate, methridatum. See mithridate.

Methuselah: Heb.: name of one of the antediluvian patriarchs, said to have lived 969 years (Gen., v. 27); representative of extreme longevity.

bef. 1667 So though my Life be short, yet I may prove | The great Methusalem of Love: Cowley, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 99 (1707). 1675 Truth is, I wanted thy assistance, old Methusalem: DRYDEN, Kind Keeper, v. 1, Wks., Vol. 11 p. 145 (1701). 1756 as if he were a Methuselah: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 512 (1857). 1776 Expect me as wrinkled as Methuselah: 1b., Vol. VI. p. 306. 1780 though one is sensible of being Methusalem in constitution, one must sometimes be seen in a crowd for such and such reasons: 2b., Vol. VII. p. 335 (1858).

metical: Arab. See mitcal.

*métier, sb.: Fr., 'handicraft': calling, vocation, business.

1790 but I had mortal aversion to that métier: C. SMITH, Desmond, Vol. I. p. 152 (1792). 1829 Nonchalance is the métier of your modern hostess: Lord Braconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. II. ch. ix. p. 92 (1881). 1835 I followed a piqueur, who appeared to me to know his métier, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken: H. Greville, Duary, p. 59. 1842 Of his Revience's functions there is not one weightier | Than Heretic-burning—in fact, it his métier: Barham, Ingolds, Leg., p. 25, 1865. Writing is women's métier: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. 1, p. 10. 1882 The comparison...Is above my métier: T. Mozlev, Reminisc., Vol. I. ch. xxii p. 139. 1884 I doubt whether a Parisian coiffeur would care to take lessons in his métier from these children of the desert: J. Colbourne, Berber to Suakin, in Cornhill Mag., No. 293, p. 456. Mag., No. 293, p. 456.

metonymia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μετωνυμία, = 'a change of name': Rhet: a figure of speech by which the name of one thing or person is used instead of the common name of another thing. Anglicised as metonymy $(= \angle = =)$.

1589 the figure metonymia, or the misnamer: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xvi[i]. p. 192 (1869). 1611 from Bacchus only, which by a Rhetorical figure called Metonymia, doth signife wine: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 468 (1776). 1681 And by a 'good conscience' he means by a metonymy, holiness and obedience: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. I. p. 132 (1861).

*metopa, Lat. fr. Gk. μετόπη; metope, Eng. fr. Fr. métope: so.: Archit.: the space between two triglyphs of a frieze; a slab inserted between two triglyphs of a Doric frieze.

1563 In enery second Methopa, ought to be a faire basone or flat place: J. Shute, Archii., fol. vii v. 1598 In the bottome whereof aboue the triglyph: you shall describe the droppes, and betweene the triglyphi in the metopa thunderboultes: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. D. 90. 1664. Daniel Barbaro has judiciously introduced a Boucler in the angular Metop of the Freeze: EVELYN, Tr. Frear's Parall Archit., Pt. I. p. 28. 1888 Except for the metopes and pediment sculptures no marble had been used [in the Parthenon]: Athenaum, Oct. 27, p. 559/r.

mètre. sb.: Fr.: the fundamental unit of measure of length in France, equal to 39.37 inches English.

1886 He breaks and bends the branches together at a height of six mètres from the ground: Athenæum, Mar. 6, p. 329/z.

metri grātiā, phr.: Late Lat.: for the sake of metre or rhythm.

1889 Of course Gower would not (even metri gratia) have pronounced Pythagoras as "pith-grass": Athenæum, May 25, p. 663/2.

metridate: Eng. fr. Fr. See mithridate.

metro, sb.: It.: metre, verse, song, poem.

1619 You this Mæcenas are, peruse my writ, | And vse these Metroes of true meaning wit: HUTTON, Foll. Anat., sig. A 5 vo

*mētropolis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μητρόπολιs,='mothercity' (a city regarded as mother to its colonies). Anglicised in 15, 16 cc. as metropol(e), through Old Fr. metropole. The meaning 'capital', which has been said to be a modern usage, seems to be older in English than either the original or the ecclesiastical meaning.

1. the capital of a country, which constitutes the chief seat of government, as London, Berlin; also, metaph.

seat of government, as London, Berlin; also, metaph.

abt. 1400 metropol: Leg of S. Erkenwald, quoted in T. L. K Oliphant's New English, Vol. 1. p. 169 (1886). 1890 that sweet land whose brave metropolis | Re-edified the fair Semiramis: Marlowe, II Tamburl, Wks., p. 59/1 (1865). 1627 Brussia, the antient metropolis of Bythinia: Sir Th. Roe, in A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gl. Brit., p. 202 (1882). 1634 the Kings Metropolis and Royall seat Agray: Sir Th. Herberr, Trav., p. 31. 1658 The Metropolis of humidity (the brain]: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph., p. 45. 1666 Your metropolis-house is in James' Fields: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. 1. p. 183 (1860). 1667 The Metropolis of Great Britain, The... City of London: Dryden, Am Mirah, sig. A 2 re. 1704 but in hovering over its metropolis, what blessings did she not let fall upon her seminaries of Gresham and Covent Garden! Swift, Battle Bks., Wks., p. 105/2 (1860). 1712 surveying the Grandeur of our Metropolis: Spectator, No. 430, July 14, p. 618/2 (Morley). 1742 Happy Day! that Dreaks our Chain.. That leads to Nature's great Metropolis: E. Young, Night Thoughts, iv. p. 71 (1773). 1758 The fashtonable academies of our metropolis: Johnson, Idler, No. 33, 127. 1759 the current of men and money towards the metropolis, upon one frivolous errand or another, set in so strong—as to become dangerous to our civil rights: Sterne, Trist. Shand, I. xviii. Wks., p. 39 (1839) 1797 the prospect presents nothing that can possibly remind you of the vicinity of a metropolis: Southey, Lett dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 109, 1818 date to you a line from this "Demoraliz'd" metropolis: T. Moore, Frudge Family, p. 10. 1855 the misty summer! And gray metropolis of the North: Tennyson, Dairy, Wks., Vol. v. p. 72 (1886). 1864 He might have sat behind the most expensively jobbed horses in the metropolis: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 43.

2. the chief city of an ecclesiastical province, as Rome, Canterbury.

1542 therof is Metropolis called the chief citee where the Archbishop of any prouince hath his See: UDALL, Tr. Erasmus' Apoph., p 131(1877). 1895 The great metropolis and see of Rome: SHAKS., K. Folm, v. 2, 72. 1641 to make good the prime metropolis of Ephesus: Multon, Ch. Govet, Bk. I. Pref., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 79 (1806). 1875 to prevail with it [the world's Empire], to ...imbrace a strange God, when Rome was become its Metropolis, hic labor, hoc opus est: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. I. ch iv. § 6, p 20.

Hist. in Ancient Greece, the parent state from which a colony or colonies had been founded. Also, metaph. a central seat.

1652 Corinth the famous Μητρόπολις of Achaia: N. Culverwel, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 1.

metrum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. μέτρον, = 'a measure', 'metre': a verse, a passage in verse.

1799—1805 A MS. of the Anglo-Saxon translation exists in the Bodlean library, with the metrums rendered in prose: S. Turner, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. II. Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 14 (Paris, 1840).

mettegal: Arab. See mitcal.

meubles, sb. pl.: Fr.: movables, furniture.

bef. 1800 This house, accordingly, since it has been occupied by us and our Meubles, is as much superior to what it was when you saw it as you can imagine: Cowper, in W. Hayley's Life, Vol. 1, p. 227 (1803). 1835 The apartments of Louis XIV are very curious...they are filled with many of the old meubles originally taken from the old palace: H. Greville, Diary, p. 78.

meulevee: Anglo-Ind. See moolvee.

*meum, possessive pron., used as sb.: neut. of Lat. meus, ='mine', often opposed to Lat. tuum, = 'what is thine', esp. in the phr. meum et tuum, = 'mine and thine': what is one's own and what is not one's own. This is the universal and fundamental division of all property, failure to appreciate and respect which characterises the dishonest.

bef. 1598 kings this meum, tuum should not know: Greene, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 124/1 (1861). 1612 For many times the thing deduced to Iudgement, may bee meum et tuum, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate: BACON, Ess., xxxviii p. 458 (1871). 1625
True it is that if Man had continued in his first integritie, Meum & Tuum had

neuer proued such quarrelling Pronounes: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol 1 Bk. i. p. 16. 1665 No neum and tunn, having neither Law nor Discipline: Sir Th Herbert, Trau, p 3(1677). bef. 1670 How loth they would be to refer their Free-hold, their Menn and Tunn to the protestation of Honour: J. Hacker, Abp Williams, Pt. 1. 00, p. 77 (1693). 1671 It is sufficient at present, to the case in hand, to say that nothing can be done or demanded unreasonably, as to the matter of meum and tunn: J. Eachard, Wks., Vol. II. p. 104 (1773). 1680 Meum and tunn now shall be the rule. The Magna Charta for the Knave and Fool: Maddwell, Loving Enemies, Prol. 1704 a preferment attained by transferring of property, and a confounding of meum and tunn. Swift, Tale of a Tub, Wks., p. 57/2 (1869). 1750 was thought not to entertain much stricter notions concerning the difference of meum and tunn than the young gentleman himself: Fielding, Tom Yones, Bk III ch. ii. Wks., Vol v., p. 10 (1865) 1803 Nor did I winess anything to justify the general suspicion of gipsy errors as to the meum and tunn: Lore Lytron, in Life, &c., V. Ol. I p. 320 1819 fixing the debateable questions of meum et tunn in this firm merchandize of genius and fame: Edin. Rev., Vol. 32, 369. 1845 however indifferent to the distinctions of meum and tuum, he was a gallant soldier: FORD, Handbk. Spam, Pt. II. p. 886. 1862 some of the greatest warriors have committed errors in accounts and the distribution of meum and tunn: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 152 (1887). 1884 The distinction between meum and tunn and tunn is altogether ignored: F. A. Ober, Trav. in Mexico, &c., p. 284. Mexico, &c., p 284.

meur, fem. meure, adj.: Fr. (Cotgr.): ripe, discreet. 1487 the prince ought to be meure/sage/and of right good lyf: Caxton, Book of Good Manners, sig c ii ro.

meurtrière, sb.: Fr.: a loophole.

1843 the points of whose weapons may be seen lying upon the ledge of the little narrow meurtrière on each side of the gate: Thackeray, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 147 (1887). 1884 Several meurtrières in either wall allowed the garrison to make a last resistance, behind the portcullis: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 43.

meydan: Arab. See maidan.

meydine: Eng. fr. Fr. See medine.

mezentereon: Gk. See mesenterium.

mezereon, Eng. fr. Sp. mezereon; mezereum, Mod. Lat.: sb.: name of a shrub, Daphne Mezereum (Nat. Order Thymelaceae), the bark of which is extensively used in medicine.

1627 Almands, Cornelians, Meserions, &c.: BACON, Nat. Hist, Cent. vi. § 577. — a Meserion-Tree: ib., § 592. 1785 mesereon too, | Though leafless, well attir'd, and thick beset | With blushing wreaths: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1808). 1846 The inner bark of the Mesereum creates in the mouth a burning sensation: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 531.

mezon: Sp. See meson.

mezquita: Sp. See mesquite.

mezquite, sb.: Sp.: a tree or shrub, native in Central and S. America, Prosopis juliflora or Algarobia juliflora (Nat. Order Leguminosae), akin to the Mimosae. These shrubs often form dense masses of chaparral (q. v.). See algarroba.

1846 In the plain grows mezquite and other shrubbery: A. Wislizenus, Tour N. Mexico, p. 48 (1848).

1847 Our road went mostly through fine mezquite timber: io., p. 69.

mezza voce, phr.: It.: Mus.: half-voice, neither loud nor very soft.

1790 interrupting a tune he had been humming, a mezza voce: C. Smith, Desmond, Vol. i. p. 36 (1792).

*mezzanine, Fr.; mezzanino, It.: adj. and sh.: between two higher storeys (of a comparatively low storey); an entresol (q. v.), a comparatively low storey introduced between two higher storeys. Also, metaph.

1722 Upstairs, in a little Mezzanino: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 265. 1770 This is but a mezzanine letter: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 270 (1857). 1885 The staircase gives access to the mezzanine floor: Athenæum, Aug. 8, p. 185/2.

mezzin: Arab. See muezzin.

mezzo rilievo, m. relievo, phr.: It.: 'half relief', relief which is higher than bass-relief, but not so high as alto rilievo (q. v.). See demi-rilievo.

11840 (g. v.). See demi-tilevo.

1598 Imbossing halfe rounde called mezzo relievo: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatus, Bk. v. p. 189. 1645 a public tribunal...adorned with...figures of stone and mezzo-relievo: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 209 (1872). 1665—6 There are some mezzo-relievos as big as the life: iv., Vol. 11. p. x. 1670 all these are in mezzo rilievo, and of pure white Alabaster: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11. p. 21 (1598). 1673 three pair of brass doors artificially cast or engraven with curious figures in mezo relievo; J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 330. 1707 strange antique figures of men, carved in the natural rock, in mezzo relievo, and in bigness equal to the life: H. Mauddella, Yourn., Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 324(1811). 1722 A fine Sepulchral Urn. Upon the front of it in Mezzo-Relievo is a Matron presenting a child and imploring the Emperor: RICHARDSON, Status, &c., in Italy, p. 280. 1820 a piece of sculpture in mezzo-relievo: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 227.

*mezzo termine, phr.: It.: middle term, middle state.

1768 He only takes the title of altesse, an absurd mezzotermine, but acts King exceedingly: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 118 (1857). 1819 At length it ended, as is usual with timid minds placed in such circumstances, in his

adopting a messo termine, a middle measure: Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol 1. p. 1041/1 (1867) 1841 the misery of the messo termini in the journey of life, when time robs the eyes of their lustre: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 84.

mezzo-caldo, sb.: It., 'half-hot': a kind of rum-punch, part of which is taken cold and the rest made hot by the addition of boiling water.

1854 After dinner we go and have coffee and mezzo-caldo at the 'Café Greco' over the way. Mezzo-caldo is not a bad drink; a little rum, a slice of fresh citron, lots of pounded sugar, and boiling water for the rest: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol 1. ch. XXXV. p. 408 (1879).

*mezzo-soprano, sb.: It.: moderate soprano, a voice of a compass between that of a soprano and that of a contralto or alto (qq. v.). See soprano.

1885 Madame Hélène Hastreiter...possesses a very fine mezzo-soprano voice: Athenaum, Oct. 17, p. 512/3.

*mezzo-tinto, It.; mezzotint $(\angle = \angle)$, Eng. fr. It.: sb., also attrib.: 'half tint'; a process of engraving, in which first of all the whole surface of the copper plate is roughened by raising a multitude of minute points upon it, after which the roughness is lessened or removed in the lighter parts of the engraving, the effect produced offering sharp contrasts of light and shade; an engraving produced by the said process.

1660 Prince Rupert first showed me how to grave in mezzo tinto: Evelyn, Diary, Vol 1. p 364 (1872). 1764 I do not send my print. doubling a mezzotinto spoils it: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. iv. p. 223 (1857). 1776 Her back-ground, her mezzotints, and her clare-obscure were charming: J. Collier, Mrss. Trav., p. 30. 1787 The Mosaic of the floor...was improved and finished by Beccafum in 1500, who made use of yellow marble as a mezzotinto; P. Beckford, Lett fr. Ital., Vol 1 p 437 (1805) 1800 there is a mezzotint taken from it by Faber: J Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 474 note. 1845 The sky...appeared like a mezzotinto-engraving: C Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. xv. p. 329. 1854 not a bad mezzotinto engraving: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch xi p. 139 (1879). 1864 a big mezzotint engraving: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch viii. p. 132.

Mgr., abbrev. for Fr. Monseigneur (see monseigneur).

mhowa: Anglo-Ind. See mohwa.

mi: It.: Mus.: name of the third lowest note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the natural scale.

bef. 1529 [See fa].

mi perdonato, phr.: It.: pardon me.

1596 Mi perdonato, gentle master mine: Shaks, Tam. Shr., i. 1, 25.

*miasma, pl. miasmata, sb.: Gk., 'a pollution', 'a stain': noxious exhalations or emanations from the soil or from putrefying matter; effluvia, malaria.

putrefying matter; effluvia, malaria.

1684 those µaaµara, which exhaling from consumptive persons, do by inspiration steal into our blood, and convey a contagion to us: S Charnock, Wes. in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 311 (1866).

1783 Intermittents produced by the Miamata of low and swampy grounds: W. Saunders, Red Perrup. Bark, p. 42.

1819 a focus of infection ready formed, a train of miasma ready laid on every side: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 129 (1820).

1820 probably it was that the ancients, ignorant of the natural causes of disease, transferred the miasmata of the plain to the Plutonian Lake, and represented it as emitting a deadly effluvia: T. S. Huches, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11. ch. xii.

1845 The attacks of illness which arise from miasma never fail to appear most mysterious: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. xvl. p. 365.

1872 the home of the cobra, and the manufactory of miasma: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii, p. 25. in India, ch. 11. p. 25.

*mīca, sô.: Lat., 'crumb', 'morsel', 'grain': the name given to a class of minerals distinguished by their perfect lamination, so that they can be easily split into very thin, tough, shining laminae. See lamina. Phillips gives an intermediate sense, viz. silver-like particles in marble and other stones.

1738 CHAMBERS, Cycl. 1777 mountains.. containing mica and shert:
BORN, Traw in Transyl., p. 96. 1817 something that was a little like her
brother Mowbray's wit—little bits of sparkling things, mica, not ore: M. EDGEWORTH, Harrington, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 173 (1825).

microcosm (∠= ∠), Eng. fr. Fr. microcosme (Cotgr.); microcosmus, Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. μικρόκοσμος, for μικρός κόσμος; microcosmos, Late Gk.: sô.: a little world, a world in miniature; a man regarded as an epitome of the world (cf. Plato, Timaeus, 44 D).

(Cl. Flatt), I titueus, 44.D).

1563 I purpose somewhat to vtter, both to warne this microcosmos man, of those who vader the name of Chirurgians be nothynge els but open murtherers: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., sig. *ij v°. 1570 him, who is...called Microcosmus (that is, The Lesse World.): J. Der, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid. sig. cijij v°. bef. 1579 It was not without great cause...that man is called Mycrocosmos, that is to say, a little worlde: T. Hacket, Tr. Amadis of Fr., Ep. Ded., sig. ¶ ij. 1584 So hee maketh the egge as it were μικροκόσμος, a little world: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 152. 1606 such perfections in the whole [man], that he is worthly called Microcosmus: T. FITZHERBERT, Policy & Relig., Vol. 1. Pref., sig. e 4 v°. 1607 If you see this in the map of my

microcosm, follows it that I am known well enough too? Shaks., Coriol., ii. 1, 68. 1616 a Microcosme, or Globe: B Jonson, Masques, Wks, p. 9:4 (1616). 1619 This body is a Microcosme, & created after the rest, as an Epitome of the whole Vinuerse: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. iv p. 25. 1630 A very Babel of confused Tongues, | Vnto thy little Microcosmus belongs: John Taylor, Wks, sig. Gg 6 vo/1. — Let sighs, grones, teares, make all the world to wonder, | I meane my little Microcosmu world: th., sig. Kkk 3 vo/2. 1642 There is no man alone, because every man is a microcosm: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., Pl. II. §x. Wks., Vol. II. p. 443 (1852) 1654 we cannot deny to be as habitable a Part of the Microcosme or little World as any, for abilities or vertues: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 321. 1657 it will appear that the Nature, as well of the Macrocosme as of the Microcosme, is its own medicine, disease, and Physitian: H. Pinnell, Philos Ref., p. 25. 1665 Man. is the Microcosm and Compendium of all God's creatures: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 254 (1677). 1845 this microcosmus where all creeds and nations meet: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I p. 338. 1883 Man he represents, not only as a microcosmos, but as a microtheos ['a little god']: Schaff-Herrog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl, Vol. III. p. 2485/I.

Midas: Lat fr. Gk. Midas: name of a mythical knowledge.

Midas: Lat. fr. Gk. Mídas: name of a mythical king of Phrygia, famous for having asked for and obtained from Bacchus the boon that all he touched might turn to gold, whereby he fell into danger of starvation, and had to pray for the withdrawal of the boon; also famous for having had his ears transformed into the ears of an ass.

1573—80 earde like a Midas: Gab Harvey, Lett Bk, p. 98 (1884) 1577
Midas eares: G. Gaskoigne, Life, p. 20 (1868). ? 1582 for gould and silver
a Midas: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen, &.c., p. 155 (1880). bef. 1586
I will not wish vnto you, the Asses eares of Midas Sidney, Apol Poet, p. 72
(1868) 1610 the boone of Midas B. Jonson, Alch, it., Wks., p 620
(1566). 1663 Would you have me Married to that King Midas's Face?
DRYDEN, Wild Gallant, ii Wks., Vol. 1. p. 41 (1701) 1670 Brave Raphael,
whose only touch of a Finger could, Midas like, turn Galli-pots into Gold:
R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital, Pt. 11. p. 217 (1568) 1785 ten thousand casks, | For
ever dribbling out their base contents, | Touch'd by the Midas finger of the
state, | Bleed gold for ministers to sport away. Cower, Task, 1v. Poems,
Vol. 11. p. 179 (1808) 1842 The gold put aside as Mere 'hard food for
Midas' Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 244 (1865).

*mien, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mine: aspect (of a person), manner.

1645 he was a young handsome person, of the most stately mien: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 199 (1872). 1647 the courteous meen and face | Of that old man: FANSHAWE, Tr. Pastor Fild, i. 4, p. 34. 1659 He had his calmer influence, and his mien | Did love and majesty together blend: DRYDEN, On O. Cronzu, 18. 1665 His Mein was good, so was his Civility: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 204 (1677). 1676 You have the very Meen of a Coxcomb: SHADWELL, Vertusso, v. p. 76. 1695 equipt as I am with a Meen and Air which might well inform him I was a Person of no inconsiderable quality: OTWAY, Souldiers Fortune, 1. p. 3. 1697 As for her Motion, her Mein, her Airs, and all those Tricks, I know they affect you mightly: VANBRUGH, Prov. Wife, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 136 (1776). 1712 her Mein genteel and childish. Spectator, No. 266, Jan. 4, p. 380/2 (Morley).

Variants, 17, 18 cc. meen, mein.

[This word does not occur in Shakspeare, and Spenser's meane is perhaps for demean, but as the modern pronunciation is the same as that of the French original it comes under the scheme of this work. Dryden makes mien rhyme to shine.]

mignard, migniard, adj.: Fr. mignard: delicate, dainty. wanton. Also used as sb., a minion.

1611 Mignard, Migniard, prettie, quaint, neat: Cotgr. 1616 Love is brought vp with those soft myniard handlings: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, i. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 103 (1632—40). 1616 she says the honour and beauty of his embassy consists in three mignards, three dancers, and three fools or buffoons: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1. p. 416 (1848).

mignardise, sb.: Fr.: delicacy, wantonness.

1625 the migniardise and quaint caresses: B. Jonson, Stap. of News, iii. 1, Wks., p. 38 (1631).

*mignon, sb.: Fr.: a favorite, a darling.

1611—2 a young mignon of Sir P. Brooker's did penance at Paul's Cross: . Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas I., Vol. 1 p 161 (1848). 1827 tile mignons, not three feet high, were there, arrayed like puppets: Souvenir,

mignonette ($\angle = \angle$, -gn- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mignonette: a kind of lace; popular name of Reseda odorata, an herbaceous or shrubby plant, native in N. Africa, cultivated for its fragrance.

1766 Fringes, blonds, and mignionets: C. Anstev, New Bath Cuide, Wks, p. 17 (1808). 1771 a robe of silk or velvet, and laces of Mechlin or mignionette: SMOLLETT, Humph CL, p. 70/2 (1882). 1846 the Mignonette... is among the most fragrant of plants: J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p. 356 1847 the mignonette of Vivian-place, | The little hearth-flower Lilia: Tennyson, Princ., Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 13 (1886).

*migraine, sb.: Fr.: megrim, headache (properly, a pain on one side of the head). Early Anglicised and corrupted eventually to megrim.

1777 Madame de Jarnac had a migraine, and Monsieur chose to keep her company: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 444 (1857).

migrator (½ ½ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. migrātor, noun of agent to Lat. migrāre,='to migrate': one who or that which migrates.

1886 The aquatic and semi-aquatic birds are mostly very distant migrators: M. Thompson, in $Lib\ Mag.$, Oct. 30, p. 6/r.

mihrab, sb.: Arab. mihrab, = 'praying-place': a niche or slab in a mosque, indicating the direction of Mecca. See Kebla.

1845 the exquisite niche, the Mihrab, or Sanctuary, in which the Koran was deposited · Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 376.

1883 the mihrab really consists of gaudily painted stucco: Academy, Jan. 20, p. 44.

1884 the Sayyid took his station at the mihrab. News of the strange event had spread, and the mosque was crowded: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 384.

1884 a large deep recess, furnished with a mirhab, or devotional chamber: Edm O'Donovan, Merv., ch. xx. p. 224 (New York).

*Mikado, mikado, sb.: Jap., fr. mi,='exalted', and kado,='gate': title of the emperor of Japan. See Dairi, Shogun.

1727 SCHEUCHZER, Tr. Kæmpfer's Japan, Vol I. p. 212. 1753 Besides the heroes or camts beaufied by the consent of antiquity, the mikados, or ponuffs, have deified many others: CHAMBERS, Cycl, Suppl., s.v Camts. *1876 the very existence of the Mikado in his own capital of Kioto: Times, Aug. 18. [St.]

mikmandar: Pers. See mammandar.

*milieu, sb.: Fr.: the middle, a medium, environment.

1883 The long influence of a parochial milieu in early life 'has' warped...the undoubted abilities of Mr. Chamberlain. Sat Rev., Vol. 56, p. 557/1. 1888 His chief object...is not to make an isolated study of this or that milieu, or to describe a particular social sphere: Athenaeum, July 7, p. 12/1.

militaire, sb.: Fr.: a military man, a soldier.

1746 They look upon the militaires with abhorrence: In J H. Jesse's Geo. Selvyn & Contemporaries, Vol. I. p. 114 (1882). 1818 names which might have led a gay young militaire astray: Notes to E. Burt's Lett. N. Scoll., Vol. I. p. 17 1826 He was a starch militaire, with a blue frock coat buttoned up to his chin: Lord Beaconspield, Viv. Grey, Bk. v. ch. vi p. 190 (1881). 1840 the militaire as he entered: Barram, Ingolds. Leg., p. 5 (1865). 1848 for that young woman, contracting an attachment for a soldier in the garrison of Calais, forgot her charge in the society of this militaire: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 10 (1879).

*mīlitia. sb.: Lat., 'military service', 'soldiery'.

I. warfare, military service.

1598 Touching the true and orderly trayning of your people in this our Moderne Militia: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. III. p. 32.

2. soldiery, the military force of a state; in the United States, the whole body of citizens capable of bearing arms.

abt. 1630 For without offence to others, I would be true to my self, their memories and merits distinguishing them of the Militia from the Togati; and of these she had as many and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p 26 (1870). 1651 a more exact view of Arms then formerly had been used, and generally the Militia at set times much better trained: Relig. Wotton., p 140 (1654). 1655 All the old one's are cashier'd, and we are now | To have a new militia: Massinger, Bashf Lover, v. v. Wis., p. 410/2 (1839). bef. 1682 a standing Militia in all Countries: Sir Th. Brown, Tracks, viii. p 45 (1686). 1696 The militia of the nation was raised: Evelvy, Diary, Vol II. p. 352 (1872).

3. an armed military force, periodically drilled, liable to active service on emergencies, but not forming part of the regular army. Also, metaph.

1697 he has been Captain in the Militia these twelve Months: Vaneruch, Esop, Pt. 11. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 297 (1776) 1712 Country Squires...and when they go a wooling (whether they have any Post in the Militia or not) they generally put on a red coat: Spectator, No. 129, July 28, p. 193/1 (Morley). bef. 1738 willing to serve in such a Militia [of false witnesses like Oates]: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 61, p. 167 (1740) 1778 the militia, which is complete in every county but two, is to take the field: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. vil. 48 (1858) 1815 He quitted the militia, and engaged in trade: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 11 (1833). 1826 a corps...of militia, or national guards: Subattern, ch. 15, p. 227 (1828).

*milleflori[-glass], sb.: It., 'a thousand-flower glass': an ornamental surface consisting of a cross-section of a number of pieces of glass filigree, or threads of glass enamel fused together, embedded in transparent glass.

*millefleurs, sh: Fr., 'a thousand flowers': name of a fashionable perfume.

1854 when you appeared in your neat pulpit with your fragrant pocket-handkerchief (and your sermon likewise all millefleurs): THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 52 (1879).

1865 the perfume of Millefleurs scented the air: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 39.

millelote: Eng. fr. Lat. See melilotum.

*millennium, millenium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. mille, = 'a thousand', and annus, = 'a year': a period of a thousand years, esp. the thousand years during which the saints are to reign upon the earth (see Rev., xx. 5)—a period which some think will consist of 360,000 years; hence, metaph. a period of unquestioned supremacy, a period of beatitude.

1664 he tried...to place the Millennium elsewhere, and ..to begin the rood years at the reign of Constantine: J. Worthington, Lye, in Jos Mede's Wes., p. xvii. 1675 of opinion that the Millenium is not yet to begin: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. Iv. ch. vi. § 4, p. 53. 1694 our Lord Jesus Christ. would...gather all the saints.. and lead them to Jerusalem and begin the Millennium: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 342 (1872) 1759 the invasion. seems as slow in coming as the millenium: Hor. Walfpole, Letters, Vol III. p. 265 (1857). 1780 There then I leave them, and sit myself down in patient expectation of the Millennium of Despotism: Mason, in Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. VII. p. 362 (1858). 1883 An agnostic millenium will be finally attained: Record, Sept. 21, p. 939/1.

millepeda, pl. millepedae, sb.: Lat.: a milleped. 1601 [See centipeda].

*milliard ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. milliard: a thousand millions, a word made familiar by the indemnity of five milliards of francs paid by France after the Franco-German war, 1870-1.

milligramme, -litre, -mètre, sb.: Fr.: a thousandth part of a gramme, litre, mètre (qq, v).

*milliner ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng., 'a Milan trader': a man who dealt in Milan bonnets and other articles of female apparel; a person who sells bonnets and head-dresses; a person who sells all articles of female costume. See Elyot's *Governour*, Vol. II. p. 19, note b (1880) [Skeat].

1594 He was perfumed like a millmer: Shaks, I Hen. IV., i. 3, 36 1598 as a Millaners wife [conceals] her wrought stomacher: B Jonson, Ev Man in his Hum., i. 3, Wks., p 13 (1616). 1611 He hath songs for man or woman, of all sizes, no milliner can so fit his customers with gloves Shaks, Wint. Tale, iv. 4, 192 1670 I'le bring you to my Millner, that Calls himself the Italian Milliner, or the Little Exchange: Shadwell, Sull. Lovers, ii. p. 16.

mill(i)on: Eng. fr. Fr. See melon.

*millionnaire, sb.: Fr.: a person reputed to be the owner of a million francs in France, dollars in America, pounds in England, &c.

1826 Were I the son of a millionaire, or a noble. I might have all: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. 1. ch. viii. p. 18 (1881). 1833 the millionaire of 'easy virtue' would wellnigh escape it [the tax] altogether: Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 153. 1859 he is a millionaire and a bon vivant: Once a Week, Sept 17, p. 236/1. 1880 Mrs. Bulhon, the millionaire's consort: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. ii. p. 9.

*milord, Fr. fr. Eng. 'my lord'; milorde, pl. milordi, It. fr. Eng. 'my lord': sb.: an Englishman travelling on the continent in an expensive style.

1820 to pay due honour and respect to English milordi: T. S. HUGHES, Traw. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 177. 1822 accustomed to the Milords Anglass of former times...think they may charge accordingly. L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 357. 1838 ours is a nation of travellers contributing those of every degree, from a milord and his suite to...: S. ROGERS, Notes to Italy, p. 160.

milreis, så.: Port.: a thousand reals, a Portuguese coin worth about 4s. 6d. English; a Brazilian coin worth about 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. English. See real.

1598 120. Millreyes, every Millreyes being worth in Dutch money seaven guilders: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1, p. 12 (1885). 1617 an halfe Milreise [was esteemed] at sixe and thirty [siluer Groshen], the short and long Crusado, at fiue and thirty: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1, p. 286.

Variants, milresse, milrea, milray, milleray, millreyes.

mimbashee: Turk. See bimbashee.

mīmēsis, sb.: Gk. μίμησις: imitation, mimicry. 1797 Encyc. Brit.

mīmōsa, sh.: Mod. Lat: name of a sub-genus of leguminous plants, shrubs, and trees, including Mimosa pudica, or the sensitive-plant, and prickly bushes which form 'scrub' in Africa; also, a tree or shrub of the said genus.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1819 Alternate tufts of arbutus, and mimosa, and bay: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 419 (1820). 1845 the eye... was attracted by the extreme elegance of the leaves of the ferns and mimosæ: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. ii. p. 25. 1871. A few miserable stunted thomy mimosas are here to be seen: SIR S. W. Baker, Nule Tributaries, ch. i. p. 9.

mina, mna, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\mu\nu\hat{a}$: a Babylonian weight, of which 50 or 60 made up a Babylonian talent; a silver coin, of which 60 made up the value of a Greek talent. The Greek mina was divided into 100 drachmae (see drachma) or about 100 denarii (see denarius).

1579 two and fiftie Minas: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 456 (1612).

1608 everie one of you may have halfe a Mua [12c] of silver now if you list to employ the same money to the setting out of a fleet: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 373.

1630 [See denier].

1665 Ephipius Olynthius reports, a Supper stood in a hundred Mynaes of Gold, each Myna, or Dyna, in our Money valung six and twenty shillings and eight pence: Six Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 313 (1677).

1769 sold you to my father for six Minæ: B. THORNTON, Tr. Plantus, Vol. 1.

1820 the sum of three minæ of silver: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in P. 347. Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 377.

mina(h), myneh, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mainā, = 'a starling': name of several kinds of Oriental starling, esp. of two varieties which can be taught to speak.

1803 During the whole of our stay two minahs were talking most incessantly: LORD VALENTIA, Voy., I 227. [Yule] 1813 The myneh is a very entertaining bird, hopping about the house, and articulating several words in the manner of the starling: FORBES, Or Mem., I. 47. [ib.] 1872 A swarm of crows, minahs and paddy-birds: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 33.

minar, sb.: Arab. minār, = 'a candlestick', 'a lighthouse': a lighthouse, a tower.

1665 a Tower, Mynar: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 318 (1677). 1884 the roofs of the adjoining minars shone like brilliant beacons: Edm. O'Donovan, Merv., ch. xi. p. 124 (New York).

*minaret ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. mināre(t): a high, slender tower with projecting balconies, from which the faithful are called to prayer. See muezzin.

1684 two Minarets or Towers very high: J P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 21. 1775 the tall minarees rise—dazzling the beholder: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 48. — one of the mosques was of royal foundation as the double minarée showed: ib., p. 26: 1800 But when the Cryer from the Minaret | Proclaims the midnight hour: Southey, Thalaba, viii. 95 1817 Syria's thousand minarets: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 43 (1860). 1820 the light galleries of the arry minarets: T. S. Hughes, Trav. m Sicily, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 25. 1836 Having ascended to the gallery of the mad'neh, or menaret, he chants the ada'n, or call to prayer: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. II. p. 83. 1839 The mueddins on the menarehs had chanted the Selám of Friday: — Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. I. ch. v. p. 379.

minauderie, sb.: Fr.: lackadaisical manners, a display of

1763 the Duchess...is a heap of minauderies and affectations: Hor, Wal-role, Letters, Vol. IV p. 105 (1857).

1766 No sweet minauderies clos'd her eyes: H. More, Florio, 310, p. 21

1822—3 having exhausted all her stock of minauderies, she condescended to open the conversation: Scorr, Pev Peak, ch. xi, p. 134 (1886).

1886 'Le Premier-ne'...includes all the little minauderies and trifling graces of the event it represents, and deals with the presentation of the baby to the gossips: Athenæum, May 15, p. 653/3.

minaudier, fem. minaudière, adj. and sb.: Fr.: affected, lackadaisical; an affected or lackadaisical person.

1716 they are the most determined minaudières in the whole world: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 73 (1827)
1818 she struck me to be a mere minaudière! LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch ii p. 93 (1819).

minera, sb.: Late Lat., 'a mine', 'a mineral': a matrix of a mineral; also, metaph.

1652 he hath discovered the Minera of man, or that substance out of which man...was made: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-maneer, p. 42 1673 A large piece of the ninera or matrix of Emeralds, with the stones growing in it: J. Ray, Yours. Low Countr., p. 246.

*Minerva: Lat.: name of the Roman goddess of wisdom, identified with the Greek Athene, who was said to have been born, fully armed, from the head of Jupiter. Hence, the production of a person's brain; a schoolmistress.

1573 - 80 Or else the ambrosia | Thats præsery'd for Minerva: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 109 (1884). 1589 in spite of Nature or Minerva: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. p. 311 (1869). 1640 H. Morr, Phil. Po., II. 36, p. 26 (1647) 1666 Sej-flowe engageth us for any thing, that is a Minerva of our own: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xvi. p. 114 (1885). bef. 1733 the Thing itself [is] no better than a Minerva of his own fertile Brain: R. North, Examen, III. vi. 26, p. 442 (1740). 1877 the idea of this Minerva giving change in a café: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. iii. p. 32 (1883).

minikin (4 = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. minniken,='a little love', 'a little darling': a dainty lass; a pin of the smallest size; the treble string of a lute or viol; also, attrib. dainty.

1598 Mignone, a minion, a fauorit, a dilling, a minikin, a darling: Florio.

— Mungherlina, a daintie lasse, a minnikin smirking wench: ib. 1605 for one blast of thy minikin mouth, | Thy sheep shall take no harm: Shaks, K. Lear, ii. 5, 45. 1611 Mignonuck, A pretitle, or young minion; a minikin: Corce. 1667 angling with a minnikin, a gut-string varnished over, which keeps it from swelling, and is beyond any hair for strength and smallness: Privs, Diary, Mar. 18. [Davies] bef. 1670 he would peg the minikin so high that it cracked: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 147. [ib.]

minimē, adv.: Lat.: very little, by no means.

1588 Minime, honest master; or rather, master, no: Shaks., L. L. L., iii. 61.

*minimum, pl. minima, sb.: neut. of Lat. minimus, = 'least', 'lowest': the lowest amount or value, a limit of decrease or smallness of size, quantity, force, value, or degree; also, attrib. Opposed to maximum (q. v.).

1674 those two puzzling things, the maximum quantum and the minimum:

N. FAIRPAX, Bulk and Selv., p. 1. 1678 he differed from them in some
Particularities, as in excluding Vacuum, and denying such Physical Minima as
were Indivisible: Cupworry, Intell. Syst., Bl. 1. ch. i. p. 16. 1691 why do
they [atoms] decline the least interval that may be, and not a greater? why not
two or three minima as well as one: J. RAY, Creation, Pl. 1. p. 37 (1701). 1808

willing to do it [the duty] for less than the statutory minimum: Edin. Rev., Vol. 13, p. 33. 1856 what I then thought the minimum quantity, six ounces of bread-dust and a lump of tallow the size of a walnut: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 11 ch xxvi p. 261 *1875 indications reduced by friendly care to a minimum: Echo, Apr. 3. [St.] 1883 the limitation of the minimum age at which a recruit could be accepted to 19: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 510.

minimum quod sic, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the least which thus', a specific low limit of quantity, value, or degree.

1672 the very minimum quad sic is enough to put thee into Christ: T. JACOMB, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 61/1 (1868).

minimus, sb.: Lat., properly masc. adj.,='least': a being of extremely small size.

1590 Get you gone, you dwarf, | You minimus, of hindering knot-grass made, | You bead, you acorn: Shaks., Mids. Nt.'s Dr., iii. 2, 329.

minimus in maximis: Lat. See maximus in minimis.

minionette ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mignonnet, fem. mignonnette (both in Cotgr.): a pretty fellow or girl, a favorite: also, attrib.

1749 Last night at Vauxhall his minionette face seemed to be sent to languish with Lord R. Bertie's: HOR WALFOLE, Letters, I 205. [Davies]

*minister ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. ministre, assimilated to Lat. minister,='an attendant', 'a servant'.

I. one who carries out the orders of another, a servant, an agent; an instrument.

alt agent; an instrument.

abt. 1340 Git thei said him tille, his ministres wasted the lond: R. Brunne, p. 312. [R.]

1540 To the which remedy, as a necessary minister, I shall put to my propre handes and assistence vnto the dethe! Elvot, In. Governaunce, fol. 19 vo.

1563 Because the Chirurgian is natures freinde, & minister: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 16 vo.

1579 a fit instrument and minister to destroy the commonwealth. North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 438 (1612).

1584 For in tillage, as nature produceth corne and hearbs; so art, being natures minister, prepareth it: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. XIII. ch. iii. p. 200

1603 Servitours and Waiters...the said Ministers: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 82.

one who or that which administers, dispenses, or

1541 the assystentes and servauntes or mynysters of the pacyent: R. Copland, Tr. Gwydo's Quest., &c., sig. B il vo. 1549 Wherunto [to destruction] there is none so great a minister as the alteracion of auncient lawes and customes: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital, sig. a 2 vo. 1590 other means are all forbidden he | That may be ministers of my decay: Marlowe, I Tamburl., v. 2, Wks., p. 34/2 (1858). 1647 Let not...this right hand be Pitie's, till it hath | First made it self the Minister of wrath: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, iii. 8, p. 117.

 $2\,\alpha$ a member of the clergy, presbytery, or ministry of a religious body in the Christian Church.

religious body in the Christian Church.

1340 Ayenb [T. L. K Oliphant] abt. 1380 axe the leue therof of here mynystris prouyncyal, and zeue thes mynystris to noon leue to go: Wycl.If (?), Rule of St Francis, ch. xii. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wycl.f., p. 45 (1880) bef. 1400 had ordeyned chirches and goddys mynystres to serue god and to [do] diuine seruice: Tr John of Hildsheim's Three Kings of Cologne, p. 128 (1886).

1450 ministres of ye chirche: (1530) Proper Dyaloge, &c., p. 162 (1871).

1485 the bysshop wyth other mynystres of the chyrche: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 196 (1881).

abt. 1533 there ys a goode father of owne relygyon...com from beyonde see unto us, which ey schosen and assygnd to be owre mynyster, head, and rewler here yn this Provens: Rich. Lyst, m Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccxii. p. 266 (1846).

1522 Such a one is a Priestly Minister. Ergo he is a Priest: T. WILSON, Rule of Reas, fol. 41 &c. (1567).

1584 Let all ministers therefore in their seueral cures, preach to God's people, so as they may knowe all these things to be false, &c.: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. III. ch. xxi. p. 66

Cyprian alleadgeth againste a minister, that became an executour to his friendes will: UDALL, Dem. of Truth, ch. xv. p. 68 (1880).

1600 the Ministers and teachers of the Church: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 473.

1600 their Minister and Preacher made vnto them a godly sermon: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 84.

1641 a presbyter, or as we commonly name him, the minister of a congregation: MILTON, Prelat. Epics., Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1860)

The Act prohibiting Ministers to meddle in State matters: Moderate, No. 40, sig. Rr *o. sig. Rr 20.

one who takes a leading part in the executive administration of a state.

abt. 1350 mynystyrs of pe kynge: HAMPOLE, Eng. Prose Treat., p. 11 (1865) [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt 1386 The destinee Ministre general | That executeth in the world ouer al: CHAUCER, C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 1663. 1530 a minister of their commonwelth...as a capitaine: PALSGR., fol. xiii v. 1540 fyrste he dyscharged all minysters, whiche the monstruouse beaste Heliogabalus hadde vndyscretely promoted: ELVOT, In. Governaunce, fol. 16 v. bef. 1783 the King, or his Ministers: R. NORTH, Examen, I. iii. 140, p. 214 (1740).

4. a diplomatic representative of a state at a foreign centre of government, nominally of a lower rank than an ambassador.

1646 his plenipotentiary minister: Howell, Lewis XIII., sig. A 1 ro.

ministrator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. ministrator, = 'attendant', 'servant', noun of agent to ministrare, = 'to minister', 'to attend', 'to serve': a minister, a dispenser.

bef. 1733 a reverence for so much as is called the law, and the ministrators of it in that time: R. NORTH, Examen, p. 74. [Davies] 1822—3 [Angels] 1822-3 [Angels] were the ministrators of the law, the heralds of the gospel, the servants of the saints: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. 1. p. 85/1.

*Minnesinger, Minnesänger, sb.: Ger., 'a love-singer': a German troubadour of 13 c.—15 c. See Meistersinger.

1825 methinks other princes might share a little in the renown which Richard of England engrosses amongst minstrels and minne-singers: Scott, Talisman, ch. xi. p. 50/x (1868) 1889 Oh, were I but an actor-wight, | Or Minnesinger sentimental: Punch, May 25, p. 253.

*minor ("=), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. minor,='less', 'smaller', 'younger', sometimes through Old Fr. menor, esp. in early instances.

I. adj.: 1. less, smaller, lower in degree or rank.

abt. 1380 Pe reule and pe lyuynge of frere menours is pis: Wyclif (?), Rule of St. Francis, ch i. in F. D. Matthews Untrined Eng. Wis. of Wyclif, p. 40 (1880). abt. 1400 2 worthi men, Frere Menoures, that weren of Lombardye: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xxviii, p. 22 (1839). bef. 1548 sum tyme a frier minor in Jereseye: ROBT. SOUTHWELL, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol. III. No. ccxcii. p. 95 (1846). 1659 If a minor party. seeking Dominion over the rest, may step into the Tribunal, and pass sentence against the Catholick Church, or the greatest part of it, blame not others, if on far better grounds, they do so by that part: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, ch. xx. p. 99. bef. 1733 the Troubles that fell upon the Minor Abhorrers: R. NORTH, Ezamen, III. vii. 65, p. 551 (1740). 1784 The stout tall captain, whose superior size | The minor heroes view with envious eyes: COWPER, Trocin, Poems, Vol. II. p. 225 (1808). 1827 was about to disburden his conscience of some minor sins: Anead. of Impudence, p. 108.

I. adj.: 2. Log. (properly) narrower, less general (of a premiss), descriptive of a premiss which does not contain the term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion.

bef. 1658 I had rather you should take it asunder, and my Lord and you part Stakes; part Propositions; he the *Major*, you the *Minor*: J. CLEVELAND, Wks, p. 105 (1687)

I. adj.: 3. not of age; less than constitutes legal majority; opposed to major (see major, I. 3).

bef. 1627 at which time neuerthelesse the King was minor: BACON, Hen. VII., 145. [R.] 1658 Persons of minor age, or women: Sir Th. Brown, p. 145. [R.] Hydriotaph., p. 22.

I. adj.: 4. Mus. (of scales, intervals, tones) characterised by less differences between certain pairs of notes compared with corresponding greater differences which constitute a normal or major character. See major, I. 4.

1742 he makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 11. p. 210 (1826). *1877 the symphony in A minor: Times, Feb. 6. [St.]

II. sb.: 1. Log. a minor premiss. See I. 2.

abt. 1375 And I wote wel pat gabriel schal blow his horne or pai han preuyd pe mynor: Wyclif (?), in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 382 (1880). bef. 1536 he shal find it in the first figure and the third mode, sauing that yo minor carrieth his proofe wo him: Sir T. Morre, Wks., p. 504. [R.] bef. 1616 [See major, II. 1]. 1620 when I put in the major,...and in the munor, that his necessities depend upon Spann, I think I may spare the conclusion: Relig. Wotton., p. 501 (1685). 1666—7 the minor produced to assert the thesis very closely and skilfully handled: EVELVN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 87 (1872).

II. sb.: 2. Leg. one who is not of full age to act for

bef. 1739 When the brisk Minor pants for twenty-one: Poff, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. I. Ep. i. 38, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 105 (1757). 1818 [See **major**, II. 5]. 1830 He being a minor was unable to make any settlement upon her: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 25.

II. sb.: 3. Mus. the minor mode, a minor key. See I. 4.

II. sb.: 4. a friar minor, a friar of the Franciscan order. See L. r.

bef. 1728 Some will be called cordeliers, and these subdivided into capuchines, minors, mimms, and mendicants: Kennet, Tr. Erasmus' Praise of Folly, p. 112. [Davies]

Minos: Lat. fr. Gk. Miros: name of a mythical king and lawgiver of Crete.

*Minotaur ("= "): Eng. fr. Fr. Minotaure, fr. Lat. Minotaurus, fr. Gk. Μινόταυρος: name of a bull-headed monster whom Minos, the mythical king of Crete, kept in the centre of the celebrated labyrinth and fed upon human beings; used metaphorically to represent anything malignant and destructive, hedged about by perplexities and difficulties.

abt. 1386. And by his banner borne is his penon | Of gold ful riche, in which ther was ybete | The Minotaure which that he slew in Crete: CHAUCER, C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 982. 1582 To see the Minotaure his ougly face: T. WATSON, Pass. Cent., p. 91 (1870). 1590 Dragons, and Minotaures, and feendes of 1600 minotaure: B. Johnson, Cynth. Rev., i. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1676). 1603 Minotaures and Aegipanes: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 568. 1603 Minotaures and Aegipanes: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 568. 1776 Theseus was gone to Crete with the tributary children to be delivered to the Minotaur. R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 40. 1878 Don't give yourself for a meal to a minotaur like Bult: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. III. ch. xxii. p. 181.

minuetto, sb.: It.: Mus.: a minuet, a slow and stately dance in triple time, popular from the last third of 17 c. to nearly the middle of 19 c., introduced from France, where it is called menuet; a piece of music for the said dance or in the rhythm and style suggested by the same.

1724 MINUETTO, a Minuet, a French Dance so called, or the Tune or Air belonging thereunto: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1888 the wonderful largo was at times rough, and the minuetto taken at too rapid a rate: Academy, Jan. 21, p. 51/2.

*minus, adj. and sb.: Lat., neut. of minor (adj.), = 'less'.

I. adj.: 1. less, with the deduction of, denoted in mathematics by the sign -, opposed to plus (q, v).

1808 the competitors for land offer the whole value of the produce minus their daily potatoe: Edin. Rev., Vol. 12, p. 354. 1878 There would have been three hundred and fifty millions of Celestials minus one by this time: J. PAYN, By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. i p. 10.

I. adj.: 2. less than nothing; negative (in any mathematical sense of the term) in amount or effect, denoted in mathematics by the sign -.

1579 The same or like Signes multiplied produce + Plus. Contrarie or di-uerse Signes produce alway - Munus: DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 38.

I. adj.: 3. deficient in respect of, without.

1840 we reached our munzil of Toorkomanchai about six in the evening, munus one horse: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let xv. p. 310. 1849—52 an imperfect cranium, composed principally of the cranial, minus the facial, bones: Todd, Cyc Anat. & Phys., Vol. Iv. p. 962/2. 1856 Bonsall was minus a big toe-nail, and plus a scar upon the nose: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. I. ch aii. p. 132. *1875 a Hospital minus medical attendance: Echo, June 11. [St]

II. sb.: a deficiency, an amount less than nothing, a negative quantity; the mathematical sign -. See I. 1

1654 For the Algebra (as I may tearm it) or Nature of Reprehension, giveth the Plus to the Reprover, and the Minus to the Reproved: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 355. 1843 He says, minus multiplied by minus cannot give minus; for minus multiplied by plus gives minus, and minus multiplied by minus cannot give the same product as minus multiplied by plus: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. II, p. 396 (1856). 1878 It was a part of that gambling, in which the losing was not simply a minus but a terrible plus: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. vi. ch. xlviii. p. 450.

minutezza, sb.: It.: a trifle, minute point.

1612-3 omitting not the least ninutezzo that might turn to his story: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. 1. p. 231 (1848).

*minūtiae, sb. pl. (sing. minūtia, Rare): Lat.: trifles, unimportant details, minor particulars.

1757 I reserve my nibblings and minutiæ for another day: Gray, Letters, No. xcvii. Vol. II. p. 26 (1879). 1788 if this chain of minutiæ prove [agreeable] to you: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. I. p. cxxvii (1857). 1802 the censure of Juvenal, however, falls rather on those who exacted such miserable minutiæ of them: W. Gifford, Tr. Juv., Vol. II. p. 37 (1803). 1814 these minutiæ had been so heedfully attended to: Scott, Waverley, ch. kxi. p. 464 (188-) 1828 the minutiæ of every day life: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 44. 1845 he might worry the men with the minutiæ of pipe-clay pedantry: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 346.

minutie, sb.: Fr.: a trifle, an unimportant detail.

1749 leave such minuties to dull, penny-wise fellows: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 142, p. 359 (1774).

Mir: Arab. See Emir.

*mīrābile dictu, phr.: Lat.: wonderful to relate. Virg., Georg., 2, 30.

1887 the late King was the Miller, and, mirabile dictu, the Archbishop of Paris did not disdain to play the part of the Curé: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. I. p. 318. 18. at last produced a white something—mirabile dictu/—two cents' worth of silver! Bret Harte, Story of a Mine, ch. ii. Wks, Vol. v p. 11 (1881).

mirabolan(e), mirobalan(e), mirobolan(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See myrobalan.

*mirador, sb.: Sp.: a belvedere, a gallery commanding a fine view, a gazebo.

1672 Mean time your valiant Son, who had before | Gain'd fame, rode round to every Mirador: Dryden, Cong. of Granada, 1. Wks, Vol. 1 p. 386 (1701). 1797 a mirador or turret: Encyc. Brit., Vol. 1v. p. 9/2. 1829 she betook herself to her mirador, overlooking the vega, whence she watched the army, as it went: W. Irving, Cong. of Granada, ch. xiv. p. 103 (1850). 1832 led up to a delightful belvidere, originally a mirador of the Moorish sultanas: — A Ukambra, p. 97. 1845 a Moorish mirador where marble and gilding yet linger amid abominations indescribable: Ford, Handbi. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 365.

*mirage, sb.: Fr.: a deceptive appearance of far distant objects (often inverted, and in deserts seeming to be reflected in water) as if they were near, caused by unequal refraction of several layers of heated air.

1803 that optical deception which ...the French have denominated mirage: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 334.

1813 They had in this part of their journey a remarkable instance of the Mirage: ib., Vol. 21, p. 66.

1839 In the desert we had frequent instances of the mirage, presenting the appearance of lakes of water and islands: Amer Bibl. Repos., Vol. 1 p. 402.

1866 Thus glowed the distant Mexico to the eyes of Sawin, as he ..speculated from the summit of that mirage-Pisgah: J R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, p. 215/1 (1880).

1872 Exceedingly beautiful is the delusive scenery of the mirage: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 44.

mirhab: Arab. See mihrab.

*mirza, meerza, sb.: Pers. mīrzā: a royal prince; a

Scholar.

1625 Mirzaes, Cans, Sultans, and Beagues: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol II
Bk. In. p 1302. 1634 the Mirza, or Prince of Persia: Sir Th. Herbert,
Traw., p. 28. 1662 some of their Myrses, or Princes: J. Davies, Ambassadors Traw., Bk. Iv. p. 129 (1669). — the Myrsa, or Tartar-Prince: 1b.,
p 132 1665 the Traitors were of no mean rank, Mirza Cherief, Mirza
Nouradyn his Cousn, Mirza Fetulla: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 74 (1671)
1788 The same success attended the other mirzas and emirs in their excursions:
Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol XII. ch. Ixv p. 20 (1813). 1808 Jadoon Rao then
proposed that they should both attend the durbar, and advised the Mirza to
repeat the foregoing arguments in the presence of the Maharajah: In Wellington's Disf, Vol. I. p 52 (1844). 1828 the General remained dictating to
several Meerzas, who were seated and writing in the tent: Kuzzilbask, Vol. I
ch. XX. p 313. 1840 people of all sorts and degrees, Khans, Begs, Moollahs,
Meerzas, merchants, soldiers: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let. p. 18

*μισάνθρωπος, pl. -ποι, Gk., 'hating mankind'; mīsanthrōpos, -pus, pl. -pi, Late Lat. fr. Gk.: sb.: a hater of the human race, one who shuns the society of his fellow-men. Anglicised as misanthrope (1=1).

as misanthrope (1 = 1).

1563 Defye them all. μοτάνθρωποι and squynteyd Monsters ryght | They are:
B. Googe, Eglogs, &.c., p 23 (1871).

1879 Timon surnamed Misanthropos:
NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 205 (1612).

1601 And for that I verily thinke neither Zoilus, Aristarch, Timon or other Misanthropos, ever equald, or els was to be compared with a Jesuit, in the damnable art of detraction or envie; W. WATSON, Dialogue betw. Secular Priest & Lay Gentleman, Pref. sig. **2 ro 1607 I am Misanthropos, and hate mankind: Shaks, Timon, iv. 3, 53.

1612 There be many Misanthropi, that make it their practize to bring men to the bough: BACON, Ess, xiv. p. 204/2 (1871) 1626 Misanthrophom face. or neut.], One that hates mans company: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

1665 the very Heathen accused them [the Jews] as Mισανθρωποι or enemies of Mankind: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 204 (1677).

1678 Hee'll ne'r return; he truly is Misanthropos: Shapwell, Timon, v. p. 74. 1826 shall I pass my life a moping misanthrope in an old château? Lord Beaconsfield, Viv Grey, Bk. I. ch. viu. p. 19 (1881).

*miscollēnes shall I at 'a hodgrepodge': writings on

*miscellānea, sō. pl.: Lat., 'a hodge-podge': writings on miscellaneous subjects, a collection of writings on miscella-

1710 that in your 6th Miscellanea, about the Sprig of an Orange, is his: SWIFT, Fourn. to Stella, Let. vi. Wks., p. 237/2 (1869)
1886 The latter is a volume of miscellanea of much local interest: Athenæum, Jan. 9, p 68/2.

*mise en scène, phr.: Fr., 'setting on stage': the setting of a play on the stage; the scenery, properties, and arrangements of an acted drama; also, metaph.

1841 The struct attention to costume, and to all the other accessories appertaining to the epoch, mis [sic] en scèue, is very advantageous to the pieces brought out here: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 313. 1860 the best cast and mise en scène: Once a Week, Feb. 11, p. 151/2. 1872 novelists...sometimes select India as the mise en scène of their tales: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. 1. p. 8. 1879 The mise en scène was varied: MRS. OLIPHANT, Within the Precincts, ch. ix. p. 85. 1886 She manages very well her mise en scène: Athenœum, Jan. 2, p. 21/2.

*miser (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. miser, fr. Lat. miser, = 'wretched', 'miserable'.

a miserable person, an unhappy wretch. Obs.

1569 Boner is thus dedde | And buried in a misers grave: In J. Skelton's Wks., Vol. I. sig. B (1843). 1584 Also Phauorinus saith, that if these cold prophets or oraclers tell thee prosperitie, and deceiue thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation: R Scortz, Disc. Witch, Bk. VIII. ch. ii. p 160. 1590 Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble misers sake: Spens., F. Q., II.

one who lives in a miserable condition from love of hoarding money, a very mean and avaricious person.

1598 to bee pensue, looke into other mens affaires, clitch his thumbe betweene his other ingers (which is a most infallible token of a miser) and the like:

R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomastius, Bk. II. p. 27.

R. CAWDRAY, Treas: of Similities, p. 398.

1630 Th' extremes of mizer, or of prodigall, | He shunnes: John Taylor, Wiss, sig. M 4 rol..

1675 True Love's a Miser, so tenacious grown: Drydban, Aurenge-Z., v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 50 (2701).

1782 a favour the miser offered me to save himself the expense: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 156 (1858).

misereātur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. (for imperat.) of Lat. miserēri,='to pity': 'may (Almighty God) have mercy (upon you), name of the first part of the public form of absolution in the Latin Church, which comes after the confiteor (q.v.) in the Mass, so named from the first word.

1430-40 To schryue pe in general pou schalle lere | Dy Confiteor and misereatur in fere: Boke of Curtasye, II. 154, in Babees Bk., p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868).

*miserēre, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. miserēri,= 'to pity': 'have mercy'.

1. name of the fifty-first Psalm, so called from the first word of the Vulgate version; a musical setting of the said Psalm; metaph. a lament, a cry for pity.

Psalm; metaph. a lament, a cry for pity.

1558 by the space of in miserere: W WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I.

161. 8° 1657 I repeated to her in your behalf, a whole Miserere, whereto
she answer'd with much courtesie and civility: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No.
11, Vol I. p. 19 1665 I have heard one say, that had seen it, that it did not
set Wood on Fire but after the time of saying a Miserere: Phil. Trans, Vol. I.

No 6, p. 97. 1804 A main fault that pervades the whole, is the monotonous cry
of miserere for the poor Irish: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 52 1819 and so dismally
do they squall with their shrill pipes, that it is called a miserere: T. Hope,
Anast, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 384 (1820) 1852 He makes in every letter frightful misereres over his sleeping pretty well: Carlyle, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol.

II. p. 115 (1884). 1865 now sweet as a bird's carol, now sad as a miserere: OUIDA,
Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. ix p. 152 1882 The low, melancholy miserere—halfentreating, half-desponding—spoke to the heart of man a language like its own:

J. H. Shorthouse, Yolin Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 297 (and Ed.).

2. a hinged seat in a church or chapel stall, which when turned up presents a bracket (usually carved) which supports a person in a half-sitting, half-leaning position.

1833 those seats which may be turned up are called niseveres: J. DALLAWAY, isc. Archit. Eng., &rc., p 173. 1885 [The designs comprise] misereres, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p 173. 18 font covers: Athenæum, Aug. 15, p 215/1.

*Mishna(h), mishna(h), sb.: Heb. mishnāh,='repetition': a collection of laws and precepts deduced from the Mosaic law by Rabbis and handed down orally for centuries; a paragraph of the said collection (pl. mishnoth).

1610 the first collection was made by Judas son of Smon and this was called Misna: T. Fitzherbert, Policy & Relig., Vol II. ch. xiv. p. 191.

missive (4 =), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. missive (sb. used as adj. with lettre): a thing sent; sent.

I. sb.: 1. a messenger. Rare. Obs.

1605 Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the king, who all-hailed me "Thane of Cawdor": Shaks., Macb., i. 5, 7.

I. sb.: 2. a letter, a written message.

1609 carrying with them missives from the Emperor: Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk. xvII. ch. vi. p. 87. 1642 by his Missives let it appeare that he doth not only Remember, but meditate on his Friend: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 27 (1869). 1656 of what doctrine I have...discoursed...in a missive to the Countess Dowager of Devonshire: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 75 (1872). 1675 a Letter or Missive: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 218.

II. adj.: 1. sent or despatched (of a letter).

1616 To write your letters missive: B. Jonson, *Dev. is an Ass*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 134 (1631—40) 1620 some Letter, missive or responsive: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 126 (1676).

II. adj.: 2. caused by throwing, caused by missiles.

1667 their engines and their balls | Of missive rum: MILTON, P. L., VI. 519. mistion: Eng. fr. Fr. See mixtion.

mistral, sb.: Fr.: a cold dry north-west wind of S. France. See maestrale.

1864 Did you ever hear of a mistral? C. KINGSLEV, in Life, II 178.

mistri, mistry: Anglo-Ind. See maistry.

mitcal, sb.: Arab. mitqāl: an Arabian, Persian, and Egyptian weight equal to about 72 grains English, or 24 carats (see carat).

1555 And .xi. Fanans and a quarter, is one Mitigal: And .vi. Mitigales and a halfe, make one vnce: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. III. p. 263 (1885). 1599
The Venetian money is worth larnes 88 fer too meticals, which is 150 drams of Aleppo: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 272. 1625 a Diamant of three Mettegals and a halfe: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1 Bk. iii. p. 223. — The Abacee weigheth two Mesticalls: ib., Bk. iv. p. 524

Mithras, Mithres: Lat. fr. Gk. Mίθρας: the sun-god of the Ancient Persians, eventually regarded as the Supreme Being.

1551 They call upon no particular name of God, but only Mythra: Robinson, Tr. More's Utopia, II. 11. [C.] 1603 This Zoroastres (I say) named the good god Oromases, and the other Arimanius...also that there is one in the middes betweene them, named Mithres: (and heereupon it is, that the Persians call an intercessor or mediator, Mithres): Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1306. 1678 to have asserted also a Third Middle Deity called by them Mithras: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 213

mithridate, met(h)ridate ($\angle = \angle$), Eng. fr. Fr. mithridat, methridat (both in Cotgr.); mithridatum, Late Lat. fr. Lat. (antidotum) Mithridātīum: sb.: an antidote, esp. in the form of an electuary; named from the great Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, who was said to have rendered himself proof against poisons by the use of antidotes.

1528 triacle and the medecines Metridate together: PANNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. I iii ro. 1558 an vnce of Cassia fistula, and halfe a quarter of an

vnce of Metridate: W Warde, Tr Alessio's Secr, Pt 1 fol. 32 vol.

But I will not forgette as it were the Methridate of the Magitians, the Beast Henac J Lviv, Euphuse & Ins Engl., p 346 (1868) 1590 A sight as baneful to their souls. As are Thessalian drugs or mithridate: Marlowe, J Tamburd, v. 2, Wks., p. 32/0 (1858). 1598 I feele me uil; giue me some mithridate, | Some mithridate and oile: B. Jonson, Ev Man in his Humi, iv. 8, Wks., p. 56 (1616) 1599 halfe an ownce of the best Methridate: A. M., Tr Gabethouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 138/2. 1600 He had so ordinarily used a notable Antidote or preservative, called now Mithridate, that the poyson would not worke: Holland, Tr Livy, Bk. Cii (Brv. Flor.), p 1255 marg 1602 in receiving hereby a holesome mithridate or antidotum to the spiritual health and recoverie of many a denoute soule: W. Warson, Quadiabets of Reig. & State, p. 212. 1603 for poor Methridatum and Dragon Water...were boxed at every corner, and yet were both drunke every hour at other mens cost: Wonderfull Years 1603, p. 40. 1630 With Roses, Barberies, of each Conserues, And Mitridate, that vigrous health preserues: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks., sig. M 1 vol 1633 But, you of learning and religion, | And vertue, and such ingredients, have made | A methridate, whose operation | Keepes off, or cures what can be done or said: J Donns, Poems, p. 78. 1654 If Diascordium faile them, have at Mithridate. R. WHITLOCK, Zotoomia, p. 51. 1686 Fools may talk of Mythridate, Cordials, Elivers: D'Urfey, Common Wom., v. p. 47. 1826 their rash recipes, their mithridate, their febrifuges: Scott, Betrofield, ch. xvii. p. 168.

mitigator (4 = 4 -), 8b.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat.

mitigator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. $mttig\bar{a}re$, = 'to alleviate', 'to soothe', 'to soften': one who or that which mitigates.

*mitra, sδ.: Lat. fr. Gk. μίτρα: a mitre, a turban.

1665 in Persia, the Diadem, the Mythra, the Tiara and the Cydaris, with the Wreath or Chaplet were the Regalia of old: Sir TH HERBERT, Trav., p. 145

*mitrailleuse, sb.: Fr.: a machine-gun for the discharge of mitraille or small missiles; one of the earliest forms of machine-gun, introduced into the French army about two years before the Franco-German war of 1870-1, when it became well known.

1872 had I carried a mitralleuse instead of a fourteen-shooter: Capt. W. F. Butler, Great Lone Land, p. 123. 1887 They numbered. about 20,000 men with 60 guns and 12 mitrailleuses: Athenæum, Sept. 24, p. 399/1.

mittimus, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act. of Lat. mittere,='to send': 'we send', (a) name of a writ, so called from the first word, issued by a justice of the peace, or other qualified person, to the keeper of a prison or other place of detention, charging him to receive into custody and detain until delivered in due course of law, the person sent and specified in the writ; a warrant of commitment to prison; (b) a dismissal.

the Writ; a warrant of commitment to prison; (b) a dismissal.

a. 1591 had the bickering been between us, there should have needed no other justice of peace than this fils molespade], to have made him a mittimus to the first gardener that ever was: Peelle, Speeches at Theobalds, iii. Whs. p. 579/2 (1861).

1607 Your mittimus shall not serve: Middleton, Phanix, v. r., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 207 (1885).

1630 The Constable his charge will soon forsake, | And no man dares his Mittimus to make: John Taylor, Whs., sig. F. 2 vol.2.

1633 Take a mittimus, | And carry him to Bedlam: Massinger, New Way to Pay, v. r., Wks., p. 314/1 (1839).

1654 and without any other Crime they would make the Offenders Mittimus: R. Whittock, Zootomia, p. 143.

1663 Hang him, Rogue, make his Mittimus, I'le hang him, Rogue, make his Mittimus immediately: Dryden, Wild Gallant, iv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 51 (1701).

1872 Pray Sir make his Mittimus, I'le hang him if there were no more of the race of all mankind: Shadwell, Miser, v. p. 80.

Woords, Sir; a wife or a mittimus: Cleber, Vanbrugh's Prow Huse, v. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 330 (1776).

1748 Here, clerk, write this fellow's mittimus; Sholleton, T. Rod. Rand, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 392.

1772 To ascertain the facts set forth in the preceding paper, it may be necessary to call the persons mentioned in the mittimus to the bar of the house of lords: Junius, Letters, No. Ixix, p. 286 (1827).

1818 Yes, it is, as I suspected, a vague mittimus; Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11 ch. i. p. 25 (1809).

1864 Aggravated assaults, says the magistrate, as he signs their mittimus, are not to be tolerated: G. A. Sala, Outte Alone, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 5.

b. 1596 Out of two noblemen's houses he had his mittimus of "Ye may be gone": Nashe, Hawe with You. [C.]

miva, sb.: It.: a drink made of the juice of quinces and

miva, sb.: It.: a drink made of the juice of quinces and honev.

1543 ye may gyue hym a myua of quynces, or quynces otherwyse dressed: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. ccxxxii v^o/x .

mixtion, mistion ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mistion, mixtion (both in Cotgr.): a mixture.

1558 put it into the same mixtion: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. 120 P. 1603 the soule admitteth his temperature and mixtion with this propheticall spirit: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1345.

mizer: Eng. fr. Fr. See miser.

mna: Lat. See mina.

Mněmosyně: Lat. fr. Gk. Μνημοσύνη: Gk. Mythol.: the goddess of memory (μνημοσύνη), mother of the muses.

bef. 1593 Mnemosyne hath kiss'd the kingly Jove, | And entertain'd a feast within my brains: Greene, Orlando Fur., Wks., p. 106/1 (1861).

moal: Eng. fr. Fr. See mole.

moan. See maund.

*mob, sb.: short for Lat. möbile, short for möbile vulgus, = 'the fickle mass of the people': the great mass of common people; a promiscuous crowd, a disorderly crowd, rabble.

people; a promiscuous crowd, a disorderly crowd, rabble.

1602 the mobile vulgus being euer wavering and readiest to run vpon every change: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 67.

1676 the remaining Rogues have rais'd the Mobile, and are coming upon us: Shadwell, Libertine, v. p. 87.

1680 Swinge Bum-bailiffs excessively, and commit filthy outrage, to the astonishment of the Mobile. — Wom. Captain, ii p. 20.

1686 But if it should chance to slip, and you should fall down, and mingle with the nasty Mobile, I were no more a woman of this world: D'URFEY, Banditti, v. p. 55.

1688 the said mobile tooke ye cart and goods and burnt all in Holborne or some other place: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. D. 100 (1878).

1688 Though the mobile bawl: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. I. p. 279 (1860).

1688 the Mobile shall worship thee: Shadwell, Squire of Alsatia, i. p. 2 (1690). — Here, honest Mob: ib., p. 55.

1690 So, long Experience has found it true of the unthinking Mobile, that the closer they shut their Eyes, the wider they open their Hands: South, Serm., Vol. II. p. 256 (1727).

1692 But Common-quadths why should we rob. Jof th' Glory of a Ruling Mob. Sacobite Common-quadths why should we rob. Jof th' Glory of a Ruling Mob. Sacobite Commentule, p. 19.

1694 And acted by some of the Mobile of the Village: D'URFEY, Don Quix., Pt. II. iii. p. 34.

1700 a gathering of the Mob: S. L., Tr. Fryke's Noy E. Indies, ch. xii. p. 182.

1704 the secular hands of the mobile: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § vi. Wiss., p. 771 (1869).

1711 our Words.. often lose all but their first Syllables, as in mob. rep. pos. 1721 our Words.. often lose all but their first Syllables, as in mob. rep. pos. 1721 our Words.. often lose all but their first Syllables, as in mob. rep. pos. 1721 our Words.. often lose all but their first Syllables, as in mob. rep. pos. 1721 our Words.. often lose all but their first Syllables, as in mob. rep. pos. 1721, 1721 our Bords.. often lose all but their first mobile vulgus, but fell naturally into the Contraction

mocayare. See mohair.

moccado(e), mockado(e), sb.: quasi-Sp. fr. Fr. moucade (Cotgr.), perhaps influenced by Mid. Eng. mokadour, Old Fr. moucadou (Cotgr., perhaps for moucadour): a kind of velveteen used in 16, 17 cc. Also, metaph. (affected by Eng. mock) sham, mockery.

1589 [ridiculous] to see a Lady in her milke-house in a veluet gowne, and at 1589 [ridiculous] to see a Lady in her milke-house in a veluet gowne, and at a bridall in her cassock of mockado: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. p. 290 (1869).
1598 Moccaiaro, Moccaurro, the stuffe we call moccado: Florio 1599 all her familie trimmed vp in white mockado: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. II il. p. 85. 1611 Moucade, The Stuffe Moccadoe: COTGR. 1630 I muse of what stuffe these men framed be, | Most of them seeme Mockado vnto me: John Taylor, Wks., sig Dd 3 vo/1. — Rash, Taffata, Paropa, and Nouato, | Shagge, Fillizetta, Damaske and Mockado: ib., sig. 2 Ff 3 vo/2. 1741 Neither of them would sit, nor put their hats on: what mockado is this to such a poor soul as I: Richardson, Pamela, II. 37 (1811) [Davies]

Variants, makadowe, mokkado(e), mochado, mockadoo.

*moc(c)as(s)in $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. native Amer. Ind. of Virginia: an Indian shoe made of leather, with the sole of a thickness similar to that of the upper leather.

1624 Mockasins, Shooes: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p 381 (1884). 1722
The Indian Name of this kind of Shoe is Moccasin: Hist. Virginia, Bk. III
ch. i p. 141 — On his Feet are Moccasins: ib., p. 142. 1849 He wore a
hunting frock...and moccasons: W. IRVING, Bracebridge Hall, p. 433. 1871
I have made excellent mocassins with this skin, which are admirable if kept
wetted: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii. p. 124.

moccinigo, sb.: It. (Florio): a small Venetian coin.

1605 nor halfe a duckat; no, nor a muccinigo: B. Jonson, Volp., ii 2, Wks.,

*Mocha, a superior kind of coffee, named fr. Mocha, the port of Yemen in Asia Minor.

[1748 And the sage berry sun-burnt Mocha bears | Has clear'd their inward eye: J. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, I. lxx] 1876 the coffee and curaçoa, the mocha and maraschino: J. Grant, One of Six Hundr., ch. vii. p. 54.

mochachoes. See moustache.

mockair. See mohair.

mockaw. See macaw.

mocuddum, mucuddum, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. muqaddam,='set before': a head-man, a foreman,

[1634 The Bannian Priests called Bramini, are the Pythagorian Sect of the Gymnosophists. They hate Mahuned, and scknowledge one God and Creator of all things. The better sort are called Mochadams, or Masters; their behauiour very good and tolerable: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 36.] 1653 The Jaylor, which in their language is called Mocadan: Cogan, Tr. Pinto, p. 8. [Yule] 1803 It has more than once happened that soubahdars and muccudums, and between 60 and roo drivers, have deserted in one night: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 712 (1844). 1819 Not a single rayah of the inferior sort had the misfortune to meet me in the street, whom my mokhadam forced not to jump from off his long-eared steed, and humbly to salute me in the mire: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 27 (1820).

moddicombe. See modicum.

mode, sb.: Fr.: fashion (in the 'society' sense), fashionable style, a fashionable style of dress. Early Anglicised in the general sense of 'fashion' and the sense of 'mood'. See à la mode.

1630 He is also good at Larding of meat after the mode of France: Howell, Lett., v xxxviii. p 42 (1645). 1654 tippets is not you mode soe much: Hatton Corresp., Vol. 1. p. 12 (1878) 1654 and therefore ... shee looks for Modes and Dresses in that Exchange of Books: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 351. 1684 several Arms, after the Turkish-Mode: Tr. Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag., p. 46. 1711 they fancy themselves in the Height of the Mode. Spectator, No 129, July 28, p. 194/2 (Morley). 1818 / fatten—but vimporte for that, | Tis the mode: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 21. 1841 trying on a new mode for the first time: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p 66.

model: Eng. fr. Fr. See modulus.

moderation $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. moderation: (a) the act or process of controlling or moderating; (b) a mean or middle condition, temperateness, self-control, avoidance of excess; (c) at the University of Oxford, the first examination for a degree is called Moderations, colloquially abbreviated to Mods.

viated to *Mods*.

a. 1531 gouerned by the rule and moderation of reason: Elvot, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. 1 p. 1 (1880).

b. 1506 And if the matter, be 10 yfull and gladde | Lyke countenaunce, outwardly they make | But moderation, in their mindes is had: Hawes, Past, Ples., Sig. F ii vo. 1531 Therfore that worde maturitie is translated to the actis of man, that whan they be done with such moderation, that nothing in the doinge may be sene superfluous or indigent, we may saye, that they be maturely done: Elvot, Fovernour, Bk. I. ch. xxii. Vol. 1 p. 244 (1880). 1643 remembre to kepe a moderation in slepe, that is to saye, that thou slepe not past. vii. or eyght houres: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol coxii vol. 1545 exhort the same princes...vnto modesty moderacion / & to pyte: G. Jovs, Exp. Dan., fol. 5 ro. 1569 This Oration of his, although it was liked of them for the softnesse and moderation thereof: yet it could not so perswade the bishop of Rome: Grafton, Chron., Hen. II., p. 66. 1606 Why tell you me of moderation? Shake, Troil., iv. 4, 2. 1682 both the Ambassador and his retinue behaved themselves with extraordinary moderation: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. II. p. 171 (1872).

*moderato, adv.: It.: Mus.: moderately; a direction to performers to render a passage or a composition in moderately

1724 MODERATO, is with Moderation: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

moderato, adj., used as sb.: It.: moderate; anything moderate or mediocre.

1762 the moderatos are five times better than the so sos: STERNE, Trist. Shand., VI. xi. Wks., p. 260 (1839).

*moderator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. moderator, noun of agent to moderari, = 'to govern', 'direct', 'moderate': one who or that which moderates.

a ruler, a director, one who or that which moderates.

1578 There were ioyned with him (as moderators of his youth) lohn lacques Trisusles,...and the Count Petillani: Fenton, Tr. Gucciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 1. p. 27 (1518). 1589 [See litotes] 1598 [Libra and Virgo] in the ascendent for the most part signifie Moderators of Schooles, and such like: F. WITHER, Tr. Dariot's Astrolog., sig. B 3 v. 1606 A moderatour of his voice: Holland, Tr. Sutt., p. 191 note. 1607 one eare...the moderator of her chase: Topsell, Fourf. Beasts, p. 269 1607—12 But sometymes it is seene that the Moderatour, is more troublesome, then the Actor: Bacon, Ess, xix. p. 246/1 (1871). 1621 she is...the queen of causes, and moderator of things: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol II. p. 572 (1827). 1642 This reasonable moderator...death: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § xxxviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 381 (1852).

- I a. a moderator-lamp, a lamp in which the oil is forced up a tube to the wick at an uniform rate.
 - 2. a judge, an arbitrator, a mediator.

1600 thought it meet to be moderators betweene others, and to prescribe them warre or peace: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. Ix. p. 322. 1603 Grave Moderators of our Britain Lawes: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 210 (1608). 1621 This common sense is the judge or moderator of the rest: R. Burton, Anai. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 7, Vol. 1, p. 32 (1827). bef. 1658 And thence did crave! A Moderator of the Strife to have: J. CLEVELAND, Wks. p. 229 (1837). 1705 For this ignominious Wretch, under pretence of being Moderator betwixt the Commanians and us, abused us several times by dilatory and fraudulent Means: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. iv. p. 54. 1823 His vanity induced him to think that he had been more successful...than any other moderator whom the king might have employed would...have been: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. ix. p. 132 (1886).

3. one who presides at an assembly or disputation; esp. the president in formal meetings of certain Protestant Churches.

1580 But to set downe as a moderator the true perfection of loue...this is my iudgement: J. LYLY, Euphues & hu Engl., p. 423 (1868). 1652 In this old Philosophicall dispute, what easie Moderator would not give this censure? J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 149.

3 a. in the old English universities, a public officer appointed to superintend examinations for honors; in Cambridge University, an examiner for the Mathematical Tripos (in 1819) and after 1822 one of the two senior examiners for the Mathematical Tripos).

1573—80 as he was abroad in the schooles, so wuld neds seme a moderator at home too in the haul: GAB HARVEY, Lett. Bk, p. 51 (1884)

1614 the Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the answerer, the varier, or prevaricator, and one of the repliers, that were all of his house, twenty angels a-piece: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas I., Vol. I. p. 304 (1848).

bef 1670 Mr. Proctour Williams was the President or Moderator at this Learned Act; J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 27, p. 20 (1693)

1796 Camb. Univ. Cal., p. 151.

moderatrice, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. moderatrice (Cotgr.): a female who moderates.

1531 Wherby he confoundeth the vertue called temperance, whiche is the moderatrice as well of all motions of the minde, called affectes, as of all actis procedyng of man: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. II ch viii. Vol. II p. 95 (1880).

moderātrix, sb.: Lat., fem. of moderātor (see moderator): a female who moderates.

1603 Wisedom (from aboue) Is th' only Moderatrix, spring, and guide: J Sylvester, Tr Du Barias, Magnif, p. 51 (1608). 1611 Moderatrice, A moderatrix: Cotgr 1659 I'll sit as moderatrix, if they press you | With over-hard conditions: Massinger, Crity Madam, ii. 2. [Davies] bef. 1670 The Queen Mother, moderatrix of this and all other solemn negotiations in France at that time: J. Hacket, Abp Williams, I. 210. [ph.] 1754 The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs Shirley as moderatrix: Richardson, Grandison, vi. 387 (1812). [ib.] 1846 To the most splendent, glorious, and efflugent Elizabeth, Queen of all the great ones who follow Jesus, wisest moderatrix of all the affairs of the Nazarene generation: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. coccokini, D. 141 (1846). ccccxlui. p. 141 (1846).

modéré, fem. -ée, adj., used as sb.: Polit.: moderate; a moderate.

1848 It is quite clear that the *modérés* are in an immense majority in the Assembly: H GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 266.

modi: Lat. See modus.

*modicum, sb.: Late Lat., neut. of Lat. modicus,='moderate', 'small': a moderate quantity, a small quantity.

1. a small quantity, a moderate quantity, a small allowance, a small degree, a limited amount.

ance, a small degree, a limited amount.

1606 Lo, lo, lo, lo, what modicums of wit he utters! Shaks., Troil., ii. 1, 741608 There was no boote to bid runne for drams to dive down this undigested moddicombe: Arrivan, Nest of Ninnies. [Nares]
1611 a daintier bit or modicum than any lay upon his trencher at dinner: Middleton, Roar. Grrl, i. 1, Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 14 (1885).
1620 they are also cooling, notwithstanding the modicum of heate in them: T. Venner, Via Recta, § viii. p. 114 (1628). bef. 1670 Eat it up all, or not a whit, for a Modicum will Gripe the Belly: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 188, p. 74 (1693).
1686 I only took away all that I could lay my hand on, I did not robb him, I only Snapt a Modicum or So: D'URFEY, Banditti, iii. p. 22. bef. 1733 his ordinary Modicum of Guineas: R North, Examen, I. iii. 123, p. 203 (1740).
1750 Had the modicum been less, I should have known my duty: Fielding, Tom Yones, Bk. v. ch. viii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 248 (1866). bef. 1782 Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense! To evry man his modicum of sense: Cowper, Convers., Poems, Vol. I. p. 153 (1868).
1806 burdened...with a modicum of provision for the sinner who preceded him: Edine. Rev., Vol. 8, p. 401.
1833 while I discuss my flask of cing francs, my modicum of port hangs on my wine-merchant's hands: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 75 (1886).

1877 he has that very slender modicum of knowledge: Echo, June 4. [St.]

2. a small object, anything under-sized.

1623 Where are you, You modicum, you dwarf: Massinger, Duke Milan, ii. 1, Wks., p. 56/2 (1839).

3. a small quantity of food of a kind calculated to provoke thirst.

modillion $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. modiglion, modillon, or fr. It. modiglione: Archit.: a bracket under the corona of the cornice in the Corinthian and other orders, corresponding to the mutulus (q, v) of the Doric order.

1563 Mutuli whiche is also named Modiglions: J. Shutte, Archit., fol. xil ro.
1598 being divided into 6 parts, one gives denticul; an other cymatium which supporteth the modilions; give 2 to the modilions, one to corona, and one to sima: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 95.
1651 [See dentello].
1664 It has also much conformity with our third antique Example in the Modilions: Everyn, Tr. Proper's Parall. Archit., Pt. I. p. 30.
1699 the Modilions naturally admitting greater variety: M. LISTER, Yourn. to Parts, p. 39.
1712 In a Cornice...the Modillions or Dentelli: Spectator, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley). (Morley)

*modiste, sb.: Fr.: a woman who sells fashionable articles of dress; a fashionable dressmaker or milliner.

1841 the less recherché magasin des modes of some more humble modistes: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 271. 1860 Little did I think... that Mrs. M.'s presence in the atéliers of the distinguished modiste in question would exercise so great an influence upon my own career: Once a Week, May 12, p. 448/2. 1884 The French modiste in whom I confided: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 19.

modius, pl. modii, sb.: Lat.: a Roman dry measure equal to the Greek έκτεὺς or about a peck English; a vessel of the

said capacity; a tall cylindrical head-dress, represented in ancient art as an attribute of certain deities. See medimne.

1600 they had transported with them 300000 Modios [? acc. \$\psi_1\$] of wheate:

HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. xxii. p. 454.

1606 a Modious [sic] of wheat:

— Tr. Suet, p. 214.

1609 one Modius or pecke of meale: — Tr. Marc.,
Bk. xxv. ch. xii. p. 278

1800 serenity distinguishes the heads of Jupiter
from those of Pluto. Both have frequently the cap called "modius" from its
resemblance to a bushel: J. DALLAWAY, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 245

bearded man with the modius on his head: C. FENNELL, Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc.

Marb. in Gt. Brit., p. 576

— near the right foot stands a modius. it, p. 646.

modulator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. modulātor, noun of agent to modulāri, = 'to measure', 'to modulate': one who or that which modulates.

1654 It is a most musicall Modulator of all Intelligibles by her inventive Variations. R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 477. 1713 the tongue...the artful modulator of our voice: Derham, Phys. Theol., Bk. v. ch. v. [R.]

module (44), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. module: a standard measure for regulating proportion, a modulus; a model; Numismat. the diameter of a coin.

1595 And then all this thou seest is but a clod | And module of confounded royalty: SHAKS, K. Fohn, v. 7, 58. 1603 You, that have seen within this ample Table, | Among so many Modules admirable, | Th' admired beauties of the King of Creatures: | SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 179 (1608). 1664 the Module of the Colomn: EVELVN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. 1. p. 10. 1887 There are thirty plates, many of them containing come of the smallest module: Athenaum, Sept. 24, p. 411/3.

modulus, pl. moduli, sb.: Lat.: a measure (in various technical senses); in Archit. a module, in the classical styles half the diameter of a column measured at the base of the shaft. Translated in the architectural sense into model by Haydocke (1598 Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 89), an unrecorded use of model.

1563 The Basis, or fote of the pillor shalbe a Modulus in height: J. Shute, Archit., fol. ix r^0 . 1882 The council shall fix for the year the amount...to be called a modulus: Stat. Trin Coll. Camb., p 54.

*modus, pl. modi, sb.: Lat., 'manner', 'mode': one of the modes in ancient music; manner, specific conditions of being; Leg. a specific qualification, a composition.

being; Leg. a specific qualification, a composition.

1597 these be, some shadow of the ancient modi, whereof Boetius and Glareanus have written so much: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 166 (1771).

1648 none of the relators agree either in the place or modus: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 23 (1850).

1672 it is one, even as we are one.. not as to the modus or qualities unionis, but only as to the vertas unionis: T. Jacomb, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 43/1 (1868).

1684 All our service of God ought to be a reasonable service.. in regard of the modus, the manner of doing it: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 439 (1865).

1692 One and the same thing is differenced from itself by a different modus, or manner of existing: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 48 (1863).

1702 He might as well prove, by the same method, the identity of his modi, as of substances: John Howe, Wks., p. 61/1 (1834).

1742 The foundation of this quarrel was a modus, by setting which aside an advantage of several shillings per annum would have accrued to the rector: Fielding, for compensation, of the nature of rent: Edin. Rev., Vol. 38, p. 7.

1866 the spiritual person who still took his tithe-pig or his modus: Geo. Eliot, Felix Modus in rebus: Lat. See est modus in rebus.

modus in rebus: Lat. See est modus in rebus.

*modus (pl. modi) operandi, phr.: Late Lat.: plan of working, mode of operation.

Working, mode of operation.

1654 because their Causes, or their modus operandi (which is but the Application of the Cause to the Effect) doth not fall under Demonstration: R. Whit-Lock, Zootomia, p. 222.

1692 the distinction of their operation and concurrence is but modus operandi, a distinct manner of concurring: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VII. p. 590 (1863).

1836 we are still ignorant of its modus operandi: Edin. Rev., Vol. 61, p. 85.

1848 We must make entire abstraction of all knowledge of the simpler tendencies, the modi operandi of mercury in detail: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 1. p. 487 (1856).

1865 The inimitable modus operandi of that priceless person had mastered the whole visiting-list of Vernonçeaux: Outda, Strathmare, Vol. 1. ch. kx. p. 141.

**1878* the vast traces of the labours of the scientific old miners in shafting and tunnelling teach exactly their modus operandi: Tinnes, May 10. [St.]

1884

Nor, when we resolve to set to work in earnest, is the modus operandi always evident, or the modus incipiendi: A. Jessop, in XIX Cent., Max., p. 405. evident, or the modus incipiendi: A. JESSOP, in XIX Cent., Mar., p. 405.

*modus vīvendi, phr.: Late Lat.: a way of living, a temporary compromise or understanding which shall enable persons to associate together in spite of some serious difference or disagreement.

1882 From St. Petersburg we hear that the Russian Government and the Pope have arranged a modus vivendi, one of the first results of which will be the reappointment by his Holiness of Catholic Bishops in Poland: Standard, Dec. 27, p. 4. 1884 By means of an accepted code of rules a kind of modus vivends in this respect is obtained: J. Sharman, Currory Hist. of Swearing, the iii not standard of the standard of th ch. iii. p. 41.

Moët, name of a class of Champagne, so called from the exporting firm Moët et Chandon, Rheims

1883 I don't think it is quite fair to Vernie's cellars that Moet should be ved every day because you are here: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 90.

mofussil, sb. and adj.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mufacçal: in India, the country as distinguished from the Residency or as distinguished from towns; rural, provincial. Hence, mofussilite, one who is living away from a town or Residency.

1772 in each district shall be established two Courts of Judicature; one by the name of the Mofussul Sudder Audaulet, or Provincial Court of Dewannee: Order of Council of H.E.I.C., in Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 13/2. 1810 Either in the Presidency or in the Mofussil: WILLIAMSON, V. M., II. 499. [Yule] 1836 the Mofussil newspapers: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's Life, I. 399. [tb.] 1888 mofussilites should always send the price and postage of the books beforehand: J MUKUNDII, (Bombay) Catalogue, published with Vienna Oriental Yournal, Vol. II. No. 2.

*Mogul (= 1), Mogor, sb.: Eng. fr. Hind. and Pers. mughal, properly='a Mongol': an Indian Mohammedan of Turk origin; the Great Mogul or the Mogul being the title by which Europeans designated the emperors of Delhi.

1625 the Gouemours brother of Cambaya, sent a Mogall vnto me with a present: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 267.

1588 the great Magall: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy, fol. 6 ro.

1589 the province of Cambaya, subject vnto the grand Tartar, or Mogor, by an other name: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. 11. p. 335 (1854).

1699 the great Magall: and the king of Agra and of Delli: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 11. i. p. 252.

1621 Our Turkes, China kings, great Chams, and Mogors do little less: R. Burton, Anat Mel, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. 11. p. 505 (1827).

1629 Sir Thomas Ree...went Lord Ambassadour to the Great Magall, or the Great Turke: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 896 (1884).

1636—7 These two junks belong, the one to D.—, which the Portugals hold, the other to the great mogul's people: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 11. p. 261 (1848).

1645 They [letters] can the Tartar tell, what the Mogor Or the great Turke doth on the Asian shore: Howell, Lett., To Reader, sig. A 2 ro.

1647 Most holy, holy colonels, Great Moguls of the war: W W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. 1. p. 65 (1866).

1665 all adding lustre to the Moguls Diadem: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav. p. 43 (1677).

1676 Mr. Limberham is the Mogul of the next Mansion: Dryden, Kind Keeper, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 153 (1791).

1704 the great Mogul was come as far as Whitechapel: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § xi. Wks., p. 941 (1869).

1786 The Mogul Point was a zealous mussalman: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. xii. ch. 1782 Gone thither arm'd and hungry, return'd full, Fed from the richest venus of the mogul: Cowper, Expos., Poems, Vol. 1. p. 87 (1868).

1788 The Mogul prince was a zealous mussalman: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. xii. ch. lxv. p. 21 (1818).

1811 The great Mogul remis annually sixty thousand roupees to the Sherriffe: Nucbukr's Trav. Arab., ch. lxv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 81.

1864 as happy, doubtless, as the Great Mogul: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 45.

1872 the British flag was raised over the kungdoms once ruled by M

mohair (" 1), sb.: Eng., ultimately fr. Arab. mukhayyar, ='a kind of camlet made with goat's hair': the hair of the Angora goat; a fine dress-fabric made of such hair; an imitation of the said fabric. See moire.

1570 There are also cotton wool, tanned hides; hides in the hair; wax; camlets; mocayares, grogerams Campton, Trade to Scio, in Arber's Eng. Garner, 1. 52. [Davies] 1588 weauers of Gerdles of wooll and bumbast black and red like to Moochares: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 6vo. 1599 Kersies, Mockairs, Chamblets, Silks, Ueluets: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol 11. i. p 271 1619 Philizello, Paragon, Chiueretto, Mohare: PURCHAS, Microcomus, ch. xxvii. p. 269 1641 Grograme-yarne of which is made Iames, Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers: L. Roberts, Tras. Tras. Traft, in McCulch's Collection, p. 76 (1850). 1668 My wife desires to fix you either to a farandine or a mohair: T. Rokeby, Mem., p. 16 (1861). bef 1744 Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair: Popp. Mor. Essays, II. 170. 1761. The mohairs are this day gone from hence for Calais: Lord Chestperfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 39, p. 172 (1774). 1797 mohair camblets, carpets, leather: Encyc. Brit., Vol. XIV. p. 1752.

*Mohawk Mohock Sh. 20 American Indian of a tribe

*Mohawk, Mohock, sb.: an American Indian of a tribe located on the Mohawk river, of the Iroquois family; hence, a roistering bully, esp. one of those who made the streets of London dangerous at night early in 18 c.

1712 the Title of the Mohock Club, a Name borrowed it seems from a sort of 1712 the Title of the Mohock Club, a Name borrowed it seems from a sort of Cannibals in India, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the Nations about them: Speciator, No. 324, Mar. 12, p. 470/2 (Morley) 1758 prince Eugene intended to murder lord Oxford, by employing a set of people called Mohocks, which society, by the way, never existed: Lord Chesterfield, Lett, Bk. III. No xxxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II p. 499 (1777). 1814 Proceeding then with the Indian woman and child, they find a wounded Mohawk lying among a party of his dead countrymen: Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 388 (1856).

mohol(1), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. mahall: a palace; any important building. See mahal.

1625 a Garden, and Mohol or summer house of the Queene Mothers: Pur-Chas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p 428. — Within the second court is the Moholl, being a foure-square thing, about twice as bigge, or better, then the Exchange; having at each corner a faire open Deuoncan: 12., p. 429. 1665 at one end is the Moguls House, and a Mohol curiously built: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav. p. 73 (1677). — an even Street near two miles long...here and there bestrew'd with Mohols or Summer-houses: 16., p. 165.

mohur, mohr, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. muhar, or Pers. muhur, muhr, mohr, = 'a seal', 'a gold coin': a British Indian coin equal to from twelve to fifteen rupees.

1690 The Gold Moor, or Gold Roupie, is valued generally at 14 of Silver; d the Silver Roupie at Two Shillings Three Pence: Ovington, Voy., 219 1758 80,000 rupees, and 4000 gold mohurs, equivalent to (1696). [Yule]

60,000 rupees, were the military chest for immediate expenses: R. Orme, Hist. Mil. Trans, 11. 364 (1803) [16] 1776 Gunga Govin Sing received from me. 15,000 rupees in mohurs, upon this underhand settlement: Trial of Joseph Fowke, 17/1 1800 I enclose a memorandum relating to gold mohurs and soolacky rupees: Wellington, Disp., Vol 1, p. 75 (1844). 1826 gold mohurs tied up in long narrow bags: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. ii. p. 28 (1884). 1834 the old points I suppose—gold mohurs, and ten on the rubber: Baboo, Vol. 1, ch. iii. p. 42. 1872 the charge for box tickets is 1 gold mohur (32s. to 40°), and that for pit tickets 8 sicca rupees: Edw. Braddon, Lyfe in India, ch. iii. p. 78. 1882 a few rupees in silver, and there are two hundred gold mohurs in this bag: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. xiii. p. 280.

mohurrer, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. muharrir, = 'a correct writer': a writer in a native language. Also written mohrer,

1776 Mohirir, A Writer: Trial of Joseph Fowke, Gloss. the Mohurrirs was still with him: Baboo, Vol. 11. ch iii p. 54. 1834 one of

*Mohurrum: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. Muharram: name of the first month of the Mohammedan year; the great fast and lamentation held during that month in India.

mohwa, mhowa, mowa(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mahwā: name of the large tree Bassia latifolia, Nat. Order Sapotaceae; the flower of the said tree, which yields an ardent spirit; the spirit obtained from the said flower.

1803 We encamped at a tank and grove of Mowah trees: J. T. BLUNT, in Asiatic Res., vii. 58. 1871 ardent spirits, most of what is consumed being Mhowa: FORSYTH, Highlands of C. India, 75. [Yule] 1876 liquor, distilled from the Mhowa flower: Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 321.

moidore (\not L), sb: Eng. fr. unrecorded Fr. equivalent of moy, ='coin' (Shaks., Hen. V., iv. 4, 15 and 22), fr. Port. moeda, ='money', 'coin', and Fr. d'or, = Port. d'ouro, ='money of gold' [Skeat]: a gold coin of Portugal, now obsolete, worth about 27s. English.

1824 I then pulled out my canvas pouch, with my hoard of moidores: Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv. p. 288 (1886). 1840 And fair rose-nobles and broad moidores, | The Waiter pulls out of their pockets by scores: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 26 (1865). 1858 his hard-earned moidores: A. Trollope, Three Clerks, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 178.

moire, sb.: Fr., 'watered silk': a kind of watered silk, watered mohair; moire antique, silk watered in antique style; moiré, lit. 'watered', is used in English as if identical with moire, as applied to dress-fabrics.

1823 Moiré Watering by other Methods: J. Badcock, Domestic Amusements, p. 140.

1864 Enthusiastic admiration for a moire annue is quite compatible with intense dislike of the lady inside it G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 19.

1885 went rusting up and down the terrace. In her armour of apple-green moire: M. E. Braddon, Golden Caif, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 43.

1885 the blue Morré antique! That she opened Squire Grasshopper's ball in: A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 182.

mokhadam: Anglo-Ind. See mocuddum.

mokkado(e). See moccadoe.

mola, sb.: Lat.: a mill, grains of spelt mixed with salt; a false conception; a jawbone.

1646 Many Mola's and false conceptions there are of Mandrakes: SIR TH. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 72 (1686).

molasses $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. melaza: the syrup produced in the process of making raw sugar; sometimes used in the meaning 'treacle', which is produced in the refining of

1599 the refuse of all the purging [of sugar] is called Remiel or Malasses:

R. HAKLUTT, Voyages, Vol. II. ii p. 4.

1600 certeine iarres of malosses or vnrefined sugar: it., Vol. III. p. 570.

1641 and there will a moist substance of the vinth which is called Molosses, or Treakle: John French, Art Distill, Ek. v. p. 126 (1651).

1672 the Vinthers do play the Rogues so, and put Horse-fiesh, dead Dogs, mens bones, Molossus, Lime, Brimstone, Stumme, Allom, Sloes, and Arsnick into their Wine: Shadwell, Miser, ii. p. 19.

1673 to wash down and carry away the Molossos: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 479.

1722 an inspissate Juice, like Molasses: Hist. Virginia, Bk. II.

Variants, malasses, malosses, molosses, molossus, molossos.

molato: Sp. See mulatto.

molavee: Anglo-Ind. See moolvee.

*mole, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. môle: a mass; a breakwater composed chiefly of stone; applied to a massive building, such as the Mausoleum of Hadrian.

1578 the whole mole, and packe of members: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1. fol. i ro. 1599 I came before the Mole of Chio, and sent my bote on land to the marchants of that place: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 100. 1615 the Mole; that from the South windes defendent the hauen...This stretcheth into the sea fine hundred paces: Geo. Sandys, Traw, p. 255. (1632). 1621 the burning of the Pyrats ships within the Moal: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. I. (Cabala), p. 140 (1654). 1704 the greatest Castle, which is on the Mole with-

out the Gate: J Pitts, Acc. Moham, p. 7 1776 at the entrance of the mole on the left is a small chapel of St. Nicholas: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 14. 1845 The old mole offers a sort of protection to small craft: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. I. p 340.

mõlēcula, pl. mõlēculae, sb.: Late Lat., dim. of Lat. mõles, ='a mass': a molecule, the smallest mass of any substance which can keep together undivided by the chemical change which a further diminution would involve.

1678 Asclepiades, who supposed all the Corporeal World to be made ..of Dissimilar and inconcinn Moleculæ, i.e. Atoms of different Magnitude and Figures: Cudworf, Intel Syst, Bk. i. ch. i. p. 16. 1790 They acted by the ancient organized states in the shape of their old organization, and not by the organic moleculæ of a disbanded people: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 30 (3rd Ed.).

mõles, sb.: Lat.: a mass.

1611 The thing itself is a huge and very massie moles of stones rammed together T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. II. p 434 (1776)

*molla(h), moolla(h), mulla(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mullā, fr. Arab. maulā: a teacher; a doctor of Mohammedan law; a Mohammedan schoolmaster (in India). [Yule]

law; a Mohammedan schoolmaster (in India). [Yule]

1625 new risen Prophets which haue their Xeriffes, Mulas and Priests:
PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk iv p 585. 1662 the Mollas continue their
Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk iv p 585. 1662 the Mollas continue their
Prayers for his Soul. J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 63 (1669). 1665
A Priest, Moolae: Sir Th. Herbert, Tran., p. 99 (1677) 1684 It was a
Mollah that built it, out of what design no person new: J. P., Tr. Taverner's
Trav., Vol 1. Bk i p. 23. 1741 about two hundred and fifty Januzaries, and
a Moula, or great Cadi: J Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol 111
p. 309 1786 the Moullahs, the Sheiks, the Cadis and Imans of Schiraz
arrived, leading, a train of asses. Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 131 (1883). 1793
the superior judge, or cadi, who is called molla in the larger towns: J Morse,
Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11. p. 462 (1796) 1819 When this reverend
Moollah first made his appearance, his face was still bedewed with tears of
sympathy: T. Hope, Anast. Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 103 (1820).
1884 they were
asked how much they would allow the chief for his mullah, or scribe: H.
Lansbell, Steppes of Tartary, in Lessure Hour 1889 There is a large
body of English Mussulmans at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth... They are provided with mollahs and Arabic teachers from Constantinople: Athenæum, Sept.
28, p. 421/3.

Variants, 17 c. moolaa, mula, moolae, 17, 18 cc. mulla(h), moulla(h), 18 c. moula, 19 c. moolla(h), mulla(h), moolah.

mollify $(\angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mollifier: to soften. to soothe; to qualify.

Soothe; to qualify.

1506 It hath so strong, and sure foundation | Nothing there is, that can it molifye | So sure it is, agaynst a contrarye: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. L iiii ro. 1509 Mollyfy your hertis that ar harde as adamant: Barclary. Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p 127(1874). 1628 after noone slepe mollifieth the veynes: Paynell. Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. C ii ro. ? 1538 moor lyke to induratt then to molify: Latiner, in Ellis' Orig Lett, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxxi. p. 203 (1846). 1640 such things the which may lenifie, mollifie, dissolue, and loose the belly: Raynald, Burth Man., Bk. II. ch. iii. p 96 (1673). 1641 expert to mollyfy and resolue all hardnes: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. S ii ro. 1643 ye muste mollifye it, and resolue it: Traheron, Tr. Vigyo's Chrung., fol. xxxviii vo/1. 1546 having fownd owt the meane how to mollyfye or gather unto him the good will of the people: Tr. Polydore Vergu's Eng. Hist, Vol. II. p. 137 (1844) 1563 We vee these medicines when as we wyll mollifie and make softe bodyes whiche bee scirrhous and harde: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 3 vo. 21582 Graunt to vs milde passadge, and tempest mollifye roughning: R. Stanv-Hurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. III. p 87 (1880). 1584 As for the miracles which Moses did, they mollified it [Pharaoh's heart] R. Scott, Disc Witch., Bk. XIII ch. xxii. p. 319. 1590 From whence he brought them to these salvage parts, | And with sweet science mollified their stubborne harts: Spens., F. Q. II. x. 25. 1601 an excellent plastre for to mollifie the hard spleen: Holland, Tr. Plan. N. H., Bk. 24, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 180. 1646 they mollifien on the fire: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxiii. p. 132 (1865).

mollissima fandi tempora, phr.: Lat.: the most favorable times for speaking. Virg., Aen., 4, 293. Frequently quoted as mollia ['favorable'] tempora fandi.

as mollia ['Tavotable'] tempora fandi.

1665 There are Molissima fandi tempora, which are not alwayes light upon: as appeared in a needy Soulier: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 177 (1677).

1679—80 I will no longer discompose the mollia tempora you enjoy: Savile Correst, p. 140 (Camd. Soc., 1858). bef 1738 they would take Advantage, through the mollia tempora fandi, to get Promises of unreasonable Things: R. North, Examen, III. ix. 15, p. 657 (1740). 1738 he improves the morning moments, which I take to be the mollia tempora, so propicious to tête à têtes: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Common Sense, No. 51, Misc Wks, Vol. 1, p. 79 (1771). 1763 the easy Seasons of Application, the mollia tempora fandi, are at all Times allowed to every Member of the serene Republic: Gray's Inn Fournal, Vol. 1, p. 259 (1756). 1777 O cou'd I, like that nameless wight | Find the choice minute when to write, | The mollia tempora fandi! H. More, Ode to Dragon, ii.

*molly, mallee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mālī: a gardener, a man of the caste which includes gardeners.

1759 House Molly, 2 Rs.: In J. Long's Selections, 182 (Calcutta, 1869).
ule] 1883 a capital 'molly,' or gardener: Lond Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. 11. [Yule] 18 ch. iv. p. 171.

molo, sb.: It.: a mole, a wharf.

1670 At one end of this *Mola* stands the *Pharos*, upon a little rock, with a *Lantern* upon it: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 60 (1698). — the *Molo* running a quarter of a Mile into the Sea: ib., Pt. 11. p. 166.

*Moloch, Molech: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Molò χ , fr. Heb. $M\bar{o}lekh$: the chief god of the Phœnicians, who was worshipped with human sacrifices, ordeals of fire, &c.; hence, representative of any evil to which people sacrifice the welfare of themselves or of others.

abt. 1400 Of thi seede thow shalt not 3yue, that it be sacryd to the mawmet of Moloch: Wycliffite Bible, Lev, xvii. 21.

1611 thou shalt not let any of thy seed pass through the fire to Molech: Bible, l. c 1667 First Moloch, horrid king, besmear'd with blood | Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears: MILTON, P. L., I. 392.

1842 The money-Moloch of our country .is about the grimmest, fiercest, most implacable god: E. MIALL, Nonconf., Vol II p 335.
1880 It was on this Moloch of a model—so fine and shining, and in such perfect repair: J Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. iv. p 26

molossus, pl. molossi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. μολοσσος: a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables.

1586 A foote of 3. sillables in like sorte is either simple or myxt. The simple is either Molossus, that is of three long, as --- forgiveness: or Trochæus, that is of 3 short, as --- enrylie: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p 67 (1815).

molto, adv.: It.: Mus.: much, very. Prefixed to other terms, as molto animato.

moly, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\mu \hat{\omega} \lambda v$: a fabulous herb of Greek mythology, said to have had a white flower and a black root, and to be of magic power; also, wild garlic, Allium Moly, Nat. Order Liliaccae.

1579 As Homer's Moly against Witchcraft, or Plynies Peristerion against the byting of Dogges: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 42 (Arber). 1584 the herbe called Molie is an excellent herbe against inchantments: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk XII. ch. xvii. p. 267. bef. 1593 Seek the herb moly; for I must to hell: Greene, Orlando Far., Wks., p. 100/2 (1861). 1603 pretious Moly, which Joues Pursiuan | Wing-footed Hermes brought to th' Ithacan: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Eden, p. 232 (1668). 1637 And yet more medicinal is it than that Moly | That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave: MILTON, Comus, 656 1648 Garlick, Molyes, and Porrets have white roots, deep green leaves, and black seeds. Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. vi. ch. x. p. 263 (1686). 1670 I gather'd Moly first: Dr.Veden, Temp., v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 269 (1701). 1842 propt on beds of amaranth and moly: Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, vii. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 197 (1886).

*momentum, pl. momenta, sb.: Lat., 'a movement', 'a change', 'a moment' (of time), 'a cause', 'weight', 'influence': an impelling force, an impetus; Mech. the product of the mass and the velocity of a moving body.

mass and the velocity of a moving dody.

1610 Momentum is also a turning, a conversion or a changeable motion, comming of moveo to move: J. Healey, St. Augustine, City of God, p. 425.

1759 the Momentum of the coach-horse was so great that Obadiah could not do it all at once: Sterne, Trist. Shand, 11 1x. Wks., p. 76 (1839).

1762 the momentum of Crabclaw's head, and the concomitant efforts of his knuckles, had no effect upon the ribs of Tapely Smollett, Launc. Greaves, ch xx Wks., Vol. vp. 103 (187)

bef. 1782 increas'd momentum, and the force, With which from clime to clime he sped his course: Cowper, Progr. Err., Poems, Vol. vp. 43 (1808).

1820 giving the feeble arm of man the momentum of an Afrite: Scott, Monastery, Wks, Vol. II p. 404/I (1857).

1843 they had not. the ideas or conceptions of pressure and resistance, momentum, and uniform and accelerating force: J. S MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II, p. 190 (1856).

1885 Half an ounce of bullet is of more momentum and power than a pound of duck-shot: Athenæum, Dec. 26, p. 831/2.

momia. See mummia.

*Mōmus, pl. Mōmi: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Mŵ μ os, fr. μ $\hat{\omega}\mu$ os, = 'blame', 'ridicule': Gk. Mythol.: a son of Night, the god of jeering and scoffing and of reckless censure. Anglicised as mome, a person given to sneers and gibes or to waggery.

as mome, a person given to sneers and gibes or to waggery.

1563 But maugre nove the malice great, of Momus and his sect: J. Hall, in T. Gale's Enchtrid., sig. A itij ro.

1573—80 or, as Momus wunt was, to cal the gods to a strait account: Gab Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 50 (1884) bef.

1586 will become such a Mome, as to be a Momus of Poetry: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 50 (1891).

1598 Appinition, Appinitators, a nice peeuish findefault, a Momus, a Zoilus, a carper: Florio.

1601 such Momis as these, besides their blind and erroneous opinion: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Pref., p. iii.

1607 the Momisses: Topsell, Fourf. Beasts, sig. A 3 vo.

1611 the cavillations of such criticall Momi as are wont to traduce the labours of other men: T. Cornat, in Pange, Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. b 7 vo (1716).

1612 the wordes were not spoken to a Mome or deafe person: SHELTON, Th. Don Quixote, Pl. 1. ch vi. p. 42.

1620 as if they had had the little Window in their breast which Momus so much desired: Brennt, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counce Trent, p. xxiv. (1676).

1630 And so like Coles dog the vintuor'd mome, Must neither goe to Church nor bide at home: JOHN TANIOR, Wis., sig. 2 Aaa 6 vo/1.

1640 Nor let blind Momus dare my Muse backbite: H. More, Psych, II. i. 4, p. 107 (1647).

1704 Momus, the patrion of the moderns, made an excellent speech in their favour: Swift, Battle Bks., Wks., p. 104/(1869).

1759 the fixture of Momus's glass in the human breast: Sterne, Trist. Shand, I. xxiii. Wks., p. 55 (1839).

mon ami, fem. mon amie, phr.: Fr.: my friend.

1877 It will be all the worse for you one day though, mon ami: Rita, Vivienne, Bk. I. ch. i.

mon cher, phr.: Fr.: my dear. See ma chère.

1877 Good bye, mon cher, and don't overwork yourself: Rita, Vivienne, Bk, I. ch. ii.

*Mon Dieu!, phr:: Fr.: My God!.

1828 Mon Dieu!...I am done for! LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xvii. p 45 59) 1850 THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 89 (1879).

monas, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μονάς: a monad.

1568 Our Monas trewe thus use by natures Law, | Both binde and lewse, only with rype and rawe: J. DEE, in Ashmole's Theat Chem. Brit., p. 334 (1652).

monasticon, sb.: Late Gk. μοναστικόν, neut. of μοναστικός. ='monastic': a book which treats of monasteries and

monçoin. See monsoon.

*monde, sb.: Fr.: the world (of fashion). See beau

1765 When the *monde* returns to Paris, I shall probably be more dissipated: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1v. p. 409 (1857). 1774 no personages of less monde fit to invite: Mason, in Hor Walpole's Letters, Vol. vi. p. 79 (1857) 1862 Unless you are of the very great monde, Twysden and his wife think themselves better than you are: Thackbray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 135 (1887) 1872 bills have been left at the houses of the monde and posted in the public places: EDW Braddon, Life in India, ch. v p. 167.

mondongo, sb.: Sp.: tripe, paunch, black-pudding.

1623 on the Saturdayes, we alwaies made our meales of Mondongo's: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 11. Bk iii. ch. iv p. 274.

*monitor ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. monitor, noun of agent to monēre, = 'to advise', 'to admonish'.

I. one who admonishes, reproves, or cautions; an adviser. 1654 Those dead Monitours of her Eternity she loves: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p 352. 1662 to carry his Monitor in his Bosom, his Law in his Heart: South, Serm., Vol. 1. p. 56 (1727). 1675 a dayly Monitor to humane kind: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p 33. 1693 Mistake me not, young Man, I was not sent | To be your Plague or Punishment. | But as a Monitor to warn you of your Sins: The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig., xiv p. 17. 1712 I was diverted with their whimsical Monitor and his Equipage: Speciator, No. 376, May 12, p. 550/ (Morley). 1737 conscience. the faithful and constant monitor of what is right or wrong: Lord Chesterfield, in Common Sense, No. 32, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 05 (1777) bef. 1782 The faithful monitor's and poet's part: Cowper, Hope, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 128 (1868) 1792 for, indeed, you could not desire a severer monitor than my own conscience is to me: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual, Vol. 1v. p. 30. 1819 so as not even to leave him a pretence to feign anger and to fly from his monitor: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. 11. ch. vni. p. 150 (1820). 1854 "You see it is not over," says Chve's monitor and companion: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 11. ch. 12. P. 8 (1879). one who admonishes, reproves, or cautions; an adviser. ch. i. p. 8 (1879).

2. a pupil or student appointed to assist in teaching or maintaining discipline in an educational institution.

1689 As in a great School, 'tis the master that teaches all; the monitor does a great deal of work: SELDEN, Table-Talk, p. 94 (1868).

3. a board to support the back.

1785 A monitor is wood—plank shaven thin. | We wear it at our backs: Cowper, Task, ii. Poems, Vol 11. p. 55 (1808).

4. a low ironclad with one or more turrets for heavy guns, of a type designed and named by Ericsson, 1862.

monitrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. monitor (see monitor): a female who warns or admonishes, a monitress.

monoceros, sb.: LXX. Gk. μονοκέρως: a sea-monster with a single horn, an unicorn. Rarely Anglicised as monocerot, fr. Gk. μονοκέρωτ-, stem of oblique cases.

1590 Bright Scolopendraes arm'd with silver scales; | Mighty Monoceroses with immeasured tayles: Spens., F. Q., II. xii. 23.

*monocotyledon, sb.: Late Lat.: Bot.: a plant which has only one distinct cotyledon (see cotyledon).

1846 the peculiarities of Endogens or Monocotyledons, and the manner in which they differ from Exogens or Dicotyledons: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., P. 97-

monoculus, ρl . monoculi, adj. and sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\mu o \nu o$ -,='single', and Lat. o culus,='an eye': one-eyed; an one-eyed creature.

1597 as to a monoculos it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes: Bacon, Coulers of good & euill, p 152 (1871). 1665 the Arimassi (who from winking when they shoot are said to be Monocule): Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 21 (1677).

monogenesis, sb.: coined fr. Gk. $\mu o \nu o$ -, = 'single', and γένεσις,='origin': development of an ovum from a parent similar to itself; generation of an individual from one parent which combines male and female properties.

monomachia, Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\mu ovo \mu a \chi (a;$ monomachy $(\underline{-} \dot{-} \underline{-} \underline{-})$, Eng. fr. Fr. monomachie: sb.: a single combat, a

1582 A Monomachie of Motives in the mind of man, &c.: A. Fleming, tle. 1845 This monomachia is evidently oriental: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 11. p. 604.

*monomania, Late Lat. fr. Gk. μονο-,='single', and μανία, ='mania' (see mania); monomanie, Fr.: sb.: a craze or unreasonable infatuation for some one object or pursuit; insanity limited to some specific aberration.

1831 Yet M. Rossi denies to perversion of the will and to monomanie the protection given to lunacy Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 223. 1834 the epidemic monomania which infected the world so largely th., Vol. 59, p. 43. bef 1849 Then came the full fury of my monomania, and I struggled in vain against its strange and irresistible influence: E. A. POE, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 56 (1884). 1863 Exotic monomania is a very ordinary phase of insanity: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. II

monos, adj.: Gk. μόνος, = 'single', 'alone': alone, solitary,

1602 how the state Ecclesiasticall or secular was ever to be preferred before the Monasticall or religious Monos tying them to a solitarie life: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 114. — as though he were Monos, supreme, soueraigne and superior in chiefe vnder God: tb., p. 326.

monosyllabon, pl. monosyllaba, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μονοσύλλαβος, = 'monosyllabic', 'of one syllable': a word of one syllable, a speech of one syllable.

1608 I will only in monosyllaba answer for myself (as sometimes a wise man did): MIDDLETON, Family of Love, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 115 (1885)

monoxylon, pl. monoxyla, sb.: Mod. Gk. fr. Gk. μονόξυλος, ='of a single piece-of-wood'. See quotations.

1776 a man waded and procured us a monoxylo or tray—the trunk of a tree made hollow...capable of entertaining very few persons; long, narrow, and unsteady. but on record among vessels in primitive use: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 281. — the monoxyla or skiffs carry everything to and fro: to. 1820 we observed two monoxyla rowing towards us very swiftly: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 286.

mons, sb.: Lat.: mountain, hill.

1588 Arm....Do you not educate youth at the charge-house on the top of the mountain? Hol. Or mons, the hill: Shaks., L. L. L., v. 1, 89.

*monseigneur, pl. messeigneurs, sb.: Fr.: 'my lord', a title of honor applied to dignitaries of France; a dignitary of the Court or of the Church. It is not correct to use this title before proper names. See seigneur.

1602 Suffragans & Montseniors haue allowance in other Catholike countries: W. Watson, Quadtabets of Relig. & State, p. 94 — he was made Montseigner: ib., p. 96. 1699 that Monseigneur has been but lately possessed of it: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 201. 1852 but things were soon carried farther at the Tuileries by the introduction of Votre Altesse, on occasions of state ceremony, and Monseigneur, in the family circle: Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte, ch. ix. p. 117.

*monsieur, pl. messieurs, sb.: Fr.: my lord, sir. In Eng., corrupted to mo(u)nseer, mounser.

the ordinary title of honor and courtesy in France, used as an address and prefix to proper names; formerly often applied to the king of France.

often applied to the king of France.

1549 the frenchmen were constreigned to reise their assiege Mounser de Lantrech beynge dead: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 136 po (1561). bef. 1593 in France...they salute their king by the name Sir, Monsieur: Greene, Orlando Fur., Wks., p. 93 (1861). 1608 let Mounsieur and the Souer'ne | That doth Nauarras Spayn-wrongd Scepter govern | Be all, by all, their Countries Fathers cleapt: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Handy-Crafts, p. 290 (1668). bef. 1654 And I have been told that Mounsieur will needs descend so much as to visit her in her lodging: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. I. (Cabala), p. 254 (1654). 1654 The Monsieur could not brook the Honour the english King got in the Services R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 452. 1694 We had still a trick that wou'd prevail, | And make Monsieur his stars bewail: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 38 (1860).

the specific title formerly given to the eldest brother of the king of France.

1646 The King having dispos'd already of his 3. Sisters, began to think on a Match for Monsieur his Brother: Howell, Lewis XIII., p 72.

a gentleman, esp. a gentleman of France.

3. a gentleman, esp. a gentleman of France.

1673—80 my yunge Italianate Seignior and French Monsieur: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 65 (1884). 1600 I would tell you, which Madame lou'd a Monsieur: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., iv. I, Wks., p. 219 (1676). 1621 a French monseur, a Spanish don: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 18 (1827). 1630 here are a payre of Monsieurs | Had they beene in your place would have run away: Massinger, Picture, ii. 2, sig. E 3v. 1641 Nor shall we then need the monsieurs of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimics, apes, and kickshows: MILTON, Of Educ. Wks., Vol. I. p. 284 (1866). 1672 The English Monsieurs rise in mutiny, | Crying confound him: Shadwell, Miser, Prol., sig. A 3 vo. 1705 Ye wives a useful hint from this might take, | The heavy, old, despotick kingdom shake, | And make your matrimonial Monsieurs quake: Vandruch, Confed., Epil., Wks., Vol. II. p. 88 (1776). 1766 Says I, "Master Kingbone, I've nothing to fear, Tho' you be a Lord, and your man a Mounseer": C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Let. v.

4. a Frenchman.

1621 his train of ruffling long-haird Monsieurs: Howell, Lett., 11. i. p. 2 (1645). 1645 for which reason a monsieur in our vessel was extremely afraid: Evelyn, Diary, Vol 1. p. 87 (1872). 1659 No sooner was the Frenchman's

cause embraced | Then the light Monsieur the grave Don outweighed: DRYDEN, On O. Cromw., 23 1660 the leight Mountire the grave Don outwaigh'd: SPRAT, Death of Oliver, p. 6. bef 1670 Neither could the Monsieurs squeeze any more out of him, against the Ratification of the French Marriage: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 4, p. 6 (1693). 1702 he's but a Monsieur: WYCHERLEY, Gent. Danc. Mast, i. p. 2

1815 Mr Burney has been to Calais, and has come a travelled Monsieur: C. LAMB, Letters, Vol. I. p. 295 (Ainger).

*monsignore, sb.: It.: 'my lord', an Italian title of honor, used as an address and as a prefix to proper names, esp. as the title of prelates and cardinals. See signore.

1641 I know Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any punctualist of Castile, Naples, or Fountain Bleau, could have done: MILTON, Ch. Govl., Bk. II. ch. i Wks., Vol. I. p. 125 (1866). 1670 I went to see the Sacristy of this Church, where by express leave from the Monsignor, who had the chief care ... I saw the Holy Relics: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital, Pt. II p. 27 (1698).

*monsoon (½½), monzoon, monson, sb: Eng. fr. Fr. monson, or Sp. monzon, or Port. monção: a regular wind which in India, China, and the Eastern seas, blows for half the year from the north-east, and for the other half from the south-west; a storm accompanying the change of the said regular winds; any regular winds with alternating direction.

regular winds; any regular winds with alternating direction.

1598 They must sayle with Monssoyns that is with tides of the year which they name by the windes, which blow certaine monthes in the years: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy. Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 11/r. — In Goa they stayed till the Monson, or time of the windes came in to sayle for China: 1b, ch. xcii. p. 143/r. 1599 the ships are to depart at their due times (called Monsons). R. HAKLUVT, Voyages, Vol II. i p. 275. 1600 And the sayd shippe must go in this height, because on this coast there are no Mongoins [marg., Monroins are certaine set winds with which the tides set! 1b, Vol. III. p. 722 1626 a Turnado, a mounthsoune, a Herycano: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 795 (1884). 1662 we should soon have the Manson-wind: J. Davies, Ir. Mandelslo, Bk. III. p. 197 (1666) 1677 They observe here that the Monzoones blow West and North-west from August to October: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw, p. 356 1691 the Moonsons and Trade-winds should be so constant and periodical even to the 30th Degree of Latitude all round the Globe: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. I. p. 100 (1701) 1712 the Trade-Winds, the Monsoons, and other Winds: Spectator, No. 552, Dec. 3, 785/a (Morley). 1777 and as soon as the western monsoon set in, took their departure from Ocelis: Robertson, America, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 43 (1824) 1797 the violence of the S.W monsoon at the time they crossed the Bay of Bengal: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 25 (1858). 1883 The advent of the south-west monsoon, bringing the rains. Lord Salttoun, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 182.

monstrari digito: Lat. See digito monstrari.

monstrari digito: Lat. See digito monstrari.

monstrum horrendum informe ingens, cui lümen ademptum, phr.: Lat.: a monster dreadful, misshapen, huge, whose sight was destroyed. Virg., Aen., 3, 658.

1608 MIDDLETON, A Trick, iv. 5, Wks., Vol. II p. 341 (1885) ? 1648 What, to be your own carvers and choosers, and hourly lye at the mercy of your enemy and conquerour that has the prerogative power of a negative voice? Monstrum horrendum: Alarum to Head Quarters, p. 7. 1652 'tis better to be an Argus in obedience, then a Cyclops a monstrum horrendum, &c.: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nature, ch. xv. p. 164.

montanto, sb.: It. or Sp. montante: a straight two-handed broadsword; a stroke in fencing. Anglicised as montant.

1598 thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant: Shaks., Merry Wives, it. 3, 27 1598 the speciall rules, as your Funto, your Renerso, your Stoccata, your Imbroccata, your Passada, your Montanto: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iv. 7, Wks., p. 54 (1616).

mont-de-piété, sb.: Fr., 'fund of piety': a pawnbroking shop established by public authority.

1854 I saw his grandeur when I went lately to Strasbourg, on my last pilgrimage to the Mont de Piété: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 307 (1879).

*monte, sb.: Sp.: mountain; forest; a Spanish gambling game of cards.

1842 and the Mexicans were amusing themselves by gambling at monte for pennies: New World, Vol. Iv. p 339.

1846 Both sexes...amuse themselves in the evening with monte (a hazard game): A. WISLIZENUS, Tour N. Mexico,

monté, fem. -ée, part.: Fr.: furnished, prepared.

1848 These mansions are to be had...unfurnished, where, if you have credit with Messrs. Gillows or Bantings, you can get them splendidly montes and decorated entirely according to your own fancy: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 12 (1879).

*monte di pietà, phr.: It., 'fund of piety': a pawnbroking shop established by public authority.

1654 Monte de pietà, an Hospital of 60000. Duckets of yeerly Revenue: Howell, Parthenop., Pref., sig. A i vo. 1787 The Monte di Pietà was established first at Florence, in the year 1496, to restrain the usury of the Jews: P. Beckford, Lett. fr Ital., Vol. 1. p. 231 (1805) 1883 The library has been nearly doubled with the addition of the Lincei stock, and so has the picture gallery with the addition of 186 first-class pictures from the Monte di Pietà, where they had been pawned ages ago by destitute aristocratic families: Athenaum, Aug. 18, p. 218/1.

montebank: Eng. fr. It. See mountebank.

Monteflascone, sb.: It.: name of a fine Italian wine, so called from the place of its production in central Italy.

1822 two flasks of Montifiascone: J WILSON, Noctes Ambros, IV. in Blackwood's Mag, Vol. XII. p 100.

Montem, acc. of Lat. mons (q.v.): name of a triennial Eton custom formerly prevalent, viz. of the scholars going on Whit-Tuesday in gay uniform with a band and flags to a mound near the Bath Road, still called Salt Hill, after having collected "salt", *i.e.* money, for the captain of the school.

1814 Gent. Mag., June, I. 537.

*montera, sb.: Sp.: a hunting-cap, a horseman's cap, having flaps to cover the sides of the face; in combin. montero-cap.

1593—1622 upon their heads they weare a night-capp, upon it a montero, and a hat over that: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § xiii p. 128 (1878). 1623 mens monteras, purses, pinpillowes: Mabbe, Tr Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt 11. Bk ii. ch v. p. 131
1762 A Montero-cap and two Turkish tobacco-pipes: Sterne, Trist. Shand, vi. xxiv Wks, p. 27, 2(1830). 1822—3 a large montero-cap, that enveloped his head: Scott, Peak, ch. xxxv. p. 404 (1886). 1845 the men are clad in paño pardo and wear singular monteras with a red plume and peacock's feather. Ford, Handbh. Spain, Pt. II p. 552.

montero, sb.: Sp.: a huntsman.

1829 As Don Lorenzo approached the camp he saw a montero who stood sentinel: IRVING, Moorish Chronicles, vii 77 [C.]

montgolfier (= \(\percept{-}\)=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. montgolfière: a balloon on the same principle as the first balloon ever raised, that of the brothers Montgolfier, 1783, which was inflated by lighting a fire under the aperture of the immense bag, and so heating the enclosed air.

montoir, sb.: Fr.: a horse-block, a block or stone used in mounting a horse.

montross: Anglo-Ind. See matross.

montseigneur, montsenior: Fr. See monseigneur. monumentum aere perennius: Lat. See exegi monumentum, &c.

monzoon. See monsoon.

moocharie. See mohair.

moodir: Arab. See mudir.

mooftee: Arab. See mufti1.

mooktar, sb: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. $mukhty\bar{a}r$, fr. Arab. $mukht\bar{a}r$,='chosen': an attorney.

1834 The most busy personages of this multitude, were the Mookhtars, or those native attorneys, who are to be found in abundance at every public office, ready to take up the business of any applicant: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 290.

moola(e), moolla(h): Anglo-Ind. See mollah.

moolvee, so.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mulvī, Arab. maulavī: a judge, a doctor of the law.

a judge, a doctor of the law.

1625 Amongst the Turkes there are no Religious houses, nor Monasteries: onely the Teckehs of the Meulenees, (which are an order of Derueshes, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Seruice): PURCHAS, Pilgrams, Vol 11. Bk. ix. p. 1671.

1772 in the Phousdance Audaulet, the Cauree and Mustee of the district, and two Moulewys, shall sit to expound the Law: Order of Council of H. E. I. C., in Claim of Roy Rada Churm. 13/2.

1784 A Pundit in Bengal or Molavee | May daily see a carcase burn : N. B. HALHED, in Calcutta Rev., Vol XXVI. p. 70. [Yule]

1799 the cazi and musti of the place, and two moulavies. shall sit with the said Judge to expound the Mohammedan law: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 261 (1858).

1834 the Holy Moolavee was sent on board the ship: Baboo, Vol. 11. ch. xii. p. 253.

*moonshee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. munshī, fr. Arab. munshī: an amanuensis, a native teacher of Oriental languages.

1776 The persons examined ...were Comaul O Deen, his Moonshy, Mathew Heranda, and Timothy Pereira: Trial of Yoseph Franke, 21. 1787 Mr. Colebrook was imprudent enough to let this Moonshea (Persian Clerk) take a present from the Nabob of 10,000 rupees: Gent. Mag., p. 9241. 1789 When you have had a copy of the Persian Hermit, I shall be glad to borrow it, that my munski may transcribe it: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. II. No. cxl. p. 127 (1822). 1799 if he is in want of money, desire my moonshee to give him some: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 312 (1858) 1828 Amongst the Hindoos, as well as the Moosulmauns, are to be found very learned men, called by the former pundits, by the latter moonshees: Asiatic Costumes, p. 73. 1834 a Moonshee stood respectfully behind: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 50. 1872 some books in the vernacular, over which the ensign pores with a moonshee: Edw. Braddoon, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 112.

*moonsiff, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. muncif, ='a judge': a native civil judge of the lowest grade. [Yule]

1812 munsifs, or native justices: 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India, p. 32. [Yule] 1872 a principal Sudde Ameen or judge, and a subordinate judge or moonsiff: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 168.

moor: Anglo-Ind. See mohur.

moorie: Anglo-Ind. See mohurrer.

moose, sb.: Eng. fr. native N. Amer.: an American quadruped, Alces malchis or Alces americana, closely allied to the European elk, if not identical with it.

1624 Moos, a beast bigger than a Stag [list of the beasts of New England]: CAPT J. SMITH, Wks., p. 721 (1884).

Mooslim: Arab. See Moslem.

moot(u)suddy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mutaçaddī: a native accountant.

1683 Cossadass ye chief Secretary, Mutsuddies, and ye Nabobs Chief Eunuch will be paid all their money beforehand: Heddes, Diary, Jan. 6. [Yule] 1776 Ramchunder Sein is a mutsuddy, and I am a man of reputation Trial of Joseph Fowke, c, 3/1. 1800 The amildar of Nunjuncode was here yesterday with one of his muttaseddees: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 67 (1844). 1834 the busy Cranies, Accountants, and Mootusuddies: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 41.

mophty: Arab. See mufti1.

moqueur, fem. moqueuse, adj. and sh.: Fr.: mocking, derisive, flippant, quizzing; a quiz, a mocker.

1865 with some gay mot, which still rang with something of the old moqueur, bewitching wit, would raise a laugh at the right moment: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 278

mora, sb.: It.: a game very popular in Italy, in which the players guess how many fingers of the right hand one of their number has extended.

1838 Mora a national game of great antiquity: S. Rogers, Notes to Italy, p. 238.

mora², sb.: Gk. μόρα: a division of the Spartan infantry.

1886 Very few months elapsed between that event [the destruction of the Long Walls] and Iphicrates's demolstion of the Lacedæmonian mora: Athenæum, Dec. 4, p. 737/x

Morabit: Arab. See Marabout.

*moraine, sô.: Fr.: an accumulation of detritus along the edge of a glacier.

1813 Such collections of stony fragments...in the Swiss cantons receive the name of Morasnes: Edin. Rev., Vol. 22, p. 174. 1822 The 1ce brings down stones of all sizes, which are deposited on the lower extremity of the inclined plane or channel, where the 1ce melts, forming then one or more transverse ridges, called Moraine, parallel to each other: L. SIMOND, Suntserland, Vol. I. p. 252. 1856 I was greatly interested by a glacier that occupied the head of the moraine: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor, Vol. I. ch. XXV. p. 334.

*morale, sb.: Fr., 'morals', 'morality', confused in Eng. with Fr. moral, = 'mental faculties', 'spirits': spirits, moral condition (esp. in relation to courage and endurance).

Condition (esp. in relation to courage and endurance).

1752 If you would know their morale, read Paschal's Letters Provinciales:
Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol 11. No. 48, p. 209 (1774) 1814 there is a sad deficit in the morale of that article upon my part: Byron, in Moore's Lyfe, p. 438 (1875). 1839 and here the Frank traveller may see more of the habits and morale of the Turkish women than he can hope to do elsewhere: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 22. 1844 the influence which the defeat at Ligny exercised over the morale of the Prussian army: W. Sibonne, Waterloo, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 302. 1853 our complete solitude, combined with permanent darkness, began to affect our morale: E K Kane, 1st Grannell Exped., ch. xxxi. p. 267. 1878 Deronda saw many queer-looking Israelites...just distinguishable from queer-looking Christians of the same mixed morale: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. 1v. ch. xxxii. p. 273.

morass (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. moeras: a bog, a swamp.

1706 Morass, a moorish ground, a marsh, fen, or bog: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1728 nor the deep morass | Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness | Pick your nice way: THOMSON, Autumn, 476. bef. 1763 See him o'er hill, morass, or mound, | Where'er the speckled game is found; SHENSTON, Moral Pieces, Progress of Taste, 35, Wks., p. 215 (1854). 1775 the morass of which I had a perfect view from the top of Prion, was this port: R. CHANDLER, Trav Asia Minor, p. 129. 1850 No gray old grange, or lonely fold, | Or low morass and whispering reed: TENNYSON, In Mem., C. ii.

*morbidezza, sb.: It.: the quality of flesh-painting, which gives it a life-like smoothness and delicacy.

1651 a kind of Tenderness, by the Italians termed Morbidezza: Relig. Wotton, p. 53 (1685). 1722 but, the Beauty! the Morbidezza! the Thought and Expression! RICHARDSON, Statuss, &c., in Italy, p. 58. 1750 the colouring of Titian, and the Graces, the morbidezza of Guido: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 1, p. 3 (1774). 1874 you took to drawing plans; you don't understand morbidezza, and that sort of thing: Geo. Eliot, Midlemarch, Bk. 1. ch ix. p. 56. 1888 in them the pathos of the Laccoon, the "morbidezza" of the Venus de' Medici and the grace of the Flora are combined: C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt., p. 384.

morbleu, sb.: Fr.: an expletive equal to 'sdeath; a profane oath, corrupted fr. Mort Dieu (q, v.).

1679 Morbleau: Shadwell, True Widow, ii. p. 30. 1692 Morbleaus and Fernies were but common Sport, | Oathes only for the Lacquies of the Court: M. Morgan, Late Victory, p. 11. 1822—3 he upset both horse and Frenchman—Mortbleu! thrilling from his tongue as he rolled on the ground; Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xxvii. p. 321 (1885).

*morceau, pl. morceaux, sb.: Fr.: a morsel, a dainty

1767 I duresay Metastasio despises those little morceaux of sing-song: BEATTIE, Letters, Vol 1. No. 13, p 39 (1820) 1807 We must not withhold the following morceau from our readers: Edin. Rev., Vol. 9, p. 324 1823 here's another prime morceau: J. WILSON, Noctes Ambros., Vul in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XIII. p 372 1843 the wonderful morceau of music now performed: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 27 (1885). 1877 One little morceau of scenery seems to lead naturally to the next: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. iv. p 39 (1879)

mordicitus, mordicus, adv.: Lat.: with the teeth, with clenched teeth.

1663 And many, to defend that faith, | Fought it out nordicus to death: S BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. i p. 59. bef. 1733 they adhered mordicitus to their respective Propositions: R. NORTH, Examen, III vi. 53, p. 462

mordisheen. See mort-de-chien.

*more, sb: Lat., abl. of $m\bar{o}s$, = 'custom', 'habit', 'manner': 'in the fashion' (way, manner), used with adjectives and pronouns; as m. Anglico, = 'in English fashion', m. forensi, = 'in the forensic manner', 'after the fashion of lawyers'; m. mājōrum,='in the style of (one's) ancestors'; m. meo,='in my own way'; m. suo, = 'in his own way'.

my own way'; m. suo,='in his own way'.

1828 I now sit, digesting with many a throe the iron thews of a British beef-steak—more Anglico, immeasurably tough. Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxii. p. 58 (1850).

1699 This is to be understood...more forensi, when they [thy sins] shall be set in order as so many indicaments for thy rebellion and treason: S. Charnock, Wks, in Nichol's Ser Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 525 (1856).

1860 and possessed each of them, apparently, of at least one pig, which is considered, more Hibernico ['Irish'], part of the family: Once a Week, Jan. 21, p. 842.

1890 O'Byrne. gets shot by his followers, more Hibernico, in mistake for the well-meaning Norman oppressor Randal Fitzmaurice: Albenaum, May 17, p. 637/3.

1600 hee might proceed in the suite at his owne good pleasure, more maiorum .s. [according to the auncient manner used by their forefathers,] either by order of law..: Holland, Tr. Levy, Bk xxvi. p. 585.

1628 Therefore, his motion was, that the House of Commons, more majorum, should draw a petition de droict to his majesty: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 354 (1848).

1632 he told us, by way of discourse, that my Lord of Northumberland, upon this great change of fortune, must more majorum give the king an aid: ib., Vol. 11. p. 197.

1713 I have, I know not how, been drawn into tattle of myself, more majorum, almost the length of a whole Guardian: Addison, Guardian, No. 98, Wks, Vol. 1v p. 174 (1856).

1823 I pondered on these things, more new: Scort, Quent Dur., Pref., p. 36 (1886).

1828 I pondered on these things, more mee: Scort, Quent Dur., Pref., p. 36 (1886).

1828 I pondered on these things, more new: Scort, Quent Dur., Pref., p. 36 (1886).

1828 I w. Crocker, Essays Fr. Rev., v. p. 282 (1857).

1872 The editor of the 'Calcutta Gazette' is, more suo, very bref in his notices: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. in. p. 77.

1887 Dr. Stubbs ex cathedra gives place and date: Mr. Freeman more suo cuts the Gordian knot: Atheraeum, Sept. 24, p. 399/3.

1612 hee spoke to his Lor

morella, sb.: It.: a morel, a kind of edible mushroom.

1713 In the plain unstudied Sauce | Nor Treuffe, nor Morillia was; | Nor cou'd the mighty Patriarch's Board | One far-fetch'd Ortolane afford: Countess of Winchelsea, Miscellany Poems, p. 35.

morello, sb.: It.: "the colour murrie" (Florio); the name of an acid, dark-coloured variety of cherry; also, attrib.

1598 Morello di ferro; and di sale, doe make a Morello (which colour is ether bay or murrie): R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. III. p. 99. 1664
Save and sow all stoney and hard Kernels and Seeds; such as Black Cherry, Morellos, Black Heart, all good: EVELVM, Kal. Hort., p. 219 (1720). 1767
Cherries...Kentsh, or Flemish, Portugal, Morella: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 674/1 (1803).

*moresque, moresk (= 1), Eng. fr. Fr. moresque; moresco, It.: adj. and sb.: Moorish, in Moorish style; a person or thing in Moorish style.

1. adj.: in Moorish fashion, in imitation of Moorish design.

1684 a Moresco piece of Painting in Or and Azure: J. P., Tr Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 29. 1817 The rich moresque-work of the roof of gold: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 11 (1860). 1883 Ida began a mauresque border for a tawny plush curtain: M E Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 11. ch ii. p. 53-

2. sb.: (a) the Moorish language; (b) the morris (Moorish) dance.

a. 1615 yet retaine some print of the Puniche language, yet so, that they now differ not much from the Moresco: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 228 (1632). 1684 the little Moresco or Gibbrish of the Country: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 77.
b. 1625 and according to the sound they dance and moue their feet, as it were in a Moresco: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1020.

morglay, st.: Eng. fr. Gael. (see claymore): a claymore; in Arthurian legend, Morglay is the name of the sword of Sir Bevis of Southampton.

bef. 1626 carrying | Their morglays in their hands: Beau. & Fl., Honest Man's Fortum, 1. 1 [C] bef. 1658 A trusty Morglay in a rusty Sheath: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 290 (1687).

*morgue, sb.: Fr.: (a) a stately mien, haughtiness; (b) a dead-house, a building where the bodies of those who are found dead are placed for identification.

a 1833 poured out the vals of their wrath on the aristocratical morgue of our upper classes: Edin Rev., Vol. 57, p. 450 1845 they maintain their exclusiveness and morgue in not undignified poverty: Warburton, Cresc & Cross, Vol. 1, p. 22 (1848) 1877 some official Prussians—all padding and bureaucratic morgue, but of much distinction: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xix p. 174 (1879) 1883 As for his morgue, Mr. Jeaffreson's own book quite sufficiently exposes its quality as far as facts go: Sat. Rev., June 16, 1872

p. 772.
b. 1833 the keeper of the dead-house or Morgue of Drontheim: Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 348

morillia: It. See morella.

morion: Eng. fr. Sp. or Fr. See morrion.

morisco, sh. and adj.: Sp. morisco, fem. morisca, = 'Moorish', 'a Moor'. Anglicised as morisk(e), but such forms may be fr. Fr. moresque, morisque (Cotgr., "A Morris, or Moorish, daunce").

I. sb.: 1. a morris-dance.

1603 With lustie frisks and linely bounds bring-in | Th' Antike Morisko, and the Mattachne: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). 1630 Me thinkes Moriscoes are within my braines: Jöhn Taylor, Wks., sig. Aa 6 ro/1. 1634 some of the bride-maids come out vnito vs, and after a Sallam or Congee began a Morisko: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 113.

I. sb.: 2. a morris-dancer.

1593 I have seen | Him caper upright like a wild Morisco: Shaks., II Hen. VI, iii. 1, 365.

a Moor, esp. a Moor in Spain after their con-I. sb.: 3. quest by the Spaniards.

1887 Mr Poole carries his narrative down to the banishment of the Moriscoes [from Spain] in 1610: Athenœum, Apr. 23, p. 544/2.

II. adj.: Moorish, moresque.

1547—8 some dothe speake Moryske speche: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. xxxviii. p. 217 (1870). 1600 a curious paire of stirrups double gilt and finely wrought after the Morisco fashion: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 96.

mormo, sb.: Gk. μορμώ: a bugbear.

1646 I suppose you meant that name only as a mormo to fright me: Hammond, Wes., Vol. 1. p 255 (1674) bef. 1670 These Mormo's, and ill shap'd Jealousies hatch'd in Hell: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 59, p. 49 (1693). 1671 They run from it as a mormo, or some terrible appearance: John Hower, p. 293/2 (1834) 1678 nor lookt upon as such an Affrightfull Bugbear or Mormo in it: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Pref., sig. ** 2 vo.

*morocco, sb.: short for Morocco leather: goat-skin leather named from the city of Morocco in N. Africa, or an imitation of the same; also, attrib.

1743 all the volumes of my Works and Translations of Homer, bound in red morocco: Pope, Wks, Vol. ix. p. 268 (1757). 1762 flexible tubes of morocco leather: Sterne, Trist. Shand., VI xxiv. Wks., p. 273 (1839). 1826 The morocco case was unlocked: Lord Beaconsfield, Vzv. Grey, Bk. VII. ch. iv. p. 403 (1881). 1840 green morocco slippers: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 14 (1865). 1850 carrying off from the Major's dressing-table a little morocco box: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. i. ch. vii. p. 73 (1899).

morone, pl. moroni, sb.: It.: "a kinde of fish much like flesh, that is eaten in Lent" (Florio).

abt. 1560 they had fisshed all the wynter and had saulted great quantitie of Moroni and Caviarn: W. Thomas, Tr. Barbaro's Trav. Persia, p 13 (1873).

moroso, fem. morosa, adj.: It., 'slow', 'tardy': incorrectly used as sb., meaning 'a morose person', after Lat. morosus.

1662 Such Morosos deserve not to be owners of an articulate voice sounding through the Organ of a Throat: FULLER, Worthies, II. 588 (1811). [Davies]

Morpheus, a name for the god of dreams, apparently coined by Ovid (Met., 11, 633-6) fr. Gk. $\mu o \rho \phi \dot{\eta}$, = shape; sleep personified.

sleep personified.

1590 the sad humor loading their eyeliddes, | As messenger of Morpheus, on them cast | Sweet slombring deaw, the which to sleep them biddes: Spens., F. Q., I i 36.

1640 when mortals sleep | Their languid limbs in Morpheus dull delight: H. More, Phil. Po., I. 54, P. 14 (1647).

1642 We must there is something in us that is not in the jurisdiction of Morpheus: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., Pt. II. § xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 446 (1852).

1665 Now we know nothing, nor can our waking thoughts inform us, who is Morpheus, and what that leaden Key is that locks us up within our senseless Cels: Glanvill. Scepsis, ch. iii. p xi (1885).

1748 And hither Morpheus sent his kindest dreams; J. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, I. xliv.

1857 fumes of Morpheus' crown about his head: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xxiv. p. 414 (1877).

*morphia, sh.: Mod. Lat., fr. Morpheus (q. v.): morphine, a narcotic alkaloid, which is the most important constituent

1863 the tranquillising influences employed were morphia, croton oil, or a blister: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 307.

morrion, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. morrion, or Fr. morion: a metal hat, or helmet for the head, introduced into England

1579 put their burganets and morrions vpon their heads: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p 1030 (1612) 1596 And on his head (as fit for warlike stoures) A gult engraven morion he did weare: SPENS., F Q., VII. vii. 28 1600 an headpeece or morion HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. 1. p 30. bef. 1626 we clap our musty murrions on, | And trace the streets: BEAU. & FL., Philaster, iv. 1. [R.] 1823 the removal of his helmet, or more properly, of his morion, had suffered his fair locks to escape in profusion: SCOTT, Quent Dur., ch. xv. p 201 (1886).

morse, sb.: perhaps fr. Russ. morj' (-j as Fr.): a walrus.

1555 in the Ocean the beaste cauled Mors: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. IV. p. 323(1885). 1598 which fish is called a Morsse: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 237. — The sea adioyning, breedes a certaine beast, which they call the Mors, which seeketh his foode vpon the rockes: 1b., p. 252. 1646 For that which is commonly called a Sea-horse, is properly called a Morse: Sir Th Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. III ch. xxiv p. 134 (1686). 1665 The hits [of the swords] are without wards, being of gold, silver, horn, ivory, ebony, steel or wool, sometimes of the Ribzuba or Morses teeth. Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 298 (1677). 1673 The Skeleton of a Morsses head: J. Rav, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 246. p. 298 (1677). Countr., p. 246.

morsure (u=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. morsure: a biting, the action of biting, a bite.

1603 pretie devised termes of Morsures, Contractions or Conturbations: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor*, p. 74.

morsus, sb.: Lat.: a bite, a biting, a sting.

1682 I here grant that there is no sting or morsus of conscience for the act of Adam's sin imputed: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. x. p 340 (1865).

mort bleu: Fr. See morbleu.

mort de ma vie, phr.: Fr.: death of my life.

1599 Mort de ma viel if they march along | Unfought withal. Shaks., Hen. V, iii. 5, 11.

Mort Dieu!, phr.: Fr.: 'God's death!', "sdeath!', an

1593 Mort Dieu! were not the fruit within thy womb. This wrathful hand should strike thee to the heart: MARLOWE, Massacre at Paris, Wks., p. 237/1

Mortaban, Mortivan. See Martaban.

mort-de-chien, sb.: quasi-Fr. fr. Port. mordexim: Asiatic cholera.

1673 They apply Cauteries most unmercifully in a Mordisheen, called so by the Portugals, being a Vomiting with Looseness: FRVER, E. India, 114 (1698). [Yule] 1768 This disease [cholera morbus] in the East Indies, where it is very frequent and fatal, is called Mort-de-chien: LIND, Essay on Diseases incidental to Hot Climates, 248. [ib]

mortegon: Eng. fr. Fr. See martagon.

*mosaic (= ±=), musaic, adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. mosaicus, musaicus, fr. Late Gk. μουσαικός,= pertaining to the muses' (see museum): inlaid with small pieces of variously colored material arranged in patterns and designs; inlaid work, esp. of stone and other hard material, distinguished from marqueterie and parqueterie (qq. v.).

distinguished from marqueterie and parqueterie (qq. v.).

1603 For in the bottom of this liquid Ice, | Made of Musaick worke, with quaint deuice | The cunning workman had contriued trim | Carpes, Pikes, and Dolphins seeming euen to swim: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Tropheis, p. 31 (1608).

1616 adorned with Mosaicke painting. An antique kind of worke, composed of little square pieces of marble; gilded and coloured according to the place that they are to assume in the figure or ground: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 31 (1632).

1626 Mosaicke worke, Cunning, curious painting: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (and Ed). — Musaicke worke, Cunning, curious painting: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (and Ed). — Musaicke worke, Cunning, curious painting: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (and Ed). — Musaicke worke, Cunning, curious painting: Soeming in some worke imbossed, carued, inlayd, or grauen: ib.

1664 Inlayings with Ivory, Mosaique and other rich and chargeable Works: Evelyn, Tr. Freur's Parall. Archit., Fr., p. 138.

1665 the Art. the Jews [called] Mosaick: a composition of many small pieces of Marble variously coloured or otherwise gilt and disposed agreeable to the figure or place they assume in the pavement or other part of the structure: Sire Th. Herreter, Traw., p. 136 (1677).

1667 Iris all hues, roses, and jessamine, | Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought Mosaic: Millton, P. L. Iv 700.

1670 This kind of Mosaick Work in Wood was antiently (saith Vasari) called Tarsia: R. Lassels, Voy Ital., Pt. 1.

p. 95 (1668) 1684 those Figures were in Mosaic Work: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Traw., Vol 1. Bk. in p. 58.

1699 by the application of a good Eye-glass, I could readily distinguish the squares of all colours, as in other Mosaiques: in the inside of the Portico: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 293.

1839 The public bath comprises several apartments, with mosaic or tesselated pavements: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Nis., ch. i. p. 121 note.

18. Below was all mosaic choicely plann'd | With cycles of the human tale: Tennyson, Palace of Art, Wiss., Vol rich mosaics, was also the contribute Tancred, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 380 (1881).

moscardino, pl. -ini, sb.: It.: "a kinde of muske comfets: the name of a kinde of grapes and peares" (Florio).

1600 my confects, my moscardini: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 247 (1616).

*Moselle, sb.: name of the wines produced on the banks of the river Moselle, which flows into the Rhine at Coblentz.

1693 Rhenish, Hock, Old and Young, Moselle, and Backrag: Contention of Liquors, p 6 1826 Tired with the thin Moselle gratuitously allowed to the table: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk v. ch. iv. p. 179 (1881).

*Moslem, Moslim, sb., also used as adj.: Eng. fr. Turk. and Arab. muslim, pl. muslimin, = 'one who professes Islam' (see Islam): a Mohammedan; Mohammedan. See Mus-

1788 and on the verge of Christendom, the Moslems were trained in arms, and inflamed by religion: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. xi. ch. Iviii. p. 58 (1813).

1817 And listen for the Moslem's tread: T Moore, Latla Rookh, Wks., p 67 (1860).

1819 they cringed to the ground to every Moslemin they met: T Hope, Anast, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 10 (1820).

1836 The utmost solemnity and decorum are observed in the public worship of the Moos lims: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt, Vol. i. p. 97.

1849 they are not Moslemin, they are not Christians, they are not Druses: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 374 (1881).

1878 the Holy Land of the Moslems: Times, May 10. [St.]

*mosque, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mosquée, or It. moschea, ultimately fr. Arab. masjid, = 'a temple': a Mohammedan church. Some forms are fr. Sp. mesquita, some direct fr. Arabic. See

mesquite.

abt 1506 the Sarrasyns. have made therof theyr Muskey, that is to saye theyr Churche or Chapell. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1851).

abt. 1660 he was loged in an auncient Moschea: W. Thomas, Tr Barbaro's Trav Persia, p. 10 (1873).

1599 the great and sumptuous buildings of their Temples, which they call Moschea: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. II. p. 196.

— there is a little Mosquita, wherein three places are counted holy: ib, p. 212.

— the Grand Signior in his moskyta or church: ib, p. 304.

1612 a sumptuous Muskua or Church, with an Amarathe and Colledge: W. Biddle, and Colledge: W. Biddle, and Colledge: W. Biddle, and Mosche or Church: F. Moryson, Trav, p. 27 (1632).

1617 a Mahumetan Musque: Geo. Sandys, Trav, p. 27 (1632).

1618 that magnificent Musque: Geo. Sandys, Trav, p. 27 (1632).

1619 a Mahumetan Mosche or Church: F. Moryson, Trin, Pt. I. p. 220.

1624 the building of so many Mahometan moschyes: Sir Th. Rob, in A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Geo. Brit, p. 188 (1882).

1625 they are very lealous to let the Women or Moschees to be seene: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 537.

— Turkish Muskies great and little: ib, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1820.

1634 their Moscheas or Temples: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 24.

1662 a Metsid or Mosquey, in which less interred Iman Sade: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav, Bk. v. p. 178 (1669).

1665 they...lodge the Carcass not in the Machits or Churches but Church-yards' Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 308 (1671).

1672 A Thousand Torches make the Mosque more bright: Dryden, Cong. of Granada, I. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 422 (1701).

1684 several Mosques; J. P., Tr. Taverner's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 5.

1776 The travellers to whom we are indebted for an account of the mosque: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 49.

1788 the mosch of Mercy was erected on the spot: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. IX. ch. li p. 440 (1818).

1890 they mount the highest towers, the roofs of houses, and minarets of the mosques: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 173.

Variants, 16 c. muskey, mosquita, moskyta, 16, 17 cc. moschea, 17 c. moschite, muskia, musque, mosche(e), muskie, moschyes (pl.), moskyes (pl.), moschea, mosquey, machit, mozki, mosquee, 18 c. mosch.

*mosquito, musquito (= 22 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. musquito: name of various kinds of gnats which are more annoying than the ordinary gnats or midges of Great Britain; also, in combin. as mosquito-curtain, mosquito-net.

also, in combin. as mosquito-curtain, mosquito-net.

1589 The Spaniards call them [files] Musketas: M. Phillips, in Arber's Eng. Garner, Vol. v. p. 275 (1882).

1600 being many of vs stung before vpon shoare with the Muskitos: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 252.

1607 Their bodies are all painted red, to keepe away the biting of Muscetos: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. Ivil. (1884).

1623 My gentleman was much troubled with Mosquitos, which did so persecute him, that he could not sleepe for them, they did so disquiet and torment him: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzaman, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch vii. p. 233.

1634 Musketoes, Flyes and other vermine: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav. p. 28.

1665 the Muskitto's or Gnats pestered us extreamly: ib., p. 121 (1677).

1706 The innumerable Millions of Gnats which the Portuguese call Musquito's: Tr. Bosma's Guinea, Let xxi, p. 428.

1722 all the Musketaes in the Room will go out at the Windows, and leave the Room clear: Hist. Virginia, Bk. iv. ch xix p. 267.

1759 Another inconveniency of the voyage to Podor or Galam, in the month of October, is owing to the musketoes and bees: Tr. Adansor's Voy. Senegal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 631 (1814).

1764 Instead of curtains, there is a considere, or mesquito net, made of a kind of gauze: Smollett, France & Italy, xxiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 425 (1817)

1775 the mosquitoes or large gnats tormented us most exceedingly: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 69.

1797 The muskitoes always sound their trumpet when they make an attack: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 41.

1819 They sleep on bedsteads encircled with musquito curtains of bamboo cloth: Bowbich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II. ch. xiii. p. 430.

1835 the crowds, swarms, of mosquitoes: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. v. p. 62.

1840 the bed being without curtains or mosquito netting: Fraser, Lona a deep anxiety, some human midge or mosquito buzzes at him: C. Reade, Mol. 1. Let. vin. p. 221.

1845 The muskito nets of Barcelona are excellent: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 480

1863 When a man

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. musketa, 16 c.—19 c. muskito, 17 c. musceto, muskitto, muskitta, 17, 18 cc. musketo.

mossolia. See mausoleum.

mossoon. See monsoon.

mostacchi: It. See moustache.

mostacciuoli. sb.: It.: "a kind of sugar or ginger-cake, or simnell" (Florio).

1616 [See alcorza].

mosterdevelers. See mustardvillars.

*mot1, sb.: Fr.: a saying, an epigrammatic, pithy, or

1813 Another mot of hers became an established canon at all the tables of Paris' Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. 1 p. 345 (1844). 1852 Do you see the whole finesse of this untranslatable mot? Macaulay, in Trevelyan's Life, Vol. 11. ch. xiii. p. 363 (1888). 1877 she never allowed her love of a mot to drown prudential considerations: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. vii. p. 68 (1879)

*mot², sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mot: a word, a saying, a motto.

*mot², sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mot: a word, a saying, a motto.

1589 no better. Mott then W. W.: W. WARNER, Albion's England, sig.

2 vo 1589 his deuice two pillers with this mot Plus vitra: PUTTENHAM,
Eng. Poes, 11 p. 117 (1869). 1695 and tandem si shall be vertues mot:
W. C. Polimanteia, sig. Q 2 vo. 1603 God hath not onely graven On the
brass Tables of swift-turning Heav'n | His sacred Mot. J. Svilester, Tr. Du
Bartas, Columnes, p 390 (1608). 1603 In my conceit therefore, against this
opinion principally hath beene directly opposed this Mot and denomination of
god, E1; that is to say, Thou art: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p 1563. 1606 in
one of the saide Arches there was this Mot in Greeke written, dpkei. — Tr. Suet.,
p. 267. 1610 Queene Elizabeths Mot, or Empresse: — Tr. Camden, p 293
(1637). 1617 Disguised as I was, I went to the house of Doctor Peusetius,
desiring to have the name of so famous a Druine, written in my stemme-booke,
with his Mot, after the Dutch tashion: F. Moryson, Itm., Pt. I. p. 38. 1622
I will conclude with a mot or two of the people: Howell, Lett., II. xv. p. 31
(1645). 1642 Some [French people] do use to have a small leger booke fairely
bound up ...wherein when they meet with any person of note and eminency, and
journey or pension with him any time they desire him to write his name, with
some short sentence, which they call The mot of remembrance: Howell, Instr.
For. Trav., p. 27 (1869). For. Trav., p. 27 (1869).

mot d'énigme, phr.: Fr., 'word of enigma': the key to a riddle, the solution of a mystery.

1823 The mot de l'enigme was universally understood: LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. v. p 111 (1855) 1877 Miss Dover, give him the mot d'énigme: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch xxiv. p. 309 (1883).

*mot d'ordre, phr.: Fr.: word of command.

1877 another kind of success was to be procured by occasional fits of recalcitrancy against the *mots a'ordre* of the party: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thune*, ch. vii. p. 69 (1879).

mot du guet, phr.: Fr.: a watchword.

*motif, sb.: Fr.: a theme, the leading idea of any composition.

1884 The extraordinary magnitude of the count's sacrifice, the affection between the man and the falcon, the agony and grief of the count, the struggle between his love of the lady and his love of the bird that had been the solace of his poverty—this is the motif of Boccaccio's story: Athenaum, Mar. 8, p 321/2. 1887 a popular motif of epic song: Jebb, Homer, p 157.

motiste, sb.: ? fr. It. motista: an artist skilled in depicting movement.

1598 Neither did those excellent Motistes Al. Magnus, Abbas Tritemius, and Rai: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. II. p. 21.

motivé, fem. motivée, part.: Fr.: supported by assigning reasons or motives, or by adducing arguments.

*moto, sb.: It.: Mus.: motion, movement; used in various phrases, as moto continuo (the constant repetition of a particular phrasing), moto perpetuo (a continual movement), moto primo (the first pace).

*motor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. movere,='to move': one who or that which moves, a mover, a source of motion. See electrum.

bef. 1893 Thme eyes the motors to command my world: GREENE, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 136/2 (1867) 1646 Surely many things fall out by the design of the general Motor: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk iii. ch. x. p. 102 (1886). 1665 For all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted chain of Causes; and every single motion owning a dependence on such a Syndrome of pree-required motors: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xxv. p. 183 (1885). 1856 They adopt every improvement in rig, in motor, in weapons: Emerson, English Traits, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 39 (Bohn, 1866).

mottetto, sb.: It.: a motett. The word motett is probably fr. medieval Lat. motetum (abt. 1384 as orgen or deschant & motetis of holouris: Of Prelates, ch. xxiii. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 91, Ed. 1880).

1644 This being finished, began their motettos, which... were sung by eunuchs: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 124 (1872).

1724 Motetto, or Motieti: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

*motto, so.: It., 'a saying': a short pithy sentence, phrase, or word, often adopted as the accompaniment of a device or heraldic bearing; formerly called a posy or poesy.

1588—93 Tarlton, Yests, p. 73 (1844). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1598 Breve a word, a motto, an emblem, a posse: Florio 1602 hee ware vpon his cloake a crowne embrodered, with a certaine motto or deuice: Segar, Hon, Mil. & Civ., Bk. III ch. liv in Peele's Wks., p. 567 (1861) 1608 his present is | A wither'd branch, that's only green at top; | The motto, 'In hac spe vivo'. SHAKS, Pericles, ii 2, 44. 1616 he hath offered his eldest brother for frood less than another should give, which he will not accept, mindful, perhaps, of his father's motto, or posy—medicoria firms: J Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 454 (1848) 1625 An order for our new coins, with their mottos, was sent to the Tower: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 11 (1848). 1646 Nos numerus summs, is the Motto of the Multitude: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. I. ch v p. 14 (1680). 1672 look on the Motto o' th' Tables, Play fair and swear not, de' hear me' Shadwell, Miser, iii. p. 40. 1684 the King and Queen's arms and mottoes, all represented in fire: Evellyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 210 (1872). 1736 the chippings of Pitt's diamond, set into heart-rings with mottos: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. I p. 12 (1857). 1762 provide a trusty squire, assume a motto and device, declare yourself a son of chivalry: Smollett, Laune. Greaves, ch. xiii Wks., Vol. v. p. 123 (1817). 1811 '(b) hanish care'—such ever be | The motto of thy revelry! Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 73 (1832). 1845 Our true sailor's motto: Fora, Haudbé, Span, Pt. I p. 208
*1878 Another Motto for Holy Russia: Lloya's Wely., May 19, p. 5/2 [St]

*mottu proprio. ther.: Late Lat.: by One's Own motion. on

*mōtu proprio, phr.: Late Lat.: by one's own motion, on one's own impulse. See proprio motu.

1603 But the Moone and other Planets mooue also motu proprio: C Heydon, Def. Judic. Astrol. p. 447. 1613 Signor Gabellione, the Duke of Savoy's ambassador, came motu proprio about three weeks since to Ware Park: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas I., Vol. 1. p. 278 (1848). 1620 dispatching the dispensations under the name of Motu proprio, or with other clauses, with which the Chancery doth abound. Brent, Tr Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. IV. p 333 (1676).

*mouchard, fem. moucharde, sb.: Fr.: a spy in the employ of French police.

1845 Savary arrived to command the gallant French army, in spite of their indignation at being placed under a mouchard: Ford, Handok Spain, Pt. II. p. 741 1882 Thereupon Mr O'Kelly went to the pursuing cab, seized the man inside, charged him with being a monchard, and hailed a policeman intending to give him into custody: Standard, Mar. 5, p. 5.

mouchato. See moustache.

*mouche, sb.: Fr.: a fly, a black patch worn on the skin with a view to embellishment.

1694 A Mouche, is a fly or a black patch: N. H., Ladres Dict., p. 11/1.

mouchoir, sb.: Fr.: a pocket-handkerchief; in full, mouchoir de poche.

1694 A Monchoir [sic], is only that which we vulgarly call a Handkerchief:

N. H., Ladies Dict, p. 11/1

Cheer: Monstear A-la-Mode.

1818 a few of those monchoirs de poche, 1

Which, in happier hours, I have sigh'd for: T Moore, Frage Family, p. 130.

1829 Howell. may be consoled by the ghosts of his departed millions of monchoirs: Lord Beaconsfield. Pang Duke, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 44 (1881)

1848 her mouchoirs, aprons, scarfs, little morocco slippers: Thackeray, Van.

Fair, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 137 (1872).

moue, sb.: Fr.: a pout, a wry face (expressive of petulance or discontent).

1854 "You are a very rebellious slave, Monsieur," continues the lady, with a pretty moue: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxiv. p. 397 (1879). 1865 She...pouted her lips with a moue of pretty contempt: Oulda, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 240 — she was censed with the purple incense of worship wherever she moved, and gave out life and death with her smile and her frown, with a soft whispered word, or a moue boudeuse ['sulky']: 10., ch. vii. p. 114.

Lady Vavasour made a mone mutine ['obstinate, 'fractious']: 10., ch. xx.
p. 305 1882 "Your chance is gone by, sir," she said with a delightful mone: J. H. Shorthouse, in Macmillan's Mag, Vol. 46, p. 271/2.

mouezzin: Arab. See muezzin.

mouillé, fem. mouillée, part.: Fr.: liquid; applied to certain liquid and nasal consonantal sounds which are pronounced with a y sound immediately following, as Fr. and Sp. -11-, It. -gl-, Fr. and It. -gn-, Sp. -n-.

.*moujik, sb.: Russ. muzhik: a Russian peasant.

1882 by May or June the moujik may begin his easy-going domestic economy in the old routine: Standard, Dec. 8, p. 5. 1888 [Some] may venture to hope that the prospects of the Russian peasant are not quite so dark. Still there can be little doubt that the monjik has in many parts of the country suffered terribly: Athenæum, May 19, p. 623/1.

moulavie, moulewy, moulvee: Anglo-Ind.

moulinet, sb.: Fr.: a small mill; a kind of windlass for bending a crossbow; a revolving firework; the rotating machine of a roulette-table.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1822 Soon the shore presented an uninterrupted sheet of fire, and the surface of the water reflected every gerbe and moulinet, every soleil and fuste, in irruption among the trees L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 362. 1877 the turning of the moulinet, and the swift revolutions of an ivory ball: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. 1x. p. 98 (1883).

mounse(e)r, mounsieur, mounsire: Fr. See monsieur.

mounson, mounthsoune. See monsoon.

mountebank ("= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. It. monta in banco (Florio), Mod. It. montambanco, montimbanco, = one who stands on a bench': a travelling quack-doctor (often grotesquely dressed, and attracting custom by juggling, tumbling, and buffoonery); a charlatan, an absurd impostor.

bling, and buffoonery); a charlatan, an absurd impostor.

1590 Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks | And many such-like liberties of sin: SHAKS., Com. of Err., i 2, tor. 1601 certain out-landish Physicians and monte-banks. HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 13, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 437.

1601 All this and a great deale more to this effect, like Mounte-banks they tell, or cause to be told, the shostlie Conny aforehand: A. C., Anw. to Let of a Jessuited Gent., p 80. 1605 Fellowes to mount a banke. the Italian mounte-banks experiment. B. Jonson, Fold, 11, 2, Wks., p. 467 (1616) 1620 Brent, Tr. Saave's Hist. Count Trent, p x. (1676) bef. 1658 I hope some Mountebank will slice him, and make the Experiment: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 77 (1687). 1663 Or, like a Mountebank, did wound | And stab her self with doubts profound: S. Butler, Hudbras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 13. 1675 Padva, hence come our Padding or Strolling Doctors, vulgarly called Mountebanks: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 260. 1714 This Tribe of Men are like our Mountebanks. they make a Man a Wit, by putting him in a fantastick Habit: Spectator, No. 616, Nov. 5, p. 863/2 (Morley). 1766 I willing laugh at mountebanks, political or literary like Rousseau]: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 463 (1857). bef. 1782 Preaching and pranks will share the motley scene . God's worship and the mountebank between: Cowper, Progr. Err., Poems, Vol. I. p. 34 (1868).

1801

moure, adj.: Port. mór: chief.

1622 the capt moure of the shipp of Amacon: R. Cocks, Dzary, Vol. I. p. 67 (1883)

*mousquetaire, sb.: Fr.: a musketeer, a member of the corps of royal musketeers of France, distinguished both as soldiers and dandies in 17, 18 cc.; a kind of collar; a kind of cloth cloak worn by women; also, attrib. as in mousque-

1705 both the French mousquetaires and cuirassiers were there: Burnet, Hist. Own Time, Vol. IV. p. 128 (1818). 1743-7 the Confederate horse having been highly provoked by the idle Gasconades of the French Musquetaires: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. I p. 748/2 (1751). 1768 the French-bating the tiounderie of the mousquetaires and of a high-dried petit matter or two, appear to me more lifeless than Germans: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 85 (1857). 1883 mousquetaire gloves: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, p. 85 (1857). Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 91.

mousseline, sb.: Fr.: a very thin kind of glass.

1862 these mousseline glasses are not only enormous, but they break by dozens. Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 11. ch. xiii. p. 183 (1887).

mousseline de soie, phr.: Fr.: silk muslin. See muslin.

1850 The material [of the morning costume] is plain mousseline de soie: Harper's Mag., Vol. 1. p. 864/2. 1860 after we had examined some fifty or sixty dresses. the inclination of our joint judgment was in favour of a mousselinede-soie: Once a Week, May 12, p. 446/1.

mousseline-de-laine, sb.: Fr., 'muslin of wool': a dressmaterial of wool or wool and cotton, printed like calico. See muslin.

1840 dressed in a sweet yellow mousseline de laine, with a large red turban, a ferronière, and a smelling-bottle attached by a ring to a very damp, fat hand: THACKERAN, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 253 (1857). 1857 challis, Yorkshire stuffs, Mousselines de laine, &c: J James, Worsted Manuf., p. 483.

mousseux, fem. mousseuse, adj.: Fr.: foaming, creaming, sparkling-applied to wines, such as Champagne, Moselle, &с.

1819 The Sillery champagne, champagne mousseux: Hans Busk, Dessert, 475. 1856 each of us drank his "absent friends"...over the eighteenth part of a bottle of sillery—the last of its hamper, and, alas! no longer mousseux: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xxxxx. p. 445.

*moustache, Fr.; mustaccio, It.; mostacho, Sp.: sb.

1. the hair worn on the upper lip, rarely of women and animals. The plural is often used in the same sense as the singular.

singular.

abt. 1560 They suffer their mostacchi to growe a quarter of a yarde longer than their beardes: W. Thomas, Tr. Barbaro's Trav. Pers., p. 35 (1873). 1578—80 the clippings of your thrishonorable mustachyoes and subbos-coes to overshadow and to coover my blushinge: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p 61 (1884). 1583 it is a world to consider how their mowchatowes must be preserved or laid out: STUBBES, Anat. Ab. 1590 A fellow met me with a muschatoes like a raven's wing: Marlowe, Yew of Malta, iv. Wks., p. 169/1 (1885) 1591 Your moustachios sharp at the ends like shoemaker's awis: LYLY, Midas, iii. 2. 1598 Mostaccio, Mostasso, a face, a snout, a mostacho: Florio. 1698 noe man shall weare his bearde but onely on the upper lipp like muschachoes, shavinge all the rest of his chinn: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 635/1 (1869). 1600 prunes his mustaccio: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., Prol., Wks., p. 185 (1616). 1603 had brisseld up the quills of his stiffe porcupine mustachio: Wonderfull Years 1603, p. 31. 1603 that no man should weare mustaches, or nourish the haire on their upper lips: HOLLAND, Tr. Plat. Mor., p. 541. 1603 Millions of flow rie grains, | With long Mustachoes, waue vpon the Plains: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartus, p. 84 (1608). 1612 a round Wench, scornefull, and drew somewhat neare to a man, for shee had Mochachoes: T. Sheltton, Tr. Don Quizote, Pt. III. ch. vi. p. 168. 1619 Monsieur Bravado, are you come to outface, | With your mouchatoes, gallants of such place? Hutton, Foll. Anat.

1619 the Turkish Mustachoes, the Spots, Patches, Pinsons, Playsters, and vnmanly Playstering: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvii. p. 265.

1623 the gumming of their Mouchatos Marbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. x. p. 254.

1630 Some their mustatioes of such length doe keepe: John Taylor, Wks., sig. D 5 v/2.

1634 a good and smilling countenance, big body, great mustachoes. Sir Th Herbrak Trav., p. 127.

1670 twilling up his Mustaches with a stayed gravity: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 176.

1668 1 1684 The Fish had a great Head, and a large Mustache: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol I Bk. III p. 107.

1712 his Guides happening to disorder his Mustaches, they were forced to recompose them with a Pair of Curling-Irons: Spectator, No. 331, Mar. 20, p. 4821 (Morley).

1716 a huge pair of moustaches: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 421 (1856).

1722 monstrous Mustachoes Hist. Virginia, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 162.

1741 Those who follow Arms, are content with wearing one noble Mustachio, and are very proud of fine Whiskers: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 328.

1755 his upper-lip furnished with large mustachoes: Smollett, Tr. Don Quiz., in Ballantyne's Nov Lib., Vol. III. p. 285 (1821).

1787 The face is without a beard, but hath mustacios on the upper lip: Gent. Mag. p. 0521r.

1792 sabred Hussars with their fierce-looking mustachoes: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV p. 162.

1818 With mustachios that gave (what we read of so oft) The dear Corsair expression: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 45.

1828 his mustachioes, super-braided coat, and hired long-tailed steed: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 275.

1839 they had thin and twisted mustaches: E. W LANE, Arab. Nis., Vol. Ic. hii ii p. 142.

1842 I saw their moustaches, black, red and white, animated in their songs and laughter: Sir C. Bell, Expression, p. 17 (1847).

2. a moustached veteran of the French army.

1828 these old *moustaches* are so modest, that they never allude to their exploits: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 67.

Variants, 16 c. mostacchi, mustachyoes, mowchatowes, muschatoes, moustachios, mostacho, muschachoes, 17 C. mustache(s), mochachoes, mouchato(e)s, muchatoes, mustatioes, 17, 18 cc. mustachoes, mustachio, 18 c. mustacios, 18, 19 cc. mustachio(e)s. 19 c. mustaches.

mouton, sb.: Fr., 'sheep': prison-spy.

1804 and a mouton, or jail-spy, quartered in his chamber: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p 442.

mowa(h): Anglo-Ind. See mohwa.

mowchatowes: Eng. fr. Sp. See moustache.

*moyen âge, phr.: Fr.: the middle ages.

1850 furnish the oak room with the Moyen-age cabinets and the armour: THACKERAY, *Pendenns*, Vol. 1. ch xxii. p. 230 (1879).

1864 "If a man wants to get on in life, he can't do better than study the History of the Middle Ages." To which Moyen Age culture Mr. Blunt owed much of his success: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. ii p. 37.

mozki. See mosque.

muccinigo: It. See moccinigo.

muchacho, sb.: Sp.: a boy, a lad.

1591 pages and muchachos: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 212.

muchatoes: Eng. fr. Sp. See moustache.

muchulka, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. muchalka: a bond, a written acknowledgment of obligation.

1803 the soubahdar insisting upon the man giving a muckelka to produce the stolen goods was an assumption of authority: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 323 (1844).

mucilage ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mucilage: a slimy kind of gum found in all plants; any substance of similar consistency.

1528 feme/grosse/white/and muscillage: PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. bii zo. 1543 a mattyer lyke the muscilage of Holyhocke: Trahberon, Tr. Vigo's Chururg., fol. xxxvii zo/2. 1563 then take of thys mucylage or strapnynge two pounde and a halfe: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 26 zo. 1664 move it [Alaterrus seed set to dry] sometimes with a Broom or Whisk, that the seeds clog not together, unless you will separate it from the Mucilage, for then you must a little bruise it wet: Evelyn, Kal Hort, p. 214 (1729). 1691 for the Mucilage adds to the lubricity of the Oyl, and the Oyl preserves the Mucilage from Inspissation, and contracting the Consistency of a Gelly: J. Ray, Creaton, Pt. II. p. 292 (1701). Pt. 11. p. 292 (1701).

muck: Malay. See amuck.

mucuddum: Anglo-Ind. See mocuddum.

*mūcus, sb.: Lat., 'secretion from the nostrils': the viscous secretion of mucous membranes, such as the coating of the interior of the nostrils, the mouth, the alimentary canal, &c.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1860 Besides forming the rough outside, the calcareous exuvium, the mucus of the oyster and other mollusca, forms that beautiful substance, so smooth, and polished, and dyed with rainbow tints, and a glorious opalescence, which, be it as common as luxury has made it, still charms the eye: Once a Week, July 14, p. 78/2.

*mudir, sb.: Arab. mudir: an administrator, a governor of a canton or of an Egyptian province.

1871 a polite message from the Mudir or governor: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. iii. p. 49. 1884 The Mudirs and the Pashas may forture and murder as much as they please: Quarterly Rev., Vol. CLVIII. p. 290.

*muezzin. sb.: Arab. muczzin, muedhdhin: a Mohammedan ecclesiastic who from a minaret of a mosque summons the faithful to prayer at the regular hours.

the faithful to prayer at the regular hours.

1665 The Muyesins and Talismanni every fourth hour sing aloud from the steeple tops of every Mosque, or Alcoranes as some allusively call them: Sir Th. Herrich, Traw, p. 323 (1677). 1684 The Muezus are they, who cry upon the Towers of the Mosquey, to call the People together at the hour of Prayer: Tr Tawernier's Grd Seignior's Serage, p. 12. 1704 the Meazins, or Clerks, are ready to observe his Motions: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham, p. 38. 1741 more harmonious than the Singings of the Muezus. J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Lervani, Vol. ii p. 162. 1786 They then ordered the Muezins to call the people to prayers: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 37 (1883) 1788 the nuezus, or circi, ascended the most holy turret: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol xii ch. laviu. p. 235 (1878). 1802 the Muezzun, who from the top of the Minaret, summons pious Moslems to prayers: Edin Rev., Vol i, p. 52. 1819 there is the Muezzeem of Sultan Achmet, just calling to prayers: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 224 (1820) 1820 the sonoious tones of their muzzeins: T. S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol II. ch. p. 25 1830 The muezzun, Charged with the office of calling the faithful to prayer: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 280 (and Ed.) 1836 The several times of prayer are announced by the moo-ed din of each mosque: E. W Lane, Mod Egypt, Vol. I. p. 83 1845 the great tower from whence the mueddin summoned the faithful to prayer: Ford, Handbh. Span, Pt. I. p. 243 1884 From tower and terrace a dozen self-appointed muezzims chanted their prayer-call: EDM O'Donovan, Merv, ch. xi. p. 110 (New York). 1888 There is no difficulty whatever im gaining admission to the great mosque, the mueddin holding out his hand for the customary fee as readily as if he were the verger of an English cathedral: Athenæum, Jan. 28, p. 111/3

*mufti¹, mufty, sb.: Arab. muftī: an authority on Mohammedan law, the utterer of fetwah (q. v.); esp. the chief doctor of Moslem sacred law at Constantinople.

doctor of Moslem sacred law at Constantinople.

1586 The Muphtie is chief of the religion: T B, Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p 680. 1612 The Turks honour their Muftie (which is their chiefe Ruler in Ecclesiasticall matters, next vider the Grand Signior) as an Angell: W Biddler of the religious of Four Englishiner, p. 53. 1615 the Mufti their principall Prelate: Geo Sandys, Trav., p. 36 (1632). 1617 other orders of religious men, whereof the chiefe, and (as it were) Metropolitan Bishop is called Mophy: F. Moryson, Itn., Pt. III p. 175. 1630 one of their muftis, | We call them priests at Venice: Massinger, Renegado, i 1, Wks., p. 1001/1839. 1660 the Mufti or Chief Priest told them that it was a Mistake in the Figure: South, Serm., Vol. I. p 144 (1727). 1665 The Mufti is chief in hearing and deciding cases of errour: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 330 (1677) 1684 Constantinofle is at hand, where you may complain to the Mufti, and have relief: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 34 1686 Seize him, Mr Constable. He is a Muft: D'Urrery, Connionu. Wom., i p. 10 1698 Priest or Presbyter, Pope or Calvin, Mufti or Brammen: Vanbrugh, Vind. Relapse, &c., p. 37. 1171 inquired of the mufti whether it was lawful to permit it: Lady M. W Montacu, Letters, p. 242 (1827). 1741 The Mufti of Constantinofle names the Cadi of Scio: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 63. 1766 Prince Heracilius is on the high road to Constantinople. When he has pulled down the Mufti: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 500 (1857) 1772 in the Phousdance Audaulet, the Cauree and Muftee of the district, and two Moulewys, shall sit to expound the Law: Order of Council of H. E. I. C., in Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 13/2. 1788 On the 12th of Nov. the Mufti was deposed, and the place filled by the Codalasquier of Romelia: Gent. Mag., LVIII i 72/1 1809 the Christianity of the Vaican is not more unlike that of the Gospel in its mythology, than that of the present Mufti's is to what All fought for: Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 63 (1820). 1834 he P- 339-

*mufti2, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a civilian's dress, ordinary clothes worn by an officer in the British army.

1854 He has no mufti-coat, except one sent him out by Messrs. Stultz to India in the year 1821: Thackeray, Newcomes, ch viii. [Davies] 1876 I relinquished my gay lancer trappings, and resumed the less pretending mufti of the civilian: J. Grant, One of Six Hundr., ch. i. p. 7 1888 An elderly gentleman in mufti, the sole surviving attorney of the court, was reading aloud...the contents of a deed: Atheneum, Oct. 27, p. 554/3.

[Apparently this term means the dress of a mufti1, who in Indian law-courts in Mohammedan districts, laid down the law for the kası (see cadi) or secular judge, and was more commonly called a moolvee (q. v.).]

mugwump, sb.: one who holds aloof from political parties in the United States. Formerly applied to Democratic (Locofoco) candidates. Applied in 1884 to Republicans who supported the Democratic platform.

1840 Then the great mugwump was delivered of a speech which the faithful loudly applauded: Great Western (Lake Co., Ill.), July 4. [C.] 1884 And so, fellow citizens, the matter seems to me to stand. I am an independent—a Mugwump. I beg to state that mugwump is the best of American. It belongs to the language of the Delaware Indians: it occurs many times in Eliot's Indian Bible, and it means a great man: W. Everett, Speech at a meeting of the Independents of Quincy, Mass., Sept. 13, 1884.

muhawuut: Anglo-Ind. See mahout.

*mulatto (= \(\percsize{1}\)), sb. and adj: Eng. fr. Sp. mulato: a half-breed one of whose parents is European, the other negro; half-bred (between an European and a negro); tawny, yellowish, of the color of a negro half-blood.

tawny, yellowish, of the color of a negro half-blood.

1593—1622 They suffered themselves to bee perswaded and led by a Molato R HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § lin p. 268 (1878).

1600 the complection of a Mulato or tawny Indian: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol III p. 493. — We tooke a mullato in this place: 10, p. 875.

1629 Mully Hamet was not blacke...but Molata, or tawnie: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wes. p. 871 (1884)

1646 a Mulatto, that is, of a Mongril complexion: Sir Th. Brown, Seeud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. x. p. 268 (1686).

1655 the Negroes and Molattoes: J. S., A brief and perfect Fournal of ye late Proceed of ye Eng. Army in ye W Indies, p. 16.

1665 a ship full of Mulettoes from Kishmy arrived at Ormus to help the Portugals: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 110 (1677).

16771.

1679 Tis impossible your Love should be so humble, to descend to a Mulatta-Dryden, Mock-Astrol., iv Wks, Vol I. p. 308 (1701)

1809 this cannot be applicable to the mulatto: Southey, Lett., Vol. II p. 177 (1856).

1854 the only pupils left at the end of the first half-year were two woolly-headed poor little mulattoes: Thackeray, Neucomes, Vol I. ch. ii p. 36 (1879)

1894 the pride which a mulatto takes in respectability: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 13.

mulet, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mulet: a small mule.

1540 two mules, two mulettes, two horses, a horsekeper and a mulettour. 1040 two mules, two indicates, two indicates, and indicates are the tents. In Governance, fol. 31 vb. 1578 the estradiots sent to charge the tents. having begun to spoile without any resistance, and beginning to leade away some mulets, some sumpters, and some armour the other estradiots. stirred vp with the sight of the gaine left the battell: FENTON, Tr. Guccuardinz's Wars of Italy, Bk. 11. p. 79 (1618) 1579 mules and mulets labouring daily: NORTH, Tr Plutarch, p. 472 (1612)

mulier (u=1), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. mulier,='a child born to a man from his wife', fr. Lat. mulier,='a woman': a legitimate child.

1538 mulyer: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. III. ch vi fol 91 ro. 1621 If a man hath issue two daughters whereof one is a bastard by our law, and mulier by the spirituall law: Tr. Perkins' Prof Booke, ch. i. § 50, p. 23 (1642).

mulla(h): Anglo-Ind. See mollah.

*mulligatawny, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil milagu-tannīr, ='pepper water': soup made hot with curry-powder.

1834 Merton devours sardines and mullikatauny enough: Baboo, Vol. 1 ch xvii p. 298 1845 Mullagatawny Soup. Bregion & Miller, Pract Cook, p. 337. — Mullaghee Taune, or Curry Soup: 26, p. 339.

multipeda, pl. multipedae, sb.: Lat.: an insect with many feet, a wood-louse. Anglicised as multipede. See millipeda.

1601 the Porcelets called Multipedæ: Holland, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 28, ch. 10, Vol. 11. p. 323. — the creepers called Sowes or Multipedes: 16, Bk 30, ch. 4, p. 378

multiplex $(\angle = \angle)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. multiplex: manifold, in many folds.

multiplicator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. multiplicare, = 'to multiply': a multiplyer.

1579 The lesse is named the Multiplicator or Multiplyer: Digges, Stratiot.,

*multum in parvo, phr.: Lat.: much in little, abundance in a small compass.

1871 With this "multum in parvo" stock-in-trade the Faky receives his patients Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii p. 108.

*multum, non multa, phr.: Lat.: 'much, not many profound study of few subjects in preference to superficial acquaintance with many.

bef. 1568 that good Counsell, which Plinie doth geue to his frende Fuscus, saying multum, non multa: Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 146 (1884). 1863
Multum non multa is the principle of all learning: Eng Wom. Dom. Mag,
New Ser, Vol. VIII. p. 39.

mum, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Mumme: a kind of strong ale, often mentioned in 17, 18 cc.

1690 But flung a Glass of Mum so pat | It spoild both Periwig and Point Cravat: School of Politicks, xiv. p. 22. 1693 a fat swinging Barrel of Mum. Contention of Liquors, p. 10 1716 I have not forgotten to drink your health here in mum: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 76 (1827). 1781 large draughts of Brunswick mum, strong beer, or metheglin: Mason, in Hor Walpole's Letters, Vol. VIII p. 119 (1858).

*Mumbo-Jumbo, an English version of the name of some African god or fetish; hence, any object of foolish worship.

1788 F MOORE, Trav. Afr., p. 116.

puting their pretensions, but did homage to the miserable Mumbo-Jumbo they paraded: Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 18.

mummia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Arab. mūmiyā, = 'a mummy': a drug supposed to be prepared from mummies. Anglicised as mummy, sometimes through Fr. mumie.

1525 Take Mumie/half an ounce: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. H i ϖ/r . ?1530 Castorie, Mumie, Reed Myrre, wormewode: Antidotharius, sig. Eiii ro. 1543 Mumia is the fleshe of a deade bodye, that is enhawmed: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cxciii ro/t. 1569 of Mumia halfe a dramme: R. Andross, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. IV. Bk. i p. 35. 1598 The shaddowes of carnation are the earth of Campania, and Vmber called Falsalo, burnt verditer, aspaltum, mummia: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. III.

p. 90. 1601 I am mum, my deare mummia, my balsamum, my spermacete. B. Jonson, Poetast, ii. x, Wks., p. 287 (1616). 1605 Sell him for mummia; hee's halfe dust already: — Volf., iv. 4, Wks., p. 500. [1625 The Monia, which is some fiue or sixe miles beyond, are thousands of imbalined bodies: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol 11. Bk. ix. p. 1616.] Mummia to attract: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 11 ch. iv. p. 60 (1686). 1666 I have at last procured the mummia which you desired: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 193 (1872)

mundungus, mundungos $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. mondongo (q. v.): badly-smelling tobacco.

1671 a Glass of Windy-Bottle-Ale in one hand and a Pipe of Mundungus in the other: Shadwell, Humorists, iii. p. 41 1674 With these Mundungos, and a breath that smells: J Phillips, Satyr agst Hypoc., p. 13 1679 h had ministred a Dose | Of Snuff-Mundungus, to his Nose: S Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant ii. p 136. 1680 That for their Suppers score their penyworth of Tallow-cheese at a Chandlers, with every one his Jug and Pipe of Mundungus: Shadwell, Wom Captain, i. p. 4. 1729 Nor sail with Ward, to Ape-and-monkey climes, | Where vile Mundungus trucks for vile rhymes: Pore, Duncad, I. 234. bef 1780 Indignant round the savoury steak shall fry | Or light Mundungus in the Isle of Sky: C. Anster, Wish., p. 257 (1808).

[Skeat regards mundungus as a Latinised form, which "may have been due to an association of idea with fungus", but it is simpler to regard it as a mispronunciation of the plural mondongos. The 'Century' Dictionary defines "Tobacco made up into a black roll", which explains the name as 'tobacco which looks like black-puddings'. Certainly the association of the odor of strong tobacco with that of tripe or black-puddings is far-fetched.]

municipal $(\angle \angle = =)$, adj: Eng. fr. Fr. municipal: self-governing (of a free town or city); pertaining to local government (of a town or city), or to a single state.

1546 but the Englishe people usethe propre and municipall lawes: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 11 (1846). 1699 You recommend the study of our own municipal laws: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 378 (1872).

municipium, pl. municipia, sb.: Lat.: a town in Italy or one of the Roman provinces, which had many of the rights of Roman citizenship, but was allowed the privilege of self-government.

1845 Saguntum was rebuilt by the Romans and became a municipium: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 454.

1887 Traditions of Roman work and the admiration of Diocletian's palace were still acting upon the art feeling of the descendants of the old Roman municipia: Athenœum, July 23, p. 121/2.

munificence (½ ½ = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. munificence: remarkable liberality, great bounty. The form munificentie, direct fr. Lat. mūnificentia, seems to be earlier (1546 Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. I. p. 275, Ed. 1846).

1590 Untill that Locrine for his Realmes defence, | Did head against them make and strong munificence: Spens., F. Q., II. x. 15.

1600 Over and besides this munificence of the Rulers, the Nobles also began in a most happie hour to be liberal unto the multitude: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. IV. p. 177.

1620 fearing that the munificence might give pretence hereafter, they declared themselves that it was for a Subsidy, and not for provision: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 177 (1676).

1669 the New Theatre...built by the munificence of Dr. Gilbert Sheldon: Eveling, Diary, Vol. II. p. 43 (1872).

1797 like every other useful establishment of royal munificence in this kingdom: Souther, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 403.

1845 since all wished to leave in the security of the temple, some memorial of their munificence, some non omnis moriar: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. I. p. 127.

munition $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. munition.

1. a defence, a fortifying.

1546 and leavinge a garrison for the munition of the porte hee hasted into Denmarcke: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p 250 (1846). bef. 1716 no defence or munition can keep out a judgment, when commissioned by God to enter: SOUTH, Serm., Vol. viii. No. 5. [R.]

- 2. provision for defence or attack, military stores, ammunition; also, *metaph*. appliances prepared for the execution of any purpose.
- 15.. Also your magestie shall knowe by our certifficate, what lack is in this towne of fortificacions and munycions: Chronicle of Calars, p. 182 (1846). 1549 sendyng of men and municion: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 67 ro. 1562 exceeding great furniture of artillerie and Munition: J. SHUTE, Two Comm. (Tr., fol. 16 ro. 1579 Victuals and other necessary munition: NORTH, Tr. Plutark, p. 508 (1612). 1603 I cannot brook to see Heav'ns King defyd | By his own Souldiers, with his own Munition: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartis, Urania, xx. p. 154 (1608). 1646 his Ma^{vie}...hath no meanes to be supplyed... wharmes or munition: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 180 (1872).
 - 3. a fortification, a stronghold, a fastness.

1561 The distroyer is come before thy face, keep thy munition, loke to the way, make [thy] loynes strong: increase [thy] strength mightly: Bible (Genev.), Nahum, ii. z. [R.]

1611 all that fight against her and her munition: Bible, Isaiah, xxix. 7.

munsee, munshi: Anglo-Ind. See moonshee.

munsoon. See monsoon.

munzil: Arab. See manzil.

muphti(e): Arab. See mufti1.

mūr(a)ena, $\not ol.$ mūr(a)enae, less correctly mūr(a)enē, sb.: Lat.: name of a kind of fish regarded as a luxury by the Ancients, now applied to the lamprey and kindred species.

1555 Also Manates, and Murene, and manye other fysshes which haue no names in oure language: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. II p. 231 (1885). 1776 we discovered by the light of a cedar-torch a Murana, a fish said to copulate with serpents; resembling an eel with bright yellow spots.. its bite is reputed venomous: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 200 1885 a murana fattened on Syrian slaves: SIR J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlvii. p. 620.

mural ("=), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. mural: pertaining to a wall, like a wall. A mural crown was an embattled crown of gold conferred upon a soldier of Ancient Rome, who first planted a standard on the wall of a besieged city. The sb. mural, = 'wall', is a distinct word, fr. Fr. muraille.

1600 two goodly murall garlands [bestowed upon him] for scaling and entering upon the wals first: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. vi. p. 231.

murex, pl. murices, sb.: Lat.: the name of the shell-fish from which the Ancients obtained their celebrated purple dye.

1601 the violet liquor of the fish Murex: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 8, ch. 48, Vol 1 p. 228. 1615 The Murex, though differing from the purple, are promiscuously vsed: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 216 (1632). 1699 There were but few Shells; but amongst them there was a Murex. ..which dies purple: M. LISTER, Journ. to Paris, p. 74. 1866 The Englishman is finished like a cowry or a murex: EMERSON, English Traits, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 50 (Bohn, 1866).

murgosa(h): Anglo-Ind. See margosa.

Murillo, name of the great Spanish painter Bartolomeo Estaban Murillo of Seville, 1618—82, best known in England for his faithful representation of the Spanish type of humanity.

1829 sallow, but clear, with long black curls and a Murillo face, and locked altogether like a young Jesuit or a Venetian official by Giorgone or Titian: Lorn Beaconspield, Young Duke, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 136 (1881). 1845 picturesque groups clad in browns and yellows, perfect Murillos, bask in the sun: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1 p. 159.

*murmur (\angle =), sb: Eng. fr. Fr. murmure, assimilated to Lat. murmur: a low prolonged noise, generally the combined effect of many low sounds; a hum; a muttering; an expression of discontent.

pression of discontent.

abt. 1886 Min is the strangel and hanging by the throte, | The murmure, and the cherles rebelling, | The groyning, and the prive empoysoning: CHAUCER, C. T., Knt's Tale, 2461.

1481 whiche brought them in suche reuerye and murmur that they spake largely and rudely ayenst the knyghtes: Godfrey of Bulloigne, fol. 32 vo. 1487 many were somtyme ded by cause of inobedience and other by cause of murmure: Caxton, Book of Good Manners, sig. h ii vo. bef. 1492 Flee.. bacbytynges and murmurracions/ and murmurs that be made of the:—St. Katherin, sig. p v vo/2.

bef. 1492 Flee.. bacbytynges and murmurracions/ and murmurs that be made of the:—St. Katherin, sig. p v vo/2.

bef. 1520 A murmur of mynstrels, that suche another | Had I neuer sene, some softer, some lowder: J. Skellton, Garl. Lawr., 270, Wks, Vol I. p. 372 (1843).

1569 without murmure or grudge: Grafton, Chron, Pt. III. p. 23.

1589 Iohns murther bred such murmur W WARNER, Albion's England, Bk. v. ch. xxv. p. 110.

1593 With gentle murmur playnd my harts deepe wounding: T. Watson, Teares of Fancie, xxx. p. 193 (1870).

1601 but a month ago I went from hence, | And then 'twas fresh in murmur: SHAKS, Tw. Nt., i. 2, 32.

bef. 1667 [See echo 2].

1712 Providence did not design this World should be filled with Murmurs and Repinings: Spectator, No. 387, May 24, p. 564/1 (Morley)

1785 do they still.. Snore to the murmurs of th' Atlantic wave? Cowper, Task, iv. Poems, Vol. 11 p. 102 (1808).

murrion: Eng. fr. Sp. or Fr. See morrion.

murtagon: Eng. fr. Fr. See martagon.

Mus. Bac., abbrev. for Late Lat. musicae baccalaureus, = 'bachelor of music', the lowest degree in a faculty of music

musaic: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See mosaic.

musak: Anglo-Ind. See mussuck.

Musalman: Turk. See Mussulman.

muscadin, sb.: Fr.: a fop, a beau. Anglicised in 16 c. as muscadine, = 'the wine muscadello or muscat'.

1844 your muscadins of Paris, and your dandles of London: Lord Beaconsfield, Coningsby, Bk iv. ch. xv. p 253 (1881).

muscatello, muscadello, sb.: It. moscatello, moscadello, pl. -lli: a sweet wine called muscadel or muscat from having the flavor of musk.

1605 magazines stuft with moscadelli, or of the purest grape: B. Jonson, Volo., ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). 1644 Montalcino, famous for the rare Muscatello: Evelyn, Davy, Vol. 1. p. 98 (1850). 1670 It's a Bishop's Seat, and famous for excellent Muscatelo Wine: R. Lassells, Voj. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 157 (1698). 1673 The Muscatella's of this place are much esteemed, and the Gentry heerabout in Summer-time come ordinarily hither to drink them, and enjoy the fresco: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 381.

musceto: Eng. fr. Sp. See mosquito.

muschatoes: Eng. fr. Sp. See moustache.

muscil(l)age, musilage: Eng. fr. Fr. See mucilage.

muscovada, muscovado, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. moscabada, moscabado: raw sugar from which loaf sugar is obtained by the process of refining.

1722 Some of this Sugar. the Sweetness of it being like that of good Muscovada · Hist. Virginia, Bk. II ch iv. p 118.

Muse: Eng. fr. Lat. Mūsa, fr. Gk. Μοῦσα: Gk. Mythol.: (a) one of the nine daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, goddesses of dance and song, poetry, arts, and sciences; hence, (b) an inspiring power; (c) a poet (rare).

a. 1603 [See museum]. 1667 Yet not the more | Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt | Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill: MILTON, P. L., III 27 1851 The muses are said to be silent amid the clash of arms: J. GISSON, in Eastlake's Life, p. 172 (1857)
b. 1374 O lady mine, that called art Cleo, | Thou be my speed for this forth, and my Muse: CHAUCER, Troil & Cr., 8k. II. [R] 1599 O for a Muse of fire, that would ascend | The brightest heaven of invention: SHAKS.,

then. V., i Prol, I

c. 1637 So may some gentle Muse | With lucky words, favour my destined urn, | And as he passes turn: Milton, Lycidas, 19

*musée, sb.: Fr.: a museum.

*1877 preserved in the Musée at Padua: Times, Dec. 10 [St.]

Muselman: Turk. See Mussulman.

museo, sb.: It. and Sp.: a museum.

1845 The new Museo contains some 50 or 60 second-rate paintings: FORD, $Handbk.\ Spain$, Pt. 1. p 210.

*mūsēum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. μουσείον,='a temple of the Muses', 'a library': an apartment or building containing antiquities, curiosities, or collections of scientific objects.

tiquities, curiosities, or collections of scientific objects.

1603 in olde time they builded the temples of the Muses, that is to say, houses ordained for students, which they named Museae [p.], as farre as they could from cities and townes: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 141. 1615 that famous Museaum founded by Philadelphus, & endowed with ample reuenues: GEO. SANDYS, Trav., p. 111 (1632) 1672 those that have given us accounts of Museaums and other collections of natural Rarities; R. BOYLE, Virtues of Gems, p. 96. 1673 One Yean vander Mere an Apothecary in this Town hath a Museaum well stored with natural and artificial rarities; J. Rav, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 27. 1691 other Repositories or Museaum's of that curious Country. — Creation, Pt. 1, p. 104 (1701). 1699 The Museaum is a little Closet on the side of this Gallery: M. LISTER, Yourn. to Paris, p. 122. 1744 the silver medal, which has already taken its place in my museum: Hor. Waltole, Letters, Vol. 1, p. 297 (1837). 1776 Afterwards they decreed that the Pireus ...should be at his disposal; and he took the Museum: R. CHANDLER, Traw. Greece, p. 29. 1823 I say, will these great relics, when they see 'em, Look like the monsters of a new museum! Byron, Don Yuan, IX. xl. 1845 the cloister is a museum of antiquity and architecture: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. 1, p. 476 1850 had quite a little museum of locks of hair in her treasurechest: THACKERAY, Pendennus, Vol. 1 ch. xxiii p. 247 (1879). 1878 the art galleries and museums: Lloyd's Welly., May 19, p. 7/x. [St.]

mushk: Anglo-Ind. See mussuck.

musico, sb.: It.: musician, music-master.

1724 MUSICO, is a Musician, or Musick-Master; or one who either Composes, Performs, or Teacheth Musick: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus Bks. 1821 The musico is but a crack'd old basin: Byron, Don Juan, IV. Ixxxvi.

*musjid, sb.: Arab. masjid,='place of prostration': a mosque (see mesquite, mosque).

muskatoon, musketoon: Eng. fr. It. or Fr. See musquetoon.

musketa, musketo, muskito, muskitta, muskitto: Eng. fr. Sp. See mosquito.

musk(e)y, muskie, musque: Eng. fr. Fr. See mosque. muskia: Eng. fr. It. See mosque.

Muslem, Muslim: Eng. fr. Turk. or Arab. See Moslem.

*muslin (/ =), sb.: Eng. fr. It. mussolino, ultimately fr. Mos(s)ul, the name of a city in Mesopotamia from whence the fabric first came: name of sundry very fine cotton cloths. Also, attrib. See mousseline-de-laine.

1685 I have been told...that muscelin...and the most of the Indian linens, are made of nettles: Hans Sloane, in Ray Corresp., p. 163 (1848). [Yule] abt. 1760 This city's [Mosul] manufacture is Mussolin (a cotton cloth): E. Ives, Voyage, p. 324. [ib.]

*musnud, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. masnad: the large cushion which serves for the throne of a native Indian prince.

1752 Salabat-jing...went through the ceremony of sitting on the musnud or throne: R. Orme, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 250 (1803). 1798 whether you had determined whether any one and which of the descendants of Wallajah should

succeed to the musnud: Wellington, Suppl. Desp, Vol. 1 p. 91 (1858). 1828 His dagger-hilt was set with precious stones, as were his gold-mounted scymetar and belt, which lay on the musnud beside him: Kuzzilbash, Vol. 1. ch. xx. p 322

musquash, sb.: Amer. Ind.: a musk-rat.

1624 Martins, Fitches, Musquassus, and divers other sorts of Vermin: CAPT SMITH, Wks., p. 721 (1884) 1634 Rackoones, Otters, Beavers, Musquashes: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 88 1696 PHILLIPS, World of Words

musquaspen, sb.: Amer. Ind. See quotation.

1624 CAPT. J SMITH, Wks., p. 355 (1884). 1722 They have the Puccoon and Musquaspen, two Roots, with which the *Indians* use to paint themselves red: Hist Virginia, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 120. 1722 They have the

musquetaire: Fr. See mousquetaire.

musquetoon $(\angle = \underline{\cancel{U}})$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. moschettone: a short musket carried by cavalry in 17, 18 cc.; a soldier armed with

1665 passing between a double Guard of Archers and Musquetoons: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 111 (1677).

Career, by the same token you had a Muskatoon and Pistols: Shadwell, Hunorists, 111 p. 39.

1743—7 a blunderbuss or musketoon: Tindal, Contin Rapin, Vol I. p. 316/2 (1751).

1765 I had left my sword and musquetoon in the coach: Smollett, France & Italy, xxxiv Wks, Vol. v. p. 523 (1817).

musquito: Eng. fr. Sp. See mosquito.

mussal, mussaul, mushal, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. mash'al: a torch, a flambeau.

1834 it betrayeth the secret thought, as the mushal of the watchman showeth the face of the thief: Baboo, Vol 1 ch xi p. 199. 1854 A mussaul (called in Bengal a mussachee) or torch-bearer. STOCQUELER, Brit. India, p. 93. 1872 the mussach is invariably carried so that we get the full benefit of the glare and smell: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. v. p 161.

mussalchee, mussaulchee, mushalchee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mash'alchī: a link-boy, a torch-bearer; now a servant who acts as a scullion.

1884 Order the gilt palankeen with four Mushalchees, and two Peons to be in reacuness: *Baboo, Vol 1 ch. xviii. p 318. 1872 a mussalchee, to wash the plates and dishes, and clean the knives and forks: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch iv. p 116.

mussoun. See monsoon.

*mussu(c)k, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. mashak: the waterbag of goat-skin carried by a **bheesty** (q, v).

1828 The bag which the bihishtee carries on his back is called a mushk of panee, or skin full of water: Assatic Costumes, p. 57.

1872 the sportsman returns to camp ready enough to tub (i.e. have a mussuk or skin of water poured over him by a bheestle): EDW. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 193.

1885 the musaks used for carrying a reserve supply had been pricked by mimosa thorns, and leaked: Daily News, Feb. 14, p. 5/5

*Mussulman, correct pl. Mussulmans, sb.: Turk. musulmān: a Moslem; also, attrib.

mān: a Moslem; also, attriò.

1598 an vnbeleeuer, or a Muselman, that is, of Mahomets lawe: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 349

1615 Mvslim, or Mussilman, μουσουλμάνος, Mussulman, μουσουλμάνος, Mussulmannus, is one that is instructed in the beleefe of the Mohammetanes.— Mvssliman, Mussilmannus, see Muslim: W. Bedwell, Arab. Triag.— This confession is sound, and this confession ought every Museleman, that is of discretion, to make: — Moham. Impost., i. 8.

1623 Emperor of the Musulmans: Howell, Lett., III. xxi. p. 87 (1645).

1625 They call themselves Musselmen, that is, Catholikes, or true beleevers, according to their false faithlesse faith of Mahomet. Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 418.

1642 'tis enough that he sweare by the faith of a Musulman: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 85 (1869).

1665 A Mahometan, Mussalman: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., vol. 19, 290 (1677).

1689 your Mussulmans or Believers: I. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 49.

1704 Mussulmans or Believers: I. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 49.

1707 Cel. Are you then a Mahometan? Flor A Mussulman at your Service. Cel. A Mussulwaman, say you? I protest by your Voice I should have taken you for a certain Christian Lady of my Acquaintance: Ciber, Comic. Lov., iv. p. 45.

1742 Is there...never a mussulman (or true believer) left in the world, to come and buy this fine horse: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 46 (1826).

1775 on quitting the boat we took leave of our musselmen: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 45.

1786 These diminutive personages possessed the gift of divining whenever an enemy to good Mussulmans approached: Tr. Beckyord's Vathek, p. 125 (1883).

1800 a large house in the fort, inhabited by a musselman...4 musselmen: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 63 (1844).

1830 True Mussulman was I and sworn: Tennyson, Recoll. Arab. Nis., Wks., Vol. I. p. 4.

mustac(c)io, mustachio, mustacho, mustachyo: It. See moustache.

mustaccioli: It. See mostacciuoli.

mustache(s): Fr. See moustache.

*mustang, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. mestengo (Pineda), adj., = 'belonging to a company of graziers' [Skeat]: the wild horse of the prairies and pampas of America. See bronco.

1886, 1887 [See bronco].

mustardvillars, sb.: a kind of woollen cloth, perhaps named fr. Moustiervillier, a town of France.

1477 a goune cloth of mustyrddevyllers: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 809, p. 214 (1874). 1506 Item, a cotte of moster develers: w , No. 954, p. 411.

mustatioes: Eng. fr. It. See moustache.

mustees, mustice, musty, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. mestico: an East Indian mestizo (q. v.).

1678 Europeans, Musteeses, and Topasees: In Notes & Extracts, I. 88 (Madras, 1871) [Yule] 1699 Wives of Freemen, Mustees: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, I. 356 (1861). [2b.] 1727 A poor Seaman had got a pretty Mustice Wife: A. Hamilton, East Indies, II. 10 [1b] 1781 a Slave Boy. pretty white or colour of Musty, tall and slinder: Hicky's Bengal Gaz., Feb. 24. [1b]

mustelle, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mustelle: an eel-pout: a

1487 the mustelle awaketh the man to the ende that the serpent hurt him not Caxton, Book of Good Manners, sig. C vii r^o .

*muster, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. mostra: a sample, a pattern. The Eng. muster used to mean 'a show', 'an exhibition', and has therefore been confused with the Anglo-Ind. muster

1612 A Moore came aboord with a muster of Cloves: Sarts, in Purchas' Pilgrims, I. 357 (1625). [Yule] 1625 their Mustraes of clothes: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol I. Bk iii. p. 299. 1727 desired me to send some person up with Musters of all my Goods: A. Hamilton, East Indies, II. 200. [Yule]

muta persona: Lat. See persona muta.

mutandum, pl. mutanda, sb.: Lat., neut. of mutandus, = 'to be changed', gerund. of mutare, = 'to change', 'to alter': something to be altered. See mutatis mutandis.

*mūtātis mūtandis, phr.: Late Lat.: things which are to be changed being changed. See mutandum.

be changed being changed. See mutandum.

1621 Tr Perkins' Prof Booke, ch. i § 35, p. 16 (1642).

1627 These Meanes may be practised vpon other, both Trees, and Flowers, Mutants Mutandis's Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. v. § 420.

1668 The like may be fitted to Mars in other positions, mutatis mutandis; and so for the other Planets: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 16, p. 289

1672 these three, which mutatis mutandis perfectly answer to the three former: T. JACOMB, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 155/1 (1868).

1681 his Ma^{tys} order to you is, that you give in the same memlingly and separately, mutatis mutandis: Savile Corresp., p. 289 (Cand. Soc., 1858).

1691 the first or uppermost Joynt in a Quadrupeds hind-Legs bends forward as well as a Mans knees, which answer to it, being the uppermost Joynt of our Legs; the like mutatis mutandis may be said of the Arms: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 232 (1701).

1709 I know nothing more contemptable in a writer than the character of a plagiary; which he here fixes at a venture; and this not for a passage, but a whole discourse, taken out from another book, only mutatis mutandis: SWIFT, Tale of a Tub, Wks., p. 46/x (1869).

1714 the Wife shall take the same Oath as the Husband, mutatis mutandis: Spectator, No. 668, Oct. 18, p. 854/2 (Morley).

1705 the utility of this invention extends, mutatis, mutandis, to whatever can be the subject of letters: Lord Cherstersfield, in World, No. 24, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 131 (1777).

1809 The King of Prussia has neuther favourite, nor confessor, nor court fool (who, mutatis mutandis, is still in good credit in the other courts of Germany, and whose part the confessor mostly plays): Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xiviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 176.

1815 the same train of reasoning may be applied, mutatis mutandis, to the phenomena of Thought and Volition: Edm. Rev., Vol. 24, 40, 400.

1848 II in the preceding investigation we have, for the sake of simplicable, mutatis mutandis, to the latter: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 1, p. 80 (1856).

mūtāto nomine, phr.: Lat.: the name being changed. Hor., Sat., 1, 1, 70.

1621 R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 58 (1827).

words of Burns, mutato nomine, describe their country exactly: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11 Let. vi p. 152.

bef. 1863 A score of such queer names and titles I have smiled at in America.

And, mutato nomine? Thacke-RAY, Roundabout Papers, p. 17 (1879).

muth, mutt, math, sh.: Anglo-Ind. fr Skt. matha: a convent of celibate Hindoos under a priest.

1834 he was to drive to an old Muth near Garden Reach: Baboo, Vol. II.

mutilation $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mutilation: the act of mutilating; the effects of mutilating, the state of being mutilated.

1603 maimes and mutilations of members, deformities of body: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1083.

mutilator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. mutilate, ='to mutilate': one who mutilates.

1764 that class of hireling pedagogal priggs, the abridgers, or rather mutilators of our civil history: J. Bush, Hib. Cur., p. xi. 1828 the town may be brought to a heavy fine for it, unless we secure the person of the mutilator: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. vii. p. 81 (1886).

mutine, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mutiner: to mutiny, to be mutinous.

1579 to mutine: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 230 (1612). 1600 mutined and was discontented: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. IV. p. 171. 1600 the armie mutsuddy: Anglo-Ind. See mootusuddy.

mūtulus, pl. mūtuli, sb.: Lat.: Archit.: a modillion (g. v.).

1563 J. SHUTE, Archit., fol. xii vo.

muyezin, muzzein: Arab. See muezzin.

mydan: Arab. See maidan.

Myden agan: Gk. See Mydev ayav.

mylon: Eng. fr. Fr. See melon.

myna: Lat. See mina.

myneh: Anglo-Ind. See minah.

mynheer, sb.: Du. mijn heer, = 'my lord': the ordinary form of courteous address amongst Hollanders; frequently mistaken in England for a title of courtesy; hence, a Dutch-

1691 Don't you think now friend Crites, but that half the Min-heers will be ready to hang themselves when they read this passage? Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p. 7. 1700 This day an Ambassador, named Myn Heer Bucquot, was sent from Ceylon: S. L., Tr. Schewitzer's Voy. E Indies, ch. iii, p. 267. 1711 He afterwards proceeds to call Minheer Hendel, the Orpheus of our Age: Sectator, No. 5, Mar. 6, p. 12/2 (Morley) 1782 'Tis thus I spend my moments here, | And wish myself a Dutch mynheer: Cowper, To Lady Austen. 1811 I expect to be a good Mynheer by the time I get to the end: Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 235 (1856)

myosōtis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μυοσωτίς, = 'mouse's-ear-ed': Bot .: mouse-ear, forget-me-not, Nat. Order Boragineae.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 27, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 285.

*myriad (∠==), sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. μυριάδες, pl. of μυριάς, or fr. Fr. myriade: a number amounting to ten thousand: any very great number; also, attrib.

any very great number; also, attrio.

1555 many myriades of broodes of chekins under yowre wynges: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 149 (1885). 1570 the Myriades of sundry Cases, and particular examples: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. iij ro. 1579 five hundred and fitty Myriades. North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 775 (1672). 1590 of. Mirrads of people, euery Mirrad being 10. hundreth thousand: L. Llovp, Consent of Time, p. 593. bef. 1681 those Myriades | Of letters, which have past 'witk thee and me: J. Donne, Poems, p. 23 (1669). 1652 offered her twenty Myriades, or two hundred thousand Attick Drachmes: J. Gaule, Magastro-mancer, p. 357. 1667 assemble thou | Of all those myriads which we lead the chief: Milton, P. L., v. 684. 1775 500 myriads amount to £161,458. 6.8 English: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Munor, p. 29 note. 1810 Her myriads swarming thro' the crowded ways: Souther, Kehama, p. 1.

myriagramme, -litre, -mètre, sô.: Fr.: ten thousand grammes, litres, mètres. See gramme, litre, mètre.

*myrmidon, Lat. pl. myrmidones, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. Μυρμιδών: name of the ancient inhabitants of Phthiotis in Thessaly, who were, according to Homer, the devoted subjects of Achilles; hence, an unscrupulous follower or minister.

jects of Achilles; hence, an unscrupulous follower or minister.

1555 the owlde Grekes dyd fable and wryte so manye bookes of the people cauled Myrmidones: R. E.Ben, Decades, Sect. I. p. 100 (1883). bef 1616 Come my brave Mirmidons let us fall on: Beau. & Fl., Philaster, v. x, Wks., Vol. I. p. 135 (1711). 1680 clamber over mountains of dead Bodies, and fight thy way to a General's Tent, and bring the General Prisoner through all his Mirmidons: Shadwell, Wom. Captain, iv. p. 51.

1689 Yet he fights warlly, and with discretion, I Till he and's Mermidons make an impression I into the Ranks and Files of th' enemy: T. Plunker, Char. Cd. Commander, p. 7/1. 1714 I have just left the Right Worshipful and his Myrmidons about a Sneaker of Five Gallons: Spectator, No. 616, Nov. 5, p. 864/1 (Morley). 1766 What mean the myrmidons: In Dodsley's Collect. Poens, Vol. v. p. 98. 1771 the justice and his myrmidons were determined to admit of no interloper in this branch of business: SMOLLETT, Humth. Cl., p. 56/1 (1882) 1819 Part of my myrmidons du their apparatus and persons near the quarter which I meant to alarm: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. xiii, p. 332 (1820). 1836 One pair of the myrmidons carry gongs: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 316.

myrobalan $(\angle \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. myrobalan: the dried fruit of various species of the genus Terminalia, Nat. Order Combretaceae, formerly in repute as a drug for its astringent properties; now imported for dyeing and tanning. The name is also applied to ben (q. v.).

The name is also applied to ben (p. v.).

1555 ginger, mirabolanes, Cardamome, Cassia, and dyuers other kyndes of spyces: R. Eden, Newe India, p. 15 (Arber, 1885).

1588 of all sorts of Mirabolanes, of eche of them three vinces: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 3 ro.

1588 Myrabilony drye and condyt: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 5 ro.

1591 I have eaten Spanishe mirabolanes, and yet am nothing the more metamorphosed: Greene, Notable Discovery of Coosnage, sig. A 2. 1598 The Mirabolans when they are ripe are almost in taste like unripe Plummes: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i Vol. 11. p. 125 (1885).

1603 There (and but there) growes the all-healing Balm, | There ripes the cheer-cheek Mirabolan: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Schism, p. 100 (1608).

1604 Type (1634).

1605 Your elicampane roote, mirobalanes: B. Jonson, Voly., iid. 4, Wks., p. 482 (1616).

1634 preserued Peares, Pistachoes, Almonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricoeks, Myrobalans, Iacks: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav, p. 64.

1664 Plums &c. Primordial, Myrobalan, the red, blue, and amber Violets: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 210 (1729).

1767 Plums. Queen mother, Myrobalan, Apricot plum: J. Aberecromete, Ev. Man own. Gardener, p. 673/1 (1803).

1883 Myra-

BOLANS—720 pockets, Bengal sold· ordinary dark at 8s.: Daily News, Sept 26, p. 3/4.

Variants, 16 c. myrabilony, 16, 17 cc. mirabolan(e), 17 c. marablane, 19 c. myrabolan.

myrsa, myrses (pl.): Pers. See mirza.

myrtle (#=), sō.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. myrtille, mirtil(le): name of an evergreen shrub of the genus Myrtus.

1543 R. of redde wyne . li . iij . of roses, of myrtilles, of wurmwoode . ana . m . 1: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chryurg., fol. lxxix vo/x.

1593 This said, she hasteth to a myrtle grove 'Shaks., Ven. and Ad., 865.

1644 Here I observed hedges of myrtle above a man's height Evelyn, Diary, Vol 1. p. 140 (1872).

1797 we have been 7 hours travelling 20 miles...and saw for the first time myrtle growing: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 236.

mystagōgus, mystagōgos, pl. mystagōgi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. μυσταγωγὸς,='one who introduces into mysteries': one who

initiates into mysteries, a mystagogue; one who exhibits ecclesiastical relics.

1820 not as foreigners formerly perambulated them, with an able and intelligent mystagogos at their side, but under the blind guidance of a modern cicerone: T. S. Hughes, *Trav in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii p. 62. — Their public mystagogi sighed as they conducted foreigners to view: 26., ch. iii p. 69.

mỹthos, Gk. $\mu \hat{v} \theta o s$; mỹthus, $\not p l.$ mỹthi, Lat.: s b.: a myth, a legend.

1855 a stone monument, interesting as a witness to the growth of a mythos: Lewes, Goethe, 1. iv. 1, p 316. 1865 Perhaps an offshoot of our giant-killing mythus: J R Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2nd Ser., No. v. Introd., p. 92. 1889 It is not easy to decide whether the mythus was invented in the first instance to be the vehicle of the allegory, or the allegory took possession of a current mythus which lent itself to significant adaptation: Athenæum, Sept. 7, p 327/2.

Mythra: Late Lat. fr. Gk. See Mithras.

mythra: Lat. fr. Gk. See mitra. myzer: Eng. fr. Fr. See miser.

N.

n., abbrev. for neuter (q. v.), placed after nouns of neuter gender.

N. B. abbrev. for Late Lat. **nota bene** (q, v).

*n'importe, phr.: Fr.: it does not matter, never mind, no matter.

1775 HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol VI p. 257 (1857) 1806 BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 314 (5th Ed.) 1813 BYRON, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 241 (1832). 1818 I fatten—but n'importe for that, | Tis the mode: T. MOORE, Fudge Fanily, p. 21. 1823 N'importe' | Here I am once more: J. WILSON, Noctes Ambros., VII in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XIII p. 369 1828 You may return to Paris, but I shall then be no more; n'importe—I shall be unchanged to the last: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxvii. p. 79 (1859). 1841 but, n'importe, the gift may please, though the giver be forgotten: LADV BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 123.

nabbuk, sb.: Berber nabh: the fruit of Zizyphus Lotus or Lote-bush; the bush or tree itself.

1871 the river was fringed with dense groves of the green nabbuk: SIR S. W BAKER, Nile Tributaries, ch. vii p. 84 (1884). — large nabbuk trees, about thirty feet high: ib

*nabob, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. nawāb, honorific pl. of nāib, = 'a viceroy'.

1. a viceroy under the Great Mogul; the title of various East Indian princes; also an honorary title of distinguished Mohammedans of India.

Mohammedans of India.

1614 An Earle is called a Navubob, and they are the chiefe men that attend on him: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 37.

1625 the Nabob, with fiftie or sixtie thousand people in his Campe: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 467.

1665 Nobleman, Nabobb: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 99 (1677)

1776 Roy Rada Churn., Vakeel of Mubarick ul Dowla, Nabob of Bengal: Claum of Roy Rada Churn., Title.

1800 I think the consequence will be that there will be a good society of nabobs, foujdars, and asophs in the Kistna, to which river we shall drive him: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol II. p. 116 (1858).

1809 The natives of Austria, who are sent into Hungary, behave there like Turkish Pachas, or Nabobs: Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxx. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 108.

1834 though no king, I wait for no man, not even for a Nuwab: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 118.

1840 There was an Indian Nawab here, who had imbibed a great horror for the cholera: Fraser, Koordisan, &c. Vol. I. Let viii. p. 230.

1872 the British flag was raised over the kingdoms once ruled by Mogul, Rajah, and Nuwab Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. i. p. 4.

*1875 A Nuwab of the most truculent description: Echo, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St.]

2. an Anglo-Indian of great wealth; hence, any important personage. The term generally suggests luxury and arrogance.

1764 Mogul Pitt and Nabob Bute: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 222 (1857). 1786 Before our tottering Castles fall, | And swarming Nabobs seize on all! H. Morr, Florto, 272, p. 18. 1815 He resolved...to place himself upon the footing of a country gentleman of easy fortune, without assuming, or permitting his household to assume, any of the faste which then was considered as characteristic of a nabob: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xix. p. 170 (1852). 1864 that dear old nabob at Cutchapore who writes such pretty letters: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 122.

nach: Hind. See nautch.

nac(h)oda: Anglo-Ind. See nokhoda.

nacre (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr., ultimately fr. Arab. nakara, = 'to hollow out': mother-of-pearl.

1598 Naccaré...Also the shell-fish which some call a nackre: Florio. 1601 The Nacre also called Pinnæ, is of the kind of shell-fishes: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 9, ch. 42, Vol. 1. p. 261.

naevus, pl. naevi, sb.: Lat.: a mole, a birthmark.

nafa, napha, sb.: Sp.: orange-flower water. See nanfa.

nagara, nagarī, sb.: Hind. and Skt.: a city, a town.

1700 There happen'd a Fire one Night in one of their Negarys, which was all consumed in an instant, being built with nothing but Bamboos: S. L, Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indus, ch xii p. 174.

nagkesur, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. nāgasar: the fragrant blossoms of the tree Mesua ferrea, Nat. Order Clusiaceae.

1786 [See champac]. 1846 the blossoms of Mesua ferrea occur in the bazars of India under the name of Nagkesur, being used in medicine and esteemed for their fragrance: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 402.

nagri, nagari, nagree, sb., also used as adj.: Devanagari (q. v.).

1776 I have likewise in my possession a Nagree letter of attorney, drawn by Mr. Driver: Trial of Nundocomar, p. 9/1. 1786 some part of the Pegu general's original letter, the characters of which are little more than the nagari letters inverted and rounded: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. II. No. cxi. p. 72 (1821).

*Naiad (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Naiades, pl. of Naias, fr. Gk. Naiàs: a water-nymph, a goddess of a spring or a stream.

Stream.

1591 Wherefore ye Sisters, which the glorie bee | Of the Pierian streames, fayre Naiades, | Go too, and, dauncing all in companie, | Adorne that God: Spens., Compt | Virg. Gnat, 26.

1603 their Nymphs called Naiades: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1327.

1610 You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the windring brooks: SHAKS., Temp., iv. 128.

1671 Nymphs of Diana's train, and Naiades: MILTON, P. R., II. 355.

1709 the Nyades and Fountain-Nymphs: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. II. p. 198 (and Ed.).

1727 There, by the Naiads nurs'd, he sports away | His playful youth: J. THOMSON, Summer, 800.

1738 The optic Naiads are infinitely obliged to you: West, in Gray's Letters, No. xv. Vol. I. p. 29 (1819).

West, in Gray's Letters, No. xv. Vol. I. p. 20 (1819).

1735 between them weeps | A little naiad her impov'rish'd urn | All summer long: - Task, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 13.

1821 with thee, Cogniac! | Sweet Naiad of the Phlegethontic rill! Byron, Don Fuan, vol. III.

1832 Thou that faintly smilest still, | As a Naiad in a well: Tennyson, Adeline, ii.

naib, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. nāib, nāyab: a deputy, a viceroy. See nabob.

1799 The conicopoly has besides received from Purneah's Naib 520 sheep: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 279 (1858). 1819 the Cadee, after exchanging a few words with his Naib, dismissed me fully acquitted: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 211 (1820). 1840 we were kindly received by the Naib of Furrookh Khan: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. v. p. 126.

*naif, fem. naïve, adj.: Fr.: artless, unaffected, candid, native.

native.

ab 1650 though he makes his people say fine handsome things to one another, they are not easy and naive like the French: DOROTHY OSBORNE, Lett., in Athenaum, June 9, 1888, p. 721. 1696 Naif, (French) a term in Jewelling, and is spoken of a Diamond, or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties, as in water, cleanness, &c.: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1809 but all that they say is so naif and hearty: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. Iv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 210. 1817 the Venetians, who are very naive as well as arch, were much amused with the ordinance: BYRON, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 353 (1832). 1828 naive simplicity: Loro Lytton, Felham, ch. xl. p. 116 (1859). 1845 something naive and simple in this downright way of exciting compassion: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 267 (1885). 1878 "I shall like going out with you," said Gwendolen, well-disposed to this naive cousin: GEO. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 21. 1885 His vanity in this matter was deliciously naif: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 49.

naik, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. nāyak,='a leader': a native captain, a non-commissioned officer of sepoys, corresponding to a corporal in the English army.

1588 how that the Naic, that is to saye the Lord of the Citie, sent to the Cittizens to demand of them certaine Arabian Horsses: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 16 vo. 1799 Naigues, Sepoys, Trumpeters, Black Doctors, Pioneers, Gun Lascars, and authorized Puckalies: Wellington, Suppl. Desy., Vol. 1, p. 223 (1858). 1800 A naig and 6 sepoys to be sent immediately to the ford, where the boats are working: — Disy., Vol. 1, p. 120 (1844). 1804 Naiks, 2d tindals, troopers, sepoys, golundauze, drummers, trumpeters, gun lascars, pioneers, puckalies, and bheesties, receive two thirds of a share: 10, Vol. 11, p. 981. 1876 The Naik (corporal) and his men. Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 338.

Nairo, Nair(e), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. nāyar: one of the ruling caste in Malabar.

1598 Noblemen [or Gentlemen], called Nayros, which are souldiers that doe onely weare and handle armes: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk. i Vol. I. p. 279 (1885). 1625 many Nairos attending on foot. Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 28. 1634 The Gentry are stiled Nairos..some haue reported that no poore man dare looke a Nairo in the face, or meet a Priest or Nairo within fifty paces: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 188. 1800 As long as whave provisions, all the Nairs in Malabar cannot hurt us Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 476 (1858)

*naïve: Fr. See naif.

naïveté, sb.: Fr.: artlessness, simplicity, naturalness, absence of affectation, ingenuousness; an instance of artless-Sometimes partly Anglicised as naivety.

ness. Sometimes partly Anglicised as naivety.

1756 I have nothing more to tell but a naivety of my Lady —: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol III. p. 2 (1857).

1770 that naiveté and good humour, which his admirers celebrate in him: Gran, Letters, No. calvii. Vol. II. p. 172 (1819).

1780 she speaks of them with a naiveté as if she had no property in them, but only wore them as gifts of the Gods: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VII. p. 369 (1858)

1803 yet some of them [the odes] afford examples of the most artless and enchanting naiveté: Edin Rev., Vol 2, p. 469.

1813 Rosamond has a mixture of naiveté and sprightliness that is new: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. I. p. 226 (1844).

1813 Rosamond has a mixture of naiveté and sprightliness that is new: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. I. p. 228 (1833).

1823 the laddes... appeared to take great pleasure in the naiveté, yet shrewdness, of his conversation: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. xvi. p. 270 (1886).

1826 with all her naiveté, hei interesting ignotance of the world, and her uncontrollable spirit. Lord Bea-Consfilld, Viv. Grey, Bk. VII. ch. xi. p. 450 (1887).

1845 a naiveté and candour: J. W Crocker, Essays Fr. Rev., I p. 58 (1857).

1854 There was something touching in the naiveté and kindness of the placid and simple gentleman: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 11 (1879)

1851 his [Sterling's] apologies when commanded to apologise, were full of naivety: Carelyle, Lyfe of F. Sterling, p. 159.

namāz. sb.: Turk.: the chief prayer of the Mohammedans.

1696 Namas, a word used among the Turks, signifying their Commonprayer: PHILLIPS, World of Words.

1704 they'll not live in the Neglect of
performing their Salah or Nomas, i e their Worship, might they gain never so
much: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 35.

1797 Encyc. Brit., Vol. xiv p. 177/2

1819 It was curious to see the holy violence with which on these occasions he
went through his Namaz, until large drops of perspiration trickled down his
greasy face: T. Hope, Amast., Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 123 (1202).

1828 I threw
myself from my horse and performed my numaz: Kruszilbash, Vol. 1. ch. xiii.
p. 167.

1839 Then there is the namas, or prayer, five times a day, never
neglected by Turkish women: Miss Parroce, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 127.

nanfa, acqua nanfa, sb.: It.: orange-flower water, perfumed water.

1616 aqua nanfa: B. Jonson, Dev. 2s an Ass, iv. 4, Wks, Vol. II. p. 150

*nankeen, sb.: a light-colored cotton cloth, generally yellow, named from and originally manufactured at Nanking in China; also, attrib.

1800 Long cloth, &c., the same as in the Carnatic Nankeen, per corge... 21 Star Pagodas: In Wellington's Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 453 (1858).

Nants, Nantz, sb.: wine of Nantes, a French town on the river Loire.

1693 good Nants is twelve shillings the Gallon: Contention of Liquors, p. 9. 1822—3 my erroneous imputation—I should have said nantz—not canary: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xxxix. p. 442 (1886).

nãos, sb.: Gk. vaòs: a temple, esp. the cella or sanctuary of an ancient temple.

1775 over the entrance of the Naos was a vast stone which occasioned wonder by what art or power it could be raised: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, р. 256.

Nap(a)ea: Lat. fr. Gk. Ναπαία: a nymph of the dells or wooded valleys. Hence, Napæan.

1612 O ye Napeas and Driades, which do wontedly inhabite the Thickets and Groues: T. Shelton, Tr Don Quixote, Pt. III. ch. xi. p. 237. 1696 Napea, the Nymphs of the Woods and Mountains: Phillips, World of Words.

napellus, sb.: Mod. Lat.: a species of aconite, the roots and leaves of which are acrid and poisonous. See aconite.

1665 Napellus (the most dangerous Poison, some say, of all Vegetables): Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 369 (1677).

napha: Sp. See nafa.

naphew: Eng. fr. Fr. See navew.

fnaphtha, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. νάφθα: a liquid oily variety of asphalt (see asphalton) or bitumen (q, v); an inflammable liquid manufactured from petroleum.

iquid manufactured from petroleum.

abt. 1400 napte: Wycliffite Bible, Dan., iii. 46.

Pitche whiche doth spring of Fountaines that there are in the deapthe of the Sea, in particular partes of it, as we see that there are in the deapthe. of Sulphur, and of many other thinges, as be in our Occidentall Indias: Frampton, Forfull Newes, fol. 84 *0.

1579 Naptha: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 691 (1612).

1598 there issueth out of the ground [near Bachu] a marueilous quantitie of oile.. This oyle is blacke, and is called Nefte: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 40.

1610 Naphta, Petroleum, Amber, Viniol, Coppras: Folkingham, Art Survey, I. ii. p. 4.

1627 For Cloues and other Spices, Naphtha and Petroleum, haue exceeding Hot Spirits: Bacon, Nat. Hist, Cent. vii. § 601.

1634 They write of the Oyle Medicum, which doubles its flame in water of Naphta: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 114.

1646 subterraneous fires do sometimes happen; and as Creusa and Alexander's boy in the bath were set on fire by Naphtha: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep, Bk III. ch. xxi p 127 (1686).

1662 In these Fire-works, the Persuans make use of white Naphte, which is a kind of Petroleum: J. Daviss, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 176 (1669).

1665 a Spring of that rare kind of Oyl or clammy substance which some call Neft... This Nephta is an oyly or fat liquid substance. it is apt to inflame with the Sun-beams, or heat that issues from Fire: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 182 (1677).

1667 many a row | Of starry lamps and blazing crossets, fed | With Naphtha and Asphaltus, yielded light | As from a sky: Milton, P. L., 1, 192.

1681 The Naphta's and the Sulphurs heat, | And all that burns the Mind: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 39.

1788 the principal ingredient of the Greek fire was the naphta: Gibbon, Decl. & Pall, Vol. x. ch. lii. p. 15 (1818).

*napoleon (———), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. napoléon: a French

*napoleon (= 2 = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. napoléon: a French gold twenty-franc piece, named after the first Napoleon; also, a game at cards, better known as 'nap'.

1818 two Napoleons the price: T. Moore, Fridge Family, p. 139.

Abu Nakhleh counted out ten napoleons: S M. Palmer, in Macmillan's Mag, Vol. 47, p. 192/1 (1883).

narcissus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. νάρκισσος: name of a genus of monocotyledons (Nat. Order Amaryllidaceae), comprising several well known garden plants.

1548 Narcissus is of diuerse sortes: W. Turner, Names of Herbs. 1578 there are two very faire and beautifull kindes of Narcissus: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk 11. p. 209. 1586 White violets sweete Nais plucks and bloomes for the Poppies, | Narcyss, and dyll flowres most sweete that saucureth also: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. 11. p. 176 (1875). 1591 Ne wants there pale Narcisse: Spens. Compt. Virg. Gnat, 679. 1600 the bastard Narcissus, or yellow crowbellies, flowereth in Februarie, and is in flower under the Snowe. R. CawDrax, Treas. of Similies, p. 108. 1664 [Plants] least patient of cold... Nasturtium Indicum, Indian Narcissus, Ornithogalon Arab: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 227 (1720). 1694 ye Narcissus of Japan: Hatton Corresp., Vol. 11. p. 206 (1878). 1728 Narcissus fair: J. Thomson, Spring, 540. 1819 a carpet of anemones, hyacinths, and narcissuses covered the undulating ground: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. xvi. p. 419 (1820).

Narcissus: Lat. fr. Gk. Νάρκισσος: Gk. Mythol.: name of a beautiful youth who pined away with admiration for his own reflection until he was changed into the flower narcissus.

own reflection until ne was changed into the nower narcissus.

abt. 1886 Ne Narcisus the faire of yore agon | And yet the foyle of kyng Salomon: CHAUCER, C. T., Knt's Tate, 1941.

1606 Hadst thou Narcisus in thy face, to me | Thou wouldst appear most ugly: Shaks., Ant. and Cleop., ii. 5, 96.

1619 See how Narcissus-like, the fool doth doate, | Viewing his picture, and his guarded coate: Hutton, Foll. Anat, sig. A 9 ro. 1640 Like to Narcissus, on the grassis shore, | Viewing his outward face in watery glasse: H. More, Phil Po. 1. 11, p. 4 (1647).

1652 Nature Narcissus-like loves to look upon its own face, and is much taken with the reflexions of it self: N. Culverwell, Light of Nature, ch. xviii. p. 201

1665 ever, man is naturally a Narcissus, and each fassion in us, no other but self-love sweetned by milder Epithets: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xv. p. 100 (1885)

1681 And for his shade which therem shines, | Narcissus like, the Sun too pines: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 98.

1792 finery is merely a Narcissus, that neither loves nor is beloved by any except itself: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual, Vol. II. p. 209.

narding ch. 1 at fr. Ch. wholes: name of a creme of

nardus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. νάρδος: name of a genus of aromatic plants, spikenard, Nat. Order Valerianaceae.

1535 a boxe of pure and costly Nardus syntment: COVERDALE, Mark, xiv. 3. 1540 then dippe Woll in the cyle of Masticke, or of spyke Nardy: RAYNALD, Birth Mar., Bk. 11. ch. vi. p. 128 (1673). 1543 of cyle of nardus or spike añ. 3. x.: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lxxivo't. 1579 That Amonus and Nardus will onely growe in India, Balsamum onely in Syria: J. Lyly, Euphues, p. 113 (1868).

*narghile, sb.: Arab. and Turk. fr. Pers. nārgīl, orig. ='cocoa-nut': a hookah (q. v.).

1836 The pipe of this kind most commonly used by persons of the higher classes is called na rgee let, because the vessel that contains the water is a cocoanut, of which "na rgee let," is an Arabic name: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 167.

1839 The narghil?, or water pipe, which is seldom used until after the mid-day meal: MISS PARDOE, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 35

1840 the nargeels, or water-pipes: FRASER, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 47.

1848 and making believe to puff at a narghile: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879).

1849 inhaling through rose-water the more artificial flavour of the nargilly, which is the hookah of the Levant: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 173 (1881).

1872 the vendors of cherry pipestems, narghilles, fezzes, tobacco: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. viii. p. 316.

1882 the smoke curled slowly up in lazy wreaths from his neglected narghyle: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. iii. p. 56.

*narrator (_ _ _ _), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. narrator, noun of agent to narrare, = 'to relate': one who narrates.

1625 He is but a narrator of other men's opinions: BP MOUNTAGU, Appeal to Casar, p 5. [T] 1793 I am a mere prose narrator of matter of fact: GIBBON, Life & Lett., p. 354 (1869) 1820 the narrator then directed me to look over the wall into the great harbour: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol I.

*narthēx, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. νάρθηξ,='fennel-stalk': a portion of the nave in an early Christian church, or of a basilica, nearest to the main entrance, railed or walled off from the rest of the nave.

1883 it was rebuilt by Abbot Leonas who also built the narthex: C. C. PERKINS, Ital. Sculpt., p xl.

narwhal ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Swed. narhval: an arctic cetacean, Monodon monoceros, or sea-unicorn, the male being furnished with a single straight tusk.

1646 those long horns preserved as precious rarities in many places, are but the teeth of narh-whales: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II ch. xxiii. [R.] 1819 Sir J. Ross, Voyage of Disc., Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 179 note (2nd Ed.).

nasturtium, sb.: Lat.: name of the cress genus of plants, Nat. Order Cruciferae; now also applied to some species of the genus Tropaeolum, cultivated as garden plants.

1601 Cresses took the name in Latin Nasturtium, a narum termento, as a man would say, Nose-wring: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 19, ch. 8, Vol. 11. p. 20. 1696 Nasturtium, the name of a Plant, otherwise called Nosesmart, or Cresses Phillips, World of Words 1881 an abundance of dwarf Nasturtium: F. G. Heath, Garden Wild, ch ii. p. 23.

nātālicia (or nātālicium, pl. nātālicia), sb.: Lat.: a birth-

1565 They celebrate their Natalitia very solemnly; SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 378 (1677).

natch: Anglo-Ind. See nautch.

Nathanael, name of the disciple whom Jesus pronounced to be "an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile" (John, i. 47).

1611 the kingdome of Heaven is given onely to true-hearted Nathanaels: R. Bolton, Comf. Walking, p. 264 (1630).

natrix, sb.: Lat.: a water-snake.

1606 That he cherished and brought vp a verie Natrix, which is a kind of Serpent, for the people of Rome, and another Phaethon to the whole world: HOLLAND, Tr. Suet, p. 127.

nātūra nātūrans, phr.: Late Lat.: nature regarded as a creative and preservative energy; opposed to natura naturāta, nature regarded as the effect of such energy.

1619 Nature therefore (I alway intend by this name, the wise disposition & order of God, who is Natura Naturans in his Creatures) hath...: PURCHAS, Microcossuus, ch. viii. p 87. 1682 And so the phrase here, of his being a living soul, is such another as we use in philosophy, whereas we speak of the general principle of nature, calling it natura naturans: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VII. p 80 (1863).

nātūrālibus. See in puris naturalibus.

1779 If you love nature in its naturalibus, you will like this tale: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 278 (1858).

nātūram expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, phr.: Lat.: though you drive out nature with a pitchfork, yet it will ever hasten back. Hor., Epp., 1, 10, 24.

bef. 1745 Swift, Wks., p 506/2 (1869). 1760 Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p 349 (1857). 1842 Old Juvenal tells us, Naturam expellas | Tamen usque recurret: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 370 (1865).

naturel, sb.: Fr.: natural constitution, native temperament. See au naturel.

1856 The contumacious sharp-tongued energy of English *naturel*. EMERSON, English Traits, xviii. Wks , Vol. II. p. 136 (Bohn, 1866).

naulum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ναῦλον: passage-money, charge for carriage by ship.

1596 I, hearing the fellow so forlorne and out of comfort with his luggage, gaue him his Charons naulum or ferry-three-half-pence: Nashe, Haue with You, in Greene's Wks., p. 72 (1861). 1612 the Naulum or passage being an Asper for every dog: T. Corvar, Fournall, in Crudities, Vol. III. sig. U 8 vo (1775).

naumachia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ναυμαχία, = 'a sea-fight': a sea-fight; an exhibition of naval combat; a place arranged for the exhibition of naval combat, being a sheet of water surrounded by seats or standing-places for spectators. Anglicised as naumachy, through Fr. naumachie.

1606 To set out the Naumachie or naval battalle, there was a place digged for a great poole: HOLLAND, Tr. Suet., p. 17. 1689 their famous temples... circuses, naumachias, bridges: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol III. p. 297 (1872). 1704 for what they added to the aqueducts was rather to supply their baths and naumachias, and to embellish the city with fountains: ADDISON, Wis., Vol. I. p. 459 (Bohn, 1854). 1748 I wish you could see him making squibs...and talking himself still hoarser on the superiority that his firework will have over the Roman

naumachia: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 132 (1857) 1765 The magnificence of the Romans was not so conspicuous in their temples, as in their theatres, amphitheatres, circusses, naumachia, aqueducts, &c: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 497 (1872). 1845 near it is what was the amphitheatre, or as some contend, the naumachia: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt 1

naumachus, pl. naumachi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ναύμαχος: a naval combatant.

1645 naumachi [? cler error for naumachiae], thermæ, temples, arches: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 181 (1850).

Nauroze: Anglo-Ind. See Nowrose.

*nausea, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. vavola: sea-sickness; any feeling of sickness with inclination to vomit; disgust for food; also. metabh.

metagh.

1569 the disease called Nausea: R. Androse, Tr Alessio's Secr., Pt. IV. Bk i. p. 14. 1741 they were much troubled with Nauseas, Griping of the Guts, &c.: J. Ozell, Tr Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. III. p. 313. 1742 Do but imagine what a condition it is, and how miserable, neither to eat, drink, sleep, nor do any thing else, but with an absolute nausea and reluctance. R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 304 (1820). 1771 I have written till my fingers are cramped, and my nausea begins to return: SNOLIETT, Humph. Cl., p. 16/2 (1882). 1810 we were seized with a kind of nausea: Edin Rev., Vol. 15, p. 356. 1818 "Did you speak to them?" she returned with a look of nausea: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 27 (1819). *1878 cramp, spasms, nausea: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

*nautch, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. nach: an Indian dance performed by women; a dramatic entertainment; an European ball; also, erroneously, an Indian dancing-girl, a nautchgirl; also, in combin. as nautch-dance, nautch-girl.

giii; also, in comdin. as nautch-aance, nautch-girl.

1823 I joined Lady Macnaghten and a large party this evening to go to a nâch given by a rich native...on the opening of his new house: Mrs. Heber, in Bp. Heber's Narrative, I. 37 (1844). [Yule]

1828 The same ornaments.. decorate the boys as well as the Nautch girls: Asiatic Costumes, pr. — a Nautch given by a rich native at Calcutta: ib, p. 9.

1834 Isstend to the singing of the black-eyed nautch girls: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 146.

1836 they give a fascinating entertainment called a natch, for which they are well paid: R PHILLIPS, Million of Facts, 322. [Yule]

1845 analogous to the Hindoo nautch: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. Ip. 183

1872 doing for her own pleasure what he hires professional nautch (dancing) girls to do for his: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. vi. p. 216.

1885 A Parsee company is to give in Hindustan selections from Indian and English plays, accompanied by juggling, nautch dances, &c: Athenæum, Oct. 31, p. 580/2.

Variants, nach, natch, notch, noutch.

nautilus, pl. nautili, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ναυτίλος,='a sailor', 'a nautilus': a name popularly given to two kinds of elegant floating shell-fish, the Argonauta argo and the Nautilus pompilius.

1601 nautilos: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 9, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 250 1693 there are no Nautili, or other testaceous Fishes with us, comparable in Bigness to that Nautiliss Stone of twenty eight Pound found by Mr. Waller: J. RAY, Three Discourses, ii. p. 150 (1713) bef. 1744 Learn of the little Nautilius to sail, | Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale: Pope, Ess. Man, III. 177.

*navaja, sb.: Sp.: a large folding knife.

1845 The term Navaja means any blade which shuts into a handle: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt II p 859. 1870 he hastily disengaged his navaja from his belt: Miss R. H. Busk, Patrailas, p. 177.

*naval ("=), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. naval: pertaining to ships, pertaining to a navy or to navies.

1606 [See naumachia].

1611 Naval, Naval; of or belonging to ships, or a nauie of ships: Cotter 1644 In the...naval battles here graven, is seen the Roman Aries: Evelvy, Diary, Vol. I. p. 109 (1872)

1690 the naval expedition is hindered: ib., Vol. II. p. 321.

*nave, sh.: Eng. fr. Fr. nef, earlier nave, = 'a ship', 'the body of a church': the body of a church.

1673 a double isle on each side the Nave: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 261. 1704 The long nef consists of a row of five cupolas: Addison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 384 (Bohn, 1854). — The church is one huge nef with a double aisle to it: ib., p. 524

navew, naphew (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. naveau (Cotgr.), cf. Fr. navet, = 'turnip': wild turnip, Brassica campestris.

1600 Naueaus or small Turneps: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 234. 1611 Naveau, The Navew gentle, French Navew, long Rape (a sauorie root.): COTGR.

navigable (====), adj : Eng. fr. Fr. navigable: passable by shipping, adapted for navigation.

1570 The Arte of Nauigation, demonstrateth how, by the shortest good way, by the aptest Direction, & in the shortest time, a sufficient Ship betwene any two places (in passage Nauigable), assigned...: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. diiij 12.

1579 that river...from the very head whence it cometh is nauigable: North, Tr. Piutarck, p. 478 (1612).

1691 If the Rivers and floodes bee nauegable: Garrard, P. 476 Warre, p. 128.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Piut. N. H., Bk. 3, ch. 25, Vol I. p. 71.

1611 Navigable, Nauigable, sailable, passable by shipping: Cotgr.

1644 cutting a channel thence to Pisa navigable sixteen miles: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 95 (1872).

navigation $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. navigation: the act or condition of sailing; the science which is concerned with the proper regulation of a ship's course; shipping (*Poet.*).

the proper regulation of a ship's course; shipping (Poet.).

1555 of this Hande I wil speake more hereafter in the nauigacions toward the East partes R. Eden, Newe India, p. 22 (Arber, 1885) 1578 such a disease began to be knowne to our regions by the nauigation of Christopher Columbus a Genoway. Fenton, Tr. Guicciardin's Wars of Italy, Bik. II. p. 96 (1618) 1598 attempting for that purpose, with their battered and crazed ships, the most dangerous nauigation of the Northern seas: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 603. 1605 though the yesty waves [Confound and swallow navigation up: Shaks, Macb, iv. 1, 54. 1671 a complete deduction of the progress of navigation and commerce: Evelivn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 230 (1872). 1885
The thick weather which accompanied this change would indeed have been in itself a complete impediment, since, for want of the compass, all navigation is impossible under such circumstances: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. ix p. 133.

*navigator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. nāvigātor, noun of agent to nāvigāre, = 'to navigate', 'to sail over'.

1. a mariner, a sailor, one who is skilled in the art and practice of navigation.

practice of navigation.

1598 many skilful nauigators: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol 1. p 597. 1599

ARISTOTLE...approuse SCALIGER for the best nauigator in his time: B. Jonson,

Ev. Man out of his Hum., iii. 4, Wks, p. 123 (1616) bef 1616 on a Land
where no Navigator has yet planted Wit. BEAU. & FL., Scornf. Lady, 1 1,
Wks., Vol. 1, p. 241 (1711). bef. 1627 Now would a skilful navigator take in
his sails, for sure there is a storm towards: MIDDLETON, Anything for Quete

Life, iv 3, Wks., Vol. v p 316 (1885). 1646 The Navigator directed by
his Compasse is sure to come at such a height, and arrive to such a Port: Howell,

Lewis XIII, p. 182. bef. 1654 the increase of our Navy and Navigators: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. II. (Scrin Sac.), p. 90 (1654). bef 1682 Navigators consider the Ark. Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, i. p. 2 (1686). 1693 those Reports
of Divers and Navigators: J. Ray, Three Discourses, I. ch. iii p. 20 (1713).

1777 Hanno...seems to have advanced much nearer the equinoctial line than any former navigator: Robertson, America, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 34 (1824).

1785 enclosd | In boundless oceans never to be pass'd | By navigators uninform'd as they: Cowper, Task, i Poems, Vol. II. p. 24 (1808). 1835 greater success of subsequent navigators: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. vi. p. 92.

2. a navyv (which is a Cortuption of navigator used to

2. a navvy (which is a corruption of navigator, used to denote a laborer employed in excavating a canal for inland navigation).

1851 There's enough of me, sir, to make a good navigator, if all trades fail: C. Kingsley, *Yeast*, ch. xi. [Davies]

nawab, nawbob. See nabob.

Nayro: Anglo-Ind. See Nairo.

nazir, sb.: Arab. nāzir: an inspector, a steward; in Anglo-Indian courts, a native official who serves processes, &c., and acts as treasurer of the court.

1684 the King advanc'd him to the Office of Nazar, or Grand Master of the House: J. P., Tr Tavernuer's Trav, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 42

Nazir or Chamberlain of the Haram: T. Moore, Lalla Rookl, Wks., p. 9 (1860).

1834 It is not my business,—the Nazir sends me: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 294.

1836 Over each of the mosques of Cairo presides a Nazir (or warden): E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1 p. 95.

Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1 p. 95.

1840 he addressed the only man remaining, his Nazir, or steward, and told him to go to certain of his guests: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. ii p 30.

ne exeat regno, phr.: Late Lat.: 'let him not go out of the kingdom', name of a writ issued by a court of equity or the divorce court, forbidding a defendant to leave the juris-

1607 get me a ne exeat regno quickly: MIDDLETON, Phenix, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 181 (1885). 1636—7 the East India Company served one Kenestone, belonging to the Custom House, first with a writ ne exeat regno: In Court & Times of Chas I., Vol. 11. p. 268 (1848). 1754 I would therefore humbly propose, that immediately upon the arrival of these valuable strangers, a writ of ne exeat regnum should be issued to keep them there: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No. 98, Misc Wks., Vol. 1. p. 165 (1777). 1776 Ane exeat regnum came forth the night she was gone: HOR WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. vI. p. 335 (1857). 1785 He already talks of the right of possession, of the duties of a good citizen, of a writ ne exeat regnum, and a vote of the two hundred: GIBBON, Life & Lett., p. 328 (1869)

ne grÿ quidem, phr.: Lat., = Gk. οὐδὲ γρῦ: 'not even a grunt', not the least utterance. Plautus, Most., 3, 1, 67.

1625 Since I was beholden to you for your many favours in Oxford, I have not heard from you, (ne γρη [Ed. 1678, 'gry'] quidem) I pray let the wonted correspondence be now reviv'd: HOWELL, Lett., IV. viii. p 8 (1645).

ne noceat, phr.: Late Lat.: 'that he may not hurt'. for fear of harm.

1612 Iacob was glad to send his brother Esau gifts, for a Ne noceat (as the Lawyers speake) that is, for feare of danger: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's. Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 84. 1665 a Damon of as uncouth and ugly a shape as well could be imagined; and if reverenced by those wretches sure it was not in love, but rather with a Ne noceat. Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 147

*ne plus ultrā, phr.: Late Lat.: '(let there be) no more (sailing) beyond'; originally applied to the Pillars of Hercules or Straits of Gibraltar, which were long the furthest limit of Greek and Roman navigation; hence, the extreme limit or perfection of anything.

1664 look upon their resolves as if they were Hercules's Pillars with a Neplus ultra upon them: J. WORTHINGTON, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wis., p. xniv. 1696 whilst I with Pride fix my Fame at its Neplus ultra: D'URFEV, Don Quix., Pt. III. Ep Ded, sig. A 49.

1705 "I's now come to its ne plus ultra: John Howe, Wis, p. 325/2 (1834)

1806 his beautiful of all Law. R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 78, p. 644 (1740)

1736 This example should hinder one from thinking any thing brought to its ne plus ultra of all Law. R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 78, p. 644 (1740)

1736 This example should hinder one from thinking any thing brought to its ne plus ultra of perfection, when so plain an improvement lay for many ages undiscovered: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Fog's Journal, No 376, Misc Wks., Vol 1 p. 2 (1777).

1754 He may wander into a bog to impassable bourns or rocks, and every ne plus ultra oblige him to change his course. E. Burt, Lett N Scotl., Vol. 1. p. 293 (1818).

1773 The Maccaronis are at their ne plus ultra: Hor. WAIPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 485 (1857)

1786 Her fancy of no limits dreams, | No' ne plus ultra bounds her schemes; H. MORE, Bas Bleu, 131.

1792 have arrived to their ne plus ultra of insolence: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. 11 p. 81.

1811 the 'ne plus ultra of fortune's power to serve him: L. M Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 135 (and Ed.).

1825 they at last came to a place which seemed the ne plus ultra of the march: Edin. Rev., Vol. 43, p. 191.

1830 sending them to Siberia, the ne plus ultra of or ul labour: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xxix. p. 418.

1845 The ne plus ultra land and sea marks of jealous Phenician monopoly: Forn, Handbh. Spann, Pt. 1 p. 340.

1867 Handbh. Spann, Pt. 1 p. 340.

1868 Disgust was general at this view plus ultra of Cockneysm: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's Life, Vol. 11. p. 126 (1884).

1877 he seemed to her the ne plus ultra of vulgarity: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. ix, p. 100 (1883)

*ne quid nimis, phr.: Lat., = Gk. µŋôèv âyav: (let there be)

*ne quid nimis, phr.: Lat.,=Gk. $\mu\eta\delta\hat{\epsilon}\nu$ $\Hag{a}ya\nu$: (let there be) nothing in excess. See M $\eta\delta\hat{\epsilon}\nu$ $\Hag{a}va\nu$.

1575 but yet therein remembre this old adage, Ne guid nimis: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's Eng Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 12 (1815). 1589 follow the saying of Bias: ne guid nimis: PUTTENHAM, Eng Poes, III. vii. p. 167 (1869). 1621 R. Burton, Anat Mel, To Reader, p. 19 (1827). 1749 Ne guid nimis, 1s a most excellent rule in every thing; but commonly the least observed, by people of our age, in any thing: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. I. No. 157, p. 406 (1774). 1819 Indeed the ne quid nimis seems to have been .forgotten by the learned editor: Edin. Rev., Vol. 31, p. 492. 1824 But ne guid nimis, I would not deface a scene of natural grandeur or beauty, by the introduction of crowded artificial decorations: Scott, Redgauntlet, Let. vii. p. 75 (1886).

*ne sūtor ultra crepidam, phr.: Lat.: '(let) the cobbler not (judge) beyond his slipper', let the cobbler stick to his last. See Plin., N. H., 35, 10, 36, § 85, ne sūtor sūpra crepidam.

1584 T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 168. 1889 Greene, Menaphon, p. 68 (1880). 1598 R. Havdocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 16. 1601 J. Chamber, Agst. Yudic Astrol., To Reader, sig. A 4 vo. 1630 This mans blind ignorance I may compare | To Aquavitie guen to a Mare: | Let each man his owne calling then apply, | Ne sutor vitra crepidam, say I. John Taylor, Who sig On a volo

ne troppo sano ne troppo matto, phr.: It.: neither too wise nor too foolish.

bef. 1529 In mesure is tresure, cum sensu maturato, | Ne tropo sanno, ne tropo mato: J. Skelton, Speke, Parrot, 65, Wks., Vol. II. p. 4 (1843).

*nebula, pl. nebulae, sb.: Lat., 'a small cloud', 'a mist': puzzling questions, trifles; Astron. one of a great number of cloudy patches of light in the heavens, some of which can be resolved by the telescope into clusters of separate stars.

bef. 1733 for he, that could pass over the Items of the Grand Plot without Notice, will not amuse the Reader with these Nebulæ: R. North, Examen, II. 1v. 147, p. 310 (1740). 1835 About one o'clock it [the Aurora] began to break up into fragments and nebulæ: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xiv. p. 224 1853 the isolated nebulæ seen through a telescope: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxxv. p. 316. 1885 A remarkable change has taken place in the appearance of the well-known nebula in Andromeda: Athenæum, Sept. 12, p. 339/I.

nec deus intersit: Lat. See dignus vindice nodus.

*nec plūribus impar, phr.: Lat.: not (nor) unequally matched with several. Motto adopted by Louis XIV. of France.

1743-7 the French king had made the sun with a motto, Nec pluribus impar, his device: TINDAL, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 753/1 (1751).

nécessaire, sô.: Fr.: a dressing-case, a work-box.

1800 a chance of his travelling necessaire, and all the apparatus of his toilet, being burned: Mourtray Fannly, Vol. III. p. 177. 1818 the splendid necessaire of the portable toilette: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 25 (1819). 1854 Gousset empty, tiroirs empty, necessaires parted for Strasbourg THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879). 1878 Gwendolen... thrust necklace, cambric...and all into her necessaire: Geo. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 12.

necessitas non habet legem, phr.: Lat.: necessity owns

1602 W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 255. 1620 J. CH BERLAIN, in Court and Times of Jas. I., Vol. II. p. 214 (1848). 1886 excuse must be necessitas non habet leges [pl.]: Athenæum, Oct. 9, p. 467/3. 1620 J. CHAM-1886 My

*necropolis, sb.: Mod. Gk. νεκρόπολις,='corpse-city', 'a cemetery: an ancient cemetery or a modern cemetery belonging to a large town or city.

1886 Mr. Lukis surveyed the stones at Shap, which he concludes to have been a necropolis extending over a considerable area: Athenaum, Apr. 24, p. 557/2.

necrosis, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. νέκρωσις, = 'killing', 'mortification': the death of a specific portion of an animal body, as of a piece of bone or tissue.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1886 For fear of losing a tooth, they would run the risk of gangrene, or necrosis of the jaw Daily News, May 11, p. 4/7.

*nectar. sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. νέκταρ: Gk. Mythol.: the beverage of the Olympian deities; hence, any drink supposed to be endowed with supernatural qualities, or of delicious flavor; the honey secreted by flowers.

the honey secreted by flowers.

1555 fayned it to bee the sweete Ambrosia and Nectar wherwith the goddes are fedde: R. Eddn., 26 (1885) 1557 Woords, sweeter, than the sugar sweet, with heauenly nectar drest: Tottel's Misc, p. 104 (1870). bef. 1679 whom our Gods do intreate wyth Ambrose and Nectar: T. HACKET, Tr. Amadis of Fr., Bk. VII p. 146. 1583 this Neptiatum this Hufficap (as their call it) and this Nectar of life: Stubbes, Anat. Ab., fol 95 re. 1606 Love's thrice repured nectar: Shaks, Troil, iii 2, 23. 1616 It is not my fault, if fill them out Nectar, and they runne to Metheglin: B. Jonson, Masques, Wks., p. 917 (1616). 1632 The nectar of her lip: Massinger, Emperor East, ii. r. Wks., p. 249/r (1839). 1640 Thy Nectar-dropping Muse: H. More, Phil Po., p. 310 (1647). 1647 whispring Bees suck Nectar as they fly: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, i 4, p. 35. 1657 and so drink of the everlasting Ambrosian Nectar of Eternity: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 225. 1667 and rubied nectar flows | In pearl, in diamond, and massy gold: Milton, P.L., v. 633. 1720 Thither may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longævity!) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: Pope, Letters, p. 184 (1737). 1741 but in making Nectar, so call'd even to this day, they make use of another kind of Grape: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefore's Voy. Levant, p. 57. 1742 Bees mixt Nectar draw from fragrant Flow's. E. Young, Night Thoughts, ip. 28 (1773). 1766 Cach dewy nectar from the skies: In Dodsley's Collect. Poems, Vol. v. p. 85. 1775 particularly famous for its produce. which has been stiled a new nectar: R. Chandler, Traw. Asia Minor, p. 54. 1812 a new manufactory of a nectar, between soda-water and ginger-beer, and called pop, because "pop goes the cork" when it is drawn, and pop you would go of too, if you dramk too much of it: Southey, Lett., Vol. ii. p. 284 (1856)

*nectarine (1=1), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. nectarin, fem. nectarine, = 'nectarian'.

adj.: resembling nectar, divinely sweet.

1611 Nectarin, Nectarine, of Nectar, divinely sweet, as Nectar: Cotgr. 1667 Nectarine fruits which the compliant boughs | Yielded them: Milton, P. L., IV. 332.

2. sb.: a variety of peach with a smooth skin; also, the tree which bears the said fruit.

1664 hang Bottles of the same Mixture near your Red Roman Nectarin and other tempting Fruits: Evelyn, Kal. Hort, p. 209 (1729).

1681 T. Nectaren, and curious Peach: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 50.

*née (fem. of né), part.: Fr.: 'born', prefixed to a married woman's maiden surname, so as to mean 'known before marriage as'.

1835 Afterwards to a party at the Duchesse de Raujan's (née Duras): H. Greville, Diary, p 58. 1848 the interview between Rebecca Crawley, née Sharp, and her Imperial Master: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol II ch. xni. p. 35 (1879). 1864 Mrs Bunnycastle (née Lappin) had been...a nursery-governess in a great family: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol I ch. iv. p. 66. 1885 As Mr. Ames had said of her, Cecilia Farrell, née Murray, had a positive genus for doing her duty: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 118.

neel: Anglo-Ind. See anil.

neelghau: Anglo-Ind. See nilghau.

neem, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. nīm: name of the Azadirachta indica, Nat. Order Meliaceae, applied to a variety of medicinal uses. See margosa.

1846 It is supposed that the Melia Azedarachta, or Neem-tree of India, possesses febrifugal properties; a kind of Toddy, which the Hindoos consider a stomachic, is obtained from it by tapping; it is also called the Margosa-tree: I. LINDLEN, V.eg. Kingal, p. 464.

1876 standing apart under a num tree; Cornhill Mag, Sept., p. 320.

1884 picturesque villages, overshadowed by banyan, palm, tamarind, and neeme trees: C. F. Gordon Cumming, in Macmillan's Mag.

1886 a native doorway of carved neem wood: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 68.

nef: Fr. See nave.

nefas: Lat. See fas and per fas et nefas.

nefte. See naphtha.

negātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. negāre, = 'to deny': one who denies.

negātur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of Lat. negāre, = 'to deny': it is denied.

1663 Then Synod-men; I say, Negatur, | That Bears are Beasts, and Synods Men: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p 261.

negery: Hind. See nagara.

neglector, sb.: variant spelling of neglecter, as if noun of agent to Lat. negligere, = 'to neglect': one who neglects.

1645 Borstall governor, hath sent this inclosed Warrant to these three hundreds for 100 m, a month, to be brought in to them there by Thursday next

upon paine of plundering the neglectors thereof: SIR S. LUKE, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxciii. p. 239 (1846).

négligé, sb.: Fr.: undress, careless attire; a loose robe worn by women in 18 c.; also, attrib. Often wrongly spelt as fem. négligée by English.

as iem. negitigee by Lingiish.

1758 the story is an antique statue painted white and red, frized, and dressed in a negligée made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker: Gray, Letters, No ci. Vol. II. p. 31 (1819).

1762 their wives and daughters appeared in their jewels, their silks, and their satins, their negligees and trollopees; Smollett, Letter Grawes, h. iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 23 (1817).

1762 Lydia must have two slight negligées: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p. 749/1 (1839).

1771 my rose collard neglejay: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 1/2 (1882).

1809 the ladies drink that they may shew themselves in negligés, and the men drink because the ladies are not so stiff in negligés as they are when full dressed: Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 96.

1865 No toilette was so becoming as the azure negligé of softest Indian texture: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch vii p. 113.

1890 Lydie Vaillant comes in most compromising négligé from the chamber of Paul Astier: Aithmaeum, Oct. 4, p. 457/3. p. 113. 1890 Lydie Vallant comes in most com-chamber of Paul Astier: Athenæum, Oct. 4, p. 457/3.

négligé, fem. négligée, adj.: Fr.: carelessly dressed, neg-

abt. 1650 I should not have been rid of him quickly if he had not thought himself a little too négligé: Dorothy Osborne, Letters, р. 246 (Parry). [С.]

négoce, sb.: Fr.: business, occupation.

1830 His style may therefore be described ... as a putid negoce: Edin. Rev., Vol. 51, p. 334.

negones, sb. pl.: quasi-Lat.: sayers of 'nay', joined with quasi-Lat. aiones, sayers of 'yea', coined fr. Lat. nego, ='I deny', and Lat. aio, = 'I affirm', on the analogy of Lat. anteambulones (see ambulones).

1654—6 not such Atones and Negones as great men are now-a-days set up with: J Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p 601/2 (1867). 1657 He shall have his Atones and Negones, that will say as he says, and fit his humour to a hair, as Doeg did Saul's: 10., Vol. 111. p. 138/2 (1868).

negotiation $(= \angle = \underline{\cancel{u}} =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. négociation: trading; the discussion and settlement of an agreement, the management of a business.

management of a dusiness.

1678—80 If any negotiation requires advizements, | None more then matrimony: Gab Harvey, Lett. Bk, p. 142 (1884).

1695 She was with much adoe brought to make larger offers unto her Majestie then she had before don to anie others whose negotiacions I had seen: R. Beale, in Ellis' Orig Lett, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cocoxii. p. 115 (1846)

1606 but this Antenor, I know, is such a wrest in their affairs | That their negotiations all must slack, | Wanting his manage: SHAKS., Troil, iii. 3, 24

1620 I have not been able to learn what was the negotiation of the Council of Spira: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. I. p. 40 (1676)

1645 a Legend of the Authors life, and of his severall employments, with an account of his Forren Travells and Negotiations: Howell, Lett., p. 1. 1699 authentic and original treaties, negotiations and other transactions: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 380 (1872).

negotiator (/ / = / =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. negōtiātor, noun of agent to negōtiāri, = 'to carry on business': one who negotiates.

negotiates.

1598 Facendiere, Facendaro, a dealer in busines, affaires, a negociator, an agent, a dealer, a factor, or dooer: Florio. 1610 the same difference may be expected of a new negociator: Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1 p 120 (1848). 1623 those great Dealers and Negociators of Genoa: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. 1. Bk. iii. ch. v. p. 200. 1654 Hee of any deserveth it, among the Negociatours for Destruction: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 310. 1796 A negotiatour must often seem willing to hazard the whole issue of his treaty, if he wishes to secure any one material point: Burke, Regic. Peace, Let. i. [R.]

1803 I shall make peace upon certain conditions and no others, be the negotiator who he may: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 875 (1844). 1819 my first thought was to send the treaty to the devil, and the negonators along with it: Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ext. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 1036 (1867). 1820 The disappointed negotiators returned to sleep at the nearest village: T. S. Huches, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 280. 1826 the grey-headed negotiators of the marriage: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. viii. ch. i. p. 452 (1881). 1850 the old negotiator: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. vii p. 77 (1879). 1877 Any prospect of benefit which the aspiring negotiator might have derived...vanished: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xv. p. 123.

negōtiātrix, sō.: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. negōtiātor: a female who negotiates.

*negro (" 4), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Port. and Sp. negro. 1. sh.: a member of a black race of men, originally native in Africa.

in Africa.

abt. 1565 These people [at Cape Verde] are all blacke, and are called Negroes, without any apparell: J. Sparke, y. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage, p. 14 (1878). 1582
The Negro seldome feeles himselfe too warme | If he abide within his natiue coast: T. Warson, Pass. Cent., p. 93 (1870). 1600 twenty other Spaniards, with their semants, and Negroes: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 252. 1600 strongly walled toward the lande, for feare of the Cafri, or lawlesse wilde Negros, who were deadly enimies to the Arabians: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Intod, p. 27. 1628 It was nothing all ouer, but a meere lumpe of durt, hauing like your Negro's; no more white about mee to be seene, saue onely my eyes, and teeth: Mabbe, Tr. Alema's Life of Guzman, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. vi. p. 53. 1626 a Negra: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 853. 1629 those poore Negroe adored them as Gods: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 877 (1884). 1630 The Cyprian Queene compard to you, in my Opinion is a Negro: Massinger, Picture, ii. 2, sig. F 2 vo. bef. 1658 Nor bodily, nor ghostly Negro

could | Rough-cast thy Figure in a sadder mold: J. Cleveland, Wks, ii p 46 (1687). 1748 purchased four hundred negroes. Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. lxv. Wks., Vol. I. p 472 (1817)

2. adj.: pertaining to black men.

Negus, a title of the emperors of Abyssinia.

1600 The emperour Prete Ianni hath two speciall princely names, to wit, Acegue, which signifieth an emperour, and Neguz, a king: John Porty, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr, Introd, p 21. 1625 the Negus of Abassia or Prester Iohn sent an Embassador into Portugall: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk ii. p. 33. 1667 Nor could his eye not ken | Th' empire of Negus to his utmost port | Ercoco: Milton, P. L., XI 397.

*negus, sb.: weak port wine punch, sometimes extended to similar concoctions made with other kinds of wine. Said to have been named from its inventor, one Colonel Negus; but has the quotation from Milton under Negus, punned upon by Beresford, anything to do with the term?

1788 negus. ought always to be permitted at dancing-school balls, and made strong: Gent. Mag, LVIII i. 26/2

1807 fresh from the bowl. "nor did his eye not ken Th' Empire of Negus!" Beresford, Miseries, Vol II p. 95 (5th Ed.).

1837 the handings of negus, and watching for glasses: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch ii. p. 17.

1854 the negus imbibed by Mr. Moss did not cost that prudent young fellow a penny: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I ch. xxii. p. 234 (1879).

nehushtan, sb.: Heb. nehushtan: a piece of brass or copper.

abt 1400 he clepide the name of it Noestam: Wycliffite Bible, 4 Kings, xviii. 4. 1535 And it was called Nehusthan: Coverdale, l.c. 1611 and brake in pieces the brasen serpent that Moses had made: for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it and he called it Nehushtan Bible, 2 Kings, xviii. 4. 1693 let it [the word] rather go for a nehushtan than that the peace of the church should be broken: John Howe, Wks., p 466/1 (1834).

*Nemesis: Lat. fr. Gk. Νέμεσις: Gk. Mythol.: the goddess of divine distribution of fortune, who exacted retribution for excess of prosperity and the consequent insolence; hence she was regarded as the goddess of retributive justice; retribution, retributive punishment.

bution, retributive punishment.

1577 She calles on Nonesis. .. The Goddesse of aliust reuenge 'G Gaskoigne, Wks., p. 114 (1868). bef. 1593 angry Nemesis sits on my sword | To be reveng'd: Greene, Orlando Fur., Wks., p. 110/1 (1861) 1597 expecting or forconceyung that Nemesis and retribution will take holde of the authours of our furt: Bacon, Coulers of good & entill, p. 149 (1871). 1603 not onely shame and just indignation or Nemesis. have abandoned mans life; but also the providence of God being dislodged and carying away with it all the Oracles that be, is cleane departed and gone for ever: HOLLAND, Tr Plut. Mor., p. 1325. 1640 Thus sensuall souls do find their lighteous doom | Which Nemesis inflicts: H. More, Song of Soul, III. ii. 13, p. 232 (1647). 1654 It is a Pride, (that hath the vexing Nemesis and Vengeance of discontent, following it): R. Whithous, Song of Soul, III. ii. 13, p. 232 (1647). 1654 It is a Pride, (that hath the vexing Nemesis and Vengeance of discontent, following it): R. Whithous, J. 1654 Sould in Man's Pressures will be heavy enough, should the Divine Nemesis superadd no more: J. Ray, Three Discourses, iii. p. 424 (1713). 1817 I have no spite against her, though between her and Nemesis I have had some sore gauntlets to run: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 238 (1832). 1856 Where impatience of the tricks of men makes Nemesis amiable: Emerson, English Traits, xiv Wks., Vol. II p. 111 (Bohn, 1866).

*nemine contradicente. phr.: Lat.: 'nobody saving (any-

*nēmine contrādīcente, phr.: Lat.: 'nobody saying (anything) in opposition', without opposition; an unopposed decision. Often abbreviated to nem. con. Sometimes nemine dissentiente, = 'no-one dissenting', is used.

dissentiente, ='no-one dissenting', is used.

1662 where, nemine contradicente, it was declar'd: J Davies, Ambassadors Trav, Bk. III. p 58 (1669). 1694 After a Mess of Chat most plenty, | T'a Nemine Contradicente: Poet Buffoord, &r., p. 6 1710 many a motion will pass with a nemine contradicente in some words, that would have been as unanimously rejected in others: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 390 (1856). 1718 Amongst many material things in our conversation it was Nemine Contradicente agreed, That your Grace had writ a most Tyranical letter to the Brigadier: Vanberuch, Let., in Atheneum, Aug. 30, 1890, p 209/a. 1730 And Sir, if this will not content ye, | We'll vote it Nemine Contradicente: Swift, Poems, Wks., Vol. X. p 326 (1814) 1732 Which decree was. I revers'd in the House of Lords, and the Judgment confirm'd nemine Contradicente: Gent. Mag., p. 574/1. bef. 1733 they joined all with the Country Party, and with one common Consent, Nemune Contradicente, kicked him out of the House: R. Norry, Exampa, III. vii. 63, p 550 (1740). 1759 There never was so quiet, nor so silent a session of Parliament as the present: Mr. Pitt declares only what he would have them do, and they do it nemine contradicente, Mr. Viner only excepted: Lord Chesters, Field one another to a council of war, and at last gave it him nemine contradicente: Hor. Walfolk, Vol. II. p. 295 (1857). 1792 They concluded, nemine con. to get as speedily as they might from the ministers of darkness: H. Brocke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 88. 1822 I thought that you had always been allowed to be a poet...—a bad one, to be sure—immoral, Asiatic, and diabolically popular,—but still always a poet, nem. con.: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p. 311 (1832).

*nēmo me impūne lacessit, phr.: Lat.: no-one annoys me without punishment. The motto of Scotland.

1647 my Motto is, Nemo me impunè lacessit: Merc. Prag., No. 4, sig. D 3 vo.

nēmo repente fit turpissimus, phr.: Lat.: no-one becomes utterly base on a sudden. Cf. Juv., 2, 83.

nēmo scit, phr.: Lat., 'no-one knows': an unknown

1682 Pa. What is't worth? Pr. O Sir, | A Nemo scit: B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, i. 7, Wks, p. 18 (1640). 1655 Licences and a hundred other particulars, brought yearly a Nemo scit into the Papal treasury: FULLER, Ch. Hist., v. iii. 41. [Davies]

nenuphar $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. nénuphar, ultimately fr. Pers. $n\bar{\imath}lufar$, ='water-lily': a water-lily, esp. Nymphaea alba, or Nuphar luteum; supposed to be sedative.

alba, or Nuphar luteum; supposed to be sedative.

1543 adde vnto them of oyle of Nenuphar, oyle of popye: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirung, 60. exxvi vo's.

1548 Nymphea...some with the Poticaries cal it nenufar: W. Turner, Names of Herbs.

1550 Nenufar is a water Lyllye: A. Askham, Little Herball, sig F v.

1563 Oyle of Nenuphar one vince: T. Gale, Antid, 61. 26 vo.

1578 The second kinde [of Vellow water Lillie] is called in English Yellow Nenuphar, or Water Lillie: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. 11. p. 181.

Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 4/2

1601 Nymphaea Heraclia or Nenuphar: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. 11. p. 253

1621 oyl of nenuphar, rose-water, rose-vineger, of each half an ounce: R. Burton, Anat Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 6, Mem. 1, Subs. 6, Vol. 11. p. 135 (1827).

Vol. XVI. p. 631 (1814).

1882 the sovereigns of the Continent are told that the air and waters of Hofgastein are the only nenuphar for the over-taxed brain in labour beneath a crown: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. i. p. 5.

neophytus, adj. and sh.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. νεόφυτος, = 'newly-planted', Late Gk., 'newly-converted', 'a new convert': newly initiated into any religion or profession; a novice. Anglicised in 16 c. as neophyte (1582 Not a neophyte: lest puffed into pride, he fall into the judgment of the Deuil: Rheims Test., I Tim., iii. 7).

bef. 1670 These were the Constellations, whose fortunate Aspect did shine upon this *Neophytus* in the Orb of *Cambridge*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt I 13, p. 11 (1693).

*nopenthes, sô.: Lat. fr. Gk. νηπενθές, neut. of νηπενθής, = without pain': a fabulous plant which, if infused in wine, was supposed to free the drinker from care and sorrow for the day; the name of the genus of pitcher-plants, Nat. Order Nepenthaceae. Perhaps the form nepenthe is the Gk. pl. $\nu\eta\pi\epsilon\nu\theta\hat{\eta}$.

νηπενθη.

1580 that herbe Nepenthes that procureth all delights: J Lylv, Euphues & his Engl, p. 425 (1868).

1586 And there is another manner of efficacie, then the drongg which Homer called Nepenthes, which he said was able to keep one from smelling yll sauours: Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xix p. 8τ. bef. 1599 Nepenthe, Helen's drink, which gladness brings: DAVIES, Epigr., xxxvi, in Marlowe's Whs., p. 36r/1 (1868).

1600 your nepenthe is nothing to it; 'tis aboue your metheglin, beleeue it: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 4, Wks., p. 102 (1616).

1603 Nepenthe, beleeue it: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 4, Wks., p. 102 (1616).

1803 Nepenthe, beleeue it: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 4, Wks., p. 102 (1616).

1804 Nepenthe, cemmy to sadnes, Repelling sorrows, and repealing gladness: J. Stivester, Tr. Du Bartas, Eden, p. 233 (1668).

1607 This [wine] is the Nepenthe reconciles the God's: A. Brewer, Lingua, v. 2, sig. K 2 ro.

1626 Nepenthe reconciles the God's: A. Brewer, Lingua, v. 2, sig. K 2 ro.

1637 Nepenthes, which the wife of Thone | In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena: MILTON, Connus, 675.

1699 some will have it [Bugloss] the Nepenthe rare: J. THOMSON, Castle of Indolence, I. xxvii. p. 202 (1834).

1754 Gallons of the Nepenthe would be lost upon him. The more he drinks the duller he grows: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No 92, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 159 (1777).

1846 it is his nepenthe, his pleasure opiate: Ford, Handbe. Spain, Pt. I. p. 193.

1856 unless nepenthe was the drink, | Twas scarce worth telling: Mrs. Browning, Auvora Leigh, Bk. vii. p. 299 (1857).

1889 We go out of doors and find an irony in the sunlight and no nepenthe in love or pleasure: Athenæum, Sept. 14, p. 347/2. pleasure: Athenæum, Sept. 14, p. 347/2.

nepotismo, sb.: It.: nepotism.

1689 Will the Nepotismo never be satisfied: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 306 (1850).

*Neptune, Eng. fr. Lat.; Neptunus, Lat.: name of the Roman god of the sea, identified with the Greek Poseidon: *hence*, the ocean, the sea.

bef. 1593 She dar'd to brook Neptunus' haughty pride: Greene, Friar Bacon, Wks., p. 158/2 (1861). 1619 the fair Continent of France, One of . Neptuns best Salt-Pits: Howell, Lett., I. xiv. p. 25 (1645).

Nereid (===), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Nēreides, pl. of Nēreis, fr. Gk. Νηρηίς, Νηρείς: a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph or mermaid.

1555 the fayre nimphes or fayeres of the sea (cauled Nereiades): R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 74 (1885).

1579 the fairest of them were apparelled like the Nimphes Nereides (which are the Myrmaides of the waters): North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 923 (1612).

1601 Nereides [i. Meremaids]: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 32, ch. 1r., Vol. II. p. 431.

1606 Her gentlewomen, like the Nereides, So many mermaids: Shaks., Ant. and Cleop., ii. 2, 211.

1682

1878 The Nereid in sea-green robes and silver ornaments...was Gwendolen Harleth: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Ek. 1. ch. i. p. 5.

neremon: Jap. See norimon.

Nero, a name of the last Roman emperor of the Cæsarean and Claudian families, Nero Claudius Caesar, reigned A.D. 54-68; representative of tyranny, persecution, and vice.

bef. 1658 better a Nero than a Committee There is less Execution by a single Bullet, than by Case-shot: CLEVELAND, Ch. Vind., p. 94 (1677).

néroli, sb.: Fr.: a scent made from flowers of the bitter orange.

1676 I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa, Romane, Frangipand, Neroly, Tuberose, Jessimine, and Marshal: Shadwell, Virtuoso, in. p 48.

nerrick, nerruck, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. nirakh: a tariff, a market-price, a current rate of prices.

1798 The public nerrick will be lodged with the cutwal, from whom the chowdries of the regimental bazaars will receive authenticated copies of it for their guidance: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1, p. 245 (1858). 1804 Those of my division received them according to the Mysore nerrick, at the same rate as Rajah rupees: — Disp., Vol. 11, p. 2247 (1844).

nescio, Ist pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. nescire,='not to know': I do not know.

bef. 1670 But as our Cambridge term is, he was staid with Nescio's: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 94, p. 97 (1693).

Nestor: Lat. fr. Gk. $N\acute{e}\sigma r\omega \rho$: name of one of the Greek heroes of Troy, famous for eloquence and wisdom, and supposed to have lived through three generations of men; representative of longevity and sagacity based on experience.

1579 thus he liued as Nestor, in manner three ages of men: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 354 (1612). 1584 And wish for ay, as for thy pay, all Nestors yeares to know: Cl. ROBINSON, Pleas. Del., p. 55 (1880). 1590 Then... Came in the noble English Nestor's sons: PEELE, Polyhymnia, Wks., p. 571/2 (1861). 1646 those ancient Men and Nestors of old times: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. iv. ch. xii. p. 180 (1686). bef. 1670 Neither let his Praise fall lower, because he was not a Nestor in Years: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1. 153, p. 144 (1693). 1775 I feel myself as young as Nestor when he had just tapped his second century: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 260 (1857). (1857).

nětě, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. νήτη (χορδή): the highest tone of the two highest tetrachords in ancient music.

1603 For the historians who wrote of these matters, attributed unto Terpander the Dorian Nete, which before time they used not in their songs and tunes. Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1257.

Nethinim, sb. pl.: Heb. nethīnīm: menial servants employed in the ancient Jewish temple.

netteté, sb.: Fr.: neatness, clearness, distinctness.

1889 No one who had seen only the processed reproductions of his [Pellegrini's] drawings in *Vanity Fair* could form any idea of the finenes, the *netteté* of the originals: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Jan. 24.

*neuralgia, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. νεῦρον, = 'nerve', and alayos, = 'pain': a pain due to a morbid condition of the nerves, generally of some one nerve.

*1878 eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia: Lloyd's Whly., May 19, p. 8/6. [St] 1883 Whenever the course of events proved objectionable, Miss Rylance took refuge in a complaint which she called her neuralgia: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 121.

neuter ("=), adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. neuter, ='neither'

I. Gram. neither masculine nor feminine; neither active nor passive (of verbs).

1530 verbes...as neuters,...neutre passiues: PALSGR., Bk. II. fol. xlv ro. 1658 Though temptation seems to be of a more active importance, and so to denote only the power of seduction to sin in self, yet in the Scripture it is commonly taken in a neuter sense; J. OWEN, Of Tempt., ch. i. p. 16. 1742 the master employed him to make an alphabetical index of all the verbs neuter: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 12 (1826).

neutral, adhering to neither side or party, partaking of neither of two correlative qualities.

neither of two correlative qualities.

1523 The duke and all his countrey abode as neuter and helde with none of both parties: Lord Berners, Froissart, I. 252. [R.] 1562 it was not good for them to take parte in so great warres. but to stand as newtres: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.).

1578 The other Potentates of Italy being divided amongst themselues...determined to remaine newters, and with an idle eye to behold the issue of all things: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardin's Wars of Italy, Bk. I. p 25 (1618). 1579 The neuters also of euery part: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 88 (1612). bef. 1593 your honour lives at peace! As one that's neuter in these mutinies: Greene, Orlando Fur, Wks., p. 2/2 (1861). 1600 Thus by bearing himselfe as a Neutre, and going as they say, betweene the barke and the tree, he neither avoided the hatred of the Commons, nor yet woon favour with the Nobles: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. II. p. 60. 1602 & perhaps condemne it ere they knew it, vpon some neuters misinformation: W. Watson, Quadibets of Relig. & State, p. 354. 1603 all such Neuters, neither hot nor cold: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Decay, p. 122 (1608). 1603 there be certeine natures neuter and meane (as it were) situate in the confines betweene gods and men: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1328. 1613 if either our king will join them, or otherwise be [persuaded] to stand by a neuter: T. Lorkin, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 270 (1848). 1642 this opinion, which esteems it more unlike a christian to be a cold neuter in the cause of the church, than the

law of Solon made it punishable after a sedition in the state: Milton, Apol. Smeet., Wks., Vol. I. p. 207 (1806).

Temp., iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 263 (1701)

1711 an old Grecian Law that forbids any Man to stand as a Neuter or a Looker-on in the Divisions of his Country: Spectator, No. 16, Mar. 19, p. 29/2 (Morley).

1716 all neuters and lookerson of Appison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 434 (1856)

1770 In questions merely political, an honest man may stand neuter: Junius, Letters, Vol. II No. xli. p. 127

*neuvaine, sb.: Fr.: a period of nine days, a feast lasting nine days.

1883 A proposal for a *Neuvaine* on occasion of the feast of the Assumption was issued: Sai. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 243/2.

neuvième, Fr.; neuviesme, Old Fr.: sb.: a ninth part. a sequence of nine.

1674 his Sequences [at Picket] .. are Tierces, Quarts, Quints, Sixiesms, Septiesms, Huicitesms and Neuflesms: Compl Gamester, p. 82.

névé, sb.: Fr.: last year's snow in regions where glaciers occur, which is still granulated; also called firn; glacier snow.

1856 I found grains of new larger than a walnut; so large, indeed, that it was hard to realize that they could be formed by the ordinary granulating processes of the winter snows. E K. Kane, Arctic Explor, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 336.

newry: Eng. fr. Malay. See loory.

*nexus. sb.: Lat.: a connexion, a bond, a relation of interdependence.

1694 an hypothesis in this affair, which leaves out the very nexus: John Howe, Wks, p. 141/1 (1834). 1877 importance of maritime nexus between the hemispheres: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xlvi p. 353 (1879). 1886 The causal nexus outside of ourselves: Baldwin, Tr. Rèbot's Germ. Psych., Introd., p. 13.

nez retroussé, phr.: Fr.: a turned-up nose.

1832 a girl of about one-and-twenty, fair, with a nez retroussé: LORD LYTTON, Godolph, ch. v. p 12/2 (New Ed.) 1878 You like a nez retroussé? GEO. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk 1. ch. i. p 5.

niaiserie, sb.: Fr.: silliness, trifling.

1849 But enough of all these sad *maiseries*, which indeed I myself partly laugh at: CARLYLE, in J A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. 11. p 13 (1884).

nickel (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Swed. nickel: a metal very like cobalt, used in several alloys, esp. in German silver.

nicotian (- u - 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. nicotiane, fr. the name of one Jean Nicot: tobacco.

1577 Nucotane, although it bee not long since it hath beene knowen in Fraunce. This Hearbe is called Nicotiane, of the name of hym that gaue the firste intelligence therof into this Realme: Frampton, Josfull News, fol. 42 ro. 1639 To these I may associat and joyn our adulterat Nicotian or tobacco, so called of the kn. sir Nicot, that first brought it over, which is the spirits incubus, that beget many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain: Offick Glasse of Humors [Nares]

nidor, sb.: Lat.: savory smell, steam from food, odor of burnt or roasted flesh.

bef. 1656 When the flesh-pots reek and the uncovered dishes send forth a nidor and hungry smells; that cloud hides the face and puts out the eye of reason: Jer. Taylor, Serm., Vol. 1. No. 16. [R.] 1673 when they roast their meat they draw coals under the spit, and let the fat drop on them, the nidor whereof perfumes the meat, but not to our gust who are not used to it: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 408. 1699 EVELYN, Acetaria, p. 120. 1811 no living nostril has scented the nidor of a human creature roasted for faith: Edin. Rev., Vol. 17, p. 396.

nīdus, sb.: Lat., 'nest': a nest; a place in an organism, in which a germ begins the process of development.

1775 animalcules which burrow and form their nidus in the human body: R. Chandler, Trav Asia Munor, p. 279. 1807 The true nidus of the erroneous sentiments...we take to be an old and pithy saying: Edin. Rev., Vol. 9,

*niello, pl. nielli, sb.: It.: decorative work consisting of incised designs inlaid with black alloy on a ground of silver, or, vice versa, work in which the ground is cut out of silver and inlaid with black alloy; a specimen of such work; the dark alloy used in such work.

1883 The exhibition of nielli would alone give a reputation to the Museum: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 366/2. 1886 niello prints...the process of making nielli: Athenæum, Feb. 27, p. 301/3.

Niersteiner, name of a kind of hock produced at Nierstein near Mayence (Mainz).

1825 he invited them to a goblet of nierenstein: Scott, Talisman, ch. xxiv. p. 99 (1868).

nihil, sb.: Lat, 'nothing' (sometimes substituted for Eng. law-term nichil, nichel, fr. Old Fr. nichil, fr. Lat. nihil): anything utterly worthless, a trifle; a return that a debt is worth nothing.

bef. 1627 Look you; all these are nihils; | They want the punction: MIDDLETON, Widow, 1. I, Wks., Vol. v. p. 130 (1885). 1629—30 a commission was directed to the high sheriff of Cornwall and five other commissions, his capital enemies, to inquire into his lands and goods, and to seize upon them for the king; but they returned a nihil: J. MEAD, in Court & Times of Chas I., Vol. II. p. 62 (1848)

*nihil ad rem, phr.: Late Lat.: nothing to the point. See ad rem.

1883 Those appeals are nihil ad rem as far as the public question goes: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 464.

*nīl, sb.: Lat.: nothing. Contracted fr. nihil (q.v.).

1833 such a return from all the population...would be nil: Edin Rev., Vol. 58, p. 14. 1836 Melbourne made a good speech, and produced a surplus, but which the Duke of Wellington will take very good care to reduce again to nil: Grevulle Memoirs, Vol. 111. ch. xxxi p. 357 (1874). 1883 the expense of maintaining the winged stock is almost nil: Standard, Sept. 22, p 5/1.

*nīl admīrāri, phr: Lat.: 'the being excited by (dazzled at) nothing', the Stoic ideal equanimity; the phr. is often incorrectly applied to the affectation of admiring nothing. Hor., Epp, I, 6, I.

1748 read it, for it will both divert and astonish you; and at the same time, teach you nil admirar: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No 132, p 317 (1774). 1750 may most probably have learned to understand the famous nil admirari of Horace, or in the English phrase, to stare at nothing: FIELDING, Tom Yones, Bk. vii. ch. i. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 339 (1866). 1821 And I must say, I ne'er could see the very | Great happiness of the "Nil admirari". Byron, Don Yuan, v. c 1848 if modern criticism had not taught me in all matters of assumption the nil admirari. LORD LYTTON, Harold, Pref, p. xi. (3rd Ed.). 1883 'I hate your nul admiraris,' added the lady, as if it were the name of a species: M E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 86.

nil conscire sibi, phr.: Lat.: the being conscious of nothing (wrong). Hor., Epp., I, I, 61.

1608 though nil conscire sibi be the onely maske that can well couer my blushes: Capt. J SMITH, Wks., p. lxxxviii. (1884). 1742 So rigorous was he to his purpose I touched before, viz. Nil conscire sibi: R. NORTH, Lvves of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 217 (1826).

nil dat quod non habet, phr.: Late Lat.: nothing gives what it does not possess.

1656 Nil dat quad non habet, is a known rule in philosophy, no cause can communicate to another what it hath not in itself: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 54/1 (1865).

1660 For no one gives that to another which he hath not first himself. Nihil dat quad non habet: Newton, on John (ch. xvii.), p. 140/2 (1867).

*nīl despērandum, phr.: Lat.: there must be no despair. Hor., Odes, 1, 7, 27.

1621 nil desperandium, there's hope enough yet: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. II p. 397 (1827).

1842 Teucer's apostrophe—Nil desperandium!— | Grandville acted on it, and order'd his Tandem: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 223 (1855).

1872 But nil desperandium was the cry of the Vauxhall partisans: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iii. p. 75.

nīl dictum quod non prius dictum, phr.: Late Lat.: nothing has been said which has not been said before.

1589 the Adage, Nil dictum quod non dictum prius: Nashe, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 7 (1880). 1754 LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 87, p. 364 (1774).

nil est in intellectu quod non fuit prius in sensu, phr.: Late Lat.: 'there is nothing in the intellect which was not first in the senses', perception must precede conception.

1696 That rule is true, Ninii est in intellectu, quad non fuit prius in sensu, our understandings apprehend nothing but what is first some way offered to our senses: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wk., Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 39 (1865). 1805 the celebrated maxim, nitil est in intellectu quin prius fuerii ['without having first been'] in sensu: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 319.

nīl ultrā, phr.: Late Lat.: 'nothing beyond', an utmost limit.

1608 O, the grin-comes—at that he hath played his doctor's prize, and writes nil ultra to all mountebanks: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 116 (1885). 1639 I write nil ultra to my largest hopes: MASSINGER, Umnat. Combat, ii. 3, Wks., p. 341 (1839). bef. 1670 this Letter is the Hercules Pillars, and the Nikil Ultra in the whole Negotiation of the Palatinate: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 190, p. 184 (1693). 1696 Omnipotency has no bounds, no nil ultra to it, no limit to this but his will: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 203 (1864).

*nilghau, neelgye, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. nīlgau, nīlgāī, = 'blue cow': the popular name of the great Indian antelope, Portax pictus, the predominant color of which is a slaty blue.

1824 There are not only neelghaus, and the common Indian deer, but some noble red-deer in the park: Bp. Heber, *Narrative*, I. 214. [Yule] 1883 Nylghau: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 126.

nil(l): Anglo-Ind. See anil.

nim: Hind. See neem.

*nimbus, pl. nimbi, sb.: Lat., 'a cloud', 'a bright cloud veiling a deity': a halo represented in art round the head of a divine personage, saint, or great man; a rain-cloud; a bright cloud veiling a deity of ancient mythology; also, metaph.

1616 in nature of those Nimbi, wherein...the gods are fain'd to descend: B. Josson, Masques, Wks., p. 927 (1616). 1858 Ah! but what if the stormy nimbus of youthful passion has blown by...? O. W. Holmes, Autoc. Breakf. Table, ch. x. p. 28 (1882). 1864 there is the young lady herself, encompassed with a nimbus of petucoat: G. A. Salla, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 2. 1866 the nimbus which the artists paint | Around the shining forehead of the saint! Longfellow, Giotto's Tower, 6 1885 The Scandinavian goddess [is] a half-length figure crowned with a nimbus: Athenæum, Oct. 10, p. 476/1.

nimfadoro, sb.: It. (Florio): "an effeminate, wanton, milkesop, perfumed ladies-courting courtier".

1599 what briske Nimfadoro is that in the white virgin boot there? B. Jonson, Ev Man out of his Hum., il. 3, Wks., p 107 (1616).

Nimrod, name of the founder of Babel, &c., "a mighty hunter before the Lord" (Gen., x. 8—10); a hunter.

hunter before the Lord" (Gen., x. 8—10); a hunter.

1599 These mighty Nimrods fled some into holes & some into mountaines: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 200, 1602 Thus it is when proud Nimrods will presume to build Babel aboue the welkin: take ypon them to be strong hunters coram Domino: W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 237. 1603 To tame Goliah, needs som Demigod, I Some Nimrod: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Tropheis, p. 6 (7608). 1611 The boisterous and aspiring Nimrod, out of a gluttonous desire of grasping offices and honors, scrues himself vis & mods: into some high place as his onely Paradise: R. BOLTON, Conf., Walking, p. 173 (1630). 1641 our just parliament will deliver you from your Ephessan beasts, your cruel Nimrods, with whom we shall be ever fearless to encounter: MILTON, Anwnadw., Wks., Vol. I. p. 202 (1806). 1712 the Nimrod among this Species of Writers: Speciator, No. 371, May 6, p. 545/1 (Morley) 1765 the game laws have raised a little Nimrod in every parish: Blackstone, Comm, Vol. IV. p. 416. bef. 1782 Tis he, the Nimrod of the neighb'ring lairs: COWPER, Progr. Err., Poems, Vol. I. p. 22 (1808) 1887 To the former [old sportsmen] he will recall events almost forgotten concerning the Nimrods of a past generation: Athenaeum, Aug. 13, p. 208/1.

Niobē, wife of Amphion, King of Thebes, who for her presumptuous pride in her six sons and six daughters lost them all; and, being herself turned to stone on Mt. Sipylus in Lydia, still went on weeping.

1589 and made her seeme a more than second Niobe, bewailing her seauen fold sorrow under the forme of a weeping Flint: Greene, Menaphon, p. 62 (1880). 1647 Who can behold the Land so pale and wan. and not turne Niobe, dissolve to teares? Merc. Melancholiciac, No. 3, p. 14. bef, 1782 the streaming tears | Channel her cheeks—a Niobe appears! Cowper, Truth, Poems, Vol 1. p. 58 (1808). 1818 The Niobe of nations! Byron, Childe Harold, IV. Ixxix 1828 A little further, sitting on the steps, like Niobe, all trembling, is one ordered to "wait, hélas!" Harrovian, p. 10.

nipa, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port.: toddy made from the spadix of the palm-tree, Nipa fruticans; also the tree itself. See attap.

1588 there is a village called Mergy, in whose harbour euerie yere there ladeth some Shippes with Verzina, Nypa, and Beniamin...the greatest merchandise there is verzing, and nypa, which is an excellent Wine, which is had in the flowre of a tree called Nyper [Port. nngerva]: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 23 vo. 1599 Those of Tanaseri are chiefly freighted with Rice and Nipar wine, which is very strong: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, II. 592. [Yule] 1622 a jarr of nipa sent me for a present: R. COCKS, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 150 (1883) 1846 The juice of Nipa, as it flows from the pounded spadices, furnishes one of the inferior kinds of Palm wine: J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kinga., p. 132.

nippitātum, quasi-Lat.; nippitato, quasi-It.: sb.: good strong drink. Cf. Eng. adj. nippitate.

1583 [See nectar]. bef. 1626 you need not lay your lips | To better nipitato than there is: BRAU. & FL., Knt. of Burning Pestle, iv. 2. [C.]

[Possibly connected with the Eng. vb. nip,=Du. nippen, 'to take a dram'.]

*nirvāṇa, sb.: Skt., 'blowing out', 'extinction': the cessation of sentient existence, which the Buddhists regard as the ultimate reward of holiness.

1873 the conviction received by Shâkjamuni .that the perpetual struggles of this changeful life could only find ultimate satisfaction in that reunion with the source whence they emanated which he termed Nirvâna: Miss R. H. Busk, Sagas from Far East, p. 330 nois. "1876 The Buddhas who have already accomplished their great task—Sakya and his predecessors—have passed into Nirvana, and, except as objects of adoration to the Buddhist world, they are heard of no more: Times, May 15. [St.] 1889 The whole object of a Buddhist is by merit to escape from this "wheel of the law," to avoid re-birth a lower stage of existence, and gradually to work up through higher stages to Nirvana: Atherwaum, Jan. 12, p. 45/2.

*Nisan: Heb. *Nisan*: a name given to the month Abib after the Captivity.

abt. 1400 The firste moneth, whos name is Nysan: Wycliffite Bible, Esther, iii. 7. 1535 the first moneth that is the moneth Nissan: COVERDALE, L.c. 1611 the first month, that is, the month Nisan: Bible, L.c.

*nisi, conj.: Lat.: Leg.: 'unless'; often placed after 'decree' or 'rule' to indicate that the decree or rule will be

made absolute after an interval unless some implied condition be fulfilled.

1693 Thus he, thus let him like a Nisi, | But we intend more to surprize ye: Oxford-Act, in p 10.

*nisi prius, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'unless before', applied to trials of civil actions before a judge and jury in a court of record or assize, owing to the name of the old writ which ordered the sheriff of a county to bring the jurors impanelled in a civil action to Westminster on a certain day, 'unless previously' judges of assize came to the said county.

'unless previously' judges of assize came to the said county.

1498 I understand William Babthorp will have a nist prius at this next assizes: Plumpton Corresp., p 134 (Camd. Soc., 1839) 1535 than shall there he certayne Justices assygned by the kyng's commyssyon to syt at saint Martines the great (by nist prius) for to redresse the said ingement: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 27 ro. 1685 the Lordes Chief Justices of either Benche do twise a weeke attend upon Nist Prius for London and Middlesex: F. Alford, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No coccaxi. p. 57 (1845) 1607 Take heed I bring you not to a nist prius, sir: MIDDLE-TON, Phanix, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p 162 (1885). bef. 1783 common Pannels, as had been usually returned almost of Course at the Nisiprius Courts, for Civil Trials: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 118, p. 94 (1740) 1748 he had suffered a nist prius through the obstinacy of the defendant: SMOLLETT, Rod Rand., thiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 382 (1817) 1760 but it is certainly an Account, which I have heard it insisted on at Nisi prius cannot be unless there be Items on both Sides: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 109. 1876 Sittings at Nist Prius, in London, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury: Recho, Feb. 15. [St.]

nīsus, sb.: Lat.: effort, natural tendency.

bef. 1776 It must, however, be confessed, that the animal nisus which we exbef. 1776 It must, however, be confessed, that the animal nissas which we experience, though it can afford no accurate precise idea of power, enters very much into that vulgar, inaccurate idea, which is formed of it: Hume, Ess., Vol. II. Note C, p. 456 (1825). 1818 for what is virtue but an effort against vice? What genius?—the nisus to overcome suffering What valour?—the necessity of massacre and bloodshed; LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. iii p. 146 (1819). 1831 the whole nisus of our reasoning was to demonstrate the negative: Edin. Rev., Vol. 54, p. 502.

nitor ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. nitor: brightness, lustre, brilliancy, sleekness.

1607 That nitour and shining beauty which we find to be in it [amber]: TOPSELL, Four-f. Beasts, p. 68r [Halliwell] 1696 Nitor, (Lat.) cleanness, gayness, brightness: PHILLIPS, World of Words.

nitre (<u>"</u> =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. mtre: saltpetre, potassium trate. The name was formerly applied to salts of sodium. nitrate. Nitrous ether is dispensed under the name 'sweet spirit of nitre'.

1601 Arethusa in the greater Armenia. notwithstanding it be full of Nitre, breedeth and feedeth fish: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 2, ch. 103, Vol I. p. 45. 1658 The Nitre of the Earth. had coagulated large lumps of fat, into the consistence of the hardest castle-soap: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph, p. 48. 1667 The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud, Instinct with fire and nitre: MILTON, P. L., II. 937 1691 I doubt not but that there are quantities of nitre and sulphur everywhere in the air and earth; EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 325 (1872). 1797 the soil round Madrid produces nitre in great abundance: SOUTHEY, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 170.

*nizam, sb. sing. and pl.: Turk. and Arab. nizām: a regular soldier of the Turkish army.

1840 you see the slim figures of the Nizam flitting past you in their semi-European garb, which hangs loosely on their small persons: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvii. p. 404. 1845 she saw a man, in a nuzam dress: Laby H. Stanhope, Mem., Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 258. *1877 a battalion of Turkish Nizams: Echo, July 20 [St.]

*Nizam, short for Arab. nizām-al-mulk, = 'regulator of the state': the title of the hereditary rulers of Hyderabad.

1793 The possessions of the Nizam or Soubah of the Deccan, (a younger on of the famous Nizam-al-Muluck): J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geog., Vol. II. p. 539 (1796). 1800 the anxiety of the Nizam and Aristo Jah respecting the howdahs: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 52 (1844) 1884 had commanded the armies of the Nizam: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 117

nizamat, sb.: Hind. and Arab. nizamat: the court or sovereignty of the Nizam (q. v.).

1776 The Treaty which my Father...concluded with the Company, upon his first accession to the Nizamut: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 9/1.

nizamat adalat, phr.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. nizāmat 'adālat, = 'court of the governor': the chief criminal court under the Mohammedans and the British in India. See adaulet.

1834 the money bags of thy master stamped with the seal of Government brought into the Nizamut Adalut: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch xviii. p. 332.

No., no., abbrev. for Lat. numero (q, v).

*noblesse, so.: Fr.: the nobility, esp. the nobility of France. Early Anglicised as nobless(e), = 'nobility', 'nobleness'.

1641 the king, Queen, Prince, and flower of the noblesse were spectators: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 16 (1872). 1681 There are the common people;

and there are the noblesse, as they call them, the gentry: TH. GODWIN, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1 p. 482 (1861) 1763 the noblesse or gentry live altogether in the Upper Town: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, iii. Wks., Vol. v p. 264 (1817). 1775 the noblesse have lost much of their ancient influence: GIBBON, Life & Lett, p. 236 (1865). 1790 They cannot shut their eyes to the degradation of the whole noblesse in France: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 313 (3rd Ed). 1803 the noblesse of nature offered to the noblesse created by political institutions: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 391. 1824 the great families who form in Scotland, as in France, the noblesse of the robe: Scott, Redgauntlet, Let. it, p. 24 (1886). 1848 all the noblesse had taken flight. H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 268. 1880 one of the causes of the French revolution the useless, idle and restless lives passed by the noblesse: C. W. COLLINS, St. Simon, p. 85.

*noblesse oblige, phr.: Fr.: 'nobility obliges', often used substantivally to indicate the obligation to behave honorably and generously which ought to be imposed by high rank or high birth.

1879 Noblesse oblige...That was not possible: Mrs. OLIPHANT, Within the Precincts, ch. xli. p 434. 1884 They are generous, and deeply imbued with the spirit of the motto, Noblesse oblige. F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 261.

nobob(b): Anglo-Ind. See nabob.

noctambulo, sb.: Sp.: a somnambulist, a sleep-walker.

1642 For those Noctambuloes and Night-walkers, though in their sleep, do yet enjoy the action of their senses. Sir Th Brown, Relig. Med., Pt. II. § xi. Wks., Vol. II p 446 (1852) 1696 Noctambulo, One that walks in his sleep, opens Doors and Windows, and goes over the highest and most dangerous places, without perceiving it: Phillips, World of Words.

nodus, pl. nodi, sb.: Lat.: a knot, a knotty point.

1808 beleaguer'd and beset by what they call the nodus, or difficulty of his situation: Edn. Rev., Vol. 11, p. 369.

nodus Deo vindice dignus: Lat. See dignus vindice

Noe Rose: Anglo-Ind. See Nowrose.

noestam: Heb. See nehushtan.

nœud. sb.: Fr.: a knot.

1850 They [bonnets] are trimmed with nœuds of pink: Harper's Mag., Vol. 1. p. 863.

nogara: Pers. See nugarrah.

noggin (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. nogin: a wooden cup or mug; the contents of a small wooden cup or mug.

1685 mazers, broad-mouth'd dishes, noggins, whiskins, piggins, &c.: Hey-wood, Drumkard Opened, &c., p. 45 [T.] 1719 For all your colloquing, I'd be glad of a knoggin; But I doubt tis a sham, you wont give us a dram: Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Dec. 14. [R.] 1818 repeatedly drank from a noggin of water beside him: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. in. p. 161 (1819).

noggur: Egypt. See nuggar.

noisette, sb.: Fr.: a variety of rose.

nokhoda, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. nākhudā, = 'shipmaster': the master or skipper of a native vessel.

1625 the Nohudas and Merchants: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1 Bk. iii p. 263. — The Nockhoda of the Iuncke alledged many rich parcells taken: 15, Bk iv. p 385. 1834 he laughed and told me I should see the Nakhoda in the evening: Baboo, Vol. 11 ch. xii. p. 249.

Nolano, a wine named from Nola, a town near Naples. 1654 the most odoriferous Wine Nolano: S. Lennard, Parthenop., Pt. 1.

*nolens volens, phr.: Late Lat., 'unwilling, willing': willy-nilly, whether one will or no.

bef. 1893 A little serves the friar's lust, [When nolens volens fast I must: Peble, Edw. I., Wks., p. 394/2 (1861).

1602 yet must they keepe such a strait hand, and strait watch ouer their will and all their senses continually, as volens nolens their will must not be theirs, but their superiors: W. Warson, Quaditiets of Relig. & State, p. 58.

1616 that, volens nolens, it must undertake this work of dying and dressing: I. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol 1 p 435 (1848).

1625 wee could remedie this businesse well enough, and bring the Persian nolens volens who another reckoning: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. x. p. 1797.

1634 a wronged servant shall have right volens nolens from his injurious master: W. Wood, New England's Prost., p. 53.

1650 he shall nolens volens be convinced of the truth of it: John Fernce, T. Sandivogius' Alchymie, To Reader, sig. A 3 vo wolens he would have it: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 124(167).

1741 Not content with splitting her Brains two or three days under pretence of driving the Devil out of her Body nolens volens: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 183

1815 Well, nolens volens, you must hold your tongue: Scort, Guy Mannering, ch. l. p. 446(1852).

1827 If indeed they had come nolens volens, fas and nefus, that would have been a different state of circumstances, but there was really no pretence for calling this any thing else than a frolic: Anecd. of Impudence, p. 68.

1836 various ragouts... which I had been obliged, nolens volens, to taste of: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. I. ch. viii, p. 232.

*1877 the Court of Rome is compelled, nolens volens, without form or ceremony, under the wing of an ample-skirted American matron: Nicholson, From Sword to Share, xii. 80.

noli prosequi, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'do not prosecute', name of an order issuing from the Crown that its legal representative is not to prosecute further the whole or part of an indictment.

1721 his Grace, after mature advice, and permission from England, was pleased to grant a noli prosegui. Swift, in Pope's Lett., Wks., Vol. IX p. 14 (1757).

1765 The King granted a noli prosegui in favour of Monsieur de Guerchy: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II No. 164, p. 492 (1774)

*noli-me-tangere, sb.: Lat., lit. 'touch-me-not'.

1. a lupus of the face, esp. of the nose, or a disease producing a similar appearance.

ducing a similar appearance.

1527 that eugli soore/named noly me tangere: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. II. ch. xix. sig. B iii ro/r.

1543 For accordyng as it [a canker] is engendred in sondrye places, it receyueth sondrye names. As whan it chaunceth in the face, it is called, noli me tangere: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg', fol xhii vo/1.

1558 against Noli me tangere, and all other diseases growinge: W Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt 1 fol 31 vo.

1577 an vicer whiche he had vpon his cheeke nere vinto his nose, comming of a Noli me tangere, whiche began to take roote alredy at the gristles of the Nose. this saide Noli me tangere, was viterly extinguished and healed Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol 42 vo.

1601 the stinking and ill favored ulcer of the nose, called Nol-me-tangere: HOLLAND, Tr Plun N H., Bk, 25, ch. 13, Vol. II p 238 1611 Polypus chanceux. The cankerous disease of the nose, commonly called, Noli me tangere: Cotgr.

1771 she's a noli me tangere in my flesh, which I cannot bear to be touched or tampered with: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 25/1 (1882). (1882).

2. a species of balsam, Impatiens Nolimetangere; also the squirting cucumber, Echalium agreste.

1563 and also, Noli me tangere all diseases brede of fleame and colde humours it healeth them: T. Gale, Antld, fol. 35 vo. 1578 There is yet an other herbe called Noli me tangere, the which also is reduced and brought vnder the kindes of Mercury: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. 1. p. 76

3. an artistic representation of Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection.

1680 the best pictures of the great masters ...the Noli me tangere of our Blessed Saviour to Mary Magdalen after his Resurrection: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 147 (1850). 1722 Noli me tangere by Correggio. is a Magnificent Picture: RICHARDSON, Statuse, &c., in Italy, p. 173. 1800 The "noli me tangere" at All Souls' was re-painted by Raff. Mengs. J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 481

4. lit. 'touch-me-not', also used as adj. repellant, and as sb. a repellant person, a repellant attitude.

sb. a repellant person, a repellant attitude.

1591 Noli me tangere: I let go my hold, and desire your majesty that you will hold yours: Peele, Speeches at Theobaids, iii. Wks., p. 579/2 (1861). abt. 1630 he was wont to say of them, that they were of the Tribe of Dan, and were Noli me tangere's: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg, p. 18 (1870). 1634 The Porcupne is a small thing not much unlike a Hedgehog, something bigger, who stands upon his guard and proclaims a Noli me tangere, to man and beast, that shall approach too neare him: W WOOD, New England's Prose, p. 22 1692 Herod could not brook to have his incest meddled with—that was a noli me tangere: WATSON, Body of Div., p. 460 (1858) 1791 every attempt at redress is silenced by the noli me tangere which our constitution has been made to say: C. Smith, Desmond, Vol. I. p. 248 (1792). 1806 every dish, as it is brought in, carrying a "noli me tangere" on the face of it. Berresponds, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 219 (5th Ed.). 1817 I used to think that I was a good deal of an author in...noli me tangere: Byron, in Moore's Life, 0. 605 (1875). 1821 a sort of noli me tangere: Byron, in Moore's Life, 0. 605 (1875). 1821 a sort of noli me tangere manner: Confiss. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. I. p. 29 (1823). 1828 the noli-me-tangere of literary lions: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. iii p. 7 (1859). 1832 under less restraint from the noli me tangere etiquettes of conventional good breeding: Edin. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 520. 1865 Go about with your noli me tangere shield, and be piously thankful you've got it then: Oulda, Strathmore, Vol. I'.ch. i. p. 15 1877 a trick of putting on noli me tangere faces among strangers. C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. x. p. 107 (1883). 1883 the Austro-German Alliance. is a reality calling out to enemies beyond the Vosges and Vistula, Noli me tangere: Standard, Aug. 31, p. 5/5. ard, Aug. 31, p 5/5.

See quotation.

1626 Noli me tangere, The French disease: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed).

*nolle prosequi, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'to be unwilling to prosecute', a declaration by a plaintiff that he will no further prosecute the whole or part of his suit; used also of a declaration by the legal representative of government that he will no further prosecute the whole or part of an indictment.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1883 The alternative he suggested was that a nolle prosequi should be entered upon it: Standard, Jan. 3, p. 5.

nolo, ist pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. nolle,='to be unwilling': I will not.

1675 But you wou'd be intreated, and say, Nolo, nolo, nolo, three times, like any Bishop: DRYDEN, Kind Keeper, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 127 (1701). 1691 when they come to ask, say Nolo, and say it from the heart: EVELYN, Diary, Vol II. p 324 (1872).

*nolo episcopāri, phr.: Late Lat.: 'I will not be a bishop', a term used to signify the refusal by a priest of an invitation to succeed to a vacant bishopric.

1742 Lord Carteret did hint an offer [of the Privy Seal to Lord Bath], upon thich he went with a nolo episcopari to the King: Hor Walpole, Letters, Tol. 1. p. 245 (1857). Vol. I. p. 245 (1857).

render it by these two words, Nolo Episcopari· a phrase likewise of immemorial use on another occasion. Fielding, Tom Jones, Bk. 1. ch. xi. Wks, Vol. vi. p. 56 (1806). 1778 I meant nothing in the way of nolo episcopare in the sentence of my Sermon Mason, in Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. vii. p. 44 (1858) 18. And after crying (thing how rare)—"I | Will not consent Episcopari": R Polywhelle, Biogr Sk. in Cornwall, Vol. II. p. 51 nole (1831). 1845 S Vincent Ferra is often painted flying in the air. while mitres and cardinal's hats lie neglected on the ground, alluding to his repeated nolo episcopari. Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt 1 p 448.

nom de caresse, phr.: Fr.: pet name.

1818 Crawley involuntarily obeyed the summons, though by no means liking the nom de caresse which accompanied it. LADY MORGAN, FL. Macarthy, Vol III. ch. i. p. 68 (1819).

*nom de guerre, phr. Fr., 'name of war': a false name, a nickname, a literary pseudonym.

a nickname, a literary pseudonym.

1675 you Rogue! that's my nom de guerre: You know I have laid by Aldo, for fear that Name shou'd bring me to the notice of my Father: Drydrn, Kind Keeper, i 1, Wks, Vol. II. p. 109 (1701).

1816 the colour of the venerable appendage, procured him the nickname of Red-beard; a nom de guerre which he took in such good part, that he was accustomed to employ it as his usual signature: Edin Rev., Vol. 27, p. 70.

1824 what the French called the nom de guerre of the performer was described by the tune: SCOTT, Redgauntlet, ch ix. p. 288 (1885).

1834 let me present two foreign Princesses in English incognito, who desire me to introduce them, as Lady Wroughton and Miss Eldridge, noms de guerre: Baboo, Vol I. ch. x. p. 168.

1847 I stopped for some hours in the hotel of the "Great Western," kept by the celebrated vivundiere, honored with that nom de guerre: A. Wisilzenus, Tour N. Mexico, p. 75 (1848)

1865 he had heard of her but under her last alias and nom de guerre: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 284.

*nom de plume, phr.: quasi-Fr., 'name of pen': a literary pseudonym. The correct Fr. equivalent is pseudonyme or nom littéraire, or by extension of meaning nom de guerre.

bef 1849 under the nom de plume of Issachar Marx: E. A Poe, Wks, Vol. 1. p. 190 (1884). 1882 It is seldom that a book appears without either the initials or the nom de plume of its author, unless, indeed, it is composed almost entirely of illustrations: Standard, Dec 12, p. 2.

*nom de théâtre, phr.: Fr.: 'theatrical name', name by which a person chooses to be known in connexion with theatrical employment. Sometimes used in extended sense for pseudonyme.

1885 A shilling novel from the pen of Miss Mary C. Rowsell...will shortly be published...Miss Rowsell assumes on this occasion the nom de théatre of "Pen Derwas": Athenæum, Sept. 19, p. 374/3

*nomad $(\angle =)$, sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Nomades, pl. of Nomas, fr. Gk. vouas, = 'wandering'.

1. sb.: name of a member of a wandering tribe.

1579 the Spaniards and the Nomades: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 279 (1612).
1600 the ancient Scythans and Nomades: John Porx, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p 31. 1615 living in wandring troupes according to the Scythian Nomades: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 42 (1632). 1621 The Tartars eat raw meat, and most commonly horse-fiesh, drink milk and blood, as the Nomades of old: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. 1. p. 109 (1827)

2. adj.: wandering, nomadic.

1873 The Kolos are a nomad people of Eastern Thibet, of predatory habits: Miss R. H. Busk, Sagas from Far East, p. 325 note.

nomas: Turk. See namaz

nomen, sb.: Lat.: a name; esp. the name of a citizen of Ancient Rome, which denoted his clan or gens (see agnomen). Hence, abl. nomine, by name, in name, nominally.

*nōmenclātor, sb.: Lat.: a name-caller.

I. amongst the Ancient Romans, a slave whose duty it was to tell his master the names of persons who approached or were approached.

1600 What, will Cupid turn nomenclator, and cry them? B. Jonson, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 102/r (1860). 1609 the *Nomenclatores* or beadles also, who are wont to set to sale these and such like vanities: Holland, Tr. *Marc*, Bk xIv. ch. v. p. 12.

one who assigns a name or names.

1628 Hee is a great Nomen-clator of Authors: J. Earle, Microcosm., p. 53 (1868).

1630 And how th Eternall Nomenclator taught | Thee name all Creatures that were euer nam'de: John Tavior, Wks., sig. B 1 vol2.

1641 and in the mean while, doubtless, they reck not whether you or your nomenclator know them or not: Milton, Animadv., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 155 (1806).

1646 Marmers (who are not the best Nomenclators) called it a Jubartas: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 139 (1686).

1660 the great Nomenclator | Couley King's Return, p. 5.

Nomenclator | Couley, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 137 (1707).

3. a list of names systematically arranged, a glossary, esp. of scientific or technical terms.

1664 I find very little improvement in the most pretending of our Lexicons d Nomenclators yet extant: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &-c., p. 113

*nōminator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. nōminātor, noun of agent to Lat. nōmināre,='to name': one who nomi-

1673 the Electors or Nominators are drawn by lot: J. RAY, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 159.

nomine mutato: Lat. See mutato nomine.

nominis umbra: Lat. See magni nominis umbra.

νόμφ, sb.: Gk.: by enactment, by custom, conventionally. See θέσει.

1678 all Good and Evil Morall, to us Creatures are meer Theticall or Positive things, νομφ, and not φύσει, by Law or Command onely; and not by Nature: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Pref., sig. A 3 v°.

nomothetēs, pl. nomothetae, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. νομοθέτης: a member of a committee of dikasts in Ancient Athens to which the revision of laws was entrusted.

1586 It were verie necessarie wee had such officers as were wont to bee in Greece, called Nonothetes, who tooke great regarde that no man should derogate from any good lawe: Six Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xi p. 34-bef 1627 Never did Greece, | Our ancient seat of brave philosophers, | 'Mongst all her nonothete and lawgivers ..Produce a law more grave and necessary: Middleton, Old Law, i. 1, Wks., Vol II. p. 123 (1885).

nompareil, nomparell: Eng. fr. Fr. See nonpareil.

non assumpsit, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'he (she) has not undertaken', name of a plea by which it is denied that a promise has been made.

1760 Thus in the Case of Infancy, which may be given in Evidence upon Non assumpsit...: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 51.

non causa pro causa posita, phr.: Late Lat.: a non-cause set in place of a cause.

1552 T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 78 ro (1567). bef. 1733 R. North, Examen, III. vi. 57, p. 465 (1740).

*non compos mentis, phr.: Late Lat.: not of sound mind; see compos mentis.

mind; see compos mentis.

1692 If words, of mind, the true Intent is, | These men are sure Non compos nentis, | And Bedlam must be sure Enlarg'd: Jacobite Conventicle, p. 24. 1695 if he be Non Compos mentis, his Act and Deed will be of no Effect, it is not good in Law: Congreve, Love for Love, iv. 5, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 427 (1710). 1710

The prisoner not denying the fact, and persisting before the court that he looked upon it as a compliment, the jury brought him in non compos mentis: Addison, Tatler, Dec. 5, Wks., Vol. 11 p. 213 (1854). 1713 I cou'd not perceive the least sign of a Non compos in him: W. Taverner, Fem. Advoc., iv. p. 51. bef. 1733 none can say the Author is non compos, for...he is never beside himself, that is in his Design: R. North, Examen, III. viii. 69, p. 638 (1740). 1755 he would soon be dismissed as a person non compos: Smollett, Tr. Don Quix., Pt. 1. Bk. iv. ch. xix. in Ballantyne's Nov. Lib., Vol. III. p. 471/2 (1821). 1763 rather than run the risk of being found non compos: - France & Italy, vi. Wks., Vol v. p. 299 (1817) 1812 the law will justly avoid a man's act, if he be proved to be non compos mentis: Edin. Rev., Vol. 29, 342.

non ego, phr.: Late Lat., 'not I': the not-self, all that is not the conscious self or subject; objective existence.

1829 In the philosophy of mind.. objective [denotes] what belongs to the object of thought, the Non-Ego: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 796. 1867 [See ego]. 1881 The mind must from the first recognise itself as surrounded by non ego as well as existent: Cleland, Evolution, &c., iii. p. 72.

non ens, phr.: Late Lat.: a nonentity, something which is merely negative or relative, or an ens rationis (q. v.).

1617 the grant to me was non ens, and therefore of no force: W. Raleigh, Let., in Edward's Life, Vol. II. p. 357 (1868). 1619 Once, Man is vanitie, Non ens, a transcendent quite beyond all Predicaments: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxxi. p. 300. 1659 A true General Council now no man can know, because it is a non ens: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 430. 1678 [See ens 1]. bef. 1733 A false fact is a Non-ens, and cannot be revealed: R. North, Examen, II. IV. 81, p. 270 (1740).

non esse, phr.: Late Lat.: non-existence. See esse.

1671 Their non esse is more than their esse, they have more no-being than being: John Howe, Wks., p. 27/12 (1834). 1684 What an unhappiness is it to have our affections set upon that which retains something of its non esse with its esse: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1. p. 416 (1864).

*non est inventus, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'he has not been found', the formula in which the issuer of a writ is officially informed that the person to be arrested is not forthcoming. Hence used generally of missing persons and things. Sometimes written non inventus, = 'not found'.

1583 with a non est inventus: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 70 vo. 1590 so long put he his hand into his purse that at last the emptie bottome returned him a writt of Non est inventus: GREENE, Never too Late, Wks., p. 12 (1861). 1680 [See Kyrie eleison]. 1685 [See Kyrie eleison]. 1665 there was a Non est inventus out against them [my Cloaths]: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. g 6 vo. bef. 1870 they broke up with a Non-inventus: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 86, 83 (1693). 1688 [plead to all this matter Non est inventus upon the Pannel: Shadwell, Squire of Alastia, i. p. 5 (1699). 1760 a Non est invent returned on the first Writ: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 87. 1792

For, by the return of non-invent, generally made upon writs, one would be apt to imagine, that no single sub-sheriff knew of any such thing as a man of fortune: H BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol III. p 80. 1880 It is rumoured that the assistant of a well-known jeweller, not a hundred miles from Paulet Street, is non inventus: J. PAYN, Confident. Agent, ch. xxiii. p 155.

non licet in bello bis peccare: Lat. See bis peccare, &c.

*non liquet, phr.: Lat., 'it doth not appear': in ancient Roman law, the formula expressing that the court was in doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, a verdict of 'not proven'; in English law, a verdict (now obsolete) intimating that the jury was in doubt, so that the case had to be heard again.

1623 I was dismist with a non licet: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. II. Bk. i ch v. p. 50. bef. 1733 here is a Yesterday's tale out of the best writers, and who they are non liquet R. NORTH, Examen, p. vi. (1740) 1802 a non liquet concerning the nature and being of Christ: S. T. COLERIDGE, Unpubl. Letters to Rev. F. P. Estlin, p. 86 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

non mi ricordo, phr.: It.: I do not remember.

Non nobis, phr.: Late Lat.: Not unto us. The first words of the Latin version of the 115th Psalm.

1599 Let there be sung 'Non nobis' and 'Te Deum': Shaks, Hen. V., iv. 8, 128. 1814 For ourselves, we hold it sufficient to say: Non nobis' S. T. Coleridge, Unpubl. Letters to Rev. F. P. Estlin, p. 110 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

non obstante, phr.: Lat.: notwithstanding; a license to do something which is forbidden by statute.

do something which is iordidden by statute.

1621 Faith, but a little: they do it non upstante: B. Jonson, Gipsies Met, Wks, p. 624/2 (1860).

1625 But what is this to the Popes Non obstante? Purchas, Pilerims, Vol II Bk viii. p. 1257.

1646 which [doctrine] supposes the former light sufficient pro statu and that men were then saved non obstante this want of greater light: Hammond, Wks, Vol. I. p. 254 (1674).

1660 These Words import the Hindrance of the Duty enjoined; which therefore is here purposely enforced with a Non-obstante to all Opposition: South, Serm., Vol. I, p. 88 (1727).

1693 but that with a non obstante to all their Revels, their Profuneness, and scandalous Debaucheries of all sorts, they continue Virtusso's still; and are that in Truth, which the World in Favour and Faskian (or rather by an Antiphrasis) is pleased to call them: South, Serm., Vol. II. p. 37 (1727).

1742 The chief justice was a western man, but would not take the circuit so called, because he would not break a law with a non obstante: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 87 (1826) with a non obstante: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 81 (1826)

non omnia possumus omnes, phr.: Lat.: we cannot all do all things. See Virg., Ecl., 7, 23.

1619 PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch. xliv. p. 420. 1742 FIELDING, Yos. Andrews, II. viii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 157 (1806). 1787 P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 211 (1805). 1887 We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Mackenzie's ability as a musician: it is, therefore, incomprehensible to us how he can so far have failed to grasp the spirit of Spohr's music as to make the mistakes we refer to... Non omnia possumus omnes: Athenaum, Feb. 5, p. 201/1.

non passibus aequis, phr.: Lat.: with unequal steps. Virg., Aen., 2, 724.

1659 Christ's phrase is following and coming after him, which we may do though non passibus æquis, we come far behind him: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. Yohu, Nichol's Ed., p 158/2 (1865). 1768 I suppose he intends to follow (though I believe it will be non passibus æquis) his late brother: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11 p. 323 (1882).

*non placet, phr.: Lat.: it is unpleasing. See placet.

1589 and shooke me off with a Non placet: Greene, Menaphon, p. 42 (1880). 1620 there were 57 who said Non placet: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. vi. p 500 (1676).

non plus: Late Lat. See non-plus.

non plus ultra, phr.: Late Lat.: no more beyond. See

1608 always when we strive to be most politic we prove most coxcombs: non plus ultra I perceive by us, we're not ordained to thrive by wisdom, and therefore we must be content to be tradesmen: MIDDLETON, A Trick, iv. 3, Wks., Vol II. 9, 321 (1885) 1620 the two Pyramides which were carved and ingraven by the kmife of all the judicious with a Non plus ultra: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xcl. (1676). 1727 [See bathos 2].

*non possumus, phr.: Lat., 'we cannot': a plea of inability to act or to discuss a matter.

1883 their answer to all applications consisting in a non possumus, and nothing more: Standard, Sept. 75, p. 5/x.

1890 Some time ago it was proposed to the Royal Academy to do this; the answer was a sort of "non possumus": Athenæum, Jan. 25, p. 124/3.

non prosequitur, phr.: Lat.: Leg.: 'he does not pursue (the action), a judgment entered against a plaintiff when he does not prosecute his action; abbreviated to non pros.

bef. 1783 by non pros, or Pardon toties quoties: R. NORTH, Examen, H. v. 83, p. 366 (1740).

non sanae memoriae, phr.: Late Lat.: of unsound memory, non compos mentis (q. v.).

1621 if a man of Non sanæ memoriæ being seised of a Carve of Land, grant a rent: Tr. Perkuns Prof. Booke, ch. i. § 21, p. 10 (1642).

*non sequitur, phr.: Lat., 'it does not follow': a false inference or conclusion which does not follow from the premisses laid down, an inconsequent statement.

misses laid down, an inconsequent statement.

1540 but this longe gowne with strayte sleues, is a non sequitur, and it shall lette you to flee. Elyot, Pasquill, sig. A iii ro. 1623 I came close to the Captaines side, and rounding him in the eare, told him a notable non sequitur; He laught heartly at it: Manbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt II. Bk. i. ch iii p 33. 1760 The justices need not set forth any Reason of their Judgment, therefore a Non sequitur will not vintate: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 08 1810 this must have the appearance of what the learned Partridge calls a non sequitur: Quarterly Rev., Vol. IV. p. 60. 1817 This was so inconsequent, such a non sequitur in reasoning, that he left it to the noble lord, and the other logicans on the Treasury-bench, to solve the problem: Part. Deb, col. 1070 1828 we question if such an example of what logicians term non sequitur, can be produced: Edin. Rev., Vol. 47, p. 255.

non ultra, non ulterius, phr: Late Lat.: nothing beyond, no farther. See ne plus ultra.

1608 the world sees Colossus on my browes, | Hercules Pillers, here's non vitra: J. Day, Law-Trickes, sig. C 4 ro. 1622 at last they are...constrained to say (as Hercules between his two pillars) Non viterius: Peacham, Comp. Gent, ch. iv. p. 35. 1645 This I made the non ultra of my travels: Evelyn, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 168 (1872). 1664 that extravagant Coloss of Brass which fixt a non ultra to the folly of the Sculptors of that Age: — Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit, Pt. I. p. 68. 1665 Had Authority prevail'd here, the Earths fourth part had to us been none, and Hercules his Pillars had still been the worlds Non ultra: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xvii p. 119 (1885). 1671 more fitly here represent to us the soul in its non ultra: John Howe, Whs. p. 203/2 (1834).

non vi sed saepe cadendo: Lat. See gutta cavat lapidem.

nonchalance, sb.: Fr.: carelessness of manner, heedlessness, imperturbability.

ness, imperturbability.

1678 she...is at last tired with the King's nonchalance in the prosecution of its Zavile Corresp., p. 73 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1765 When the monde returns to Paris, I shall probably be more dissipated, but I am not discontented with my present nonchalance: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 409 (1857). 1801 The man answered with the most provoking nonchalance: M. Edgeworth, Angelina, ch iii. p. 30 (1832). 1810 he seems ...to have had a tolerable specimen of the . nonchalance and utter want of information which too often characterize the young men who fill that important office: Quarterly Rew., Vol. IV. p. 90 1819 Sir Wilham Ashton signed the contract with legal solemnity and precision; his son, with military nonchalance: Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ch XXXI WKS, Vol. I. p. 105/1 (1867). 1826 Had Mr. Beckendorf been in the habit of attending balls nightly he could not have exhibited more perfect nonchalance: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk VII. ch. v. p. 409 (1881). 1840 'Thank you, I shall ride with my cousins, said Charles, with as much nonchalance as he could assume: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 7 (1865) 1863 With apparent nonchalance settled the secarf on her shapely shoulders so happily that...: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. III. p. 16 1878 [He was] expecting to see behind the counter a young personage showing that nonchalance about sales which seems to belong to the second-hand book business: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiii. p. 288. Dan. Deronda, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiii. p 288

*nonchalant, fem. nonchalante, adj.: Fr.: careless, heedless, imperturbable.

bef. 1733 non chalant and insipid in such matters: R. NORTH, Examen, II. iv. 146, p. 310 (1740). 1813 the nonchalant deities of Lucretius: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 218 (1832) 1819 I now practised with a nonchalant air to drop only now and then a significant monosyllable: T. HOFE, Anast., Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 81 (1820). 1828 I rose with a nonchalant yawn of ennui: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. lxi. p. 186 (1859). 1865 I never saw a lovelinc creature in my life, nor a more nonchalante one: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 84. 1878 Close-clipped, pale-eyed, nonchalant: Geo. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda. Bk. v. ch. XXX. p. 302. ch v. p. 84. 1878 Close-clippe Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxv. p 303.

non-ens: Late Lat. See non ens.

nones, sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Fr. nones, or direct fr. Lat. nonae: the seventh day of the months March, May, July, October, and the fifth day of the other months in the ancient Roman calendar; so called from being the ninth day before the ides (q. v.).

1555 the nones of Aprel: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. I. p. 68 (1885). 1606 he granted them again to receive the same upon the Nones of every moneth: Holland, Tr. Suet., p. 56.

nonobstant, prep.: Fr.: notwithstanding, in spite of.

1591 This is to be understood of the true Church, nonobstant the abuse vsed vnder the popish empire: J. ELIOT, Tr. De Loque's Discourses of Warre, p. 7.

— non obstant all this he encountred first with the succourse, and vanquished them in fight: ib., p. 21.

nonpareil (4 = 11), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. nonpareil, fem. nonpareille.

1. adj.: unequalled, peerless.

1654 the most Non-pareille Beauty of the World; R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 204. 1672 this is a non-pareillo: I'm sure no body has hit upon it yet: G. VILLIERS, Rehearsal, I. p. 41 (1868). 1818 Now for a picture of the nonpareil De Courcy: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. III. p. 181/2.

2. sb.: something or some person held to be unequalled, peerless, or unique.

1601 though you were crowned the nonpareil of beauty: SHAKS., Tw. Nt., i 5. 273. 1608 for wit and spirit, the only Nonparel of his Country: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 38 (x884) 1611 Another picture was that non-parell. R. BADLEY, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. k 8 vo (1776). 1612 she was the very Nomparell of his kingdome: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 1612 she was the very Nomparell of his kingdome: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 36 (1884) bef. 1627 This is thirty a yard; but if you'll go to forty, here's a nonpareil: Middleton Anything for Quiet Life, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 275 (1885) 1664 It is true of thee O. Reader, that condemnest issues of the Brain, as are not such non pareilles, unmatchable: R. WHITLOCK, Zootonia, p. 262 1687. I'le be bold to say, the exactest Piece the world ever saw, a Non Pareillo I' faith: Hind & Panther transvers' d. p. 3. 1696 Nompareil: Phillips, World of Words. 1742 if knowledge be an apt qualification, he was a non-pareil: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 392 (1826).

2 a. sb.: name of the kind of type in which the quotations in this work are printed.

*non-plus, sb. and adj.: Late Lat. non plus, = 'not more': (a) inability to say a word more, utter confusion or perplexity, esp. in the phrases at a non-plus, to a non-plus, = 'at a standstill', 'to a standstill'; (b) metaph.; (c) unable to say a word more, brought to a standstill, at a standstill.

a word more, brought to a standstill, at a standstill.

a. 1582 beynge brought to a non plus in argueing: R. Parsons, Def. of Cons., Pref. Ep., p 8. 1590 so I left him, being driven to a non-plus at the critical aspect of my terrible countenance: Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. Wks., p. 168/2 (1858). 1602 the whole Clergie .throughout Italy, France, and Spaine, are brought almost to a non-plus: W. Warsons, Quadibles of Relig. & State, p. 67. 1607 set me at a non plus for new sets: A. Brewer, Lingua, ii. 2, sg D 2 vo. 1613 I am, therefore, now at a nonplus, only feeding upon some good comforts I have received from the best hands: J. Chamberlahn, in Court & Times of Yas. I, Vol 1. p. 240 (1848). 1623 The Gentleman, being strooken blanke, and put to a non-plus: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. i ch. i. p. 3. 1670 it hath put all Antiquity to the blush, and all posterity to a Non-plus: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11. p. 30 (1658). 1672 are we so much at a loss and nonplus there ..? T. Jacome, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 219/2 (1868). 1673

b. 1803 He can never find our larder at a nonplus: M. Edgeworth, Tonorrow, ch. ii. p. 295 (1832).

c. 1589 soone his wits were Non plus: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk. vi. ch. xxx p. 132. bef 1593 In Oxford shalt thou find a jolly friar, Call'd Friar Bacon...Set him but nonplus in his magic spells.. And for thy glory

c. 1589 soone his wits were Non plus: W. Warner, Aldron's England, Bk. VI. Ch. XXX p 132. bef 1593 In Oxford shalt thou find a jolly friar, Call'd Friar Bacon...Set him but nonplus in his magic spells.. And for thy glory I will bind thy brows...with a coronet of choicest gold: Greene, Friar Bacon, Wks, p 150 (1861) 1600 he could make no answere thereto, but was set nonplus: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XLIV. p. 1187. 1608 Now dost thou put him to't; | More tenters for his wit; he's non plus quite: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, iii. 2, Wks., Vol III. p. 54 (1885).

*non-plus, vb.: Eng. fr. Lat. non plus,='no more': to bring to a standstill, to confound in argument. Probably at first occurring as pass. part. non-plust, non-plussed, used for

non-plus c.

1603 Mans Reason non-plust in some accidents: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 25 (1608).

1628 Of all disgraces he indures not to be Non-plust: J. EARLE, Microcosm., 26, p. 48 (1868).

1675 he has non-plust me! Dryden, Kind Keeper, iii. 1, Wks, Vol. II. p. 128 (1707).

1676 such deep Council, as non-plusseth all humane wit to comprehend it: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. IV. ch. i. § 4, p. 5.

1679 right or wrong, he ne'r was non-plust: S Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 107.

1681—1703 But faith is never non-plussed, it still trusts in God: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. VIII p. 462 (1864).

1712 triumphing, as he thought, in the Superiority of the Argument, when he has been non-plus'd on a sudden by Mr. Dry's desiring him...: Spectator, No. 476, Sept. 5, p. 582/r (Morley).

nonum prematur in annum, phr.: Lat.: let (what you have written) be kept back for more than eight years (to the ninth year). Hor., A. P., 388.

1814 Horace's 'Nonum prematur' must have been intended for the Milennium, or some longer-lived generation than ours: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III p. 55 (1832). 1888 Had he followed Horace's maxim with regard to his book, "nonum prematur in annum," he could have done better: Athenaem, Sept. 15, p. 349/1.

nori: Eng. fr. Malay. See loory.

*noria, sb.: Sp.: a wheel for raising water by means of revolving buckets or jars.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1845 the common, and most picturesque noria (Arabicè anaoura), the large water-wheel armed with jars descends into the well and as it rises discharges the contents into a reservoir: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 430.

*norimon, sb.: Jap.: a kind of sedan chair slung from a pole, used in Japan.

1622 neremon: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 164 (1883).

norma, sh.: Lat., 'a carpenter's square', 'a pattern', 'a standard': a rule, a standard, a norm.

1689 Here they give law to words and phrases, and the Norma loquendi ['of speaking']: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 310 (1850). 1840 the norma of the calvinists, the famous catechism, had gone forth: S. Austin, Tr. Ranke's Popes, Vol. II. p. 77 (1847). 1843 There is...no uniformity, no norma, principle, or rule, perceivable in the distribution of the primeval natural agents through the universe: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 39 (1856).

Noroz: Anglo-Ind. See Nowrose.

nosce te ipsum, phr.: Lat.: know thyself. See γνώθι

1531 The words be these in latine, Nosce te ipsum, whiche is in englysshe, know thy selfe: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. III ch. iii. Vol II. p. 203 (1880) 1554 I wold al men wold haue in remembraunce this godly sayeng, Nosce te ipsum: W. Pratr. Africa, Ep., sig. Av vo 1639 the want of that celestial nosce teipsum: Optick Glasse of Humours. [Nares] 1646 The Physician must needs be a learned man, for he knows himself inward and outward being well versd in Autology, in that lesson Nosce Teipsum: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. III. viii p. 408 (1678).

*noscitur a sociis, phr.: Late Lat.: 'he is known from his companions'; one's character is indicated by the company one chooses.

1750 the wit of them all may be comprised in that short Latin proverb, 'Noscitur a socio' [sing]; which, I think, is thus expressed in English, 'You may know him by the company he keeps': FIRLDING, Tom Yones, Bk. III ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI. D. IIO (1806). 1824 to associate with Redgauntlet; and for me it would be noscitur a socio: Scott, Redgauntlet, ch xi. p. 259 (1836). 1883. The more heavily does the noscitur a socios doctrine press on their clients: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, D. 488.

*nostalgia, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Late Gk. νοσταλγεῖν, = 'to be homesick': homesickness.

1856 Poor Hans has been sorely homesick. I hope I have treated his nostalgia successfully: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 145-1884 M De Bacourt. suffered from a well defined attack of nostalgia: H C. Lodes, Studies in Hist., p. 379-

Nostradamus, name of a celebrated French empiric of 16c.; an empiric, a quack-doctor.

1669 there's nothing more uncertain than the cold Prophecies of these Nostradanusses: DRYDEN, Mock-Astrol., ii Wks., Vol 1. p. 294 (1701). 1810 the Nostradamuses of opposition altered their tone and began to foretell the final success of the French: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 1v. p. 250.

[Cf. Fr. Nostradame, = "A cogger, foister, lyer" (Cotgr.).]

*nostrum, sb.: neut. of Lat. noster, = 'our own': a quack-medicine, a medicament of which the recipe is kept secret, a private recipe; also, metaph. any pretended remedy.

a private recipe; also, metaph. any pretended remedy.

1699 I would not doubt but to make more of it, than ever Daffy did of his elixir, or any strolling mountebank of his nostrum: Honour of Gout, in Harl.

Nicc. Vol 11. p 49 (1809).

1704 A certain curious Rearch; a Nostrum: Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 114 (2nd Ed).

1731 All their Salves and Ointments, Powders and Poulitices, they pretend are Nostrums: MEDLEY, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 1. p. 88.

1783 What Drop or Nostrum can this plague remove? Pope, Prol. to Satirus, 29, Wks. Vol. IV. p. 12 (1757).

1748 many nostrums which he possessed: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch xix. Wks., Vol. I. p. 125, 1877).

1775 Or what is more dreadful oft banish the pain By a nostrum that drives the disease to the brain. C. Anstey, Election Ball, Wks., p. 235 (1808).

1788 Let us.. like Oedipus, attempt to break the spell of dark mystery, of secret nostrums, and poisonous arcana: J. Letterson, in Gent. Mag., LvIII. i. 98/2.

1793 [Egyptian learning] consists in arithmetical calculations. astrology, a few nostrums in medicine...: J. Morses, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11. p. 626 (1796).

1804 But, let us see what is this nostrum which is prescribed during the paroxysm of disease: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 470.

1812 the never-failing nostrum of all state physicians from the days of Draco: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 126 (1832).

1819 the virtues of a certain infallible nostrum, which he called his Annual Pill: Tom Crid's Mem., p. 83 (3rd Ed.)

1834 applicants for talismans, charms, and medicinal nostrums: Ayesha, Vol. 1 ch. xi. p. 265.

1839 Perhaps the nostrum may explode: Bailey, Festus, p. 146 (1866).

1005.

nota, 2nd pers. sing. pres. imperat. act. of Lat. notare, = 'to mark', 'to observe': mark, observe, make note of.

1391 And nota, pat this forsid ribte orisonte, pat is clepid orison rectum...:

CHAUCER, Astrol., p 37 (1872). 1525 Nota whan the senowe is hurt with a foyne/than is the wounde close: Tr. ferome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig.

CHII p⁰/1. 1527 Nota a lutynge for a glasse that ryueth vpon the fyre: L.

ANDREW, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk 1. ch. iii. sig. a v r⁰/1 1622 Nota, that our rockshackes, 6 of them to carry me to Edo and back againe: R. Cocks, Drary, Vol. 11. p 7/1883.) 1625 Nota, you must bring the high Church East Northeast Easterly, before you shall be cleered of the shoale afore-said: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 341.

notā bene, phr.: Late Lat.: mark well, observe well. Abbreviated to N.B. See nota.

1673 NB. One of these Electors may...: J. Rav, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 163. 1818 Nota Bens.—Papa's almost certain 'tis he: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 50 1863 an animal frequently mentoned in Scripture; but, nota bene, never once with approbation: C. Reade, Hard Cask, Vol. 1. p. 35.

*notābilia, sb. pl.: neut. of Lat. notābilis,='notable', 'noticeable': things worthy of notice, remarkable things.

1883 The careful reader may, in reading Mr. Amos, pick up not a few notabilia: Sat Rev., Vol. 55, p. 475. 1885 His list of architectural notabilia needs much revision: Athenaum, Oct. 31, p. 565/2.

notandum, pl. notanda, sb.: neut. of Lat. notandus, = 'to be noted': a thing, word, or passage to be specially observed or noticed.

1605 What is here? notandum, A rat had gnawne my spurre-lethers: B. Jonson, Volp., iv. 1, Wks., p. 497 (1616). 1702 And now for his notanda...

by which he would conclude, that there is no other than this one infinite substance in being: John Howe, Wks., p. 63/1 (1834) bef. 1847 Verses it and 12 are both most savoury and precious notanda: Chalmers, in C. H. Spurgeon's Treas. David, Vol. IV. p. 367 (1874).

notator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. notare, = 'to mark', 'to observe': an annotator (g. v.).

1691 The notator Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus: Woop, Ath. Oxon [R.]

notch, noutch: Anglo-Ind. See nautch.

notice (" =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. notice.

1. heed, regard.

1593 Talling no notice that she is so nigh: Shaks., Ven and Ad., 341. 1675 you Rogue! that's my nom de guerre: you know I have laid by Aldo, for fear that Name shou'd bring me to the notice of my Father: DRVDEN, Kind Keeper, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 109 (1701). bei 1748 How ready is envy to mingle with the notices which we take of other persons. Watts, On the Mind, Pt. 1. ch ii. p. 36 (1814).

ra. the observing faculty. Rare.

1607 to my poor unworthy notice, | He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices: SHAKS., Cortol, in 3, 166.

2. information, announcement, warning.

1588 Navarre had notice of your fair approach: SHAKS, L. L. L., ii. 81. 1641 the sequel is too well known to need any notice of the event: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p 16 (1872).

2 a. a declaration by one of the parties to an agreement that the said agreement is to terminate after an interval fixed in the terms of agreement, as a quarter's notice given by a tenant who wishes to vacate a tenement to his landlord, a month's notice given to his employer by a servant or workman who wishes to leave his place.

1844 All I've got to say to you, Mrs Todgers, is, a week's notice from next Saturday: Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit, ch. x. p. 206.

2 b. a short published account or a short review.

3. a direction, an order.

1594 And to give notice, that no manner of person | At any time have recourse unto the princes: SHAKS, Rich. III., iii. 5, ros

3a. a writing conveying an order or a caution.

1837 Notice | The | Gamekeeper | Has Orders | To Shoot All | Dogs | Found in | This | Inclosure: Dickens, *Pickwick*, on illustr. to p. 9.

notion $(\underline{w} =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. notion: idea, thought; intention; the understanding; an invention, a cleverly contrived utensil.

1608 a man...hath...his understanding, like for all the world unto a parchment or paper ready to be written in; and therein he doth register and record every several notion and cogitation of his. HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor. p. 684. [R.] 1605 Ether his notion weakens, his discernings | Are lethargied: Shaks., K. Lear, i 4, 248 1645 and machines for flying in the air, and other wonderful notions: EVELIN, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 217 (1872). 1687 So told as earthly notion can receive: MILTON, P. L., VII. 179. — God hath bid dwell far off all anxiouscares | And not molest us, unless we ourselves | Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain: ib, VIII. 187. 1671 the notion amongst the ancients imported only celatum celebrare, et memoria renovare: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. uit. p. 236 (1872).

notturno, sb.: It.: Mus.: a serenade.

1887 Serinata is a synonym of Notturno—Nocturn, generically a "Nightsong": Miss R. H. Busk, Folksongs of Italy, p. 22.

Notus: Lat. fr. Gk. Nóros: the south-west wind, the south wind.

abt. 1374 alle pe poeples pat pe violent wynde Nothus scorchip: Chaucer, Tr. Beethins, Bk. II. p. 55 (1868) 1667 With adverse blast upturns them from the south | Notus and Afer black, with thund rous clouds | From Serraliona Milton, $P.L_3$ x. 702.

nougat, \mathfrak{sb} .: Fr.: a sweetmeat consisting of almonds or pistachio-nuts in a sweet paste.

1886 some nougat for her offspring: R BROUGHTON, Dr. Cupid, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 158.

noumenon, pl. noumena, sb.: Gk. νοούμενον: an object of intellectual perception, an object of purely intellectual intuition. See phenomenon.

1803 But we will admit to the transcendentalist his solitary nonmenon, and its separate functions: Edin. Rev., Vol. x, p. 267. 1843 Still, the proposition does not assert that alone: it asserts that the Thing in itself, the noumenon Socrates, was existing, and doing or experiencing those various facts: J. S. Mill. System of Logic, Vol. 1, p. 117 (1856). 1890 His opponents...will not allow his position that ethics is something definitely fixed in all its details from the first in a metaphysical world of noumena: Athenaum, Sept. 13, p. 345/3.

*nous, sb.: Gk. voûs: mind, intellect; colloq. good sense, shrewdness.

1678 But in other places of his Writings he frequently asserts, above the Self-moving Psyche an Immovable and Standing Nous or Intellect, which was

properly the Demiurgus, or Architectonick Framer of the whole World: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. 1. ch iv. p. 406. 1729 Thine is the genuine head of many a house, | And much Divinity without a Nov: Pope, Dimital, iv 244. 1800 In admiration of my own keen Nov: | That framed the model of so fine a house: R. Polumelle, in Biogy. Sk. in Cornwall, Vol. II. App., p. 37 1819 the good old man had so much "vovs": Byron, Don Yuan, II. cxxx. 1839—47 Anstotle regarded the vovs or reasoning faculties as separable from the remainder of the \(\psi vy \text{TODD}, Cyc Anat. \(\frac{c}{c} \) Phys., Vol. III. p. 144/2. 1840 She questions his vovs: Braham, Rigolds. Leg., p. 188 (1865) 1862 the fellow has not nous enough to light upon any scientific discovery more useful than a new sauce for cutlets: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. xvii p. 244 (1887). 1877 it is only of late I have had the nous to see how wise she is: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xiv. p. 136 (1883).

*nous avons changé tout cela, phr.: Fr.: we have changed all that. Molière, Le Médecin malgré lui, ii. 6.

1768 unless your doctors of divinity will say, like Molere's doctor of physic, nous avons change tout cela, (we have altered all that): LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett, Bk III. No li. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 520 (1777). 1872 Edw. Braddon, Lyf in India, ch i. p. 8.

*nous verrons, phr.: Fr.: we shall see.

1764 nons verrons—the temptation [to go to Paris] is strong, but...: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol Iv p 262 (1857). 1764 I fear after all I must give it a fermentation on the other side of the Alps, which is better than being on the lees with it—but nous verrons: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p. 760/r (1839).

*nouveau riche, fem. nouvelle riche, pl. nouveaux riches, phr.: Fr.: a new rich-person, a person of low or middle rank recently become rich.

1828 you never pass by the white and modern mansion of a nonveau riche: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxiii. p. 63 (1850). 1841 Who can be deceived in the house of a nouveau riche? Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 161. 1885 she was a nonvelle riche, and brought him money: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch. vi. p. 96. 1884 The nouveau riche of the younger Colman, who fails to enrobe himself with dignity by the aid of all ordinary resources: J. Sharman, Cursory Hist. of Swearing, ch. vi. p. 107.

nouvelle, sb.: Fr.: a short story, a novelette.

1679—80 disposed to those kind of books you mention of nouvell's and other entretiens of folly and levity: Savile Corress, p 140 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1887 M. de Maupassant's 'Petite Roque' [18] a collection of nouvelles written with his usual cleverness: Athenæum, Jan 1, p. 10/2.

novātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. novāre, = 'to renew': an **innovator** (q, v).

1731 BAILEY.

novellante, sb.: It. (Florio): "a newes teller, a reporter of tales or fables". Anglicised as nouvellant (1627 Our news is but small, our nouvellants being out of the way: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 214, Ed. 1848).

1628 Savage was, on Friday, censured in the Star Chamber, but our novellantes could not tell us what his censure was: J. MEAD, in Court & Times of Chas I., Vol. I. p. 421 (1848).

novem, Lat., 'nine'; novem quinque, 'nine five': name of a game with dice, in which the principal throws were nine and five; also written novum, as if neut. of Lat. novus, = 'new'.

1588 Abate throw at novum, and the whole world again | Cannot pick out five such, take each one in his vein: Shaks., L. L. L., v. 2, 547.

November: Eng. fr. Lat. *November (mensis)*, = 'ninth (month)': name of the ninth month of the old Roman year and the eleventh month of the English and later Roman year.

noverint universi, phr.: Late Lat., 'let all men know': name for a writ, so called from the words with which charters, deeds, and writs used generally to begin.

1611 Upon a noverint universi he recovered a hundred Marks: T. Coryat, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. i 6 ro (1776).

*novus homo, pl. novi homines, phr.: Lat.: 'a new man', a person of mean birth, who has risen to rank and dignity, an unstart.

an upstart.

1609 those which were novi homines were more allowed for their vertues new and newly showne than the old swell of ancient race: Sir Th. Smith, Commonw. of Engl., Bk. I. ch. xx. p. 55 (1633).

1764 Of these three or four families are really respectable: the rest are novi homines, sprung from burgeois, who have saved a little money by their different occupations, and raised themselves to the rank of noblesse by purchase: Smollett, France & Italy, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 388 (1817).

1816 According to his aristocratic feelings, there was a degree of presumption in this novus homo, this Mr. Gilbert Glossin, late writer in —, resuming to set up such an accommodation at all: Scott, Gny Mannering, ch. Xlii. p. 367 (1852).

1829 for a novus homo was ambitious, and the Baronet was poor: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 127 (1881)

*1877 As for the other new Ministers, three of them are wholly novi homines: Times, Feb. 17. [St.]

Nowrose, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. nau-rōs,='new-day': the first day of the solar year, celebrated in Persia and by Parsees as a high festival.

1634 The Novvrowz is their Newyeares day, beginning the tenth of March: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 156. 1673 On the day of the Vernal Equinox, we returned to Gombroon, when the Moors introduced their New-Year Æde, or Noe Rose, with Banqueting and great Solemity: Fryer, E. India, 306 (1698) [Yule] 1815 Jemsheed also introduced the solar year; and ordered the first day of it, when the sun entered Aries, to be celebrated by a splendid festival. It is called Nauroze, or new year's day, and is still the great festival in Persia: Sir J. Malcolm, Hist Persia, 1. 17 [16.] 1840 I have turned my back upon Tehran and its Shah, Ministers, Princes, Khans, and Meerzas, and all the Nowlerbâd, busily engaged in preparations for the coming festival of the Noroz: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xv. p. 295.

nox, sb.: Lat.: night.

bef. 1593 darksome Nox had spread about the earth | Her blackish mantle: GREENE, Alphonsus, iv. Wks, p. 240 (1861)

Noyau, sb.: Fr. noyau, = 'kernel', 'the stone of a fruit': a liqueur flavored with orange-peel and the kernels of stone-fruits.

1818 Your Noyaus, Curaçoas, and the Devil knows what— | (One swig of Blue Ruin, is worth the whole lot!): T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 161. 1847 Marasquin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau, | And gin which the company voted 'No Go': Barram, Ingolds Leg., p. 440 (1865). 1845 white and pink noyeaus: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 318.

*nuance, sb.: Fr.: a shade of a color, a slight difference in a color; also, metaph.

1781 The more expert one were at nuances, the more poetic one should be, or the more eloquent: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol VII. p. 489 (1858). 1846 the English and French difference on the Spanish question is considered as serious by people of every political nuance: H. Greville, P. Jiary, p. 165 1865 If you have to look long on one colour, let it be a well-wearing, never-dazzling nuance: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol I. ch. ix p 155. 1877 as though each dainty step and twitch and twirl expressed some nuance of an artistic conception: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xxvi p. 238 (1879). 1880 the wall presented every nuance of purplish salmon or warm apricot: Miss Yonge, Pillars of the House, ch. xiv. p. 301.

*nucleus, pl. nuclei, sb.: Lat.: a kernel, a centre of concentration, aggregation, or accretion; also, metaph.

1706 PHILLIPS, World of Words 1727 the first crust or Nucleus of this our Earth: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Bk. 1 ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. vi p. 159 (1757). 1759 the worst of Whiston's comets. to say nothing of the Nucleus of Sterner, Trist. Shand, II. x. Wks., p. 76 (1839). 1820 The nucleus of fine thought is there: Edin. Rev., Vol. 33, p. 314. 1837 The astronomers tell us that some of these comets have no visible nucleuses: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 99 1863 with your abilities and experience five thousand pounds may yet be the nucleus of a fortune. C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 739. 1876 Is it not possible that the nucleus of the "Roast Pig" was his after all? Times, May 15. [St.]

nūdum pactum, phr.: Late Lat: a bare agreement, a contract made without valuable consideration.

nugar(r)a(h), sb.: Pers. nakāra: a kettledrum.

1826 Our party hailed its inmates, and we were answered by the sound of a large nugarrah placed over the gateway: HOCKLEY, Pandurang Hari, ch. xi. p. 127 (1884). 1871 if I were to beat the great nogaras (drums), and call my people together: SIR S. W. BAKER, Nile Tributaries, ch xiv. p. 175 (1884).

nuggar, sb.: Egypt.: a kind of barge used on the Nile.

1871 I engaged three vessels, including two large noggurs or sailing barges: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii, p. 156 (1884). 1884 in the early days of June three nuggars—Nile barges—were towed up the narrow rapid stream. Arch. Forbes, *Chinese Gordon*, ch. iii. p. 99 (New York). 1888 The leading half battalion embarked on the 6th in nuggars, and reached Dongola on the 19th: *Athenaum*, Jan. 7, p. 10/1.

nuke: Eng. fr. Fr. See nuque.

nul, fem. nulle, adj.: Fr.: null, void, of no force, insignificant.

1847 He strikes me as rather nul in society, gentlemanlike in manner though vulgar in appearance: H. Greville, Diary, p. 212.

nulla bona, phr.: Late Lat., 'no goods': name of a return made by a sheriff if he find no goods whereon to levy an execution for debt.

1829 the sheriff returned a non est inventus... I ran him to execution, and got nulla bona on my return: W. H. MAXWELL, Stories of Waterloo, p. 35/1. 1887 Execution was issued and the return of the sheriff was nulla bona: Law Reports, Weekly Notes, p. 219/2.

*nulla vestigia retrorsum: Lat. See vestigia nulla retrorsum.

*nulla(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. nāla: a watercourse.

1799 Upon looking at the tope as I came in just now, it appeared to me that, when you get possession of the bank of the nullah, you have the tope as a matter of course, as the latter is in the rear of the former: WELLINGTON, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 22 (1844). 1834 carrying me merrily through the first blessed Styr of a Nullah he sees: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 8. 1879 Between the hot walls of a nullah: E. ARNOLD, Light of Asia, Bk. v. p. 134 (1881). 1882 we had just crossed a nullah in the forest, full from the recent rains: F. M. CRAWFORD, Mr. Isaacs, ch. x. p. 221. 1883 the deep sandy bed of the nullah: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 134.

nulla-nulla, so,: native Australian: a club made of hard wood.

1886 boomerangs, nulla-nullas and other native weapons. J. Mc Carthy & Mrs. Campbell-Praed, $Rt.\ Hon.$, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. gr.

nullius addictus jūrāre in verba magistri, phr.: Lat.: not bound to pledge one's self to the sentiments of any master. Hor., Epp., 1, 1, 14.

1781 Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. vii. p. 488 (1858)

nullius bona, phr.: Late Lat.: nobody's goods, common property which belongs to no individual. Also written nullius in bonis, = 'among nobody's goods'.

1829 Nature's catalogue of things left in common as nullius bona. Edm. Rev., Vol 49, p. 74.

nullius fīlius, phr.: Late Lat.: 'nobody's son', a person whose parentage is unknown; a bastard.

nullo, sb.: ? It. See quotation.

1598 Cero, Zero, a sipher of naught, a nullo: FLORIO.

nullum tempus occurrit rēgi, phr.: Late Lat.: 'no time runs against the king', the rights of the king are not barred by lapse of time. An obsolete legal maxim.

1769 Was it in suffering his ministers to revive the obsolete maxim of nullum tempus, to rob the duke of Portland of his property, and thereby give a decisive turn to a county election? JUNIUS, Letters, No. xxxvii p. 155 (1827). 1772 I shall obey the superior, as nullum tempus occurrit regist podagree ['and gout']: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 395 (1857)

Numa (Pompilius), name of the second king of Rome, renowned as a law-giver, and said to have been inspired by a nymph called **Egeria** (q. v.).

1614 Abubeer.. the Numa of that Saracen Empire: Purchas, Pilgrimage, Bk. 111. p. 249 (1626) 1891 She had already begun to play the Egeria to a fresh Numa in the person of M Guizot: Athenæum, Jan. 31, p 145/3

numaz: Arab. See namaz.

numen, sb.: Lat.: deity, divine power.

bef. 1628 As if allowing them [the gods] the name, they would keep the Numen to themselves: Feltham, Resolves, Pt. 1, p. 38 (1806). 1634 what they first meet withall at their going forth of doores at Sun-rising, that same thing (be it bird or beast) they make their Numen and tutelary God for that day: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 193. 1678 they acknowledging no One Sovereign Numen: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Pref., sig ** 1 v². 1684 Numens, Genio's, Demons, Spirits: Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 11. p. 106.

numerator ("= '= '=), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. numerator, noun of agent to Lat. numerare, = 'to count', 'to reckon': a reckoner, a numberer; in arithmetic, that number in a vulgar fraction, which shows how many parts of an unit are taken. See denominator.

1579 The Numerator is called the Elementes or Figures that be alway set aboue the short line: Digges, Stratiot., p. 21. 1598 To bring these fractions into whole numbers of proportion, you must worke thus: Multiply the whole number by the denominator of the fraction, and adding thereunto the numerator of the said fraction, the proportion is found: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. III. p 50. 1696 The upper Number of a Fraction...is the Numerator: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1843 a fraction, having for its numerator the number of cases favourable to the event, and for its denominator the number of all the cases which are possible: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. II p. 58 (1856).

numero, sb.: abl. of Lat. numerus, = 'number': by number, in number, number. Abbreviated to No., no.

1760 so much Money Numero, and sometimes so much Blank; when it was so much Numero, it was to be paid in so much Money told: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 467.

numud, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. namad: felt; a saddlecloth made of felt or woollen.

1828 then throwing a numud over it, he washed from its mouth and face the sand: Kuzzilhash, Vol 1. ch. xiv. p. 183.

1840 carpets and furshes (numuds and mattresses): Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. ii. p 34.

*Nunc dimittis, phr.: Lat., 'now lettest thou depart': name of the thanksgiving of Simeon (Luke, ii. 29-32), used as a canticle after the second lesson of the evening service of. the Church of England, being the first two words of the Latin version; used to signify contented expectation of impending death.

pending death.

1607—12 But aboue all, beleeue it, the sweetest Canticle is, Nunc dimittis; when a Man hath obtained worthy Ends, and Expectations: Bacon, Ess., xxxiii. p. 389 (1891).

1623 Gondomar, at the first sight of the prince, fell down flat before him, and would not be raised, but cried out, Nunc dimittis, as having attained the top of his desire: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Just 1., Vol. II. p. 384 (1848). bef. 1654 Yet my good Lord, at least procure me of my Lord the King a Nunc dimittis; leave to depart: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. I. (Cahala), p. 120 (1654). 1689 he tells the decumbent a long story of the pains and misery of life, in order to make his nunc dimittis go down the easier: Honour of Gout, in Harl. Misc., Vol. II. p. 44 (1809). 1825 If I

could see the abolition of the slavery of the body in the West Indies. I could sing my nunc dimittis with joy In W Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. II p 383 (1835). 1829 we shall now bow our heads to the nunc dimittis, come when it may: Edin Rev. Vol. 49, p. 218. 1854 I should like to see Clive happy, and then say Nunc dimittis: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xv. p 182

nunciatura, Old It.; nunciature, Eng. fr. It.: sb.: the office of a nuncio.

1650 The same they did in the Prisons for the arts of Wooll and Silk, and divers other, as that of the Archbishops, the Nunciatura, and of the great Court of the Vicaria. Howell, Tr Giraff's Hist Rev Napl, p 22. 1670 They are good for Nunciatures, Embassies, and State Employments: R. LASSELS, Voy Ital., Pt I. p. 12 (1698) 1840 Nuntiatura in Switzerland: S. Austin, Tr Ranke's Popes, Vol. II. p 43 (1847).

nuncio, nuntio, sb.: It. (Florio).

I. a messenger.

1601 She will attend it better in thy youth | Than in a nuncio's of more grave aspect: Shaks, Tw. Nt, i 4, 28. 1619 I had not now been forced to have sent | These lines for Nuncios of my discontent: Wither, Fidelia, 8 (1815). 1640 Lucter laughs bright Nuncio of the Day: H. More, Phil. Po., p. 333 (1647) 1646 the Nuncio's of the Spring: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch. xxiii p. 223 (1686)

2. a messenger from the Pope, a permanent ambassador or diplomatic representative of the Pope, of the first rank.

or diplomatic representative of the Pope, of the first rank.

bef. 1548 His Holines morover sent to his Nuncio a Copie of a lettre sent from the Nuncio in Hungaria: Edw. Lee, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol II. No. clik p. 103 (1846). 1596 the Popes expresse commandements directed from time to time to his Nuntio, then resident at Paris: Estate of Engl. Fuertives, p. 52. 1620 he procured a Licence from the Nuncio. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xxiv. (1676) 1643 a Nuntio or Ambassadour from the Pope: Kingdomes Whly Intelligencer, No. 21, p. 16. bef. 1670 I am sure, after his Nuncio had gotten a Copy of it, he could never endure the Prince more: J Hacket, Abp Williams, Pt. I. 140, p. 129 (1693). 1670 all Nuncio's at their return to Rome, unload themselves of the observations they have made abroad: R. Lassels, Voy, Ital., Pt. II. p. 156 (1698). 1706 in which the pope's nuncio conducted them: Burnet, Hist Own Time, Vol I. p. 193 (1818). 1710 That the Protestant Church may still flourish and thrive, By me their sure nuncio do send you this greeting: W. W. Wilkins Polit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 95 (1860) 1776 the Pope's Nuncio...had been found, by the officers of the Police, in a Public Brothel: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 201. 1840 All these labours of the nuncios were greatly promoted by the formation of a Spanish party in catholic Switzerland: S. Austin, Tr. Ranke's Popes, Vol II. p. 44 (1847).

nuncius, nuntius, sb.: Lat.: a messenger, an ambassador, a nuncio.

1630 She humbly, mildly, heau'ns high Nuncius heares: John Taylor, Wks., sig. C 4 $r^o/2$.

nuphar. See nenuphar.

nuque, sb.: Fr.: the nape of the neck; "also, the marrow of the backe bone" (Cotgr.).

1543 the Nuke, whyche is the mary in the backe bone: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. ii ro/z.

nutritive $(\angle z = 1)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. nutritif, fem. -ive: nourishing, pertaining to nourishment.

1542 meates which be holsome and nutratyue: BORDE, Dyetary, ch. ix. p. 252 (1870).

1578 the nutritiue partes: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, sig. A liij 2°.

1600 nutritive and cordail medicines: R. CAWDRAY, Treas.

1601 The broth of Limpuns, Muscles, Cockles, and Wilkes, is verie nutritive: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 32, ch. 9, Vol. 11.

nuwab: Arab. See nabob.

nux-vomica, sb.: Late Lat., 'emetic-nut': the seed of Strychnos Nux-vomica, Nat. Order Loganiaceae: also the tree itself.

1584 into whome he had thrust a dramme of Nux vomica, or some other such poison: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. XIII ch. XIII. p. 399.

1599 Nux vomica, from Malabar: R. HAKLUYT, Vinages, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

1811 This seems to be a sort of nux vomica: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. cxlii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 197.

1846 It would be difficult to name a more venomous Order than this, of whose qualities the celebrated Nux Vomica may be taken as the representative: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 603.

1864 the young lady who was accused of poisoning her mamma with nux vomica in her negus: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2.

*nuzzer, nuzzur, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. nazar, = 'a votive offering': a ceremonial present.

1776 You have given 45,000 rupees, within three years, as bribes to Mr. Barwell, 15,000 rupees in nuzzies to the Governor...and 5,000 to Baboo Kissen Cantoo:

Trial of Joseph Franke, 3/1. 1797 Nuzzer, or Nuzzernank; a present or offering from an inferior to a superior: Encyc. Brit. 1803 One of them is to give Appah Saheb the Zereen Putka, provided a nuzzer of one or two lacs of rupees is received for it: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1, p. 463 (1844). 1828 a nuzzer from my servant to his master's daughter: Kuzziloask, Vol. 1, ch. ix. 19. 19. 19. 19. 1834 have I not convinced him that even the hands of the Hakim, are open to clench the nuzzur? Baboo, Vol. 1, ch. xvii. p. 292. 1841 [See Jagheer]. 1834 But the nuzzur consisted of Turkestan and Yarkhundi horses, Bokhara camels and slaves: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 205.

Nyades. See Naiad.

*nylghau: Anglo-Ind. See nilghau.

nymphaea, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. νυμφαία: a water-lily. See lotos, nenuphar.

1791 The blue nymphaa, which I have sound reasons for believing the lotus of Egypt, is a native of Upper India: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol 11. No clix p 156 (1821)

nymphaeum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. νύμφαιον: a shrine sacred to a nymph; in ancient Roman villas, a decorated apartment or gallery, adorned with statues, plants, fountains, &c.

1885 Mr. Pullan ...found. a series of piers of reticulated masonry, indicating ...probably the nymphæum attached to a villa: Athenæum, Aug. 29, p 269/3.

nypa: Port. See nipa.

O, Great O, a Latin antiphon or prayer beginning with the interjection O, as O sapientia; = 'O wisdom', which, in the ecclesiastical calendar, gives a name to the sixteenth day of December. See N. & Q., Dec. 31, 1887, p. 527/2.

O crimine, phr.: an exclamation of unknown origin and meaning, identical in form with Lat. O (interj.), and crimine (abl. of crimen,='a charge', 'a crime').

1693 Congreve, Double Dealer, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. 1 p 244 (1710)

o. s. p., abbrev. for Late Lat. obiit sine prole,='died without issue'.

*O si sic omnia, phr.: Lat.: Ah, would that all (had been done or said) thus! Cf. Juv., Sat., 10, 123.

O tempora, O mores, phr.: Lat.: Ah for the times, Ah for the manners (of the day)! Cic., in Cat., I, I, 2.

1614 B. JONSON, Bart. Fair, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. 11, p. 19 (1631—40). 1626 In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 142 (1848). 1671 Shadwell, Humorists, v p. 75. 1676 — Virtuoso, iv. p. 62. 1693 And him, yes him, O Times, O Mores, | To have that Phiz preferr'd before us! Oxford-Act, 111, p. 22. 1756 Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 197, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 224 (1777). 1771 Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 22/1 (1882).

oarlop: Eng. fr. Du. See orlop.

oart, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. orta, = 'orchard': a cocoanut plantation in W. India.

1673 Old Goa.. her Soil is luxurious and Campaign, and abounds with Rich Inhabitants, whose Rural Palaces are immured with Groves and Hortos: FRYER, E India, 154 (1698). [Yule] abt. 1760 As to the Oarts, or Coco-nut groves, they make the most considerable part of the landed property: GROSE, Voyage, I. 47 (1772) [ib.]

*oāsis, pl. oāses, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. "Oaous, name of a fertile place in the Libyan desert: a place in an arid desert, where there is water and vegetation.

1801 Encyc. Brit., Suppl. 1822 E'en where Arabia's arid waste entombs | Whole caravans, the green oasis blooms: J. Holland, Hopes of Matrimony. [L.] 1830 How far beyond all other pleasures, is that of arriving at an oasis! E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 149 (2nd Ed.). 1849 It is not for a moment to be tolerated that an oasis should be met with anywhere except in the Desert: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. v ch. i. 941 (1881). 1886 They show the worst faults of the Buddhist sacred books... with few or none of those oases of beautifully expressed thoughts that occur there: Atheneaum, July 10, p. 4411.

ob, sb.: Heb. 'obh: a necromancer, a sorcerer.

1659 They peep and mutter like Obs and Pythons: GAUDEN, Tears of Church, p. 366. [Davies]

*ob., abbrev. for Lat. obolus, a Greek coin equal to $\frac{7}{32}$ of a Roman denarius, used in connexion with f_s s. d_s , as if it were $\frac{8}{32}$ of a denarius, to represent a farthing (or farthings) English. See D.² and obolus.

abt. 1527 And I shall, whan so ever I shall retorne into England, sufficientile declar to your Grace, that iiij², vj⁴, wich I paye ther for the ducate, is in every ducate almost on ob. losse after the price heer, and yet I have benefist by your Grace, for oodrwiese I must paye exchaunge: Edw. Lee, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 11. No. clvii. p. 97 (1846). bef. 1548 xxxixii. ij², v⁴, ob: T. Thacker, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccxci. p. 92 (1846). 1591 The 30. common Souldiours in Porke, euery man one pound j. quarter a day, rated at j. d. ob. [14d.]: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 366. 1596 Item, Bread, ... ob.: Shaks, I Hen. IV., ii. 4, 590

ob.: Lat. See obiit.

1 1

obang, só.: Jap.: an oblong gold coin of Japan, no longer current, worth a hundred ichibo or about 25 oz. of silver. See kobang.

1662 a thousand Oebans of Gold, which amount to forty seven thousand Thayls, or crowns: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 11. p. 147 (1669).

obarni, sb.: origin unknown: a strong liquor, perhaps a kind of mead. Anglicised as obarne (= ").

1609 With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer), As Meade Obarne and Meade Cherunk: *Pimiyeo*, quoted in B. Jonson's Wks., Vol. vII. p. 241 (Gifford,

1816). 1616 strong-waters, *Hum, Meath* and *obarni*: B. Jonson, *Dev. is an Ass*, 1. 1, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 97 (1631-40).

*obbligato, adj. and sb.: It.: Mus.: indispensable, of independent value; applied both as adj. and sb. to an instrumental accompaniment, esp. a solo accompanying a vocal

1724 OBLIGATA, Necessary, Expressly, or on Purpose. Thus, A DOI VIOLINI OBLIGATI, on purpose for Two Violins CON FAGOTTO OBLIGATE, on Purpose for the Bassoon: Short Explic of For. Weds. in Mus Bks 1740 OBLIGATO, signifies for, on purpose for, or necessary, as doi volkini obligato, on purpose for two Violins; and so of other things, as con fogotto obligato, that must be play'd with a Bassoon, 5.c.. In this sense we also say, the bass is obligato, when it is only a ground of a certain number of bars, which are to be repeated over and over; such is the bass to chacones: Grassineau, Mus Dict. 1845 their minstrelsy was deranged by an obligato accompaniment of our artillery. Ford, Handbk Spann, Pt. 11, p. 564 1860 having taken inglorious exercise in this obligato manner: Once a Week, Jan. 14, p. 49/1.

όβελίζειν, vb.: Gk.: 'to mark with an obelus' (q. v.), to condemn as faulty or spurious.

1611 Such severe Aristarches as are wont ὁβελίζειν: Τ. CORYAT, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. c 4 vo (1776).

obelus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. δβελδε,='a spit', 'a mark used in writing': one of various marks used in ancient manuscripts by critics to indicate a suspected passage or word or a superfluous passage. One of these marks, +, is still used in writing and printing, and generally called an

*Oberon, name of the king of the fairies of medieval

1678 as it were an Oberon or Prince of Fayries and Phancies: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. ii. p 68.

obi1, obia, obea(h), sb.: ? Afr.: a kind of black art professed by negroes in Africa and in the West Indies.

1823 the horrid and abominable practice of Obea is carried on 'T. ROUGHLEY, famaica Planter's Guide, p. 83. [C.] 1884 she feared Obi, loved a negro song, a negro tale: F. Boyle, Borderland, p 4

obi2, sb.: Jap.: a gay sash of soft material, worn by Japan-

obiit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of Lat. obire,='to die': he (she) died or has died. Abbreviated to ob.

obiter, adv.: Lat.: by the way, cursorily.

1573—80 Al this was spokin obiter at the table: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 9 (1884). 1602 also what hath beene already saide out of Parsons owne writings, and other things handled obiter in this treatise: W. Watson, Quodibets of Relig & State, p. 236. 1611 I will digresse from my maine discourse and obiter speake something of him: T. Corvat, Crualities, Vol. 1. p. 155 (1776). 1627 The Communication of Sounds. hath beene touched obiter, in the Maioration of Sounds: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 165 1635 Light and information...make an excellent conscience, and obiter for the sake of scrupulous consciences. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 352. 1678 Wherefore this kind of Polytheism was obiter thus confuted by Origen: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch iv. p. 210. 1886 The present Master of the Rolls...expressed obiter an opinion...with which... I cannot agree: Sir C. S. C. Bowen, in Law Reports, 34 Ch. Div., 37.

*obiter dictum, pl. obiter dicta, phr.: Late Lat.: something said by the way, a cursory remark, an incidental opinion.

1812 it was more of an obiter dictum than of a point ruled: Edin. Rev., Vol. 19, p. 302.

1831 the obiter dictum of a judge or two: ib., Vol. 54, p. 289.

1883 No one cares much for Luther's obiter dicta: Sat. Rev., p. 289. Vol. 56, p. 180.

objector $(= \angle =)$; sb: Eng. fr. Late Lat. objector,='an accuser', noun of agent to Lat. obicere, objicere, ='to object': one who objects, one who advances an objection.

1654 I heare feare not the half-witted Objectours that I may meet with: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 496. 1665 and with the considerate it will signifie no more then the inadvertency of the Objectors: GLANVILL, Scopsis, ch. xxvi. p. 191 (1885).

objet, sb.: Fr. an object.

1848 Find out who is the objet, Briggs: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 1, ch. xv p. 158 (1879).

1877 he fell into a violent passion, and protested, in most unlover-like language, against being "swindled" into further association with the objet aimé ("loved") for the present. L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xviii p. 165 (1879).

*objet d'art, phr.: Fr.: an object of art, an article of artistic design.

1865 cachemires, sables, flowers, objets d'art, were scattered over it: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol II ch xx. p 236. 1879 Rollo's collections of objets d'art was sold·Mrs. Oliphant, Within the Precincts, ch. xix. p. 130. 1886 The numerous collections of objets d'art formed by the late King of Portugal will, in all probability, shortly be sold in Paris: Athenæum, Jan. 16, p 110/2.

*obligato: It. See obbligato.

oblivium, sb.: Lat.: forgetfulness, oblivion.

1699 Some few tops of the tender Leaves [of Persley] may yet be admitted; tho it was of old, we read, never brought to the Table at all, as sacred to Oblivium and the Defunct: EVELYN, Acetaria, p. 54.

oblocutor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to obloqui, = 'to interrupt (a speaker)', 'to gainsay', 'to contradict': a gainsayer, one who contradicts.

oboe, sb.: It.: a hautboy (q, v); also, the name of a reedstop in an organ.

1724 OBOE, or OBOY, is a Hautboy, or Hoboy: Short Explic. of For Wds. 11 Mus. Bks. 1826 The whole city were fiddling day and night, or blowing trumpets, oboes, and bassoons LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv Grey, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 422 (1881)

*obolus, pl. oboli, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δβολόs: a coin of Ancient Greece, equal to the sixth part of a drachma; the sixth part of a drachma in weight. The form obulo is for It. obolo. Anglicised (by Holland, 1601) as obol(e). See ob. and drachma.

1579 two obuloes of their money: NORTH, Tr. Plutarck, p. 121 (1612). — The small pieces of mony now extant are called Oboli, whereof sixe made a Drachma: 10., p. 455. 1601 the weight of one obolus: Holland, Tr. Plin. W. H. Bk. 32, ch. 10, Vol. II p. 446. bef. 1719 [See 28]. 1761 their East India bonds did not fall an obolus under par: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 472 (1857) 1820 the jaw-bone of a man between two of whose grinders sticks the original obolus put there to pay his passage over Styx by Charon's ferry-boat: T. S. HUGHES, Traw. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 270.

obscurum per obscurius, phr.: Late Lat.: the obscure by the more obscure. See ignotum per ignotius.

observandum, pl. observanda, sb.: neut. of Lat. observandus, gerund. of observare, = 'to observe': something to be observed, a point worthy of observation.

1704 those judicious collectors of bright parts, and flowers, and observandas, are to be nicely dwelt on: Swift, Tale of a Tub, \$ vii Wks., p. 79/1 (1869).

observator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. observator, noun of agent to observare, = 'to watch', 'to observe': one who observes, an observer; one who makes a remark.

observes, an observer; one who thakes a remark.

1502 Good and faythfull crysten people and true observatours of the Commandements: A. C., Ordinarye of Christen Men, Pt. 11, ch. iii. p. 89. 1654
Thus far that rare Observatour: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 471. 1658 he that... can discover... is no ordinary observator: Six The Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 35 (1686). bef. 1670 Now 'tis an even Lay, whether the Observator will call him The Head of a Popish, or a Purulan Fuction, for providing such Bride-Laces for the Marriage: J. Hacker, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1. 135, p. 123 (1693). 1686 of a long time they might not Preach, without having for Auditors, or to speak better, Observators, a Troop of Priests, Monks, &c.: Acct. Persce. of Protest. in France, p. 5. bef. 1733 in L'Estrange's observators: R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 13, p. 592 (1740).

obsessor, sb.: Lat.: one who haunts, one who beseeches. 1652 [See assessor 1]

obsonare ambulando famem, phr.: Lat.: to purvey an appetite by walking. Cic., Tusc., 5, 34, 97.

1625 now and then, as the wholesome proverb says, | Twill obsonare famem ambulando: B. Jonson, Stap. of News, iii. 1, Wks., p. 393/2 (1860).

obstetrix, so. fem.: Lat.: a midwife.

obstructor (= \(\sigma = \), sb.: for Eng. obstructer, as if noun of agent to Lat. obstruere, = 'to obstruct': one who obstructs. 1649 The Obstructors of Justice: Goodwin, Title.

obtrectator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to obtrectare, = 'to detract', 'to disparage': one who detracts or disparages.

bef. 1670 Some were of a very strict Life, and a great deal more laborious in their Cure, then their Obtrectators: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 106, p. 95 (1693).

oca, sb.: Peru. occa: name of Oxalis crenata and of a kindred species which have tubers somewhat like, but inferior to, potatoes.

1604 E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. p. 235 (1880).

ocarina, sb.: It.: a peculiarly shaped whistle made of terra-cotta, with finger-holes.

occiput, sb.: Lat.: the hinder part of the head, the hinder part of the skull.

1578 the first Vertebre inseparably grown to Occiput: J. Banister, Hist. Man, sig. B iiii ro. 1633 his bald occiput: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. 11, xvii. p 313 (1678). 1828 conversations might thus have taken place 'twixt sunciput and occiput: Engl. in France, Vol. 11 p. 28.

Oceanus: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Ωκεανὸς: the great sea or stream which was supposed by the Ancients to encircle the land;

bef. 1593 Ring'd with the walls of Oceanus, | Whose lofty surge is like the battlements | That compass'd high built Babel: Greene, Friar Bacon, Wks., p. 158 (1861).

ocelot ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Mexican ocelotl: an American leopard-cat, Felis pardalis, a large-sized cat marked with ocellate spots.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

ocha: Turk. See oke.

ochone, ohone, interj.: Ir. and Gael.: a cry, a lamentation. abt 1604 he that made the Ballads of oh hone: I. C., in Shaks. Cent. of Praise, p. 22 (1874). 1621 houling, O hone, as those Irish women: R BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 5, Vol. II. p. 53 (1827). 1855 they could now hear plainly the "Ochone, Ochonorie," of some wild woman: C. KINGSLEY, Westward Ho, ch. xi. p. 222 (1889)

oc(h)ro, ochra, okra, sb.: W. Ind.: name of the Abelmoschus esculentus (Nat. Order Malvaceae), a species of Hibiscus; also, the fruit of the same.

1769 The ocro plant nearly resembles that of the musk: E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat Hist Gunana, p. 52. 1797 Ocra, a viscous vegetable substance well known in the West Indies, where it is used to thicken soup, and for other purposes: Encyc. Brit. 1846 the Abelmoschus esculentus, whose fruit, called Ochro, Gombo, Gobbo, Bandikai, &c., is a favourite ingredient in soup: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 369. 1882 broad-leaved cocoas, ochro, with its delicate yellow flower: Standard, Dec. 14, p. 5.

octa(h)edron, sô.: Gk. ἀκτάεδρον, neut. of ἀκτάεδρος, = 'eightsided' (see dodecahedron): a solid figure contained by eight plane faces. A regular octahedron is a solid figure contained by eight plane equilateral triangles.

1670 BILLINGSLEY, Euclid, fol. 462 20 1603 the Pyramis, the Cube, the Octaedron, Icosaedron & Dodecaedron: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1359.

octastichon, sb.: Gk. ὀκτάστιχον, neut. of Late Gk. ὀκτάστιχος,='consisting of eight verses or lines': a poem, stanza, or verse consisting of eight lines.

octāvo, adj. neut. abl., also used in Eng. as sb.: Lat., 'eighth': of books, having eight leaves to the sheet; the size of a book printed on sheets folded into eight leaves; a book or volume of this size. See folio, quarto. Abbreviated to '8vo.'

1582 I have two editions in greeke: the one of learned Paguine in folio, the other of Plautyne in octavo: R. Parsons, Def. of Cens., p. 148. 1608 Fri. ... Of what volume is this book, that I may fit a cover to 't? Pri. Faith, neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both: MIDDLETON, Five Gallants, i. r. Wks., Vol. III p. 133 (1885). 1630 Octavo, Quarto, Folio, or sixteene: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Ggg v. vol. 1699 for some of his Gravings in Octavo done at Rome, they askt me a Pistol apiece: M. LISTER, Fourn. to Parts, p. 136. 1712 the Author of an Octavo: Speciator, No. 529, Nov. 6, p. 7531 (Morley). 1771 they published a very thick octavo: Hor. Walpole, Vertue's Anced Painting, Vol. IV. p. 18. 1813 this same lady writes octavo, and talks folios: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 257 (1832). 1854 two octavo volumes: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 263 (1879).

October, sb.: Lat.: name of the tenth (originally the eighth) month of the year; also, ale of October brewing, good ale.

octodecimo, adj. neut. abl., also used in Eng. as sb.: Late Lat, 'eighteenth': of books, having eighteen leaves to the sheet; the size of a book printed on sheets folded into eighteen leaves; a book or volume of this size. Abbreviated to '18mo.'

octogrammaton, so.: coined in imitation of tetragrammaton (q. v.): a word consisting of eight letters.

1744 that ineffable Octogrammaton...Laziness: GRAY, Letters, No. lx. Vol. I. p. 132 (1819).

*octopus, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. δκτώπους,= 'eight-footed': name of a genus of eight-rayed polypod molluscs, or cuttlefish; esp. of the large and hideous devil-fish or poulpe (q. v.).

1759 Phil. Trans., Vol. L. Pt. ii. p. 778.
C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. i. p. 6.
R. BROUGHTON, Dr. Cupid, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 217.

*octroi. sb.: Fr.: a tax on produce brought into the cities of France and other countries of Europe; the place where such duties are collected; also, a commercial concession or privilege granted by a government.

1820 The proceeds of the octrois of towns...were always remitted to Paris Edin Rev., Vol. 34, p. 37. 1837 Every town in France that has two thousand inhabitants is entitled to set up an octroi on its articles of consumption: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 1. p. 158 1862 The octros officers never stop gentlemen going out at the neighbouring barrier upon duelling business: Thackerray, Philip, Vol. 11. ch. viii. p. 118 (1887).

octroyé, fem. octroyée, part.: Fr.: granted, authorised.

1848 Heard this morning . of the dissolution of the Prussian Assembly, and of a constitution being octroyée: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 309.

oculātus testis, phr.: Lat.: an eye-witness. See Plautus, Truc., 2, 6, 8.

1604 where a King is Oculatus testis, he seeth: T. Digges, Foure Parad.,

oculus Christi, phr.: Late Lat., 'Christ's eye': an apothecaries' name for Salvia Verbenaca, or Wild Clary.

1530 Occulus christi an herbe Palsgr. 1543 [mousere] some saye it is oculus christi, but they are deceaued: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chiming., fol. clxxxvi 20/2.

oculus mundi, phr.: Late Lat., 'world's eye': name of a variety of opal, hydrophane.

1672 though the Oculus mundi be reckon'd by Classic Authors among the rare Gems: R Boyle, Virtues of Gems, sig. H 7 vo.

oda, sb.: Turk.: a chamber, a class-room. Hence, odalisque, = 'a woman of a harem', fr. Turk. odalik.

1625 they have Roomes, which the Turkes call Oda's, but we may more properly (in regard of the vse they are put vnto) call them Schooles Purchas, Pilgrans, Vol. II. Bl. ix p. 1592. 1684 four several Chambers, called Oda's, which are as it were four Forms, where they learn, in order, whatever is convenient for young persons, who are to be continually about a great Prince, and are as it were his Pages or Gentlemen: Tr. Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Scrag., p. 2. 1797 Encyc. Brit 1823 The chief dame of the Oda, upon whom The discipline of the whole harem bore: Byron, Don Yuan, vi. cii. 1865 she sat leaning amongst a pile of shawls and cushions...as an Odalisque might have leaned amongst the couches of the Oda, with as much Eastern grace and as much Eastern languor: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. iv. p 53.

ode, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ode: a lyric poem of an exalted type, esp. one of elaborate metrical stricture.

1588 Once more I'll read the ode that I have writ: SHAKS., L. L. L., iv. 3, 1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., I. XXXI p 77 (1869).

oderint dum (modo) metuant, phr.: Lat.: let them hate, provided that they fear. Suet., Calig., 30.

1551 R. RECORDE, Pathway to Knowledge, sig. I 47°. 1606 Yes saye they; oderint dum metuant let them hate him (be they never so many) so that they feare him: T. Fitzherbert, Policy & Relig., Vol. 1. ch. xxxiv. p. 383.

ödēum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. φδείον: a music-hall, a building designed for the public performance of musical compositions; a school for music.

1603 call to minde and consider the renowmed clerkes and famous Philosophers, either in *Lycaum* or the Academie: go to the gallerie *Stoa*, the learned schoole *Palladium*, or the Musicke-schoole *Odamin*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 279. 1775 we saw here no stadium, theatre or odéum: R. CHANDLER, *Traw Asia Minor*, p. 53

odi profanum vulgus, phr.: Lat.: I detest the uninitiated crowd. Hor., Odes, 3, 1, 1.

odisse quem laeseris, phr.: Lat.: to haté one whom you have injured (is a natural feeling).

*odium, sb.: Lat.: hatred, unpopularity, detestation.

*odium, sb.: Lat.: hatred, unpopularity, detestation.

1641 and they indeed have brought a great Odum upon it by carrying about, and vending their whites, and reds: JOHN FRENCH, Art Distill., To Reader, sig. B 2 ro (1651)*

1659 They will lie under the Odium of Rebellion: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, ch xlv. p. 317.

1662 to free himself from the Odium of so horrid an Execution, he sends to the Judge: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelsko, Bk. II. p. 95 (1669).

1678 that he did this upon a Politick Account, thereby to decline the Common Odium, and those Dangers and Inconveniences which otherwise he might have incurred: Cudwornt, Intell. Syst, Bk I. ch. ii. p. 60.

1694 hate 'em as he did, with such a rancour, that I have an Odium even for her that bore me: D'URFEY, Don Quiz, Pt. II. iii. p. 25.

1709 Hadst thou not contracted so universal an Odium. At like an obscene Bird of Night thou durst never after publickly appear? Mrs. MANLEY, New Atal., Vol. II. p. 26 (2014).

1716 that popular odium, which their malicious and artful enemies have now in vain endeavoured to stir up against them: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 460 (1856).

1716 besures of greater severity may indeed, in some circumstances, be necessary; but the minister who advises, should take the execution and odium of them entirely upon himself: Junius, Letters, Vol. II. No. xxxviii. p. 81 (1772).

1832 In every various form of paragraph, pamphlet, and caricature, both his character and person were held up to odium. Moore, Byrom, Vol. III. p. 216.

1842 The diversions of the Roman and the Greek in the way of imprecation seem to have been mostly intended in good part, and to have been productive of little theological odium: J. Sharman, Cursory Hust. of Swearing, ch. v. p. 77.

*odium theologicum, phr.: Late Lat.: theological hatred. 1742 The Odium Theologram, or Theological Hatred, is noted even to a proverb Hume, Ess., Vol. 1 Note I, p 549 (1825)

1802 It required the acuteness of the odium theologicum, to discover...a proof of the atheism of the writer: Edin. Rev., Vol 1, p 13

1831 The Odium Theologicum has been always proverbial: th., Vol 53, p. 191.

1845 as the odium theologicum decreased, pity reappeared: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. 11. p. 998.

odor (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. odor, odour (fr. Lat. odorem), assimilated to Lat. odor: scent, fragrance, perfume, effluvium; also, metaph. reputation.

effluvium; also, metaph. reputation.

abt 1386 th'encense also with swete odour: Chaucer, C. T., Knt's Tale, 2940 1398 [See amber, I. i]. 1477 Odor is a smokish vapour resolved with heate, | Out of substance, by an invisible sweate: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. v. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit, p. 69 (1652)

bef. 1492 suche an odoure of stynche: Caxton, St. Katherin, sig. fvi vol.

log the sente and odour of the herbes or floures: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. i. ch. xix. sig. bv rol2

1540 [See Clyster]. 1555 camels laden with spyces, swete odours, and exceading much gold: R. Eddi, Nowe India, Bk. i. ch. xix. sig. bv rol2

1608 A delicate odour: Shaks, Pericles, ii. 2, 61.

1614 those maden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours: MILTON, Ch. Govt., Bk. i. ch. i. Wks., Vol. i. p. 84 (1806). 1646 the effluvium or odor of Steel: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. ii. ch. ii. p. 50 (1836). 1711

At ev'ry breath were balmy odours shed: Pope, Temp. of Fame, 314, Wks, Vol. ii. p. 63 (1757). 1775 the air partook of their fragrancy and dispensed to us the sweet odours of Mount Tmolus. R. Chandler, Traw. Asia Minor, p. 247.

1855 Saying in odour and colour, 'Ah, be | Among the roses tonight': Tennyson, Maud, i. xii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 215 (1886).

Odso. interi. See Catso.

odso, interj. See catso.

1728 Odso! then I must beg your pardon: Cibber, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb., ii Wks., Vol II. p. 259 (1776).

Odyssey: Lat. Odyssēa, fr. Gk. 'Οδύσσεια: name of one of the great Greek epic poems, ascribed to **Homer** (q. v.), of which the subject is the wandering of Odysseus or Ulysses; any poem descriptive of the wanderings of a hero returning

1603 the Odysee or Ilias of Homer: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 203. 1612 the Illiads, and the Odisse of Homer: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 20. 1818 [See Eneid].

oeconomus, pl. oeconomi, sb.: Gk. οἰκονόμος, = 'a manager':

1702 managing a trust committed to him by the Eternal Father; as the Oeconomus, the great Steward of his family: John Howe, Wis., p. 106/1 (1834). 1776 He was Oeconomus or bailiff: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece,

*oedēma, sb.: Gk. οἴδημα,='a swelling': a watery swelling; local dropsy of the cellular tissue under the skin or mucous membrane.

1541 Yf there be eyther phlegmon or swart colour, or Ecchimosis, or erisipelas, or tumour, y' is called oedema in the vicerate party: R. COFLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., 5°c., sig. and F is ~. 1563 and theis be hoote tumours. an other cometh of fleume, and is named Oedema: T. GALE, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 20 ~.

Oedipus: Lat. fr. Gk. Ολδίπους,='swell-foot': name of a hero of Theban legend, the son of Laius, King of Thebes, who obtained the kingdom by solving the riddle of the Sphinx which was afflicting the city, and so causing her to destroy herself; representative of one who solves a riddle or unravels a mystery. See sphinx.

unravels a mystery. See sphinx.

1537 Incase you can so hard a knot vnknit: | You shall I count an Edipus in wit: Tottel's Misc., p. 102 (1870).

1591 if that any Oedipus unware | Shall chaunce, through power of some divining spright, | To reade the secrete of this riddle rare: Spens., Compl., Virg. Gnat. Ded.

1603 I am not Oedipus mough, | To vnderstand this Sphynnx: B. Jonson, Sej., ii. 3, Wks., p. 387 (1616).

1607 [See enigma].

1623 Well, he shall not be my Edipus; | I'll rather dwell in darkness: Massinger, Duke Milan, ii. 1, Wks., p. 54/2 (1839).

1628 Hee has long been a riddle himselfe, but at last finds Edipussee: J. Earle, Microcosm., 13, p. 35 (1868)

1643 they need another Oedipus to expound this Ruddle, or else the Sphinx of fatall judgements will. devoure them: Certaine Informations, No. 34, p. 263.

1646 than the learned Kircherus, no Man were likely to be a better Oedipus: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xi. p. 10, 1665 We are still to seek then for an Oedipus for the Riddle: GLANVILL, Sceptis, ch. vi. p. 21 (1885).

1678 Though the late confident Oedipus, seem to arrogate too much to himself, in pretending to such a certain and exact Interpretation of it: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 37.

1679 Dedipus would easily collect from the Word Meal-Tub: R. North, Examen, II. iv. 81, p. 27 (1740).

1777 No mortal man could be found to expound those letters: not an Œdipus in the whole society: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 449 (1857).

1819 so that many a time, when there occurred what seemed inexplicable riddles to Mamluke interests, I could only escapemy part of Œdipus, by my insufficient proficiency in the language of the Egyptian sphynx: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 18 (1820).

1890 The nearer the oracle approaches the conundrum the better. To play the Œdipus is to most people an intellectual delight beyond all others: Atheraeum, Jan. 18, p. 77/1.

ceil-de-bouf, sb.: Fr., 'ox-eye': (a) Archit. a round or oval opening in a roof or frieze for the admission of light, a bull's-eye; (b) a circular or octagonal vestibule, esp. a waiting-room in the palace at Versailles.

a. 1850 take a peep at the ladies in the hall through an onl-de-bour which commanded it from his corridor: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. XXV. p.

commanded it from his corridor: IHACKERAY, Femicina, Vol. 1. ct., Ct. 77, [1879].

77, [1879].

8 a sort of Occul-benf, an octagon vestibule, or small hall, from which various rooms opened. Scott, Woodstock, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 300 1849. He wished to bring everything back to the time of the wil de bauf: Lord Belgionsfield, Tancred, Bk. 1. ch. 1. p. 6 [1887]. 1875 Circumstances made the life of courts the best obtainable; but there is no trace of French cil-de-beuf servility. Symonds, Renaussance in Italy, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 122, note 1.

cil-de-perdrix, sb.: Fr., 'eye of partridge', 'a soft corn on the foot': a small round figure in a pattern; "bright, or orientall rubie Red" (Cotgr.).

1872 œil de perdrix champagne: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. viii. p. 305.

œillade, sb.: Fr.: an oval, a sheep's eye, a meaning glance. Anglicised as e(y) liad, æiliad, iliad.

1592 What amorous glaunces, what smirking oeyliades: GREENE, Disputation, Address, 2.

1605 She gave strange ceillades and most speaking looks of To noble Edmund: Shaks, K. Lear, 1v. 5, 25.

1877 He saw them go, without an willade for Esme, or a bouquet for her fathers nose: L. W M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch xix. p. 181 (1879).

1884 the willade is a matter of notoriety: Globe, Apr. 8, p. 4/4.

oenochoe: Gk. See oinochoe.

oenothēra, oenothēris, sh.: Lat. fr. Gk. οἰνοθήρας, οἰνοθηρὶς, = 'a fabulous herb supposed to make wild beasts gentle': a name of the Evening-primrose, Nat. Order Onagraceae.

*oesophagus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. oloopáyos,='carryfood': the portion of the alimentary canal between the pharynx and the stomach, the gullet. Rarely Anglicised as oesophage, perhaps through French.

oesophage, perhaps through French.

1525 the throwte goll callyd hysophagus/and trachea: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. 1 uj vo/2 1541 The Meri otherwyse called Ysophagus/s ye way of the mete: R. COPIAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &r., sig. Fi vo. — concrecyon in ye partyes of the bulke or oesophage: ib., sig. 2nd H i vo. — concrecyon in ye partyes of the bulke or oesophage: ib., sig. 2nd H i vo. 1543 two conduyctes. Of whiche by one the meate and drinke passe...and is called Meri or Oisophagus, in Englishe the Gulle: Tratheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. v vo/1 1548 Isofagus, that is the way of the meat into the stomacke: T. Vicary, Engl Trass, p. 25, (526) 1578 it glideth down by the stomack and Æsophagus: J Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1. fol. 39 vo. 1621 the asophagus or gullet, which brings meat and drink into the stomack: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. 11, 24 (1827). 1646 the Oesophagus or Gullet: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1v. ch. viii. p. 164 (1636). 1691 the Oesophagus or Gullet, which is tender and of a Skinny Substance: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 11. p. 280 (1701). 1741 a Sharpness in the Stomach, along the Oesophagus, in the Throat: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 111. p. 313.

oestrus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. οἶστρος,='gadfly': a gadfly; a stimulus, a strong impulse. Sometimes wrongly written oestrum, oestron. See estro.

1885 We, by the Age's cestrus stung, | Still hunt the New with enger tongue: A. Dosson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 220.

oestus: Lat. See aestus.

offensive (= \(\percept{L}\)=), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. offensif, fem. -ive: attacking, for the purpose of attack (opposed to defensive); giving offence, intended to give offence; disagreeable, causing pain or injury. Greene uses the word in the meaning 'taking offence'.

bef. 1548 all customys, usages, and maners yn lernynge and apparell, that hath byn offensyve to Godds pepyll: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxlvii. p. 237 (1846). 1550 abhominable in the syght of God, offensine vito the people, and damnable vito your selves: Lever, Sermons, p. 68 (1870). 1579 the alliance and peace offensine and defensine: North, Tr. Putarrh, p. 546 (1672). 1586 constant, trewe, rounde, offensine to no man: Sir Edw. Hory, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xii p. 43. 1589 I still feared to dare so haute an attempt to so brave a personage; lest she offensive at my presumption, I perish in the height of my thoughts: Greene, Menaphon, p. 53 (1880). [Davies] 1605 What most he should dislike seems pleasant to him; | What like, offensive: Shaks., K. Lear, iv. 2, 11. 1776 the water which overflows after rain is used by a currier and is often offensive: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 85.

officiator $(- \angle - \angle -)$, sb.: Eng., for officiater, as if Late Lat. officiator, noun of agent to officiare, = 'to officiate': one who officiates.

officina, só.: Lat., 'workshop', 'laboratory': workshop, place of production.

1808 Ireland has...long been considered as the great officina militum ['of soldiers']...for other countries: Edin. Rev., Vol. 12, p. 342. 1821 Southern Asia is...the great officina gentium ['of races']: Confess. of an Eng. Ofium-Eater, Pt 11. p. 170 (1823). 1826 leaving their places to be occupied by the hali-famished hordes that are daily pouring in from the great officina paugerum ['of paupers']: Edin. Rev., Vol. 45, p. 56. 1832 The New Englanders have been the officina gentis ['of the race'] to the American people: ib., Vol. 55, 1499. 1834 It would doubtless be desirable to search the officina, before the secret is blown: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 175. 1835 the real officina of

business: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., vi. p 332 (1857). 1845 we have abundant evidence that it was a preconcerted insurrection, organized and launched from that officina motum ['of revolutions'], the Faubourg St. Antoine: 16, I. p 56.

ogdoas, sb.: Gk. ὀγδοὰs: the number eight, name of one of the Neo-Platonic aeons, or rather of a group of the eight principal aeons. Anglicised as ogdoad.

1640 Upon this universall Ogdoas | Is founded every particularment. H. MORE, Phil. Po., 11. 15, p. 21 (1647).

og(h)am, ogum, sb.: Old Ir.: name of a kind of writing used by the ancient Irish, consisting mainly of a long straight line with straight lines or groups of straight lines drawn to it or through it; an inscription written in the said character.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

*ogive (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ogive, earlier angive: a pointed arch, a diagonal rib of an arched vault. The corrupted form ogee is used in the meanings cyma recta (see cyma), and a pointed arch with doubly curved sides with the concave beneath the convex portion. For derivation see auge.

1611 Auguve, An ogiue. a wreath, circlet, round band, in Architecture: Cotgr — Ogrve, An Ogiue, or Ogee in Architecture: ib.
1847 the large ogive window that lighted the hall: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 442 (1865).

*oglio, olio, sb.: It.: oil.

1616 The Virgin's milke for the face, Oglio reale ['royal']: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 148 (1631—40). bef. 1716 oglio: SOUTH, Serm., Vol. v. p. 67 (1727).

oglio: Eng. fr. Sp. See olio.

Ohe, jam satis est, phr.: Lat.. Ho there! there is enough already. See Plautus, Stich., 5, 4, 352; Hor., Sat., 1, 5, 12.

1790 I much question whether even you will not sometimes exclaim, Ohe! jam satis est! but that is your affair: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 128 (1869). 1888 I will only add a few illustrations of the gross misprints which I have found... Ohe! jam satis: Athenæim, May 26, p. 663/r

ohm¹, Ohm, Ahm, Ger.; aam, Du.; aum(e), awm(e), Eng. fr. Du.: sô.: a liquid measure of various capacity, from 37 to about 41 gals. English, a tierce.

1660 Rhenish Wines brought into any Port, the Awme j. l.: Stat. 12 Car. II., c. 4. Sched., s. v. Tonnage. 1705 above two hundred Aums of Lime-Juice: Tr. Basman's Guinea, Let. xvi. p. 290. 1822 two aums of Johannisberg: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., i. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. xi. p. 373.

ohm², sb.: fr. Ger. Ohm, name of a German electrician: the unit of electrical resistance, approximately equal to the resistance of a thousand feet of copper wire $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter. See ampère.

1861 In Nature, Feb. 14, 1889, p. 368/2. 1883 It may interest electricians to know that the line-resistance is 1.17 ohms: Daily News, Sept. 29, p. 7/1.

ohne Hast ohne Rast, phr.: Ger.: without haste, without rest.

1877 days, weeks and months crept slowly on: "Ohne Hast, ohne Rast," as the German says of the stars: Ouida, Artadne, ch. xxviii. p. 253 (New Ed.).

ohone: Ir. and Gael. See ochone.

oi polloi: Gk. See hoi polloi.

oidor: Sp. See oydor.

oier et terminer: Anglo-Fr. See oyer and terminer.

oinochoē, sh.: Gk. οἰνοχόη: a pitcher-shaped vase with a high handle, used for pouring wine from the crater into the drinking-cups.

1871 On the oinochot, No. 162 (Case 60), the figures are drawn in outline, on a white ground, in a monochrome tint: Guide to 1st Vase Room, Brit. Mus., p. 29 (4th Ed).

oisophagus: Late Lat. See oesophagus.

*oke, sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. oka: a Turkish weight equal to about 2\frac{3}{2} lbs. avoirdupois.

1625 he sent him one hundred thousand Oquies of gold... An Oqui is a waight of gold: Purchas, Pulgrins, Vol. II Bk. vii. p. 1154. 1634 he had at one time swallow'd three and thirty okes, which is a measure near upon the bignes of our quart: Howell, Epist. Ho.El., Vol. II. Iv. p. 348 (1678). 1684 weighs a hundred Okkas, which amount to Three hundred and fifty pounds Paris weight, an Okka weighing three pounds and a half; or thereabouts: Tr. Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag., p. 30. 1741 The ordinary Measure of Oil weighs at Canea eight Oques and a half; J. Ozell, Tr. Tournsfort's Voy. Levant, Vol. I. p. 23. 1819 weighing eighty okkas: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20 (1820) 1820 about 600 okes of this valuable article are gathered annually: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 348. — 1400 ochas of flour: ib., Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 240 1849 we might establish manufactures,...extend commerce, get an appalto of the silk, buy it all up at sixty piastres per oke: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. rv. ch iv. p. 272 (1882). 1883 Each pit contained one cubic yard of struggling insects of about 300 okes weight; XIX Cent., Aug., p. 313.

okee, sb.: native Virginian: a god.

1619 a Virginian. preferred his Okee or Deuill to Christ: Purch AS. Micro-1619 a Virginian. preferred his Okee or Deuill to Christ: Purchas, Ilurrocosmus, ch. xxvil. p. 265 marg. 1624. This sacrifice they held to be so necessary, that if they should omit it, their Okee or Devill, and all their other Outgoinghcosinghes, which are their other Gods, would let them have no Deere, Turkies, Corne, nor fish. Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 374 (1884). 1777. The Manitous or Okhus of the North Americans were amulets or charms. they were considered as tutelary spirits, whose aid they might implore in circumstances of distress. Robertson, America, Bk. iv. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 58 (1824)

okra: W. Ind. See ochro.

olago, sb. See quotation.

1649 he was but an Olago, or Messenger from the Grand Visier, an Officer far inferior to the Chiaoux: Moderate Intelligencer, No. 213, sig. 10 F 5 vo.

ola(y): Anglo-Ind. See ollah.

oleaster. sb.: Lat.: the wild olive-tree.

olen, sb.: apparently a form of **eland** (q, v.).

1598 fine Olens or great Deere: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 284. — flesh of Olens, or Harts, and Fish: 1b., p. 337.

olera, sb. pl. (sing. olus): Lat.: vegetables.

1699 Lettuce, Purselan, the Intybs, &c. and indeed most of the Olera, refresh and cool: Evelyn, Acetaria, p. 129.

oleum et operam perdere, phr.: Lat.: to waste one's (midnight) oil and pains. See Plautus, Poen., 1, 2, 119.

1602 as for to set them downe in a positive discourse, Rhetoricall stile, or historicall method, were but oleum & operann perdere: W WATSON, Quaditates of Relig. & State, Pref. sig A 5 10 1687 operann et oleum perdideras: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No 164, Vol. 11. p. 21.

olibanum, sb.: Late Lat., 'frankincense': a gum-resin obtained from species of Boswellia.

1625 a small Frigat of Shaher, laden with course Ollabanum Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. 111, p. 273. 1846 Boswellia serrata, called Libanus thurifera by Colebrooke, produces the gum-resin Olibanum, a substance chiefly used as a grateful incense, but which also possesses stimulant, astringent, and diaphoretic properties: J. Lindley, Veg. Kringd., p. 459.

oligarchia, Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὀλιγαρχία; oligarchy (∠ΞΞΞ) Eng. fr. Fr. oligarchie: sb.: the rule of the few, a form of constitutional government in which the chief offices of state and the chief magistracy are monopolised by a few leading families.

1579 in the state of Oligarchia, to wit, vnder the gouernment of a few gouernours: North, Tr Plutarch, p 880 (1612). 1586 But in an Oligarchy, where many busie them selues with publike affaires: T. B, Tr La Primand. Fr. Acad., p 62r 1591 a state of Common-wealth chaunged from Oligarchia, which was in Abrahans time, into Aristocratia, by the expresse commandements of God: L. Llovp, Consent of Time, p. 29. 1594 which is called Oligarchia or Aristocratia (for that a few and those presumed to be the best, are joyned together in authority): R Parsons (?), Conf. abt Success., Pt. 1. ch. ii. p. 19. 1603 the tyrannicall oligarchie of the thirty usurpers: HOLLAND, Tr Plut. Mor., p. 982. 1620 an Oligarchy, which is the most imperfect, and condemned by all those who write of Government: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc Trent, Bk. vii p. 360 (1676). 1776 They rebelled again, but the garrison and oligarchy were re-instated: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 28.

ōlim, adv.: Lat.: formerly.

1645 these two men Hobson and Beaumont (olim Capt*) should come countenanced with your authority to preach the working of Miracles: SIR S. Luke, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dviii. p. 262 (1846).

*olio, oglio (" 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. olla: an olla podrida; a medley, a mixture, a miscellany.

a mictiere, a miscellany.

1668 even Ben. Johnson himself in Sejanus and Catiline has given us this Oleo of a Play: Dryden, Ess. Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. 1 p 12 (1701).

1670 eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragusts, your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: Shadwell, Sull. Lovers, v. p. 71.

1691 entertain them with a Play in the King's Box at the Theatre, and afterwards with a fashionable Oglio at Lockets: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.c., p. 17.

1702 I will eat my Spanish Olo still: Wycherley, Gent. Danc. Mast., ii. p. 16.

1709 But being left only to her self, there was a perfect Olio in her manner, of what she saw, what she imagin'd, what she had read, and what she ambitton'd: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. II., p. 221 (and Ed.).

1742 a caldron of pottage, which might be called a Spanish olio, made of all sorts of offal from the kitchen: R. NORTH, Leves of Norths, Vol. II. p. 404 (1826).

1807 this olio of documents: Beresford, Misseries, Vol. II. p. 146 (5th Ed.).

olio: It. See oglio.

olla, sb.: Sp.: a round earthen pot, a pipkin; a dish composed of various kinds of meat and vegetables.

1623 the boyling of their Olia: Mabe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1 Bk. ii. ch. i. p. 110. 1630 He can marinat fish, make gellies...he is passing good for an ollia: Howell, Lett., v. xxxviii. p. 42 (1645). 1674 We neither Bisque nor Ollias shall advance | From Spanish Novel, or from French Romance: CARROL, Engl Princess, Prol. 1693-1700 CONGRUE, Way of the World, in Leigh Hunt's Old Dramatists (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1771 for though an olla is a high-flavoured dish, I could not bear to dine on it every day of my life: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 98/1 (1882). 1844 an emelette or a greasy olla, that they would give us in a posada: Lord Beaconsfield, Contingsby, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 115 (1881). 1870 Such a car-

nation was once tended by a village girl. so poor that she had nothing to grow it in but a broken olla: Miss R. H Busk, Patrañas, p. 145.

*olla podrida, phr.: Sp., 'putrid pot': a dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables cut small and stewed; hence, metaph. a medley, a miscellaneous mixture.

metaph. a medley, a miscellaneous mixture.

1624 Bring forth the pot. It is an Olla Podrida: B Jonson, Masques (Vol. II.), p. 110 (1640).

1630 He will tell your Ladiship that the reverend Matron the olla podrida hath intellectualls and senses: Howell, Lett, v. xxxvii. p 42 (1645).

1654 it is no Paradox (such an Olla podrida are we grown to) to say, we cannot see Audience for Preachers: R. Whitlock, Zostomia, p. 95.

1665 This Olla-podrida was so cookt that the distinction of each creature was sauc do uit of our knowledge: R. Head, Engl. Royae, sig. Eee 6 vo 1765 The dish that smokes yonder (said Sancho), seems to be an olla podrida: Smollett, T. Tr. Don Quax., pt. II. Bk. Iii. ch. xv. in Ballantyne's Nov. Lib., Vol III. p. 637/1 (1821)

1818 This Olla Podrida of sacred and profane literature: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II ch. i. p. 17 (1870).

1841 I mean to say that olla podrida is good in Span...sauerkraut is good in Germany: Thackeray, Misc Essays, &c. p. 376 (1885)

1860 an olla podrida of notes. W. H. Russell, Diarry in India, Vol. I. p. 85

1865 Her notes are the most delicous olla podrida of news, mots, historiettes, and little tit-bits of confidence imaginable: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I ch. i. p. 10.

olla(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. ōla: a leaf of the palmyra (q, v), esp. prepared for writing upon, often called cadjan (q, v).

1625 he sent another mandate, that he should do nothing till he had an Olla or Letter written with his hand in letters of gold: Purchas, Pugrims, Vol II. Bk. x. p. 1728

Olympiad, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Olympias, pl. Olympiades (or Fr. Olympiade), fr. Gk. 'Ολυμπιας: the interval of four years between two consecutive celebrations of the Olympic games, by which the Greeks computed time, the year 776 B.C. being taken as the first year of the first Olympiad.

abt 1533 The Greeks were wont to reken by Olympiades, whiche ben foure yere, the Romaynes by lusties, whiche ben fyue yeres; and by indicions that ben made of thre lustres: Du Wes, in Introd. Doc. Inted., p. 1079 (Paris, 1852). 1578 The honourable exercyses called Olympiades, celebrated in Greena: T[H.] PIROCTER], Knowl Warres, Bk. 1. ch. xi. fol 24 rd. 1590 sometime twentie or thirthe Olympiads, sometime more, sometime lesse: L. Lloyd, Consent of Time, Ep, sig. a 2 rd. 1601 the original and beginning of the Olympiads: HOILAND, Tr. Plin N. H. Bk. 36, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 564. bef. 1603 the 2. yeare of the hundred and second Olympiade: North, (Lines of Epanum., 5c., added to) Plutarch, p. 118 (1612). 1776 This image was placed in the temple in the first year of the 87th Olympiad: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 45. 1816 In the 8th olympiad Romulus placed his statue..: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Scuipt., p. 253.

*Olympia, Olympic, pertaining to Olympus (q. v.) or to Olympia, in Ancient Elis, where the greatest of the Greek games were celebrated.

1603 our Olympian or celestiall earth: Holland, Tr Plut. Mor., p. 1329, 1781 the Olympic games were celebrated at the expence of the city: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. rv. ch. xxii. p. 119 (1813) 1886 It displays.. the characteristics. which, combined as they are with an almost Olympian ruthlessness towards his own creations, might ..have made of Mr. Hardy a great dramatist: Athenæum, May 29, p. 711/1.

*Olympus: Lat. fr. Gk. "Ολυμπος: Gk. Mythol.: the abode of the gods, sometimes identified with Mount Olympus in Thessaly; Heaven.

Thessaly; Heaven.

?1882 Thy soul God gladdeth with saincts in blessed Olympus: R. StanyHurst, Tr Virgil's Aen., &c., p. 152 (1880).

1588 Now climbeth Tamora
Olympus' top, | Safe out of Fortune's shot: Shaks, Tit. And., ii 1, 1.

1603
as if he [Homer] divided the universall frame of All into five worlds; to wit,
Heaven, Water, Aire, Earth, and Olympus: of which, he leaveth two to be
common, namely, Earth, to All beneath; and Olympus, to All above Holland,
Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1335.

1878 at the base of Kylas, the Hindu Olympus;
Times, May 15. [St.]

1878 The gods of the Buddhist Olympus: J. Payn,
By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 25

1890 It seems to bear a resemblance to...
those volumes, that are culled from the writings of an author... whom the fervour
of his admirers has already elevated to Olympus: Atheraeum, Oct. 11, p. 476/1.

omadhaun, sb.: Ir. (cf. Gael. amadān): a simpleton, a madman.

1884 the noble omadhauns: M. Davitt, in Times, Oct. 27. [N. & Q]

ombre, omber, hombre, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. hombre, or Fr. ombre: name of a Spanish game at cards, played by three or more persons with forty cards. See basto, codille, malillio.

more persons with forty cards. See basto, codille, malillio.

1663 we had sate up very late at Ombre in the Country: Drevden, Wild.

Gallant, iii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 47 (1707). 1674 There are several sorts of this

Game called L'Ombre, but that which is the chief is called Renagado, at which
three only can play: Compl. Gamester, p. 97. 1676 Get the Hombre Cards
ready in the next Room: Wycherler, Plain-Dealer, ii. p. 26 (1681). — You
will not make one at Hombre? ib., p. 27. 1679 For these, [you] at Beast
and L'hombre wooe, | And play for Love and Money too: S BUTLER, Hudibras,
Pt. III. Cant. i p. 52. 1696 keep him to play at Ombre with us: VANBROGH,
Relayse, iv. Wks., Vol. i. p. 71 (1776). 1704 Such Roaps of Pearl her Arms
in Wis., p. 282. 1709 My Lady call'd for Cards, we went to Ombre: Mrs.
MANLEY, New Atal., Vol. II. p. 89 (and Ed.). 1712 instead of entertaining
themselves at Ombre or Piquet, they would wrestle: Spectator, No. 434, July 18,
p. 633/1 (Morley). 1713 Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive, | And love of
Ombre, after death survive: POPE, Rape of Lock, 1. 55. 1728 what think
you if we three sat soberly down, to kill an hour at Ombre? CIBBER, Vanbrugh's

Prov. Husb., i. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 255 (1776). — get the ombre-table, and cards: 16. 1739 see people play at ombre and taroc: Gray, Letters, No. xxix. Vol. 1. p. 61 (1819) 1792 the remaining ladies and gentlemen divided into two or three parties at ombre H. Brooke, Fool of Qual, Vol. 11. p. 66. 1848 It was there that Egalité Orleans rosated partridges on the night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at hombre: Thackeray, Van. Fair, ch. xlvii. [L.]

ombres chinoises, phr.: Fr.: shadow pantomime.

1889 A murder [in the play] was shown, not too successfully, by means of the ombres chinoises: Athenæum, May 25, p. 673/2.

omedwaur, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. ummedwar, = 'an expectant': one who is seeking employment.

1834 Speak of me as Ghoolam Hoosein the Omedwar, occupying your bungalow until he gets a situation: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 203.

ömega, sb.: Late Gk. ω μέγα: name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet; hence, metaph. the end, the final development. See Alpha and Omega, and omicron.

1886 These two volumes may be considered as the omega of Hebrew bibliography. Athenæum, Dec. 26, p. 863/3

*omelette, sb.: Fr., earlier aumelette (Cotgr.), amelette: a light pancake. Anglicised in 17 c. as om(e)let, aumelet, am(e)let.

11611 Aumelette d'aufs. An Omelet; or pancake made of egs: COTGR.]
1763 On meagre days they eat fish, omelettes, fried beans, fricassees of eggs and onions: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, v Wiss., Vol. v. p. 282 (1817).
1818 Can toss up an omelette, and fry a bit of fish on maigre days: LADV MORGAN, FI Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 208 (1819).
1842 for in Spain they're in chief eaters | Ofomelettes and garlick: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 271 (1879).
1878 They may have taught young ladies to make "omelettes" and "croquis," but the English middle-class kitchen is still a temple of waste and monotony: Lloyd's Webs. May 12 p. 2. [St.] Wkly., May 12, p. 2. [St.]

*omen, sb.: Lat.: a prophetic sign, a portent, an augury.

*Ömen, sb.: Lat.: a prophetic sign, a portent, an augury.
?1582 Heere for a first omen foure fayre steeds snow whit I marcked:
R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Acn., Bk. III. p. 87 (1880) 1600 I take it for
no good omen, to find mine Honor so deiected: B. Jonson, Cynth Rev., 1v. 2,
Wks., p. 221 (1616). 1607 Meeting so faire an omen as your selfe: A. Brewer,
Lingrua, i. 8, sig. C. i. p. 1682 When the hoste had escaped from the Immolator (a direful omen for the sacrifice to avoid the Altar): J. Gaule, Mag-astromancer, p. 300. 1686 Good omens: Sh. Th. Brown, Hydriotaghi, p. 59,
1664 Pray Heaven, divert the fatal omen: S. Butler, Huddros, Pt. II. Cant.
iii p. 164. 1675 May thy words Prophetick be, I take the Omen, let him
die by me: Dryden, Aurenge-Z., ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 27 (1701). 1688 I defy
the Omen: Shadwell, Squire of Alcatia, ii. p. 20 (1692). 1713 This day,
black Omens threat the brightest Fair | That e'er deserv'd a watchful spurits
care: Pope, Rape of Lock, II. 102. bef. 1733 Hackney Libellers like
Nocturnal Tembrios...flew about as Omens of Mischief: R. North, Examen,
1. 17, p. 18 (1740). 1754 the dreadful salutation of the preceding night,
which she considered as an omen of death: Smollett, Ferd. Ct Fathom,
ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 188 (1817) 1763 There needs only a bad omen
to cause them to return: Father Charlevolx, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 300.
1815 I am very glad that the handwriting was a favourable omen of the morale
of the piece: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 22 (1832).

Omer: Eng. fr. Heb. See homer*

omer: Eng. fr. Heb. See homer2.

omicron, sb.: Gk. ο μικρου, = 'little O', i.e. short O, opposed to omega (g.v.): name of the fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet. The O-character was the sixteenth letter of the Phœnician alphabet 'ain, a peculiar guttural spirant, represented in this work by '.

omission $(= \bot =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. omission: the act of omitting, neglecting, or excluding; that which is omitted or left out

1606 Omission to do what is necessary | Seals a commission to a blank of danger: Shaks., Troil., iii. 3, 230. 1660 O the sottish omission of this gentleman! Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 355 (1872).

omla(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. 'omalā, pl. of 'āmil: a staff of native clerks or officials of a civil court. See aumil.

abt. 1778 I was at this place met by the Omlah or officers belonging to the establishment: In Lord Lindsay's Lives of Lindsays, 111. 167 (1849). [Yule] 1834 the table surrounded by the Amlah and the Mookhtars: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 303. 1866 At the worst we will hint to the Omlahs to discover a fast which it is necessary that they shall keep with great solemnity: G. O. Trevelland, Dawie Bungalow, in Fraser's Mag., LXXIII. 300. [Yule] 1872 The venality and turpitude of the native amla of our courts have long been bywords: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 253.

Ommeraude: Anglo-Ind. See Omrah.

*omne ignotum pro magnifico est, phr.: Lat.: whatever is unknown is taken to be grand (of exaggerated importance, power, difficulty, &c.). Tac., Agric., 30.

1829 the maxim omne ignotum pro magnifico...does not apply to the present case: Edin. Rev., Vol. 49, p. 521. 1840 Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 10 (1865). 1878 The fine old quotation omne ignotum pro magnifico is in this instance [the contempt of the Chinese for strangers] sadly out of place: J. Parn, By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 2. 1882 It may be that man, knowing his own inferiority of size and strength as compared to many gigantic animals living either on the earth or in the water, and also on the omne ignotum pro magnifico prin-

ciple, looks upon the whale as the very embodiment of size and strength: Buck-LAND, Notes and Jottings, p. 313.

omne mājus continet in se minus, phr.: Late Lat.: every greater contains in itself the less.

1659 Onne majus continet in se minus, the less is involved in the greater: N. Hardy, 1st Ep John, Nichol's Ed, p. 277/1 (1865). 1758 Hor. Walpole, Letiers, Vol. III. p 128 (1857).

*omne tulit punctum qui miscuit ütile dulci, phr.: Lat.: he has carried every vote, who has combined the useful with the pleasant. Hor., A.P., 343.

WITH the pleasant. Hor., A.F., 343.

1583 Greene, Perimedes, Motto. 1591 as Horace sayth, Omne tulit punctum qui muscuit vitle dulci, he that can mingle the sweete and the wholesome, the pleasaunt & the profitable, he is indeed an absolute good writer: Sir John Harrington, Apol. Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p 133 (1815) 1608 I'll give you your due: omne tulit punctum, you have always kept fine punks in your house, that's for pleasure, qui miscuit utile dulci, and I have had sweet pawns from 'em: Middleton, Five Gallants, i. r. Wks, Vol III. p. 133 (1883) 1670 and he (I think) who attends to this, omne tulit punctum: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol III. p. 223 (1872). 1858 A. Trollope, Three Clerks, Vol. II. ch. iii. p 56.

omnes: Lat. See exeunt.

omnes stulti insāniunt, phr.: Lat.: all fools are mad. 1742 the philosophic adage, Onnes stulti insaniunt: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 355 (1826).

omnia vincit amor: Lat. See amor vincit omnia

*omnibus, adj. and sb.: dat. pl. of Lat. omnis, = 'all', 'every': lit. 'for all', intended to comprehend or include all cases or things; a large four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, shortened to 'bus; a large box at a theatre on a level with and communicating with the stage, also called omnibus-box.

1847 in a cab or a 'bus: Barham, Ingolds Leg., p. 430 (1865). 1850 a city omnibus would put him down at the gate: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1 ch xxviii. p 313 (1879). 1863 one morning the Bus came for Edward: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p 8 *1878 Habits then rife, thy "Bottle" well betrays, | Also thy "Omnibus" the scene conveys: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p 5/2. [St] 1889 The light street railway is intermediate between the underground railway and the omnibus: Athenæum, Sept. 10, p. 343/3.

*omnigatherum, omnium-gatherum, sb.: macaronic Lat., fr. omnium, = of all', gen. of omnis, = every', 'all', and Eng. gather: a promiscuous collection, a confused medley.

Eng. gather: a promiscuous collection, a confused medley.

1676 a fortnight in providing a little company of omni gatharums, taken up on the sudden to serve at sea: J. Dez, in Arber's Eng Garner, Vol. II p. 63 (1879). 1579 they were a rash confused multitude of Omnigatherum together: North, Tr Plutarch, p. 591 (1612). 1602 they have made religion ... a very hotch potch of omnium githerum, religious secular, cleargicall, lawall. and all without order: W. Watson, Quadithets of Relig. & State, p. 43. 1608 Her own husband, upon the late discovery of a crew of narrow-ruffed, strait-laced, yet loose-bodied dames, with a rout of omnium-gatherums, assembled by the title of the Family of Love. MIDDLETON, Family of Love. v. 3, Wks. Vol. III p. 109 (1885). 1630 And there I have the hands of Knights and Squires: And Omnium gatherum cheating knaues and lyers: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Li 3 w/1. 1648 being come omnium gatherum into the Conuccation-house: Merc. Acad., No. 1, p. 4. bef. 1654 But in King Charle's time, there has been nothing but French-more and the Cushion Dance, omnium gatherum, a very few months her cheeks were blooming and dimpling with smiles again, and she was telling us how her party was an omnium gatherum: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. Xxv. p. 287 (1879).

*omnium, sb.: Lat., gen. pl. of omnis. = 'all'. 'every' on

*omnium, sb.: Lat., gen. pl. of omnis,='all', 'every': on the English Stock Exchange, the aggregate value of a loan which is distributed into different kinds of stock; an absorbing interest (Rare).

1766 My only wish at present, my omnium, as I may call it: Colman, Clandestine Marriage, iv. [C.]

*omnivora, sb. pl.: fr. Lat. omnivorus, = 'devouring everything': name given to beasts and birds collectively which are both carnivorous and herbivorous.

omphalos, sb.: Gk. ὀμφαλὸς,='navel': a boss; a sacred stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, fabled to be the exact centre of the earth.

1855 it is the very omphalos, cynosure, and soul, around which the town, as a body, has organised itself: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. xii. p. 223 (1890).

Omra(h), sb. (pl. used as sing.): Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. omarā, pl. of amīr: a grandee of a Mohammedan court. See Ameer.

1616 Two Omrahs who are great Commanders: Sir Th. Roe. [Yule]
1622 The umpras father came to vizet me: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 52
(1883). 1625 presently came a great Ombra...and tooke him in the Castle:
FURCHAS, Pigrims, Vol. I Bk. iv. p. 427. — two Vintras: iv., p. 570. 1634
he made all his Vinbrawes or Noble men, sweare by their Alcoran: Sir Th.
Herbert, Trav., p. 30. 1662 under the Command of several other Lords,
of their quality, whom they call Ommercades: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelsko, Bk. I.
p. 40 (1669). 1675 You, the bold Omrah tumble from the Wall: Dryden,

Aurenge-Z., in. Wks, Vol. II. p. 13 (1701). 1684 a great Court, where the Onira's, that is to say, the great Lords of the Kingdom, such as the Basha's in Turkey, and the Kan's in Persia, keep Guard in Person... Omrah's: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 46.

on, sb.: Gk. $\delta \nu$, neut. of $\delta \nu$, pres. part. of $\epsilon l \nu a \iota$,='to be': Plato's $\tau \delta$ $\delta \nu$, the universal existence or essence.

1640 Essence, Plato's On: H. More, Psych., III. iii. 19, p. 160 (1647) 1678 But then when again, he called his On or Ens, One, he gave occasion thereby to some, to quarrel with him, as making the same both One and Many: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv p. 386.

on cai me on, phr.: Gk. ον καὶ μὴ ον: being and not being, existence and non-existence. Restored by Mr. Bullen in the quot. for Oncaymæon.

bef. 1593 Bid on cai me on farewell, Galen come: MARLOWE, Faustus, i (Bullen, 1884).

*on dit, phr.: Fr., 'people say', 'it is said'.

it is said.

1814 has been exiled from Paris, on dit, for saying the Bourbons were old women: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 107 (1832). 1829 On dit, she has got hold of some letters: Lord Beaconspield, Young Duke, Bk. v ch. xii. p 320 (1887). 1840 On dit, that the Sultan, the great father of change, is about to operate a change in these matters also: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol II. Let. xvii. p 406

2. with pl. on dits in Eng. use, an atom of gossip, something reported on hearsay.

1826 She was no retailer of scandalous "on dits": Edin. Rev., Vol. 43, 402. p. 402. 1845 we have not oeen able to find a single passage in which the most serious. charges against Egalité are not either passed over altogether, or treated as the mere on dits of the town: J. W Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., 1. p. 99 (1857). 1850 Then come the domestic on dits of Vienna with the current topics of conversation: Household Words, Aug. 24, p. 516/t. 1877 the ordinary on dits about ordinary marriages, scandals, scrapes: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. iii. p. 28 (1879).

onager ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. onager, onagrus, fr. Gk. οναγρος: a wild ass; an ancient military engine for casting stones.

1600 Buffles, wild asses called by the Greekes Onagri, and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets): John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 39.

1609 a Scorpion (because standing upright, it hath a sharpe pricke above, unto which also the moderne time hath imposed the name of Onager, z. a wild asse...): HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Bk. XXIII. ch. iii. p. 222.

ongle (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: a talon, a claw. Rare.

1646 the Leopard who by the naturall hatred he beares to man useth to teare his image with his ongles and teeth, when he cannot exercise his fury upon his body: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 70.

onglé, adj.: Fr.: with talons or claws (of heraldic birds and beasts which have talons or claws of a different tincture from the body).

onocentaur ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. onocentaurus, fr. Gk. ονοκένταυρος: a centaur with the body of an ass instead of that of a horse. See centaur.

1567 The Onocentaure is...halfe a Bull & halfe an Asse: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 95 v^o .

onocrotalus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ονοκρόταλος: a pelican ('cormorant' in the Authorised Version).

abt. 1400 onacrotalus: Wycliffite Bible, Isaiah, xxxiv. 11.

onomasticon, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ονομαστικον, neut. of ονομαστικός, = 'pertaining to names': a list of words or names, a glossary, a vocabulary.

onomatopoeia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ονοματοποιία,='the making of a name (or names)': the formation of words by a vocal imitation of a sound produced by or associated with an object to be named.

1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., p. 192 (1869). 1654—6 J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 571/1 (1867). 1885 Lord Tennyson has frequently shown himself to be such a master of onomatopœia: Athenæum, Dec. 26, p. 833/1.

οντως ον, phr.: Gk.: really existent, real existence. See on.

1829 the universe in relation to its cause, is the real, the actual, the optws ov: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 219.

*onus. sb.: Lat.: burden, responsibility.

1745 I should acquiesce under the first onus, and stir no further: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selvuyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 98 (1882). 1802 The Colonel will not authorise any deviation from the established rules of the service, which lay the onus of providing carriage for the sick on the officers commanding Native corps: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 370 (1844). 1828 the honours and onus of mathematical lecturer: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. kiiii. p. 193 (1859). 1837 but I believe more of the onus of obtaining justice falls on the injured party: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 1. p. 94. 1860 All he would have wanted would have been to be relieved from the onus of her presence: Once a Week, Adv. 7, p. 322/1. Week, Apr. 7, p. 322/1.

*onus probandi, phr.: Late Lat.: the burden of proving, the obligation under which a person who propounds a charge or an assumption, rests of proving the same.

1806 and here, as the onus probandi lies properly on you, I openly challenge you to bring forward a few particular thunderclaps: Beresford, Miseries, Vol 1 p. 320 (5th Ed.) 1829 the onus probandi is upon the party calling his legitimacy in question: Edin. Rev. , Vol. 49, p. 193. 1839—47 the onus probandi rests with those who make the assumption: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys. , Vol III. p. 147/2. 1889 She claims that. "the Roll contains not more than ten proved interpolations." Now this is entirely, of course, a matter of the onus probandi: Athenæum, Apr. 27, p. 531/1.

onycha, sô.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὅνιχα, acc. of ὅνιξ: the shell of a kind of mollusc, which when burnt gives out an odor like

abt. 1400 swete smellynge thinges, stacten, and onycha. Wycliffite Bible, tod., xxx 34. 1611 Bible, l.c. Exod., xxx 34.

onychītes, Late Lat.; onychītis, Lat. fr. Late Gk. ὀνυχίτης (or -iris) $\lambda i\theta_{os}$, = 'onyx-like stone': sb.: an onyx. Anglicised as onychite $(\underline{\#} = \underline{\bot})$, a variety of Oriental alabaster.

1569 Of the aforesayd Jewels sent by Otto, one was a precious vessell of stone called Onychites, which was of such cleerenesse and also so finely and artificially wrought, that it appered to mans sight that grene corne had growne within it: Graffon, Chrom., Pt. vii. p. 147.

onyx, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὄνυξ,='a nail', 'a kind of gem', 'a yellowish marble'. Early Anglicised through Fr. as oniche.

I. a kind of quartz, the structure of which is characterised by layers of different colors, much used for cameos.

1567 It hath many kindes as Sardonix, so called that by commixture of the Onix which is white and Sardus which is red, it becommeth but one of them both. J Mapler, Greene For., fol. 16 ve. 1579 written in tables of Onyx: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 938 (1672). 1601 the flecks or spots of the onyx: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 34, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 506. 1816 the onyx frequently consisting of two or more laminæ of different shades was preferred: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 297 note

2. a box or casket made of the said material.

1600 kept in an onyx: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Wks, p. 248 (1616)

*onza (de oro), sb.: Sp.: a large gold coin, a doubloon.

1845 The gold coinage of Spain is magnificent. The largest piece, the onza, is generally worth more than £3. 6. o: Ford, Handble Spain, Pt. 1. p. 4*1875 Had he not his girdle of hardly-earned onzas? Times, Oct 4, p. 4/6. [St]

ood, 'ood, sb.: Arab. 'vid: an Arabian or Moorish lute.

1876 they can play the 'Ood, Kanoon, and Tar (the lute, dulcimer, and tambourine): Cornhill Mag, Sept., p. 292.

ooeban: Jap. See obang.

oolema(h): Arab. See ulema.

oomiac, oomiak: Esquimaux. See umiack.

Oomrah: Anglo-Ind. See Omrah.

oorali: native S. Amer. See wourali.

opal (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. opale: a lustrous gem, many varieties of which present a rich play of colors. It is an amorphous kind of silica combined with water,

1598 Opalo, a divers coloured precious stone called an Opale, wherein appeareth the firie brightness of the Carbuncle, the shining purple colour of the Amathist, the greene lustre of the Emeralde, all shining togither with an incredible mixture: Florio.

1601 Opale: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 37, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 614.

1601 thy mind is a very opal: SHAKS, Tw. Ni, ii. 4, 77.

1602 kinde of Opale yet maintaining a blewish colour: SIR TH. Brown, Hydriotaph., p. 23.

*opera, sb.: It.: (a) a musical drama; a theatre where operas are performed; also, (b) in combin. as opera-cloak, opera-dancer, opera-girl, opera-glass, opera-hat, opera-house.

opera-dancer, opera-girl, opera-glass, opera-hat, opera-house.

a. 1644 In the Senate-House...they...entertain the people with public shows and operas: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 100 (1872). 1651 To the Palace Cardinal, where the Master of the Ceremonies placed me to see the royal masque, or opera: ib., p. 277. 1661 One Munday I was at the new aprer, and I chanced to sett next to Mr. Lane: Hatton Corresp., Vol. 1, p. 21 (1878). 1664 It is an Antichristum Opera. | Much usd in midnight-times of Popery: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 11. Cant. ii. p. 122. 1670 the Scenes which Adorn'd this Work, he had from the Italian Opera's: Dryder, Ess. on Heroick Plays, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 381 (1701). 1711 Arsinoe was the first Opera that gave us a taste for Italian Music: Spectator, No. 18, Mar. 21, p. 29/1 (Morley). 1722 The Language of this Picture is like that of an Opera and the highest of that kind, a Song; which being stripp'd of its Musical and Poetical Ornaments the plain Sense lies in a very narrow compass, compar'd with its Beautiful Amplifications: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 228. 1742 the balls, operas, and ridottos: Fieldink, Jss. Amaraus, It. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 127 (1865) 1752 Whenever I go to an Opera, I leave my sense and reason at the door with my half guinea, and deliver myself up to my eyes and my ears: LORD CHESTER-FIELD, Letters, Vol. II No. 49, p. 212 (1774). 1776 the first opera, truly and properly so called was Arsinoe, set to music by Mr. Thomas Clayton and performed at Druy-lane theatre in 1707: Hawkins, Hist. Mus., Vol. v. Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 135. 1792 That evening they went to the opera: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV. p. 177 1867 He was a critic upon operas, too: Byron, Beppo, xxxi 1864 She goes to the Opera; to the theatres; always quite

alone: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1, ch. i, p. 10. "1878 a new comic opera: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 5/3. [St.]
b. 1709 I wonder how she can bear his taking the Opera-Beauty: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 11, p. 17 (and Ed.). 1776 fiddlers, opera-dancers, and hair-dressers: J. Collier, Nus. Trav., App., p. 11. 1806 Your opera-glass. Beresford, Niseries, Vol. 1. p. 87 (sth. Ed.). 1807 the Opera-House. an Opera-girl: ib., Vol. 11, p. 157. 1809 the few anecdotes they have picked up, either at the post-house, whilst they were changing horses, or from their bankers, or from their opera-girls: Mary, Tr. Russick's Trav. Germ., Let. i. Pinkerton, Vol. VI p. 2. 1883 It would make the loveliest opera-cloak: W Black, Volande, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 206

opera: Lat. See opus1.

*opéra bouffe, Fr.; opera buffa, It.: phr.: an operatic

1877 Offenbach outdoes himself in a new opera-bouffe—'Suzanne et les Vieillards': L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. iii. p. 28 (1879). 1885 A fanciful story. could have been turned to good account had Mr. Hermann resisted the temptation to introduce the benefic element: Atheneum, Nov. 21, p. 676/2 1886 The extravagances of farcical comedy, opera bouffe, and but lesque are all for which it cares: ib., Jan. 9, p. 77/2 — His wife and both his children died within the space of two months in the middle of this affliction he had to write an opera buffa' ib., July 24, p. 123/1.

opéra comique, phr.: Fr.: comic opera.

1744 HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 318 (1857). 1765 The Italian comedy, now united with their opera comique, is their most perfect diversion: 16., Vol. 1v. p. 407. 1871 The attendant attempted to push it on behind, at the same time he gave it a sharp blow with his sheathed sword; this changed the scene to the "opera comique": SIR S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. avii. p. 309. 1888 He will certainly never be accused, like George Sand, of representing peasants of opera comique: Athenaeum, July 7, p. 11/3.

opera minora, phr.: Late Lat.: the smaller works, the less important works (of an author); sometimes opposed to magnum opus (q, v).

1886 readers have here.. the entire opera minora...of their great teacher and master [Ruskin]: Gent. Mag., Vol. 260, p. 391.

operam et oleum perd.: Lat. See oleum et operam perdere.

operative $(\angle = = =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. operatif, fem. -ive (Cotgr.).

adj.: pertaining to work, force, or effect, effective, practical, pertaining to operations.

1603 howbeit they are not operative with that reason, neither can they actuate it: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 847.

1605 many simples operative: SHAKS, K. Lear, iv. 4, 14.

1665 Mussulmen wash their hands, arms and eyes. as an operative work to purge away sin: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav, p. 164 (1677).

2. sb.: an artisan, a workman engaged in manufacture.

1845 There shan't be a capitalist in England who can get a day's work out of us, even if he makes the operatives his junior partners: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Sybil. [L.]

operator (\(\sigma = \(\sigma = \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. operator, noun of agent to Lat. operari, = 'to work': one who operates; esp. one who performs a surgical operation; one who carries on speculative operations in trade or finance.

speculative operations in trade or finance.

1611 Operateur, An Operator, a worker: Cotgr. 1645 a kind of strigil of seal's skin put on the operator's hand like a glove: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 17, 203 (1872). 1646 upon the like reason do culmary Operators observe, that flesh boils best, when the bones are boiled with 1: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxii. p. 130 (1686). 1652 the great significators and operators of things both in heaven, and earth: J. Gauler, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 61. 1652 if the Ninde of the Operator be vehemently inclined towards the same: E. Ashmole, Theat Chem. Brit, Annot., p. 464. 1654. This great Operator in Death can do it: R. Whittock, Zootomia, p. 562. bef. 1670 Your Grace shall not only surmount Envy, but turn the Darling of the Commonwealth, and be reverenced by the best Operators in Parliament, as a Father of a Family: J. Hacket, App. Williams, Pt. 1. 210, p. 204 (1693). 1688 we Operators in Physick: Wycherley, Countr. Wife, i. p. 2. 1691 You will ask me, Who or what is the Operator in the formation of the Bodies of Man and other Animals? J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 58 (1701). 1713 As I was one day in my laboratory, my operator, who was to fill my coffers for me..: Addison, Guardian, No. 166, Wks, Yol. IV. p. 323 (1856). bef. 1733 such an Operator as this, with his handy Work: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 3, p. 32 (1740). 1750 so expert an operator as Dr. Slop: Sterne, Trust. Shand, II. vi. Wks., p. 72 (1839). 1762 These being shaved and dressed secundum artem, and the operator dismissed with a proper acknowledgement: SMOLLETT, Launc. Graeves, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 506 (1817). 1792 The operator, no doubt, took a pleasure, by his workmanship, to rival the beauties of the subject on which he wrought: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 92.

operatrice, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. opératrice: a female who operates.

1531 all maner of understanding and knowlege, whereof procedeth perfecte operation, do take their origynall of that hyghe sapience whiche is the operatrice of all thynges: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. Vol. II. p. 358 (1880).

operculum, pl. opercula, sb.: Lat., 'a lid, 'a cover': Bot. and Zool.: a structure which forms a lid, flap, or cover.

operetta, sb.: It.: a short opera.

Ophiūchus: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Οφιοῦχος, = 'serpent-holder': name of one of the northern constellations in ancient astronomy.

1667 like a comet burn'd, | That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge | In th' arctic sky: Milton, P L., II. 709.

*ophthalmia, Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὀφθαλμία; ophthalmy (= .4 =), Eng. fr. Fr. ophthalmie: sb.: a disease of the eyes, catarrhal, purulent, or other inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye, sometimes involving the cornea.

memorane of the eye, sometimes involving the cornea.

1543 an optalmic caused of grosse matter: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. li v²l.: — Agapust the disease ophtalmia, they must have water of roses: ib, fol cclxx v²l.: 1603 much like unto the disease of the eies Ophthalmia: Holland, Tr Plut. Mor, p 234. — the ophthalmine, that is to say, the inflamation of bloud-shotten eies. ib, p 313 1836 The exhalations from the soil after the period of the inundation render the latter part of the autumn less healthy than the summer and winter, and cause ophthalmia and dysentery, and some other diseases: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1 p. 2 1872 One-eyed calenders meet the wayfarer at every turn, and it is hardly credible that ophthalmia (prevalent as this disease is) has caused the loss of vision in so many instances: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. viii. p. 314.

opifex, sb.: Lat.: a worker, a maker, an artificer.

1678 the Greatest, the *Opifex* of the World, the Fountain of Good, the Parent of all things: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p 274

opima spolia: Lat. See spolia opima.

opinative, adj.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. opinatif, fem. -ive: opinionated, obstinate.

bef. 1886 If any be found that will not obey their falsehood and tyranny, they rail on him ..and call him opinative, self-minded, and obstinate: Tyndale, Ass. to Sir T. More, &c., p. 159 (Parker Soc., 1850). [C.] bef. 1579 Your owne opinative will: T. HACKET, Tr Amadis of Fr, Bk. viii. p. 194. 1598 Opiniative, Opinative, opinative, stifnecked, stubburne: Florio. 1600 your opinative contumacie, and insolent pride: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. IX. p. 339 1621 Speak truth: be not opinative: maintain no factions: R. Burton, Anat. Mel, p. 365. [L]

opinator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. opinator,='a conjecturer', noun of agent to opināri, = 'to conjecture', 'to think', 'to form or hold an opinion': one who adheres stubbornly to his opinion.

bef 1677 which sufficiently confuteth those heretical opinators: Barrow, Serm, Vol. 11 No. 12 [R.]

opinia(s)tre, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. opiniatre, opiniastre (Cotgr.): pertinacious in opinion. Sometimes written obinia(s)ter.

1591 the strong Fortresse had beene lost, a thing to be noted of such as be Opiniatro [quasi-It.]: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 201. 1641 but if you have no mercy upon them, yet spare yourself, lest you bejade the good galloway, your own opiniatre wit, and make the very conceit itself blush with spurgalling: MILTON, Animado, Wks, Vol. I. p. 190 (1806). 1669 I grow opiniatre as the Devil: Dryden, Mock-Astrol, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 289 (1701).

opiniatrer, vb.: Fr.: to maintain stiffly, to adhere obstinately to an opinion.

1715 the court opiniâtre it that the p[retender] is coming: C. Jervas, in Pope's Wks., Vol. vIII. p. 18 (1872). bef. 1733 Dr. Short might differ from what Opinion prevailed, but, in the Case of a King, must not opiniatre: R. NORTH, Examen, III. ix. 4. p. 649 (1740).

opiniâtreté, sb.: Fr.: stubbornness, obstinacy, self-will, pertinacity. Anglicised as opiniatrety. The earlier Fr. form opiniastreté (Cotgr.) is found partly Anglicised or quite Anglicised as opiniastrety.

1727 I was extremely concerned at his opiniatreté in leaving me: POPE, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 98 (1871). bef. 1733 the opiniatrité of his Party misled him: R NORTH, Examen, 1. ii. 176, p. 123 (1740).

opisthodomos, opisthodomus, sô.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. οπισθόδομος, = 'the back part of a building': Gk. Archit.: an open vestibule in antis behind the cella of a temple, corresponding to the pronaos (q. v.).

1776 they deified him and lodged him in the opisthodomos or the back part of the Parthenon: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 20.

*opium, opion, sō.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὅπιον, = 'poppy-juice': dried juice obtained from the half-ripened heads of Papaver somniferum, a strong narcotic. Anglicised through Old Fr. as opie. See laudanum.

abt. 1386 Of a Clarree maad of a certeyn wyn | Of Nercotikes and Opic of Thebes fyn: Chaucer, C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 1472. 1398 Of the Juys of the leuis and of the heed therof Opium is made: Trevisa, Tr. Barth, De P. R., xvii. cxviii. 1525 Whan the payne is grete/then it is nedefull to put therto a lytel Opium/or elles the barke of mandragora: Tr. Yerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. F iiij ro/2. 1527 the venyms of Opium and Iusquamus: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill. Bk. II. ch. ccxvi. sig. Til vo/1. 1577 thei dooe sell the Opio [It.] in their Shoppes...with the whiche the Indians doe vse to ease them selves, of their laboure that thei dooe take, and to bee merie...

thei call it there emongest them selues Aphion: Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol. 40 20. 1578 There droppeth or runneth out of Poppie, a liquor as white as milke, when the heades be pearced or hurt, the which is called Opium, and men gather and drie it, and is kept of the Apothecaries in their shoppes to serue in medicine: H. Lytz, Tr. Dodoen's Herb., Bk. 111. p. 433. 1588 aboundance of Opium, Assa Fetida, Puchio: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy, fol. 5 20. 1601 the venome of opium: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 17, Vol. 11. p. 64 — Opium or poppie juice: 4b, Bk. 25, ch. 12, p. 234. 1609 Haue I no friend that will make her drunke? or giue her a little ladanum or opium: B. Jonson, St. Wom., iv. 4, Wks., p. 575 (1506). 1612 Some of them will also drink Bersh or Opium: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 55. 1615 The Turkes are also incredible takers of Opium, whereof the lesser Asia affordeth them plenty: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 66 (1632). 1627 For Coffa and Opium are taken downe: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. viii. § 738. 1634 the King of Persues Ambasadour. poysoned himselfe wilfully in foure dayes feeding only vpon Opium: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 28. 1648 you'l say I am grown mad, and that I have taken Opium in leu of Tobacco: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. 11. xxxiv p. 328 (1678). 1657 though she had given her twenty drams of Opium more than ordinary, yet could never sleep since: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 11, Vol. 1. p. 18. 1658 There is no antidote against the Opium of time: Sir Th. Brown, Hydrotaph., p. 74. 1662 he took Offium, or Opium; J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 20 (1660). 1729 The Goddess then o'er his anointed head, With mystic words, the sacred Opium shed: Pore, Dunciad, 1. 288. 1751 she had not taken her opium, which she was forced to do if she had any appointment, to be in particular spirits Hor. Walfole, L. & 1863 smoking Paradise, alias opium. C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 197. 1864 he., went to India to grow indigo, or buy opium, or shake the pagoda-tree:

*opodeldoc, sb.: origin unknown, said to have been coined by Paracelsus: a kind of plaster said to have been invented by Mindererus; soap-liniment, a solution of soap in alcohol with camphor and essential oils.

1842 opodeldoc, joint-oil, and goulard: Barham, Ingolds, Leg., p. 217 (1865). 1866 But what could be a greater waste than to beat a scoundrel who had law and opodeldoc at command? Geo. Eliot, Felix Holt, Vol. 11 p. 227

*opopanax, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὀποπάναξ,='the juice of the plant $\pi d\nu a \xi^{\prime}$ (='all-heal'): the resinous juice obtained from the roots of *Pastinaca opopanax*, also called *Opopanax Chironium*, Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*. The form *opoponax* seems to be French.

seems to be French.

?1540 Take Oppoponac wyne: Tr Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig A iii ro
1563 Lilies, Mallowes, Opoponax, Oesipius, Piche: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 3 vo.

— Dissolue the Opopanax and Galbanum in some part of the wyne: ib, fol.
21 vo. 1569 of Galbanum, of Oppoponack, of ech half an ounce: R. Androse,
Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pr. Iv. Bk. i. p. 6. 1878 Opoponax is the gumme of the
first kinde of Panaces: H. Lyte, Tr. Dodoen's Herb, Bk. III. p. 302. 1599
Oppoponax from Persic: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 277. 1600
opponax: B. Jonson, Cynth Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 246 (1636). 1601 The
better Opoponax costeth not above two Asses a pound: Holland, Tr. Plin.
N. H., Bk. 12, ch. 26, Vol. II. p. 378. 1607 Opponax: Tofsell, Four-f
Beasts, p. 279. 1610 Pitch, Tarre, Campheire, Opponax, Taccamahacca,
Caranna, Masticke, and other Gums: Folkingham, Art Survey, Iv. ii p. 81.
1665 the country affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna,
Pistachio's, Dates, Rhubarb, Opopanax: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 304
(1677).

opōrothēca, opōrothēcē, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὀπωροθήκη: a fruit-room.

1699 Orangeries, Oporotheca's, Hybernacula, Stoves: EVELYN, Acetaria, Pref., sig. b 1 vo

oportet mendacem esse memorem, phr.: Lat.: it behoves a har to have a good memory. See Quint., 4, 2, 91.

1590 Relig. Wotton., p. 585 (1685). viii. 14, p. 592 (1740). bef. 1733 R. NORTH, Examen, III.

opossum, sb.: Amer. Ind. of Virginia: a marsupial animal belonging to the genus Didelphys, of which there are several species, the common opossum being Didelphys virginiana; the name is extended to other marsupials. Often found in the lopped form possum.

1624 An Opassom hath a head like a Swine, and a taile like a Rat, and is of the bignesse of a Cat. Vnder her belly shee hath a bagge, wherein she lodgeth, carrieth, and suckleth her young: Capt. J. Smith, Wiss., p. 355 (1884). 1722
Hairs, Foxes, Raccoons, Squirrels, Possums: Hist. Virginia, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 135. — Raccoons, Opossums, and Foxes: it, Bk. Iv. ch. xxi. p. 272. 1845
armadillos, tapirs, peccaries, guanacos, opossums, and numerous South American gnawers and monkeys, and other animals: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. viii.

oppilation ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. oppilation (Cotgr.): obstruction, constipation.

1605 these meagre, starved spirits, who have half stopt the organs of their minds with earthly oppilations: B. Jonson, Volp., ii. 1, Wks., p. 182/2 (1860). 1611 Oppilation, An oppilation, or obstruction: Cotgs.

oppilative $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. oppilatif, fem. -ive (Cotgr.): obstructive, causing constipation.

1611 Oppilatif, Oppilatiue, obstructiue, stopping: Cotgr.

*oppressor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. oppressor, noun of agent to opprimere,='to oppress': one who oppresses.

1482 a vyolent oppressur agenst ryghtewesenes: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p 77 (1869). 1531 he is an oppressour, an extorcioner, &c.: Elyot, Governow, Bk. III. ch. iv Vol II. p. 213 (1880). 1540 corrupt iuges and oppressours of iustice: Elyot, Im. Governamce, fol. gr. ro. 1562 will deliuer vs his people oute of the handes of their oppressors: J. PILKINGTON, Abdyas, sig. Dd v ro. 1590 Are not all knightes by oath bound to withstond | Oppressours opwre by armes and puissant hond? Spens., F. Q., II. viii. 56 1621 he was a vile tyrant, a murderer, an oppressour of his subjects: R. Burton, Anal. Mel Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 571 (1827). 1695 The race of Nassaus was by Heaven designed | To curb the proud oppressors of mankind: Addition, Wks., Vol. I. p. 5(bh.n. 1854). 1728 Sichness is a great oppressor. Pope, Letters, p. 103 (1727). 1878 an old and honourable hatred of the oppressor of the Pole: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

opprobrium, sb.: Lat.: reproach, disgrace, infamy, abuse. Anglicised in 16 c. as opprobry, op(p)robre (through Fr. opprobre).

1683 all the reproach and opprobrium that the most inveterate rancour can invent: Scott, Serni. bef. Lord Mayor, Wks., II. 37 [T.] 1811 expressions of opprobrium too strong for our page: L M HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. I. p. 312 (and Ed.). 1843 The neglect of this obvious reflection has given rise to misapplications of the calculus of probabilities which have made it the real opprobrium of mathematics: J S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II p. 63 (1856) 1850 the Speaker's opprobrum: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. i p. 2 (1879). 1885 Neither term is in the least applicable to four of the five forms thus held up to opprobrium: Athenœum, Sept. 26, p. 397/2.

oppugn (= 4,-g-silent), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. oppugner (Cotgr.): to fight against, to attack, to oppose an argument.

bef. 1535 The true catholike faythe is, and euer hath been, oppugned and assaulted: Sir T. Morr, Wes., p. 571. [R] 1611 Oppugner. To oppugne; batter, assault, besiege; resist, or withstand openly, fight hard, reason eagerly, labor earnestly, against: Cotte. 1616 can doe nothing if the prohibition of the Almighty doe oppugne: R. C., Times' Whistle, p 3 (1871). [C.]

oppugnātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to oppugnāre, = 'to assault', 'attack': an assailant, an attacker.

1611 Oppugnateur. An oppugnator; assaulter, batterer, besieger; resister wrong-doer: Cotgr.

opsönium, pl. opsönia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὀψώνιον: a relish. optic $(\angle \pm)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. optique.

I. adj.: pertaining to sight, pertaining to the eye, pertaining to the science which is concerned with light and sight. See II. 3.

1599 Dazle, you organs to my optique sense: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii. 3, Wks., p. 105 (1616) 1640 optick glasses: H. More, Psych., III. iii. 62, p. 170 (1647). 1642 his own Optique observations: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 13 (1869). 1655 when I first met with Sir P. Neal famous for his optic glasses: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 330 (1872). 1667 whose orb | Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views: Milton, P. L., I. 288.

II. sb.: 1. a telescope, a magnifying glass.

bef. 1626 The sins we do people behold through optics | Which shew them ten times more than common vices: BEAU. & FL., Thierry & Theodoret, i r. [C.]

II. sb.: 2. the eye.

1600 whose optiques have drunke the spirit of beautie: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). bef. 1721 When you Love's Joys thro' Honour's Optic view: Prior, Celia to Danion. [C.]

II. sb.: 3. (pl. optics) the science which is concerned with sight and light.

1664 I conceive also that the Figure ought so to be proportioned by the rules of the Optiques, that it may appear of a size somewhat exceeding the Natural: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. II. p. 91.

optimātes, sb. pl.: Lat., fr. optimus, = 'best': the aristocracy of Ancient Rome, composed of the wealthiest citizens.

optimē, adv.: Lat., 'best', 'most highly'; in the phrases senior optime(s), junior optime(s), Lat. meritus (pl. meriti) is suppressed, so that optime is used as sb.='one of highest merit': a title given to the members of the second and third class of the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge University.

option (< =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. option: choice; preference, the right of choice; in the Stock Exchange, a bargain to receive or deliver certain stock at a specified price within a fixed limit of time.

1611 Option, Option, election, choice: Cotgr. bef. 1733 to give Reader an Option which to take: R. North, Examen, 1. ii. 99, p. 85 (1740). ef. 1733 to give the

opus1, pl. opera, sb.: Lat.: work; a literary or musical composition.

1809 I shall do it volume by volume in my great "Opus": Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 162 (1856). 1815 I have found out another opus for you when you have completed the "West Indies": i\(\tilde{L}\), p. 404. 1886 Schumann...began his career as a composer by a series of pieces for the piano alone, including all those bearing opus numbers from x to 23: Athenaum, May x, p. 593/x.

opus², sb.: Lat.: need, necessity.

bef. 1593 Opus and Vsus tolde him, by the chimes in his stomacke, it was time to fall vnto meate: Greene, Groats-worth of Wit, Wks., p. 2r (1861).

opus citātum, phr.: Late Lat.: the work quoted. Abbreviated to op. cit.

1883 XIX Cent., Feb., p. 216.

opus incertum, phr.: Lat.: Anc. Archit.: irregular masonry.

*opus latericium, phr.: Lat.: Anc. Archit.: brickwork or tilework.

opus magnum: Lat. See magnum opus.

opus operātum, phr.: Late Lat.: a work done (without respect to the persons concerned in the doing); a phrase much used in discussions on the efficacy of Sacraments, opposed to opus operans or opus operantis, a sacrament (work) regarded as efficacious according to the due qualification of the administrator or of the recipient or of both. See ex opere operato.

OPER OPERATO.

1569 yet never explain the difference between Opus operans, and Opus operatum: Tr. Erasmus: Praise of Folly, p. 127 (Reeves & Turner). 1652 the superficies the surface of it soon passes away, and its practical Popery to rest in an Opus operatum: N. Culvernet, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 76 1691 the said Absolution becomes valid and effectual, either by virtue of the State of the Person, to whom it was pronounced, as being a true Penitent, or by virtue of the Opus operatum, or bare Action it self of the Priest absolving him. South, Serm., Vol. II. p. 400 (1727) bef. 1716 Nothing farther than the outward Action was then look after, and when that failed, there was an Explaition ready in the Opus operatum of a Sacrifice: ib., Vol. I. p. 221. — rendering many realost amongst us as really guilty of the supersition of resting in the bare opus operatum of this duty, as the papists are: ib, Vol. III. p. 427. 1742 not perfunctorily, as of latter times the use is, by way of opus operatum, as for vale and not for weight, but in well-studed arguments: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 50 1830 It is the opus operatum, the outward act, which in the view of both secures this title: Christian Spectator, Vol. II. p. 747.

opus reticulătum, phr.: Lat.: Anc. Archit.: masonry formed of square blocks in courses sloped at an angle of 45°, each block laid corner to corner of the contiguous blocks so that the joins resemble network.

1704 the beginning of a passage...It lies, indeed, in the same line with the entrance near the Avernus, is faced alike with the opus reticulatum, and has still the marks of chambers that have been cut into the sides of it: ADDISON, Wks., Vol. I. p. 452 (Bohn, 1854). 1780 The walls exhibit the opus reticulatum, so common in the environs of Naples: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. I. p. 114 (1834).

*opusculum, sb.: Lat.: a little work, an opuscule.

1656—7 Dr. Hammond in a particular opusculum...treated on this subject: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p 90 (1872). 1885 An opusculum on calligraphy will be presented by Mr. D. W. Kettle: Athenaum, Dec. 26, p. 842/3.

oque, oqui(e). See oke.

or moulu: Fr. See ormoiu.

ora: Lat. See os2

ōra pro nōbis, phr: Late Lat.: 'pray for us', the refrain of a litany to the Blessed Virgin, in the liturgy of the Latin

abt. 1380 & whanne siche men gon wip ora pro nobis in procession pei blasphemen god & stiren him to vengaunce: Wyclif (?), Clerks Possessioners, ch. xxvi. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 133 (1880). 1593 Ora pro nobis! John, I pray, fall to your prayers: Peele, Edw. I., Wks. p. 409/1 (1861). bef. 1654 whereas in the other a right loyal subject may pour out his soul in vain, without an Ora pro nobis: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. II. (Scrin. Sac.), p. 155 (1654). 1704 this is exactly ora pro nobis, & indeed their whole Religion is a Miscellany of Popery, Judaism, and the Gentilism of the Arabs: J. PITTS, Acc. Moham., p. 13 note. 1782 Good sense will have weight with a virtuous Administration, if they are not a virtuous one—Ora pro nobis: Hor. Walfold. Letters. Vol. VIII. p. 101 (1884). WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 191 (1858).

örāculum, sb.: Lat.: an oracle.

1719 But I doubt the oraculum is a poor supernaculum: Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Dec. 14.

orage, sb.: Fr.: storm, tempest.

bef. 1733 to stem that Orage of Faction: R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 63,

*orang-outang, orang-outan, sb.: Malay ōrang-ūtan, ='man (of the) woods': an anthropoid ape, esp. the Simia satyrus of the Malay Archipelago.

1691 Dr. Tyson's Anatomy of the Orang-Outang, or Pygmie: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. II. p. 232 (1701). 1748 you look like a cousin-german of Ourang Outang: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 76 (1817). 1787 You will see many an orang outang, but not one Antinous: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 51 (1805). 1797 there is another part of civilized man, of which the respectable Savage and the more respectable Oran-Outang are happily ignorant—his pocket: Souther, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 273. 1819
The African Ourang-outan (Pithecus Troglodites) is found here: BowDich, Mission to Askantee, Pt. II. ch. xiii. p. 440.

Orankay, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay orang kaya,='rich man': a chief or noble of the Malay Archipelago.

1625 some to conferre with the Orancayas, how we should be secured: PURCHAS, Pilgrinss, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 516. — an Orankey, or a Gentleman in Polaroon .. the Orankeyes of Polaroon: 1b., Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1857. 1665 The Oran-kays are the prime sort of people; who are lazie and sociable, but deceifful: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 365 (1677). 1884 It results from the system of choice that the Orang Kaya Degadong is, in effect, that person in whom the majority of Borneans put most confidence: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 266.

*orator ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. oratour, assimilated to Lat. $\bar{o}r\bar{a}tor$,='pleader', 'speaker', 'an eloquent man', noun of agent to $\bar{o}r\bar{a}re$,='to pray', 'to plead', 'to speak'.

a petitioner, a bedesman; Leg. a plaintiff in the Court of Chancery. Obs.

1472 your poore and trew contynuall servaunt and oratour: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No 715, p 75 (1874) ?abt. 1533 I recommende me unto youre Maistershippe, evere beinge gladde to here of yowre gude helth, for the whiche I shalbe a daily orator too Almyghty God. In Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No ceviii. p. 243 (1846) abt. 1540 From youre awne moste bownden orator: ib., Vol. III. No cetti, p. 273. 1555 Your graces poore oratour Rychard Eden: R. EDEN, Newe India, p. 6 (Arber, 1885).

2. a spokesman, an advocate, an intermediary.

1562 many Oratours were sent betwene them: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), 4370... 1590 Be not thy tongue thy own shame's orator: Shaks, Com. fol. 43 ro. 15 of Err., iii. 2, 10.

a professional pleader, a public speaker, a proficient in public speaking.

public speaking.

abt. 1874 these orators or aduocates: Chaucer, Tr Boethius, Bk. IV. [R]
1506 If to the oratour, many a sundry tale | One after other, treatably be tolde:
HAWES, Past. Plat., sig. F ii vo. 1509 Rede Tullius warkes the worthy Oratour: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. 1. p. 32 (1874). 1528 Yea Princes / whom to descryeve / It were herde fo an oratoure: W. ROV & Jer. BARLOWE, Rede me, &c., p. 52 (1871). 1531 Accordyng there unto Quintilian, instructyng an oratour, desireth suche a childe to be guen unto hym: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. ix. Vol. 1. p. 51 (1880). 1545 For he yat woulde be an oratour: Ascham, Toxoph., p. 92 (1868). 1591 to set vp Images and statues in the Capitoll, in the market place, and in the Orators court: L. LLOVD, Tripl. of Trumphes, sig. B i ro. 1642 some were grave orators and historians: MILTON, Apol Smect., Wks, Vol. 1. p. 223 (1860). 1664 then should an Orator, to acquire the reputation of being Eloquent, invent and mint new Words that were never yet spoken: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit, Pt. II. p. 100. 1754 the satire of this female orator: SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ct. xxviii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 153 (1817).

4. an officer in English universities, who speaks and writes on public occasions as the representative of his university in its corporate capacity.

1614 The University orator, Nethersole is taxed for calling the prince facobissime Carole: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas I., Vol. 1. p. 305 (1848). 1626 the orator, proctors, taxers, and bedels: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 128 (1848). 1665 my Cosen Herbert late Cambridge Orator: Sir TH. Herbert, Trav., p. 30. 1742 Dr Henry Paman, sometime orator of the university of Cambridge: R NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 168 (1826).

*oratorio, sb.: It.: a serious musical composition of some length, of a dramatic character, but performed without action or scenery, the theme being sacred or heroic.

1733 Eager in throngs the town to Hester came, | And Oratorio was a lucky name: Bramston, Man of Taste, p. 13. 1766 He has taste, without doubt, and a delicate ear, | No vile Oratorios ever could bear: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Let. x. 1776 I was well informed that it had lately been the seat of oratorios, and the receptacle of the castrait: J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav., p. 74. 1777 As to oratorios, motets, and that kind of music, there is still less: Lord Chesterfield, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1 No. xxx. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 96 (1777). 1818 vulgar Pall-Mall's oratorio of hisses! T. Moore, Fudge Fanily, p. 116. 1854 I was scarcely allowed to hear any singing before I went out, except an oratorio, where I fell asleep: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. i. n. o (1870). p. 9 (1879).

örātrix, sb.: Lat.: a female pleader.

1599 I fight not with my tongue: this is my oratrix: Soliman & Perseda. [T.]

orb, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. orbe: (a) a circle, a disc, a ring, an orbit; (b) a globe, a sphere, a ball, the monde of regalia; (c) a hollow globe, a hollow sphere, one of the concentric hollow celestial spheres of ancient astronomers; (d) metaph. social sphere, social world.

a. 1590 And I serve the fairy queen, | To dew her orbs upon the green: SHAKS., Mids. Nt.'s Dr., ii. 1, 9. 1642 let these Lights be brought to move within the circumference of their own Orbes: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 77

(1869).

6. 1593 what a hell of witchcraft lies | In the small orb of one particular tear! Shaks., Lover's Compl., 289.

1596 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st | But in his motion like an angel sings: — Merch. of Ven., v. 60.

1806 by the more complicated intersection of cross-springers more ornament was introduced and carved orbs and rosettes: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 179.

1833 orbs, circular carvings which project at the intersection of roofs: — Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 175.

c. 1606 And at this time most easy 'tis to do 't, | When my good stars, that were my former guides, | Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires | Into the abysin of hell: Shaks., Ant. and Cleop., iii. 13, 146.

d. bef. 1670 [See neophytus].

Orbilius, name of a schoolmaster mentioned by Horace (*Epp.*, 2, 1, 71) as fond of using the rod; representative of a severe schoolmaster.

orc, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. orque: a sea-monster which attacks whales; name of a cetacean, a variety of Delphinus orca.

1603 Insatiate Orque, that even at one repast, Almost all creatures in the World would waste: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 274 (1608). 1626 the deepe Where Proteus herds, and Neptune Orkes doe keepe: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. 11.), p. 142 (1640). 1629 Imagine rather, sir ...that the sea, spouted into the air By the angry Orc, endangering tall ships: Massinger, Rom. Actor, v. I, Wis, p. 163/2 (1839) 1667 The haunt of seals, and orcs: MILTON, P. L., XI. 835.

*orchestra (= =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. orchēstra, = 'the place set apart for the Senate in an Ancient Roman theatre', fr. Gk. $\delta\rho\chi\eta'\sigma\tau\rho\alpha$, = 'dancing-place'.

I. the place set apart for the Senate in an Ancient Roman theatre.

1606 he passed directly from the Stage by the Orchestra, to take up his place among the Knights in the 14. foremost seates: HOLLAND, Tr Suet, p. 17. 1626 Orchester, A Scaffold: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.) 1658 They may set in the Orchestra, and noblest seats of Heaven: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph, p. 55.

- 2. the space in front of the stage of an Ancient Greek theatre, where the musicians performed and the chorus danced and sang.
- 3. a building intended for the performance of concerted music.

1764 on the upper side of this terrace, and nearly encompassed with the groves and shrubberies, is built a very pretty orchestra: J Bush, Hib Cur., p. 14 1787 orchestras were erected in different parts, and the common people danced in the center, having the sky for a canopy: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 283 (1805).

4. that part of a modern opera-house or theatre which is assigned to the band.

1724 ORCHESTRA, is that Part of the Theater, where the Musicians sit with their Instruments to perform: Short Explic of For. Wds. in Mus Bks. 1817 the impatient sticks in the pit, and shrill catcalls in the gallery, had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra: M EDGEWORTH, Harrington, ch vii. Wks, Vol. XIII. p 80 (1825).

5. a set of performers of concerted music, a band.

1727 It is proposed, that the two Theatres be incorporated into one Company; that the Royal Academy of Music be added to them as an Orchestra: Pope, Art of Sinking, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol VI. p 219 (1757). 1762 The next week, with a grand orchestra, we play the Busy Body: STERNE, Lett., Wks., p. 754/2 (1839) 1776 the notion of a celestial orchestra: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p vii. 1809 You may bring together four or five large orchestras, which are all incomparable: Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav., Germ, Let xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol VI. p. 94. 1820 The orchestra was respectable and contained many amateurs: T S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. i p. 8. 1877 the whole orchestra, composed, after all, of good musicians: C Reade, Woman Hater, ch. iii. p. 35 (1883).

orchis, sô.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\delta\rho\chi\iota s$,='testicle', 'orchid': an orchid.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 26, ch. 10. 1664 MAY...Flowers in Prime or yet lasting...Orchis, Lilium Convalitum, Span. Pinks: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 205 (1726). 1741 There are many other fine sorts of Orchis at Constantinople: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, p. 212. 1850 Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire: Tennyson, In Mem., lxxiii 3. 1883 the banks in spring-time dappled with violet and primrose, purple orchis and wild crocus: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 60. 1885 flame-coloured gladiolas, red orchis, and blue-feather hyacinth: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 33.

orda. See horde.

ordinaire: Fr. See vin ordinaire.

ordinātor, sh.: Lat., noun of agent to ordināre, = 'to set in order', 'to regulate': a regulator, a director.

1615 The wise Ordinator of all things hath so disposed us in our stations: T. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. II. p. 90 (1862).

*ordonnance, sb.: Fr.: an order, an ordinance; arrangement.

bef. 1701 the general design, the ordonnance or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another: DRYDEN, Plutarch. [R.] 1763 The ordonnances of France are so unfavourable to strangers: SMOLLETT, France & Tialy, ii. Wiss., Vol. v. p. 256 (1817). 1830 he disapproved of Polignac and his measures, and had no notion the ordonnances were thought of: Graville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 36 (1875). 1885 The ordonnance of the typography...is at once simple, perspicuous, and compact: Athencum, Aug. 22, p. 246/2.

*ordre du jour, phr.: Fr.: order of the day.

1844 The army, while thus assembled, on the eve of opening the campaign, received through the medium of an "ordre du jour" the following spirit-stirring appeal: W. SIBORNE, Waterloo, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 51.

*ore rotundo, phr.: Lat.: 'with round mouth', elegantly, distinctly; less correctly, roundly, loudly. See Hor., A. P., 323.

1720 is taught there to mouth it gracefully, and to swear, as he reads French, ore rotundo: Swift, Wks., p. 505/1 (1869). bef. 1733 He affected to pronounce ore rotundo it bround Oaths: R. North, Examen, III. viii. II. p. 590 (1740). 1770 He tells us so himself, and with the plenitude of the ore rotundo: Junius, Letters, No. xxxvi. p. 151 (1827). 1827 Sheridan then spouted something ore rotundo: Anecd. of Impudence, p. 100 1837 He has great variety of conversation and sometimes will talk Spanish ore rotundo: Hawthorne, Amer. Note-Books, Vol. I. p. 48 (1871). 1845 The Castilian speaks with a grave distinct pronunciation ore rotundo; he enunciates every syllable: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. 1. p. 82 1882 A hundred things are dropped or whispered which are never shouted, or pronounced ore rotundo: Gree, Misc. Essays, ch. ix. p. 187.

ore tenus, phr.: Late Lat.: by (word of) mouth.

1619 Corteen, Burlamachi, and another Dutchman, were called into that court, ore tenus, for going about to corrupt certain witnesses: J. CHAMBERIAIN, in Court & Times of Jas I., Vol. II. p 192 (1848). 1626 and some say they are to be included in one bill, and to answer, ore tenus, in that court three weeks hence: In Court & Times of Chas. I, Vol. 1, p. 116 (1848). 1760 The Import of this Plea at Common Law, as it was pleaded ore tenus at the Bar, was, I claim nothing in the Advowson: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 70.

Oread ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. oreades, pl. of oreas, fr. Gk. $\delta \rho \epsilon \iota \Delta s$: a mountain-nymph.

1667 Soft she withdrew, and, like a Wood-Nymph light, | Oread, or Dryad, or of Deha's train, | Betook her to the groves: MILTON, P. L, IX 387. 1842 lovelier than whatever Oread haunt | The knolls of Ida: TENNYSON, Enone, Wks., Vol. 1 p 152 (1886).

Orestes and Pylades, names of two heroes of Greek mythology, celebrated for the friendship which made them willing to die for each other. See Eur., *Iph. in Taur.*, 650—724.

1590 by the love of Pylades and Orestes, | Whose statues we adore in Scythia: MARLOWE, I Tamburl., 1. 2, Wks., p. 12/2 (1858).

1599 he is my Pylades, and I am his Orestes, bow like you the conceit? C O, it's an old state enterplude deuice: B. Jonson, Bv. Man ont of his Hum., iv. 5, Wks., p. 146 (1656).

1671 Put up, for shame, put up, and be Pilades and Orestes, what was your quarrel? SHADWELL, Humorists, ii. p. 3r.

1782 What Orestes and Pylades ever wrote to each other for four-and-forty years without once meeting? Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. viii. p 273 (1858).

1819 while Spiridion—my Pylades, had nothing to do but to watch me, in case I went mad: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. x. p 194 (1820).

orexis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὄρεξις: desire, appetite, propension.

1619 With double iugges doth his Orexis glut: Hutton, Foll. Anat., sig. B 2 20. 1675 this Orexis after dirty Puddings: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. III. ch. i. § 4, p. 9

orfèvrerie, sb.: Fr.: goldsmith's work.

1842 plate of *orféverie* costly and rare: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 349 (1865). 1859 He offered prizes for the best specimens of "orféverie" in two kinds, religious and secular: *Once a Week*, July 2, p. 14/1.

organon, pl. organa, sb.: Gk. δργανον: an instrument, an organ; a system of logic; a system of scientific principles. Sometimes Lat. organum.

[1543] For the hande is called organum organorum, that is, the instrumente of instrumentes, whereby all other instrumentes are made: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirurz, fol. lexvii vo'[2,] 1590 the soul, | Wanting those organons by which it moves, | Cannot endure, by argument of art: Markowe, If Tamburt, v. 3, Wks., p. 72/r (1858) 1601 his organons of sense: B. Jonson, Poetast, v. 3, Wks., p. 341 (1676). 1627 When you have devour'd the Organon, you will find Philosophie far more delightfull and pleasing to your palat: Howell, Lett., v. x. p. 11 (1645). 1887 His fervid mind led him to suppose that he could construct a mechanical organon of thought: Athenoum, Apr. 16, p. 509/1.

orgeat, sb.: Fr.: a sweet syrup made from almonds and orange-flower water. Originally the Italian orgiata was prepared from barley (It. orgio).

1786 Nor be the milk-white streams forgot | Of thirst-assuaging, cool orgeat: H. More, Bas Bleu, 229. 1843 pulling a queer face over a glass of orgeat (pronounced orjaw): THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 45 (1885)

*orgia, Lat. fr. Gk. őpyia; orgies (#=), Eng. fr. Fr. orgies: sb. pl.: enthusiastic mysteries or rites in honor of Bacchus; hence, a wild revel, a frantic debauch. The incorrect sing. orgy, Mod. Fr. orgie, are sometimes used.

orgy, Mod. Fr. Orgie, are sometimes used.

1584 had their beginning from certeine heretikes called Dulcini, who devised those feasts of Bacchus which are named Orgiz: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 44.

1591 Your Dythirambion songes and Orgyes trickes, Your Bacchus daunce is done, Your Lue crownes and crowned Nymphes, Your Sacred Thyrsus's wonne: L. LLOYD, Tripl. of Triumphes, sig. B 3 vv.

1609 brought againe into ure the old songs and daunces Orgia: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Bk. XXII. ch. vii. p. 198.

1612 These feasts are like the Trietericall Orgia performed by the Priests of Bacchus: T. CORYAT, Yournall, in Crudities, Vol. III. sig. U 1 vo (1776).

1616 orgies: B. Jonson, Massues, Wss., p. 015 (1616).

1667 his lustful orgies he enlarged: MILTON, P. L., I. 415.

1687 When last Night the Youth of Athers late Rose up the Orgia to celebrate: OTWAY, Alcib., i. p. 1.

1616 Female Satyrs and Fauns composed likewise the train of Bacchus in his orgies: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 316 note.

return of the mourners from the burning is the most appalling orgia: J. Galt, Life of Byrou, p. 258. 1887 The city of Paris decreed a public fête in honour of these mutineers and murderers, this national orgie: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., IV p. 189.

Orgoglio, a personification of pride (It. orgoglio), a giant in Spenser's Faerie Queene, I. vii.

bef 1670 What an Expence 1t was to bring out all their Stores laid up for a year, and to waste it in a week sometimes, upon an hundred of their Orgegioes: J Hacket, Alp. Williams, Pt. II. 193, p. 206 (1693).

orgue, sb.: Fr.: Fortif. beams shod with iron and suspended ready to drop on assailants as they passed beneath them; also, a set of musket-barrels arranged so as to be fired simultaneously, the fore-runner of the machine-gun.

1762 a couple of gates with portcullises:—these last were converted afterwards into orgues, as the better thing: Sterne, Trist. Shand, VI. xxii. Wks., p. 271 (1830).

orgyia, sb.: Gk. ὄργυια,='the length of the outstretched arms': an Ancient Greek fathom equal to 6 ft. I in. English.

1776 each circle wanting a little of an orgyia or of 6 ft. in width: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p 247.

orichalcum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὀρείχαλκος, = 'yellow copperore': a bright and valuable metal mentioned by early Greek authors; a superior alloy of copper or bronze. Anglicised as orichalc, and erroneously written aurichalcum.

1591 Nor costly Oricalche [sic] from strange Phoenice: Spens., Compl., Muiop., 78. 1646 a substance now as unknown as true Aurichalcum, or Corinthian Brass: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 11. ch iv p. 59 (1686) 1682 aurichalchum is a real metal, yet but the resemblance of gold, and so called false gold: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. x. p. 98 (1865)

orifice ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. orifice: an opening, an aperture, a perforation. Corrupted to orifex (1590 Marlowe, II Tamburl., Wks., p. 57/2, Ed. 1865; 1606 Shaks., Troil., v. 2, 151).

v. 2, 151).

1525 & in it [the heart] be .ij. orificias or mowthes and through the ryght orifice ronneth a braunche of ye ascendynge vaynes: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. B iuj 19/1.

1541 to enlarge the oryfyces of the woundes: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. M 1 19.

1542 to enlarge the oryfyces of the woundes: Tr. Couydo's Quest., &c., sig. M 1 19.

1563 the orifice of the vicer: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol 32 29.

1578 to shut the Orifice and necke of the bladdar: J. Banister, Hist. Man., Bk. iv. fol 56 29.

1590 They softly wipt away the gelly blood | From th' orifice: Spens., F. Q., iii iv. 40.

1593 a pipe of tabacco, to close the orifice of the stomach: B Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hinn., i. 5, Wks., p. 18 (1616).

1620 the wounds by the blackness of their orifice gave an argument of a poisoned weapon Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. ki. (1676).

1638 at the bottom of the Gullet there is a double Orifice: Sie Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 40 (1686).

**Oriflamme (1 - 1) ch. From fr. Exp. arguments overflamme.

*oriflamme ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. oriflamme, oriflambe (Cotgr.), lit. 'golden flame': the banner of S. Denis, used as the old royal standard of France. The form loryflam has the Fr. def. art. l' (for la) prefixed.

1485 The standardes were reysed, and the loryflam dyscouerd: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 166 (1881). 1523 Who shall beare the Oriflambe of France: Lord Berners, Froissart, 1. 412, p. 720 (1812). 1572 Thus of their Armes and Auriflambe, howe they had the same, appeareth: Bossewell, Armorie, fol. 23 v°. 1602 did not then the primitives of the East Church amongst the Christians carry away the auriflambe of all religious zeale? W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, Pref., sig. A 3 v°. 1788 The vanguard...bore the royal banner and the oriflamme of St. Denys: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. xi. ch. lix. p. 111 (1818). 1795 of little use was the hood of S. Martin and the oriflamme of S. Denis: Hist. Anecd of Her. & Chiv., p. 78. 1851 Whatever hand shall grasp this oriflamme: Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, Pt. 1.

origanum, sh.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. δρίγανον: wild marjoram. Early Anglicised as origan(e), origon.

1540 the grounde was thicke couered with Camomyle, Organum, and other lyke grasses, both swete in sauour and softe to fall vpon: ELYOT, Im. Governaunce, fol. 39 %. 1579 the Torteyse having tasted the Viper, sucketh Origanum and is quickly reniued: J. LYLY, Eufhues, p. 61 (1868). 1601 Oryganum...Origanum...Origan: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 21, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 90.

originator $(= \angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to quasi-Lat. originare, which might='to originate': one who originates.

1818 an author, an inventor, or an originator: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 140 (1819). 1826 The unnatural combination failed, and its originator fell: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Vrv. Grey, Bk. VII. ch. i. p. 381 (1881).

origines, Lat., pl. of origo, = 'beginning', 'origin': the early history or legends of a people.

orignal, sb.: ? native N. Amer.: the American moose (q.v.).

1763 what they call here the Orignal is what in Germany...they call the Elk:
FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 64.

origo mali: Lat. See fons et origo mali.

oringo: Eng. fr. Lat. See eringo.

* $\overline{\mathbf{Orion}}$: Lat. fr. Gk. $\Omega \rho l \omega r$: name of a constellation just south of the ecliptic, containing seven bright stars, three of which being in a line in the middle are called 'Orion's belt'.

bef. 1593 Whilst I...pull Orion's girdle from his loins: Greene, Looking Glasse, Wks, p. 136/2 (1861). 1603 And (opposit) the Cup, the dropping Plenades, Bright-glistering Orion and the weeping Hyades: J. Sylvesters, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 109 (1608). 1652 J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 6 1855 the Charioteer | And starry Gemini hang like glorious crowns | Over Orion's grave low down in the west. Tennyson, Mand, III. vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 245 (1886)

ork: Eng. fr. Fr. See orc.

Orlando Furioso, the title-character of a romance of Ariosto's, a hero of medieval romances connected with Charlemagne and his Paladins.

1648 Orlando Furioso Chevnel begins the Play: Merc. Acad., No. 1, p. 4. 1654 and by a strange kind of Intoxication make him act Orlando Furioso: S Lennard, Parthenop., Pt 1 Pref., sig. A iii ro.

Orleans, name of a kind of wine made near Orléans, a city on the river Loire in France; also, name of a dress-fabric of cotton and wool.

1611 Or will you vouchsafe to kiss the lip of a cup of rich Orleans in the buttery amongst our waiting-women? MIDDLETON, Roar Girl, i 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 14 (1885). 1630 Gascoygne, Orleance, or the Chrystall Sherrant: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Fff 4 rolt.

orlop $(\underline{\mathscr{U}} =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. overloop, = 'the deck of a ship', so called because it runs over the ship (see interloper): the upper deck of a great ship, between the main and mizzen masts; in modern times the name was transferred to the second and even to the lowest deck of a ship with three decks.

decks.

1679 his bed was not layd vpon the ouerlop: North, Tr Plutarch, p. 204(1612)

1598 The souldiers that are passengers, have nothing els but free passage, that is roome for a chest under hatches, and a place for their bed in the orloope: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. 1. Vol. 1. p. 14 (1885).— one side of the upper part of the ship, between both the upper Oarlops, where the great boat lay, burst out: 16., Vol. 11 p. 179.— 1599 one maine Orlop, three close decks, one forecastle: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 11. ii p. 199.— 1606 From whence, up a pair of stairs, there was a passage unto the Orelope, where was a fair tent set up: In Court & Times of Jas. 1., Vol. 1, p. 56 (1848).— bef. 1618 our Nether-overloops are raised. from the water, betweene the lower part of the Port and the Sea: W. Raleigh, Discourse of first Invention of Shipping, in Select Essays, p. 17 (1550)—1625 vve hoysed up our second tyre of Ordnance, and placed it in our second Orlope. Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. 1. Bt. ii. p. 93.—1797 There must be a sentry below, with express orders not to suffer any man to smoke on the orlop-deck: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1, p. 21 (1858).

**Townwalls (W. T. 1) & h. Eng. fr. Eng. weekly, Wit (Sep.).

*ormolu (#= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. or moulu, lit. 'ground gold': a kind of brass made to imitate gold.

gold: a kind of brass made to imitate gold.

1765 Each room has a large funnel of bronze with or moulu, like a column:
HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p 418 (1857). 1784 Two ormolu chandeliers are placed here: Europ. Mag., Mar., in Thackeray's Four Georges, p 223 (1875). 1818 was for ever buying old china, or moulu vases, or things of that sort: Mrs. Opie, New Tales, Vol. I. p 322. 1823 the door, | Which opens to the thousand happy few | An earthly Paradise of "Or Molu": Byron, Dow Juan, XI. lxvii. 1842 all sorts of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings in gold, in garnets, in mother-of-pearl, in ormolu: Thackeran, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 87 (1857). 1865 the hangings were of rose tendre, ormolu, buhl, rosewood, marqueterie, porcelaine de Sèvres, were not wanting: Outna, Strathnore, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 236. 1883 ormolu inkstands, holding a thimbleful of ink: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. vi. p 132.

Ormuzd, Pers.; Oromasdes, Late Lat. fr. Pers.: name of the god or principle of good and light in the Old Persian mythology. See Ahriman.

1603 tearming the one Oromasdes, and the other Arimanius: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 1044. — This Zoroastres (I say) named the good god Oromases, and the other Arimanius: ib., p. 1306. 1646 the speculation of Pythago: as, Empedocles, and many ancient Philosophers, and was no more than Oromasdes and Arimanius of Zoroaster: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch xi. p. 34 (1686). 1880 Two other beings, Ormuzd (Ahura-Mazda) and Ahriman (Agramainyus) fought for the supreme power: MACDWALL-ANSON, Asgard & the Gods, p. 307. 1889 The powers of Ormuzd and Ahriman, which struggle through the pages of the history, are embodied in the rival orders of the Knights of the Lion and their antagonists the Black Knights: Athenæum, June 1, p. 694/2.

Ormuzine, sb.: fabric exported from Ormuz, an island near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, a famous mart under the Portuguese in 16 c. See armozeen.

1625 Veluets, Sattens, Dammasks, very good Ormusines, and Persian Carpets: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 237.

*orohippus, só.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. öpos,='mountain', and īπποs,='horse': name of a very small genus of fossil horses found in the Eocene strata of N. America.

*1876 In the recent strata was found the common horse...and in the Eocene, the Orohippus: Times, Dec. 7. [St.]

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Oroondates, name of a character in Me. Scudéri's Grand Cyrus, distinguished for fine physique, bravery, and gallantry.

1712 [Love] makes a Footman talk like Oroondates: Spectator, No. 377, May 13, p. 551/1 (Morley). 1750 the gallant Orondates [Geo II.] strode up to Miss Chudleigh: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. II. p. 235 (1857). 1754 he was a perfect Orondates: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 175 (1817).

orpharion, sb.: quasi-Gk., coined from Orpheus (q. v.): a kind of lute used in 16, 17 cc.

1596 [See bandore]. 1597 take an instrument, as a Lute, Orpharion, Pandora, or such like: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 166. 1597 The First Booke of Songes or Ayres of foure partes...may be song to the Lute, Orpherian or Viol de gambo: J. Douland, Title. 1601 A Booke of Ayres, set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpherian and Base Violl: P ROSETER, Title. 1885 John Rose, the inventor of the pandore or orpheoreon, mentioned by Prætorius: Daily News, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

*Orpheus: Gk. 'Ορφεύς: name of a mythological Greek hero of song and lyre-playing, whose music was said to have magic power, attracting wild beasts and even trees. Hence, Orphean (4 "=), adj. (through Lat. Orpheus), pertaining to Orpheus, exquisitely tuneful.

[abt. 1386 CHAUCER, C. T., Merchant's Tale, 9590.] 1601 Another Orpheus: В. Jonson, Poetast., iv. 3, Wks., p. 316 (гблб). 1667 With other notes than to th' Orphéan lyre | I sung of Chaos and eternal Night: Мідтон, P. L., III. 17.

orque: Eng. fr. Fr. See orc.

orrowr(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See horror.

orthogonium, neut., orthogonius, masc., adj.: Lat. fr. Gk. όρθογώνιος: right-angled, rectangular.

1570 Againe of triangles, an Orthigonium or a rightangled triangle, is a triangle which hath a right angle: BILLINGSLEY, Euclid, fol. 4 v.

Orvietan, sb.: Eng. fr. It. Orvieto, name of a city: the name of a kind of antidote or counter-poison.

1821 the true orvietan, that noble medicine which is so seldom found genuine and effective within these realms of Europe: Scott, Kenilworth, ch. xiii. [L.]

Orvieto, name of a still, white wine produced near Orvieto, a city of central Italy.

oryx, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὄρυξ: a kind of North African gazelle with straight, pointed horns, Oryx beisa. The name is now applied to a genus of antelopes.

1598 one is called an Indian asse, with whole feet uncloven, an other is called Orix, with cloven feet: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 21 (1885). 1603 As for the Lybians they mocke the Aegyptians, for reporting this of their beast called Oryx: HOLLAND, Tr Plut. Mor., p. 568. 1646 Pluny affirmeth of the Orix, that it seemeth to adore this Star. Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Plut Web. 1881 (1984). Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 183 (1686).

os¹, ϕl . ossa, sb.: Lat.: a bone.

os², pl. ora, sb.: Lat.: a mouth, an opening, an orifice.

os sacrum, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the sacred bone', the compound bone which constitutes the inferior end of the spinal column, formed by the anchylosis (q, v) of two or more vertebrae. See vertebra.

1548 T. VICARY, Engl. Treas, p. 54 (1626).

1578 The Necke, the Breste, the Loynes, Os Sacrum, and Coccix: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. I. fol 18 vo.

1621 hip-bones, os sacrum, buttocks: R. Burton, Anat Mel., Pt. I., Sec. I., Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol I. p. 23 (1827).

1646 Evelvn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 156.

1679 the Learned Sons of Art, | Os Sacrum, justly stile that part: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant ii. p. 169

osanna: Late Lat. See hosanna.

*Osmanlee, Osmanli, adj. and sb.: Turk. 'Osmanli: pertaining to Osman or Othman, the founder of the Ottoman empire; a member of the reigning dynasty of the Turkish empire; a Turkish subject.

[1741 the Turks, whom the Persians call Osmalins: J. OZELL, Tr. Tourne-fort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 228.]

1819 I have obtained his highness's permission for you to shoulder a musket, and to join in the fight, like an Osmanlee: T. Horz, Anast., Vol. i. ch. iii. p. 50 (1820).

1828 the Kuzzilbashs and Osmanlees: Kuzzilbash, Vol. i. ch x. p. 125.

1838 he had adopted the ponderous step, slow gesture, and phlegmatic bearing of an Osmanli: Ayesha, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 11.

1849 would not be afraid to meet the Osmanli: Ayesha, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 376 (1881).

*osmium, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. δσμη,='odor': a metal akin to platinum, found in combination with the same. 1889 Osmium is not only the heaviest of all known bodies, but the most infusible: Standard, Sept. 17, p. 5/2.

osmosis, sb.: quasi-Gk., formed fr. Gk. ωσμος, = 'impulsion', as if noun of action: the general term which includes endosmosis and exosmosis (qq.v.).

osmunda rēgālis, phr.: Mod. Lat.: osmund royal or royal fern, Nat. Order Osmundaceae. It is popularly called the 'flowering fern', because the upper part of a fertile frond becomes changed into a panicle of sporangia.

1846 Osmunda regalis has been employed successfully, in doses of 3 drachms, in the rickets: J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p. 79.

ōsor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to ōdisse, = 'to hate': a hater. 1602 Princes are alwaies iealous, & many times haue iust cause, and euer more then any other private person to be so: for the greater honors the greater, mo, & grieuoser osors. W WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 238.

Ossa. See **Pelion.**

ossuaire. Fr.; ossuārium, pl. ossuāria, Late Lat.: sb.: a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house.

1883 All the remains should be collected into an ossuaire: Guardian, Mar 14, p 365.

ostensoire, Fr.; ostensorio, It.; ostensorium, Late Lat.: sb.: a monstrance.

1722 the Eucharistical Presence...is express'd by the Host in the Golden Ostensorzo on the Altar: Richardson, Statues, & c, in Italy, p. 205.

ostentation $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ostentation.

1. a display, the act or process of displaying.

1531 wherby he shulde conceyue some fauour towardes them for the demonstration of loue that they pretented in the ostentation of his person: Elvot, Governour, Bk II. ch. xiv. Vol. II p. 178 (1880). 1579 with fond ostentation of glorie: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 458 (1612). 1628 he is yet vainglorious in the ostentation of his melancholy: J. EARLE, Microcosm., Char 6. bef 1716 for ostentation of strength and valour at their public sights. South, Serm., Vol. x. No. 7. [R.]

1 a. boastful display, vain parade.

16. Doastill display, valin parade.

1540 all grounded on charitie only without estentation: Elvor, Im. Governaunce, fol. 54 vo. 1579 those also that onely write for shew or estentation: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 882 (1612)

1691 Such is the difference betweene true valure, and ostentation: W. Raleigh, Last Fight of Revenge, p. 17 (1871).

1607—12 Doe you not see what fayned prices are sett vpponn litle stones, and rarityes, and what workes of estentation are vndentaken, because there mought seems to be some vse of great Riches? BACON, Ess., xviii.

232 (1871).

1885 It were estentation to cite more authors EVELYN, p 232 (1871). 1685 It w Corresp, Vol III p. 277 (1872).

2. a spectacle, an exhibition. Perhaps affected.

1588 the king would have me present the princess. with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant: SHAKS., L. L., v. 1, 118

ostentātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to ostentāre, = 'to display': one who makes an ostentatious display, one who boasts.

1611 Ostentateur, An ostentator, boaster, bragger, vaunter: COTGR.

ostentătrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. ostentător: a female who makes an ostentatious display, a female boaster.

1611 Ostentatrice, An ostentatrix, braggardesse, boasting woman: Cotgr.

osteria, sb.: It.: an inn, a tavern.

ONUBILIA, SO.: 11.: an Inn, a tavern.

1605 B. Jonson, Volp., ii. 6, Wks, p. 475 (1616).

1615 ran crying away as fast as he could, to the not farre distant Osteria: Gro. Sandys, Trav., p. 267 (1632).

1644 we go by St. Quirico. and lay at a private osteria near it: EVELYN, Diary, Vol I. p. 103 (1872).

1654 be see the could be such in the same district of Steria's: J. HACKER, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 131, p. 118 (1693).

1846 we would suggest a comparison between the country Verta of Spain, the Roman innow uncovered at the entrance of Pompeii and its exact counterpart the modern Osteria in the same district of Naples: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 32.

1854 had a breakfast for the purpose at that comfortable osteria near the Lateran Gate: THACKERAN, Newcomes, Vol II. ch. ip. 7 (1879)

1874 At the Osteria of a little grey grim village among the Apennines: F. W. Robinson, Colonel Dacre, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 293.

ostium, Lat. pl. ostia, sb.: Lat.: an entrance, an opening, a mouth of a river.

1665 the great & noble River Ganges in two Ostiums falls under 23 deg.: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 89 (1677).

*ostracism $(\angle = \angle)$, Eng. fr. Fr. ostracisme; ostracismus, Late Lat. fr. Gk.; ostracismon, acc. of Gk. δστρακισμός: sb.

1. a form of temporary banishment resorted to in Ancient Athens, when a prominent citizen seemed likely to frustrate a popular policy or to prove a danger to the state. The term literally means a voting with σστρακα (pl. of σστρακον,='an oyster-shell', 'an earthenware tablet used in voting').

oyster-shell', 'an earthenware tablet used in volting J.

1679 banished with the Ostracismon banishment: North, Tr. Plutarch,
p. 504 (1612). 1694 that wicked law of Ostracismus which was to banish for
ten yeares, whosoever were eminent or of more wisdom: R Parsons (?), Conf.
abt. Success., Pt. 11. ch ix. p. 232. 1603 When the Athenians were assembled
together in the generall counsell, and hotly set to proceed unto that banishment
which they call Ostracisme: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 418. 1609 ostracisme: Daniel, Civ. Wars, Bk. III. 17, p. 67. 1612 Publique Envy is a
on Ostracisme, that eclipseth Men, when they grow too great: Bacon, Ess., ziv.
p. 516 (1871). bef. 1658 Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce | The Ostracism,
and sham'd it out of use: J. Cleveland, Wks., ii. p. 43 (1687). 1665

Themistocles.. incurred the jealousie of his own and the Spartan Democratical States, and had the sentence of Ostracism inflicted: Sir TH Herbert, Trav., p. 243(1677). 1678 he deserves the Ostracisme! Shadwell, Timon, ii p. 18.

2. metaph. banishment, expulsion, exile, exclusion.

bef. 1631 Virtue in courtiers hearts | Suffers an ostracism, and departs: J. Donne. [J.]

ötacousticon, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ωτακουστής,='an earlistener', 'a spy': a contrivance for listening or for hearing distinctly, an ear-trumpet.

1615 Sir, this is called an autocousticon: Albumazar, i. 3, in Dodsley-Hazht's Old Plays, Vol. XI. p. 314 (1875) 1621 some rare perspective glass, or otacousticon: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 56 (1827) 1630 He with intelligencing Fieuds confers, I And by his wondrous Attacostation, | Knowes the Turkes counsell: John Taylor, Wks, sig. 2 Bbb 1 vo/1. 1665 It has not been yet thoroughly examin'd, how far Otocousticons may be improv'd, nor what other wayes there may be of quickning our hearing: R. Hooke, Micrographia, Pref. [N. & Q.]

otesara: Russ. See Czar.

ötis, pl. ötides, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ωτις: a species of bustard.

1603 great friendship and amitie betweene ..the Otides and horses, for the bird otts delighteth in their company: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 975.

*ōtium, sb.: Lat.: leisure, ease, repose.

1850 Mr. Morgan was enjoying his otsum in a dignified manner, surveying the evening fog, and smoking a cigar: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. XXX. p. 349 (1879). 1877 Life cannot be meant to be passed in literary otsum or philosophical speculation: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. v. p. 55 (1879)

*ōtium cum dignitāte, phr.: Late Lat.: leisure combined with dignity, dignified ease, dignified leisure.

1729 otium cum dignitate is to be had with 5000. a year as well as with 5000: POPE, Lett., Wks., Vol. IX. D. 110 (1757). 1768 they commonly prefer otium cum dignitate: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. III. No. XXXIV. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. P. 499 (1777). 1773 I plucked up spirit, threw up my office, and hugged myself with my otium sine ['without'] dignitate: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. D. 2 (1857) 1820 intending there to lead my future life in the otium cum dignitate of half-pay and annuity: SCOTT, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. P. 394/2 (1867). 1830 enjoying the otium cum dignitate: Edin. Rev., Vol. 51, p. 146. 1853 Clios, the ideals of zoophytic otium cum dignitate were flashing colored light in shady places: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xlvii. p. 433.

otta, atta, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. $\bar{a}t\bar{a}$: flour, wheatflour, barley-meal.

1879 The men are on half-rations, but can buy as much atta as they please at the villages, and compensation is given for the difference in price: C. R. Low, Frnl. Gen. Abbott, ch. i. p. 95.

*ottava rima, phr.: It., 'eight-rhyme': an Italian stanza of eight heroic lines of eleven syllables, constructed with three rhymes; the first, third, and fifth lines rhyming, also the second, fourth, and sixth, also the seventh and eighth. Pulci's Il Morgante Maggiore and Byron's translation of the same afford specimens of the Italian and English forms of this metre.

1885 A poem of this nature, written in the ottava rima, cannot fail to suggest 'Don Juan': Athenaum, Aug. 29, p 266/2. 1887 though the invention of the "ottava rima" is by common consent roughly ascribed to Boccaccio who certainly introduced it to modern use with the riming-plan that has since prevailed; it seems to have been in use with other riming-plans, by the trovator of Sicily before, and the invention is carried back to Manfred: Miss R. H. Busk, Folksongs of Italy, p. 25.

otto, ottar, sb.: Arab. See attar.

1776 on the delivery of his credentials to the Governor General, he received Paun and Ottar from him: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 3/2. 1787 A large gold enameled case, containing otter of roses: Gent. Mag., p. 1785/2 1814 there they contract sweetness from a bottle of otto of rose: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II. p. 345 (1856). 1830 scatters otto of roses over her clothes and person: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 202 (2nd Ed.).

*Ottoman ($\angle = =$), adj. and sh.: Eng. fr. Fr. Ottoman, fr. Turk. 'Othman, 'Osman, the founder of the Ottoman or Turkish empire: Turkish, pertaining to the Turkish empire; a member of the ruling dynasty of the Turkish empire, a Turk.

101K.

1562 the rule of the house of Ottomanns: J. Shutte, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 1 so. 1604 Valiant Othello, we must straight employ you | Against the general enemy Ottoman: Shaks., Oth., i. 3, 40. 1615 eighth Emperor of the Ottoman family: Geo Sandys, Trav., p. 46 (1632).

1620 the Siege of Nizza in Provence, made by the Ottoman Army: Brent, Tr. Sawe's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 99 (1676).

1622 the Ottoman Empire: Pracham, Comp. Gent., ch. i. p. 5. 1646 the Ottoman Empire: Pracham, Comp. Gent., ch. i. p. 5. 1646 the Ottomans: Gibbon, Decl. 2 Fall, Vol. XI. ch. lxiv. p. 444 (1813). — the Ottoman practice and belief: ib., Vol. XII. ch. lxv. p. 34. 1820 the last efforts made by the Christian powers to preserve some portion of European Turkey from the overwhelming force of its Ottoman invaders: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23. "1877 Certainly no Ottoman perceives more clearly the evils from which his country suffers: Times, Feb. 17. [St.] 1884 he did not understand mercy to the Ottoman: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 32.

*ottoman $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ottomane, fem. of Ottoman, ='Turkish': a piece of furniture somewhat resembling a Turkish divan (see **divan** 3).

1813 And o'er her silken Ottoman | Are thrown the fragrant beads of amber: Byron, Bride of Abydos, 11. v. 1818 lay lounging beside her on an ottoman: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch. iv. p. 193 (1819). 1826 All shriek, the chairs tumble over the ottomans, the Sèvre china is in a thousand pieces: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. 111. ch. vii. p. 122 (1881) 1834 ranges of low ottomans, backed by silken cushons: Ayesha, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 108 1850 he stretched himself on his ottoman, and lay brooding silently: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 8 (1879). 1872 the cushons of the ottoman: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 17.

*oubliette, sc.: Fr.: 'a place of oblivion', a secret dungeon, below which there was sometimes a secret pit into which the prisoner could be cast if he was to be made away with altogether.

1826 a few horrible dungeon tombs, resembling the famed oubliettes: Refl on a Ramble to Germany, p. 49 1843 a real live nun. I wonder has she any of her sisterhood immured in oubliettes down below: THACKERAY, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 73 (1887) 1877 And deeper still the deep-down oubliette: Tennyson, Harold, 11 2.

ourang-outang: Malay. See orang-outang.

ouster le main, phr.: Anglo-Fr.: Leg.: name of a plea, writ, or judgment for the recovery of lands held under feudal tenure out of the hand of a superior lord.

1548 And learne whether the kinges interest is suche that after the deathe of the lunatike or the recouerye of hys wittes agayn there must be an Ouster le mayn sued as it is sued in the case of ye ideot: Staunford, Kinges Prerog., ch. x. fol. 37 we (1467).

outlager, outlicker, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. uitlegger: an outrigger.

bef. 1716 We had a good substantial Mast, and a mat Sail, and good Outlagers lasht very fast and firm on each side the Vessel, being made of strong Poles: Dampier, Voyages, I. 492. [C.]

outrance: Fr. See à outrance.

*outré, fem. outrée, adj.: Fr.: eccentric, exaggerated, antastic.

1722 The Sword comes above a Yard through Dido's body; the Expression is Savage and Outré: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 191. 1742 a judicious eye instantly rejects any thing outré, any liberty which the painter hath taken with the features of that alma mater: Fielding, Fos Andrews, Pref., Wks., Vol. v. p. 12 (1806). 1766 As to the smallness of the sleeves and length of the waist, Lord B. desires them to be outré: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Schwyn & Contemporaries, Vol II. p. 113 (1882). 1782 Morns, too, is well, and Meadows tolerable,...but all the rest are outrés: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vIII. p. 285 (1858). 1818 and their dress [of the Dutch women] is perfectly neat, though rather outré: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol III. p. 457/12. 1839 I must believe that my first mental development had in it much of the uncommon—even much of the outré: E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. I. p. 279 (1884).

outrecuidance, oultrecuidance, sb.: Fr.: presumption, overweening pride, arrogance.

1600 It is a strange outrecuidance: your humour too much redoundeth: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 2, Wks., p. 92 (1860).

ouvert, fem. ouverte, adj.: Fr.: overt, open, unconcealed.

1818 his vanity is ouverte, like Erskine's, and yet not offending: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 347 (1875)

ouvrage, sb.: Fr.: work.

*ouvrier, fem. ouvrière, sb. and adj.: a working-man, a working-woman; operative, working.

1880 a plot to promote a social revolution in Paris in the interest of the ourrers: Libr. Univ. Knowl., Vol. vIII. p. 89. 1882 The doctrines. borrowed in great measure from Owen, Fourier, and Saint Simon, were promptly accepted by the ourrier class: Standard, Dec 7, p 5.

oval (# =), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. oval: egg-shaped, elliptical; an egg-shaped figure, an ellipse, anything which has such a figure.

1570 a Perfect Square, Triangle, Circle, Ouale, long square, (of the Grekes it is called Eteromekes) Rhombe, Rhombota, Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine, and such other Geometricall figures: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. a iiij vo. 1600 the barriers in the race, from whence the horses begin to run, & the [Ovales] to marke and skore up the number of courses: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. xll. p. 1114.

ovarium, pl. ovaria, sb.: Late Lat.: an ovary, an organ in which eggs are generated. See ovum.

overlop: Eng. fr. Du. See orlop.

overture ((2-1), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. overture: an opening, a discovery, an entrance, a beginning, an initiatory proposal.

1. an opening, an aperture.

1548 divers overtures and holes were made under the foundacyon by the pyoners: Hall, Hen. V., an. 5. [R.] 1603 according to the overtures and passages made for the exhalation: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1321. 1701 no Light but what comes in. at an Overture... at the top of the Church: New Account of Hally, p. 99.

an entrance.

1603 the sentences of Poets...will make an overture and way unto the minde of a young ladde: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 49.

3. a disclosure.

1605 it was he | That made the overture of thy treasons to us: Shaks., K. Lear, iii 7, 89.

4. an initiatory proposal, an advance towards an arrangement.

1527 Ve make mention of an overture made by my lady the French kynges mother: Chronicle of Calais, p. 214 (1846).

1553 the overture whereof we have taken in hand: Q. MARY I, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cockxiv. p. 327 (1846).

1578 It is also reasonable in him to demand peace. yea even the smallest overture that shall appeare, will make to vs the victory no less easie then well assured: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. II. p. 95 (1618).

1601 I hear there is an overture of peace: Shaks., All's Well, iv. 3, 46.

1646 an ouverture that had bin made formerly by the said Prince for the Eldest daughter: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 42.

5. Mus. an instrumental introduction to a lengthy musical composition such as an opera or an oratorio.

1724 OVERTURE, is the Beginning, or First Part, or Strain of a Piece of Musick, and is much the same as PRELUDE: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

ovolo, pl. ovoli, sb.: It.: Archit.: a moulding of which the section is a quarter-round or right-angled sector of a circle.

1664 Planth is likewise taken for a like member about the Capitel, but then always with its adjunct, the Plinth of the Capitel, &c. because placed just above the Echimus as in the Doric, Ovolo or quarter round in the other Orders: EVELVN, Tr. Frant's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 125 1704 the ornaments. so put together, that you see the volutes of the Ionic, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Doric, mixed without any regularity on the same capital: ADDISON, Wks., Vol. 1. p 535 (Bohn, 1854).

*ōvum, pl. ova, so.: Lat.: an egg, a germ.

1845 Of the polypi... the ova are produced in an organ distinct from the separate individuals: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v p. 99 1882 a further supply of trout ova for the Government of Natal: Standard, Dec. 20, p 2 1886 He lays stress on the brachiopodous individual being the product of a single ovum: Athenaum, Nov. 14, p. 640/3.

oxalis, sō.: Lat. fr. Gk. οξαλίς, = 'sorrel': name of a genus of ornamental plants, of which some exotic species are highly prized, Nat. Order *Geraniaceae*.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 21. [Skeat]

oxoleon, sô.: a bad coinage (on the analogy of oxymel) fr. Gk. ôξv-, and Lat. oleum,='oil': a mixture of oil and vinegar, a salad dressing.

1699 the discreet choice and mixture of the Oxoleon (Oyl, Vinegar, Salt, &c.): Evelyn, Acetaria, p. 94.

oxybaphon, pl. oxybapha, sb.: Gk. ὀξύβαφον, lit. 'aciddip': a vinegar-cup.

- 1. a small vase with a wide mouth and two handles beneath the rim, having a cyma recta profile (see cyma), tapering to a point internally and standing on a short foot.
- 2. a vase of the shape described above, without regard to size or use.

1889 On January 28th I saw a skeleton lying on its bench...and near its skull an *oxybaphon* (double-handled large-bellied deep vase) filled with the ashes of another corpse: *Athenaum*, Sept. 28, p. 424/2.

3. incorrectly (as if the contents of an acetabulum, q.v.,

or oxybaphon 1), an acid sauce or dressing; an acid or sour liquid.

1699 season'd with its proper Oxybaphon of Vinegar, Salt, Oyl, &c: EVELYN, Acetaria, p. 5. — of all the Οξύβαφα the best succedaneum to Vinegar: ib., p. 50.

oxygōnium, neut. of Lat. oxygōnius, fr. Gk. òfuywwos: acute-angled.

1570 An oxigonium or an acuteangled triangle, is a triangle which hath all his three angles acute: Billingsley, Euclid, fol. 4 v^{0} .

oxymel ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. oxymel(i), fr. Gk. $\partial \xi \dot{\nu} \mu \epsilon \lambda \epsilon$: a mixture of vinegar and honey.

1601 taken in Oxymell: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 252 1654 Then for his Sentences, his Inke spent in them seemeth a rare Oxymel: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 475

oxymōron, ρl. oxymōra, sh.: Gk. ὀξύμωρον, neut. of ὀξύμωρος, = 'pointedly foolish': Rhet.: a figure by which two ideas which are apparently contradictory or incompatible are pointedly combined in an effective phrase, as Tennyson's "falsely true".

bef. 1677 lofty hyperboles, paranomasies, oxymorons, lie very near upon the confines of jocularity: Barrow, Serm., Vol. 1. No. 14. [T.]

oydor, oidor, sb: Sp.: a hearer, a judge commissioned to hear pleadings,

1777 We have viceroys, presidents, governors, oydors, corrigidors, alcaldes: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. viii. Wks., Vol. viii. p. 149 (1824).

*oyer and terminer, phr.: for Anglo-Fr. oyer et terminer, = 'hear and determine': name of a court for the trial of indictments on specified offences, held under a commission, such as the courts popularly called the 'assizes'. See nisi prius. The term oyer alone means a hearing of a cause, and also the production of a document mentioned in the pleading of an adversary.

of an adversary.

1276 Stat. of the Realm, Vol. I. p. 44 (1810).

1469 hys jugys sat on the over determiner in Norwyche: Paston Letters, Vol. II. No. 212, p. 357 (1874).

1488—90 Lytefot, of your hows, is swome on the over determiner: id., Vol. III. No. 905, p. 346.

1635 But of dysceyt before Justices of tryell baston /or of over and terminer after office determined: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Bren., fol. 60 or.

1600 a Pretor or Lord chiefe Justice for over and determiner in causes within the cittie: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bis. Vi. p. 248.

1602 the Court of Over and terminer and determiner in causes within the cittie: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bis. Vi. p. 248.

1602 before in the Low countries when Archduke Albert: W. WATSON, Quadithets of Relig. & State, p. 156.

1629 Judge Crooke was sent thither, with a commission of oyer and terminer and of martial law, and thereupon called a privy sessions: Sir G. Gressley, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 17 (1848).

1660 before a commission of Oyer and Terminer: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 347 (1850)

1705 to grant commissions of oyer and terminer albumer, Hist. Own Time, Vol. IV. p. 211 (1818).

1760 If indictable at all, not so before Justices of the Peace, but of Oyer and Terminer, who have Conusance de verborum propalationibus: Gilbert, Casss in Law & Equity, p. 37.

1765 He may crave over of the writ or of the bond or other specialty upon which the action is brought. Blackstone, Comm., Bk. III. ch. xx. [L.]

1776 A charge.. for which I am bound to hold up my hand at the Bar at the next Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gool Delivery: Trial of Joseph Founke, 16/2.

*OVEZ. OVES. interi.: Anglo-Fr. oves. = 'hear ye': a cry

*oyez, oyes, interj.: Anglo-Fr. oyez,='hear ye': a cry made before a proclamation in a law-court or by a public crier (now pronounced like Eng. O yes); hence, a public proclamation, a public notice.

abt. 1286 Stat. of the Realm, Vol. I. p. 211. [Skeat] abt. 1400 oyas: York Myst., p. 285. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1548 And there with all commanded his heraude to make an oyes: HALL, Hen. VIII., an. I. [R.] 1600 the publike crier after an oiez made, called by name for Q. Fabust: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk vIII. p. 304 1602 this is that good, renerend, religious esteeme, which the Iesuits brokers should indeed haue cried with an O yes in enery street and corner: W. Watson, Quodithets of Relig. & State, p. 22. — going with oyesses vp and downe the streets on their behalfe: th., p. 321. 1606 On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st Oyes | Cries 'This is he': SHAKS., Troil., iv 5, 143. 1609 silence proclaimed by the usuall Oyes unto his souldiors: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Bk. xvi. ch. ix. p. 69. 1652 O yes was made...in these terms: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 281. bef. 1733 the Criers O yes: R. NORTH, Examen, II. v. 143, p. 405 (1740).

P.

P., **p.**, abbrev. for It. **piano** (q.v.),='softly': Mus.

1724 The Letter P is often used as an Abbreviation of the Word PIANO: And PP as an Abbreviation of the Words PIU PIANO: And PPP as an Abbreviation of the Word PIANISSIMO, for which see: Short Explic. of For. Wds. is Mss. Bls.

 π , the sixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, π , used to indicate the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its

diameter, which ratio=3'14159+, or about \(^2\psi\). Pronounced in English as Eng. pie.

P.M., p.m.: Lat. See post meridiem.

p. p. c., abbrev. for Fr. pour prendre congé, ='to take leave', written on a card lest upon a farewell visit.

paan, sb.: native W. Afr. See quotations.

1705 The Wives of the great Lords wear Calico Paans Woven in this Country, which are very fine and very beautifully Chequered with several Colours. These Paans or Cloaths are not very long: Tr. Bosman's Gunta, Let. xxi. p. 441. 1759 They have likewise a paan, that is a piece of calico, made in the form of a large napkin, which they carelessly throw over their shoulders: Tr. Adanson's Voy Senegal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi p 608 (x8x4).

pabouche. See papoosh

*pābulum, sb.: Lat.: food, fodder, nourishment; also, metaph. fuel, material for the sustenance of any physical or mental process.

mental process.

[1601 a kind of forage or provender for horses, which the Latins in old time named Pabulum: Holland, Tr. Pin. N. H., Bk. 17, ch. 22, Vol. 1. p. 534.1 1678 Since that Fire needs a Pabulum to prey upon, doth not continue alwaies one and the same Numerical Substance: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 46. 1691 fuel to preserve and continue the natural heat of the Blood, which requires an Oily or Sulphureous pabulum, as well as Fire: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 11. p. 301 (1701). 1699 sucking in a more athereal, nourishing, and baulumy Pabulum, so foully vitiated now: Evelyn, Acetaria, p. 125 bef. 1733 they kept up the Spirits of their Fools, whose Fire, without a continual Pabulum of fresh News, Talk, and Hopes, would go out: R NORTH, Examen, II. v. 128, p. 394 (1740) 1765 such a story affords more pabulum to the brain than all the Frusts, and Crusts, and Rusts of antiquity: STERNE, Trist. Shand., vil. axxi. Wks., p. 315 (1830). 1804 Every new rock which serves as pabulum to the volcanic fire, by varying its aliment, changes its produce: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 309 1840 Whether the nature of the malady was in itself less virulent, or that there was a deficiency of suitable pabulum, as soils exhausted by one heavy crop seldom yield a succeeding one of great abundance, the mortality was far less in proportion than in the first case: Fraseer, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. ix. p. 23. 1850 the works written and the sermons preached by them, showed the British Dissenter where he could find mental pabulum: Thackeran, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879). 1863 Those chemical processes by which nature converts our autumnal leaves into pabulum for future growth: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xix. p. 144.

pāce, \$b.: Lat., abl. of \$\pha x, = \tau peace': by the favor of, by

pāce, sb.: Lat., abl. of pax, = 'peace': by the favor of, by the leave of.

1883 Pace the late Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Scofield is right: Standard, Sept. 1,

pāce tanti viri, phr.: Lat.: by the favor of so great a man.

1771 SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 59/2 (1882).

pāce tuā. phr.: Lat.: by your leave.

*pacha: Turk. See pasha.

pachak: Anglo-Ind. See costo dulce.

pachisi, parchesi, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pachīs, ='twenty-five': a Hindoo game, something like backgammon, played by four persons, named from the highest throw (with cowries for dice).

pachydermata, sb. pl.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. παχυ-, ='thick', and δέρμα (base of gen. and dat. sing. and of pl. δερματ-),='skin': Cuvier's seventh order of mammalia, 'the thick-skinned', including elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotamuses.

*pacificator (= \angle = = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. pācificātor, noun of agent to pācificāre, = 'to pacify', 'to restore to peace', 'to restore peace to': one who pacifies, one who restores or promotes peace or concord.

bef. 1627 he had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a pacificator: BACON, Hen. VII., p. 50. [R.] 1654—6 J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 408/2 (1867). 1822 Nicholas de Flue, the pacificator and legislator of his country: L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 174.

pacify $(\angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pacifier: to restore to peace; to restore peace to; to allay; to tranquillise.

peace; to restore peace to; to allay; to tranquillise.

1506 My sorowe defeted, and my minde did modefy | And my dolourous hart, began to pacify: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. Bb ii vo. 1628 Howe be it/ye do pacify | The rigoure of god almighty: W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 85 (1871). 1531 yet cessed he nat with fastynge, praying, longe and tedious pilgrimages to pacifie the displeasure that god toke againe the people of Israhel: Elvor, Governour, Bk. 11. ch. ix. Vol. 11. p. 93 (1880). 1540 the beste and moste sure meane, was to pacifye the ire of god: — Im. Governance, fol. 45 vo. 1546 manie conditions weare offered... that the matter mighte bee pacified without blood-shedde: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 302 (1846). bef. 1548 and to pacifye this matere according to the words of our Instruccions: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 11. No. cxxx. p. 5 (1846). 1560 They pacifyed gods wrath in correctyng sinne: J. Pilkington, Aggeus, Pref., sig. A vii vo. 1879 to pacifie the warre: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 402 (1612). — to pacifie and appease his anger: ib., p. 456. 1696 thou shalt find me tractable to any honest reason; thou seest I am pacified still: SHAKS., I Hen. IV., iii. 3, 195. 1600 gentle wordes doo pacifie anger: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 389. 1620 all things being pacified, and all impediments taken away: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bt. I. p. 45 (1676). 1689 an Act of Amnesty would be more seasonable to pacify the minds of men: Evelun, Diary, Vol. II. p. 305 (1872).

packet1 (/=), pacquet, paquet, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pacquet, paquet (Cotgr.): a small pack, a parcel, a parcel of letters or despatches, a mail; in combin. as packet-boat, packet-mail.

despatches, a mail; in combin. as packet-boat, packet-mail.

bef. 1548 I send you in this paquet a lettre to my wife: SIR EDW. HOWARD, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. lx. p. 157 (1846). 1588 So please your grace, the packet is not come | Where that and other specialties are bound: SHAKS., L. L. L., ii. 16a. 1600 I would not give him the carriage of the Paquet into Prance: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 332. 1641 I marched three English miles towards the packet-boat: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 41 (1872). 1642 A Proclamacion for yo free and safe passage of all persons who shall desire to repaire to his Mahe, and of all pacquets and letters sent by his May's Ministers: Chas. I, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccclxxv. p. 217 (1846). 1664 About her neck a Pacquet-Male, | Fraught with Advice, some fresh, some stale: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. i p. 6. 1665 Rana will not let him go, till he promise him a delivery of a pacquet which he had written and directed to Curroon: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 97 (1677). 1667 Second Pacquet of Advice to the Men of Shaftsbury: Title. 1703 that work would astonish you, did you see the bundles and packets: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 392 (1872). 1748 The pacquet of brochures, and flourished ruffles, which you sent me by Hop: Lord CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (1777). 1766 I thank you, my dear George, for including me in your pacquet of friends: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 72 (1882). 1808 He silently put my father's pacquet into my hands: H. More, Calebs in search of a Wife, Vol. II. ch. xliii. p. 317 (1899)

packet² ($\angle =$), sb.: short for packet-boat, packet-ship (see packet¹): a despatch-boat, a ship which carries mails, passengers, and goods regularly. The word is now confined to small or moderate sized steam-boats.

bef. 1670 Posts and Pacquets: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 2, p. 5 (1693). 1686 The last packet brought me yours of the 20th past EVELVN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 281 (1872). 1797 hungry as Englishmen. after 5 days in a Spanish packet: SOUTHEY, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 3. 1845 Start from England by the Steam-packet about the end of March for Cadiz: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1 p. 101.

paco, sb.: Peru.: the alpaca (q, v), one of the two domestic species of llama, the long woolly hair of which is known as alpaca.

1604 the sheep of Peru, and those which they call Pacos and Huanacus: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1 Bk. iv. p. 277 (1880). 1797 Pacos, in zoology, a name given to a species of camel: Encyc. Brit. 1811 a beautiful Alpaca or Paco: W. Walton, Peruvian Sheep, Pref.

*Pactolus: Lat. fr. Gk. Πακτωλός: name of a river of Lydia in Asia Minor, famous amongst the Ancients for the gold found in its bed.

pactum illicitum, phr.: Late Lat.: an unlawful agreement, an agreement for the performance of an unlawful or an immoral act.

*paddy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay pādī: rice in the husk. The forms beginning with bat- are, according to Yule, a distinct word; cf. Canarese batta, bhatta, = 'rice in the husk'.

1598 There are also divers other kinds of Rice, of a lesse price, and slighter than the other Ryce, and is called Batte: Tr. Y. Van Linschaten's Voy., 70. [Yule] 1673 The Ground between this and the great Breach is well ploughed, and bears good Batty: Fryer, E. India, 67 (1698) [15]. 1799 I despair of being able to give much assistance to Mr. Skardon in beating paddy until the Paunjal is over: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 170 (1858). 1876 the paddy stalks were as tall as my waist, and in another week the crop would have been ready for the sickle: Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 316. 1881 A quantity of paddy having been procured from the East Indies, an old taro patch was therewith planted: Nicholson, From Sword to Share, xxi, 140.

paddy[-bird], sb.: name given by Europeans to sundry varieties of heron seen in the rice-fields. See paddy.

1727 The Paddy-bird is also good in their season: A. Hamilton, East Indies, I. 161. [Yule] 1834 did you ever see that singular animal called a poet; whose habits are like the melancholy paddy-bird.? Baboo, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154. 1872 a swarm of crows, minahs and paddy-birds: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 33.

*padishah, sb.: Hind. and Pers. padishah, = protectorking': emperor, a title of the Great Mogul and of the Sultan of Turkey; the Hindi and Persian title of the sovereign of Great Britain as imperial ruler of India.

1634 At the end sate the *Potshaugh* or great King: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 97. 1665 Here we met the Potshaw again who got into *Casbyn* two dayes before us: *ib.*, p. 211 (1677). 1623 Whom...They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha: Byron, *Don Yuan*, vi. xxxix. 1830 the Grand Padichaw of Estamboul: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 363 (2nd Ed.). 1834 Ayesha, Vol. III. p. 89.

padou, sb.: Fr.: a sort of silk ribbon.

*padre, sb.: It., Sp., and Port.: father, used as a title of regular clergy where Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese is spoken, and in India (owing to the first Christian priests having been Portuguese monks) of a priest or minister of any Christian Church, and even of native priests when natives are speaking to Europeans.

1584 It was the will of God that we found there two Padres, the one an Englishman, and the other a Fleming: Fitch, in R. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 381. [Yule] 1602 the Iesuiticall padres: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 28 1622 a padre or Jesuit came to the English howse: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol I. p. 3 (1883). 1711 The Danish Padre Bartholomew Ziegenbalgh, requests leave to go to Europe in the first ship: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, II. 177 (1861) [Yule] 1830 Two fat naked Brahmins, bedaubed with paint, had been importuning me for money...upon the ground that they were padres: Col. Mountain, Mem., iii (1857) [ib.] 1846 Having procured a black Padre for a guide: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. i. p. 3. 1844 All they understood was that their padre longed for some of those shining stones wherewith the Bushmen used to pierce their instruments: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 414.

padrino, sb.: Sp.: a godfather, a protector, a second.

1623 and Alonso being his Padrino, presented him vato them: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. 1. ch. viii. p. 91. 1668 this great work which you may without vanity call your own, whatever padrinoes you have had to assist you in it: Lord Arlington, Let, in Sir W. Temple's Wes., Vol. 1.

*padrone, sb.: It.: a patron, a protector, a master; the skipper of a vessel; an Italian labor contractor.

bef. 1771 as to my Eton Ode, Mr. Dodsley [the publisher] is padrone: GRAY, Wks., Vol. I. p. 546 (1814).

1819 I could only discover that the padrone was a young gentleman of great fortune: T Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. XII. p. 269 (1820)

1860 Their story was, that they had not earned money enough in the day to secure them a favourable reception from the padrone at night: Once a Week, July 14, p. 72/x.

paduasoy, sb.: perhaps a rendering of Fr. soie de Padua, ='Padua silk': a fine rich silk originally manufactured at Padua in Italy; a garment made of the said material.

1672 A black velvet coat, paduasoy suit laced, and a laced girdle belt: Acct. of Earl of Shaftesbury's Wardrobe. bef. 1744 Your only wearing is your Padua-soy: Pope, Sat. Dr. Donne, IV. 113, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 275 (1757).

pae-. See pe-.

*pæan (Δ =), sô.: Eng. fr. Lat. paeān, fr. Gk. παιὰν (Doric), παιὰν (Attic): a song of thanksgiving to Apollo Paean, i.e. Apollo the healer or helper; a song of triumph or joy (see Io Paean).

1589 whence, I pray thee tell me, come is he, | For whom thy pipe and pæans make such glee? Peele, Wks., p. 56a/2 (1867). 1600 hung Elaborate pæans, on thy golden shrine: B. Jonson, Cynth Rev., v. 5, Wks., p. 254 (1616). 1603 ne yet the Canticles or Pæans of Pindarrus: Hollahop, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 203. 1626 an applausue song, or Pæan of the whole: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. II), p. 147 (1640) praise: Massinger, Emperor East, 1. 1, Wks., p. 241/2 (1830). 1665 Flamens whose heads are filletted.. dancing and rejoycing as in old times was used in Pæans to the Sun: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 145 (1677). 1675 A feeble Pæan will be sung before him: Dryden, Oedipus, i. Wks., Vol. II, p. 152 (1701). bef. 1842 I sung the joyful Pæan clear: Tennyson, Two Voices, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 123 (1860). 1883 Her letters for the last twelve months have been a perpetual pæan: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 154.

paean: Lat. See paeon.

paenultima, pēnultima, pi. p(a)enultimae, sb. (properly adj. with syllaba,='syllable', suppressed): Late Lat. fr. Lat. paene,='almost', and ultima, fem. of ultimus,='last': Pros.: the last syllable but one of a word. Shortened to penult, adj. and sb. See antepaenultima and ultima.

paeon, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. παιών (see pæan): a metrical foot of the hemiolic class, consisting of one long syllable and three short syllables, the four varieties being called 'first', 'second', &c., according to the position of the long syllable.

1830 The first pæons are the kind most in use, but less so among tragedians an comedians: J. SEAGER, Tr. Hermann's Metres, Bk. II. ch. xl. p. ro4.

paesano, fem. paesana, sb.: It.: a countryman, a countrywoman, a peasant.

1837 a pretty pasana, who was going to see a brother at Naples: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 100.

Paestum, a city of Lucania in Italy, now called Pesti, formerly celebrated for roses which bloomed twice in a year. See Virg., Georg., 4, 119.

1693 I'd show what art the gardener's toils require, | Why rosy pæstum blushes twice a year: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 13 (Bohn, 1854).

pagador, sb.: Sp. and Port.: a payer, a paymaster, a

1598 scorneth the name as base to be counted his souldiours pagador: SPENS., State Irel., Wks., p. 657/2 (1869). 1604 the Captaines are become...the Pagadores or Pay-Masters of their Bandes: T. DIGGES, Foure Parad., II. p. 46.

paganism ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. paganisme: the profession of pagans, heathenism.

1563 Edwine remained in his old paganisme: Foxe, A. & M., p. 109. [R.] 1588 Paganssimo...Also the profession of paganes or heathens, paganisme: FLORIO. 1611 Paganisme, Paganisme, Heathenisme, Gentilisme: Cotton:

pagaya, sb. See quotation.

1699 for this reason they use certain Instruments for Rowing, by the *Indians* called *Pagayos*, with which they row without any Noise to fright the fish: *Description of Isth. of Darian*, p. 9.

*pagoda, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. pagoda.

I. an idol temple with a richly decorated tower, generally tapering, of many storeys, such as are found in India and farther East; an ornamental tower in imitation of such a temple-tower.

1588 the Pagodies which are Idoll houses...made with lime and fine marble: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 10 10. 1589 The souldiers did sack that pagoda or monastery: R. Parke, Tr. Mendows Hist Chin., Vol. 11. p. 320 (1854). 1598 The Bramanus likewise have their Idols and houses of Divels which they call Pagodes: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. 1. ch. xi p. 21. 1599 the Pagodes which are idole houses: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. 11. ip. 221. 1622 The great dibattes, or pagod, standeth in length due north and south: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 75 (1883). 1625 wee saw a Tower or Pagod: Purchas, Pigrims, Vol. 11. Bt. 1p. 314. 1810 The huge Pagoda seems to load the land: Souther, Kehama, p. 77. 1818 With its cafés and gardens, hotels and pagodas: J. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 80. 1878 grottoes, bridges, fancy ruins, and pagodas: J. Payn, By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 32.

an idol; also, metaph.

2. an idol; also, metaph.

1588 ther Idoles, which they call Pagody, whereof there is great abundance: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 33 vo. 1598 the Bramenes, which are the ministers of the Pagodes: Tr. F Van Linkschoter's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 86. 1634 they pacifie their Dieties with the Sacrifices of two Goats and a Ram, which are slaughtered, at the foot of their Pagothases: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 10. — some of their Pagothase or Idols, in wood, resembling a man, painted with sundry colours: ib, p. 38. — In other Fanes they have three or five great Pagods, to which they pray: ib, p. 39. 1664 Their Classique-model prov'd a Maggot | Their Directory an Indian Pagod. S. Butler, Hudbras, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 105. 1668 lesser Deumo's attending on this grand Pagod. R. Head. Engl. Royue, sig. Fif 8 vo. 1699 These Rooms are small, but most curiously furnisht, and have in them the greatest variety, and best sorted China Ware I ever saw, besides Pagods and China Pictures: M. LISTER, Yourn. to Parss, p. 35. 1712 Father to an Indian Pagod. Spectator, No. 326, Mar. 14, p. 473/2 (Morley). 1738 See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, | And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son! Pore, Epil. to Satires, I 157, Wks, Vol. IV. p. 311 (1757). 1765 President Henault is the pagod at Madame du Deffand's: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 476 (1857). 1776 To conceive how she looked you must call to your mind | The lady you've seen in a lobster confined | Or a pagod in some little corner inshrined: C. Anstey, Election Ball, Wks, p. 224 (1868). 1814 my poor little pagod, Napoleon: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 22 (1832). 1818 When Reason shall no longer blindly bow | To the vile pagod things, that o'er her brow, | Like him of Jaghernaut, drive trampling now: T. Moore, Fudge Fantily, p. 34.

a coin, generally of gold, sometimes of silver, formerly current in India, equal in value to 42 fanams (see fanam, cash), and in 1818 to 3½ rupees or about 7 shillings English.

cash), and in 1818 to 3½ rupees or about 7 shillings English.

1588 42. Pagodies for euery Horse which Pagody may be of starling money of shillings 8 pence: they be peeces of gold of that valew: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 8 1698 The Pepper commonly costeth in India 28. Pagodes the Bhar: Tr. 9. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 11. p. 222 (1885).

1625 The Gouernour dealt treacherously with mee, in a bargaine of Cloth and Lead for Launces; saying, he had agreed with me for foure thousand Pagodas: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. 1 Bk. iii. p. 320.

1662 Eight Persian Laris make a Pagode, which is worth ten Laris of Dabul: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelso, Bk. 11. p. 75 (1669).

1684 these old Pagodas are no-where currant but in the Kingdom of Golconda: J. P., Ir Tavernier's Traw., Vol. I. Pt. 2, p. 4.

1788 we believe about eighteen lacks of pagodes (801,0001.), together with a quantity of jewels, were found in Hyderabad: Gent. Mag., Lviii. i 6712.

1799 I have granted a pension of 400 pagoda per annum to the family of the late Reza Saheb (the Binky Nabob). Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 31 (1844).

pagoda[-tree], sb.: the metaphorical tree of easy and rapid gain, which used to shower pagodas on fortunate Anglo-Indians. See pagoda 3.

1864 he...went to India to grow indigo, or buy opium, or shake the pagodatree: G. A. Salla, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1 ch. 11 p. 35. 1884 Sons and sons-in-law, tutors, and school-masters, kept the pagoda-tree always aquiver: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 73.

pagris: Hind. See puggry.

*pah, pau, sb.: Maori: a native fort or fortified camp in New Zealand. Did Darwin utilise Fr. pas?

1845 The Rev. W. Williams, who gave me this account, added, that in one Pas he had noticed spurs or buttresses projecting on the inner and protected side of the mound of earth. These Pas are considered by the New Zealanders as very perfect means of defence: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. xviii. p. 419.

pai, pi, pie, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. $p\bar{a}'\bar{\imath}$: the smallest copper coin current in India, equal in value to 12 of an anna (q.v.).

1882 the long snake-like fingers eagerly grasping the passing coin, and seemingly convulsed into serpentine contortion when they relinquished their clutch on a single "pi": F. M. Crawpford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. iv. p. 63. — several coins, both rupees and pais: ib., ch. xii. p. 261.

paijamas, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pāe-jāma: a pair of loose, long drawers tied round the waist, used by Europeans as night-gear and as a chamber garment.

1834 Thou shalt have khimkhabs, and satins, to make pyjamas for thy pretty limbs: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30. 1872 calico shirts with linen fronts, and fancy paijamas: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 128. 1883 the muslin Parsee shirt and cotton pyjamas, my usual indoor attire during the hot weather: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 172.

paik, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. paik: a foot-runner, a courier.

paik: Anglo-Ind. See pyke.

paillardise, sb.: Fr.: lechery, knavery.

1598 whose communication is Atheisme, contention, detraction, or Paillardise: FLORIO, sig. 2 6 vo. 1604 Pallardise; Murder, Treachery, and Treason are their Attendants: T. Digges, Foure Parad., 1. p. 4.

*paillasse, sb.: Fr.: an under-mattress of straw. Now generally Anglicised as palliasse (1 = 1).

1759 over this they throw a mat, which serves them for a paillasse or straw bed, for a mattress: Tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p 608 (1814). 1763 They..lie upon a pailiasse, or bag of straw: Smollett, France & Italy, v. Wks, Vol. v. p. 280 (1817)

pais bas: Fr. See Pays Bas.

paisa: Hind. See pice.

paisage, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a rural scene, a landscape, a representation of country. See paysage.

1611 Paisage, Paisage, Landskip, Countrey-worke: Cotor. 1654 So have I known some beauteous Paisage rise | In suddain flowres and arbours to my Eies: H. Vaughan, Silex Scint., p. 110 (1847).

paisano, fem. paisana, sb.: Sp.: a countryman, a countrywoman, a peasant.

pajamas: Anglo-Ind. See paijamas.

pal, pawl, sb.: Anglo-Ind fr. Hind. pāl: a small tent with two poles and steep sloping sides.

1811 Where is the great quantity of baggage belonging to you, seeing that you have nothing besides tents, pawls, and other such necessary articles: Col. Kirkpatrick, Tr Tippoo's Lett., p. 49 [Yule] 1872 There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its durbar tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants' pils or canvas wigwams. Edw Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 185. 1884 a pal-shaped tent, bellying on its ropes: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 403.

palabra, sb.: Sp.: a word, talk.

1599 Comparisons are odorous; palabras, neighbour Verges: Shaks., Much Ado, iii. 5, 18. 1821 This is not mere palabra; it originates in a wish to serve you: Carlyle, Let. to Miss Welsh.

palabre, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a talk, a palaver.

1792 The speeches which he made to these people, in their grand assemblies called palabres, were not to be compared to those of the Malegache orators: Tr. Rochon's Madagascar, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 773 (1814).

*paladin (/==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. paladin: in the romances of the Charlemagne cycle, one of the heroic, 'palatine' knights of Charlemagne's court; hence, a chivalrous champion, a knightly hero.

1823 I would...call in my noble peers and paladins, and live as became me... in gallant tournaments: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. iii. p. 57 (x886). 1885 No woman could have been more tenderly sympathetic, no paladin more fearless: Pall Mall Gaz., Feb. 11, p. 1/1.

palaeosaurus, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. παλαιό-s, = ancient', and σαῦρος,='a lizard': name of a genus of fossil saurians found in the Permian strata.

palaestra, palēstra, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi \alpha \lambda a i \sigma \tau \rho a$, = 'a wrestling-school': a place devoted to athletic exercises.

1580 Active they are in all things, whether it be to wrestle in the games of Olympia, or to fight at Barriers in Palestra: J. Lvily, Euphiues & his Engl., p. 447 (1868). 1776 In the dialogue entitled Lysis, Socrates passing from the Academy to the Lyceum. discovers an enclosure which was a palaestra or place for exercises lately built: R. CHANDLER, Traw. Greece, p. 112. bef. 1782 Make him athletic as in days of old, Learn'd at the bar, in the palestra bold: COWPER, Convers., Poems, Vol. 1, p. 183 (1808). 1819 It was neither in the palestra nor on the race-ground that I purposed to shine: T. Hors, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xv. p. 381 (1820). 1820 His sepulchre erected in the forum, and adorned with a portico, palestra and gymnasium: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1, ch. iii, p. 89. Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 89.

palais, sô.: Fr.: a palace, a Court; a law-court.

1788 the prohibited tinsel and frippery of the palais: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Common Sense, No. 93, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 102 (1777). 1780 I attended some causes at the palais, and have brought with me the works of a most learned lawyer: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. 1. No. lxix, p. 162 (1821).

palampore, palempore, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: name of a kind of chintz counterpane formerly made at many places in India, Sadras and Masulipatam being especially noted for the manufacture.

1673 Staple commodities are calicuts white and painted, Palempores, Carpets: FRYER, E. India, 34 (1698). [Yule] bef. 1704 Oh, sir, says he, since the

joining of the two companies we have had the finest Bettelees, Palempores, Bafts, and Jamwars come over that ever were seen: T. Brown, Wks., I. 213 (1760). [Davies] 1813 A stain on every bush that bore | A fragment of his palampores Byron, Giacur, Wks., Vol. Ix. p. 174 (1832) 1854 long cloths, palampores (light counterpanes of printed cotton), coarse plain cloths dyed with the chaya root: STOCQUELER, Brit. India, p. 34. 1886 the celebrated palampores, or "bed-covers," of Masuhpatam: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 16.

*palankeen, palanquin (\(\perceq = \pu\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. palanquin, or Port. palanquim; some forms fr. It. palanchino, and Hind. pālkī: a box-litter with a pole for bearers projecting before and behind, formerly much used by Europeans for travelling in India. See palkee.

1588 making readye to depart, with two Palanchines or little Litters, which are very commodious for the waye, with eight Falchines: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Fraderick's Voy., fol. to ro. 1598 In this coast grow the great and thick reeds which are used in India to make the Pallankins wherein they carry the women: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., 8k. 1 ch. xv. p. 27/1. 1599 I rose from my pallanchine or couch: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 222. 1600
a Littier of another fashion, like vito those which in India are called Palanchins: ib., Vol. III. p. 857 1614 he is brought vpon an Elephant...and sometimes in a Pollankan, carried by foure slaues: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 37. 1625 but if he get vp vpon an Elephant or Palankine, it will bee but an hunting voyage: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 219 — the King tooke vp into his owne Palanke, with his owne hands also wiped and bound vp his wounds: ib., Bk. iv. p. 430. 1633 Born in Pallaquins or arm-chairs: Cogan, Tr. Pinto's Voy., ch. Ivi. p. 218. 1662 he is carried by several men in a Palanquin, or kind of Sedan: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. I. p. 41 (1669). 1665 'twixt Towns Men usually travel in Chariots drawn by Oxen, but in Towns upon Palankeens: Sir Th. Herebert, Trav., p. 45 (1677). 1684 They who have more to spend, for their own case make use of a Pallanquin, wherein they travel commodiously: J. P. Tr. Tovernier's Trav., Vol. I Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 20. 1776 The said Gentleman, the Maha Rajah, &c. came out, and got into their palanquins: Trad of Yoseph Fowke, Depositions, 3/2. 1786 to prepare pavilnoss, palanquins, sofas, canopies and litters for the train of the monarch: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 59 (1883). 1800 Banners, and guards, and silk-arched palanquins: Southey, Thalaba, ix. 189. 1804 to request that he will order that palanquin boys may be posted on the road for me from Seringapatam: Wellington, Desp., Vol. II. p. 1233 (1844). 1817 the glittering of the gilt pine-apples on the tops of the palankeens: T. Moore, Laila Rookh, Wks. p. 9 (1860). 1834 there he 1588 making readye to depart, with two Palanchines or little Litters, which Sign of the Lyre, p. 177.

palapuntz, palepuntz. See punch.

*palaver (= #=, -a- as in father), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. palaura: a talk, a parley, a conference.

1810 In these palauers, however, which are conducted chiefly by married men, I was informed that the complaint of the wife, is not always considered in a very serious light: MUNGO PARK, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 874 (1814). 1819 A serious palaver, occurring between two principal men: BOWICH, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II. ch. ii. p. 248 1866 In these days, what with Town Meetings...Diets, Indian Councils, Palavers and the like: J. R. LOWELL, Biglow Papers, No. 1v. (Halifax).

*palazzo, pl. palazzi, sb.: It.: a palace, a mansion.

1832 we found ourselves at the steps of my friend's palazzo on the Grand Canal: Moore, Byron, Vol. IV. p. 207. 1854 gives me an invitation to some fine lodgings in a certain palazzo: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8 (1879). 1883 palazzi: Standard, Aug. 28, p. 5/4.

palazzotto, sb.: It.: a large palace, a large mansion.

1718 It may be proper for you to consider of the phenomenon against you begin to employ those engines about your palazzotto at London: LORD BATHURST, in Pope's Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 325 (1872).

Palermo, name of a wine produced near Palermo, a city of Sicily.

bef. 1627 the mad Greeks of this age can taste their Palermo as well as the sage Greeks did before 'em: MIDDLETON, Old Law, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 196 (1885).

*paletot, sb.: Fr.: a loose overcoat or sleeved cloak. The Old Fr. form paletocque, = 'a sleeved doublet', was early Anglicised as palto(c)k (1440 Paltok, Baltheus: Prompt. Parv.).

1845 Now, in Madrid and the great cities...the men have taken to...Parisian paletots: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 199.
1864 I put on a sealskin paletot: London Soc., Vol. vi. Xmas No., p. 30.

*palikar ('=""), sb.: Mod. Gk. παλίκαρι,='boy', 'soldier': an Albanian soldier.

1812 Each Palikar his sabre from him cast: Byron, Childe Harold, II. lxxi. 1820 the Albanitico or national dance of the Albanian palikars: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 31. 1834 There was among the crew a Greek, a palicari, of fine form and of great activity: Ayesha, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 66.

palimbacchīus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παλιμβάκχειος: an antibacchius (q. v.).

1586 4. Palimbachius, of two long, and one short, as --- accorded: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poets, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815).

palindrome ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. palindrome: a word or sentence in which the letters taken in reverse order are identical with the letters as written; as eye, don't nod.

bef. 1637 tomes | Of Logogriphes, and curious Palindromes: B. Jonson, Underwoods, p. 210 (1640).

*palingenesia, sb.: Late Gk. παλιγγενεσία: a new birth, the process or state of being born again, regeneration. Often barbarously corrupted or compounded afresh as palin-

1621 The Pythagoreans defend metempsychosis and paligenesia: R BURTON, Anat. Mel, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem 2, Subs 9, Vol. 1. p. 36 (1827) ? 1776 the παλιγγενεσια of our noble constitution: Sir W Jones, Letters, Vol. 1. No xliv.

palinody ($\angle = \angle =$), Eng. fr. Fr. palinodie; palinodia, Lat. fr. Gk. παλωφδία: sb.: a recantation. The name was first given to the ode which Stesichorus composed in repentance for his attack on Helen.

1589 Pallinodie: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, I. xxiv. p. 62 (1869). 1678 Orpheus is made to sing a palmodia or recantation, for his former error and polytheism: Cudworth, Intell Syst., p. 303. [R.] 1763 I do not know whether the Duke of Newcastle does not expect a palinodia from me: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 144 (1857).

*palisado ($\angle = \angle = \angle =$), palisade ($\angle = \angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Sp. and Port. paliçada (Sp. palizada).

I. a fence of stout poles or stakes driven into the ground; a single stake cut for a fence.

1. a rence of stout poles or stakes driven into the ground; a single stake cut for a fence.

1596 thou hast talk'd | Of sallies and retires...Of palisadoes, frontiers, parapets: Shaks., I Hen. IV., ii. 3, 55. 1600 raised a small trench, and a pallisado ypon the top of it: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol III. p. 256. 1600 they were strongly defended...with a ditch and palaisado: Holland, T. Livy, Bk, VII. p. 264. — an haie or palaisade: 1b, Bk, XXXII. p. 819. 1624 he found but flue or six houses, the Church downe, the Palizado's broken, the Bridge in pieces: Capt. J. Smith, Wêr., p. 535 (1884). 1630 all their talke is Bastinado...Of Camasado, Pallizado: John Tavior, Wêr., sig. Aaa 3 rola. 1645 a strong garrison of the enemies, well fortified by entrenchments, brestworke, and pallizadoes: Sir S Luke, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 2rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. di. p. 232 (1846) 1646 there were certain kind of palissadoes and other strange fabriques rais'd in the channel: Howell, Lewis XIII. p. 85. 1667 a Palisado of fruit-trees: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 11, Vol. 1 p. 17. 1676 to make a kind of barricado about their towns, by setting up palisadoes, or cleft wood about eight feet long: W. Hubbard, Narrative, p. 46. 1688 He was contriving very high palasadoes of reeds to shade his oranges: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 284 (1872). 21694 Thy Nose from Mother Shipton speaks thy Race, And stands like Pallisadoe on thy Face: Poste for Lovern, p. 1699 the furthest Court, which is only divided from the Garden by high Pallasadoes of Iron: M. Lister, Nourn. to Paris, p. 191. 1715 the enemy's pallisadoes were brought into Mackay's fort: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1, p. 186/1 (1751). 1762 no longer did saps, and mines, and binds, and gabions, and pallisadoes, Rodison, Wêrs. Vol. IV. p. 404 (1856). 17443—7 a great many pallisadoes were brought into Mackay's fort: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1, p. 283 (1839). 1763 In 1690 these savages...attempted to scale the Pallisadoes: Father Charlevoix, Act. Voy. Canada, p. 63 1776 The Parsians under Xerx

2. a frame for holding up the hair of a high coiffure.

1607 Rebatoes, Borders, Tires, Fannes, Palizadoes, Puffes, Ruffes, Cuffes: A. Brewer, Lingua, iv. 6, sig. I 2 v.

*palkee, palki(e), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. $p\bar{a}lk\bar{i}$: a palankeen (q.v.).

1684 instead of Coaches, they have the convenience of Pallekie's, wherein you are carried with more speed and more ease than in any part of India: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 70. 1828 The doolies, to carry sick persons, are made in the same manner, and are, like the palkee, borne only by two men: Asiatic Costumes, p. 67. 1834 Thy bow and arrow are dearer to thee than the candied fruit; thy tattoo than the palkee; the mydan than the zunana: Baboo, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 20. 1872 Before dismissing the subject of palanquin travelling, a word is due to the palkee serers: EDW BRADDON, Life in India, ch. v. p. 163. 1886 The Kahars who carry palkies are often rewarded after a long journey with a sheep, and they are Hindoos: Athenaum, Oct. o. p. 464/2.

palkee-garry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pālkē-garry, = 'a palankeen-coach': a wheeled carriage with a body not unlike a palankeen, drawn by two ponies.

1872 The weak-springed, dirty, insect-haunted box upon wheels (called a palkee gharee) of India generally: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 121.

Palladian¹, adj.: Eng.: pertaining to Pallas (Gk. Παλλάs), the goddess of wisdom and study in Greek mythology.

1644 all his midnight watchings, and expence of Palladian oyl: MILTON, Areop., p. 56 (1868).

Palladian², adj.: Eng.: in the style of Andrea Palladio, an Italian architect of 16 c., who copied the antique Roman architecture, without adhering to classical principles.

bef. 1739 [See grottesca]. 1806 the city of Oxford...is rich in examples both of the Gothick and Palladian styles: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit.,

*palladium, sb.: Lat. Palladium, Gk. Παλλάδιον: a statue of Pallas (q, v).

1. an image of Pallas, esp. the legendary image on the possession of which the safety of Troy depended.

possession of which the safety of Troy depended.

1567 their city could never miscarry while their palladium remained amongst them: Jewel, Lett., Wks., p. 714 (Parker Soc., 1850). 1589 Aeneas Greekes Palladium shipt to Greece: W. Warner, Albien's England, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 70. 1601 another Palladium. reserved entire unto our time: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Pref. p. iv. 1612 the Palladium of ancient Troy, that is, the image of Pallas in Troy: W. Biddler, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 17. 1615 This place was also beautified with the Troian Palladium, an image of Pallas three cubits high: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 29 (1632). 1619 hee sought to saue the Palladium from the violence of the flame: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. lxxi. p. 706. 1816 It is reported by Apollodorus that the Palladium of Troy had the feet closely joined; it was a sitting figure which Homer says was worshipped by Trojan women: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt, p. 8

2. anything on which the safety of a nation or an institution or a right or privilege is supposed to depend; a safe-

guard.

1621 my Palladium, my brest-plate: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. 11. p. 80 (1827). bef. 1670 The Love of the People is the Palladium of your Crown J Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 16, p. 16 (1693). bef. 1733 the Return of Juries, which was their Palladium: R. North, Examen. III. viii. 20, p. 596 (1740). 1742 none of them imagined it would have had such a turn as this was, that shaked what was the palladium of the coif, the sole practice there: — Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 211 (1826). 1772 The liberty of the press is the Palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman: Junius, Letters, Vol. 1. Ded, p. iv. 1784 The nation is intoxicated, and has poured in Addresses of Thanks to the Crown for exerting the prerogative against the palladium of the people: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 466 (1858). 1809 You must not however conceive this Palladium of the Austrian army, this wonder-working stick, as the absolute sine quo non: Maty, Tr. Riedeck's Trav. Germ. Let, xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 113. 1816 we regard the press as the palladium of civilized society: Edin. Rev., Vol. 25, p. 112. 1840 Trial by jury...is looked upon...as the Palladium of our liberties: Lord Beaconsfield, Coningsby, Bk. Iv. ch. xv. p. 237 (1881). 1886 Here. was preserved the royal stone chair, the famous palladium of Scotland: Athenæum, Feb. 6, p. 193/2.

a white metal, generally associated with platinum, which does not rust.

1804 describing the chemical properties of a new noble metal, called palladium, or new silver: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 163.

Pallas: Gk. Παλλάs: a name of the goddess of wisdom of Greek mythology, also called Pallas Athene or Athene (g.v.). See aegis, Minerva.

1578 so do I hope, that you will not onely fauour the fruites of my labours, and adde to them your helpyng handes, but also be (in my behalfe) the shield of Pallar, agaynst such Serpentine tounges as duely seeke to prophane of all godly endeuours: J. Banister, Hist. Man., sig. A iiij vo. bef 1593 there among the cream-bouls she did shine | As Pallas mongst her princely huswifery: Greene, Priar Bacon, Wks., p. 154/1 (1867). 1593 Half-amid, like Pallas shap'd for arms and arts, I Rich in habiliments of peace and war: Preix, Order of the Garter, Wks., p. 587/1 (1861). 1603 Heer, many a luno, many a Pallas heer, | Heer many a Venus, and Diana cleer, | Catch many a gallant Lord: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif, p. 65 (1608). 1880 Miss Yonge, Pillars of the House, ch. xiii. p. 295.

palliative $(\angle = = =)$, adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. palliatif, paliatif (Cotgr.), fem. -ive: tending to immediate alleviation of morbid symptoms; tending to extenuate or

1548 we wyll speake of his cure aswel eradicatyue as palliatyue: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xliii vol2. 1600 But this was like the palliative cure of a sore: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. xxiv. p. 529. bef. 1745 It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those palliatives which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer: Swift. [J.]

pallingenie: Anglo-Ind. See brinjaul.

pallium, pl. pallia, sb.: Lat.: the large rectangular mantle worn as an outer covering by men in Ancient Rome, and the regular garment of Greek philosophers in Rome; hence, the garment of religious persons in the early Christian Church: in the Latin Church, a vestment worn by the Pope and by metropolitans, now consisting of a narrow band round the shoulders, with a short lappet hanging down over the breast and another over the back, all ornamented with crosses.

1598 their cloakes, called Pallia: SPENS., State Irel., Wks., p. 630/2 (1883). 1670 whose Bishop hath the Ensigns of an Archbishop, to wit, the use of the Pallium and the Cross: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 147 (1698). 1765 He is larger than the life, clothed in a magnificent pallium: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxviii, Wks., Vol. v. p. 465 (1817). 1830 This cloak is like the

pallium of the Romans: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig Pananti, p 172 (2nd Ed.). 1882 The aspiration of the learned Rabbi . who desired to unite the pallium of Japhet with the tallith of Shem: Farrar, Early Days Chr., Vol. 1 ch xii.

*pallor (4=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. pallor: paleness.

1662 There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of pallor to a less, possibly to some little quickening of redness: JER. TAYLOR, Artif Handsomeness, p. 42. [T] 1863 Alfred's pallor and dejection: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 108. *1877 not changing to the ghostly pallor or lurid green · Times, Jan. 17. [St.]

*palmam qui meruit ferat, phr.: Lat.: let him who has earned the palm (of victory) wear it.

1835 SIR J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. aliii. p. 570.

*palmetto (= \(\perceq \)), Eng. fr. Sp. palmito; palmito, Sp.: sb.: any variety of fan-leaved palm.

sb.: any variety of fan-leaved palm.

1555 Theyr drynke is eyther water or the iuse that droppeth from the cut braunches of the barren date trees cauled Palmites: R. Edda, Sect. vii. p. 387 (1885). abt. 1565 certaine mats artificially made with the rine of Palmito trees they take order...for receiuing of Palmito wine, which is gathered by a hole cutte in the toppe of a tree, and a gorde set for receauing thereof: J. Sparke, Y. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage, p. 19 (1878). 1598 The innermost [parte] of the tree or trunke is called Palmito, and is the pith or hart of the [same] trunke, which is much esteemed, and sent for a present unto men of great account: Tr. 7 Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 50 (1885). 1600 There grow nuts, wine and oyle, which they call Palmito wine and Palmito oyle: R. Hakluy, Voyages, Vol. III p. 488 1621 In America, in many places, their bread is roots, their meat palmitos, pinas, potatos, &c and such fruits: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. 1, p. 110 (1827) 1624 infinite store of Palmetoes: Capt J. Smith, Wiss., p. 527 (1884). — The tops of the Palmeta berries was our bread: 1b., p. 634 1625 Palmita wine, which they call Taddy: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. I. Bk. iii p. 298. 1632 wee saw another small He six leagues North-east from the other land, full of Palmito trees: Sir Th Herrer, Trav. p. 22. 1655 Palmeeto, Cedar, Mastick and Lignum vite trees:] S., A brief and perfect Fournal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies, p. 18. 1759 the majestic tallness of the palmetto-tree: Tr. Adanson's Voy. Sengal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 603 (1814). Palmyra, palm(8) iras, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. palmetto, or thatch palm: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, App., p. 287 (and Ed.).

palmyra, palm(e)ira, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. palmeira: the common palm-tree or fan-palm of the East Indies, Borassus flabelliformis. See cadjan 2.

1828 The punk-ha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra: Assats Costumes, p. 45. 1871 The dome palm resembles the palmyra in the form and texture of its fan-shaped leaves: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. ii. p. 23.

palsgrave (1 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. paltsgrave,='palacecount': a count palatine. Cf. Ger. Pfaltsgraf.

1598 Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 621/2 (1883).

(otherwise commonly called Palsgrave) from Pfalts which signifieth a Palace: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 469 (1776).

1612 I thought good to stay until I might advertive you of the Palgraves arryvall: W. Pvs., in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. Iv. No. cccclv. p. 170 (1846)

1612—3 I had never seen the Palsgrave nor the Lady Elizabeth near hand for a long time: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. I. p. 222 (1848).

[See par negotio].

palūdāmentum, sb.: Lat.: a military cloak, open in front and falling to the knees behind, worn by an Ancient Roman imperator (q. v.) and by his staff. It was almost like the Greek chlamys (q. v.). Anglicised as paludament.

bet 1719 our modern medals are full of togas and tunicas, trabeas and paludamentums: ADDISON, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 349 (Bohn, 1854). 1816 the paludamentum was a vestment peculiar to the emperors; it was thrown over the cuiras and fastened over the shoulder with a golden clasp: J DALLAWAY, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 350. 1820 the paludamentum or military cloak: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Statis, Vol. II. ch. 1x. p. 365. 1821 came "sweeping by," in gorgeous paludaments: Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. II. p. 164 (1823).

*pampa, sb.: Sp. and Port. fr. native S. Amer. (Peru.): one of the vast steppes south of the forests of the Amazon.

1810 The pampas of Buenos Ayres are plains of the same kind, but still more extensive: Edin. Rev., Vol. 16, p 241.

pampas[-grass], sb.: grass of the pampas (see pampa), a handsome grass bearing splendid plumes of flowers, Gynerium argenteum, native in the La Plata region, and cultivated in Europe for ornamental purposes.

pampero, sb.: Sp.: a dry north-west wind which blows over the pampas (see pampa) from the Andes to the east coast of S. America.

pamplēgia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παν-,='all', and πληγή, ='a stroke': general paralysis.

*Pan, pan: Gk. Ilàv: name of the god of woods and pastures in Greek mythology, represented with legs as of a goat, and with goat's horns and ears, identified by the Romans with Faunus (see faun), inventor of the syrinx (q. v.); a panisk (q. v.).

1584 vrchens, elues, hags, fairies, satyrs, pans, faunes, sylens: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. vII ch. xv. p. 153.

1588 The shepherd blush'd when Phillis question d so, | And swore by Pan it was not for his flock[s]: Greene, Poems, Wks., p 203/2 (1861).

1603 Heer, many a horned Satyre, many a Pan: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magmif., p. 65 (1668).

1625 Pans, Nymphs, Sileni, Cobali, and Satyrs: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 60, 1837 Who could continue to exist, where there are no cows but the cows on the chimney-pots; nothing redolent of Pan but pan-tiles: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. vii. p. 62.

1891 In this paper Thoreau appears as a veritable Pied Piper among the children of Concord, while to their scholarly fathers he was Pan: Athenæum, Mar. 7. p. 213/3. Mar 7, p. 313/3-

pan: Anglo-Ind. See pawn.

πâν: Gk. See τὸ πâν.

panacēa, sb.: Late Lat fr. Gk. πανάκεια (fr. πανακής,='allhealing'),='an universal remedy', 'a plant supposed to heal all diseases'. The forms panace, panacee are through Fr. nanacée.

the plant all-heal.

1580 that precious herbe Panace which cureth all diseases: J. Lylly, Euphues & his Engl., p. 425 (1868). 1590 whether yt divine Tobacco were, | Or Panachæa, or Polygony: Spens., F Q, III v. 32 1714 brews | Th' extracted Liquor with Ambrosian Dews, | And od'rous Panacee: Spectator, No. 572, July 26, p. 813/1 (Morley)

2. an universal remedy for diseases and wounds; also, metaph.

netaph.

1548 that same which they cal panacea, a medicyne.. effectual and of much vertue: Udall, Luke, Pref. [R] 1621 that panacea, aurum potabile, so much controverted in these dayes; R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs 3, Vol. 1. p. 350 (1827). 1641 and is a kinde of Panacea; John French, Art Distill., Bk. IV. p. 91 (1651). 1654 Well, this Panacea, this mend-all Medicine is taken: R. Whitlock, Zootonia, p. 123. 1670 I glided to the British Isles, | And there the purple Panacea found: Drivden, this mend-all Medicine is taken: R. Whitlock, Zootonia, p. 123. 1670 I glided to the British Isles, | And there the purple Panacea found: Drivden, Temp., v. Wks. Vol. 1. p. 250 (1701) 1692 The Holy Scripture is a panacea, or universal medicine for the soul: Watson, Body of Div., p. 358 (1858). 1712
This Panacea is as innocent as Bread, agreeable to the Taste, and requires no Confinement: Speciator, No 547, Nov. 27, p. 77812 (Morley). 1756 Can Mr. Pitt...find a panacea for all our disgraces: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 50 (1857) 1758 It [some good old Rhenish wine] must be the universal Panacea: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 115, p. 430 (1774) 1819 Of this panacea he had at parting given me a few papers, as a valuable present: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. 1, 21 (1820). 1840 the preparation and arrangement of that wonderful panacea: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 36 (1857). 1857 the ancient panacea. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die": C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xxvi p. 457 (1877).

**nanache. sh.: Fr.: 2 plume worn in a hat or helmet or 2

*panache, sb.: Fr.: a plume worn in a hat or helmet or a head-dress. See pennache.

1694 A panache, is any Tassel of Ribbons very small, &c.: N H., Ladies Dict, p. 11/1. 1828 three of these feathers, very short, and forming a panache, are placed on the same side: Souvener, Vol. 11. p. 29/1.

*panade (= "), Eng. fr. Fr. panade, fr. Sp. panada; panado, ponado, Eng. fr. Sp.; panada, Sp.: sb.: a dish consisting of sweetened and flavored bread pap; a kind of

1603 nurses.. give pappes and panades unto their little babes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 714. bef. 1627 I ne'er knew you | Eat one panado all the time you've kept her: MIDDLETON, Witch, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 381 (1885) 1633 She keeps her chamber, dines with a panada, | Or water-gruel: MASSINGER, New Way to Pay, i. 2, Wks., p. 292/2 (1839) 1675 Panado's [heading to a receipt for bread and currant pudding]: H. WOOLLEY, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 145.

panax, sb.: Gk. πάναξ. See opopanax.

bef. 1627 Hemlock, adders-tongue, panax: MIDDLETON, Witch. [L]

pancada, sb.: Sp.: a contract for sale in gross.

1622 the Hollanders have made a greate pancado, or sale of silk to divers Japons: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 64 (1883)

panchway: Anglo-Ind. See paunchway.

pancration, Gk. παγκράτων (fr. παν, = 'all', and κράτως, ='strength'); pancratium, Lat. fr. Gk.: sô.: an athletic contest consisting of boxing and wrestling in combination.

1603 many other extraordinary mastries and feats of activity, to wit, not 1608 many other extraordinary mastries and feats of activity, to wit, not onely in that generall exercise *Pancration*, wherein hand and foote both is put to the uttermost at once, but also at buffets...another general *Pancratium*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 364.

1807 Epic poetry has been considered by critics as a sort of poetical *pancratium*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 395.

1819 the Pancratium of the ancients, as combining boxing and wrestling: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, Pref., p. xii. (3rd Ed.).

pancreas, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πάγκρεας,='all-flesh': a fleshy abdominal gland constituting a digestive organ of vertebrates: the sweetbread.

1578 This body is called *Panchreas*, that is, all carnous or fleshy, for that it is made and contexed of *Glandulous* flesh: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v.

*pandaemonium, pandēmonium, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi a \nu_{\gamma}$ ='all', and $\delta a i \mu \omega \nu_{\gamma}$ ='a demon'; invented by Milton, P. L., 1. 756, as the proper name for the abode of all the devils: hell; a riotous, distracting assembly or scene; a horrible confused noise.

1712 The Character of Mammon, and the Description of the Pandamonium, are full of Beauties: Spectator, No. 303, Feb. 16, p. 437/1 (Morley). 1743 "this constitutional journal, is certainly levelled at us," says a conscious sullen apostate patriot to his fallen brethren in the Pandamonium: Lord Chester-Field, n. Old England, No. 3, Misc. Whs, Vol. I. p. 116 (1777). 1798 I have even a sort of curiosity to spend some days at Paris, to assist at the debates of the Pandamonium, to seek an introduction to the principal devils: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 16; (1860). 1816 To make a Pandemonium where she dwells, | And reign the Hecate of domestic hells: Byron, Wks, Vol x p. 191 (1832). *1877 turning that pleasant park into a Pandemonium: Echo, July 31. D 2. [St.]

pandan, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pāndān: a small box, generally of decorated metal, for holding pawn (q. v.); a spice-box.

1886 The articles shown include hookahs, pandans or betel-nut boxes: Offic. Catal. of Ind Exhib, p. 51.

pandar, pander ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Pandarus (Anglicised by Chaucer as *Pandare*), Gk. Πάνδαρος, the name of the Trojan to whom Troilus was, according to late fables, indebted for the favor of Chryseis (Cressida): a pimp, a pro-

1579 he that was the *Pandor* to procure her: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 93 (1612). 1591 Ne, them to pleasure, would he sometimes scorne | A Pandares coate (so basely was he borne): Spens, *Compt.*, Prosopop., 808 1606 call them all Pandars...and all brokers-between Pandars' Shaks., *Troil.*, iii 2, 210; 222. 1628 His Religion is much in the nature of his Customers, and indeed the Pander to it: J. EARLE, Microcosm, p. 54 (1868).

*pandit: Anglo-Ind. See pundit.

pandola. See bandore1.

pandoor, pandour, sb.: Eng., fr. Pandur, a village in S. Hungary: one of a body of savage foot-soldiers in the Austrian army, first raised in S. Hungary; hence, any violent plunderer or robber.

1755 you may venture to lay hold on him, though he should be a Pandour: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p 439 (1857).

*Pandōra: Gk. Πανδώρα: name of the Eve of Greek mythology, made by Hephaestus (Vulcan) out of earth, endowed with all $(\pi \dot{\alpha} \nu - \tau a)$ alluring and baneful gifts $(\delta \hat{\omega} \rho a)$ by the gods and (according to late writers) presented with a box containing all human ills, which, when she came to earth to be the wife of **Epimetheus** (g. v.), she let out, hope only remaining. The latest phase of the legend was that the box contained blessings, all which, except hope, abandoned the human race when Pandora opened the box. According to Hesiod, Works and Days, 60 ff., the jar of ills belonged to Epimetheus.

Epimetheus.

1565 You have received from your Jove of the Capitol a Pandora's box to present to our Prometheus: Calffill, Answer, p 5, (Parker Soc., 1846).

1591 The true Pandora of all heavenly graces, | Divine Elisa, sacred Emperesse: Spens, Compl, Teares of Muses, 578.

1596 when, as out of Pandoras box eo maladyes, which Epimetheus opened, all manner of euills flew into the world, so all manner of deuills then broke loose amongst humane kinde: Nashe, Isawe with You, in Greene's Wks., p. 73 (1861).

1602 This cursed new Pandora's heresyse termed by old Ireneus; R Parsons, Warn-Word, &c., Pt. 1. ch. xi. fol. 80 op.

1603 Pours down more euills on their hap-less head, | Then yerst Pandora's odious Box did shead: J. Svlusster, Tr. Du Barias, p. 192 (1608).

1630 the nature of man is so peruerse, that like Pandoraes Boxe, hee will be tooting and prying soonest into that which he is most restrained from: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 1.6 op. 2.

1635 the wiser sort of this generation, that which Salomon justly calls Nothing...call their Pandora: S. Ward, Sermons, p. 11.

1655 Hence, and with thee take I This second but mischiefs that mankind is subject to: Massinger, Bashf. Lover, iv. 1. Wks., p. 406/2 (1839).

1667 More lovely than Pandora, whom the gods | Endowd with all their gifts: Millow, P. L., IV. 714.

1678 begin in Pandora, whom the gods | Endowd with all their gifts: Millow, P. L., IV. 714.

1681 Hence a Pandora's Box, fraught with all Sorts of Evils to a nation: R. North, Examen, II. v. 20, p. 327 (1740).

1753 a drop or pill of the celebrated Mr. Ward corrects all the malignity of Pandora's box: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 24, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 128 (1777). p. 128 (1777).

*pandora, sb.: It.: a bandore (see bandore). Anglicised as pandore.

1597 take an instrument, as a Lute, Orpharion, Pandora, or such like: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 166.

panee: Anglo-Ind. See pawnee.

panēgyris, sb.: Gk. πανήγυρις: a general assembly.

1654—6 J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 348/2 (1867). 1775 a panegyris or general assembly was held there yearly: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 143.

*pānem et circenses, phr.: Lat.: '(give us) bread and Circensian games', the cry of the populace of Ancient Rome. See Circenses.

1809 Every thing here cries out panem et circenses, and the multitude seem to have no other wishes than to have their paunches well filled, and a theatrical entertainment by way of dessert: MATV, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let xxvi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 92.

pangaia, pangara, pangaie, sô.: a kind of light boat formerly used on the east coast of Africa.

1598 These boats, called Pangaios, are made of light planks, and sowed together with cords, without any nailes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 10/2. 1600 Here we tooke a pangaia, with a Portugall boy in it, which is a vessell like a barge, with one matsaile of Coo nut leaues. The barge is sowed together with the rindes of trees, and pinned with wooden pinnes: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 571. 1614 wee espued three saile being small boats, sleightly wrought together, called Pangaias [sic]: R. COVERTE, Voyage, p. 16. 1825 three Barkes of Moores, which in their language they call Pangaies: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. iii. p. 220. — The Pangayos or great Barkes of Mozambique: ib., Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1544.

pangolin ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Malay pangūlang: a quadruped of the genus Manis, a scaly ant-eater.

1797 Encyc. Brit 1819 their caps were of the skin of the pangolin and leopard: Bowdich, Mission to Askantee, Pt. 1. ch. ii. p 36.

*panic (\angle =), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. panique, or Gk. Havukòs,='pertaining to Pan', 'due to Pan'. See Pan.

1. adj.: pertaining to Pan, esp. as epithet of fear, fright, terror, dread, inspired by a mysterious influence (sudden, inexplicable terror being ascribed to Pan by the Ancient Greeks). The form panical $(\angle = =)$ is also found.

bef. 1627 panic terrors: BACON, Fable of Pan [C.] 1665 such a pannique fear struck the Pagans that they fled amazedly: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 260 (1677)

2. sb.: a sudden terror (esp. such as affects numbers simultaneously), sudden demoralisation; Financ. a sudden uneasiness on the part of investors, leading to runs on banks and sales of securities at low prices.

1665 that great Army of *Persians...* by apparitions were put into that pannick of fear that they were shamefully put to flight: Sir Th. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 241 (1677).

panisk, panisc (∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Gk. Πανίσκος,='a little Pan': a rural deity, a representation or manifestation of Pan (q. v.) as a satyr.

1604 The Paniskes, and the Silvanes rude, | Satyres, and all that multitude: B. Jonson, Entertainments, Wks., p. 882 (1616).

panizo, sb.: Sp.: panic-grass.

1589 they do sow maiz...and great store of panizo: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. 1 p. 15 (1853).

panneau, pl. panneaux, sb.: Fr.: a panel.

pannina, sb.: It.: woollen drapery.

1588 Veluets of Verzini, great quantity of Pannina, which commeth from Meca: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 5 %.

panopticon, sb.: coined by Jer. Bentham fr. Gk. παν-, ='all', and οπτικός, = 'pertaining to sight' (see optic): a name given by Bentham to his proposed prison in which the prisoners could be seen at all times without seeing the supervisor; a room for exhibiting objects.

*panorāma, sb.: quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. $\pi a \nu$,='all', 'complete', and $\delta \rho a \mu a$,='a spectacle', 'a sight': a comprehensive or complete view; a large painting of a complete or continuous scene, viewed from a central point or else arranged on rollers so as to pass before the spectators.

1801 Encyc. Brit., Suppl.

1806 Prolonging your stay in London, for the express purpose of going to the Panorama, on the report of a late change in the spectacle: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 90 (5th Ed.).

1826 The whole presents to the eye a very glorious natural panorama: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 79.

1832 while we cast a general eye over the splendid panorama of city and country: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 105.

1840 it brought before my eyes a sort of peristreptic panorama of the country: Frasser. Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. v. p. 115.

1871 From the top of the peak I had a superb panorama of the country: Sr. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xix. p. 288.

1877 wooded lanes and strips they had passed were little more in so vast a panorama than the black stripes on a back-gammon-board: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xix. p. 210 (1883).

panpharmacon, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi a\nu$,='all', and $\phi a\rho \mu a\kappa o\nu$,='a drug': an universal medicine.

1656 but this joy is πανφαρμακον, the universal medicine, the catholic remedy against all sorts of miseries: N. HARDY, 1st Εφ. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 43/1 (1865).

panspermia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πανσπερμία, = 'a mixture of all seeds' (in the elements): panspermatism, the principle enunciated by Anaxagoras and Democritus that the elements consisted of a mixture of all the seeds of things.

1846 Reid's opinion ..bears...a strong analogy to the Panspermia of the Ionic philosophers. Hamilton, in Reid's Wks., p 53/2.

pantado: Sp. See pintado.

*Pantagruel, name of the title-character of one of the satirical works of Rabelais, who covers serious purposes under the demeanour and conversation of a buffoon. Hence, Pantagruelism, which has also been used as a punning designation of the medical profession.

pantagruelion, sb.: quasi-Lat. or quasi-Gk., coined by Rabelais in *Pantagruel*: a fictitious herb, under which is typified some form or instrument of punishment or persecution.

1867 an immediate external application to the poet himself of that famous herb Pantagruelion, cure for all public ills and private woes: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. x. p. 152 (1877).

pantaloon $(\angle = \underline{\nu})$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. pantalone,='a Venetian', 'a buffoon': a silly old man in spectacles and slippers, who is one of the stock characters of Italian comedy; hence, the silly old man of pantomimes.

1592 NASHE, P. Penilesse (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1600 The sixth age shifts | Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon: SHAKS, As Y. L. It, ii. 7, 158. 1603 The knavish Frenchmen laughed at their disorders, and say they are served like right pantaloons: DUDLEY CARLETON, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. I. p. 25 (1848). 1629 making the Pantaloni to know themselfs: Howell, Lett., v. xxxii. p. 36 (1645).

*pantaloons $(\angle = \angle)$, sb. pl.: Eng. fr. It. pantaloni: a Venetian garment consisting of hose which reached up to the waist; hence, a tight-fitting garment for the legs, fashionable at the beginning of this century; hence, trousers.

able at the Deginning of this century; hence, trousers.

1660 pantaloons and muffs: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. 1. p. 163 (1860)

1663 Now give us Laws for Pantaloons, | The length of Breeches, and the gathers, | Port-canons, Perriwigs, and Feathers: S. BUILER, Hudibras, Pt. 1.

Cant. iii. p. 233. 1663 the Gentleman in the black Pantaloons: DRVDEN, Wild Gallant, IV. Wks, Vol. 1. p. 52 (1701). 1676 as Prentices wearing Pantaloons, would make Gentlemen lay by the Habit: SHADWELL, Virtuoso, i. p. 3 1691 They taught our Sparks to strut in Pantaloons, | And look as fiercely as the French Dragoons: Saiyr agst. French, p. 6. 1818 never put on pantaloons or bodices: Byron, Don Yuan, 1. xli

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*pantechnicon, sb.: quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. παν-,='all', and τεχνικὸς,='pertaining to art': a place where all sorts of objects of art and of manufactured goods are exposed for sale; a repository in which furniture and other portable property are housed for the accommodation of the owners.

1845 the rest of the Peninsula consider the shops of Madrid to be the Pantechnicon of the universe: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 731.

*pantheon, Pantheon, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. Πάνθειον: a temple consecrated to all gods; esp. the circular Pantheon of Rome, consecrated by Marcus Agrippa to all the gods, B.C. 25, which has been used as a Christian church since A D. 609; the deities of a nation collectively; hence, metaph. a collection of memorials of worthies.

lection of memorials of worthies.

[1548 The firste plage is fallen vpon all ydoles and false goddes whiche they had set and packed together in one tempel of pantheon, that is to say, all goddes: UDALL, Rev., xvi. (R.] 1586 that for this cause the Romanes allowed the service of all gods, having for that ende builded a Temple to all gods called Pantheon: Sir Edw. Hory, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xxx. p. x40. 1588 Lavinia will I make my empress, | Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart, | And in the sacred Pantheon her espouse: Shaks., Tit. And., i 242. 1598 Mar. Agripha dedicated his famous Pantheon to all the Gods: R. Hay-Docke, Tr. Lomatius, sig. I if vo. 1621 that faire pantheon of Cusco: R. Burton, Anal. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. x, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 527 (1827). 1670 you would almost swear the Heathen Gods, when they were banished out of the Pantheon, had been committed hither as to a Prison: R. Lasselt, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 141 (1608) 1765 I was much disappointed at sight of the pantheon, which...looks like a huge cockpit, open at top: Smollett, France & Italy, xxxi. Wes., Vol. V. p. 495 (1817). 1767 I shall make a solemn dedication of it in my pantheon Chapel: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. V. p. 51 (1857). 1837 The rites of the Pantheon had passed into her worship, the subtilities of the Academy into her creed: MacQuilay, Essays, p. 395 (1877). 1851 I renewed my visits to the Vatican, refreshing my spirits in that pantheon of the Gods, Demi-gods, and Heroes of Hellas: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 172 (1857). 1877 Had there been room in his very exclusive Pantheon for more than one deity, we might have learned much about Voltaire: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xxvi. p. 104. 1882 He has room in his literary pantheon for every legitimate form of art: Athenaum, Dec. 30, p. 876.

*pantomime ($\angle = \angle \angle$), Eng. fr. Fr. pantomime; pantomimus, pl. pantomimi, Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi a \nu \tau \delta \mu \mu \rho \sigma$, ='imitating everything': $s \delta$.

I. a player who acted in dumb show; a player who acts many parts.

1606 Hylas the Pantomime at the complaint made of him by the Pretour, he skourged openly in the Court yard before his house: Holland, Tr. Suet, p. 60. 1627 certaine Pantomimi, that will represent the voices of Players of Enterludes: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 240 1679 Not that I think those Pantomimes, | Who vary Action with the Times: | Are less ingenious in their Art, | Than those who dully act one Part: S. Buyler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 151 1712 that part of dancing relating to the ancient stage, in which the pantomimes had so great a share: Spectator, No. 334, Mar. 24, Vol. IV. p. 111 (1826). 1722 Thus the Pantomimes of the Ancient spoke to their Spectators: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 89. 1781 The pantomimes. expressed without the use of words, the various fables of the gods and heroes of antiquity: Gibbon, Dect & Fall, Vol. V. ch. xxxi. p. 285 (1813).

2. a dramatic performance in dumb show.

1630 after the manner of the old *Pantomime*: B. Jonson, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p 145 (1640). 1792 a great number of burlesque comedians entered the pales, in order to act one of their African drolls or pantomimes: H. BROOKE, *Pool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 75.

2 a. a dramatic performance produced about Christmas, consisting of a dramatised tale, the dénouement of which is a transformation scene followed by the broad comedy of clown and pantaloon and the dancing of columbine and harlequin.

1806 Sitting on the last row, and close to the partition, of an upper box, at a pantomime: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. 1. p 87 (5th Ed.).

1820 a fool or zany was called in to divert the company by acting with a clown a kind of pantomime: T S. Hughes, *Trav in Sicily*, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 31.

These notions have no more resemblance to reality than a pantomime: Geo. Eliot, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk 111. ch. xxiii p. 192.

*pantoufle, sb.: Fr.: slipper. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as pantof(f)le, pantophle, pantoble, pantocle, pantable, pantable, pantable.

1818 to keep aloof of them English quality, who might stand upon the pantoufies of their English rank: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch 1v. p. 213 (1819).

paolo, pl. paoli, sb.: It.: 'a Paul', name of an old Italian coin worth about 5d. or 6d. English. See paul.

1617 nine carlin make eight reali, or giul, or poal: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt 1 p. 292. 1740 six paoli, which is three shillings: Gray, Letters, No xivi. Vol. 1 p. 105 (1819) 1765 For this vehicle and two horses you pay at the rate of eight paoli a stage, or four shillings sterling: Smollett, France and Italy, xxvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 453 (1817).

papa (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. papa, or Late Lat. papa.

Eng.fr. Lat.: a pope, a parish priest in the Greek Church.
 1598 Their leader or directer in euery companie, is their Papa or Priest:
 R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 491.

2. Eng. fr. Fr.: father; used by persons of fashion in 17, 18 cc. As used by grown-up people the word became vulgar abt. 1840 (esp. when abbrev. to pa), though some women of refinement still use it. The word papa ($\angle \bot$ or $= \angle \bot$) used by young children is perhaps English. See mamma.

1695 Oh Papa, Papa! where have you been this two days, Papa? Otway, Souldiers Fortune, i. p. 7. 1709 a strong Propension of Affection for the Duke, whom she call'd and esteem'd her Papa: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 1. p. 63 (and Ed.). 1748 The good man and his wife generally sit serene in a couple of easy chairs, surrounded by five or six of their children, insignificantly motionless in the presence of pappa and mamma: Lord Chesterfell, Lett., Bk. 11. No. xlii. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 346 (1777) 1808 Why, Sir, Lucilla reads Latin with Pappa every morning: H. More, Calebs in search of a Wife, Vol. 11. ch. xxxix. p. 229 (1809). 1821 Whilst her piratical papa was cruising: Byron, Don Yuan, 111. xiii.

papas, pappas, sδ.: Gk. πάπας, πάππας: a parish priest of the Greek Church. See papa 1.

1741 we lay there the 22d of Fuly at a Papas, to whom we were recommended by Dr. Patelaro: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 76. 1775 their papas or priest was of Cyprus and had the care of about 40 families: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 240. 1819 At Rome I went to see the grand Mufti of the Christians, who bears the same title with our Greek papases: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. xvi. p. 384 (1820).

papaw (= 2), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. papaya: the fruit of the tree Carica Papaya, also the tree itself, native in S. America, now found generally in the tropics.

America, now found generally in the tropics.

1598 There is also a fruite that came out of the Spanish Indies, brought from [beyond] ye Philippinas or Lusons to Malacca, & from thence to India, it is called Papaios, and is very like a Mellon, as bigge as a mans fist: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 35 (1885).

1624 the most delicate Pineapples, Plantans, and Papawes. Capt. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 629 (1884).

1629 A Pappaw is as great as an apple, coloured like an Orange, and good to ear. ib, p. 005.

1668 Pappaes, Cocces, Bananaes, and Plantains, all very sweet and delicious: Sir Th. Herrery Trav., p. 333 (1677).

1705 the Pappa-tree... Some Papay-trees run up to the heighth of thirty foot... The Fruit, of what is properly called the Papay, is about half as big as the Coco-nut: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xvi. p. 290.

The Papays taste rather worse than better than Pompions: ib., p. 291.

1769 bananas, papayas, and ananas: Tr. Adanson's Voy. Sengal, bec., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 603 (1814).

1870 guaras, ananas, papaws, and sour-sops: ib., p. 618.

1846 Vauquelin, who analysed the juice of the Papaw, says that no doubt can be entertained of its being a highly animalised substance: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 322.

*papelito, sb.: Sp.: a cigarette (q. v.).

1845 So they jogged on, smoking their papelitos, to the Escorial: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt 11. p. 784.

papeterie, sb.: Fr., 'paper-manufacture', 'stationery': a case containing paper and other writing materials.

Paphian, adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. Πάφος (through Lat. Paphius, = 'pertaining to Paphos'), name of a town in Cyprus, sacred to Aphrodite (Venus): pertaining to Paphos, pertaining to Aphrodite (Venus).

- I. adj.: 1. pertaining to Paphos.
- I. adj.: 2. pertaining to Aphrodite.

1744 Imagination is the Paphian shop, | Where foul ideas. With wanton art those fatal arrows form: E. Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 994 (1806). 1817 With Paphian diamonds in their locks: T. Moure, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p 78

- II. sb.: 1. a person connected with Paphos.
- II. sb.: 2. a courtesan; a votary of sexual passion.

*papier-mâché, sb.: Fr.: 'chewed paper', paper made into pulp, and mixed with other substances so as to be moulded. When dry the material is tough, hard, and takes a fine

1771 presented her with a snuff-box of papier maché: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl. p. 75/2 (1882) 1807 Truly miserable indeed would the condition of mankind be, if society were such a papier maché machine as these sort of reasoners make it to be: Edin. Rev., Vol. 11, p. 70. 1818 papier maché has been tried, but it failed: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. III. p. 33/2. 1860 They will paint porcelain or papier mâché, or design ribbons or muslin dresses: Once a Week, Sept. 29, p. 370/1.

papillote, sb.: Fr.: curl-paper.

1748 I wish you could see him making squibs of his papillotes: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p 132 (1857). 1765 the mistress came in to take the papillotes from off her hair: STERNE, Trust. Shand., VII. xxxviii Wks, p 320 (1839) 1862 When the dingy breakfast papillotes were cast of an afternoon, what beautiful black curls appeared round her brow! THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 347 (1887).

papion $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. papion: a baboon.

1898 made of woolues skins, or Fox skins, or els of Papions: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol I. p. 98.

papist ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. papiste: an adherent of the papacy, a Roman Catholic.

bef. 1548 the saing off More and other papists them selffs: R CROKE, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No cclvii p. 5 (1846). 1562 Papistes of late haue banisshed, burned and persecuted many godly men: J. PILKINGTON, Abdyas, Sig. Aa it v. 1601 young Charbon the puritan and old Poysam the papist, howsome'er their hearts are severed in religion, their heads are both one: Shaks, All's Well, i. 3, 50. 1628 A Church Papist is one that parts his Region betwixt his conscience and his purse...He loues Popery well but is loath to lose by it: J Earle, Microcosm., p. 31 (1868). bef. 1733 R. North, Examen, passim (1740).

*papoose, pappouse, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a North American Indian baby.

1634 this little Papponse travells about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Icie Clammbankes: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 96.

*papoosh, papouch(e), = 2, sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. $p\bar{a}p\bar{b}sh$: a heelless Oriental slipper. The forms with bab- are fr. Arab. bābūsh or Fr. babouche.

1684 immediately sending for one of his Papouche's, or Shoo's, he caus'd him to have six blows given him upon the Bonnet: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 60. 1775 our guides with bare feet carrying their papouches or slippers in their hands: R. CHANDLER, Trav Asia Manor, p. 167. 1819 their shaksheers and trowsers, their shawls and their papooshes: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 150 (1820). 1823 I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my pabouches: Scott, St Ronats Well, li. 1837 [Davies] 1834 seeing his feet without their papouches, he slowly turned back to seek them: Ayesha, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 189. 1845 yellow slippers or papouches; LADY H STANHOPE, Mem., Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 99. 1865 the men had their feet in the papooshes and their pipes in their mouths: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 17.

pappa: Fr. (Cotgr.). See papa 2.

pappus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πάππος, = 'down': Bot.: the tuft on the fruit of composite plants; the hair-like process attached to the ripe seed of a composite plant.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1846 its limb either wanting or membranous, divided into bristles, paleze, hairs, or feathers, and called pappus: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 702.

*papÿrus, pl. papÿri, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. πάπυρος: a kind of rush or sedge abundant in Egypt, Cyperus Papyrus, from the pith of which the Ancients used to make a kind of paper; an inscribed roll of such paper. Early Anglicised as papyre, papir(e), through Old Fr. papyre.

1548 Papyrus groweth not in England, it hath the facion of a greate Docke:

W. Turner, Names of Herbs

J. Maplet, Greene For, fol. 56 %.

1680 Some hold the name [paper]
doth from a Rush proceed, | Which on Egiptian Nilus bankes doth breed: |
Which Rush is call'd Papirus for on it | Th' Egiptian people oftentimes had
writ: John Taylor, Wiss., siz. 2 Ggg 1 r/s|
1793 The papyrus is one of
the natural curiosities of Egypt, and served the ancients to write upon: J. Morse,
Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11 p. 607 (1796)
1820 that beautiful rush, the
papyrus. T. S. Hi Ghes, Traw. in Sixtly, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 90.

1877 The
cylinder. has inside what appears to be a round stick of smaller size than the diameter. upon which the papyru may have been rolled: Times. Feb. 17. [St.] meter, upon which the papyri may have been rolled: Times, Feb 17. [St.] 1883 Egyptian papyri: Sat. Rev., Aug 18, p 212/2.

paquet: Eng. fr. Fr. See packet1.

*par¹, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. $p\bar{a}r$, = 'equal', 'even', 'level'.

I. (of number) even.

1598 therfore the number of Par or Impar doth litle import to the strengthening of the battell. R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. IV. p. 95

2. (fr. Lat. phr. ex pari, = 'on an equal footing', 'on a level') equality, level; in the phr. on (upon) a par.

1753 it [the scheme] will in many Respects set the Ladies upon a Par with the Men Gray's Inn Fournal, Vol. ii p. 53 (1756) 1886 The superior style in which the books are printed. is on a par with the rare skill and carefulness discernible in their contents: Athenaum, Jan 2, p. 30/3.

a mean, a standard value; Financ. the issue value or face value of stocks or securities. Also, attrib.

1726 exchequer bills would not circulate under nine per cent. below par: Swift, Gulliver's Trav, Wks., p. 1321 (1869) 1743-7 The credit of the Exchequer notes being thus secured, they daily rose nearer to par: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 3361 (1751) 1755 Lottery tickets rise: subsidiary treates under par—I don't say, no price Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11 4,78 (1857) 1802 a stock bearing one half per cent would not find many purchasers at par: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 104. 1804 Notwithstanding these causes tending to produce a depreciation of the value of bills by exchange drawn by the government of Bombay, they have not yet fallen below par: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 11. p. 1184 (1844).

par2, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pahr: a fourth part of the night, a watch, about three hours. See ghurry.

1633 8 grees make a Par, which Par is three hours by our accompt: W. BRUTON, in R. Hakluyt's Voyages, v. 51 (1807). 1776 I went home, and then it was about a par or a par and a half of the night: Trial of Joseph Fowke,

*par, prep.: Fr.: by, through, out of, for, for the sake of, by way of.

by Way of.

1825 she is one I could have doated to death upon far amours ['by way of some infide], to one of whose wives he sought to be gallant, far amours: LORD LYTTON, Harold, Bk. VI. ch. vp. 138/1 (3rd Ed.).

1818 her home is the air | And she only far complaisance touches the ground: T. Moore, Fridge Family, p. 41.

1810 being reduced to half a pound of fresh bread to each man far decade ['for a period of ten days']: Quarterly Rev., Vol. IV. p. 47.

1878 Pointed architecture. is not exclusively but far entirence Christian: G G Scott, Roy Acad. Lect., Vol. I. p. 9.

1818 It's very odd, but she never could get on, far exemple: LADY MORGAN, Fl Macarthy, Vol. II ch. iv. p. 215 (1819).

1872 Par exemple we may select a piece of descriptive writing which lately appeared in a popular magazine: Edw. Braddon, Lyfe in India, ch. i. p. 9.

1819 And I became a volunteer far force: HANS Busk, Dessert, 106.

1818 that round-eyed, tongue-tied Lady Clancare, who far farenthese ['by way of parentheses'] looks as if she were extracting us all for her common-place book: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 34 (1819).

1828 allow me, farenthèse, to observe: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. lixx p. 208 (1859).

1877 a hand which, par parenthèse, is believed to be the whitest in Europe: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. xx. p. 228 (1833).

1822—3 The general opinion that he meant to proceed in the matter of his own rescue, par voic de fait ['by way of deed', 'by violence']: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xxxii. p. 383 (1885).

par. See paragraph.

par ci (et) par là, phr.: Fr.: here (and) there, off (and) on. 1788 I will own that par ci et par la, I have been well amused: In W. Roberts Men. Hannah More, Vol. i. p. 299 (1835). 1808 and all my little Spanish library is dispersed among them par ci par la, except my nice edition of Don Quixote: ib., Vol. II. p. 140.

*par excellence, phr.: Fr.: by way of excellence, to the highest degree, by virtue of the highest claims.

highest degree, by virtue of the highest claims.

1695 the Santo (which is St. Antonio's church, called il Santo par excellence): EARL OF PERTH, Lett., p. 6x (Camd. Soc., 1845).

1777 The whole house groaned at poor Baldwin, who is reckoned, par excellence, the dullest man in it: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannak More, Vol. 1. p. 75 (1835).

1804 Of the class of narratives usually denominated 'anecdotes' par excellence, M. Kotzebue has given several that deserve notice: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 85.

1810 Mr. Barrow is of opinion. that the Bohun-upas is, par excellence, the poisonous tree: Quarterly Rev., Vol. III. p 202.

1813 Whatever Sheridan has done or chosen to do has been, par excellence, always the best of its kind: Byron, in Moore's Ltfe, Vol. II. p. 303 (1832).

1819 To these are added still more flattering testimonies; such as that of Isidorus, who calls Pugilism "virtus," as if par excellence: Tom Crib's Mem., Pref., p. xxv. (3rd Ed.).

1842 the fat call'd par excellence 'green': Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 252 (1855).

par negotio, phr.: Lat.: equal to the business.

1619 they sent Ambassadors to the *Palsegrave*, whom they thought might prove par negotio, and to be able to go through-stitch with the work: HOWELL, Lett., II. iv. p. 4 (1645).

*par nobile fratrum, phr.: Lat.: a noble pair of brothers. Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 243 (sarcastically).

1657 J D, Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 125, Vol. 1. p. 203. 1761 why will at the advice out both, par nobile fratrum? STERNF, Lett., Wks., p. 745/2 130. 1878 Rivaulx and Whitby, twin works truly a par nobile fratrum: (1039). 1878 Rivaulx and Whitby, t G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect, Vol. 1.

*para, sb.: Turk. pāra, fr. Pers. pāra,='a piece': a small copper coin, of which forty go to the piastre, worth about 1.d. English. See medine.

1704 three or four Parrals, i.e. Pence: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p 68 1776 The Albanian girls wear a red skull-cap plated with peraus or Turkish pennies of silver perforated and arranged like the scales of a fish: R CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 123 1819 Of the gold which I gamed by the sweat of mv brow not a para remained my own. T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 135 (1820). 1820 It is incredible what a degree of fatigue the poor peasant girl will undergo to add a single para to this store: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 226 1821 by mistake sequins with paras jumbling: Byron, Don Yuan, v xxis. 1830 Signor Logotheti who never wept before for anything less than the loss of a paras, melted: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 96. 1839 listening to the Wallachian and Bulgarian musicians, who collect paras and praises at a very trifling expense of melody: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 7. 1849 if you expect ransom then I have not brought a para: Lord Beaconspield, Tancred, Bk vi. ch. v. p. 277 (1881). 1871 sundries, which he deals out to numerous purchasers in minute lots, for paras and half piastres: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xi. p. 184. 1884 clinking a roll of paras in the face of every passer-by: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 318.

parabasis, sb.: Gk. παράβασις, lit. 'a stepping by': the chief choral ode in an Ancient Greek comedy of the Old Comedy, mainly composed of anapæstic tetrameters, in which the chorus addressed the audience in the name of the poet.

parabien, sb.: Sp.: a complimentary congratulation.

1623 But my Master continued with me, rendring me an account of his loue, and I gruing him the Para-bien thereof, in which kinde of discourse, and the like, we spent all that Euening. Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guoman, Pt. 11. Bk. i. ch. v. p. 47. 1668 So that now I can...give you the paraben of this great work: LORD ARLINGTON, in Sir W. Temple's Wks, Vol. 1. p. 516 (1770).

*parabola, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παραβολή: a curve formed by the intersection of a plane parallel to the side of a cone with the cone. The curve may likewise be defined as a conic section whose eccentricity is equal to unity. All parabolas are similar, and the curve represents the theoretical path of a projectile discharged on or near the earth's surface.

1579 I demaunde whether then this Ekipsis shal not make an Angle with the Parabola Section equal to the distance betweene the grade of Randon proported, and the grade of vitermost Randon: Digges, Stratiot., p. 188 1665 A Method for the Quadrature of Parabola's of all degrees: Phil. Trans., Vol. I. No. I., p. 15. 1759 he found the precise path to be a Parabola.—or else an Hyperbola: Sterne, Trist Shand, H. H. Wks., p. 66 (1839). 1839 that his projectiles, instead of flying away through infinite space, will speedly return in parabolas, and break the windows and heads of his neighbours: Macaulay, Essays, p. 478 (1877). 1880 A rose, presumably urged by a human hand, executed a parabola over the neighbouring wall, and fell at her feet: J. Payn, Confident Agent, ch. 1. p. 7. 1885 The definitive determination may make the orbit a parabola: Athenseum, Sept. 12, p. 339/2. 1579 I demaunde whether then this Eleipsis shal not make an Angle with

*parachute, sb.: Fr.: an apparatus for conveying a weight from a great height with a gentle descent. An expanded parachute is generally more or less like an umbrella in shape.

1801 Encyc. Brit, Suppl. 1820 they are moving in a circular orbit with their flowing robes distended like a parachute by the velocity of the motion: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1 ch. x. p. 312. 1847 a fire-balloon! Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves! And dropt a farry parachute and past: TENNYSON, Princ., Prol., Wks, Vol. IV. p. 8 (1886). 1864 One Cocking had cast himself into space in a parachute and...was smashed to death: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. vii p. 114.

parada, Sp.; parado (= #=), Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: a relay of horses, &c., a halting-place, a halt (when riding or driving), parade; hence Eng. parade (= "), through Fr. parade.

1651 these five were at the first the whole Parada of this journey. Reliq.

No less terrible was this paradox and parado. 1651 these five were at the first the whole Fariata of this journey. Resul-Wotton., p. 84 (1654) 1659 No less terrible was this paradox and parado of Presbyterian Discipline and Seventy: GAUDEN, Tears of Church, p. 16. [Davies] 1845 those who are forced to travel on in their own carriage will find relays of post horses at the different paradas: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 11. p. 890.

parador, sb.: Sp.: a halting-station, an inn for travellers. 1855 La de Navarra near the Plaza Mayor is a mere parador: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 11. p. 569.

*paradox (1 = 11), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. paradoxe: a proposition or conclusion which seems to be absurd until it is closely examined or explained.

1540 we shall not wytsafe any Paradoxes in noo place: Palsgrave, Tr. Acolastus, sig. B ii vo. 1563 What a Paradoxe hath he published? T. Gale, Treat. Gonneshot, sig. As iii ro. 1573—80 I was a...patron of paradoxis and a main defender of straung opinions: Gab. Harvey, Lett. E., p. 10 (1884). 1579 To resolue my selfe of this Paradoxe, I spent a xv. wéekes in continual Sea seruices vpon the Ocean: Digges, Stratiot., To Reader, sig. A iv vo. 1589 in manner of Paradoxe: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., 1 xxix. p. 71 (1869). 1600 how cleerly I can refell that paradox, or rather pseudodox, of those, who hold

the face to be the index of the mind: B Jonson, Cynth. Rev., ii 3, Wks., p 201 (1616). 1620 Some things may seem Paradoxes, but they are so well known. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent, p xii. (1676) 1642 I cannot justify that insolent paradox: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § xviii. Wks., Vol. II p. 345 (1852). bef. 1670 a Paradox of Honour J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1, 70, p. 59 (1693) 1686 Parodox: Acct Persec of Protest in France, p 41. 1712 I am persuaded of what seems a Paradox to most: Spectator, No. 500, Oct. 3, p. 713/2 (Morley).

paraenesis, sb.: Gk. παραίνεσις: an exhortation, advice, counsel.

1604 A Paraenesis to the Prince: W. ALEXANDER, Title

paragogē, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παραγωγή, = 'alteration': the addition of an inorganic sound to the end of a word, opposed to prothesis (q. v.); such as the -t of peasant, the -n of cithern.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

*paragon ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. paragon.

1. a model or pattern of excellence.

I. a model or pattern of excellence.

1548 This prince was almost the Arabicall phenix, and emongest his predecessors a very paragon: HALL, Hen. V., an. 1 [R.] 1573—80 is there anye, for loove or for monye, | Can showe sutch a paragon: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 102 (1884). 1589 It greeues that Natures Paragon in Closter, not in Court, | Should loose the beautie of her youth: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk ii ch xi p. 44. 1600 Scipio the great (the Paragon of all nobilitie in his time): R. Cawdray, Treas of Similies, p. 602. 1603 The richest gem without a paragon: B Jonson, Entertainments, Wks., p. 878 (1616). 1611 an angel! or, if not, | An earthly paragon! Shaks, Cynib., iii. 6, 44. 1624 I send you herewith a letter from the Paragon of the Spanish Court: Howell, Lett., III. XNIV. p. 102 (1645) 1679 a paragon as were fit to make the wife of the greatest Prince in Europe! Evelin, Dalary, Vol II. p. 144 (1872). bef. 1733 if any such be found, I will allow the Author to be a Paragon of Veracity: R. North, Examen, II. v. 139, p. 402 (1740). 1806 considering the roof of King's College as and paragon of architectural beauty: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit, p. 178

1 a. a diamond weighing more than 100 carats.

1557 I hearde it sayd such one was she, | As rare to finde as parragon, | Of lowly cheare of heart so free, | As her for bounty could passe none: Tottel's Misc., p. 211 (1870). 1558 Take Cristall, or paragon stone: W WARDE, Tr. Alessus Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 94 vo. 1573 Take a beade of Christall or a Paragon stone & beate eche of them by him selfe in a brasen morter: Arte of Limming, fol. ix vo. 1616 H' is no great, large stone, but a true Paragon, | H' has all his corners: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, iii. 3, Wks, Vol. II. p. 135 (1621-46)

1 b. name of a kind of rich fabric manufactured in 17 c.

bef 1605 The paragon, peropus, and philiselles may be affirmed to be double chambletts. In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 16. 1619 Veletato, Philizello, Paragon, Chiueretto, Mohaire: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 269.

1 c. black marble of Bergamo.

1645 a niche of paragon for the statue of the prince now living: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 196 (1872).

2. less correctly, a mate, a match, a companion, a rival; competition, rivalry. These senses seem due to the vb. to paragon, or to the Fr. original paragoner.

1590 Zenocrate, the loveliest maid alive...The only paragon of Tamburlaine Marlowe, I Tamburl., iii. 3, Wks., p. 23/1 (1859).

1590 many wemen valorous, | Which have full many feats adventurous | Performd, in paragone of proudest men: Spens, F. Q., III. iii 54. — for good, by paragone | Of evill, may more notably be rad: ib., ix. 2. — Alone he rode without his Paragone: ib., x. 35. 1591 For Love and Lordship bide no paragone: — Compl., Prosopop., 1026. bef. 1670 were not his Paragons in Innocency and Cordial Humility: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 69, p. 59 (1693).

- 3. name of a large size of printing-type, now disused.
- 4. an elaborately shaped flower-bed.

bef. 1634 Gardens and groves exempt from paragons: Chapman, Hymn in Cynth. [Nares]

paragone, sb.: It.: a paragon, a comparison; hence, a touchstone; a black marble of Bergamo (see paragon 1 c)

*paragraph ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. paragraphe: a section of a literary or scientific composition; one or more sentences forming a separate passage, generally beginning on a new line with a space before the first letter, the succeeding passage beginning similarly; a short passage; the character ¶, also called a pilcrow. Abbrev. to par.

1525 in the seconde paragraphe: Tr. Ferome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. T vi ro'n.

1548 Bracton in his first booke in the latter ende of a chapter which hath this paragrafe: STAUNFORD, Kinges Prerog., ch. vi. fol. 26 vo (1507).

bef. 1550 For his paragraffe: Be no cosmograffes: In J. Skelton's Wis., Vol. II. p. 426(1843).

1602 no Paragraffe in positive Discourse, no Paradoxe amongst Orators: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. 6r. State, Pref. sig. A 2 vol. 1611 Paragraphe, A Paragraffe, or Pill-crow; a full sentence, head, or title of the (civill) Law: COTGR.

1685 This paragraph is very bold and remarkable: Evelvin, Duary, Vol. II. p. 246, (1872).

v. 56, p. 348 (1740).

1832 In every various form of paragraph, pamphlet, and caricature: Moore, Byron, Vol. III. p. 216.

paraia: Malay. See proa.

paral(e)ipsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παράλειψις, = 'a passing over', 'a leaving on one side': Rhet.: the bringing in of a point by just mentioning it as though it were not worth while to notice it.

1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., p. 239 (1869).

paralipomenon, pl. paralipomena, gen. pl. paralipomenon, sb.: Gk. παραλειπόμενον: something omitted, esp. in pl. Paralipomena or (liber) Paralipomenon, old name of the Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament.

abt. 1400 Wycliffite Bible. 1487 the ii book of Paralipomenon. Caxton, Book of Good Manners, sig. a vi v. 1683—4 distinguish the Paralipomena from the other Addenda: R Boyle, Hist. Blood, App., p. 225. 1866 But, passing under a suspicion of Sabellianism, and I know not what (the widow Endive assured me that he was a Paralipomenon, to her certain knowledge,) was forced to leave the town: J. R Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st Ser., No. VII p. 209/I (1880).

parallel (4 = =), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. parallèle (adj. and sb.).

adj.: 1. continuously equidistant, only intersecting at infinity (of straight lines lying in the same plane, e.g. the sides—or the sides produced—of a plane rectilinear triangle with a finite base and the apex at an infinite distance from the base).

1598 parallele lines from the toppe of the head to the sole of the foote-R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk I p 70 1601 The second circle or parallele line, beginneth at the Indians occidentall: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 6, ch 33, Vol. I. p 150 1655 a crystal ball, sliding on parallel wires: EVELYN, Diary, Vol I p. 322 (1872) 1715 the Arms and Legs must not be placed to answer one another in Parallel Lines: RICHARDSON, Theor. Painting, p 124.

- I. adj.: 2. similar in direction, tendency, or development.
- I. adj.: 3. characterised by a resemblance which runs through many particulars, corresponding.

1748 there never were, since the creation of the world, two cases exactly parallel: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No 110, p. 239 (1774).

II. sb.: I. a line which is continuously equidistant from another line or other lines, a straight line which only intersects another line or other lines at infinity, an intersection with the earth's surface of an imaginary plane at right-angles to the earth's surface, called a 'parallel of latitude'.

1551 gemmow lines, or paralleles: R. RECORDE, Pathway to Knowledge, p. 96. 1579 put this Ciphre o betweene the Paralels, right ouer ye Diussor: DIGGES, Stratiot, p. 8. 1600 This land is situated in the Paralele of Rome, in 41. degrees and 2. terces: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 300.

- II. sb.: 2. continuous conformity or resemblance, general correspondence.
 - II. sb.: 3. a comparison.

1667 The parallel holds in the gainlessness, as well as laboriousness of the work: H. More, Decay of Christian Piety. [J.] bef. 1719 A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a parallel between his own private character, and that of other persons: ADDISON. [J.]

II. sb.: 4. a counterpart, a thoroughly analogous case.

1599 Why, this is without parallel, this: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., iii. 1, Wks., p. 46/2 (1860) 1660 EDWARD the CONFESSOR, | Was both Your Parallel and Predecessor: FULLER, Paneg., p. 11.

II. sb.: 5. Fortif. a wide trench parallel to a face of a besieged fortification, for the protection of the besiegers.

1591 And the little wall which is before the same, shall not be unprofitable, for first it will hide and serue for Paralell to couer the Souldiours, which are behind it, that they cannot be endomaged: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 326

parallelepipedon, incorrectly parallelopipedon, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παραλληλεπίπεδον: a regular solid bounded by six parallelograms. Anglicised as parallelepiped.

1570 Make a hollow Parallelipipedon of Copper or Tinne: with one Base wanting, or open: as in our Cubike Coffen: J. Der, Pref. Billingsley's Eucled, sig. c. ii' ??. 1759 bare rocks...cut into vertical parallelopipedons: Tr. Adamson's Voy. Senegal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 604 (1814).

parallelogram (= = \(\perceq = = = = =)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. parallelogramme: a four-sided rectilinear figure of which the opposite sides are parallel; *also*, an old name for the pantograph (see quot. 1668).

1570 Lynes, Angles, Triangles, Parallels, Squares, and Parallelogrammes: BILLINGSLEY, Euclid, fol. 170. 1603 HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1103. 1611 Paralelogramme. A Paralelogramme, or long Square: Cottor. 1668 showing me the use of the parallelogram, by which he drew in a quarter of a hour before me, in little from a great, a most neat map of England, that is, all the outlines: Pervs, Diary, Dec. 9. [Davies]

*paralysis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παράλυσις,='palsy': loss or enfeeblement of nervous activity in one or more organs; hence, metaph. cessation or derangement of the regular functions of anything.

1525 paralisis of the handes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig 0 1 20/1. — paralisys in yo foote: 10 1527 [water of borage flowres] is good against paralysis: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill, Bk. 11 ch. xvii. sig. Bit 17/2 1563 thys Oyle is moste precious in paralices, and spasmus, commynge of colde matter: T. Gale, Antid., fol. 76 20. 1599. Agayns: the Paralisis, or lamnes, & extensione of the Synnues. A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 207/2 1863 a stockbroker suffering under general paralysis and a rooted idea that all the specie in the Bank of England was his: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 114. 1878 epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, 8/6 [St.] Vol II p 114. p 8/6 [St]

paramatta, sb.: fr. native Australian place-name Paramatta: a fine dress-fabric of merino west on a cotton warp. 1857 weavers of fine bombazines, alapines, and paramattas: J $\,$ James, Worsted Manuf., p. 483 $\,$

paramento, sb.: Sp.: an ornament, a decoration, a robe of state. Cf. Mid. Eng. parament.

bef 1626 there were cloaks, gowns, cassocks, | And other paramentos: Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage, 1. 1. [C]

*paramour ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. par amour,='with love': a lover (of either sex, in either good or bad sense). In Mid. Eng. also,='gallantry', and as adv., 'in love', lover'. The word has never been fully naturalised.

abt 1386 My fourthe husbonde was a revellour, | This is to sayn, he had a paramour: CHAUCER, C T, Wif of Bathes Prol, 6036. abt 1400 he hathe as many Paramours, as hym lykethe. Tr. Manndevile's Voynge, ch v. p 39 (1839) 1528 Commen paramoure of baudry W Roy & Jer Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 107 (1871). 1532 divers of them hadd theire paramors sitting with theim in a draye: ELVOT, Let., in Governour, Vol. 1. p. laxviu (Croft, 1880) 1579 Every wanton and his Paramour. Gosson, Schoole of Ab, Ep Ded, p 35 (Arber) bef. 1590 Such spirits as can lively resemble Alexander and his paramour shall appear before your grace: Marlowe, Paustius, Wks, p. 95/1 (1853) 1595 Then gentle Grenvile, Thetis paramoure. Set sailes to wind G Markham, Trag. Sir R Grenvile, p. 57 (1871). 1658 The souls of Penelops's Paramoures: Sir Th. Brown, Hydrototph, p. 62 1771 But my aunt and her paramour [in a good sense] took the pas: Smollett, Humph, Cl., ii. 199. [Davies]

paranomasia. See paronomasia.

*parapet (4 = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr., lit. 'guard-breast': Fortif. a breastwork; Archit. a wall or quasi-wall to prevent persons falling over the edge of any elevated structure.

persons falling over the edge of any elevated structure.

1590 parapets to hide the musketeers: Marlowe, II Tamburl., iii 2, Wks, p 55/2 (1858). 1591 he must beware that in hys parapettes, he make no windows nor loope holes: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 287. 1596 palisadoes, frontiers, parapets: Shaks., I Hen IV, ii 3,55 bei. 1599 He talks of counter-scarfs, and casamates, | Of parapets, curtains, and palisadoes: Davies, Epigr., xxiv. in Marlowe's Wks., p. 389/1 (1858). 1645 A little higher is the choir, walled parapet-fashion: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p 213 (1872). 1665 a ditch and parapet drawn from one hill to the other so environing her, that to some she seems inaccessible: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p 102 (1677). 1826 the troops sprang over the dilapidated parapet, and the rampart was their own: Subaltern, ch. 3, p. 60 (1828). 1845 it is well provided with bridges and parapets: Ford, Handok. Spain, Pt. II. p. 713.

*paraphernālia, sō. ρl.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. παράφερνα, ='(chattels) beside (παρα-) the dowry (φέρνου)': Leg.: the personal property of a married woman over which the law allowed her husband no rights; miscellaneous articles of equipment or adornment, trappings, insignia.

equipment or adornment, trappings, insignia.

1728 the ornaments she herself provided, (particularly in this play) seemed in all respects the paraphernalia of a woman of quality: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb, To Reader, Wks., Vol. II. p. 234 (1776)

1742 But of all but the name and the badges bereft, Like old women, his paraphernalia are left: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 273 (1860).

1771 the paraphernalia of enthusiasm now waning in Italy: Hor. WALPOLE, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. IV. p. ix

1811 For the benefit of the air, she was advised to retire into the country before she had exhibited half her paraphernalia: L. M. HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. I. p. 72 (and Ed.).

1818 that's Lord Rosbrin's thespian car. freighted with theatrical paraphernalia. LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 208 (1810).

1840 all the rude paraphernalia of an assembly: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 79 (1879).

paraphrasis, sb.: Lat.: a paraphrase.

1588 These words do let and interrupt the course of the paraphrasis: CRANMER, Remains, &c., p. 213 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1549 pd for the vone halff of a boke calleyd the paramasys of Eraysmous xvjd.: Glasscock's Records of St. Michaels, p. 51 (1882). bef. 1568 Paraphrasis is, to take some eloquent Oration, or some notable common place in Latin, and expresse it with other wordes: Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 151 (1884).

[The Eng. paraphrase is probably directly fr. Erasmus' Latin Paraphrasis, which is rendered Paraphrase by N. Udall (1548), M. Coverdale (1549).]

paraquito, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. periquito: a parrakeet. See perroquet.

1596 Come, come, you paraquito, answer me: Shaks., I Hen. IV., ii. 88. 1600 pages, munkeys, and parachitos: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev.,

iv. 2. Wks., p. 221 (1616) 1600 a sort of Paraquitas, no bigger then wrennes. R. Hakluyt, Foyages, Vol. III p 650 1622 1 parakita R. Cocks, Diary, Vol 1. p. 156 (1833) 1623 little dogs, Monkeys, and paraquittos: Massinger, Duke Midan, III. 1, Wks., p. 507 (1839) 1630 dainty dun Popingay greene Pariots, and Parakitoes: John Taylor, Wks., sig. H 5 10/2. 1633 will her honour please: To accept this monkey, dog, or paroqueto: Missinger, New Wey to Pay, Iv. 3, Wks., p. 3102 (1839) 1667 Monkies and paraquitoes. FORD, Sun's Dari, I. 1, Wks., p. 170/1 (1839)

*parasang Eng. fr. Gk. See farsang.

parasceve, sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. παρασκευή, cf. Fr. parasceve (Cotgr.): the Preparation, i.e. the day before the Jewish sabbath.

1548 The same Lord finished ye redemption of ye world on the sixth daie, (which is ye parasceue daie,) & rested in the graue: UDALL, Luke, xxiii. [R] 1582 Againe if Hosania, Raca, Belial, and such like be yet untranslated in the English Bibles, why may we not say Corbana and Parasceve: N. T. (Rhem.), Pref., sig. c 3 70. — And the next day which is after the Parasceve: iô., Mat., xxiii 62. 1648 The Parasceve, or Preparation: HERRICK, Title.

paraselēnē, pl. paraselēnae, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi a p a$. = 'beside', and $\sigma \epsilon \lambda \dot{\eta} \nu \eta$. = 'the moon': a mock moon, seen on a lunar halo. See parhelion.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1835 a large and beautiful halo round the moon, with four paraselenæ: Sir J. Ross, Sec Voyage, ch. NANI, p 501 1853 A beautiful paraselene yesterday: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. NANI, p. 268. — parhelia, anthelia, and paraselenae: 10, ch. XXXV p. 312.

*parasite (\(\perceq \pi \pu')\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. parasite.

1. one who gets his food at the table of the wealthy, earning it by flattery and buffoonery (the sense of the original Gk.); hence, generally, a hanger-on, a flatterer.

1548 For the deull himself, to set farther diuision betwene the Englyshe and Frenche nacion did apparel certayne catche poules and parasites: Hall, Hen VI., an. 12 [R.] 1577 Where Parasites, the fattest crummes doo catch: G. Gaskoigns, Life, p. 24 (1868) 1589 a Pray | Vnto his Paresites: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk v. ch. xvviii. p. 126. 1591 the rich fee, which Poets wour divide, | Now Parasites and Sycophants doo share: Spens., Compl., Teares of Muses, 472. 1619 perhaps thy state hath many Hangers on, Trencher-flies, Parasites the by the Teeth: Purchas, Microcomus, ch. xlviii. p. 443. 1665 he [Alexander] was saluted with the affected title of Jupiters Son, as the Parasites interpreted the equivocal Greek word wherewith the Oracle entertained him: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 247 (1677). 1678 It grieves me to consider mongst what Parasites | And trencher Friends your wealth has been divided: Shadwell, Timon, iii. p. 36. 1689 The buffoons, parasites, pumps, and concubines ..supplanted him at Court: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 302 (1872).

2. an animal which lives at the expense of another animal, a plant which lives at the expense of another plant or animal; also, a living organism which makes its abode harmlessly within or upon another living organism.

1797 Parasites of Parasitical Plants: Encyc. Brit.

*parasol (\(\perceq \pi \perceq)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. parasol, or Sp. parasol: a small umbrella (q. v.), a sunshade.

1665 the figure of [a] great Man over whose head one Officer holds a Parasol: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav. p. 144 (1677). 1811 Oven him, and the princes of his numerous family, Medallas, or large parasols were borne: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. li. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 69. 1827 My parasol is blue with a white edge, that will direct your attention: Aneal of Impudance, p. 170. 1864 a parasol attached to her whip: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 2. *1876 Echo, Aug 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

parataxis, sb.: Gk. παράταξις: a placing side by side (of clauses), the arrangement of clauses one after another without any explicit grammatical coordination or subordination.

1889 a good instance of primitive parataxis, two clauses being merely set side by side: W. LEAF, *Iliad*, p. 414.

parator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. parare, = 'to prepare': an apparitor (q. v.).

1630 Thus doth he scape the parator and proctor: John Taylor, Wks. [Nares] 1688 You shall be summon'd by a host of Parators; you shall be sentenc'd in the spiritual court: DRYDEN, Span. Friar, iv. [R.]

*parbleu!, interj.: Fr., for pardieu,='by God': heavens!.

parbutty, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu pārapatti, = 'employment': a writer to the patel (q, v) of an Indian village in the Madras Presidency.

1803 Neither has any one a right to compel any of the inhabitants, much less the particular servants of the government, and the principal servants in their villages, to attend him about the country, as the soubahdar obliged the parbutty and pateel to do, running before his horse: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 323 (x844).

*parc aux cerfs, phr.: Fr.: a deer-park.

1794 Domest. Anecd. of French Nat., p. 372. 1882 It seemed the parc aux cerfs of some great nobleman or millionaire: R. L. Stevenson, New Arab. Nts., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 120.

Parcae: Lat.: name of the Fates of Roman mythology identified with the Gk. Moipai. Is the form parcas (1592) confused with par cas? See Atropos, Clotho, Lachesis.

confused with par cas! See Atropos, Ulotho, Lachesis.

1591 Untoward twins that temper human fate | Who from your distaff draw the life of man, | Parcae, impartial to the highest state, | Too soon you cut... Greens, Nauden's Dream, Wks, p. 27/2 (1861).

1592 Bloodie parcas [stc] what meanest thou to sheare | His vitall twine so woorthe longer life. W. Wyklev, Armorte, p 60.

1602 that notifieth a man to be predestinate, or a reprobate: before the end of his life approue it: and that the Parcae have cut the twist in two: W. Watson, Quadibets of Relig & State, p. 218

1608 What is the reason, that in this temple there be no more but two images of two destines or fatall sisters, named Parcae, whereas in all places els there be three of them? Holland, Tr. Plut Mor, p. 1354.

1603 Making a live man like a live-less carcass, | Saue that again he scapeth from the Parcae [Eng. pl of Parcae]: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 276 (1668).

1616 the Parcae B. Jonson, Epigr., 120, Wks, p. 809 (1616).

parcallas: Anglo-Ind. See percallas.

parchesi: Anglo-Ind. See pachisi.

parcity ("==), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. parcité: sparseness, sparingness.

1509 I have but only drawen into our moder tunge, in rude langage the stences of the verses as sere as the parcyte of my wyt wyl suffer me: BARCLAY, sentences of the verses as nere as the pare Ship of Fools, Arg., Vol. I. p 17 (1874).

pardah: Anglo-Ind. See purdah.

pardau, pardaw, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. pardao: a **xerafin** (q, v) of Goa; also a gold money of account in Goa, worth one-fifth more. See tanga.

1598 Every Quintall standeth them in twelve Pardawes, Keraffins, and foure Tangoes. Everie Quintall is 128 pounds, and every Pardawe three Testones or thrtie Stivers heavie money: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk i. Vol. II. p. 222 (1885) 1599 The pardao is 5 larines of Balsara: R. Hakluvr, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 273. 1625 Foure Masses makes a Perdaux. Foure Perdauxes makes a Tayel: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 123. 1662 Five Tanghes make a Serafin of Silver, which, according to the Kings Command, is set at three hundred Reis, and six Tanghes make a Pardau: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 86 (1669). 1665 a Pardour four Shillings: Sir TH. HEREERT, Trav. p. 45 (1677) 1700 and laid a certain piece of Money, call'd a Perdau, upon the Dead Body: S. L., Tr. Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indues, ch. iii. D. 227. ch. iii. p. 257.

*pardessus, sb.: Fr.: an overcoat.

1850 Pardessus of pink glace silk, trimmed with three frillings of the same: Harper's Mag., Vol. II p. 575.

pardi, interj.: Fr., for Fr. pardieu. Anglicised in 16 c. as pardie, perdie, pardy, perdy.

bef 1863 not their deeds of arms alone, pardi, but their coats of arms too: THACKERAY, Sec. Fun. of Napoleon, p. 338 (1879)

pardieu!, interj.: Fr., 'by God': heavens!.

1877 Pardieu, Monsieur, who cares for the man she marries now-a-days? RITA, Vivienne, Bk. III. ch ii.

*parenthesis, pl. parentheses, sb.: Gk. $\pi a \rho \acute{\epsilon} \nu \theta \epsilon \sigma \iota s$,='a putting in beside'.

1. a grammatically independent addition inserted in a sentence.

sentence.

1569 The duke somewhat marueylyng at his sodaine pauses, as thoughe they were but parentheses: Grapton, Chron., Rich. III., an. 2 [R.] 1580.

he...desured few parentheses or digressions or gloses: J. Lyll., Euphuse & his Engl., p. 270 (1868) 1584 touching which (by the waie of a parenthesis) il haue inferred Marbodeus his verses: R Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. XIII. ch. viii. p. 300. 1602 also for that I haue many parenthesis [? *28, for Gk. pl. -46], whereof two reasons may be giuen: one for that the sentences, being often times very long, are thereby made more intelligible, and the sense easier to conceiue aright: W. Watson, Quadithets of Reig. & State, p. 360. — so many the more parentheses: b., p. 361. 1625 parenthesis, smiles, examples, and other parts, of Rhetorical flourishes: Howell, Epist. Ho. El., Vol. I. § i. No. i. p. z (1678) 1641 after a kind of parenthesis concerning Hymenesus, he returns to his command: Milton, Ch. Govt., Bk. I. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 36 (1865—6 by the rules of the best rhetoric the greatest affair is put into a parenthesis: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 70 (1872). bef. 1670 no man could deliver a Tale more smoothly, or wrinkle it less with digressions, or Parentheses: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 23, p. 17 (1693). 1710 and, after a parenthesis of about a dozen leaves, returns again to his story: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 382 (1856). bef. 1733 never mentioned Bothwell Business at all, but by way of Parenthesis: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 105, p. 88 (1740). 1762 they are nothing but parentheses: Sterne, Trist. Shand, VI. xl. Wks., p. 287 (1839).

1 a. Rhet. the figure which consists of the insertion in a sentence of a grammatically independent addition.

1589 Your first figure of tollerable disorder is [Parenthesis] or by an English name the [Insertour]: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xii[i]. p. 180 (1869).

1 b. metaph. an episode in a career, out of the general course of the same; an action performed by the way.

1599 I ne're knew tabacco taken as a parenthesis, before: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., iii. 9, Wks., p. 135 (1616). 1675 the time abated when the Publick Service call'd you to another part of the World, which...I

might (if I durst presume upon the Expression) call the Parenthesis of my Life: DRYDEN, Kind Reeper, Ep. Ded., Wks, Vol. II p. 107 (1701). 1821 a parenthesis between years of a gloomier character: Confess of an Eng Opium-Eater, Pt. II. p. 128 (1823).

the upright curved characters—the first, (, convex towards the beginning of a line; the other,), convex towards the end of a line-used in printing and writing to mark off a parenthesis (I); also, the characters, [,], similarly used, technically called 'brackets' or 'crotchets'.

1608 doost see Vulcan with the horning parenthesis in his fore-head: J. DAY, Law-Trickes, sig. E 170.

parergon, pl. parerga, sb.: Gk. πάρεργον: a by-work, something done incidentally as subsidiary to a comparatively important work.

portant work.

abt 1618 and for that the Subject, to the Purpose whereof I bring this tumultuary Catalogue, and private free Opinion upon it, is rather Parergon, then the thing it self I write of: E. Bolton, Hypercritica (1721), in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 251 (1815)

1632 The wearing the callot, the politic hood, | And twenty other parerga, on the bye, | You seculars understand not: B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, i. Wks., p. 442/2 (1860).

1640 This is the paiergon of each noble fire | Of neighbour worlds to be the nightly starre: H. More, Infin. of Wids, 25, p. 197 (1647)

1696 Let it be a mapepyor, something that you mind on the by. D. Clapkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol II p. 438 (1865)

1884 The College [S. Peter's] has also encouraged studies which until recently were at Cambridge classed as polite parerga: Sat. Rev., Vol. 58, p. 779/2.

1886 Dennes, Vol II. p. 265.

parfait amour, phr.: Fr., 'perfect love': name of a liqueur.

1818 A neat glass of parfait-amour, which one sips | Just as if bottled velvet tipp d over one's lips! T Moore, Frage Family, p. 25. 1844 adulterated liquors of a rose and green colour, known by the name of parfait amour and consolation: Mysteries of Paris, Pt. 1 ch. ii p. 9.

pargo: Sp. See porgo.

*parhēlion, ρl. parhēlia, Gk. παρήλιον; parhēlius, ρl. parhēlii, Late Lat. fr. Gk. παρήλιος: sb.: 'a by-sun', a mock sun, seen on a solar halo. Anglicised as parelie.

[1640 or glistring Parelies or other meteors: H. More, Psych, 1. iii 25, p. 101 (1647).] 1647 as the understanding is joined to the fancy, which makes parhelii, and resemblances, and shadows of those thoughts the mind secretly conceives and forms: The Goodwill, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol III. p 277 (1861). bef. 1670 Mercy, as I may say, is the Parelius that shines out of the Light of Sanctity. J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 40, p. 37 (1693). 1723 Phil. Trans, Vol. XXXI. No. 369, p. 211. 1780 parhelions...that appear sometimes from one to nine in number: Tr. Von Troil's Lett on Iceland, p. 55 (2nd Ed.) 1853 Presently three suns came to greet us—strange Arctic parhelia: E. K. KANE, 1st Grunnell Exped., ch. XXXIV. p. 208.

*pari passu, phr.: Lat.: at equal pace, in an equal degree, in due proportion.

in due proportion.

1567 they think it convenient to proceed with yow both for a while pari passu: Sir N. Throckmorton, Let., in Robertson's Hist Scot., Vol. II. App., p. 352 (1824).

1628 the order of the House, which enjoined them they should proceed with the supply, and the rediess of grievances pari passu: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 341 (1848).

1682 ye Dutch would goe pari passu with us in all things: Savile Corresp, p. 203 (Camd. Soc. 1858).

1613 I thought it as well that the whole subject should proceed pari passu. Wellington, Disp., Vol. x. p. 226 (1838).

1835 the temporal and spiritual interests of the Church do not necessarily advance pari passu. Edin. Rev., Vol. 60, p. 493.

1843 It is hardly necessar again to repeat, that, as in every other deductive science, verification à posteriora must proceed pari passu with deduction à priorit. J S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 451 (1856).

1861 I no sconer arrive at the London Tavern, pari passu with the old gentleman with the gills and the white neck-cloth, than I feel myself delivered over to the thraldom of waiterdom: G. A. Sala, Twice Round the Clock, p. 240.

1879 I must treat throughout of construction and of its decoration, pari passu: G. G Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. II. p. 222.

**ngariah sh. Anglo-Ind fr. Tamil parai-varu nl. parai-var.

*pariah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil parai-yan, pl. parai-yar, ='a drummer', 'a member of a certain caste'.

I. a member of a low caste of Hindoos in S. India; hence, a person of low caste, a low-bred creature. Also, attrib. as pariah arrack, deleterious native spirit; pariah dog, the common yellow scavenger cur of the East.

1797 Parias: Encyc. Brit. 1799 a man employed by him was found making pariah arrack in the lines: Wellington, Suppl. Desp, Vol. 1. p. 173 (1858). 1800 Last night and early this morning parties of Pariah people and cook boys went about the streets armed with clubs: — Disp., Vol. 1. p. 76 (1844). 1834 The Pariah threaten me! Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 319. 1872 the jackal and ravenous pariah dog: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 34.

2. an outcast, an object of loathing or contempt.

1883 For the first of those two pariahs of poetry [the raven and the owl] Mr. Robinson professes an unbounded admiration: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 497.

Parian, pertaining to Paros, Gk. $\Pi\acute{a}\rho os$ (one of the Cyclades), famed for a white marble much used by the Ancients for sculpture; hence, name of a fine variety of porcelain which resembles white marble.

bef. 1744 charm'd me more, with native moss o'ergrown, | Than Phrygian marble, or the Parian stone: POPE, Sappho to Phaon, 166.

parias, sb.: Sp.: tribute paid by a subject king or chief to the paramount sovereign.

1589 hee is subject vato the king of China, and dooth pay him tribute and parias: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854).

parisia. See parrhesia.

parison, pl. parisa, sh.: Gk. πάρισον, neut. of πάρισος, = 'almost equal': Rhet.: a clause exactly balancing another

1589 Parison, or the Figure of euen Puttenham, Eng. Poes, III xix p 222 (1869). 1603 rhetoricall tropes and figures; to wit, his antitheta, consisting of contraries, his parisa, standing upon equall weight and measure of syllables, his homooptata, precisely observing the like termination: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p 988.

paritor $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. paritor, noun of agent to Lat. pārēre,='to obey': an apparitor (q.v.).

1598 Birro, a serieant, a catchpole, a paritor: FLORIO 1825 he was met by a Paritor, or Summoner of the Ecclesiastical Court: Scott, Betrothed, ch. xvii. p. 170

parmacet(t)y, parmacit(t)y: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See spermaceti.

parmanent: Eng. fr. Fr. See permanent.

Parmesan (2==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Parmesan,='pertaining to Parma' (a city of N. Italy).

cheese made in the duchy of Parma. Also, attrib.

I. Cheese made in the duchy of Parma. Also, attrib.

1603 and the Count D'Aremberg, [gave him] a Parmesan cheese: DUDLEY CARLETON, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1 p. 25 (1848) 1617 parmesan the pound ten of twelue sols: F. Moryson, Itin, Pt. 1. p. 70 1625
So that the Sultanas, and all great Personages eate none [cheese] but Parmesan, of which the Bailo of Venice doth alwayes furnish them: PURCHAS, Pilerinis, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1600. 1630 Mackroones, Parmisants, Iellyes and Kickshawes, with baked Swannes. John TAYLOR, Wiss. sig. Bbb 1 vol. 1663
Trice is discovered playing at Tables by himself, with Spectacles on, a Bottle, and Farmezan by him: Dryden, Wild Gallant, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 37 (1707). 1670
I have seen Cheeses of an excessive greatness, and of a Parmesan goodness: R Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. I. p. 3 (1698). bef. 1733 a Parmesan Cheese:
R North, Examen, III vi 79, p. 481 (1740). 1759 covered it over with some good old Cheshire cheese instead of Parmesan: W. Verral, Cookery, Pref., p xxi.

2. an Italian fashion of drinking.

1609 The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's Parmisant, the Englishman's healths, &c: Dekker, Gul's Hornble., Proem, p. 27. [C.]

*Parnassus: Lat. fr. Gk. Παρνασσός: the mountain of poetry, sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, above Delphi in Greece.

abt. 1386 I sleepe neuere on the Mount of Pernaso | Ne lerned Marcus Tullius Scithero: Chaucer, C. T., Prol. Franklin's Tale, 11033. 1557 With ioyes at hert, in this pernasse I bode: Tottel's Misc., p. 116 (1870). 1630 The Muses might in Parnass hill haue staid: John Taylor, Wks., sig K vi vo/1. 1647 with a load of care | Men cannot climb Parnassus cliffe: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, v. 1, p. 172. 1704 how the height of that part of Parnassus quite spoiled the prospect of theirs, especially towards the East: Swift, Battle Bks., Wks., p. 100/1 (1869). bef. 1733 The Musicians,...as if they had been lately retired to Parnassus, and come back inclined to Poetry: R. North, Exament, III viii. 44, p. 616 (1740). bef. 1739 All Bedlam, or Parnassus: Pope, Prol. to Satires, 4, Wks., Vol. Iv. p. 10 (1757). 1777 our Parnassus is grown so barren, that it produces nothing, either good or bac! Lord Chester-field, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk 1. No xoii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 268 (1771). 1781 the out-pensioners of Parnassus: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. vii p. 511 (1858).

paro(e). See proa.

parodos, sb.: Gk. πάροδος, = 'entrance': the first choral ode of a Greek drama, sung on the first entrance of the chorus. Rarely Anglicised or Gallicised as parode.

1889 Sophocles, when charged with senility, read to the judges the immortal parodos beginning Εὐίππου, ξένε, τᾶσδε χώρας: Athenæum, Dec. 28, p. 884/1.

*parole (= \(\mu\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. parole: word.

1. a word, a speech, utterance.

1474 CAXTON, Chesse, fol. 8 10. 1649 If his great Seal without the Parlament were not sufficient to create Lords, his Parole must needs be farr more unable to create learned and religious men: MILTON, Etkon, xv. [C.] bef. 1733 Amongst Gamesters, Losses, upon Parole of Honour, found afterwards to be Cheats, are Nullities: R. NORTH, Examen, III. vi. 85, p. 486 (1740).

2. word of honor, solemn promise; esp. a solemn promise made by a prisoner of war that if allowed partial or complete liberty on certain conditions he will respect the said conditions.

1668 Both Dogs and Bear, upon their parol, | Whom I took pris'ners in this quarrel: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt I. Cant. iii. p. 231. 1665 the Tartar giving his parol to be a true Prisoner had what liberty he pleased: SIR TH., Herbert, Trav., p. 281 (1671). 1670 yet there is such a charm in a Governors Parole, that we thought our selves as well armed with it, as if we had been shot-free: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital, Pt. 1. p. 71 (1698). 1679 And when they pawn and damn their Souls | They are but Pris'ners on Parols: S. Butler,

Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. 1. p. 12. 1686 they gave them forty eight hours to quit Paris and then left them on their Parole: Acct Persec. of Protest. in France, quit Paris and then left them on their Parole: Act Persec, of Protest, in France, 26.

1746 they could not give their parole that the town should not be taken: Hor. Walfull, Letters, Vol II p. 4 (1857).

1803 I have no objection to Capt. Parmentier residing at Bombay on his parole, if the Hon the Governor thinks proper to permit him so to do: Wellischon, Dief, Vol. II. p 897 (1844).

1807 very rightly set them down as harmless Lunaucs, suffered walk out on their parole: Beresporp, Iliseriez, Vol II p 181 (5th Ed.).

1845 Can it be wondered under such circumstances that the Duke could place no confidence in the parole of any French officer: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. II. p 580

1882 Should you be prevented by any chance from returning this day, I am free from my parole: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol II. ch vii. D 170. p 589 day, I am free ch vii. p 179.

Mil. a pass-word given out daily to officers of the guard, or to officers who visit the guard.

1781 Classical quotation is the parole of literary men all over the world: Johnson, in Boswell's Life [C]

4. Leg. word of mouth, oral utterance. Also, attrib. and in combin.

bef. 1593 mark the words,—'tis a lease-parol to have and to hold: GREENE, Looking Glasse, Wks., p 134/1 (1861). 1646 parol engagements: Howell, Lewis XIII, p 63. bef 1733 vouching that Fact by his own pure Parole R. North, Examen, 1 i 26, p. 28 (1740) 1776 The books must be produced, as we cannot receive parole evidence of their contents. Trial of Nundo-

*parole d'honneur, phr.: Fr.: word of honor.

1837 He affirmed parole d'honneur that his father had crossed the Maine a dozen times: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11 p. 132 1848 Look, Madame Crawley, you were always bon enfant, and I have an interest in you, parole d'honneur: Thackeray, Van Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xxix p. 330 (1870) 1865 Go there and you'll see her. Do, Strathmore, parole d'honneur she is worth the trouble: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. ix p. 135.

paroli, sb.: Sp. See quotations.

1709 The Paroli is a Term explain'd thus, that having won the Couch or first Stake, and having a mind to go on to get a Sept-et-le-na, you crook the Corner of your Card, letting your Mony lie without being paid the vallue of it by the Talliere: Conph. Gamester, p 179 1753 ALPIEU, in the game of basset, is when a couch or first stake is won by tuning up or crooking the corner of the winning card. In this sense, Alpieu amounts to much the same with Paroli: CHAMDERS, Cycl., Suppl. 1764 Politics are gone to sleep, like a paroli at pharaoh: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. IV p 302 (1857).

paronomasia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παρονομασία: Rhet.: effective juxtaposition of words similar in sound but different in meaning, a play upon words, a pun. Wrongly written paranomasia, and Anglicised as paronomasy, paranomasie.

paranomasia, and Anglicised as paronomasy, paranomasie.

1580 I love, a prety Epanorthosis in these two verses; and withall a Paronomasia or playing with the word, where he sayth I love thikke lasse alas, &c. E. Kirke, in Spens. Shep. Cal., Jan., Glosse, Wks., p. 447/2(1883)

1601 Å kind of Paranomasia or Agnomination: B JONSON, Poetast, iii. 1, Wks., p. 296 (2016).

1667 the gingle of a more poor Paranomasia: Drayden, Ann. Mirab, sig A 7 v. bef. 1673 which latter is by an elegant paranomasia (2016).

1711 he told me that he [Mr. Swan, the famous Punnster] generally talked in the Paranomasia, that he sometimes gave into the Ploce, but that in the humble Opinion he shined most in the Antanaclasis: Spectator, No. 61, May 10, p. 2001 (Morley).

1727 The Paranomasia, or Pun, where a Word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being split: Pope, Art of Sinking, ch. x. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 102 (1757).

1791 No divine made a freer use of the paranomasia than Dan. Featley: Gent. Mag., p. 26/2.

paroqueto. See paraquito.

paroxysm $(\angle = \angle)$, Eng. fr. Fr. paroxysme; paroxysmos, Gk. $\pi a p o \xi v \sigma \mu \dot{o} s$, ='irritation', 'an acute access of disease': sb.: an acute attack of any disease; any sudden and violent affection, a convulsion; also, metaph.

1577 when thei bee in their traunce, or paraxismos the smoke of it maketh theim to awake: Frampton, Josfull News, fol. 86 ro. 1605 I feare a paraxismo: B Jonson, Volp, 111. 5, Wks, p. 485 (1616) 1655 In the very midst of the paraxisme between Hooker and Pravers, the latter still bare (and none can challenge the other to the contrary) a reverend esteem of his adversary: FULLER, Ch. Hist., 1x. vii. 59. [Davies] 1684 those strange paraxysmes whetewith she was at times surprized: I. MATHER, Remark. Provid, p. 141 (1826).

parpetuano: Eng. fr. It. See perpetuana.

*parquet, sb.: Fr., 'an inclosure', 'an inclosed space', 'a wooden flooring'.

1. a wooden flooring, a flooring of small pieces of wood arranged in patterns.

1837 The wooden parquet is met with, in all the better houses: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 64. 1885 staring vaguely at the well-laid parquet floor between his feet: L. Maler, Col. Enderby's Wifz, Bk. 11. ch. iii. p. 50. 1886 a Vienna parquet of slippery perfection: R. Broughton, Dr. Cupid, Vol. 111. ch. vii. p. 162.

2. a portion of the floor of the auditorium of a theatre, next to the orchestra, generally occupied by the stalls.

1848 the ill-advised sympathy of some persons in the parquet: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xxix, p. 326 (1879).

parqueterie, sb.: Fr., 'the making of wooden floors': a mosaic of woodwork for house decoration. Anglicised as parquetry ($\underline{u} = \underline{-}, -qu$ - as Fr.).

1884 cool colonnades and balconies, parqueteric floors, and the rest of it: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p 2

parra(h): Turk. See para.

parrakita. See paraquito.

parrhēsia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παρρησία: Rhet.: boldness of speech. Anglicised as parrhesy, 17 c.

1589 Parisia, or the Licentious: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes, III. xix. p 234 (1869). 1883 The witnesses against Mr Sellar had complete παρρησία: Sat Rev., Vol. 56, p. 316/2.

parricide¹ ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. parricide, fr. Lat. parricīda, = 'a murderer of father, mother, or near kinsman, or of a chief magistrate, or of a free citizen'.

I. a murderer of one or both of his parents, or of any near relation.

1554 They have a sharpe punishement for the paradices [sic] and mansleers: W. Pratt, Africa, sig. G iv ro. 1600 a particide and murderer of his owne children: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. III. p. 121. 1605 B. Jonson, Voly, iv. 5, Wks., p. 502 (1636) 1646 the Romans punished Parricides by drowning them in a Sack with a Viper: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep, Bk III. ch. xvi. p. 113 (1686). 1665 all Persia abominated him as an unnatural particide: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 262 (1677).

one who murders any person whom he ought to revere.

1603 Art thou there, Zimri, cursed Paricide: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Decay, p. 118 (1608). bef. 1658 Bullets thus allied | Fear to commit an Act of Paricide: J. CLEVELAND, IVES, n. p. 54 (1687) bef. 1670 The one made us a miserable Nation, the other have made us excetable Paricides to God and Man: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 201, p. 217 (1693).

a murderer, an assassin.

[Fröhde connects the first element of Old Lat. pāri-cīda with Gk. πηοὶ, = 'kinsfolk', fr. Indo-Eur. pāso-.]

parricide² ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. parricide, fr. Lat. parricidium: a murder which constitutes the perpetrator a parricide1.

1600 her hand was in this particide and murder of her owne father: HOLLAND, Tr. Lity, Bk. I. p. 34.

5HAKS., Mach., iii I., 32.

600 his cruelties and particides weighed down his virtues: Bacon, Hen. VII. [L.]

parroquet: Eng. fr. Fr. See perroquet.

partage, sb.: Fr.: share, portion.

1763 vivacity is by no means the partage of the French: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol IV p. 85 (1857).

*parterre, sb.: Fr.

I. a flower-garden regularly arranged in beds; also, metaph.; a plot of level ground.

I. a flower-garden regularly arranged in beds; also, metaph.; a plot of level ground.

1641 the whole parterre: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 39 (1872). 1675 their By-Walks must be like those in a Labyrinth, which all of 'em lead into the great Parterre: DRYDEN, Deatyss, Pref., Wks, Vol. 11. p. 149 (1707). 1684 Moreover it is required for the beauty of an House, that it be seated in the midst of some great Parterre, that it have four great Dryans or Ways raised from the ground to the height of a man: Tr Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 11. p. 79. 1689 large Parterrs in the middle, and large Fountains of Water, which constantly play: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 181. 1709 Seel that Chamber! are youn ot, as you look around, in a beautiful Parterre? Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 11. p. 199 (and Ed.) 1712 This is separated from a large Parterre by a low Wall: Speciator, No. 425, July 8, p. 611/2 (Morley). 1742 No parterres, no fountains, no statues, embellished this little garden. Fielding, Jos Andrews, 111. iv. Wks, Vol v. p. 265 (1866). bef. 1744 Tir'd of the scene Parterres and Fountains yield. He finds at last, he better likes a Field: Pore, Mor. Ess., 1v. 87. 1775 There is a large garden and new parterre, and we want some treilage if the Irish Exchequer would afford it: Hor. Walford, Vathek, p. 65 (1883). 1806 The chapel of Our Lady of Walsingham stands in a parterre of flowers: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 246. 1809 gardens with fountains in them, grottos, parterres, terrasses, statues: Marty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxxiii. Pinkerton, Vol. v. p. 11, 1810 we thought his company more agreeable while he glided through the gay parterre: Edin. Rev., Vol. 15, p. 353. 1806 The chapel of Our Lady of Walsingham stands in a parterre of flowers: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 246. 1809 gardens with fountains in them, grottos, parterres, terrasses, statues: the Paris, App., p. 287 (and Ed.). 1822 If the ground slopes at all, terraces and a range of marble vases along the front which impart elegance: J. Scott, Vist

2. the pit of a theatre; the occupants of the pit.

1753 The Parterre, if I mistake not, turned their Backs to the Stage, and blew their Noses. Gray's Inn Yournal, Vol. 1. p 263 (1756) 1768 the whole parterre cried out, Place anx dames: STERNE, Sentiment Journ, Wks, p 416 (1839). 1835 she appeared on the stage wearing son ruban tricolor, which so enraged the parterre and some gardes du corps who were present that she was obliged to take it off: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 69.

parthenogenesis, sb.: a barbarous coinage fr. Gk. παρθένος, = 'a virgin', and γένεσις,= 'birth' (see genesis): reproduction by a female without sexual intercourse, such as occurs in the case of many insects, some generations of which consist of imperfect individuals.

Parthian, sb. and adj.: a light-horseman of Parthia (the ancient name for a large district to the south-east of the Caspian Sea); in the style of a Parthian light-horseman, baffling by rapid manœuvres, aiming darts while in (real or pretended) flight.

1679 You wound, like Parthians, while you fly, | And kill, with a Retreating Eye. S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. III p. 224. 1712 They kill and wound like Parthians as they fly. Spectator, No 437, July 22, p 628/1 (Morley). 1742 like the Parthian, wound him as they fly: E. Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 335 (1806). 1848 the same Parthian rapidity. Lord Lytton, Harold, Bk. VII. ch iv. p. 153/1 (3rd Ed.). 1886 The Crusaders came to see that the best way to meet these Parthian tactics was to play a defensive game: Athenœum, Aug 21, 1224/1.

*parti, sb.: Fr., 'party', 'side', 'match': a match, a person regarded as a good or bad match.

1779 She has found a parti for herself; a parti with whom she says she shall be very happy: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV p. 4 (1882). 1814 Miss Milbanke may prove a considerable parti: BYRON, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 120 (1832). 1854 a girl in our society accepts the best parti which offers itself: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol 1 ch. xx. p. 345 (1879). 1858 a fitting parti for the sweet Clementina A. TROLLOFE, Three Clerks, Vol II. ch. l. p. 12 1872 he was looked upon by mothers and guardians as a highly eligible parti whom it was desirable to cultivate: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. vii p. 280.

parti per pale, phr.: Anglo-Fr.: Her.: (of a shield) 'divided by pale', divided into different colored halves by a vertical line; hence, metaph. half and half.

Vertical line; hence, metaph. half and half.

1616 Your partie per pale picture one half drawn | In solemn cypres, the other cob-web-lawne: B. Jonson, Epigr., 73, Wks., p. 788 (1616) bef. 1658 his Face of Arms is like his Coat, Partie per pale, Souldier and Gentleman much of a Scantling: J Cleveland, Wks., p. 74 (1687). bef 1686 so that, for a short season, there is a divided or alternate empire over his affections; a kind of twilight between good and ill, just government and tyranny, party per pale: Character of an ill Court-Fravourite, in Harl. Misc., Vol II. p. 59 (1806). bef 1733 And of Partie per pale Businesses, of which, some are Pro and others Con, he cuts and mangles them, to get what is for his Purpose, be it never so little: R. North, Examen, I. 7, p. 18 (1740). 1781 a grandee hopping with one foot on the haut du pavé, and t'other in the kennel, partie per pale, ermine and mud: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VIII. p. 126 (1858).

**North nris ch: Fr. 'cide talkon', hier projudice.

*parti pris, sb.: Fr., 'side taken': bias, prejudice.

1860 Once a Week, Aug. 18, p 214/1. 1887 After making allowance for parti pris..the book is valuable: Athenaum, Feb. 12, p. 222/1.

partiality $(\angle = \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. partialité: undue favor towards one party or object; a strong inclination towards anything; faction.

1488 without favor or parcialite: Plumpton Corresp., p. 58 (Camd. Soc., 1839). 1528 Seynge amonge the states royall/They were reputed substanciall/With oute eny parcialite: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &-c., p. 88 (1871). bef 1548 partialitie of countreys: In Ells' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccciv. p. 117 (1846). 1569 notyng great parcialitie in the Frenche king. Graffon, Chrom., Hen III., p. 143. 1577 the people shall be diuded into parcialities: Hellowes, Tr. Gravara's Lett., p. 158. [C.] 1579 to iudge the game vnto the conqueror without partialitie, and with indifferency: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 1028 (1612). 1602 my resolution m all truth and sincertite to set downe each occurrent, without respect or partialitie: LODE, Sosephus, p. 556. 1656 the contradictory voice of error and unjust partiality-Evelvn, Corresp., Vol III. p. 77 (1872).

partibus: Lat. See in partibus infidelium.

*particeps crīminis, phr.: Lat.: an accomplice in a (the) crime, participating in a (the) crime.

1702 if they were particeps criminis, and as well parties, as judges: John Howe, Wks., p. 87/1 (1834). 1857 he immediately condemned the person to whom the letter was written, as though she were necessarily a particeps criminis. A. Trollope, Barchester Towers, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 166. 1879 This long-continued silence on their part has made them in truth participes [pl.] criminis: Sir G. Scott, Recollections, ch. ix. p. 360.

*participator (∠ ∠ = = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. participator, noun of agent to Lat. participare, = 'to participate': one who participates.

1872 the conduct of many of the participators in that memorable outbreak was sufficiently enigmatical to inspire reasonable doubt as to the motives that prompted it: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. vi. p. 2x8.

partido, sb.: Sp.: favor, advantage, interest.

1593—1622 [He said] that our contraries offered us good pertido: R. Haw-KINS, Voyage South Sea, § lxi. p. 294 (1878).

partie, sb.: Fr.: match, game.

1848 Champignac was very fond of écarté, and made many parties with the Colonel of evenings: THACKERAY, Van Fair, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 163 (1879).

*partie carrée, partie quarrée, phr.: Fr., 'square party': a party consisting of two men and two women; a party of four persons.

1742 the old partic quarrée is complete again: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol I. p. 179 (1857). 1776 but he shines more in a partie quarree than in a large circle, owing to his deafness. In W. Roberts' Men Hannah More, Vol. I. p. 44 (1835). 1815 Never was there so complete a partie quarree, they answer to one another at all points: Edin Rev, Vol 24, p. 323. 1820 We made a partie quarrée, consisting of the pasha and his physician, Signore Nicolo and myself, and we dispatched the meal in little less than one hour and a half. T. S. Hughes, Trav in Szeily, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 287. 1847 To judge from the spread On the board, you'd have said | That the partie quarrée had like aldermen fed: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 408 (1865).

partie choisée, phr.: Fr.: a select party.

1780 Have you had any of your charming parties choisées lately.. ? In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. I. p 108 (1835)

*partisan, partizan ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. partisan: an adherent of a party, a zealous supporter of a party or faction, a person prejudiced by party spirit; also, attrib.

1604 These partizans of factions Daniel, Civ. Wars, Bk. II. [R.] 1648 the Partizans of Spain: Moderate Intelligencer, No. 159, p. 1247. bef. 1719 Some of these partisans concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinnioned: Addison [J.] 1885 It is difficult to understand how the blindest partisan could believe that this dull pamphlet...could be written by the author of the brilliant sarcasms: Athenaum, Sept. 26, p. 393/3.

partisan, partizan: Eng. fr. Fr. See pertuisane.

partout, adv.: Fr.: through everything, everywhere. See passe-partout.

1837 that was a passport par-tout: Lady H. Stanhofe, Mem., Vol. 1. ch. i.

*parturiunt montes, nascētur rīdiculus mus, phr.: Lat.: the mountains are in labor, an absurd mouse will be brought forth. Hor., A. P., 139. A free rendering of a Greek proverb cited by Athenaeus, 14, 6, "Ωδινεν όρος, Ζευς δ' έφοβείτο, τὸ δ' ἔτεκεν μῦν,='A mountain was in labor, and Zeus was in fright, but it brought forth a mouse'.

1549 LATIMER, 7 Serm bef. K. Edw. VI., 1. p. 31 (1869) 1593 PEELE, Edw I., Wks, p. 378/1 (1861). bef. 1733 after they had such a parturiant montes, and made it to be expected, that now the Bottom of the Plot was to come out: R. NORTH, Examen, II. 1v 46, p. 254 (1740). 1883 An undetaking for which parturiant montes might serve as an appropriate epitaph: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 365/2.

*parure, sb.: Fr.: attire, dress; a set of trimmings or embroideries; a set (of jewels). Early Anglicised as parowre, par(o)ure.

1874 I want a dress of the colour of a noontide sky...furnished with a parure to suit it: Miss R. H. Busk, Folk-lore of Rome, p 85 1880 In the centre was a little velvet throne, set apart for the 'Pargiter parure', where it reigned over the rest, by the highest tule—that of superior worth, or market value: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. viii. p. 48 1883 there were...parures of emeralds and diamonds: Lady Bloomfield, Remnnisc., Vol. 1 p 204. 1886 Some clever and minute carvings in toucan-beak set with alternate links in gold, forming a parure: Art Yournal, Exhib. Suppl, p. 26/2.

*parvenu, sb.: Fr., properly part. of parvenir, = 'to arrive', 'to succeed': a person of mean origin who has attained wealth and position, an upstart. The specific use of the word is either derived from, or made popular by, Marivaux' Paysan Parvenu (bef. 1763).

1802 Martual had the misfortune to be under his patronage which, like that of many other parvenus, was so burdensome, that the poet, in a fit of spleen, threatens to shake it off entirely: W. GIFFORD, Tr. Yuv., Vol II p. 27 (1803). 1809 The Jesuits, and some Italian parvenus, introduced the spirit of Machia-relism into this country: Marty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxx. Pinkerton, Vol. VI p. 107. 1816 the ridiculous airs of a parvenu! Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. I. p. 179 (1844). 1821 That fellow Paul—the parvenu! Byron, Vision of Fudg., xx. 1839 a young parvenu nobleman: E. A. Pon, Wis, Vol. I. p. 291 (1884). 1850 the insolence of the successful parvenu is only the necessary continuance of the career of the needy struggler: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 239 (1879). 1863 Shall our pride be less than this parvenu's? C. Reade, Hard Cask, Vol. I. p. 170. *1877 the typical parvenu, kind at heart, but a snob in grain: Sat. Rev., Nov. 24, p. 662/2. [St.]

parvis componere magna solebam, phr.: Lat.: I was wont to compare great things with small. Virg., Ecl., 1, 23. 1614 B. Jonson, Bart. Fair, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 36 (1631-40).

*pas, pl. pas, sb.: Fr.: a pace, a step. In certain phrases. le pas='precedence'.

I. in phrases to yield, give, have, claim the pas, precedence.

1712 Aristotle would have the latter yield the Pas to the former: Spectator, No. 529, Nov. 6, p. 753/2 (Morley). 1716 it was with some difficulty that the

pas was decided between the two coachmen: LADY M. W MONTAGU, Letters, p. 58 (1827) 1758 I swear I will not give the pas to Sir Chailes Hanbury: MASON, in Gray & Mason's Corresp., p 121 (1833). 1774 His acquiescence gives the pas to his virtues over yours: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. P 59 (1857) 1790 Nobody of any elegance of manners can exist, where tradessmen, attornies and mechanics have the pas: C. Suith, Desmond, Vol. 1. p. 38 (1792) 1810 The perusal of the article before us compels us...to concede the pas in this respect to our neighbours. Quarterly Rev., Vol III p 194. 1818 Miss Leeley, as a bishop's daughter, claimed the pas of the four Miss Crawleys. Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II ch. ii p 87 (1819) 1848 such a dignified circumstance as that, I say, was entitled to the pas over all minor occurrences. Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. I. ch. land to the pas, and was held in high honour and distinction: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p 154 1863 to give the pas to the ladies: LORD Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p 95.

a step in dancing, a dance.

1797 they may also be admitted in the pas of four, six, &c.: Encyc. Brit., Vol. v. p 664/2. 1849 Lorimer recognised the marvellous pas in which the Queen of the Jack-o'-lanterns led astray the Wandering Prince of the ballet. A. Reach, Cl. Lorimer, p 34.

pas. See pah.

pas d'armes, phr.: Fr.: a passage of arms.

1795 Saintré having proposed a pas d'armes to the English between Grave-lines and Calais: Hust. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv., p 21.

pas d'avance, phr.: Fr.: step in advance, precedence.

1819 The Marquis's laced charioteer no sooner found the pas d'avance was granted to him, than he resumed a more deliberate pace: Scott, Bride of Lannermoor, ch. xxii Wks, Vol. 1. p. 1039/2 (1867).

pas de ballet, phr.: Fr.: a ballet-dance.

1854 mingles together religion and the opera; and performs Parisian pas-de-ballet before the gates of monasteries Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1 ch. XXXI. P. 353.

pas de charge, phr.: Fr.: Mil.: the charging pace, the double.

1816 Our troops rushed forward at the pas de charge, and attacked him on all sides: Bulletius, No. xxxII. p. 214.

1820 the liberty to run through the gardens at the pas de charge: Edin. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 359

1830 but all is to no purpose with these devastators, whose chiefs seem to direct them with the precision of regular troops, constantly stimulating them to the pas de charge, and from their unremitted progress, appear as if they were continually repeating en avant! E. Blaquisre, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 136 (2nd Ed.).

1840 she [a spaniel] advanced at the pas de charge: Barham, Ingolds Leg, p. 10 (1865).

1844 they rushed forward at the pas de charge: W. Siborne, Waterloo, Vol. 1.

Ch. X. p. 380. ch. x. p 389.

pas de clerc, phr.: Fr., 'step of a clerk': a blunder.

1618 it was a foul pas de clerc for an old cozener to be so cozened and overtaken: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol II p 87 (1848).

*pas de deux, phr.: Fr.: a dance for two persons.

1819 In a pas-de-deux which we performed together as a lover and his mistress, he kicked my shins: T. Hope, Anast, Vol 1. ch. vii p. 136 (1820). 1825 I would make you dance me a pas de deux with your first, and another with your second husband: Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 290 (1844). 1847 A grand pas de deux | Perform d in the very first style by these two: BARHAM, Ingolds, Leg., p. 476 (1865). 1861 the Bishop and Mr Atherton are expected to dance a pas-de-deux, symbolical of the most interesting phases of ecclesiastical history: Wheat & Tares, ch. ix. p. 123.

pas de quatre, phr.: Fr.: a dance for four persons.

1882 contrived the famous pas de quatre which had the effect of killing the Ballet in England: Standard, Dec. 26, p. 5.

pas de trois, phr.: Fr.: a dance for three persons.

1778 Dr. Delawan's two eldest daughters and the Ancaster infanta performed a pas de trois as well as Mdlle. Heinel: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 450 (1857). 1816 The amatory ballet concludes with a pas de trois: Edin Rev., Vol. 26, p. 328. 1827 Previously to the pas de trois, the farce of "High Life below Stairs". [was] played: Souvenir, Vol. 1 p. 23/1.

*pas seul, phr.: Fr.: a dance or figure for one performer.

1812 David, when, before the ark, | His grand pas-seul excited some remark: Byron, Waltz, Wks., Vol. Ix p. 133 (1832). 1828 Narcissus practising a pas seul, Paris attitudinzing: Harrovian, p. 140. 1833 as madmissible as an opera pas seul: Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 118. 1850 now the young ladies went over to Pen's side, and Cornet Perch performed a pas seul in his turn: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxvi. p. 283 (1879). 1881 My partner was describing a circular pas seul: NICHOLSON, From Sword to Share, xii 82.

pas si bête, phr.: Fr.: not such a fool.

1840 I am not holding up the whole affair as a masterpiece—pas si bête: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 165 (1885)

*paseo, sb.: Sp.: a walk, a place for walking.

1832 an alameda, or public walk...not so fashionable as the more modern and splendid paseo of the Xenil: W. IRVING, Alhambra, p. 117. "1875 a shady paséo: Times, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St] 1884 Near the end of the paseo is a bust of Guatemotzin: F. A. Ober, Trav. in Mexico, &c., p. 334.

*pasha, pacha, sb.: Turk. pāshā: a title of Ottoman princes, and of Turkish generals, admirals, and high civil officials. See bashaw.

17.. that consideration has obliged her to marry the present captain pasha (i.e. admiral): LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 255 (1827). 1809 The

natives of Austria, who are sent into Hungary, behave there like Turkish Pachàs, or Nabobs: Maty, Tr Resbeck's Trav. Germ, Let. xxx. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 708. 1817 the pachas of Turkey: Byron, in Moore's Lyle, Vol. III p. 337 (1832). 1834 A pasha is the chief officer...He is nominated at the Porte: Ayesha, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 53. 1840 It was ruled by a Pashah, the descendant of a Koordish family, who received his investiture from the Porte. Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let. III p. 68. *1878 he also loathes the sway of the infamous Pashas: Lloya's Wkly., May 19, p. 6/4 [St]

pashalik, sb.: Turk. pāshāliq: the jurisdiction of a pasha, a district governed by a pasha. See bashalick.

a district governed by a pasial. See Bashaltek.

1775 the frontier of the Pashalike was inhabited by lawless people he recommended regaining the Pashaliks of Guzel-hissar. R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Munor, p 243

1820 its present ruler has raised it from the head of a small pashalic to be the capital of Old and New Eprus: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11. ch. i p. 9.

1830 When he had collected money enough he bought a pashalic: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 89

1834 the limits of his pashalik: Ayesha, Vol. 1 ch. 10, p. 54.

1845 papers that concerned the welfare of a pashalik: Lady H. Stanhoff, Mem., Vol. 1 ch. 10, p. 129.

pasquil ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pasquille, or direct fr. It. pasquille, dim. of pasquine (see Pasquin): a pasquinade, a libel, a squib, a defamatory writing.

11bel, a squitb, a defamatory writing.

1533 [I eftesones do protest that in no boke of mi making I haue intended to touche more one manne than an nother. For there be Gnathos in Spayne as well as in Grece, Pasquilles in Englande as well as in Rome, Dionises in Germanye as well as in Sicile: ELYOT, Of the Knowledge, &c., Pref 1540 Pasquille is an olde Romaine, but by longe sittinge in the strete, and heringe market men chat, he is become rude and homely: — Pasquill, sig. A ii ro] 1589 the most poysonous Pasquil: Nashe, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 8 (1880). 1591 I wrote in my last, of a certain Pasquil concerning the Election in Poland: Relig. Wotton, p. 624 (1685). 1599 that Germane pasquil : those venemous Germaine rimes R Hakluy, Voyages, &c., p. 650 (1890). 1621 Being lately in Rome, amongst other Pasquills I met with, one was against the Scot: Howell, Lett., I. xxxii, p. 78 (1645). 1621 others make long libels and pasquils, defaming men of good life. R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 37 (1827) bef. 1670 so generally applauded, as Ballads and Pasquils did testified. Hocket, Abb Williams, Pt. 11 179, p. 192 (1693).

Pasquin, Eng. fr. It.; Pasquino, It.: name of a shopkeeper of Rome in 15 c., transferred to a statue dug up under or near his shop, on which lampoons and libels were posted up : hence, pasquin, a pasquinade.

hence, pasquin, a pasquinade.

1581 neither the Old Comedie, nor Pasquino, nor any ruffian or Carnevallyouth in Rome: Carall. Allein, Apol. Engl. Colleges, fol. of vo. 1582 A Pasquine Piller erected in the despite of Loue. T. Watson, Pass Cent., p. 17 (1870). 1592 the Gabell of Sixtus's time, which Pasquin told him of: Reing. Wotton., p. 680 (1685). 1620 publishing divers bitter Pasquins: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist, Counc. Trent, Bk II. p. 130 (1676). 1641 A goodly pasquin bonowed for a great part out of Soin's plea, or the breviate consisting of a rhapsody of histories: Milton, Animadv., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 203 (1866). 1646 the French Pasquin began to tell him. Howell, Lewis XIII, p. 40. bef. 1670 the filthy Italians, guilty of their own Filthiness, made Pasquins of the Pope, who meant well alla Todesca: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 38, 23 (1603). 1670 jeering Wits set up here, and father upon poor Messer Pasquino, their Satyrical Jests, called from him, Pasquinades: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 139 (1698). 1686 The Greena wits, who Satire first began, Were pleasant Pasquins on the life of man: Drypen, Adverse to Henry Higden, 2. 1711 the statue of Pasquin....with an Excuse written under it... this Pasquinade made a great noise in Rome: Spectator, No. 23, Mar. 27, p. 41/1 (Morley).

*pasquinade (4 = 4), Eng. fr. Fr. pasquinade (fr. It.); pasquinata, It.: sb.: a lampoon, a squib, a piece of satire, a satire.

1592 a Pasquinata set forth against him in form of a Prophesie: Reliq. Wotton., p. 650 (1685). 1670, 1711 [See Pasquin]. 1742 I like the Pasquinades you sent me: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 144 (1857). 1759 Panegyrics to paste up at this door: Pasquinades at that: STERNE, Trist Shand, I. xiv. Wks, p. 33 (1839) 1792 the very person who. contrived the honour of the pasquinade on my back this day: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV.

passable $(\angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. passable.

able to be passed, traversed, crossed.

1579 passed ouer the ruler at passable foords: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 1066 (1512). 1600 the Alpes were open and passable to Asdruball: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXVII. p. 658. 1662 I went to view how St. Martin's Lane might be made more passable into the Strand: Evelivi, Plary, Vol. 1, p. 385 (1872). 1845 the river...is passable for infantry everywhere: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 478.

able to pass current.

1607 the virtue of your name | Is not here passable: Shaks., Coriol, v. 2, 13.

2 a. tolerable, past a minimum standard of worth or value.

passacaglio, sb.: It. See quotation.

1724 PASSACAGLIO, or PASSACAILLE, or PASSAGILLIO, is a Kind of Air somewhat like a Chacoone, but of a more slow or graver Movement: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

passade (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. passade: the urging of a horse forwards and backwards over the same ground.

*passado (4 \(\mu = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. pasada, or It. passata, affected by Sp., and Fr. passade: Fencing: a lunge straight forward with the sword.

1588 the passado he respects not, the duello he regards not: Shaks., L.L. L., i. 2, 184, 1598 the passada. a most desperate thrust: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum, i. 5, Wks., p. 18 (1616). 1603 But in what Fence-schoole, of what master, say, | Braue pearl of Souldiers, learnd thy hands to play | So at so sundry weapons, such passados, | Such thrusts, such foyns, stramazos, and stoccados? J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Vocation, p. 421 (1608). 1648 after a Passado complement with his Chancellorship: Mer. Acad., No. 1, p. 6. 1860 your staccatos and passados and cursed Italian tricks of fence: Whyte Melville, Holmby House, p. 123.

passameasure, sb.: Eng. fr. It. passamezzo: a cinquepace in dancing, an old Italian dance (perhaps the pavan); a passepied (q.v.); also, attrib.

1597 There be also many other kindes of songes which the Italians make as Pasterellas and Passamesos with a dittie and such like: TH. MORLEY, Muss., p 180. 1598 Passa mezzo, a passameasure, or a cinquepace: FLORIO. 1601 he's a rogue, and a passy measures panyn: SHAKS., Tw. Nt., v. 206. 1607 Prithee sit stil, thou must daunce nothing but the passing measures: A. Brewer, Lungua, iii 7 (1632) [A S Palmer] 1623 I can dance nothing but ill-favouredly, | A strain or two of passa-measures gallard: MIDDLETON, More Dissemblers, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p 405 (1885).

*passé, fem. passée, part.: Fr.: past the prime, faded, out of date.

1823 the passport shrouds | The "passée" and the past: Byron, Don Yuan, XIII. bxxx. 1865 Malice is for passées women: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch viii. p. 133. 1886 They... pronounce Fielding to be low and Mozart to be passé: F. Harrison, Choice of Books, p. 71.

*passementerie, sb.: Fr.: lace; beaded embroidery.

1851 a cloak. having three rich. fastenings of passementerie: Harper's Mag., Vol. 11 p. 431/1. *1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

passe-parole, sb.: Fr.: Mil.: a command passed on by word of mouth, a pass-parole.

1591 let him deliuer those words plainly and with diligence, which the Captaine giues ouer to be pronounced from mouth to mouth, as to Passe Parole appertaines: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 11.

passe-partout, sb.: Fr., 'pass-everywhere': a master-key; a simple mounting and glazing for drawings and engravings, a pasteboard back and a glass being held together by paper pasted over the edges. 'See partout.

pasted over the edges. See partout.

1675 With this Passe par tout, I will instantly conduct her to my own Chamber: Dryden, Kind Keeper, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 141 (1701). 1688 in short the Pas par tout of the Town Wycherlev, Countr. Wife, i. p. 4. 1766 An accident unlocked the doors for me. That passe-partout called the fashion, has made them fly open: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 472 (1857). 1818 a sort of passe par tout whereby to arrive at the Modern Philosopher's stone—fashionable notoriety: "Tim Borbin", London or the Triumph of Quackery, Pref., p. xxi.

1831 Their master-key was allegory, a passe-partout to all difficulties: Edin Rev., Vol. 54, p. 46. 1837 Shortly after the prior went with a passe-partout, and opened the door of his cell: C. Mac Farlane, Banditt & Robbers, p. 365.

passepied, sb.: Fr.: a kind of dance popular in England in 17 c.; also the music for such a dance (in quick, triple time).

1724 PASSEPIED, is an Air very much like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

passerado, sô.: ? Sp.: cf. Mod. Eng. passaree, 'a tackle to spread the clews of a foresail when sailing large or before the wind'.

1626 Bend your passerado to the mayne-sayle: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 798 (x884).

passe(r)-flamingo, -flemingo, -flemingo, sb.: Lat. passer, = 'sparrow', 'ostrich', and Port. flamingo, flamengo, Sp. flamenco (Minsheu): a flamingo (q. v.).

1625 Fowles also abundance, to wit, Wild-geese, Duckes, Pellicans, Passea, Flemincos, and Crowes: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 275. — Larks, Wild-geese, Ducks, Passerflanungos, and many others: ib. Bk. iv. p. 536. 1630 The best and greatest is a Passer Flaminga, which walking at her length is as tall as a man: CAPT. J SMITH, Wks., p. 904 (1884). 1634 Goshawkes, Passe-flemingoes, Geese, Powts: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 212.

passevolant, sb.: Fr.: "Th' Artillerie called a Base" (Coter.).

1599 The meane shot, as sacres and pasuolans, were in great number: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i p. 79.

*passim, adv.: Lat.: here and there, in many places, in many passages.

1803 Our readers may find abundance of this...in these volumes passim:

Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 474.

1821 I'll prove that such the opinion of the critic is | From Aristotle passim: BYRON, Don Yuan, III. CCI.

1845 he stood at the conqueror's side in all his glorious fields, and is honorably mentioned in the "Dispatches" passim: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 393.

passing measure: Eng. fr. It. See passameasure.

*passport (∠ ∠), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. passeport, = 'pass-harbour': a license to travel in a foreign country; hence, by extension, a license to pass in or out of a town; also, metaph.

tension, a license to pass in or out of a town; also, metaph.

1821 send me 3° lettres of passeport for my said secretaire: Duke of Albany, in Ellis' Org. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. cv. p. 287 (1846).

1546 his sowldiers, covenauntinge with the Normans for free pasporte: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 276 (1846).

1546 so that now ther resteth nothing to be don, but their paspourte and redy dispatch from you: Earl. of Surrey, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cockv. p. 286 (1846).

1567 a cirtificate or pasport: Harman, Cav., ch. iv. in Awdelay's Frat. Vag., p. 37 (1869).

1584 I cannot returne without a speciall licence or pasport from him: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 136.

1691 some condemned to dye for goinge without passporte for England: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 20 (1847).

1610 bef. 1612 suffer no man to return but by pasport from the President and Counsel: Capt J. Smith, Wks., p. xxvii (1884).

1620 He had found means also to have a passport from the Port of the Grand Signor: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc Trent, p. xcv. (1676).

1642 Travaile all the World over without a Passeport: Howell., Instr. For. Trav., p. 29 (1869).

1665 I was commanded to go with him to the Holland Ambassador, when he was to stay for his passport: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 416 (1872).

1702 And therefore his Majesty hath revoked. all permissions, pass-ports, safe guards: In Tindal's Contin. Rabin, Vol. I. p. 550/2 (1751).

1776 The pass-port to initiation was an occult formulary: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 182.

1845 To play the guitar is a passport into society and an element of success amatory and political. Ford, Handle Spain, Pt. I. p. 190.

passy measure: Eng. fr. It. See passameasure.

*pasticcio, sb.: It., lit. 'a pie': a medley, a farrago; in music, a continuous composition made up of portions of various works; in painting, a work professedly imitating the style of another artist.

1752 our operas begin tomorrow with a pasticcio, full of my most favourite songs: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 213 (1857). 1787 I forsee that my Letters will be a pasticcio, a mere hotch potch: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 7 (1805). 1845 now it is a pasticcio which will never please any: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 353. 1889 Weber's early opera "Sylvana"... as it now stands is little better than a pasticcio: Athenæum, Aug. 10, p. 203/1.

pastilla, sb.: Sp.: a small cake. 1616 [See alcorza].

*pastille, sb.: Fr.: a small cake of aromatic paste, to be burnt slowly as a perfume or disinfectant; also, a round, flat lozenge. Anglicised as pastil ($\angle z$).

1847 Its rooms and passages steamed with hospital smells, the drug and the pastille striving vainly to overcome the effluvia of mortality: C. Bronte, Yane Eyre, ch. ix. [Davies] 1848 making believe to puff at a narghile, in which however, for the sake of the ladies, only a fragrant pastille was allowed to smoke: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879). 1878 Kate burns a pastille before his portrait every day: Geo. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk. III. ch. xx. p. 166.

*pastor $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. pasto(u)r, or fr. Lat. pastor, = 'a shepherd', 'a herdsman', noun of agent to pascere, = 'to feed'.

1. a herdsman or shepherd, the guardian of a flock.

abt. 1878 3it it were to speke more of Pis pastoure to 3yue to pes sheep: Wyclif, De Offic. Past, ch. xxi. in F. D. Matthew's Unfrinted Eng. Wis. of Wyclif, p. 438 (1880). 1487 Jacob was a pastour or a shepeherd: CAXTON, Book of Good Manners, sig. di vo. 1555 his office beinge the cheefe pastoure of goddes flocke: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 56 (1885). 1615 The Turbisk tongue is loftie in sound, but poore of it selfe in substance: for being originally the Tartarian, who were needy ignorant pastors, they were constrained to borrow their termes of State and office from the Persians: Geo. SANDYS, Trav., p. 72 (1632).

2. a Christian minister in charge of a congregation or of several congregations.

several congregations.

abt. 1485 your spiritual pastor and gouerner: Henry VII., in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xlvii. p. 116 (1846). bef. 1529 Neuertheles they were pastours, for they establyshed laws in the citie: J. Skelton, Wis., Vol. I. p. 203 (1843). 1581 the pastors and curates dyd wynke at suche recreations: Elyot, Governour, Bk. I. ch. xix. Vol. I. p. 207 (1880). 1580 the pastors and curates dyd wynke at suche recreations: Elyot, Governour, Bk. I. ch. xix. Vol. I. p. 207 (1880). 1580 the W. Tindale, p. 4 (1883). 1569 he was prayed to helpe the Church that was without an head and a pastour: Grafton, Chron., Hen. I., an. 10, p. 36. 1586 I will not speake of pastors, which have only the bare name, neuer executing ought which apertament to their charge: Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xl. p. 181. 1600 a Pastor set ouer a congregation: R. Cawdray, Treas. of Similies, p. 361. 1620 Clergy and Pastours: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 123 (1676). 1641 for wherein, or in what work, is the office of a prelate excellent above that of a pastor? Mil. ton, Ch. Govt., Bk. I. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 93 (1806). 1662 he had there had a conference with some of our Pastors, concerning the Holy Scripture: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. I. p. 8 (1669). 1689 Let me die, if I had not rather talk with thee, than drink with our Pastor: R. L'Estrange, Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu., p. 144.

pastora, sb.: Sp.: a shepherdess.

1612 she that goes vp and downe these plaines and hils among vs in the habite of a Pastora: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 83.

*pastorale, sb.: It.: Mus.: a composition with soft, simple themes, in imitation of the style of rustic airs; an idyllic opera or cantata.

1724 PASTORALE, is an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs which Shepherds are supposed to play: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

pastourelle, sb.: Fr.: one of the figures of a quadrille.

pasvolan: Fr. See passevolant.

pataca, sb.: Sp. and Port.: a dollar, a patacoon; a dollar of Brazil.

1830 the other coins, are the pataca gorda, or current dollar; which is equal to three of ours in Italy: the pataca chica, an ideal money, equivalent to two hundred aspri; E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 249 (2nd Ed.).

patache, Fr. and Sp.; patacho, Port.: sb.: a tender-ship, an advice-boat.

1598 other smal ships, Patavos, yt. came to serve as messengers from place to place: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. ii p. 309 (1885) 1598
Zabraes, Pataches or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleete: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. i. p. 6or. 1860 I want to get off by the patache to — to-morrow at daybreak: Once a Week, June 9, p. 559/1.

*patacoon ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. patacon: a Spanish silver coin worth about 4s. 8d. English.

1645 I do not see how she could support a war long to any purpose if Castile were quiet, unless souldiers would be contented to take cloves and pepper-corns for pattacoones and pistoles: Howell, Lett., II. zwii [R.] 1673 two Patacoons: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 17. 1711 pay between them a million of patacoons to the king of Portugal: Swift, Wks, p. 432/1 (1869).

patamar, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a foot-post, a courier. Obs.

1598 There are others that are called Patamares, which serue onlie for Messengers or Posts: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., R. [Yule] 1606 The eight and twentieth, a Pattemar told that the Governor was a friend to us only in shew, wishing the Portugalls in our roome: Hawes, in Purchas' Pilgrinis, I. 605 (x625). [16.] 1673 After a month's Stay here a Patamar (a Foot Post) from Fort St. George made us sensible of the Dutch being gone from thence to Ceylon: FRYER, E. India, 36 (x698). [16] 1758 Yesterday returned a Pattamar or express to our Jew merchant from Aleppo: E. Ives, Voyage, 297 (x722). [16.] (1773). [ib.]

patamar: Anglo-Ind. See pattamar.

patata: Sp. See potato.

Patavinity $(== \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Patavinitas: provincialism in diction, such as was ascribed to the Latin historian, Livy, a native of Patavium (Padua).

1797 Encyc, Brit.

patchaw: Pers. See padishah.

patchouli, sb.: Fr.: a scent prepared from patcha-leaf or putch (q. v.).

1865 Our Brinvilliers poison us with patchouli paper, and stab us with a crowquill: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 9.

1871 a species of moss that smells like patchouli: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xi. p. 185.

patchuk: Anglo-Ind. See costo dulce.

*pâte, sô.: Fr.: paste, porcelain paste; pâte tendre, soft porcelain paste.

*pâté, sò.: Fr.: pie, pasty, patty; esp. pâté de foie gras.

1739 At Amiens we saw the fine cathedral, and eat paté de perdix ['of partridge']: Gray, Letters, No. xx. Vol. 1, p. 38 (1819) 1768 a Chevalier de St. Louis selling patés: Sterner, Sentiment. Yourn., Wks., p. 444 (1839) 1818 May have our full fing at their salmis and patés: T. Moore, Fragge Fanily, p. 83 1828 an oyster paté: Lord Lytton, Pelkam, ch. xxii, p. 62 (1859) 1854 Have some of this paté, Chief! Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 11. ch. xxi. 1824 1825 exple fed him with paté and champagne: A. Trolloff, Three Clerks, Vol. 11. ch. ix. p. 187. 1865 helping himself to some Strasbourg paté: Outdo, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 10. 1872 the ham, salmon, patés-truffées ['flavored with truffles'], mushrooms, green peas: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 138.

*pâté de foie gras, phr.: Fr.: pasty of fatted (goose) liver, Strasburg pie.

1828 reaching across the table to help myself to the pate de foie gras: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. viii. p. 18 (1859). 1833 the pate de foie gras owes its excellence to the diseases of the wretched animal which furnishes it: Edin. Rev., Vol. 58, p. 227. 1848 At a grand diplomatic dinner given by his chief, he had started up, and declared that a pate de foie gras was poisoned: Thackerry, Von. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xii. p. 126 (1870). 1878 I can't eat pate de foie gras: Geo. Ellot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. vi. ch. xlviii. p. 441.

pateca, Port.; pateque, Fr. fr. Port.: sb.: an East Indian water-melon, Cucurbita Citrullus.

1684 There are also Pateques, or Water-Melons in abundance: Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 11. p. 80.

patel, potail, so.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. patel, Mahr. patil: a hereditary head-man of a village in India.

1803 You may release the patel of Korget Coraygaum: Wellington, Dist., Vol. II. p. 802 (1844). 1826 the potal was awed by the sanctity of the gossein's character: Hockley, Pandwang Hari, ch. xi. p. 116 (1884).

*patella, sb.: Lat., 'a small patera' (q. v.): the knee-cap; a small flat dish.

1842 gently to chafe the patella (knee-pan): BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p 216 (1865).

patellee, patello, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. patela: a large flat-bottomed barge used on the Ganges.

1685 we found divers great Patellos taking in their lading for Pattana: HEDGES, Diary, Jan. 6. [Yule] 1860 The Putelee (or Kutora), or Baggageboat of Hindostan, is a very large, flat-bottomed, clinker-built, unwieldy-looking piece of rusticity: C. Grant, Rural Life in Bengal, p 6 [ib.]

*pater, sb.: Lat.: (a) father. Pronounced so as to rhyme with Eng. skater, the word is used colloquially by persons who think papa vulgar, and father too homely. Also, (b) short for paternoster (q, v).

a. 1602 neither shall there be any succession by birth or blood, to any a. 1002 netther shall there be any succession by birth of blood, to any honor office or magistracy from the monarch Pater Generall to the minor Pater minister, but all shall goe by election and choice: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 331. 1883 The pater and mater are away...so we can have things all our own way: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. vi. b abt. 1375 [See ave, II. 2]. 1840 I thirty Aves: BARHAM, Ingolds Leg., p. 46 (1879). 1840 I will order...thirty Paters, and

pater patriae, pl. patres patriae, phr.: Lat.: 'father of his country', a title applied to Cicero after his suppression of

the Catilinarian conspiracy.

1555 For after that the princes had forsaken suche vertues as shulde haue shyned in them, as to bee Patres patriae (that is) the fathers of theyr countreys, and that in the place hereof... R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. IV. D. 303 (1885). 1599 your descent from a father, that was accounted Pater patriae: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. sig. *4. Po. bef. 1628 He is pater patriae, and his subjects are, but a little more remoted sons: Feltham, Resolves, Pt. II. p. 243 (1866). 1651 your Soveraign Goodness: For thereby you are Pater Patriae, or at least Salvator: T. D., Butler's Ghost, Canto I. p. 60. bef. 1716 South, Serm., Vol. v. p. 64 (1727).

*patera, Lat. $\not pl.$ paterae, sb.: Lat.: a shallow round vase, like a saucer, used for libations, called in Greek $\phi_i \dot{a} \lambda \eta$; also, Archit. a flat round ornament in bass-relief. See phiale.

Archit. a flat round ornament in bass-relief. See phiale.

1658 Sacrificing patera's, and vessels of libation: Sir Th. Brown, Hydrio1aph., p. 30. 1699 Lamps, Pateras, and other Vessels belonging to the
Sacrifices: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 11. 1722 Bacchus leaning one
Arm upon a Stump, with a Patera. Exquisitely good: Richardson, Statues,
5rc., in Italy, p. 127.
1754 he could easily have persuaded them that a
barber's bason was an Etrurian Patera: SMOLLETT, Ferd Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxii.
Wks., Vol. 1v. p. 178 (1817). 1776 a sphinx, masks, a patera, and a running
foliage of leaves: Horn Walpole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 313 (1857).
Paterae, used in sacrifices; Lamps in abundance; and little glass bottles, called
Lacrimatori, supposed to have received the tears they shed: P. Beckford, Lett.
fr. Ital., Vol. 1, p. 170 (1805). 1820 some antique lamps and pateræ: T. S.
Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1, ch. ii. p. 47

paterero, patarero (∠ = ∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. pedrero: a swivel-gun, used for firing off stones, old iron, &c.

1600 a little gunne called Petrera: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 40. 1700 The ship carried fifty guns, four-and-twenty patareroes, and other necessaries: Tr. Angelo & Carris & Congo, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 180 (1814). 1704 These are generally mann'd with Moors, well Arm'd with small Arms, having five or six Patareroes: J. Pitts, Acc. Mohams, p. 117. 1741 at this signal fire was put to 24 Drakes, and to several Patereroes that were at the Entrance of the Cavern: J. Ozell., Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 205. 1820 the constant sound of drums, trumpets, and pateraroes: T. S. Huches, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. 1. p. 29. 1822—3 a small flanking battery, where two patereroes were placed to scour the pass: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xvi. p. 183 (1886) 1855 I can see the brass patararoes glittering on her poop: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. xix. p. 336 (1889).

*paterfamilias, sb.: Lat.: a father of a family.

THAUGITAMILIAS, 50: Lat.: a father of a family.

1426 Lydgate, p. 170 [T. L. K. Oliphaut] 1609 It would make the vinners believe you were pater familias, and kept a house: Dekker, Gul's Hornobe, p. 163 (1812). 1681 the angels and men do make up one family into God, whereof Christ is the head, or the pater familias: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. I. p. 159 (1861). bef. 1686 These things premised, and fore-considered, arm the said prudent Philosophical Pater Familias, to find his House laid waste, his Wife murdered. his Sons hang'd: OTWAY, Cheats of Scapin, ii. p. 44. 1764 I am here a kind of Pater familias, with all my little Brood of Hens and Chickens around me: Gray's Inn Journal, Vol. II. p. 188 (1756). bef. 1868 poor Emily, and Fanny, and Lucy, who have to sit by and see paterfamilias put to the torture! Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, p. 30 (1879).

*paternoster, Late Lat. pl. paternostri, sh.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. pater noster, = 'our father': the Lord's Prayer, so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

1. the Lord's Prayer; a repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

bel 1200 For portfelipes saule bidde we pater noster: York Bidding Prayer, in Lay-Folks Mass-Book, p. 62 (1879).

abi. 1230 [See Ave Maria 2].

1... And 3if se man sealm-sang ne come. ponne singe he for anes dæges festen. L. Pater noster: and swa oft hine on eoöan astrece: In Thorpe's Ancient Laws, Vol. II. p. 222 (1840).

1... They that kan not rede schal say dayly in stede of matens fourty paternostres, with as many aues, and oo crede: Additions to the Rules, Aungler's Syon Montastery, App., p. 364.

abi. 1380 but late lewid freris seie four & twenti pater nostris for matynes, for landis

fyue, for prime, tierce, vndren & noon, for eche of hem seuene paternostris: WycLif (N. Rule of St. Francis, ch. ii. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p 41 (1880.) abt. 1400 [See Ave Maria 2]. 1430—40 Sytthen py pater noster he wille pe teche, As cristes owne postles con preche: Boke of Curtasye, II. 145, in Babecs Bk., p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868) 1481 late me saye a pater noster fiore alle the sowles: Caxton, Repnard the Fox, ch. xii. p. 29 (1880). 1508 For Phylyp Sparowes soule, Set in our bederolle, I Let vs now whysper A Pater noster: J. Skelton, Phyl. Sparowe, 385, Wks, Vol. I p 62 (1842). 1577 if you have a Paternoster spare | Then sha you pray, for Saylers: G. Gaskoigne, Steel Glas, p. 79 (1868). 1590 Nme hundred Pater nosters every day, And thrise nine hundred Aves she was wont to say: Spens, F. Q., I iii. 13 1619 [See ave, II. 2]. 1641 but if he should excuse me the form which was his: Milton, Animadu, Wks, Vol. I. p. 170 (1866). 1654 all our Pater noster Parrats, (that say nothing ofmer, and meane nothing seldomer, than, Thy will be done.): R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 45. — indeed far more prevalent, than those Verball Pater-noster Mongers utter over a Bead-roule, like a Sea mans sounding line (so long, you may look for one of the Antipodes at the end of it): 10., p. 349. 1820 We can indeed but honour you with masses, | And sermons, thanksgivings, and pater-nosters: Byron, Morg. Maggiore, lixxix.

2. a devil's paternoster, i.e. an evil grumbling or mut-

2. a devil's paternoster, i.e. an evil grumbling or muttering.

abt 1386 grutche and murmure prively for veray despit; which wordes they call the divels *Pater noster*, though so be that the divel had never *Pater noster*, but that lewed folke yeven it switche a name · Chaucer, *Persones Tale*, C. T., p. 540 (1856). 1614 What devills pater noster is this he is saying? what saist thou honest man? Tr. *Terence*. [Nares]

3. time occupied by the recitation of a paternoster (1).

1548 it muste remaine ther but a pater noster whyle or a litle more: TRA-HERON, Tr Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cxxxxiii vola. 1558 the space of a Pater noster: W. WARDE, Tr. Alesso's Secr., Pt. 1. fol 97 v. 1561 let it so abyde the space of halfe a Pater noster: Hollybush, Apothec., fol. 3 v. 1598 at everie hil, stome Rocke or hole, almost within a Pater noster length, wee found a Carved Pagode: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk 1. Vol. 1. p. 296 (1885) 1599 the Space of a Pater Noster: A. M., Tr. Cabelhouer's Bh. Physicke, p. 4/1. 1628 he staid not with me scarce a Pater-noster while: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. ix. p. 188.

one of the large beads in a rosary of the Latin Church, at which in the telling of the beads the Lord's Prayer (in Latin) is repeated—which large beads are separated from each other by ten smaller ones; a rosary.

each other by ten smaller ones; a rosary.

bef. 1300 Atom his hire pater noster: Lutel soih Sermun, Cotton MS., Calig., A ix. fol. 249.

abt. 1400 he hathe abouten his Nekke 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. xviii. p. 197 (1839).

1479 Item, a peyre bedes of corall with paternostrs of silver and gilt: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 852, p. 272 (1874).

1588 great store of Paternosters or beads, made of paltite glasse: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 38 vo.

calleth these roots, Beads or Pater nostro of Santa Helena: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol III. p. 272.

1604 Some [pearls] they call Ave Marias, being like the small graines of beades; others are Pater Nosters, being bigger: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 227 (1880).

1608 so counting as an old woman her Pater noster: Capt. I. Smith, Wks., p. 21 (1884).

1643 they found a Portmantle, wherein were Popish Paternosters and Beades: Certaine Informations, &c., No. 14, p. 127.

1824 the smaller beads were black oak, and those indicating the pater-noster of silver: Scott, Radgauntlet, Let. iv. p. 38 (1886). Redgauntlet, Let. iv. p. 38 (1886).

5. a fishing-line set with hooks and shot at regular intervals.

1851 here's that paternoster as you gave me to rig up: C. Kingsley, Yeast, ch. iii. [Davies]

παθήματα μαθήματα, phr.: Gk.: sufferings (are) lessons. Herodotus, 1, 207.

1619 That which hath beene said of old, παθήματα μαθήματα, Nocuments are Documents, appeares here in our Psalmist: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. i.

*pathos, sb.: Gk. $\pi \acute{a}\theta os$,='suffering', 'emotion', 'feeling': the expression of emotion, a quality or power which excites the tenderer emotions, such as pity and compassion; feeling, (rarely) suffering. See ethos.

(rarely) suffering. See ethos.

1580 And with, a very poetical παθος: E. KIRKE, in Spens. Shep. Cal., Maye, Glosse, Wks., p. 462/2 (1869).

1646 "Lord, if thou wilt pardon this people!" It was a vehement pathos: "If thou wilt pardon it!" Dr. Westfell, Disc., p. 127. [T.]

1668 there is a certain gayety in their Comedies, and Pathos in their more serious Plays: DRYDEN, Ess. Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. I. p. 20 (1701). bef. 1716 SOUTH, Serm., Vol. v. p. 59 (1727). bef. 1739 But fill their purse, our Poet's work is done, I Alike to them, by Pathos or by Pun: Pope, Imit. Hor., Bk. II. Ep. i. 295. 1742 What Pathos in the Date! Apt Words can strike: E. YOUNG, Night Thoughts, v. p. 86 (1773).

1798 in a style of the highest pathos, a style totally dissimilar from his usual manner: Anacal. of Distinguished Persons, iv. p. 312

1821 I grant the power of pathos, and of gold: BYRON, Don Suan, v. xlix.

1825 the profound tenderness and simple pathos which alternated with the lofty soaring or dazzling imagery fhis style: JEFFREY, Essays, Vol. I. p. 266 (1844).

1837 having delivered his parental advice with great pathos, Mr. Weller senior re-filled his pipe: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. xx. p. 205.

18. Shall sharpest pathos and humour, hose wonderful Irish ballads: THACKERAY, Pendemis, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 51 (1879).

184118. 50.: Lat. 'a broad shallow dish or pan': an in-

patina, sb.: Lat., 'a broad shallow dish or pan': an inrustation formed on bronze by the effects of weather or of

burial in the ground; the surface alteration of marble which has been long buried in the ground; any surface alteration produced by time on objects of decorative art.

1748 I wish you could see him making squibs...bronzed over with a patina of gunpowder: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p 132 (1857). 1783 he looks much older, and has the bronze of a patina: ib, Vol. VIII. p. 408 (1858). 1845 The peasants polish them bright and rub off the precious bloom, the patina and ærugo, the sacred rust of twice ten hundred years: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I.

*patio, sb.: Sp.: a courtyard.

1832 built in the Moorish style, round patios, or courts: W. IRVING, Alhambra, p 118. 1845 Andalucian houses are on an Oriental plan, not unlike Pompeii. The court-yard, Patio, is an impluvium: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 158 *1875 In the open-air patio dozens slept on chairs: Times, Pt. 1. p. 158 Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

pâtisserie, sb.: Fr.: French pastry.

1768 He had a little wife, he said, whom he loved, who did the patisserie. STERNE, Sentiment. Journ., Wks., p. 444 (1839). 1828 The young gourmands appeared to be luxuriating in a vision of 'patisserie': Harrovian, p. 44 1845 while French patisserie is. full of invention and jam: Ford, Handok. Spain, Pt. II. p. 728.

*patois, sb.: Fr.: a dialect, a local rustic variety of a

language.

1642 Besides the Fargon and Patois of several provinces, I understand no less than six Languages: Sir Th Brown, Relig. Med., Pt. 11. § viii. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 436 (1852)

1787 The language is a patois, partly French, partly Italian: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 64 (1805).

1790 Their language is in the patois of fraud: BURKE, Rev. in France, p. 155 (376 Ed.)

1810 that convenient patois which formerly performed most of the functions of a living language: Edin. Rev., Vol. v., p. 226.

1821 their language the most inferned patois that you can imagene: SHELLEY, in Moore's Byron, Vol. v. p. 220 (1832).

1835 their fierce oaths and loud ejaculations, uttered in a northern patois: Lord Lytton, Rienzi, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 36/2 (1848).

1856 jabbering, in a patois of Esquimaux and English, our mutual news: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. II. ch. x. p. 100.

1881 who, indeed, sometimes only made use of a regular patois: Grev. Phillimore, Uncle Z., ch. ii. p. 14.

patola, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. and Canarese pattuda: silk-cloth.

1614 Patollas: PEYTON, in Purchas' Pilgrims, I. 530 (1625). [Yule] 1662 Satins, Taffatas, Petolas, Conmerbands, Ornis, of Gold and Silk, which Women commonly make use of to cover their Faces withall: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. I. p. 66 (1669)

patoun, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pâton: a bolus; but see petun.

1599 [of smoking] the making of the Patoun: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., iv. 3, Wks., p. 142 (1616).

patrafia, sb.: Sp.: a tale of Spanish folk-lore.

1845 Dr. Lardner in his cyclopedic compilations has repeated these absurd Patrafias: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 906.

patres conscripti, phr.: Lat.: 'fathers enrolled' or 'fathers (and) enrolled men', title of the Senate of Ancient Rome.

1579 the naturall Romans call them Patres Conscripti: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 26 (1612).

patres patriae: Lat. See pater patriae.

patria potestas, phr.: Lat.: 'father's power', the almost unlimited dominion and control over his family exercised by a citizen of Ancient Rome.

1836 It is the policy of the Chinese Government to grant to fathers over their children the patria potestas in full force: J. F. DAVIS, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 202. 1888 The more particular reference here is to some of Molennan's fundamental doctrines on caste systems, the patria potestas, and inter-tribal relations generally: Academy, Nov. 17, p. 317/1.

patrico, sb.: Romany: the head of a gipsy encampment.

1567 these two names, a Iarkeman and a Patrico, bee in the old briefe of vacabonds: HARMAN, Cau, ch. xv. in Awdelay's Frat. Vag., p. 60 (1869). 1614 You are the Patricol are you? the Patriarch of the cutpurses? B. Jonson, Bart. Fair, ii. 6, Wks., Vol. II. (x63r).

*pattamar, patamar, pattimar, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a fastsailing lateen-rigged coasting-vessel on the west coast of

1800 I take the opportunity of the despatch of a Pattamar boat from hence to send you a quadruplicate of a letter: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 11. p. 341 (1858).

pattamar, pattemar: Anglo-Ind. See patamar.

pattara: Anglo-Ind. See pitarrah.

pattarero: Eng. fr. Sp. See paterero.

pau: Maori. See pah.

pauca verba, phr.: Lat.: few words. Sometimes verba is

1588 Sir, I do invite you too; you shall not say me nay: panca verba: Shaks, L. L. L., iv. 2, 171. 1599 and—pauca, there's enough: — Hen. V.,

ii. 1, 83. 1672 Look you Mrs. *Thea, pauca verba*, the short and the long on 't is, I have had a very great affection for you: Shadwell, *Miser*, ii. p 21. 1880 '*Pauca verba*, enough,' he said: J. Paun, *Confident Agent*, ch. xviii.

paucas pallabris. See pocas palabras.

paugaia. See pangaia,

paul, sb.: Eng., fr. Paul: a paolo (q.v.), an Italian silver coin, named after a pope, Paul, worth about 5d. or 6d.

1787 A coach costs ten pauls a day, buona mano included: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 449 (1805).

1821 made at least five hundred good zecchini, But spends so fast, she has not now a paul: Byron, Don Juan, IV.

1830 generally amused himself with practice at a five paul piece: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 244.

1854 with three pauls' worth of wines and victuals the hungriest has enough: Thackeray, Nevecomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxv. p. 408 (1879)

paulo mājora canāmus, phr.: Lat.: let us sing of somewhat loftier (themes). Virg., Ecl., 4, 1.

1619 PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch lvi. p. 611. 1742 And if we find any real symptoms of his prudent, faithful, and (I had almost said) prophetic speculations, regarding either himself, or the vast consequences of his employments, we shall lay hold, and make the best we can of them, and say with Virgil, "paulo majora canamus": R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 11. p. 254 (1826) 1813 we will now, 'paulo majora,' prattle a little of literature: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 230 (1832) 1860 Never mind—paulo majora canamus: Once a Week, July 14, p. 70/1.

paun: Anglo-Ind. See pawn.

paunchway, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Beng. panshoī: a light kind of river-boat.

abt. 1760 Ponsways, Guard-boats: Grose, Voyage, Gloss. [Yule] 1780 The Paunchways are nearly of the same general construction [as budgerows], with this difference, that the greatest breadth is somewhat further aft, and the stern lower: W. Hodges, Traw in India, 39 (1793). [ib] 1790 Mr Bridgwater was driven out to sea in a common paunchway. Calcutta Monthly Rev., 1, 40. [ib.]

*pauper, sb.: Lat. pauper,='poor': a poor person, one who is quite destitute, esp. one who receives support from the public purse; also, attrib. See in forma pauperis.

public purse; also, attrio. See in 101:1112 pauperis.

1765 And paupers, that is such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, are by statute in Henry VII. c. 12, to have original writs and subpanas grains:
BLACKSTONE, Comm., Bk. III ch. xxiv. p. 400. 1822 he classes me with the paupers and mendicants from Scotland: Scort, Fortunes of Nigel, ch iv. [L.]
1857 she would take in needlework, labour in the fields, heave ballast among the coarse pauper-girls on the quay-pool: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xxvi.
2459 (1877). 1864 where the pauper dictated terms to the capitalist; G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 171. 1877 you are quite sure your yeoman is not a -pauper-an adventurer: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. vi. p. 59 (1883). *1878 no man's wife or children should be considered paupers by reason of his serving the State: Livid's Whit,, May 19, p. 6/5. [St.]

pauvre, adj. and sb.: Fr.: poor, wretched, sorry; a

bef. 1593 Pardon your pawere valet: Greene, 9as. IV, iii. 2, Wks., p. 204/2 (1861). 1768 I think that he is a pawere supet ['subject'], and had better have stayed at home: In J H. Jesse's Geo. Setuyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 341 (1882). 1792 I have been a pawere intervable ever since I came from Eastham, and was little better while there: Cowper, Lett., p. 285 (1884). 1823 it is not entirely out of pride that we pawers revenants ['ghosts'] live so very retired: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 31 (1886).

pavan, paven, pavian, pavin, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pavane: a stately dance originated in Italy or Spain; also, the music for such a dance.

1531 In stede of these we have now base daunses, bargenettes, pauyons, turgions and roundes: Elyot, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. xx. [R.] 1545 galiardes, pauanes and daunces: Ascham, Toxoph, p. 39 (1868). 1579 Daunces, Dumpes, Pauins, Galiardes: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., Ep. Ded., p. 26 (Arber). 1886 to Galiardes, to Pauines, to lygges, to Brawles: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 60 (1859). 1589 the Italian Pauan: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poets, I. xxii. p. 61 (1869). bef. 1590 her request is to have it playe pavens and galliardes or any other songe: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. coccextii. p. 65 (1846). 1596 A Pauan for the Lute: W. Barley, New Bk. of Tabliture, sg. D 3 re. — Pauen: th, sig. E 3 re. — Pauin: th, sig. F 1 vo. 1603 They seem to dance the Spanish Pavaner light: J. SVIVESTER, Tr. Du Barlas, Magnif, p. 70 (1608). 1628—4 there be so many Spanish pavanes: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. II. p. 451 (1848).

pavé, sb.: Fr.: pavement, paved road, street.

1764 there is business for every night, and I am in no danger of being on the pave! In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Schuyn 6-5 Contemporaries, Vol. I. p. 272 (1882). 1768 set off upon the pave in full gallop: Sterne, Sentiment. Yourn., Wks., p. 479 (1839). 1780 We were again upon the pave rathing and jumbling along: Beckford, Italy, Vol. I. p. 17 (1834). 1820 in so numerous a body of men near one half are actually on the pave in want of employment: T. S. Hughes, Yrav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. iv, p. 126. 1828 all, even to the ruggedness of the pave, breathes a haughty disdain of mnovation: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxiii. p. 63 (1859). 1830 he was occupied in playing the fine gentleman on the pave of the metropolis: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sie, Pananti, p. 5 (2nd Ed.). 1837 The old paves are beginning to give way: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 315. 1845 the dislocating paves of France: Ford, Handle, Spain, Pt. I. p. 17. 1871 he preferred braving the perils of the trottoir on foot to those of the pave in a hackney coach: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. I. ch. iv.

pavesade, pavisade, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. pavesade, pavoisade: "Any Targuet-fence; especially that of Galleyes, whereby the slaues are defended from the small shot of the enemie" (Cotgr.).

1600 the pavoisade or tortuse-fense: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. x. p. 373.

1... A number of harquebusiers drawn up ready, and charg'd and all covered with a pavesade, like a galliot: Cotton, Tr. Montaigne, ch. lxxix. [Davies]

pavonazetto, pavonazzo, sb.: It.: names of several varieties of red and purple marbles and breccias.

1816 a sarcophagus of pavonazzo marble: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 346. 1886 The octagonal central hall is...enriched with broad flights of stairs, dados, pilasters, and arch mouldings of pavonazzo marble: Athenaum, Oct. 2, p. 440/1.

pawl: Anglo-Ind. See pal.

*pawn, paun, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pān: betel leaf (mixed with areca nut, lime, &c.). See areca, betel.

(mixed with areca nut, lime, &c.). See areca, betel.

1616 two pieces of his Pawne out of his Dish: Sir T. Rob, in Purchas' Pilgrins, 1, 576 (1625). [Yule] 1673 it is the only Indian entertainment, commonly called Pawn: Fryer, E. India, 140 (1698). [16.] 1776 on the delivery of his credentials to the Governor General, he received Paun and Ottar from him **Claim* of Roy Rada Churn, 3/2 1803 Here the conference ended, and I took my leave, after the usual compliments of attar and paun: In Wellington's Disp., Vol. I. p. 503 (1844). 1828 fond of chewing pawn: Asiatic Costunes, p. 88. 1834 he spit from his mouth the pawn that he had been chewing: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 142. 1872 Ominous silence ensues, during which Native chews *pan*, and, perhaps, the cud of bitter fancy: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. vi. p. 214.

pawnee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pānī,='water': water: esp. in the phr. brandy-pawnee, = 'brandy-and-water'.

1828 The bag which the bhishtee carries on his back is called a mushk of panee, or skin full of water * Asiatic Costumes, p 57. 1848 Constant dinners, tiffins, pale ale and claret, the prodigious labour of cutcherry, and the refreshment of brandy-pawnee which he was forced to take there: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol II. ch xxii. p 245 (1879) 1859 our iced brandy pawnee made ready: Once a Week, Sept. 17, p. 236/2.

pawwaw, pawwow: N. Amer. Ind. See powwow.

pax, sb.: Lat. pax,='peace': in the Latin Church, a small tablet on which some sacred subject was represented, kissed by priest and congregation, instead of the early Christian kiss of peace.

Christian kiss of peace.

abt. 1886 kisse the pax, or ben encensed: Chaucer, Persones Tale, C. T., p 533 (1856). bef. 1461 the peple of highe and lowe degre | Kysse the pax, a token of unite: Lydgate. Vertue of the Masse, fol. 185 vo. 1528 Yea to kiss the pax, they think this a meritorious deed: Tyndale, Doctr. Treat, p 279 (1848). 1530 Paxe to kysse, paix fe: PALSGR 1537 Item; j cruetts and a pax of silver: Glasscock's Records of St. Michaels, p. 125 (1882). bef. 1548 a Pax of silver and gilt: T. THACKER, in Ellis' Org. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. coxoviii. p. 107 (1846). 1599 he hath stolen a pax, and hanged must a' be: SHAKS., Hen. V., iii. 6, 42. 1620 there remained still matter of concurrence in bearing the train of his Holiness, and giving water for his hands, when he did celebrate the Mass, and in receiving incense and the pax: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. vIII. p 667 (1676). 1670 Å rich Pax of Mother of Pearl: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 239 (1698).

pax vobis, 'peace to you'; pax vobiscum, 'peace (be) with you': phr.: Late Lat.: a form of blessing and salutation, formerly common among Christians. See John, xiv. 27 (Vulgate).

1593 Pax vobis, Pax vobis' good fellows, fair fall ye: Peele, Edw. I., Wks., p. 381/2 (1861). 1840 'Of course I shall, said St. Austin. 'Pax vobiscum!'—and Abbot Anselm was left alone: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 42

Pays Bas, pays bas, phr.: Fr.: low country, the Low Countries.

p. 241 (1848).

paysage, sb.: Fr.: a rural scene, a landscape. paisage.

1661 Sir Fr. Prujian...showed me...some incomparable paysages done in distemper: Evelyn, Diarr, Vol. I. p. 374 (1872). 1823 I answered...that the paysage was rather like Fountainbleau than the wilds of Callander: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 30 (1886).

*paysan, fem. paysanne, sb.: Fr.: a countryman, a countrywoman, a peasant.

1823 a lively French paysanne, with eyes as black as jet, and as brilliant as diamonds: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 22 (1886). 1877 I suppose there's no chance of the "pretty paysanne" appearing on the scene again: RITA, Vivienne, Bk. I. ch. i.

pazar. See bezoar.

1563 two graines of Pazar, whiche is a stone that commeth out of Portugal, and is grene & tawnie some what obscure glisteringe and lighte...it is within of the coloure of asshes: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. II. fol. 7 °.

pea[-jacket], sb.: Eng. fr. Du. pij,='a coarse woollen coat': a rough jacket, worn esp. by seamen and boating-men. Early Anglicised, through Fr., in courtepy (abt. 1386 Ful thredbare was his overest courtepy: CHAUCER, C. T., Prol.,

1842 their 'little account' Of 'trifling amount,' | For Wellingtons, waistcoats, pea-jackets, and .: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 252 (1865).

peak, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a kind of conch-shell.

1722 Upon his Neck, and Wrists, hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke: Hist. Virginia, Bk. III ch i. p. 141.

pean peano: It. See piano piano.

*peccadillo $(= \pm \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. pecadillo: a trifling fault, a venial sin. Also, attrib.

fault, a venial sin. Also, attrib.

1591 I omit as his peccaditia, how he nicknameth priests saying, for the most part they are hypocries, lawyers: Sir John Harington, Apol. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets, Vol. II. p. 126 (1815).

1616 I hear that Bingley is called in question for ill carriage in his place; as also Sir Lionel Cranfield, for some such peccadilloes in managing the king's moneys: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I. Vol. I p. 387 (1848).

1621 'tis not a venial sin, no not a peccadilloe: 'tis no offence at all: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 50 (1827).

1642 Each single Peccadilloe or scape of infirmity: Sir Th. Brown, Reitg. Med., Pt. II. § vii Wks., Vol. II. p. 433 (1852).

1652 When this pecchaddillo in the world's account, and a hot fiery furnace stood in competition...they would rather burn than sin: Brooks, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 22 (1866). bef 1670 And wherefore so much Outcry for Peccadilloes, and verily occasion'd by the Undutifulness of former Parliaments, and subsequent Necessities: J. Hacket, Abp Williams, Pt. II. 185, p. 198 (1693).

1696 I had some fearful Thoughts on't, and cou'd never be brought to consent, till Mr. Bull said 'twas a Peckadilla, and he'd secure my Soul for a Tythe-Pig: Vanbruch, Relapse, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 97 (1776).

1762 I will for the future lecture you for the most trifling peccadilloe. Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 486 (1857).

1792 Her peccadilloe, however are pardonable on account of her pleasantry: H. Brooke, Pool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 185.

1814 It might constitute a ment of such a nature as would make amends for any peccadilloes which he might be guilty of: Scorry, Waverley, ch. lxv. p. 492 (1885).

1838 notwithstanding his little peccadilloes to which I have alluded in the latter pages of Paul Clifford: Loro Lvtton, Paul Clifford, p. 291 (1848).

1842 Justice, though blind, has a nose | That sniffs out all concealed peccadilloes: Barham, Impolds. Leg., p. 330 (1865).

1854 the private peccadilloes of their suborned f

peccari, **peccary** ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. ? S. Amer.: name of the indigenous American representatives of the swine family, Suidae, the genus Dicotyles.

1769 The Picary is considerably smaller than the European hog: E. Bancroft, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 124. 1845 on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccari, capybara: C. Darwin, Fourn Beagle, ch. v. p. 87. 1887 The whole ground bore the appearance of having been overrun by dense herds of peccaries, tapir...and other animals: Athenæum, Apr. 23, p. 539/x.

peccātulum, sb.: Late Lat., dim. of peccātum, = 'sin', 'offence': a light offence, a petty fault or crime.

bef. 1670 no Example could be found, that the censorious magnificence of the Star-Chamber had ever tamper'd with such a peccatulum as tampering: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 117, p. 122 (1693).

*peccāvi, Ist pers. sing. perf. ind. of Lat. peccāre, = 'to sin', 'to offend': 'I have sinned', 'I have offended', 'I have erred'; an admission of guilt, fault, or error.

peccāvimus, $\not p l$ of **peccavi** (q, v): 'we have sinned', 'we have offended', 'we have erred'.

1602 then were the seculars not onely bound to obey and surcease, but also to cry peccanimus and submit themselves to doe such penance: W. WATSON, Quodilibris of Reite. & State, p. 179.

1862 I will kneel down by thy side, scatter asks on my own bald pate, and we will quaver out Peccavimus together: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. 11. ch. viii. p. x10 (1887).

peccavit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of Lat. peccare (see peccavi): 'he has sinned', 'he has offended', 'he has erred'. 1616 "Dread Dame" (quoth shee), "because he cries peccauit, | Wee bothe will sue his special supplicauit...": J Lane, Squire's Tale, Pt. x1. 115 (1887).

pec(c)o: Chin. See pekoe.

pecul: Anglo-Ind. See picull.

peculator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. peculator, noun of agent to peculatri,='to embezzle', 'to peculate': one who embezzles public money.

1785 peculators of the public gold: Cowper, Task, i. Poems, Vol. 11. p. 28 (1808).

*pecūlium, sb.: Lat.: private property (of a person who is only an owner on sufferance).

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1815 Neither the Mediterranean, the Baltic...or the North Sea are the peculium of any nation: J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 160 (1854). 1818 the only peculium of the farmer is the produce of his hives: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. III. p. 37/2.

pedagogue (_ = =), Eng. fr. Fr. pédagogue; p(a)edagogus, Lat. fr. Gk. παιδαγωγός: sb.: a slave who had the charge of a child, or of children; hence, a tutor; a schoolmaster.

1603 for which manner of service many mocked him and called him the Pædagogue of Anubal: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor., p. 429. 1664 He. procured him to be pedagogue to a cadet: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 144 (1872). 1665 the Monument of a certain Pedagogue dearly beloved by the King: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 64 (1677). 1816 there are 15 figures in the Niobe Group, 14 with the mother and children and one the pedagogus or tutor: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculft., p. 222 1845 But Salmantine pedagogues, from the habit of measuring their intellects with their pupil inferiors...: FORD, Handbl. Spain, Pt II p. 580.

pedagogy ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pédagogie: a teaching, the office or function of a pedagogue.

1586 The Ceremonial lawe was a Pedagogie of the Iewes: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 596. 1691 He was, for his merits and excellent faculty that he had in pedagogy, preferr'd to be master of the school at Eaton: Wood, Ath Oxon, Vol. II. [R.]

pedant (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pédant: a schoolmaster, a teacher; one who devotes himself to learned trivialities; one who makes an ostentatious display of erudition.

1588 A domineering pedant o'er the boy: SHAKS, L. L. L., iii. 179. 1593 could we devise | To get those pedants from the King Navarre, | That are tutors to him and the Prince of Condé: MARLOWE, Massacre at Paris, Wks., p. 23/2 (1858) 1603 Neither doe I thinke, that ever any Pedante did make a better Grammaticall discourse: C. HEYDON, Def. Yudic. Astrol., p. 420. 1688 it is more than time for me to leave off the pedant: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 293 (1872). 1757 Smarts, Pedants, as she smiles, no more are vain: J Brown, in Pope's Wks., Vol. III. p. ix. 1845 this occurred in the palmy days of Salamanca; such were her pedants: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 580.

pede claudo, phr.: Lat.: with halting foot. Hor., Od., 3, 2, 32.

1854 He thought of the past, and its levities, and punishment coming after him pede claudo: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxiv. p. 400 (1879).

pede sicco, phr.: Lat.: with dry foot.

1887 Mr. Whinfield, however, passes pede sicco over this second story, and the English reader would have no conception that there was anything omitted: Athenæum, Sept. 3, p. 306/2.

pederero: Eng. fr. Sp. See paterero.

pedetemptim, pedetentim, adv.: Lat.: step by step, gradually, cautiously.

1618 If this be true, and somewhat else I have heard, he is in a good way to come forwards, though perhaps not soon, but *pedetentim*: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. II. p. 72 (1848).

pedregal, sb.: Sp.: a rough, rocky district, esp. of volcanic character.

1853 evidences of gigantic force in the phases of our frozen pedragal: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxxiii. p. 289.

pedrero, sb.: Sp.: a swivel-gun. See paterero.

' 1598 the Cannon and double Cannon; the Pedrera, Basilisco, and such like: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v. p. 124.

peecul(1): Anglo-Ind. See picull.

*peepal, peepul, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pīpal: a large Indian variety of fig-tree, Ficus religiosa.

1803 The Mowah tree was here and there to be seen, and rarely the Burr and Peepul: J. T. Blunt, in Asiatic Res., vii. 6x. 1826 inding his treasure gone from under the peepal-tree: Hockley, Pandurung Hari, ch. iii. p. 34 (1884). 1872 mangoe trees, palms of many sorts, tamarinds, banyans, peepuls, and bamboos: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 22.

peeshwa(h): Anglo-Ind. See peshwah.

*Pēgasus: Gk. Ilíyaros: Gk. Mythol.: the winged horse of the muses, sprung from the life-blood of Medusa, eventually changed into a northern constellation. Hence, Pegasean, swift, poetic.

1590 Mounted on steeds swifter than Pegasus: Marlowe, I Tamburl, i. 2, Wks, p. 10/2 (1858). 1603 There are those ranck riders of Art, that have so spur-gall'd your lusty winged Pegasus that now he begins to be out of flesh, and... is glad to show tricks like Bancks his Curtall: Wonderfull Yeare 1603, p. 29 (1732) 1625 The hogshead... is thy Pegasus: B. Jonson, Stap of News, p. 25 (1631). 1634 Neere which is another part of the gate, wherein is engrauen a Pegasus: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 59. bef. 1658 Poor Dablers all bemir'd, that spur their Lank Pegasus: J. Clevelland, Wks., p. 284 (1687). 1668 You have dismounted him from his Pegasus: Dryden, Ess. Dram. Po., Wks, Vol. 1, p. 27 (1701). bef 1701 To carry weight, and run so lightly too, I is what alone your Pegasus can do: — Address to Sir R. Howard, 38 1775 We rode over the Alps in the same chaise, but Pegasus drew on his side, and a cart-horse on mine: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 290 (1857). 1821 Now, if my Pegasus should not be shod ill, This poem will become a moral model: Byron, Don Yuan, v. ii. 1850 I may have my own ideas of the value of my Pegasus and think him the most wonderful of animals: Thackerav, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. vavii. p. 363 (1879). bef. 1628 death with a Pegasean speed flies upon unwary man: Feltham, Resolves, Pt. 1. p. 71 (1806)

pehlewan, pulwaun, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. palwān: a prize-wrestler, a champion.

1828 praise be to Allah that sent us such a pehlewan! Kuzzılbash, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 299 1834 he had once been a pehlivan, or prize-wrestler, and was consequently called Pehlivan Pasha: Ayesha, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 54. 1884 the title pehlivan (wrestler) is one of honor among them: EDM. O'DONOVAN, Merv., ch. xxii. p. 245 (New York)

*peignoir, sb.: Fr.: dressing-gown, a loose morning-robe.

1862 In her peignoir in the morning, she was perhaps the reverse of fine:
THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. Mx. p. 347 (1887).

1883 changed her gown for a cashmere peignoir: M. E. BRADDON, Golden Calf, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 116.

peine forte et dure, phr.: Anglo-Fr. and Fr.: severe and cruel punishment; Leg. the torture formerly applied to persons arraigned for felony, who refused to plead, whose prostrate bodies were pressed with heavy weights till they pleaded or died.

1815 I hope she has had the conscience to make her independent, in consideration of the peine forte et dure to which she subjected her during her lifetime. SCOTT, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxvii. p. 323 (1852). 1825 Many of them have been since suffering the peine forte et dure of endless debt: Congress. Debates, Vol. 1. p. 249. 1883 To apply the peine forte et dure of the vivit voce: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 560.

peiotte, péotte, sô.: Fr. péotte: a large gondola or barge used in the Adriatic. See piatta.

1780 hiring therefore a peiotte, we...launched into the canal: Beckford, Italy, Vol. 1. p. 101 (1834)

peishcush: Anglo-Ind. See pishcush.

peish-khidmut: Anglo-Ind. See pesh-khidmut.

peishwa(h): Mahr. See peshwah.

pékin, sh.: Fr., name of a textile fabric: (in military cant) a civilian.

1848 He was, perhaps, discontented at being put in communication with a pékin, and thought that Lord Steyne should have sent him a Colonel at the very least: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 220 (1879).

pekoe, pec(c)o, sô.: Chin. (of Canton), 'white down': a superior kind of black tea, the leaves being picked young and downy.

1712 Imperial, Peco, and Bohea-Tea: Spectator, No. 328, Mar. 17, p 478/2 (Morley). 1840 the cups...steamed redolent of hyson and pekoe: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 13 (1879).

pelador, sò.: Sp.: a depilatory.

1616 The Peladore of Isabella: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 150 (1631-40).

*pelargonium, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. $\pi\epsilon\lambda\alpha\rho\gamma\delta$ s, = 'a stork': a geranium (q.v.), esp. one of the large-petalled varieties,

1846 The Pelargoniums are chiefly noted for their beautiful flowers, but they, too, are astringents: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 494. 1864 [See fuchsia].

pelaw: Eng. fr. Turk. See pilau.

pêle-mêle, adv. and sb: Fr.: pell-mell, in confusion; a confusion, a disturbance. The form pesle mesle is earlier Fr. (Cotgr.). Early Anglicised as pelle(y)melle(y).

1591 that either they may enter Pesle Mesle, or kill some Chiestana, or make such a slaughter of Souldiours: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 299. 1684 they fought hand to hand with their Sables, pesle mesle: Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 11. p. 16. bef. 1733 he falls in pesle-mesle: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 48, p. 151 (1740). 1767 to attack the point of the advanced counterscarp, and pelle melle with the Dutch, to take the counter-guard: Sterne, Trist. Shand., Ix. xxvi. Wks., p. 386 (1839). 1837 the revolution has made a pelle mêle in

the salons of Paris: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol. II, p. 188. 1848 for some minutes the pele mile was confused and indistinct: LORD LYTTON, Harold, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 151/1 (3rd Ed.). 1865 they fell pêle-mêle one on another: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 45.

*pèlerine, sô.: Fr.: a tippet, a narrow cape with ends coming down to a point in front.

1827 A half high canezou composed of their Jaconet muslin, and trimmed round the bust with a row of deep points, which form a pelerine: Souvenir, Vol. I. p 21. 1837 "Is anybody else a goin', Tommy?" said Mrs. Cluppins, arranging her pelerine: Dickens, Pickwick, ch xlv. p 492.

Pēlion, Ossa, names of two mountains in Ancient Thessaly. In Greek mythology, when the giants made war upon the gods, they endeavored to scale heaven by piling Pelion upon Ossa.

bef. 1733 it is Pelion upon Ossa to set Power over Power: R. North, Examen, II. v. 36, p. 336 (1740).

*pelisse (= \(\mu\)), sh.: Eng. fr. Fr. pelisse: a long robe of fur, a garment lined or trimmed with fur; also, an over-garment worn by women. The Latin original pellicea became Eng. pilch.

1717 one of her slaves immediately brought her a pelisse of rich brocade lined with sables: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 220 (1827). 1776 Night approaching we lay down to sleep...wrapped in a peliace or garment lined with skins: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 143. 1798 Coats lined with these skins are called Pelisses: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geog., Vol. II. p. 451 (1796). 1820 The Caftan-Agà throws the pelisse over such as are so honoured by the vizir: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 69 1823 That with the addition of a slight pelisse, | Madrid's and Moscow's climes were of a piece: Byron, Don Fuan, x. xxx 1828 In his camp, therefore, might be seen the rich pelisses of shawls or silk, or broad cloth of Europe: Kuzzilbash, Vol. I. ch. xix p. 291. 1834 A short pelisse trimmed with sable hung over his shoulder: Ayesha, Vol. I ch. i. p. 8. 1884 Where is my fur pelisse, Frédéric? Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

pellagra, sb.: It.: a disease affecting the skin, digestion, and nerves, induced by poor diet.

1884 Italians are dying of hunger or languishing under the pellagra, which directly results from the want of nourishing food: Pall Mall Gaz., June 24, p. 4/2.

pelleter, pellitory $(\angle = = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. pelitre: name of the plant Anacyclus pyrethrum, one of the Compositae.

?1540 Take Pellatory of Spayne: Treas. of poore men, fol. kxviii vo. 1558 Dragons bloud, called in Englishe Pellytorne of Spaine: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 23 vo. 1612 There is also Pellitory of Spaine, Saxafrage, and diuers other simples: Capt. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 59 (1884). 1846 the Pellitory of Spain, whose fleshy root when fresh produces on the hands of those who gather it a sensation of extreme cold, followed by a burning heat: J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p. 706.

pellice: Old Fr. See pelisse.

pelo: Eng. fr. Turk. See pilau.

peloton, sb.: Fr.: Mil.: a company, a platoon.

1743-7 receiving the enemies fire, before he suffered any peloton of his battalion to discharge once: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 209/1 (1751).

*pelvis, sb.: Lat., 'a basin': Anat.: the bony framework of the most inferior or posterior of the three great cavities of the trunk of most vertebrates which have legs.

*pem(m)ican, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: tightly pressed cakes of dried venison pounded with melted fat into a paste; hence, any kind of meat similarly treated.

bef. 1820 The provision called Pemican, on which the Chepewyans and other savages in the N. of America chiefly subsist in their journeys: MACKENZIE, Traw, p. 121. 1836 the Loo-chooans make a sort of pemmican, composed of meat and pulse pounded and pressed together: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 165. 1872 Pemmican can be prepared in many ways: CAPT. W F. BUTLER, Great Lone Land, p. 153.

penang: Malay. See pinang.

penash(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See pennache.

*Penātes, sb. pl.: Lat.: guardian deities of the household and of the state in Ancient Rome; hence, home. Often used together with Lares (q. v.). The Penates seem to have been such of the gods as were worshipped inside a house, and the Lares, family spirits of deceased ancestors, worshipped as gods. See dii Penates.

1549 [Aeneas] brought his fathers idolles called the gods Penates: W. Thomas, First. Ital., fol. 8 vo. 1565 After this sorte dyd the antiquitie honoure they Penates, whyche they thowght had the gouernaunce of their lyues: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 116 (1885). 1600 The chappell of the Penates (protectors of the citie) in Velia was smitten with thunder and lightning: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XIV. p. 1211. 1616 thy Penates: B. Jonson, Forest, ii. Wiss., p. 321 (1616). 1646 their Penates and Patronal God might be called forth by Charms and Incantations: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). 1657 I adde my joyes to yours in the name of the Penates of Jean

Jacques de Mesmes J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 185, Vol. II. p. 46 1775 I am returned to my own Lares and Penates: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p 270 (1857). 1786 Whose secret power, tho silent, great is, | The loveliest of the sweet Penates: H More, Florra, 865, p. 55. 1816 [See Lares]. 1823 a sepulchral antique vase, and several of the little brazen penates of the ancient heathen: Scott, Quent Dur, ch xiii. p. 179 (1886). 1872 a cloud of dust which profanes the Lares and Penates so dear to him: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii p. 15.

*nenchant. sb.: Fr.: an inclination, a propensity, a bent.

**Poeichant, 56.: Fr.: an inclination, a propensity, a bent. 1697 for without doubt, he has a strange *Penchant* to grow fond of me: Vanbrugh, *Prov. Wrfe, ii Wks., Vol. 1. p. 144 (1796). bef. 1788 he might have had a Penchant after his old Trade, War: R. North, *Examen, 1. 11 45, p. 52 (1740). 1790 the more humble beauty for whom he had been relating his *penchant* to me a few hours before: C. Smith, *Desmond,* Vol. 1. p. 17 (1792). 1811 the mortal and immortal have a decided *penchant* for each other: *Edin. *Rev., Vol. 17, p. 444. 1813. She could manage him as she pleased, provided she never let him see her *penchant* for count Altenberg. M. Edgeworth, *Patronage,* Vol. 11. ch. xxvii. p. 147 (1833). 1828 Never was there so grand a *penchant* for the *triste: Lord Lytton, *Pelham,* ch. kxvii. p. 226 (1859). 1834 Forester has a penchant for every thing Mohummedan. *Baboo,* Vol. 1 ch. xvi. p. 279 (1841 The governess, in the first instance, entertained for him just such a *penchant* as the pupil afterwards felt: Thackeray, *Prof.,* i. Misc. Essays, &c., p. 290 (1885).

pendeloque, sb.: Fr.: an ear-drop, a pendant, a pearshaped stone set as a pendant.

*pendente lite, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: while the case is pending.

1828 I spoke of certain things having taken place—pendente lite—I mean while the Presidential election was pending: Congress Debates, Vol. iv Pt. i. p. 1378. 1882 made an application to the Court to be allowed alimony, pendente lite: Standard, Dec. 26, p 5.

pendule, sb.: Fr.: ornamental clock for a chimney-piece.

1841 on the chimney-pieces, are fine fendules: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol 1. p. 116. 1888 The plauntive, silvery voice of the pendule chimed again: D. CHRISTIE MURRAY, Weaker Vessel, ch. xxxi. in Good Words, Sept., p. 583/1.

*pendulum, sb.: neut. of Lat. pendulus,='hanging down': a weight attached to a fixed point by a rigid wire or rod so as to oscillate regularly; such an apparatus used to regulate the motion of clocks; also, metaph. of action and reaction. or of any oscillatory movement.

of any Oscillatory movement.

1664 Upon the Bench, I will so handle 'em, | That the vibration of this Pendulum | Shall make all Taylers yards, of one | Unanimous Opinion: S. Butlers, Hudtbras, Pt. II. Cant. in. p. 204. 1679 A methodical Blockhead, as regular as a Clock, and goes as true as a Pendulum: Shadwell, True Widow, Dram. Pers., sig. A 4 70. 1696 My Bady, Tam, is a Watch; and my Heart is the Pendulum to it: Vanneuch, Relapse, iii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 46 (1775). 1731 to be allow'd the Use of a Pendulum-Clock at the Cape: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 1. p. 4 1769 abjuring and detesting the jurisdiction of all other pendulums whatever: Sterne, Trust. Shand, II viii. Wks., p. 75 (1830). 1769 Is this the wisdom of a great minister? or is it the ominous vibration of a pendulum? Junius, Letters, Vol. 1. No. xii. p. 83 (1772).

*Pēnelopē: Gk. $\Pi\eta\nu\epsilon\lambda\delta\eta\eta$: the faithful wife of Odysseus (Ulysses), who having put off her suitors during her husband's long absence by promising to choose a second husband when her web was finished, unravelled at night what had been woven during the day.

1618 this business would prove Penelope's web: DUDLEY CARLETON, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 11. p. gr (1848). 1672 how like a Penelope she has behavd her self in your absence: Wycherley, Love in a Wood, in p. 35. 1861 chaste Penelopes doing worsted-work patiently while Ulysses was on his travels or at the wars: Wheat & Tares, ch. in. p. 12.

penes me, phr.: Lat.: in my own possession or power.

1777 Robertson, America, Wks., Vol. vi. Note xlvi. p. 363 (1824). 1882 When my goods were stolen it was penes me, to put up with it in silence, or to make a stir: R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, ch. xxix. p. 241.

penetrāle, sb.: Late Lat.: penetralia.

1809 After waiting therefore some time the penetrale was opened, and I beheld my hero: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. lvii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi.

*penetrālia, sb. pl.: Lat.: the interior parts of a building, a sanctuary; hence, metaph. mysteries, secrets.

a sanctuary; hence, metaph. Injysteries, secrets.

1710 This trusty Thoracic has the privilege to be readily admitted into the inmost Penetralia of the Lungs: Fuller, Pharmacop., p. 274. 1788 [See bricole]. 1820 brought from the fountain by a subterranean duct into the penetralia of the cella: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 385. 1835 chambers excavated in the rock, form the sanctuaries, or penetralia of structures raised in front: Edin. Rev., Vol. 60, p. 298. 1840 which...veiled from the eyes of the profane the penetralia of this movable temple: Barham, Ingulas. Leg., p. 80 (1879). 1872 In the Mofussil...the resemblance to a barn is not confined to the penetralia: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 105.

penetrator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng., as if Late Lat. penetrātor, noun of agent to Lat. penetrāre, = 'to penetrate': one who or that which penetrates.

1824 probably a digger of Greek roots, or a penetrater ['penetrator' in another ed.] of pyramids: W. IRVING, Tales of a Traveller, p. 142 (1849).

pengolin: Eng. fr. Malay. See pangolin.

penguin, sb.: name of several kinds of aquatic birds which have flippers instead of fully developed wings.

1593—1622 of the principall we purposed to make provisions, and those were the pengwins, which in Welsh, as I have been enformed, signifieth a white head. From which derivation, and many other Welsh denominations given by the Indians, or their predecessors, some doe inferre that America was first peopled with Welsh-men: R. HAWKINS, Voy. South Sea, § xxx. p 193 (1878). 1600 great Foules with redde legges, Pengwyns, and certaine others: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III p. 192. 1663 and were invented first from Engins, As Indian Britains were from Penguins: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. in p. 26

*pēninsula, paeninsula, Lat. pl. p(a)eninsulae, sb.: Lat., 'almost an island': a tract of land almost surrounded by water, or of which a large percentage of the circumference is sea-coast, as the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal.

Sea-coast, as the *Peninsula* of Spain and Portugal.

1555 Whiche in an argument that the regions under the pole are inhabited and almost enuironed with the sea, as are they whiche the Cosmographers caule Chersonnesi or Peninsula (that is) almost Ilandes. R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 17 p. 299 (1825). 1615 a peninsula pointed to the Southwest. Geo Sandys, Trav., p. 24 (1632). 1624 Iames towne, ypon a fertill peninsula: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 510 (1884). 1634. His situation is very pleasant, being a Peninsula, hem'd in on the South-side with the Bay of Roxberry: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 37. 1665 that narrow neck of land near Corinth which knits the Peninsula of Peloponnesus to the main of Greece. Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 37 (1677). 1693 making Islands of Peninsula, and joining others to the Continent: J. Ray, Three Discourses, ii. p. 121 (1713). 1763 a peninsula, well wooded, advances in the middle. Father Charlevola, Acct. Voy. Canada, via 1865 (1866). 1866 (1866). 1866 (1866). 1876

pēnis, sb.: Lat.: the male organ of generation.

pennache, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a panache (q.v.). Anglicised as punach, 16 c.

1603 pennaches and crests upon morions: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1028. 1651 he had in his cap a pennach of heron: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 280 (1872) 1673 The tail is worn by children for a penashe: Short Relation of the Nile. [Hallwell]

pensée, sb.: Fr.: a thought, an idea.

penseroso, fem. penserosa, adj.: It.: melancholy, pensive. 1834 Fair, very fair-fine eyes-rather too Penserosa: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xii.

*pension, sb.: Fr.: a boarding-school; a boarding-house.

1644 I settled them in their pension and exercises: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. 1 settled them in their pension and exercises: LYELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 74 (1850). 1778 the other young Americans at the Pension dined with us: J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. III p. 157 (1851) 1828 famed and gorgeous hotels of his nobility transformed into shops, pensions, hotels garnis, and into every species of vulgar domicile: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 351. 1862 he paused before the window of that house near the Champs Elysées where Madame Smolensk once held her pension, shook his fist at a jalousie of the now dingy and dilapidated mansion: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 55 (1887). 1883 the various pensions and hotels: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 490.

pensionnaire, sb.: Fr.: a boarder, a pensioner.

bef. 1794 I now entered myself as a pensionaire, or boarder, in the elegant house of Mr. De Mesery: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 73 (1869). 1887 Throughout the journal...Mdlle. de Mortemart and Mdlle. de Confians figure as young unmarried pensionnaires: Athenæum, Sept. 3, p. 301/3.

pensum, sb.: Lat., 'a weighed amount': an allotted task.

1705 Every one hath his pensum, his allotment of work and time assigned him in this world: John Howe, Wks, p. 298/1 (1834). 1883 I was afraid I should not be able to conclude my pensum: Standard, Jan. 12, p. 5.

pentado, pentathoes. See pintado.

pentagonon, sb.: Gk. πεντάγωνον: a five-angled figure, a pentagon.

1625 a faire and strong Castle, a regular Pentagonon well fortified: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. v. p. 698.

pentapolis, sb.: Gk. πεντάπολις: a state or confederacy comprising five cities; a group of five cities.

1883 Nicholas III....compelled Rudolph of Hapsburgh to cede the pentapolis and the exarchate of Ravenna to the papal see: Schaff-Herzog, *Broyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1653/1.

pentathlum, so.: Lat. fr. Gk. πένταθλον: a contest in which five athletic exercises were combined—leaping, running, throwing the spear, throwing the discus, and wrestling. See Fennell, *Pindar*, Nem. and Isth. Od., pp. ix.—xx. (1883).

1711 Greece, from whence the Romans... borrowed their Pentathlum; Spectator, No. 161, Sept. 4, p. 236/1 (Morley). 1776 Telamon and Peleus challenged their half-brother Phocus to contend in the Pentathlum: R. CRANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 15.

Pentelic, name of a variety of Parian marble from Mt. Pentelicus ($\Pi \epsilon \nu \tau \epsilon \lambda \dot{\eta}$) in Attica.

1816 the most excellent of the Attic marbles was the Pentelic: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt, p. 245. 1853 [Iceberg] Its material, one colossal Pentelicus: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. ix. p. 67.

pentetēris, pl. pentetērides, sb.: Gk. $\pi \epsilon \nu \tau \epsilon \tau \eta \rho ls$: a period of five years.

1590 [See lustrum].

Penthesilēa: Lat. fr. Gk. Πενθεσίλεια: Gk. Mythol.: name of the Queen of the Amazons, slain by Achilles. See Amazon.

1663 And laid about in fight more busily | Then th' Amazonian Dame, Penthesile: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1 Cant. ii. p. 101. 1754 Our English Penthesila no sooner saw this Turkish leader drop, than... SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. rv. p. 12 (1817).

pentimento, sb.: It. (Florio): a repenting, penitence, an expression of repentance.

1823 This seems to be a pentimento of the author: Edin. Rev., Vol. 38, p. 430.

penultima: Late Lat. See paenultima.

penultyme, adj., used as sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. pēnultimus (see paenultima): penultimate, last but one; the last but one.

1538 At London, the penultyme of August, 1538: Sir Bryan Tuke, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxxviii. p 223 (1846).

*pēnumbra, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. paene, = 'almost', and umbra, = 'shadow': the partial shadow which surrounds a full shadow when the light from a large luminous surface is intercepted by a smaller opaque object.

1666 the Moon was not at all obscured by the true shadow, but entred only a little into the Penumbra: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 19, p. 348. 1888 The total eclipse of the sun. will be followed. by a partial eclipse of the moon,...the moon setting at 10 minutes past 8, a few minutes only before the last contact with the penumbra: Athenaum, Dec. 29, p. 885/2.

*peon1, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. peão,='a footman'.

1. a messenger, an orderly.

1628 dispeeded one of my Pions to Louvibander with a Letter: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk iv. p 484.

1665 The first of December with some Pe-unes (or olive coloured Indian Foot-boys who can very prettily prattle English) we rode to Sunat: SIR TH. HERBERT, Traw, p. 42 (1671).

1776 The support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswarry only: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 9/2.

1826 I proposed going in search of you, when a peon from the Kotwall's chowry came to us: Hockley, Pandurang Han, ch. x p 114 (1884).

1834 the going, and coming of office Peons, or messengers: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 289.

2. a foot-soldier, an irregular infantryman.

1799 Anantpoor must, for the present, be kept by some of Ram Rao's peons: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 38 (1844).

*peon², sô.: Sp.: a laborer or a serf bound to work for a creditor in Spanish America.

1826 a number of peons, who were to receive thirty or forty dollars each for driving the vehicles to Mendoza: Capt. Head, Pantias, p. 42. 1851 Arrieros...always furnish a peon, or assistant, to help load and unload: Herndon, Amazon, Pt. 1. p. 36 (1854). 1884 The peon wears only cotton drawers and a hat: F. A. Ober, Trav. in Mexico, &c., p. 626.

péotte: Fr. See peiotte.

peperino, sb.: It.: a kind of close-grained volcanic tufa.

1885 The material employed is a very hard vein of peperino: Athenœum,

Oct. 10, p. 477/3.

pepita, sb.: Sp.: a seed of a fruit, a pip, a kernel.

1616 pipitas: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 148 (1631-40).

*peplum, peplus, sô.: Lat. fr. Gk. πέπλος: a large upper robe worn by women in Ancient Greece.

1678 and my Peplum or Veil no mortal could ever uncover: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 342.

1776 The procession of the Greater Panathenesa attended a peplus or garment, designed as an offering to Minerva Polias: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 102.

1885 And this our herome in a trice would be, | Save that she wore a peplum and a chiton, | Like any modern on the beach at Brighton: A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 144.

pepon, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pepon (Cotgr.), or Sp. pepon: a pumpkin, a melon.

1542 Of gourdes, of Cucumbres, & pepones: Boorde, *Dyetary*, ch. xxi. p. 285 (1870). 1578 Of Melones and Pepones...The Pepon is a kinde of Cucumber: H. Lyte, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. vi. p. 587.

per, prep.: Lat.: by, through, over, by means of, according to. Used as part of Lat. phrases, and with Eng. words, esp. in commercial phrases, as per account, per bearer, per cheque,

per invoice. In Eng. use, per with words denoting time, space, or quantity, = 'by' in the sense of 'for each', 'in each', 'on each', e.g. per month, per mile, per yard, per cent, and so by extension with any noun denoting an individual when several such individuals are in question, as per man, per horse. In earlier use per is for Old Fr. per, par, Fr. par.

1622 yet, per the pleasure of God, got her affe: R Cocks, Diary, Vol II. p. 28 (1883). 1700 Each Physician was to have 42 Gelders per month, and his Table, and a Shoar instead of it 6 Ricksdollers: S. L., Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies, ch 1 p 6. 1712 These crackers dire were sent, I To th Treasurer, per penny-post, | And safely so they went: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol II. p. 122 (1860). bef. 1744 Pierce the soft lab' rinth of a Lay's ear | Withymes of this per cent. and that per year: Pope, Sat. Dr. Donne, II. 56. 1783 dispatching a parcel per post to Elmsly's: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 301 (1860).

per accidens, phr.: Late Lat.: by accident, in a particular case, under special circumstances.

case, under special circumstances.

1528 water temperative code some tyme per accidence/stereth one to haue an appetite: Paynell, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig N it ro.

1590 That was the cause, but yet per accidens: Marlowe, Faustus, Wks., p. 83/2 (1858).

1602 yet doth it not therefore follow è conuerso, that an act which of it selfe is good, can on way per accidens be made euil: W. Watson, Quodibiets of Relig & State, p. 85.

1654 Causes per se, and Causes per Accidens working the same Effects. R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 221.

1659 Every Bishop or Presbyter hath his power immediately from Jesus Christ as the Efficient cause, though man must be an occasion, or causa sine qua non, or per accidens: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, Pt. II of. hii. p. 425.

1665 albeit Water ..is without smell or taste, nevertheless per accidens it may have both: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 82 (1677).

1884 This punishment is only accidental to the Gospel, it becomes the savour of death per accidens, because of the unbelief of those that reject it: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. III. p. 230 (1865). bef. 1733 chosen...not per se, but, per accidens: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 148, p. 113 (1740).

1843 This process, which converts an universal proposition into a particular, is termed conversion per accidens: I. S. Mill., System of Logic, Vol. I. p. 182 (1856).

per ambāgēs, phr.: Lat.: 'by windings', by circumlocution; in an obscure manner. See ambages.

1535 he goyth aboute per ambages with a long circumlocution: G. Jov, Apol. to W. Tindale, p. 13 (1883). 1883 Blackballs, and other things which it is not lawful to mention except per ambages, were concerned: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 549.

*per annum, ϕhr .: Late Lat.: by the year, for each year, year by year.

year by year.

1618 the son perhaps may give him a matter of forty shillings per annum:
T. Adams, Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 144 (1867). 1622 he had allotted £2000 per annum for certain years: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. II. p. 376 (1848). 1642 every one will stand him in 50 pounds a piece per annum: Howell, Instr. Por. Trav., p. 26 (1869). bef 1658 He tells her, that after the death of her Grannum | She shall have God knows what per annum: J. Cleveland, Wks., iii. p. 12 (1687). 1679 three Hundred pound per Annum: SHADWELL, True Widow, ii. p. 18. 1733 An honest countryman, | With fifty pounds per ann.: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 243 (1860). 1776 which stipend...was in the ensuing year, ...reduced to the sum of 1,500,000 rupees per annum: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 10/2. 1826 50, per annum: Life of Dr. Franklin, ch. i. p. 36. 1864 their parents paid fifty guineas per annum for their maintenance: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 71.

per antiperistasin: Late Lat. See antiperistasis.

per antiphrasin, phr.: Lat.: by antiphrasis (q. v.).

1640 PARKINSON, Th. Bot., p. 348. 1670 they have erected here an Academy of Wits, called Gli Otiosi, or Idlemen, per antiphrasin, because they are not idle: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital, Pt. 1 p. 101 (1698).

per arsin et thesin, phr.: Late Lat.: by arsis and thesis. See arsis 2, thesis 2.

1597 If therefore you make a Canon per arsin & thesin, without anie discorde in binding maner in it: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 114 1721 ARSIS AND THESIS, [in Musick] a Point being turned, is said to move per Arsin and Thesin, i.e. when a Point falls in one Part and rises in another, or the contrary: BALLEY.

per capita, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: by heads, applied to a succession in which two or more persons have equal rights.

*per cent., partly Eng.; per centum, Late Lat.: phr: by the hundred, for (on or in) each hundred. Commercially represented by $^{\circ}/_{\circ}$.

abt. 1565 requesting to have the same abated, and to pay seven and a halfe per centum: J. Sparke, Y. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage, p. 24 (1878). 1599 The custome to the king is inward 10. per centum: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 176. 1672 Item in the City five thousand Pound, for which I have ten per Cent. and the best security in England: Shawell, Miser, i. p. 10. 1705 for which he is allowed five per Cent. ad valorem: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let vii. p. 98. 1750 By these means (to use a city metaphor) you will make fifty per cent. of that time, of which others do not make above three or four: LORD CHESTERRIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 184, p. 559 (1774). *1878 a reduction of 10 per cent: Lloya's Wkly., May 19, p. 7/4. [St.]

per cento, phr.: It.: per cent.

1588 the Ships that carrieth not Horses, are bound to paye eight per cento of all the goods they bring: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 4 vo. 1598 for that in these rials of eight they gaine at the least forty per cento: Tr.

F Van Linschoten's Voy., p. 4/1 1599 he must pay him two per cento: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. 1 p. 238. 1625 the exchange from Ormus to Alepho is sixtle per cento: PURCHAS, Pilgrins, Vol. II. Bk ix. p. 1643. 1631 shall be brought down from 14 in the hundred to the old rate of 3\frac{1}{2} per cento: In Court & Times of Chas. I, Vol. II. p. 154 (1848).

per consequens, phr.: Late Lat.: by consequence, consequently.

abt. 1386 This day bityd is to myn ordre and me | And so per consequens in ech degree. CHAUCER, C. T., Summoner's Tale, 7774. 1621 troubling the spurits and sending gross fumes into the brain, and so per consequens, disturbing the soul: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 1, Vol. 1 p. 130

*per contra, phr.: Late Lat.: on the contrary, as a set off, on the other side (of an argument or account). contra.

1554 which in time of his auctoritie and lyfe preferreth and aduanceth his pore seruauntes, per contra in how much displeasure with God, hate with people, distruction of his honour. : W Prat, Africa, Ep., sig. A v v. 1598 if not, then per contra, as it hath bene seene many times: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. II. p 25 1750 When I cast up your account, as it now stands, I rejoice to see the balance so much in your favour, and that the items per contra are so few, and of such a nature that they may be very easily cancelled: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 9, p. 37 (1774) 1778 all the bills per contra are not yet come in: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 38 (1858). 1840 But per contra, he'd lately endowd a new Chantry: Barram, Ingolds. Leg., p. 196 (1879). 1866 Per contra, my Lord Protector's carefulness in the matter of his wart might be cited. J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, Introd. (Halifax).

*per diem, phr.: Late Lat.: for each day, every day, (for) a day, day by day.

a day, day by day.

1520 Labourers heired, xi at vj d. per diem: Rutland Papers, p. 42 (Camd. Soc., 1842).

1580 six dayes wages for my self... at accustomed rates, viz. hijs per diem. W. Raleich, Let., in Edward's Life, Vol. II. p. 7 (1868).

1625 His entertainement was twentie flue shillings per diem: Purchas, Pilgruns, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 867.

1636 and which whole charge will be saved... being no less than £10 per diem: Evelvn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 183 (1872).

1678 For discharge of clothing, 2^d per diem foot, 6^d horse: Hatton Corresp, Vol. I. p. 165 (1878).

1742 to attend twice per diem at the polite churches and chapels: Fielding, 5vs. Andrews, I viii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 43 (1866)

1785 doom'd to a cold jail | And groat per diem: Cowpers, Task, in. Poems, Vol. II. p. 97 (1868).

1813 All the rest, tea and dry biscuits—six per diem: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 264 (1832).

1831 a distance that gives sixteen miles per diem for the advance of the army: Edin. Rev., Vol. 53, p. 321.

1864 his creditors being merely bound to pay a sum of ninepence-halfpenny per diem for his maintenance: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 186.

per essentiam, phr.: Late Lat.: by essence, essentially.

1684 The essence of the worst creatures...is good, but they are not good per essentiam: S. Charnock, Wks, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. II. p. 285 (1864).

*per fas aut (et) nefas, phr.: Lat.: through right or (and) wrong.

WYONG.

1602 when it stands them vpon to maintaine their reputation, per fas aut nefas they care not how, nor what tyrannie they commit against any: W. WATSON, Quoditiets of Relig. & State, p. 96 marg. 1606 that he may purchase and enjoy all worldly pleasures and commodities per fas et nefas: T. FITZ-HERBERT, Policy & Relig., Vol. 1. ch. xxxiv. p. 381. 1623 I say then, that Seulla per fas, aut per nefas, either by right or by wrong, one vvay or other, I know not vvhich...suffreth sterriline, and scarctie: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. 1. Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 34. 1654 R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 175. 1659 but not...so to covet these things as to seek them per fasque [both] nefasque [both] nejasque [both] p 433 (1857).

*per mensem, phr.: Late Lat.: for each month, (for) a month, month by month.

1647 the addition of forty thousand pounds per mensem to the present sixty thousand pounds: Kingdomes Wkly. Intelligencer, No. 238, p. 758. 1662 a Pension of 90. Crowns per mensem: J. Davies, Ambassadors Traw., Bk. III. p. 98 (2669). bef. 1733 gave the 20l. per Mensem upon Recusants: R. North, Examen, II. v. 86, p. 368 (1740). 1809 £30,000 per mensem: Wellington, Disp., Vol. IV. p. 281 (1838).

*per my et per tout, phr.: Anglo-Fr.: Leg.: 'by half and by all', by joint-tenancy.

1828 a province of literature of which they were formerly seised per my et per tout: Edin. Rev., Vol. 48, p. 97.

per pares, phr.; Late Lat.: Leg.: by his (their) peers. bef. 1783 his Lordship had stood his Trial per Pares: R. NORTH, Examen, 1, ii. 159, p. 120 (1740).

*per saltum, phr.: Lat.: by a bound, at a single bound. **Per saltum, phr.: Lat.: by a bound, at a single bound. 1602 others to be but doctors of clowts, per saltum: W. WATSON, Quodibets of Retig. & State, p. 14. 1615 if such grants could be lawful, whereby he hath purchased himself a great deal of envy, that a man of his sort should seek, per saltum, to intercept such a place from so many more worthy and ancuent divines: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. I. p. 360 (1648) 1654 for he came to Doctor (it may be) per saltum, or say some years of Duncery spent in a Gown: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p tor 1692 There is no going to heaven per saltum: WATSON, Body of Div., p 457 (1838). 1805 The curve. will consist of separate portions. following each other per saltum: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 28. 1843 Newton, who seemed to arrive per saltum at principles and conclusions that ordinary mathematicians only reached by a succession of steps: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 1, p. 319 (1856). 1883 'The spiritual sense' cannot pass per saltum across the chasm between life visible and life invisible: XIX Cent., Feb., p. 215.

*per se, phr.: Late Lat.: by (in) him-, her-, it-self, by (in) themselves, essentially. Per se is added to the vowels a, I, and o, which are words by themselves as well as letters, as a per se (q. v.), I per se, o per se.

per se (q. v.), I per se, o per se.

1572 for they belong unto God properly and per se, to man per accidens:

1572 for they belong unto God properly and per se, to man per accidens:

Whitgiff, Wkz., Vol. in. p. 83 (1852)

1584 it is one kinde of euacuation, as Galen sheweth vpon Hir. yet it auoydeth (ex accidente) and not (per se.).

T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 186

1602 there is not a lesuit. but hath a fowle taste of Atheisme, etther directly per se, or indirectly: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig and State, p. 113.

1606 They say he is a very man per se, | And stands alone: Shakes, Troil., i. 2, 15.

1604 [See per accidents]

1681 for whatsoever hath any thing by way of participation, it is reducible to something that hath it per se, of itself: The Goodwin, Wkz, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Drivines, Vol. i. p. 165 (1861).

1699 simple, and per se, or interming! d with others according to the Season: Evelyn, Acctaria, p. 1. bef 1733 the whole set..might have taken Offence, as put upon a Level in Treason with him, chosen out of their Company, not per se, but, per accidens: R. North, Examen, i. i. 148, p. 113 (1740).

1808 those passions ...which belong to nature in general, are, per se, more adapted to the ingher species of poetry: Edin Rev., Vol. 11, p. 408

1834 if you can make out that by any Mohummedan law, jageers are per se hereditary. Baboo, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 88.

1845 a good appetite is not a good per se for it becomes a bore when there is nothing to eat: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 62.

1830 he thought of Matthew per se, and of the rum he had brought upon himself as well as upon others. J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. Viv. p. 302.

*per stirpes, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'by stocks', of suc-

*per stirpes, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'by stocks', of succession in which members of two or more families succeed to the shares to which their respective ancestors would have been entitled had they survived.

1881 Intestate property goes to lineal descendants per sturpes: NICHOLSON, From Sword to Share, xiv. 96.

*perambulator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. perambulāre, = 'to walk through', 'to traverse'.

1. one who walks through, one who traverses.

1630 A short description of the longing desire that America hath to entertaine this vnmatchable Perambulator: John Taylon, Wks., sig. Gg 6 $\not\sim$ 0.

2. an instrument for measuring distances traversed. See ambulator.

1797 Encyc. Brit.

3. a hand-carriage for one or two young children.

1873 She...sinks into the dull domestic hind, whose only thought is of butchers' bills and perambulators: W. Black, Pcss. of Thule, ch. ii. [Davies]

perau: Turk. See para.

percallas, percaulahs, sb. pl.: Anglo-Ind., cf. Fr. percale, = 'cotton cambric': a kind of Indian piece-goods.

1622 7 peeces white percallas: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 160 (1883). — 5 peces parcallas, white: 16., p. 164.

1813 Percaulas: W. MILBURN, Orient.

perceptible $(= \angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. perceptible: capable of being perceived.

1611 Perceptible, Perceptible; perceiuable, apprehensible, sensible: Cotgr.

perception (= \(\perception \); sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. perception: the faculty or process of receiving impressions of external objects through the senses; less strictly, thought, cognition; immediate mental recognition of qualities and relations; notice, observation.

1611 Perception, A perception; a perceiuing, apprehending, vnderstanding: Cotgr. 1656—7 They [deviis]...enter into men's bodies without our perception: EVELYN, Correst, Vol. III. p. 89 (1872). 1680 The power of perception; stat we call the understanding; perception, which we make the act of the understanding; is three sorts: I. The perception of ideas in our own minds. 2. The perception of the signification of signs. 3. The perception of the agreement or disagreement of any distinct ideas: all these are attributed to the understanding, or perceptive power, though it be to the two latter, in strictness of speech, the act of understanding is usually applied: Locke, Hum. Understand., Bk. II. ch. xxi. § 5. [R.]

percheron, sb.: Fr.: name of a breed of horses from Perche (a district of S. Normandy).

1883 The hearse, drawn by six fine percheron grey horses, splendidly caparisoned, stood in front of the station: Standard, Sept. 4, p. 5/6.

percolator ("= != !), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. percolare, = 'to strain through', 'to filter': one who or that which percolates or filters.

perdau, perdaw: Anglo-Ind. See pardau.

perdido. adi., used as sb.: Sp.: lost, ruined, desperate; a desperate character.

bef. 1733 The Duke of Monmouth, with his party of Perdidos, had a game to play which would not shew in quiet times: R. NORTH, Examen, p. 475 (1740).

perditus. part.: Lat.: lost, ruined.

1620—1 being so weak in his legs and feet, that it is doubted he will find little use in them hereafter, but be altogether perditus that way: J Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. II. p. 218 (1848).

perdu de réputation, phr.: Fr.: ruined in character.

1834 Flahault says nothing ever equalled the treachery of Thiers, but that this occasion he had been shown up, and was now perdu de réputation: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p 37.

*perdu(e), # 1, part. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. part. perdu, fem. perdue, = 'lost', 'forlorn', 'abandoned'.

I. part.: 1. hidden, in hiding, in ambush.

I. part.: I. hidden, in hiding, in ambush.

1624 there's a sport too. | Named lying perdue: Massinger, Bondman, ii. I, Wks., p. 80/1 (1830). 1642 although he lies perdu upon his own wife to catch the Roman Priest in an error of superstituous chastity: G. T., Roger the Canterburian, p. 287 (1732). 1665 I lay perdue, stirring not: R. Head, Engl. Regrue, sig. E 4+0. 1679 Few minutes had he lain perdue, | To guard his desp'rate Avenue: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt int Cant. i. p. 58. bef. 1716 if a man is always upon his guard and (as it were) stands perdue at his heart, to spy when sun begins to peep out in these first inclinations: South, Serm., Vol vi. No. 12. [R.] bef. 1733 the Engine [a 'Protestant fiail'], lurking perdue in a Coat Pocket: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 87, p. 573 (1740). 1754 a pistol ready occked in his hand while he lay perdue beneath his covert. Sucliert, Ferd. Cl. Fathom, ch. iv. Whs., Vol. Iv. p. 14 (1817). 1791 While this conversation went on, I stood perdu behind Mr Grimbold: C. SMITH, Desamad, Vol. II. p. 190 (1792) 1818 but the progress of the tale requires that he should lie for awhile, perdue: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. III. p. 106/1. 1819 the remainder, with myself, lay perdu behind a low shed: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 332 (1820). 1824 James. was lying perdu in the lobby, ready to open at the first tinkle: Scottr, Redgaantlet, Let. vin. p. 33 (1836). 1837 Lying quiet and perdu at Cerignola: C. Mac Farlane, Braditti & Robbers, p. 102. 1840 carrying her point by remaining perdue. Barrham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 76 (1879). 1856 The lawyer, the farmer, the sikmercer lies perdu under the coronet, and winks to the antiquary to say nothing: Emerson, English Traits, xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 79 (1806).

I. part.: 2. on a forlorn hope, engaged in a desperate enterprise.

1621 lye sentinel perdue: R. Burton, Anat Mel., To Reader, p. 46 (1827).
1622 The sixteenth came the Enemie in the night, about ten of the clocke, stealing vnto one of our Sentinels Perdu: Journall of warlske Atchieuements, &c., p. 9. bef. 1631. I send out this letter, as a sentinel perdue, if it find you, it comes to tell you that I was possessed with a fever: J. Donne, Lett., No. ciii. [C.] bef. 1733 the Trick of a Brace of perdue Witnesses: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 160, p. 121 (1740).

II. so.: 1. a soldier in ambush,

1591 breaches in espials, in Sentinels, perdues, and such like: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 1.

1605 In the most terrible and nimble stroke | Of quick, cross lightning? to watch—poor perdu!— | With this thin helm? Shaks., K. Lear, iv. 7, 35.

1665 made as little noise as a Perdue: R. Heap, Engl. Rogue, sig. G 5 ro.

1689 One Night he needs would visit his perdu; | For m a Field of Wheat he then had three: T. Plunker, Char. Gd. Commander, p. 13/1.

II. sb.: 2. a morally abandoned person, a profligate, a roué.

1611 Had they endured more thinke you, | Had they bin worne by a Perdu? | Or if they heretofore had bin | Made for some wandring Capuchin? N. T., in Coryat's Cramble, sig. b 1 r.o. 1632 you common fighting Brothers, | Your old Perdus: B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, iii. 5, Wks, p. 40 (1540).

*père, sb.: Fr.: son. Often placed after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son. See fils. Prefixed to proper names, Père is the French title of a priest.

1868 I have not taken the trouble to date them, as Raspail, pere, used to date every proof he sent to the printer: O. W. Holmes, Autoc. Breakf. Table, p. 25 (1882). 1883 He served...Alexander Dumas pere: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 333/1. 1883 Prince Esterhazy père is laid up at Ratisbon: Lady Bloomfield, Reminisc., Vol. 1. p. 29.

*père de famille, phr.: Fr.: father of a family, paterfamilias (q. v.).

1862 I am secretly of the disposition of the time-honoured père de famille in the comedies: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 330 (1887).

peregrination ($\angle = = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pérégrination: a journeying, a travelling in strange lands and places, a pilgrimage.

abt. 1520 Of my ladys grace at the contemplacyoun, | Owt of Frenshe into Englysshe prose, | Of Mannes Lyfe the Peregrynacioun, | He did translate, enterprete, and disclose: J. Skelton, Gard. Laser., 1222, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 410 (1843).

1528 Hathe Englond soche stacions / Of devoute peregrinacions: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c, p 106 (1871) 1620 that in his age he should enjoy that which in his youth he had extreamly desired, which was a peregrination: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc Trent, p. xcv. (1676). abt 1630 he undertook a new peregrination, to leave that Terra infirma of the Court: (1653) R. Naunton, Fragm. Reg., p. 49 (1870). 1645 In this my Peregrination, if I happen, by some accident, to be disappointed of that allowance I am to subsist by I must make my Addresse to you. Howell, Lett, 1 i. p. 3 1669 and one English itinerant presented an account of his autumnal peregrination: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. II. p. 48 (1872).

*peregrīnātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to peregrīnāri, ='to travel in foreign parts': one who travels about, one who peregrinates.

1652 such a Peregrinator, such an ambulator, such a prerogator, such a dispositor: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p 237.

percent, et imputantur, phr.: Late Lat.: (the hours) pass away, and are placed to (our) account. Motto upon sun-dials.

perewake, perewyke: Eng. fr. Old Du. See periwig. perfectionnement, sb.: Fr.: the process of making perfect, the process of being made perfect.

1835-6 man, in the progress of his perfectionnement, makes certain acquisitions in his structures and functions: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. 1. D. 65/1.

*perfervidum ingenium, better praeferv. ing., phr.: Late Lat.: a very ardent temperament.

*1876 the perfervidum ingenium of Sir George Campbell: Times, May 15.

[St.] 1888 Lord Kames ..was at once an enthusiast—an example of the perfervidum ingenium—and a critic: Athenœum, Feb. 11, p. 174/2.

*perfide Albion, phr.: Fr.: treacherous Albion (England). 1845 a new struggle against the 'perfide Albion': J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 26 (1857).

perforator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. perforare, = 'to bore through', 'to perforate': one who or that which perforates.

*pergola, sb.: It.: an arbor formed by trellis-work with vines climbing over it.

1874 Pergola is the name for a vine trellised to form an arbour, all over Italy: Miss R. H. Busk, Tirol, p. 389. *1877 Over his head there is a heavily-laden grapevine—a pergola—and before him a man tilling the ground: Times, Feb. 17. [St.] 1887 Mr. Woods's…is a rather flat, heavy, and uninteresting picture…of a group of Venetian net-makers, seated under a pergola in softened sunlight: Athenæum, May 21, p. 678/x.

pergolo, sb.: It.: a covered balcony.

1645 In the pergolo above, the walls are wrought with excellent perspective: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 176 (1872). 1656 He was ordained his standing in the pergola of the banquetting-house: Fineth, Obs. on Ambassadors, p. 210. [T.] 1664 But, as we affirm'd, the Antients did seldom use Pedistals unless where Railes and Balusters were requisite, and Parapet walls for Meniana, Pergolas and Balconies: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit, &c., p. 124.

pergunnah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pargana: a sub-division of a district. The district around Calcutta is called the 'Twenty-four Pergunnahs'.

1765 The lands of the twenty-four Purgunnahs, ceded to the Company by the treaty of 1757: Holwell, Hist. Events, p. 217 (1766). [Vule] 1776 I farmed...all the salt works in the Purgunnahs of Keura' Ma'l, &c.: Trial of Yoseph Fourks, Depositions, 17/1. 1803 I do not think that, at present, his preparations are so ripe as to induce him to make a demand upon one of the Nizam's pergunnahs: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1, p. 407 (1844). 1834 He was treasurer to the collector of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, the district immediately surrounding the metropolis: Baboo, Vol. 1, ch. xviii, p. 313. 1883 prepare rent-rolls of each mahal, or farm, according to the order in which it stood in the pergunnah: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 424.

*Peri, sb.: Pers. part: a winged spirit of Persian mythology.

1786 Are the Peries come down from their spheres? Tr. Backford's Vathak, p. 87 (1883). 1800 such perfumes... As Peris to their Sisters bear: SOUTHEY, Thalaba, vi. 28. 1817 One morn a Peri at the gate | Of Eden stood, disconsolate: T Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 38 (1860) 1840 have you Koords no faith either in Gius or Peries, or ghôls or spirits? Fraser, Koordistan, &c. vol. 1. Let. vi. p. 162. &c., Vol. 1. Let. vi. p 163.

peri hupsous, phr.: Gk. περὶ ὑψους: 'on the sublime', title of a rhetorical treatise by Longinus, died A.D. 273.

1733 A forward critic often dupes us | With sham quotations peri hupsous: SWIFT, Wks., p. 603/2 (1869).

periagua, periauger, sb.: corrupt. fr. Sp. piragua: a West Indian canoe, a dug-out, a pirogue (q. v.).

1629 six Peryagoes, which are huge great trees formed as your Canowes, but so laid out on the sides with boords, they will seeme like a little Cally: Capt. J. Smith, Wike, p. 901 (1884).

Defor, Rob Crusco, Vol. L. p. 161. [Nares] 1763 one is obliged to use petitaugres...that is to say trunks of trees made hollow: Father Charlevolk, Acci. Voj. Canada, p. 301. 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1845 Re-embarking

in the periagua, we returned across the lake: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. xiv p 296.

peribolus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περίβολος: an inclosure round an ancient temple.

1776 The temple was inclosed by a peribolus or wall: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p 12. 1820 the peribolus of an ancient temple of the Corinthian order: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p 255.

*pericardium, ρl . pericardia, s l.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi \epsilon \rho l \cdot \kappa \acute{a} \rho \delta lov$, neut. of $\pi \epsilon \rho l \kappa \acute{a} \rho \delta los$, = 'around the heart': the membranous involucre which incloses the heart.

1578 Pericardon (whiche is the Involucre of the hart,): J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. I. fol. 24 vo. 1665 the Pericardium or the Case of the Heart: Phil. Trans., Vol. I. No. 5, p. 87 1691 the fastening of the Cone of the Pericardium to the Midriff: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. II. p. 232 (1701). 1882 Women are much tougher about the pericardium than we give them credit for: W. D. Howells, Counterfeit Presentment, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16.

pericrānium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περικράνιον, neut. of περικράνιον,='around the skull': the membrane which surrounds the outside of the skull; hence, the skull, the head. Anglicised as pericrane, pericrany.

Anglicised as pericrane, pericrany.

1525 That panicle that is named of Galienus pericraneum dothe couereth all the hole panne [& is somwhat lyke to senewes: Tr. Ferome of Brunswuck's Surgery, sig. A liij vol2.

1541 the great pannacle that is called Pericranium: R Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., δνc., sig D iv ν.

1548 it is to be noted of this Pannicle Pericranium, that it bindeth or compasseth all the bones of the head: T. Vicary, Engl. Treas., p. 12 (1626).

1590 cleave his pericranion with thy sword: Marlowe, II Tamburl, i. 3, Wks., p. 47/2 (1858).

1611 And study till their Pericranions crack: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. III. sig. 2 2 vo (1776).

1621 I hope to cheer my Spirits, and settle my Pericranium again: Howell, Lett., i. xxv., p. 50 (1645).

1630 Should Poets stretch their Muses on the racke, | And study till their pericranions cracke: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Ff 2 volt.

1689 My Muse, my Pen, my Genius overtire, | And crack my Pericranium * T. Plunket, Char, Gd. Commander, p. 18/2.

1699 [See meninx].

1710 Shave the Head, and apply this [cataplasm] when the Pericranium exciteth watching and Phrenzy: Fullex, Pharmacop., p. 40

1713 I begin to suspect there may be some Fracture in your Pericranium; XI Averners, Fem. Advoc., iii, p. 35.

1733 And when they join their pericranies, Out skips a book of miscellanies: Swift, Wks., p. 604/1 (1869).

1840 there was a little round polished patch on the summit of the knight's pericranium, from which the locks had gradually receded: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 164 (1865).

1840 there was a little round polished patch on the summit of the knight's pericranium, from which the locks had gradually receded: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 164 (1865).

periergia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περιεργία, = 'over-carefulness': Rhet.: excessive elaborateness of expression; a labored style.

1589 Periergia, or Ouer labour, otherwise called the curious: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xxii. p. 265 (1869).

perigee $(\angle = \angle)$, Eng. fr. Fr. périgée; perigēum, perigēon, pl. perigēa, Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\tau \delta$ $\pi \epsilon \rho i \gamma \epsilon \iota \sigma$ (sc. $\delta \iota d \sigma \tau \eta \mu a$), in Ptolemy='the least distance of a planet from the earth's $s \delta$: the point of orbit at which there is the least distance of the moon, a planet, or the sun (when the earth is in perihelion, q. v.) from the earth.

1603 What Epicule meaneth, and Concentrick, With Apogea, or Perigea, that is, which are either remotest, or nearest to the earth: C. Heypon, Def. Yudic. Astrol, p. 248. 1603 What Epicule meaneth, and Concentrick, With Apoge, Perige, and Eccentrick: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barias, Columnes, p. 393 (1608) 1646 the Perigeum or lowest part of the Eccentrick (which happeneth in Capricornus): Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. v. p. 242 (1880). 1665 when it was in its Perigeum: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 1, p. 6.

Périgord, a district of France famous for truffles, which gave the name to a sort of pie flavored with truffles.

1729 Thy Treufies, Perigord! thy Hams, Bayonne! POPE, Dunciad, IV. 558 1854 "Pretty news, ain't it, Toddy?" says Henchman, looking up from a Périgord pie: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol II. ch. xxi. p. 242 (1879).

perihēlion, perihēlium, sb.: Late Lat., coined fr. Gk. $\pi\epsilon\rho\nu_{\tau}$ ='about', 'near', and $\eta\lambda\omega_{s}$,='the sun': the point of a planet's or comet's orbit at which it is nearest to the sun, the opposite to aphelion (q. v.).

1666 [See aphelion]. 1757 observing between two Comets a coincidence in their perihelions, and a perfect agreement in their velocities: In Pope's Wks., Vol. III. p 54 note.

1885 Five comets passed their perihelia in 1880: Athenæum, July 11, p. 53/1.

period ("==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. période.

- a going round, a circuit, a revolution, a full course.
 1543 optalmia hath certaine paroxysmes or fyttes, and periodes or courses:
 TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. 1 ro/2.
- Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. 1 ro/2.

 2. the time occupied by a revolution, a cycle, a division
- 2. the time occupied by a revolution, a cycle, a division of time.
 - an indefinite portion of time.
- 1667 So spake th' Arch-Angel Michael; then paused, | As at the World's great period: Milton, P. L., XII. 467. bef. 1743 The particular periods into which the whole period should be divided, in my epinion, are these: BOLING-BROKE, Study of Hist., Let. vi. [R.]

4. the end of a cycle of time, or of a series of events, the conclusion, the termination.

1594 Give Period to my matter of complaining: Constable, Sonnets, 8th Dec., No. 2 (1818).

1606 May be it is the period of your duty: SHAKS, Ant.

AdDISON, Cato [L.]

1713 The birth of plots and their last fatal periods:

1816 a period to his gratification arrived, and he was driven from his elegant retirement by civil commotions: J. DALLAWAY, Of State & Scatiff., p. 279.

4 a. a consummation, the highest point of a course or orbit.

1594 There wanteth now our brother Gloucester here, | To make the perfect period of this peace: Shaks., Rich. III, ii. 1, 44 1595 since last the sunne | Lookt from the hiest period of the sky: G. Markham, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 78 (1871)

5. a complete sentence; words or clauses so arranged as to form a complete rhetorical structure.

1580 the whole Periode and compasse of speache so delightsome for the roundnesse, and so grave for the straungenesse: E Kirke, in Spens. Shep. Cal, Ep., Wks., p 441/* (1869) 1589 long or short periodes: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., II iv. [v.] p 90 (1869). 1590 A pretty period! Shaks., Two Gent. of Ver., ii 1, 122 1637 not a period | Shall be unsaid for me: MILTON, Comus, 585 1785 tears, that trickled down the writer's checks | Fast as the periods from his fluent quill: Cowper, Task, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 102 (1808).

- 5 a. a mark of punctuation placed at the end of a complete sentence, a full-stop. Also used to indicate an abbreviation.
- $5 \, b$. a pause in speech, such as is made at the end of a complete sentence.

1590 Make periods in the midst of sentences: Shaks, Mids. Nt.'s Dr., v. 96. bef. 1637 The distinction of a perfect sentence hath a more full stay, and doth rest the spirit, which is a pause or a period: B. Jonson, Eng. Gr., Wks., p. 790/2(1860)

perioeci, sb. pl.: Gk. περίοικοι,='neighbours'. See quotation and antoeci,

1665 the *Periaci*.. be such as dwell in the opposite points of a like circle: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav*, p. 5 (1677)

*periosteon, periosteum, ρl . periostea, sh.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\delta\sigma\tau\epsilon\sigma\nu$, neut. of $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\delta\sigma\tau\epsilon\sigma\nu$, ='around a bone': the membrane which invests the surface of a bone, except where attachments of cartilages occur.

1671 I fell just upon that part of my Arm, where is a Callous Node upon the Periostium: Shadwell, Humorists, v. p 62. 1699 [See meninx]. 1792 I was put to great angush in the extraction of the ball; as the periosteum had been lacerated, and the lead, being flattened, extended much beyond the wound it had made: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual, Vol. 1 p. 140.

peripeteia, peripetīa, sỏ.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περιπέτεια: the unravelling of a dramatic plot, a dénouement.

1591 Thirdly, they would have an heroicall Poem (aswell as a Tragedie) to be full of Perspetia, which I interpret an agnition of some vnlooked for fortune either good or bad: Sir John Harington, Apol. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 141 (1872). 1748 the unities of the drama maintained with the most scrupulous exactness; the opening gradual and engaging, the perspeteia surprising, and the catastrophe affecting: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. lxii. Wks., Vol. I p. 435 (1817). 1761 [See catastrophe I]. 1885 Every wave of music...is but another step towards the perspetia: Athenaum, Dec. 26, p. 831/2.

*periphrasis, ρl. periphrasēs, sl.: Lat. fr. Gk. περίφρασις: a roundabout phrase, an indirect form of expression, a circumlocution. Sometimes Anglicised as periphrase (1589 Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. vii. p. 166, Ed. 1869).

Tuttennam, Eng. Poes., III. Vil. p. 106, Ed. 1809).

1589 Then have ye the figure Periphrasis...as when we go about the bush: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xviii. p. 203 (1869).

1599 M. One of those that fortune fauours. C. The Periphrasis of a fool: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hun., i 2, Wks., p. 94 (1676).

1652 Thou hast an impudent eye, and a panting heart: and no more usual Periphrasis, of a coward, then independent of Christ must needs be a body to Christ, that still is the periphrasis of a church: Th. Goodnew, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. XI. p. 79 (1865).

1727 The Periphrasis, which the Moderns call the Circumbendious: Pope, Art of Sinking, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 196 (1757).

1778 all periphrases and expletives are so much in disuse: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 143 (1858).

1863 Mr. Hardie did not at first see the exact purport of this oleaginous periphrasis: C. Reade, Hard Cask, Vol. II. p. 179.

periplūs, sô.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi\epsilon\rho i\pi\lambda ous$, = 'a voyage round': a circumnavigation; a circuit measured by water.

1776 The harbour of Epidaurus is long. Its periplus or circuit has 15 Stadia: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 221.

peripneumonia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. περιπνευμονία: pulmonary consumption. Anglicised as peripneumony. Obs.

1603 the malady called *Peripneumonia*, that is to say, the inflammation of the lungs: HOLLAND, Tr. *Piut. Mor*, p. 745.

1744 the source | Of fatal woes, a cough that foams with blood, | Asthma, and feller peripneumony: J. Armstrong, *Art Pres. Health*, Bk. III. 201.

1797 Peripneumony: Encyc.

1797 Peripneumony: Encyc.

periscii, sb. pl.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περίσκιοι,='casting a shadow all round': dwellers within the polar circles, whose shadows in the summer would describe an oval if they stood still for 24 hours. See antiscii.

1665 The Penscii have their shadow circulating: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 5 (1677).

peristylium, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. περιστύλιον: Archit.: a range of columns (στύλοι) surrounding the exterior of a building or the interior of an apartment. Anglicised as peristyle (1664 Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. 1. p. 9).

1873 a large square Court compassed about with the fairest peristylium or Cloyster that I ever saw: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 268. 1776 a peristylium of granite columns: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. II. ch xiii. p. 179 (1813).

peritonaeum, peritoneum, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περιτόναιον, neut. of περιτόναιος, = 'stretching round': the membrane which lines the abdominal cavity and invests its viscera.

1540 the Peritoneum: RAYNALD, Birth Man, Bk. 1 ch xiii. p. 46 (16x3). 1541 the perytoneon: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest, &c., sig. H ii vo. 1563 the inwarde coate of abdomen and the intestines. This coate is caled perutoneum: T. GALE, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 27 vo. 1598 Florio, s.v.

*peritonītis, sb.: Late Lat.: inflammation of the peri-

periwig, perriwig ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Du. perruycke: a peruke, an artificial imitation of a head of hair; hence, facetiously, a head of hair. Abbreviated to wig.

a peruke, an artificial imitation of a head of hair; hence, facetiously, a head of hair. Abbreviated to wig.

1529 A perwyke for Sexton, the King's fool: Privy Purse Expenses of Hen VIII, Dec. (Fartholt] abt. 1533 The perwyke, la perruque: Du Wes, in Introd. Doc Intd., p. 9021 (Paris, 1852). [Skeat] 1865 Galerus, an hatte, a purwke: Cooper, Thesaurus. [tb.] 1568 She did set such a curled hair upon the queen, that was said to be a perewyke, that showed very delicately: KNOLLES, in Chalmers' Mary Q of Scots, 1. 285. [L.] 1579 Take from their perwyigges, their paintings: J Luvy, Euphuse, p. 116 (1868). 1586 and aboue all things reproued the vse of wearing of periwigs: Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xli. p. 184 1597—9 His bonnet vailed, ere ever he could thinke, Th' unruly winde blows off his periwinke: Bp Hall, Sat., III v 12. [Halliwell] — Wear curl'd periwigs, and chalk ther face: ib, iv. vi. [Fairholt] 1603 About her brows a Periwig of Snowe: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 114 (1608). 1616 Madam Fucata seemeth wondrous faire, | And yet her face is painted, & her haire, | That seemes so goodly, a false periwg: R. C., Times' Whistle, II. 663, p. 24 (1871). 1641 to have the periwigs plucked off that cover your baldness: MILTON, Animadv, Wks. yol. I. p. 157 (1806) 1659 two perriwigs, one whereof costs me 3': Pervs, Diary, Jan. I 1662 For which bald place, the Reader (if so pleased) may provide a perewake, and with his pen insert such Sheriffes as come to his cognizance: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. I. p. 73. [A S. Palmer] 1676 see how his Perriwig stares with his wild passion: D'Urfrey, Mad. Fickle, iii p. 29 (1691). 1678 Each here deux yeux and am'rous looks imparts, | Levells Crevats and Perriwigs at Hearts: Shabwell, Timon, Epil 1679 Lay Trains of Amorous Intrugues, | In Towrs, and Curls, and Perrungs: S Butler, Hudibras, Pt III. p. 225. 1691 the Amorous Conversation and dalliance of these Periwig was Praise: Pore, Dunctad, I 1679 Lay Trains of through every curl of Lord Granville's periwig: Hor. Walpole,

perjurator (#= 1=), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. perjurare, = 'to swear falsely': a perjurer, a perjured person.

1689 False Jury-men, Perjurors, Perjurators, | Have at the Court, found potent animators: T. Plunket, Plain Dealing, &c., p. 55/1.

permaceti: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See spermaceti.

*permanent ("==), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. permanent: lasting, fixed, abiding, unchangeable.

fixed, abiding, unchangeable.

1506 I shall his name so dryue | That euermore without extinguishment | In burnyng tongues, he shall be parmanent: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. Cc iii ro.
1509 Cesse man: and seke the: place ay permanent: Barclary, Ship of Pools, Vol. 11. p. 312 (1874). bef. 1529 Forgettyng vertues excellent | Of God, the whych is permanent: J. Skellton, Wés., Vol. 1. p. 199 (1843). 1531 a perfeyte publike weale, whiche well nigh may no more be without an excellent gouernour thanne the universall course of nature may stande or be permanent without one chiefe disposer and meuer: Elvor, Governour, Bk. 111. ch. xiii. Vol. 11. p. 350 (1880). 1846 this walle was made of...whole stone, the trackes whereof are at this daye permanent: Tr. Polydore Vergits Eng. Hist., Vol. 12. 937 (1846). 1680 the more violent the thunder is, the lesse permanent it is: J. LVLV, Eughuses & his Engl., p. 377 (1868). 1604 Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting: SHAKS., Ham., i. 3, 8. bef. 1627 The law! what more firm, sir., | More powerful, forcible, or more permanent? MIDDLETON, Old Law, i. 1, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 121 (1885). 1690 no permanent felicity to be found on this side heaven: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. 111. p. 335 (1872).

permis de séjour, phr. Fr.: permission to reside (in a

1884 All persons residing in Darfour must have a permis de séjour. ARCH. FORDES, Chinese Gordon, ch iv p 130 (New York). 1885 Residents abroad will find full references. with regard to passports and permis de séjour: Athenæum, Dec. 26, p. 835/1.

permission (= \(\(\(\) = \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. permission: leave, allowing, license.

1579 through the secret providence and permission of the gods: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 508 (1612). 1604 It is merely a lust of the blood and a permission of the will; SHAKS., Oth., i. 3, 340 1667 Wuth thy permission, then, and thus foreward The willinger I go: MILTON, P. L., IX. 378.

Pernaso, Pernasse. See Parnassus.

pernicone, pl. perniconi, sb.: It. (Florio): "great olde partridges or stagers".

1612 A. Reach those partridges, or mountaine-stares with red bils P. But what if it were a young pernicone? you say it would be better, and it is of an hot and dry nature: Passenger of Benvenuto. [Nares]

perogue: Fr. See pirogue.

peropus: Late Lat. See pyropus.

*peroration ($\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. peroration (Cotgr.): the concluding part of a speech, in which the orator sums up and enforces his argument; the concluding passage or sentence of a speech.

1563 Finally in the end of his peroration he concludeth the whole summe of his minde, in this effect. Foxe, A. & M., p. 966. [R] 1593 what means this passionate discourse, This peroration with such circumstance? Shaks, II Hen. VI, 1. 1, 105. 1611 Peroration, A peroration; the conclusion of an Oration: Cotgr

*perpetrator (# = 4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. perpetrator, noun of agent to Lat. perpetrare, = 'to perpetrate': one who perpetrates.

Perpetrates.

1765 A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute perpetrator of the crime: BLACKSTONE, Comm., Bk. IV. ch iii. [R.] 1777 the perpetrators of that crime: ROBERTSON, America, Bk III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 241 (1824). 1796 great and noble actions have at all times been able to excite the gratitude and benevolence of the fellow-citizens of the perpetrator: Tr Thunberg's C of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 62 (1814). 1815 the unhappy perpetrator of this action gazed a moment on the scene before him: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. XXXI. p. 262 (1852). *1875 The perpetrators of the outrage cannot be found: Echo, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St]

perpetuana, perpetuane, perpetuano, sb.: Eng. fr. It. perpetuana (cf. Sp. perpetuan): a durable fabric of wool, or of wool and silk.

of wool and silk.

1600 a piece of serge, or perpetuana: B Jonson, Cynth Rev., iii 1, Wks., p. 200 (1616). 1619 the lying names of Perpetuana and Duretto: PURCHAS, Microcosnus, ch. xxvii p. 260. 1622 1 pec. broad black parpetuano. perpetuano R. Cocks, Duary, Vol. 1. p. 307 (1883). 1641 woollen-cloth, Sayes, Sarges, Perpetuanas, Bayes, and sundry other sorts: L. Roberts, Treas. Traff., in McCulloch's Collection, p. 78 (1856). 1654 See you not his Perpetuana Threadbare: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 177 1678 and instead of a Perpetuana or a Shalloon to Lyne Mens Coats with, is used sometimes a Glazened Calico: Ancient Trades Decayed, p. 16. 1705 three or four Ells of either Velvet, Silk, Cloath, Perpetuana, or some sort of Stuff: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let ix p. 119. 1711 Bullon Cloths, Clothrash, Perpetuano's, and Camblets of Scarlet: C. Lockyer, Trade in India, 141. [Yule] 1757 2 Pieces of ordinary Red Broad Cloth. 3 Do. of Pérpetuánoes Popingay: In Dalrymple's Orient. Rep., 1. 203 (1808).

perpetuity (#= 4==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. perpétuité: endless duration, everlastingness; an unlimited extent of time. The phr. in perpetuity='for ever'.

1480 to have succession and capacite in the lawe to...byqueth...londes, tenements...in fee and perpetuute into mortmayn: Bury Wills, p. 66 (Camd. Soc, 1850). 1487 the seide annuyte schulde be mortaysed in perpetuyte: Paston Letters, Vol. III No 893, p. 332 (1874). ab. 1520 All thynge compassyd, no perpetuyte, | But now in welthe, now in aduersyte: J. SKELTON, Garl. Laur., 13, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 362 (1843). 1591 Coupled in bonds of perpetuity, | Two Talbots, winged through the lither sky, | In thy despite shall 'scape mortality: SHAKS., I Hen. VI iv 7, 20. 1595 all good hap doth shower | A golden raine of perpetuitie | Into his bossome: G. MARKHAM, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, 50 (1871). 1600 their safegard and protection both of suretie & of perpetuitie: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. Klv. p. 1212 1742 A Perpetuity of Bliss is Bliss: E. Young, Night Thoughts, i. p 6 (1773).

perriwig: Eng. fr. Old Du. See periwig.

*perron, sb.: Fr.: Archit.: a flight of steps before a building leading up to a pavement in front of the main entrance. Early Anglicised as perron (1 =).

1843 whisky-and-water was ordered, which was drunk upon the perron before the house: Thackeray, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 28 (1887). 1886 The Roman Bath, Nimes, shows admirable draughtsmanship in the curves of the perron and its balustrades: Athenæum, Oct. 30, p. 574/3.

perroquet, parroquet $(\angle = \angle, -qu$ - as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. perroquet, Old Fr. parroquet: a parrakeet, a small parrot.

1697 A Parroquet can prattle and look gaudy: VANBRUGH, Esop, iii. Wks., Vol. 1 p 255 (1776). 1761 my parroquet was on my shoulder as I was feeding my gold-fish, and flew into the middle of the pond: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III p. 409 (1857).

*perruque, Fr.; peruke (= \(\mu\)), peruque, Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: a periwig (q. v.), a wig; also, metaph.

a periwig (q. v.), a wig; also, metaph.

1599 perrukes: B Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum, v. 6, Wks., p. 167 (1616). 1603 Apollo who had a perruke or bush of golden haire: HOLLAND, Tr Plut, Mor, p 1315. 1667 Plucks of her Hat and Perruke: DRYDEN, Maid. Qu, v. Wks, Vol I p. 182 (1701) 1676 a company of young wall-fac'd fellows, that have no sense beyond Perruques and Pantaloons: Shadwell, Epson Wells, 1. p. 9 1679 He went a Mile to put on that fair Peruque, for the sake of his Complexion: — True Widow, i, p. 26. 1695 a sandy weather-beaten Perruque, furty Lunen, &c.: OTWAY, Souldiers Fortune, 1. p. 1. bef. 1733 after he has trimmed and barbed the Acts of Parliament, claps his nasty Perruque on them: R. NORTH, Examen, III. vi 32, p. 447 (1740). 1818 But now at, thirty years my hair is grey— | (I wonder what it will be like at forty? I thought of a peruke the other day—): Byron, Don Ywan, I. cxxii 1878 Diplow. had come into the family from a rich lawyer. who wore the perruque of the Restoration: Gzo. Eliot, Dan Deronda, Bk. II. ch. xvi. p. 122. 1884
The forces of the "perruques," that is to say of the classicists in literature and art, were still strong: Macmillan's Mag., No 296, p. 293/2.

perruquier, sb.: Fr.: a wig-maker, a wig-dresser.

1763 he finds it necessary to send for the tailor, peruguier, hatter, shoemaker: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, vi. Wks, Vol. v. p. 297 (1817). 1806 Who was the peruguier of his orange trees? which were cut into round tops Edin. Rev., Vol. 8, p. 477. 1890 The ambrosial curls. anticipate the inspiration of the perruquier of the Grand Monarque: Athenceum, Sept. 13, p. 360/1.

persecutor ($\angle = \angle = \rangle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. persecutor, noun of agent to Lat. persequi, = 'to persecute': one who persecutes.

persecutes.

1487 no maner of peryll ne of theues ne of persecutours: Canton, Book of Good Manners, sig. h vi vo. 1531. Maximianus, Dioclesian, Maxencius, and other persecutours of christen men, lacked nat inuentours of cruel and terrible tourmentes: Elyot, Governour, Bk. II. ch. l. Vol. II. p. 7 (1880)

1549. Decius... a great persecutour of the Christian religion: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 13 ro. 1562 all the mightie persecutours: J. Pilkington, Aboyas, sig. Aa iv ro. 1579. Saul a persecutor. J. Liviy, Eughnes, p. 175 (1868)

A persecutor, I am sure, thou art: Shaks., III Hen. VI., v. 6, 31. 1619. See yee not here a blamelesse Moraliue, a Profession of Divinitie, a great Lawyer, with so many other Prerogatiues, in a Persecutor? Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. laxili, p. 716. 1620 the Tyranny of a cruel Persecutor. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 433 (1676). 1641 put to shame the persecutor of thy church: Milton, Animada, Wks, Vol. 1 p. 183 (1866). bef. 1733 Papists and mortal Persecutors of the Godly: R. North, Examen, II. v. 2, p. 316 (1740).

persecutrix, sb. fem. : Late Lat., fem. of **persecutor** (q, v): a female who persecutes.

1670 Knox...calls her...that Idolatrous and mischievous Mary of the Spaniards bloud, and cruel persecutrix of God's people. HEYLIN, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 142.

persiane, sb. pl.: It.: persiennes (q. v.).

1856 The closed persiani [sic] | Threw their long-scored shadows on my villa-floor: E B. Browning, Aurora Leigh, VII. p. 298 (1857). 1887 artistic interludes of guitar and mandoline. may still be heard alternating with rapturous apostrophes from rich throats under half-closed persiane in moonshaded streets: Miss R. H. Busk, Folksongs of Italy, p. 23.

persicaria, sb.: Late Lat.: Bot.: lady's thumb, Polygonum Persicaria, Nat. Order Polygonaceae.

1759 At the foot of these shrubs waved the persicaria, also in flower: Tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 628 (1814). 1846 In Europe, Africa, North America, and Asia they occupy ditches, hedges, and waste grounds, in the form of Docks and Persicarias: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 503

persicot, sb.: Fr.: name of a cordial flavored with peach-

1709 Tincture of Saffron, Barbadoes-Water, Persico, ouleau [sic] de vit, avec le Fleure d'Orange: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 1. p. 108 (2nd Ed.).

*persiennes, sb. pl.: Fr.: Persian shutters, Venetian shutters, outside shutters consisting of frames filled in with horizontal slats movable like those of Venetian blinds.

1884 the window was open and the persiennes thrown back: F. BARRETT, Little Lady Linton, Vol III. ch. v. p. 83.

*persiflage, sb.: Fr.: light banter, quizzing.

**Persifiage, 50.: Fr.: light banter, quizzing.

1767 Upon these delicate occasions you must practise the ministerial shrugs and persifiage: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 99, p. 395 (1774).

1762 Crebillon has made a convention with me, which, if he is not too lazy, will be no bad persifiage—as soon as I get to Toulouse, he has agreed to write me an expostulatory letter upon the indecorums of T. Shandy. Sterner, Lett., Wks., p. 748/r (1839).

1786 The persifiage, th' unfeeling jeer, | The civil, grave, ironic sneer: H. More, Florio, 609, p. 39.

1808 master of the persifiage, or jargon of the day: Scott, Wks. of Dryden, Vol. I. p. 134.

1811 to relieve his mind by small talk, persifiage, and the gossip of the day: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II ch. xiv. p. 128 (1875).

1804 he had an idea that Bayham was adopting a strain of persifiage which the Indian gentleman by no means relished: Thackerar, Neucomes, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 1249 (1879).

1828 The art of making really good capital out of such light stuff as 'chaffing' or persifiage is best learnt at public schools: T. Mozlev, Reminisc., Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 223/2.

persifler, vb.; persiflé, part.: Fr.: to banter lightly, to

1848 The little governess patronised him and persiffled him until this young British Lion felt quite uneasy: Thackeray, Van Fair, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p 149

*persifleur, sb.: Fr.: a banterer, a quiz, one who indulges in light raillery.

persim(m)on, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: the fruit of the Diospyrus virginiana, the date-plum; a tree of the genus Diospyrus, Nat. Order Ebenaceae.

1722 Of stoned Fruits, I have met with three good Sorts, viz. Cherries, Plums, and Persimmons: Hist. Virginia, Bk. II ch. iv. p 112.

persona, sb.: Lat.: a mask, a character (represented in a drama), a personage.

1704 Madam Dacier. fancies that the larva, or the persona of the Roman actors, was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it, and came over the whole head like a helmet Addison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854).

*persona grāta, pl. personae grātae, phr.: Late Lat.: an acceptable personage, properly applied to diplomatic representatives who are personally welcome to those to whom

1882 at a supper of criminals in full work in their profession he might be welcomed as a persona grata Standard, Dec. 20, p 5 1885 He obtained invaluable credentials from Count Tolston, to whom his 'Through Siberia' had already rendered him a persona grata: A thenaum, July 11, p 44/2. — If it allows only grata persona to enter within the precincts we must come to the conclusion that Dr. Lansdell's testimony does not tell the whole truth: $i\bar{o}$, 45/x.

persona muta, pl. personae mutae, phr.: Lat.: a character (on the stage) who has nothing to say, a silent actor.

1644 you have all the Tacituses, the dumbe-dogs, and the muta persona, at Oxford: Merc. Brit, No. 22, p 171. 1754 you must resolve to be an actor, and not a persona muta, which is just equivalent to a candle-snuffer upon other theatres: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11 No. 84, p. 350 (1774)

personae dramatis: Late Lat. See dramatis personae.

personage muet, phr.: Fr.: a persona muta.

1813 She was surrounded by a group of gentlemen . personages muets: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 259 (1833).

personator $(\underline{\#} = \underline{\checkmark} =)$, sb.: Eng., a variant spelling of personater, as if there were a Lat. personator.

[1616 the personaters of these actions: B. Jonson, Masques, Wks., p 911 field. 1696 Personater: Phillips, World of Words, s.v. Actor.]

*personnel, sb.: Fr.: personal character; all the persons who make up a set, company, or establishment.

1834 In their hands...the personnel of the robbers [becomes] more truculent: Edin. Rev., Vol. 59, p. 329. 1855—6 He knew the personnel of the Universities: THACKERAY, Pour Georges, p. 142 (1875). 1877 another set was made up by Miss Snapsley, who had, however, to content herself with the same unsatisfactory personnel: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xxx. p. 263 (1879) 1882 The varying personnel of the company [of Revisers] in different months and on different days. Guardian, Dec. 13, p. 1761. 1883 [England] has maintained... an expensive personnel of Government: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 266/2.

perspective ($= \angle =$, formerly as in Shakspeare $\angle = \angle$), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. perspectif, fem. -ive, adj., or perspective, sb. Mid. Eng. prospective (Chaucer) is used in meanings II. 3 and 4, and also by confusion in meaning II. 1 (see quot. 1606).

I. adj.: 1. optic, optical.

1477 And Science Perspective giveth great evidence, | To all the Ministers of this Science: T. NORTON, Ordinall, ch. v. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 61 (1652). 1851 arte perspectue (whiche is a parte of geometrie): R. RECORDE, Pathway to Knowledge, sig. III 3 ro.

I. adj.: 2. telescopic.

1679 he was able by *Perspective Glasses*. in such sorte to discover eue particularitie in the Countrey rounde aboute: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 189

He can see it without a perspective glass: DICKENS, *Two Cities*, p. 51.

- I. adj.: 3. pertaining to the art or process of representing on a flat surface a solid object or a scene in due proportion.
 - I. adj.: 3 a. represented in due proportion.
- II. sb.: 1. the art of drawing solid objects or scenes so as to represent the relation of the various parts in due proportion.

1563 whiche Optica, is properly called perspectiue: J. Shute, Archit., fol. ii v. 1598 a painter without the Perspectiues was like a Doctor without Grammer: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Pref., p. 8. 1601 he had a singular gift to work by perspective: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 35, ch. 11, Vol II. p. 547. 1606 drawne by the lines of Prospectiue: B. Jonson, Masquez, Wks., p. 895 (1616).

EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p 176 (1872). 1715 the Perspective is not well observ'd whether as to the Strength or Magnitude of the Figures: RICHARDSON, Theor. Painting, p. 224.

II. sh: 1 a. a drawing or painting in perspective (II. 1); esp. a painting at the end of a gallery or alley which makes the same seem to be prolonged.

1599 to view 'hem (as you'ld doe a piece of *Perspectue*) in at a key-hole: B. Jongon, Ev. Man out of his Hum, iv. 3, Wks, p 142 (1616). 1644 In the upper walks are two perspectives seeming to enlarge the alleys: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 56 (1872).

II. sb.: I b. due proportion, due subordination of parts to a whole and co-ordination of one part to another.

1605 We have endeavoured, in these our partitions, to observe a kind of perspective, that one part may cast light upon another: BACON, Adv. Learning, ii. 171. [C.]

II. sb.: 2. a reflecting glass or set of glasses producing various optical effects.

bef. 1529 Encleryd myrroure and perspectyue most bryght, | Illumynyd wyth feturys far passyng my reporte: J. SKELTON, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 25 (1843). 1801 Contempt his scornful perspective did lend me, | Which warp'd the line of every other favour: SHAKS, All's Well, v. 3, 48. 1607—12 to see what shiftes theis Formalists have, and what perspectues to make superfices, to seeme body, that hath depth and bulk: BACON, Ess., xvi p. 214/1 (1873).

II. sb.: 3. a telescope, a field-glass.

1589 the perspectives. .some be false glasses and shew thinges otherwise than they be in deede, and others right as they be in deede, neither fairer nor fouler, nor greater nor smaller: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, 1. viii. p. 34 (1869). 1675 Now my Perspective draws him near, | He very big and ugly does appear: Shadwell, Psyche, ii. p. 27.

II. sb.: 4. a prospect, a vista.

1668 the Jesuit Honorati Fabri.. speaking of perspectives, observes, that an object looked on through a small hole appears magnified. EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 207 (1872).

perspiration $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. perspiration,='a breathing through', 'a perspiring': the process of perspiring or excreting liquid through the pores of the skin; the liquid excreted through the pores of the skin, sweat.

1611 Perspiration, A perspiration, or breathing through: Cotge 1645 entering with the body erect you will even faint with excessive perspiration: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 166 (1872).

pertido: Sp. See partido.

pertinent $(\underline{w} = \underline{=})$, adj: Eng. fr. Fr. pertinent: pertaining to the matter in hand, relevant, to the point; pertaining (to), relating (to).

bef. 1855 for as much as thei ar pertinent to the cause, thei ar not to be omitted: Bp. Gardner, Of True Obedience, fol. 32. [R] 1607 But yet my caution was more pertinent | Than the rebuke you give it Shaks., Coriol., it. 2, 67. 1681 I do not know that ever I saw a more pertinent and exact enumeration of particulars: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 257 (1872).

pertuisane, sb.: Fr.: a weapon for cutting and thrusting, furnished with a long shaft. Anglicised in 16 c. or earlier as partisan, partizan.

1601 a light javelin or Pertuisane: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 28, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 299.

perturbātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. perturbāre, = 'to perturb', 'to throw into confusion', 'to agitate': one who perturbs.

1650 the chiefest perturbators of the publike peace: Howell, Tr Graffi's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 83. 1828 we will not be called rioters, or idle perturbators of the king's peace: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. xviii. p 228 (1886).

peruke, peruque: Eng. fr. Fr. See perruque.

peruquier: Fr. See perruquier.

pervigilium, sb.: Lat.: a night-watch, a vigil; wakefulness.

1889 He sat up all night in order to peruse it from end to end. It may be suspected that English readers will find it rather a soporific than an excuse for a pervigitium: Athenxum, Nov. 9, p. 632/3.

perwauna(h): Anglo-Ind. See purwanna.

perwyke: Eng. fr. Old Du. See periwig.

pesadumbre, sb.: Sp.: heaviness, grief, injury.

bef. 1733 our Spanish pretended Doctor, and his Pesadumbres: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 126, p. 205 (1740).

pescaria: It. See piscaria.

*peseta, sb.: Sp.: a Spanish silver coin worth about 10d. English.

1832 For this exploit the king allows him a peseta (the fifth of a duro, or dollar) per day: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 39. 1845 the festia comes very nearly to the French franc...it is worth 4 reals: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 4.

peshcush: Anglo-Ind. See pishcush.

peshkhana, sh.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. pesh-khāna, = 'fore-house': tents sent on in advance of a great personage.

1803 he (the Colonel) should send off his peshkhana and baggage the next day: In Wellington's Disp., Vol. 1. p. 591 (1844).

pesh-khidmut, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. pesh-khidmat, = 'fore-service': a retinue sent on in advance of a great personage.

1828 Yessawuls, Peish-khidmuts, executioners, and tent-pitchers: Kuzzıl-bash, Vol. 1. ch. xx p. 322

peshwa(h), peishwa(h), sb.: Mahr. fr. Pers., 'leader': chief minister of the Mahratta sovereign, the Rajah of Satara, who became the hereditary head of the Mahratta power up to 1817, with his capital at Poonah.

1799 I enclose a third letter received this day from Doonda Punt Goklah with the vakeels from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Peshwah, who had been detained and plundered by the Mahrattas on the frontier: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 333 (1858). 1826 Badjeroa, the Peeshwa: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. vi. p. 57 (1884).

pesle mesle: Old Fr. See pêle-mêle.

peso, sb.: Sp., 'weight': a Spanish dollar, also called duro and piastre (qq. v.); a silver dollar of various S. American states, worth from about 4s. to 2s. 11d. English. See dollar.

states, worth from about 4s. to 2s. 11d. English. See dollar.

1555 those pieces of golde which they caule Pesos or golden Castellans: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 135 (1885). — the weyght of eight thousand Pesos. Wee haue sayde before that Pesos is the weyght of a Castelane not coyned: ib., p. 182. 1600 eight thousand pezos of gold, and 67. pound waight of silver: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III p. 179. 1622 the greate men had taken 3,000 pezos: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 20 (1883). 1625 the value of seventhe thousand Pessos: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii p. 265. 1665 an entire grain or piece of Gold of seven pound weight, valuing seven hundred Pezo's: a Pezo is thirteen Ryals: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw, p. 354 (1677). 1705 Here are also Peso's and Bendo's; the former of which contain four Angels, and the latter two Ounces, as four Bendo's make one Mark, and two Marks one Pound of Gold, computed according to the common value, exactly six hundred and sixty Gilders: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. vi. p. 85. 1717 The peso flerete ['over-weight'], as well as other coins, has varied in its numerary value; but I have been advised, without attending to such minute variations, to consider it as equal to four shillings and suppence of our money: Robertson, America, Pref., Wks., Vol. vi. p. 10 (1824). — It exceeded in value two hundred thousand pesos; an immense some [sic] at that period: th., Bk. II. p. 179. 1815 Whether this will do more at a custom-house than a peso duro I doubt, but may perhaps one day try: Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 411 (1856) 1845 Dollars are often called pesos fuertes to distinguish them from the imaginary peso, a smaller dollar of 15 reals of which the peseta is the diminutive: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 4.

*pessimi exempli, phr.: Lat.: a (of) very bad example.

1883 They consider his conduct pessimi exempli: Standard, Sept. 7, p. 4/6.

pet en l'air, phr.: Fr. See quotations.

1758 [See effronterie] 1761 I must not have a Round Tower dressed in a pet en l'air: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 375 (1857). 1762 up to her chin a kind of horseman's riding-coat, calling itself pet-en-l'air: ii., p. 479.

petaca, sb.: Sp.: a cigar-case.

1845 a cigar may be given to anybody whether high or low; the petaca is offered as a Frenchman of la vielle Cour offered his snuff-box: FORD, Handbh. Spain, Pt. I. p. 195.

petalon, sb.: Gk. πέταλον,='a leaf': the leaf or plate of gold on the linen mitre of the Jewish high-priest.

1882 The High Priest...wearing the name Jehovah on the golden petalon upon his forehead: FARRAR, Early Days Chr., Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 363.

petara(h): Anglo-Ind. See pitarrah.

*petasus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. πéraσos: a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat worn by travellers in Ancient Greece, one of the attributes of Hermes (Mercury) in art.

1600 a Petasus or Mercuriall hat: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 7, Wks., p. 258 (1616). 1890 A silver stater of Sybrita in Crete...[bears] a head of Hermes wearing a petasus: Athenœum, Dec. 27, p. 895/3.

Peter-see-me, sh.: Eng. fr. Sp. Pedro Ximenes: a delicate Spanish wine, named after the famous Cardinal.

1617 I am phlegmaticke as may be, | Peter see me must inure me: Brathwaite, Vandunk's Four Humours, &c. [A. S. Palmer] 1623 Peter-seeme shall wash thy noul | And malaga glasses fox thee: Middle of Span. Gifsy, iii. r, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 162 (1885). 1630 Peter-se-mea or head strong Charnico: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Fff 4 ro/r.

*petit, fem. petite, adj. and sb.: Fr.: small, tiny, diminutive, petty, finicking; little child, darling. Early Anglicised as petit(e), corrupted to petty, the old spelling being often retained, esp. in some legal phrases. It is often impossible to tell whether writers of 17, 18 cc. intended the word to be English or French.

1678 His Tyth of Geese and Pigs come in so slowly they'l scarce discharge a Treat of pettit Pasté and Brandy: T. BAKER, Tunbridge Wells, p. 12.

1722 others had Try'd to get out of the Stiff, Petri Style of Painting, the Remnant of Gothicism: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 273. 1787 It was at one of these assemblies that Mademoiselle G.—, lost the heart of our friend, Lord W.— G.—, by eating too many petrits patés. Petits patés were at that time very much in fashion, and as the Genevois dine early, slip down very easily: P Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 29 (1805). 1830 a light animated figure rather petrite than otherwise: J Galt, Life of Byron, p. 178. 1877 Nay, petrite, thou art the very sunshine of my old eyes: RITA, Vivienne, Bk. I. ch. vii.

petit collet, phr.: Fr.: a little collar, a clerical collar.

1823 and the councils of the Della Crusca rarely admitted genius that came not duly labelled with the petit collet: LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch ii. р 14 (1855).

petit comité, phr.: Fr.: a small party, a small meeting of intimates.

1818 Lady Georgina...who, as well as Lord Frederick, had her reasons for disliking the extreme smallness of the petit comité: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. Iv. ch. i p 40 (1819).

petit couvert, phr.: Fr.: a small dinner-equipage (tablecloth and covers).

1766 You will sometimes be of the party, if you can bear our petit convert: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 81 (1882).

petit maître, phr.: Fr., 'a little master': a dandy, a fop. The term petits maîtres was applied in 1649 to the party of the Prince of Condé, on account of their airs or aspirations.

the Prince of Condé, on account of their airs or aspirations.

1711 all his men were Petitis Mattres, and all his Women Coquets: Spectator, No 83, June 5, p. 134/1 (Morley).

1744 a little, pert petit-mattre figure.. mighty dapper and French: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol I. p. 317 (1857)

1764 He never thought of the petit maitre; but lifting up his whip, in order to kill the insect, laud it across his shoulders with a crack: Smollett, France & Italy, xv. Wks, Vol. v p. 375 (1817).

1771 and assumes the air and apparel of a petit-mattre: — Humph. Cl., p. 34/1 (1882).

1787 the famous Count de —, a French petit maitre, vain, insolent, and brave, arrived at Geneva.

P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1, p. 30 (1805).

1792 the most conceited, assuming, loquacious petit-maitre in all Paris: H Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. v. p. 15.

1798 The term petits maitres was first applied to the Prince of Condé and his followers: Anecd of Distinguished Persons, iv. 247

1810 the most approved costume of petits-maitres: JEFFREY, Essays, Vol. I. p. 326 (1844)

1815 his compariot is more of the petit-maitre, and younger: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 195 (1832).

1828 The country gentleman, the lawyer, the petit maitre of England, are proverbially inane and ill-informed: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xv. p. 34 (1859).

1832 He had, indeed, to one who saw his dress and not his face, entirely the look of a petit-maitre, and even—what is more contemptible still—of a petit-maitre priest: J. H Shorthouse, Yohn Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 336 (and Ed.).

petit point de l'ail. phr.: Fr.: little pungent-taste of

petit point de l'ail, phr.: Fr.: little pungent-taste of

1823 a delicate ragout, with just that petit point de l'ail which Gascons love: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. 1v. p. 62 (1886).

*petit souper, phr.: Fr.: a little supper, an unceremonious supper for a few intimates.

1779 She gave us an elegant petit souper, and the Abbe hastily retired after drinking a single glass: J. H. Stevenson, in Sterne's Wks., Vol. vii. p. 182. 1790 Are the decorations of temples an expenditure less worthy a wise man than...petits maisons, and petit soupers? Burke, Rev. w. France, p. 240 (3rd Ed.). 1804 the impartial and infallible voice of the public, will be afterwards disregarded, unless it chimes with the very echo of the petit-souper: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 87. 1811 they had, in their petits soupers, exactly the dish which they agreed in disliking at dinner: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1, p. 22 (2nd Ed.). 1818 her next select petit souper: Mrs. Opie, New Tales, Vol. I. p. 17. 1830 Scarron's petits soupers: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 22 (2nd Ed.).

*petit verre, phr.: Fr., 'a little glass': a glass of liqueur. 1860 He must be an unfortunate Frenchman indeed who cannot contrive to get a bouillon and a petit verre at the railway station: Once a Week, June 23, p. 606/2.

1862 he summoned the waiter, and paid for his petit verre: Thackeray, Philip, Vol I. ch xix. p. 342 (1887).

1886 He smokes deliberately and sips his petit verre at intervals: Athenaeum, Apr. 3, p. 46x/3.

petite entrée: Fr. See entrée 2.

petite guerre, phr.: Fr.: 'little war', minor military operations.

1797 Encyc Brit. 1813 In case the petite guerre on our outposts should continue, I propose to draw up another division to the front: Wellington, Disp., Vol. x. p. 130 (1838). 1823 the petite guerre of defending the same fortnesses year after year, and taking a few ships, and starving out a castle: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. vi. p. 100 (1832).

petite maison, phr.: Fr., 'a little house': a private establishment; a private lunatic-asylum.

1790 [See petit souper].

*petite maîtresse, pl. petites maîtresses, phr.: Fr.: a female counterpart of a dandy, a woman of extreme fashion or of studied elegance.

1815 a dashing fetit maitresse of the French capital: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 208 (2nd Ed.). 1818 At the head of these pious petite maitresses stood Miss Crawley: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 68 (1819). 1822—3 "You stand excused, Master Empson," said the petite maitresse, sinking gently back on the downy couch: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xxx. p. 356 (1886).

1883 This church sprang up in Baron Haussmann's reign, and is more like a Ritualist than a Roman Catholic place of worship. Because of its elegant snugness it is dear to the petite mattresse. Pall Mail Gaz., Mar. 24, p. 4

petite morale, phr.: Fr.: little ethics, morality in relation

1832 the duties, decencies, and charities, which are after all, the *petite morale* of a home: Edin Rev., Vol. 55, p. 521.

1884 This country is hardened against the petite-morale: Seeley, Hor. Walpole, p. 192.

petite pièce, phr.: Fr.: 'a little piece', a slight literary or

1712 always close their Tragick Entertainments with what they call a Petite Piece: Spectator, No. 341, Apr. 1, p 408/1 (Morley). 1739 petites pièces like our 'Devil to Pay': Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol I. p. 18 (1857). 1756 The petite pièce, as the French call it, which Moliere invented, and you and Mariyaux have much improved: WARBURTON, Let., Dec. 19, in Garrick Corresp. 1825 composed a variety of petites pieces, and novels of polite gallantry: Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. I. p. 265 (1844)

*petītio principii, phr.: Late Lat.: a begging of the question, a fallacy consisting in arguing from a premiss which stands or falls with the conclusion which it is used to prove. See quotation 1843.

petītor, sb.: Lat., 'a plaintiff', noun of agent to petere, ='to seek': a seeker, an applicant.

1655 A very potent (I cannot say competitor, the Bishop himself being never a petitor for the place, but) desirer of this office was frustrated in his almost assured expectation of the same to himself: Fuller, Ch. Hist., xi. ii. 48.

petits soins, phr.: Fr.: little attentions.

1820 paid her voluntarily all those petits soius which she had demanded of Arthur: Mrs. Opie, Tales, Vol. IV. p. 292. 1840 The petites soins, tendered with so much good taste: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 196 (1865). 1877 There is a good deal of labour and sorrow in the conduct of a courtship at best, when all the petits-soins are inspired by the heart of a suitor: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xviii. p. 168 (1879).

petola: Anglo-Ind. See patola.

petrera. See paterero.

*petroleum, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πέτρα, = 'rock', and Lat. oleum,='oil': rock-oil, an inflammable oily substance obtained in certain districts by boring into the rock. It is a hydro-carbon. See bitumen, naphtha.

hydro-carbon. See bitumen, naphtha.

1526 a decoccyon in oyle petrolium: Greit Herball, ch. xxvi. 1540 the oyle called Petroleum: Raynald, Birth Man., Bk. In. ch iii. p. 184 (1613). 1543 the oyle called Petroleum: Raynald, Birth Man., Bk. In. ch iii. p. 184 (1613). 1543 the oyle called Petroleum: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirrarg., fol. cexxxvi 19/2. 1577 it is a kinde of Pitche whiche doth spring of Fountaines that there are in the deapthe of the Sea, in particular partes of it, as we see that there be of Petrole [Sp.], of Napia, of Sulphur, and of many other thinges, as be in our Occidentall Indias: Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol. 84 1588 There is also by the said towne of Bachu another kind of oyle which is white and very precious: and is supposed to be the same that here is called Petroleum: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 400. 1607 annoint him all ouer with Oyle Petrolium: Topskil, Foury'. Beasts, p. 351. 1610 Naphta, Petroleum, Amber, Vitriol, Coppras: Folkingham, Art Survey, I. ii. p. 4. 1825 Bitumen is found, commonly called Petroleum: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix, p. 140. 1666 It is a kind of Petroleum: Phil. Trans., Vol. II. No. 8, p. 136. 1765 Whether the active particles consist of a volatile vitriol, or a very fine petroleum, or mixture of both, I shall not pretend to determine: Smollett, France & Italy, xl. Wks., Vol. v. p. 557 (1817). 1794 if we suppose the heated pyritæ to have been in contact with. petroleum, we may suppose the fame to arise, as we see it produced by art J. R. Sullivan, View of Nature, Vol. II. p. 108. 1804 By decomposing his pyrites, he distils petroleum from the limestone of the Appenines: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 34. 1820 under a hill... is the site of a spring of petroleum: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sucily, Vol. 1.

ch. į. p. 21. "1878 two barrels of petroleum: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 7/3.

*pétroleur, fem. pétroleuse, sb.: Fr.: a person who uses petroleum for purposes of arson, applied esp. to the Communists of Paris in May, 1871, when attempts were made to destroy the city by fire.

1887 No wretched shieling in Glenbeigh ..levelled to the earth by the pétroleurs of the mortgagee * Pall Mall Budget, Jan. 27, p. 8/2. 1882 French women organised ..have been Tricoteues, and perhaps in a certain sense of the abusive term, Pétroleuses: Standard, Dec. 26, p. 3.

pettah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil pēţţai: a partially fortified village or town outside a fortress.

1798 the pettahs or lower forts: Wellington, Suppl. Desp, Vol 1. p. 59 (1858).

pettara(h): Anglo-Ind. See pitarrah.

pettiaugre. See periagua.

petto, sb.: It.: the breast. See in petto.

bef. 1733 In this view they were open and clear; making no ceremony of declaring what the next Parliament was to inflict upon their adversaries, whatever else they might hold undeclared in petto: R. NORTH, Examen, p. 609 (1740). [Davies] 1769 he has one grand solution in petto for all difficulties: Junius, Letters, No xx p 90 (1827).

petun, sb.: N. Amer. Ind., or Fr. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: tobacco, snuff. Perhaps patoun belongs here.

1630 the hearb (alias weed) ycleped tobacco, (alias) trimdado, alias petun, alias necocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion. John Taylor, Wks. [Nares] 1763 A sort of Petun, or wild tobacco, grows everywhere in this country: Father Charlevolk, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 239.

petunia, sb.: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of ornamental plants, Nat. Order Solanaceae; a plant of the said genus.

peu à peu, phr.: Fr.: little by little, by degrees.

1792 The safe and true maxim in the moral and political world is peu à peu, as it is the law of the natural: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol 1 p. 415 (1835).

peune: Anglo-Ind. See peon1.

peut-être, adv. and sb.: Fr.: perhaps; a perhaps, a possibility, a contingency.

1780 for almost every mode and against every mode, their probabilities are but a peut-être: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol VII. p. 356 (1858).

pezle mezle: Eng. fr. Fr. See pêle-mêle.

pezo: Sp. See peso.

*Pfennig, pl. Pfennige, sb.: Ger.: name of sundry small copper coins, now the hundredth part of a Mark in value.

1611 For they gave me so much of their tinne money called fennies: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 323 (1776). 1617 foure pfenning make a Creitzer: F. MORYSON, Litin, Pt. 1 p. 287. — a Grosh was worth foure drier, & one drier, was worth two Dreyhellers, and one Dreyheller was worth a pfenning and a halfe, and twelue pfenning made a Grosh, and two schwerdgroshen made one schne-

*pfiferaro, pl. pfiferari, sb.: It.: a player on bagpipes, or on the flute or the oboe. See pifferaro.

*1876 "Pfiferari" hat, the crown nearly covered with acacia berries and leaves: Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

Ph.B., abbrev. for Late Lat. Philosophiae Baccalaureus, ='Bachelor of Philosophy'.

Ph. D., abbrev. for Late Lat. Philosophiae Doctor, = 'Doctor of Philosophy'.

phaenomenon: Gk. See phenomenon.

*Phaëton, phaeton ($^{\prime\prime}$ =): Eng. fr. Lat. Phaëthon, Gk. $\Phi a i \theta \omega \nu$: name of the son of Helios (the Sun-god), who aspired to drive the horses of the Sun, and being unable to manage them would have burnt up the world had not Zeus (Jupiter) killed him with a thunderbolt; hence, name of a high, open four-wheeled carriage of light build.

high, open four-wheeled carriage of light build.

1487 who made Pheton to falle but hys pryde: Carton, Book of Good Manners, sig a ii vo.

1891 such a waggoner | As Phaethon would whip you to the west: Shaks., Rom., iii. 2, 3.

1606 [fictions] As of one Phaeton, that fir'd the world: B. Jonson, Masgues, Wks., p. 856 (1616).

1625 he begins a Phaetons flourish of greatnesse: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Blk. x. p. 1848.

1629 Treatise on Leather, in Arber's Eng. Garner, Vol. VI. p. 200.

1640 Fool-hardy man that purposeth intent | Far bove his reach, like the proud Phaeton, | Who clomb the fiery car and was ybrent | Through his fond juvenile ambition: H. More, Phil. Po., I. 17, p. 5 (1647)

1648 ride on triumphantly still in Ignatuse Loyola his fiery Chariot, like so many young Phaetons, till you fall and perish: A brief Mannento to the present Vinparliamentary Junio, p. 15.

1692 Sin is the Phaeton that sets the world on fire: Warson, Body of Div., p. 557 (1858).

1696 The Soul, I do confess, is usually so careless of its Charge, so soft, and so indulgent to Desire, it leaves the Reins in the wild Hand of Nature, who, like a Phaeton, drives the fiery Chariot, and sets the World on

Flame: Vanbrugh, Relapse, v Wks., Vol. 1. p 103 (1776)

1712 I underwent the Fate of my Brother Phaeton [of an amateur coachman who was upset]:

Spectator, No. 497, Sept 30, p 710/2 [Morley).

1742 Like Nero, he's a fiddler, charioteer, [Or drives his phaeton in female guisse E Young, Night Thoughts, v. 823, p 105 (1806).

1787 he only wanted a high phaeton, and a pair of English horses. P Beckford, Lett. fr Ital, Vol. 1 p. 272 (1805).

1792 an elevated phaeton, of which his Lordship was charioteer: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. 1v, p. 208

1799 he now dives in his phaeton. WELLINGTON, Dist, Vol. 1 p 47 (1844)

1823 driving on with the old phaeton the old horses and the old postition: J Wilson, Noctes Ambros., vii. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XIII. p. 382

1834 a considerable number of barouches, chariots, palankeen-carriages, phaetons and gigs. Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 211.

1864

There is Royal Blood in a mail phaeton: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. i. p. 21.

φαινόμενον: Gk. See phenomenon.

*phalanx ($\angle =$, or $\angle =$), Eng. fr. Lat. phalanx, pl. phalanges, fr. Gk. $\phi \acute{a}\lambda ay \acute{\xi}$; phalange, Eng. fr. Fr. phalange: sb.: the heavy-armed foot-soldiers of an army in Ancient Greece, esp. a solid oblong formation of the Macedonian armies; hence, any dense mass of troops; also, metaph. any example of strength derived from compact order and firm union.

fence, any dense mass of troops; also, metaph. any example of strength derived from compact order and firm union.

1582 Then the Phalanx Greekish dyd sayl with nauye wel ordred: R. Stany-Hurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen. Bk. II. p. 51 (1880).

1591 the Greenan Falanges: Garrard, Theor. of Warre, p. 73.

inhatteling of men in one graund square, vsed by the Grecians: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Table

1600 The Macedonian massive Phalanx moved not, wasstedfast, and alwaies after one sort: Holland, Tr. Lviy, Bk. Ix. p. 327.

1602 with all his Africanian phalanges and Iesulticall forces: W. Warson, Quadibets of Relig. & State, p. 239.

bef. 1603 the square battell, which ever since was called the Macedonian Phalange: North, (Lives of Epannium, &c., added to) Plut., p. 1128 (1612).

1604 make the Zunitzers or Launce-Knights to leave their massie mayne Battaile or Phalanx: T. DIGGES, Foure Parad., II. p. 64.

1607 Ile speake nothing but guns, and glaues, and staues, and phalanges, & squadrons, and barracadoes, ambuscadoes, palmedoes tarantantaras: A. Brewer, Lingua, ii 1, sig. C. 4.7.

1621 as those smaller squares in battle unite in one great cube, the main phalanx, an emblem of truth and steadfastness: MILTON, Ch. Goot., Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 105 (1865)

1658 The Macedonian Phalanx. consisted of a long square: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 2, p. 31 (1686).

1667 anon they move | In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood of flutes and soft recorders: MILTON, P. L., I. 550.

1658 The Macedonian the law; Pope, Ess. Man, III. 108.

17 PLUNKET, Char Ga. Commander, &c., p. 29/I. bef. 1744 Who calls the council, states the certain day, | Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way: Pope, Ess. Man, III. 108.

1760 that phalanx of great people, which stood betwixt the throne and the subjects: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p. 742/2 (1839).

1782 The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that grazed, | All hudding into phalanx, stood and gazed. Cowper, Needeless Alarm, Poems, Vol. II. p. 263 (1862).

1783 Let us. as a phalanx of medical

Phalaris, name of a tyrant of Agrigentum, 5 c. B.C., famed for his cruelty.

1642 Man often is | A tyrant to himselfe, a Phalaris: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 24 (1869).

phalerae, sb. pl.: Lat.: a metal boss worn as an ornament, or set on the forehead or head of a horse; also, pl. such metal bosses. Rarely Anglicised as phaler.

1606 attended he was with a multitude of Mazaces and Curreurs gaily set out with their bracelets and riche Phalers: HOLLAND, Tr. Suet., p. 193. 1797 Encyc. Brit. 1886 A cuirass composed of four large bronze phaleræ such as are usually supposed...to belong to horse-harness: Athenæum, July 31, p. 148/3.

*phallus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. φαλλὸς: a representation of the generative power in nature, treated as an object of worship in ancient times.

phaltzgrave: Eng. fr. Ger. See palsgrave.

phalucco: It. See felucca.

phanal: Fr. fr. It. See fanal.

phantasime, sb.: Eng. fr. It. fantasima: a phantasm. Perhaps an affected form.

1588 This Armado is a Spaniard, that keeps here in court; | A phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport | To the prince and his bookmates: Shaks., $L.\ L.\ L$, iv. x, rox.

phantasm (1 1), Eng. fr. Fr. phantasme; phantasma, Lat. pl. phantasmata, Lat. fr. Gk. φάντασμα: sb.

I. an apparition, a vision, a phantom, a wraith, a spectre.

1601 all the interim is | Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream: Shaks., Yul.
22., ii 7, 68 1603 And round about the Desart Op, where oft | By strange hantasmas Passengers are scoft: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Colonies, 360 (1608). 1623 She suspected that I was some Phantasma, some Hob-Caes., ii 1, 68
Phantasmas Passe p. 360 (1608).

goblin, or wandring Ghost: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk ii. ch. vi p. 145.

1640 as if all had beene meere shadowy phantasmes, or Phantasticke dreames: R. BROME, Antip., ii. 4, sig. E 1 ro.

1652 Phantasmes of Happinesse: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 523.

1665 to recover her [a ship that had been in sight] our fleet divided all night. the 7. of June she again deluded us, after two hours chase as a phantasma vanishing from our sight. Sir H HERBERT, Trav, p. 10 (167). — certain scales like those of Fishes are left behind as an argument to perswade it was no phantasm: ib., p. 374.

1681—
1703 It is not the phantasma, but it is something let in from the person himself, that begets that idea that is taken from the person himself: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VIII. p. 163 (1864).

2. an idea, a fancy, a fantastic dream or imagination.

2. all idea, a laticy, a latitastic dicall of linagination.

1684 The heathens...apprehended God to be the intellectus agens, purifying the phaniasmata for our understanding: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. IV. p. 101 (1852). 1689 the subject of my wild phantasm anturally leading me to something which I lately mentioned: Evelux, Corresp., Vol. III p. 314 (1872). 1830 The influence of the incomprehensible phantasma which hovered about Lord Byron: J. Galt, Life of Byron, p. 63. 1878 Every phantasm of a hope was quite nullified by a more substantial obstacle: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. vIII. ch. liii p. 536

*phantasmagoria, sb.: Mod. Lat., badly coined fr. Gk. φαντασματ.,='phantasm', and ἀγορὰ,='an assembly': a scene crowded with a variety of fantastic figures; an assemblage of weird figures together or in succession; an exhibition of curious optical effects by means of magic-lanterns or other apparatus.

apparatus.

1821 The man was a phantasmagoria in | Himself—he was so volatile and thin: Byron, Vision of Judg., lxxvii
1821 the phantasmagoria of his dreams: Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. I. p. 12 (1823).

1827 a general confused recollection of the dark and gorgeous phantasmagoria: Edin, Rev., Vol. 46, p. 40.

1828 that species of phantasmagoria which is excited by the use of opium: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. xvii. p. 226 (1886).

1835 The most prominent, yet the most mysterious, figure in the phantasmagoria of the French Revolution is MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., VI. p. 299 (1857).

1882 But without was a phantasmagoria of the trible bright colours, and within a mental chaos and disorder without a clue: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, John Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 72.

pharao, pharoah: Eng. fr. Fr. See faro.

*pharmacopoeia, pharmacopēia, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. φαρμακοποιία, = 'manufacture of drugs': a book of authoritative formulae for the preparation of drugs and medicines; a treatise on the preparation of drugs.

a treatise on the preparation of drugs.

1621 a wornwood wine...which every Pharmacopeia speaks of: R. Burton, Anat Mel., Pt 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 3, Subs. 1, Vol. 11. p. 141 (1827).

1710 Fuller, Title.

1807 Then moisten her dewlaps | With cordials and julaps, | And each panacea | From the Pharmacopeia: Berrsford, Miseries, Vol. 11. p. 246 (5th Ed.).

1819 for so far from the pharmacopeia of Italy re-establishing my Greek constitution, I had fresh and frequent returns of aggravated illness: T. Hope, Anast Vol. 111. ch. xiv. p. 369 (1820).

1828 I would indite a medical essay, and that without even having peeped into a pharmacopeia, without having dived into the profundities, or skimmed the superficialities of the science: Engl. in France, Vol 11. p. 240.

1871 This is his complete pharmacopeia; his medicine chest, combining purgatives, blisters, sudorifics, narcotics, emetics, and all that the most profound M.D. could prescribe: Sir S W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii. p. 108.

pharmacopole ($\prime\prime\prime$ = = \prime), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pharmacopole: a seller of drugs, a dealer in drugs, a chemist.

1541 the apotycaries...haue ye name of pharmacopoles: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. and A i v^o .

pharole, farole (Florio), sb.: It.: a ship's lantern.

1660 His ears are the two chief scuttles, his eyes are the pharols, the stowage is his mouth: Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 10. [Davies]

*Pharos: Lat. fr. Gk. Φάρος: name of the island which (with Alexander's mole) formed the two harbours of Ancient Alexandria, and on which stood a famous light-house; hence, a light-house, a beacon; also, metaph. Rarely Anglicised as Phare.

Phare.

1603 Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 66 (r608).

1611 that notable Ægyptian watch tower called Pharos neare to Alexandria: T. Corrat, Crudities, Vol. III. sig. P6 ro (1776).

1614 But straight his [the whale's] finnes all fir'd, a farre doe shine | Asi from Pharos, but a deathfull signe: Earl of Stirling, Dooms-Day, III. 89, Poems, p. 65 (r637).

1663 Like Speculators, should foresee, | From Pharos of Authority: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 55.

1665 It [Teneriffe Peak] is seen 120 English miles,...serving as an excellent Pharo, far exceeding those near Cayro: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 3 (r677).

1667 we have had a due care to erect a Pharos for a Caution against undiscern'd dangers: Phil. Trans., Vol. II. No. 23, p. 417.

1667 We have had a due care to erect a Pharos for a Caution against undiscern'd dangers: Aby. Williams, Pt. I. 222, p. 216 (r692).

1672 from the North Foreland Light-house-top (which is a Pharos, built of brick...) we could see our fleet: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 74 (r850).

1744 A Throne...Built (like a Pharos tow'ring in the Waves): E. Young, Night Thoughts, vii p. 167 (1773).

1758 Should you think fit to publish this my case, together with some observations of your own upon it, I hope it may prove a useful Pharos, to deter private English families from the coasts of France: Lord Chesterefleld, in World, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 125 (1777).

1776 on, a rocky eminence was the ruin of a pharos: R. Channler, Trav. Greece, p. 4.

1829 a steep and rocky mount, on the top of which, in old times, had been a pharos or light-house: W. Irving, Conq. of Granada,

ch lii. p 303 (1850) 1871 At first he took it for a Pharo: J. C. Young, Mem. C M Young, Vol. 11 ch. xvi. p. 233.

pharsang. Pers. See farsang.

pharynx, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. φάρυγξ,='the gullet': the cavity behind the mouth and larynx, extending from the nasal cavities to the oesophagus.

phaseolus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. φασήολος: a kidney-bean, a French bean. Anglicised through Fr. phaséole, phasiol Cotgr.), as phasiol, phaseol, phasel(l), fasel(l).

1563 Take. Peason, Phasiols, Lintelles, & such like: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. II. fol. 13 ro. 1664 September... Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting. Virginium Phalangrum, Indian Phaseolus Scarlet Beaus: EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p. 219 (1729). 1722 they have likewise several Sorts of the Phaseoli: Hist. Virginia, Bk III. ch. 1v. p. 152.

*phasis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. φάσις,='an appearance':

1844 He...had observed man under every phasis of civilisation: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Coningsby, Bk. IV ch. x p 216 (1881).

phasma, pl. phasmata, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\phi\acute{a}\sigma\mu a$: an apparition, a phantom. Rarely Anglicised as phasm.

Phebe, Phebus: Lat. See Phoebe, Phoebus.

*Pheidias: Lat. fr. Gk. See Phidias.

phenix: Lat. See phoenix.

*phēnomenon, ρl. phēnomena, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. φαινόμενον, = 'that which appears to the senses', opposed to that which is apprehended by the mind (see noumenon).

 an object or fact which is perceived through the senses; a fact ascertained by a scientific observation.

I. an object or fact which is perceived through the senses; a fact ascertained by a scientific observation.
 1640 One and the same Object in Nature affords many and different φαινόμενα. H. More, Phul. Po, sig. B 2 (1647).
 1643 Both which are too foul hypotheses, to save the phenomenon of our Saviour's answer to the Pharisees about this matter: Milton, Divorce, Bk. 1. ch. i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 348 (1866).
 1646 Magnetical Phenomena's: Sir Th Brown, Preval. Ep, Bk 11. ch. i. p. 44 (1666).
 1652 we will at least present them with a few Φαινόμενα, and we will see how they will move them and affect them: N. Culverwell. Light of Nature, ch. xiv p. 149.
 1664 As other gross Phenomena's: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 15.
 1665 if such great and instructed Spirits think we have not as yet Phenomena enough to make as much as Hypotheseis... what insolence is it then: Glanvill, Sceptsis, p. 1. (1885).
 1674 Now the answer to the Phenomenon is this: N. Fairrax, Bulk and Selv., p. 72.
 1676 I ha' found more curious Phenomina in these minute Animals: Shadwell, Virtuoso, iii. p. 42.
 1678 And consequently it supposes that there is no need of any thing else besides these simple Elements of Magnitude, Figure, Site and Motion...to solve the Corporeal Phenomena by: Cubworth, Intell. Syst., D. 2, 378 (1867).
 1681 It will be but a φαινομενον, it will be but as we call a false sun: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1, p. 378 (1867).
 1691 the stupendious Phenomena of Comets: J Rav, Creation, Pt. I. p. 20 (1702).
 1699 very many Men have written of this Subject, and formed divers Hypotheses to solve these Phenomena. M. Listra, Journ. to Paris, p. 85.
 1704 it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grotto: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 437 (Bohn, 1854).
 1711 Mr. Hobbé's Hypothesis for solving that very odd Phenomenon

a remarkable occurrence; a remarkable object or

1727 Forthwith was I possessed with an insatiable curiosity to view this wonderful Phenomenon: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 94 (1757). 1764 The vulgar look upon a man, who is reckoned a fine speaker, as a phenomenon, a supernatural being: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 85, p. 353 (1774). 1771 I want to see this phenomenon in his cups: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 21/1 (1882). 1771 From whatever origin your influence in this country arises, it is a phenomenon in the history of human virtue and understanding: JUNIUS, Letters, Vol. II. p. 257 (1772). 1792 they had nearly settled their courses and exercises for the evening, when a young phenomenon of nobility made his appearance, like a phenix among the vulgar birds, attended by two servants in fiaming liveries: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 132. 1795 a phenomenon that haunted his bed-chamber while he was at Marseilles: Anecd. of Distinguished Persons, iv. 295. 1839 language was not powerful enough to describe the infant phenomenon: Dickens, N.

Nickleby, ch. xxiii. p. 218. 1877 it is chiefly as a literary phenomenon that Voltnire is now interesting to us: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xxvi. p 203.

Pheton: Eng. fr. Lat. See Phaeton.

phialē, pl. phialae, sb.: Gk. $\phi\iota\dot{a}\lambda\eta$: a Greek vase in the shape of a saucer, used for libations, a patera $(q.\ v.)$.

phidalgo: Port. See fidalgo.

*Phidias, Pheidias: Lat. fr. Gk. Φειδίας: name of the great sculptor of Athens of 5 c. B.C.

1646 the inward Phidias: SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. vi. p. 93 (1686).

philautia, sb.: Gk. φιλαυτία: selfishness. Anglicised as philauty.

bef 1593 Such as give themselves to philautia, as you do, master, are so choleric of complexion that that which they burn in fire over night they seek for with fury the next morning: Greene, Jas. IV., 1ii. 2, Wks., p. 204/1 (1861). 1601 knowing how through a naturall φιλαυτία all men are guen to flatter and coxe themselues: J. Chamber, Agst. Judic. Astrol., To Reader, sig. A 4 20. 1652 It is a miserable φιλαυτία to make his own self the centre of all his actions: N. Culverwel, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 86.

philibeg: Eng. fr. Gael. See filibeg.

philippic (= \(\percent = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Philippica (sc. oratio), = 'a speech against Philip', one of the great speeches delivered by Demosthenes against Philip, King of Macedon; hence, one of Cicero's famous invectives against Marcus Antonius, the Triumvir: an invective, a denunciation, a denunciatory speech.

1616 I'de write lines as ill, | Rather then thee, divine philippick, bold | Though fam'd, which art, after the first, unroul'd: HOLYDAY, Tr. Yuv., x. [R.] 1756 since the last philippic of Billingsgate memory you never heard such an invective as Pitt returned: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 491 (1857). 1815 The gruel.. supplied.. pretty severe philippics upon the many houses where it was never met with tolerable: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 93.

philippizate, philippise $(\angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Gk. φιλιπτίζειν,='to take the part of Philip, King of Macedon': to support the policy of Philip, King of Macedon; to support a powerful enemy of one's country.

bef 1603 the Prophetesse did Philippizate, to wit, fauored Philips affaires: NORTH, (Lives of Epamin., &c., added to) Plut., p. 1134 (1612). 1790 He naturally philippizes: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 13 (3rd Ed.).

philiselle: Fr. See filoselle.

Philister, sb.: Ger.: a Philistine.

1883 Claudius told his old landlord—his oblitister, as he would have called him: F. M. Crawford, Dr. Claudius, ch. iii. p. 37.

Philistia: Late Lat.: name of the parts of Ancient Palestine inhabited by the Philistines, the heathen enemies of the Israelites; *hence*, the region or aggregate of modern Philistines.

1887 yet have Philistia and Fogeydom neither right nor reason to consider him a despicable or merely ludicrous person: C Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. x. p. 150 (1877). 1886 aristocratic Philistia and Upper Bohemia: J. McCarthy & Mrs. Campbell-Praed, Rt. Hon., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 51.

*Philistine: Eng. fr. Late Lat. Philistinus: one of the original inhabitants of Palestine (from whom its name is derived), a heathen enemy of the Israelites; hence, through the cant of German universities, an unenlightened, tasteless person despised by the chosen people of culture. German students call the townsmen of an university town Philister, = 'Philistines'.

philizello: Old It. See filisello.

Phillis: Lat. See Phyllis.

phillyrea, sh.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. φιλυρέα, an unidentified shrub: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order Oleaceae, resembling box in appearance, and therefore called jasminebox.

1670 having planted...some borders of phyleria: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III.
p. 227 (1872). 1673 cut hedges of Cypress, Alaternus, Laurel, Bay,
Phillyrea, Laurus tisus and other semper-virent plants: J. Ray, Yourn. Low
Countr., p. 364. 1691 In his garden he has four large round philareas smooth
clipped, raised on a single stalk: Document, in Arch., xii. 188. [Davies] 1699
Lentiscus's and Phylarea's in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us:
M. LISTER, Yourn. to Paris, p. 210. 1713 A Queen Elizabeth in Phyllirea.
POPE, Wis., Vol. vi. p. 297(1375). 1741 Holm-Oaks, Kermes, Maples, Phillyrea,
Myrtles, Mastick-Trees, Turpentine-Trees: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy.
Levant, Vol. 1, p. 54. 1748 the phyllirea-hedge: Richardson, Cl. Harlows,
Il believe) with box, rhododendron, &c.: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II.
Let. xvi. p. 359. 1846 the Phillyreas and Syringas are all European or
Eastern plants: J. Lindley, Ves. Kingal, p. 616.

*Philomel: Eng. fr. Lat. *Philomēla*, fr. Gk. Φιλομήλā: name of one of the daughters of Pandion (King of Athens), who was said to have been changed into a nightingale; hence, a nightingale. See **Procne**.

1580 And Philomele her song with teares doth steepe: Sfens, Shep Cal., Nov., 141. 1590 Philomel, with melody | Sing in our sweet lullaby: Shaks., Mids. Nt.'s Dr., it. 2, 13. 1599 While Philomela sits and sings, I sit and mark, | And wish her lays were tuned like the lark: — Pass. Pil., 197. 1637 Less Philomel will deign a song: Milton, Il Pens., 56. bef. 1744 Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie, | All but the mournful Philomel and I: Porfs. Sappho to Phaon, 176, Wks., Vol. II. p. 17 (1757). 1748 And now and then sweet Philomel would wall: J. Tromson, Casta of Indolence, I. IV. p. 194 (1834). abt. 1782 To inhabit a mansion remote | From the clatter of street-pacing steeds, | And by Philomel's annual note | To measure the life that she leads: Cowfer, Catharina, Poems, Vol. II. p. 275 (1802).

philophilosophos, adj.: coined fr. Gk. φιλο-,='loving', and φιλόσοφος,='a lover of wisdom', 'a philosopher', 'loving wisdom': fond of philosophers.

bef. 1586 I thinke that no man is so much Philosphiosophos, as to compare the Philosopher in mooving with the Poet: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 24 (1891).

philosophe, sô.: Fr.: a philosopher, a dabbler in philosophy; also, attrib.

1828 Guard us ye powers...against all that calls itself 'liberal' or 'philosophe':

J. P. Cobbett, Tour in Italy, p. 286 (1830). 1851 Louis. whose mund had received some impression from the philosophes, was not very strenuous in support of these 'idle forms and antiquated prejudices': J. W. Croker, Essays Fr Rev, II. p. 86 (1857) 1884 Their philosophes...are solemn, arrogant, dictatorial coxcombs: Seeley, Hor. Walpole, p. 100.

philosophia prima, phr.: Late Lat.: the first philosophy, the science of first principles, the study which utilises the results of all special sciences for the discovery of the general principles of being.

1829 Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 138. 1837 If the making of ingenious and sparkling similitudes like these be indeed the philosophia prima, we are quite sure that the greatest philosophical work of the nineteenth century is Mr Moore's Lalla Rookh: Macaulay, Essays, p. 414 (1877). 1843 There is, then, a Philosophia Prima peculiar to Art, as there is one which belongs to Science: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 528 (1856).

*philtre (\angle =), Eng. fr. Fr.; philtrum, pl. philtra, Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\phi l \lambda \tau \rho \rho \nu$: sb.: a love-potion, a concoction supposed to have the power of exciting a sexual passion for the person in whose interest it was administered.

1603 Freely to follow him, and doe his hest, | Not Philtre-charm'd, nor by Busiris prest: | Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Imposture, p. 267 (1608). 1609 philtre: B. Jonson, Sil Wom, iv. 1, Wks., p. 567 (1616). 1623 For to say, that there are Philtra, amorous pottons, poysons of loue, and the lake baits and rickes to force affection, it is all false: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 21. 1645 Letters a kind of Magic vertue have, | And like strong Phultres human souls inslave: Howell, Lett., To Reader, sig. A 3 r? 1646 He deludeth us also by Philters, Ligatures, Charms, ungrounded Amulets, Characters: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep. Bk. 1. ch. xi. p. 33 (1686). 1652 This sure was the minde and desire of that Epicurean Poet Lucretius, though a Roman of very eminent parts, which yet were much abated by a Philtrum that was given him: N. Culverwell, Light of Nature, ch. xvii. p. 136.

philypendula: Late Lat. See filipendula.

phirman, phirmaun: Eng. fr. Pers. See firman. phistilo. See fistula.

phlebotomy $(- \angle - =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. phlébotomie: bloodletting, the opening of a vein as a surgical remedy; the practice of blood-letting.

practice of blood-letting.

1641 phlebotomye is made eyther for habundaunce of blode or for the... fyenes of the dysease R. Copiland, Tr. Cuydo's Quest., &r.c., sig. 2nd G 1 v. 1643 ye must fyrste make a Phlebotomy that is you must cutte a veyne: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol xiiii rola.

1563 the arte of phlebotomic or letting of blode: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 5 v. 1578 finding no present remedy... but Phlebotomie: J. Banister, Hist. Man, sig. Biji v. 1599 they have no Phlebotomic or letting of blood: R. Harluvi, Voyages, Vol. II. ii. p. 90. 1601 as it were by way of Phlebotomie to let them [trees] blood: Holland, Tr. Plin, N. H., Bk. 17, ch. 26, Vol. I. p. 544. 1622 At first they let me bloud, and I parted with above fiftic ounces in less then a fortnight, for thisbotomy is so much practis'd here: Howell, Lett., II. xi. p. 41 (1645). 1628 a disease vincurable but by an abundant Phlebotomy of the purse: J. Earle, Microcosm., Char. 4. 1665 Philebotomy was held too mean a remedy for her distemper: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 177 (1677).

Phlegethon: Lat fr. Ck. Δλενέθων: Ck. Mythol.: name

Phlegethon: Lat. fr. Gk. Φλεγέθων: Gk. Mythol.: name of one of the rivers of the infernal regions, meaning 'flaming'.

bef. 1593 every charmer with his magic spells | Calls us from nine-fold-trenchèd Phlegethon: Greene, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 177/2 (1861).

phlegmon, flegmon, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. phlegmon, flegmon: inflammation, inflammation of subcutaneous tissue.

1541 if ecchymosis, or vicere, or erisipelas, or putryfaccion, or phlegmone be in any parte: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &-c., sig. and B ii vo. — myty-

gate the phlegmon: $i\delta$, sig. 2nd D i r^o . 1543 flegmon chaunceth some tymes whan the bodye is replete: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xiiii $r^o/2$.

*phlogiston, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. φλογιστον, neut. of φλογιστος, = 'inflammable': the assumed principle of inflammability, which was supposed by some old chemists to be present, in composition, in all inflammable substances.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1843 the celebrated phlogistic theory.. which accounted for combustion by the extrication of a substance called phlogiston, supposed to be contained in all combustible matter: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Pt v. ch. iv. [L.]

phlox, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. φλὸξ,='flame', also name of a kind of herb: name of a genus of ornamental plants, Nat. Order Polemoniaceae.

1601 another hearbe which the Greekes call Phlox: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 21, ch. 10, Vol. II. p gr.

Phoebē: Lat. fr. Gk. Φοίβη: name of Artemis (Diana), the moon-goddess; hence, the moon.

1590 To-morrow night, when Phoebe doth behold | Her silver visage in the watery glass: SHAKS., Mids. Nt.'s Dr., 1 1, 209. 1655 Like Phoebe breaking through an envious cloud: Massinger, Bashf. Lover, 1. 1, Wks, p. 393/1 (1839).

*Phoebus: Lat. fr. Gk. Φοίβος: name of the sun-god Apollo (q. v.); hence, the sun.

Apollo (q. v.); hence, the sun.

abt. 1886 And firy Phebus riseth vp so brighte | That at the Orient laugheth of the lighte: Chaucer, C. T., Knt.'s Tale, 1493.

1506 When Phebus entred was, in Geminy | Shining aboue: Hawrs, Past. Ples., sig. A i ro (1554). bef. 1529 To me also allthough it were promised | Of laureat Phebus holy the eloquence, | All were to lytell for his magnificence: J. Skrelton, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 12 (1843).

1599 Thou lovest to hear the sweet melodious sound | That Phebus' lute, the queen of music, makes: Shaks., Pass. Pil., 112.

1603 Heer, many a Phabus, and heer manie a Muse | On heav'nly Layes so rarely-sweet doo vse | Their golden bowes: J. Syllvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnit, 0.5 (1603)

1616 Donne, the delight of Phebbus, and each Muse: B. Jonson, Epigr., 23, Wks., p. 775 (1616)

1640 With mighty force great Phebus doth inspire | My raving mind: H. More, Song of Soul, 1v. 3, p. 286 (1647).

1742 Take Phebbus to yourselves, ye basking Bards! E. Young, Night Thoughts, iii. p. 37 (1773).

Sappho to Phaon, 24, Wks., Vol. II. p. 5 (1757).

*phoenix, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. poîvi£.

I. a fabulous bird, sole of its kind, having a nest of spices in Arabia, which every 500 years set fire to its nest and burnt itself to ashes from which it arose again regenerated.

itself to ashes from which it arose again regenerated.

abt. 1400 The Prestes of that Temple han alle here Wrytynges, undre the Date of the Foul that is clept Fenix: and there is non but on in alle the World: Tr. Mandevilés Voyage, ch. vp. 48 (1830). 1508 A phenex it is | This herse that must blys | With armatycke gummes | That cost great summes: J. SKELTON, Phyl. Sparowe, 518, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 67 (1843). 1568 A Phanix ryght on yearth (no doubte) | A Byrde full rare to see: B. Googe, Egley, &c., p. 83 (1871). 1580 there is but one Phanix in the World: J. Lviv, Euphuses & his Engl., p. 312 (1868). bef. 1593 There lives the phenix, one alone bird ever: MARLOWE, Orid's Elegies, 11. vi. Wks., p. 329/1 (1858) 1605 could we get the phoenix | (Though nature lost her kind) shee were our dish: B. Jonson, Volp., iii. 7, Wks., p. 490 (1616). 1620 those few, who, as Phanixes, have a perfect disposition, yet do receive greater grace by the Sacrament: Brent, Tr. Soaw's Hist. Comm. Trent, Bt. II. p. 225 (1676). 1623 neuer to returne the same man I went forth, but like a new Phanix, receiving fresh life from these my old ashes: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 76 1634 Let the chaste Phenix from the flowry East, | Bring the sweete treasure of her perfum'd nest: (1640) W. Habington, Castara, Pt. I. p. 17 (1870). 1667 to all the fowls he seems | A Phoenix, gazed by all, as that sole bird, | When to inshrine his reliques in the Sun's | Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies: MILTON, P. L., v. 272. 1763 The ancients had their Phoenix and their Pegasus: Father Charlevoix, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 65. 1820 it has risen like the Phoenix more splendid from its ashes: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. iv., p. 108.

2. any unique thing or person, any thing or person of superlative and singular excellence.

superlative and singular excellence.

1573—80 A braunche of lorix a very phoenix: Gab Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 103 (1884).

1582 O Goulden bird and Phenix of our age: T. Watson, Pass. Cent., p. 47 (1870).

bef. 1586 [Alexander] the Phoenix of warlike Princes: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 56 (1868).

1612 the body of Grinstome, who was peerlesse in wit... a Phenix for friendship, magnificent without measure: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quizote, Pt. 11. ch. v. p. 99.

1625 this is the onely Phoenix-neast made of sweet Spices. Tyrus... the Phoenix indeed of all Cities of Trade in the World: Purchas, Pilgrinns, Vol. 1 Bk. i. p. 23.

1631 She died the Phoenix of her sex, but left a daughter behind, who proved the Phoenix of her time, the true daughter of so rare a mother Phoenix: T. Herywood, Englands Elisabeths, p. 27 (1641).

1646 the Phoenix of the earth who never had, nor is like to have his equall: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 169.

1667 You are now a Phaenix in her ashes: Dryden, Ann. Mirab., sig. A. 4.70.

1675 Hopes of the arising of that Phenix out of their ashes: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appleal, Bk. 1. ch. x. § 2, p. 90.

1787 He is called...the Phoenix of his time; yet I don't find that his ashes have produced any other such: P. Beckrorn, Lett. fr. 12al., Vol. 1, p. 237 (1805).

1888 This was no phoenix among men: Athenseum, Sept. 8, p. 304/3.

3. attrib. and in combin.

1588 Small show of man was yet upon his chin; | His phoenix down began but to appear | Like unshorn velvet on that termless skin: Shaks., Lover's Compl., 92. .. 1613 Up then fair Phoenix bride: J. Donns, Poems, p. 201 (1669). 1634 And th' odour, for as it the nard expires, | Perfuming Phoenix-like his funeral fires: (1639) W. Habingson, Castara, Pt. II. p. 68 (1870). 1654 Abraham saw...a

Phanix-like Resurrection of his Son, as possible with God: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 544.

1676 Let me approach the honour of your hp, far sweeter than the Phonix Nest, and all the spicy Treasures of Arabia: Shadwell, Viruso, iv. p. 51. bef. 1738 a new Phoenix Plot had arisen out of the Ashes of the old one: R. North, Examen, II. IV 135, p. 301 (1740).

1778 this phoenix June: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 83 (1858).

phoenomenon: Gk. See phenomenon.

φωνάεντα συνετοΐοι (ἔπη), phr.: Gk.: (words) full of meaning (voice) to the intelligent. Pindar, OL, 2, 85, applies the phrase to darts of song which speak significantly and vividly to the intelligent.

1821 Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, p. 8 (1823).

phonascus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. φωνασκός: one who practises the voice, a music-master, an instructor in elocution

1606 nor yet do ought in earnest or mirth without his Phonascus by, to put him in mind for to spare his pipes and hold his handkerchiefe to his mouth: Holland, Tr. Suel., p. 191.

pho(o)ngi: Burm. See poongee.

phorminx, sb.: Gk. φόρμιγξ: an Ancient Greek lyre.

*Phōsphorus, phōsphorus, sô.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\Phi\omega\sigma\phi\delta\rho\sigma$ s, = 'light-bringing'.

the morning-star, Lucifer; also, metaph. Anglicised as Phosphor.

1611 Most scintillant Phosphorus of our British Trinacria: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. III. sig. N 2 ro (1776) bef. 1667 They saw this Phosphor's Infant-light, and knew | It bravely usher'd in a Sun as New: Cowley, Daviders, i. [C.] bef. 1670 he wants nothing, but a blue Ribbon and a Star, to make him shine, the very Phosphorus of our Hemisphere: Congreve, Double Dealer, ii. I., Wks., Vol. I. p. 179 (1710). 1676 Call up the Sun, black Shades away: [Bid Phosphorus go fetch the Day: D'Urstey, Mad. Fickle, Iv. p. 40 (1691). 1704 Why sit we sad, when Phosphor shines so clear, | And lavish Nature paints the purple year? Pore, Pastorals, Spring, 27. 1850 till Phosphor, bright | As our pure love, thro' early light | Shall glimmer on the dewy decks: Tennyson, In Mem., IX.

an extremely inflammable substance, found in animals and plants, and manufactured from bones (which are largely composed of phosphate of calcium). Under certain conditions it possesses the property of being luminous without

1646 the *Phosphorus* or *Bononian* Stone, which exposed unto the Sun, and then closely shut up, will afterward afford a light in the dark: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 70 (1686). 1696 He brought the phosphorus and anteluca to the clearest light that ever any did: Evelvn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 348 (1872). 1743 being determined at present, to shine like phosphorus in the dark: Lord Chesterfield, in *Old England*, No. 3, Misc. Wks., Vol. II. 177 (1777). 1762 He said, he would engage with twelve pennyworth of phosphorus to frighten a whole parish out of their senses: Smollett, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 7 (1817).

phousdar, phousdarry: Anglo-Ind. See foujdar, foujdarry.

phrase, Eng. fr. Fr. phrase; phrasis, Lat. fr. Gk. φράσις, ='language', 'manner of speaking': sb.

1. language, idiom, manner of speaking, diction.

1530. The phrasys of our tong and theyrs different chefely in thre thyngs: PALSGR, sig. c iii. v. 1540 the phrase of the frenche tongue is different from the pure latinitie: — Tr. Acolastus, sig. A iv v. 1546 the Englishe tongue... altogether intermedied with the Saxon phrase: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. I. p. 167 (1846). 1620 the natural lustre both of Stile and Phrase: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Ep. Ded. (1676).

2. an expression, an idiom, two or more words used to express one idea.

1535 the comon phrasis in the Scripture: G. Jov, Apol. to W. Tindale, p. 11 (1833). 1540 pure englyshe wordes and phrases: Palsgravz, Tr. Acolastus, sig. A iii ro. 1588 A man in all the world's new fashion planted, | That hath a mint of phrases in his brain: Sakaks, L. L. L., i. 1, 766. 1599 and this they con perfectly in the phrase of war, which they trick up with new-tuned oaths: Sraks, Hen. V., iii. 6, 79. 1600 as your eares doe meet with a new phrase: B Jonson, Cymik. Rev., iii. 2, Wks., p. 208 (1616). 1603 (In humane phraze) it calls him pittiful: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Arke, p. 318 (1608). 1665 The parts affected with it [corruption] we find to be the accent...tropes, phrases: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 150 (1872). bef. 1788 they enjoyed themselves, and, as the Phrase is, let the World rub: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 176, p. 93 (1740). 116, p. 93 (1740).

phratra, phratria, sô.: Gk. $\phi p \acute{a} r p \acute{a}$: a brother-hood, a clan, a sept; in Athens, a political division of the tribes $(\phi v \lambda a)$. Anglicised as $\phi h r a tr y$ (ω =).

phrenesis, sb.: Lat. fr. Late Gk. ppévnous: delirium, frenzy.

1561 Somtime engendreth an apostemacion in the braynes of some little skinnes that enuiron the braynes the same are called Phrenesis: Hollybush, Apothec., fol. 5 ro.

*phrenitis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. φρενίτις: inflammation of the brain, delirium, frenzy.

1621 Phrenitis...is a disease of the mind, with a continual madness or dotage, which hath an acute fever annexed, or else an inflammation of the brain, or the membranes or kells of it: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p 12 (1827).

phrontisterion, sb.: Gk. φροντιστήριον: a thinking-shop. Aristophanes, Nub., 98. Rarely Anglicised as phrontistery.

1615 'tis the learn'd phrontisterion | Of most Divine Albumazar: Albumazar, i. 3. [Davies] 1704 How unpardonable must it then be to thunder at the Phronisterion of the great Dr. Alcantara: JOHN CORY, Metamorphosis, &c., p. 4. 1888 The humours of the phrontisterion at Puddleton are cleverly described: Athenaum, Dec. 8, p. 770/2.

phthīriāsis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\rho i\bar{a}\sigma\iota s$: the lousy disease. 1603 the loathsom Phthirrasis: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 280 (1605). 1619 a filthy Phthiriasis with foure swellings: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xvii. p. 183.

*phthisis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\phi\theta i\sigma is$, ='decay', 'a wasting away': pulmonary consumption.

away: putinonary consumption.

1525 dothe the parsone falle in ptisym [acc.] and to outdryeng of the naturall moystnes: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. L iij vol2.

1607 the Philiusis or disease of the Lungs: TOPSELL, Four-f. Beasts, p. 27.

1742 A toothache produces more violent convulsions of pain than a philius or a dropsy: Hume, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 175 (1825).

1757 for which I shall beg you to prescribe me somewhat strengthening and agglutinant, lest it turn to a confirmed ophthisis: GRAY, Letters, No. xci Vol. II. p. 11 (1819).

1811 (ases of phthisis, or consumption, do, indeed, now and then occur among them: Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 243 (1856).

phylarea, phyleria, phyllirea: Mod. Lat. See phillyrea.

Phyllis: Lat. fr. Gk. Φυλλίs: name of a rustic maid (Virg., Ecl., 3) and of one of Horace's loves (Od., 4, 11); hence, a rustic beauty, a peasant maid, a sweetheart, a pretty waiting-

1637 herbs and other country messes, | Which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses: Milton, L'Allegro, 86.

1640 rurall Swains...their Phyllis: H. More, Phil. Po, 1. 20, p 6 (1647).

1679 a Phillis with ten thousand pounds: Shaddwell, True Widow, v. p. 76.

1842 certain soft-handed Phyllises | Were at once set to work: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 216 (1865).

*phylloxēra, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. φυλλο-,='leaf' and \(\frac{\xi_n\rho_{s,=}}{\text{dry'}}\): name of a genus of plant-lice, of which the species \(Phylloxera\) vastatrix is the dreaded vine pest of

phylum, pl. phyla, sh.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\phi \hat{v} \lambda o \nu$: a tribe, a primary division of the animal kingdom.

1888 The bewildering groups Brachiopoda...and Pterobranchia...are provisionally united into a phylum of equal value with Vermes: Athenæum, June 2,

phyrman: Eng. fr. Pers. See firman.

physētēr, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. φυσητήρ,='a blower', 'a kind of whale': a sperm-whale or cachalot (q. v.).

1601 In the French ocean there is discovered a mightie fish called Physeter: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N H., Bk. 9, ch 4. [R., s.v. Whiripool] 1603 on the surges I perceiue from far | Th' Orc, Whirlpool, Whale, or huffing Physeter: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, 5th day, 1st week, 1co. [Davies]

*physique, sb.: Fr.: physical constitution, physical condition, build of body.

1813 It is by exalting the...physique of our pleasures...that we alone can prevent them from disgusting: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11, p 302 (1832). 1872 superior in physique to the people of the south: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 46. 1878 The production of feeble literature [is] found compatible with the most diverse forms of physique: Geo Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. 1. ch. v. p. 30. 1883 it was very destructive to the physique and morale of the regiment returning home: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. 11. ch. iv. p. 272.

pi: Anglo-Ind. See pai.

pia fraus, pl. piae fraudes, phr.: Late Lat.: 'a pious fraud', something dishonest said or done in the alleged interest of religion or morality.

1625 I know not what Pias fraudes [acc.], and religious Lies: PURCHAS, Pilgrins, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 68. 1642 I compute among your Piae fraudes... the ashes of John the Baptist: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., § xxviii. Wiss., Vol. 11. p. 363 (1852). 1652 No doubt but Abrahams faith staggered, when he was put to an equivocation, and we cannot easily excuse Jacobs supplantings, and Robekha's deceits, and Rahabs dissemblings; and the pia fraudes of the Fathers: N. CULVERWEIL, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 58. 1665 I dare not say its pia fraude [abl.]; but, both by what I have observed and learnt, find they have assum'd too great a liberty in blazoning the success of their labours, and withal of invention: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 31 (1677). 1711 mean artifices and pia fraudes: Pore, Letters, p. 36 (1737).

pia mater, phr.: Late Lat., 'kind mother': the innermost of the three meninges or tunicles which invest the brain and spinal cord. See dura mater, meninx.

1525 than the panne/than within be ij. small fleces named dura mater/and pia mater / than the substance of the braynes: Tr. Yevome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. A hily vo/2.

1541 feare lest the dura mater fall nat on the pie mater: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Queet, &v.c., sig E ii vo.

1543 the pannicles of the eyes, synnowes, pia mater, can not endure stronge and sharpe medicines: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chivurg., fol. xix vo/2.

1563 whan the humor is betwint pia mater and the braine: T. Gale, Inst. Chivurg., fol. 27 vo.

1588 these are begot in the ventricle of memory, nourished in the womb of pia mater, and delivered upon the mellowing of occasion: Shaks., L. L. L., iv. 2, 71.

1601 Enfolded is it [the brain] within two tunicles or kels, both above and beneath: whereof, if the one bee peirced and wounded, [to wit Pia mater] there is no way but present death: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk rr, ch 37, Vol. 1. p. 332.

1630 That I may welcome thee in such a straine | That shall euen cracke my pulsiue pia mater. John Tanlon, Wis., sig Hh 5 ro/1.

1642 As for those wingy Misteries in Divinity...which have unhing d the brains of better heads, they never stretched the Pia Mater of mine: Sir Th. Brown, Relg. Med., six. Wks., Vol 11. p. 332 (1852).

1692 To be Deliver'd of some Matter, | Which sore oppress the Pia Mater: Jacobite Conventicle, p. 9.

1699 The Pia Mater coating the Spinal Nerves but halfway down the Back, where it ends: The Dura Mater coating the lowermost 20 pair: M. LISTER, Yourn. to Paris, p. 64.

1762 he apprehended him to be in a very dangerous way from an inflammation of the pia mater, which had produced a most furious delirium: Smollett, Launc. Greaves, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 153 (1817)

piāculum, Sb.: Lat.: a sin; an act of explation. Angli-

piāculum, sb.: Lat.: a sin; an act of expiation. Anglicised, through Fr. piacle, as piacle ($\angle = =$).

1646 These are the men I speak to, for, as they hate superstition, so they love decency, and count it a *Piaculum* to live in seiled houses of their owne, whilest the Lords house lies wast: J. Benberigge, *Usura Accomodator*, p. 21. 1652 Tig not lookt upon as a transgression and a *piaculum*: N. Culverwell, Light of Nature, ch. xv. p. 159

pianino, sb.: It.: a small (upright) pianoforte.

1885 Mrs. Alma Tadema exhibits a pianino, by Broadwood: Daily News, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

*pianissimo, adv. and adj., also used as sb.: It.: Mus.: a direction to performers to play or sing very softly; very soft, very low; very soft performance of music. Abbreviated to pp. (for piano piano, or piu piano).

1724 PIANISSIMO, or PPP, is extream Soft or Low: Short Explic, of For. Was in Miss. Bks. 1864 [See piano]. 1883 the four performers were pounding along at a breathless pace; and if their pianissimo passages failed in delicacy, there was no mistake about their fortissimo: M. E. Brandon, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch ii. p. 50. 1886 Much was left to desire on the score of delicacy, a pianissimo being never obtained: Athenaum, Feb. 6, p. 209/1. 1888 and the late reminiscence of the opening theme, given out pianissimo by the brass instruments, fits well to the closing lines: Academy, Oct. 20, p. 262/3.

*pianiste, sb.: Fr.: a performer on the pianoforte, a pianist.

1864 with two years' more practice she will be the first pianiste of the world: G. A. Salla, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch ix. p. 130. 1883 This gifted pianiste is never so happy as when interpreting the music of his famous compatriot: Daily Telegraph, Jan 16, p. 3.

*piano, adv. and adj., also used as sb.: It.: Mus.: a direction to performers to play or sing softly; soft, low; soft, low performance of music; also, metaph. Abbreviated to p.

1724 PIANO, or the Letter P, signifies Soft or Low: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

1759 that soft and irresistible piano of voice: STERRE, Trist. Shand., 1 xix. Wks, p. 43 (1839).

1815 here the reader softened his voice to a gentle and modest piano: SCOTT, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxviii. p. 332 (1852).

1854 they sing the sweetest of all music, and the heart beats with happiness, and kindness, and pleasure. Piano, pianissimo! the city is hushed: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 136 (1890).

1885 there are marked contrasts of forte and piano, much stancato work, for which the pianist is famous: Academy, Jan. 20, p. 52.

1886 Much was left to desire on the score of delicacy, a pianusimo being never obtained, and even a piano but seldom: Athenaum, Feb. 6, p. 209/x.

piano: It. See pianoforte.

pian(o) piano, phr.: It.: 'softly softly', very softly, very gently.

1601 Whereas our good men must goe as they may, pean, peano, and beare their quips the while: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent., p 116.

*pianoforte, sb.: It., 'soft-loud': a musical instrument played by means of a keyboard, the sound being produced by the percussion of hammers upon strings or wires. The characteristic whence its name is derived is that each note can be made loud or soft at pleasure. It is an improvement on the harpsichord and the spinet, invented abt. 1710, and at first often called a fortepiano. Abbreviated to piano.

at lift of land.

1767 your pianoforte must be tuned from the brass middle string of your guitar, which is C: STERNE, Lett., Wiss., p. 770/r (1839)

1767 Miss Buckler will sing a Song from Judith, accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, upon a new instrument called 'pianoforte': Playbill, May 16, quoted in Queen, Sept. 12, 1885, p. 277.

1776 I had a new and very expeditious mode of teaching to play on the harpsichord, forte piano, and organ: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 76.

1806 Attempting, by desire, to play on the pianoforte, while your fingers are all chained up by the frost: Berrespord, Miseries, Vol. p. 55 (5th Ed.).

1815 The pianoforte had arrived from Broadwood's the day before: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. 11. ch. viii. p. 190 (1833).

1821 found her playing on the pianoforte:

Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v p. 56 (1832). 1843 one Schmidt a fortepiano maker: J. W Croker. Essays Fr. Rev., VIII. p. 549 (1857). 1850 devoted to her mamma and her piano-lesson: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. t.ch. xvi p. 160 (1879). 1864 she went on watching the pianoforte practice: G A Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. iv p. 68 — Opposite, was a small cottage piano: ib., ch. v p. 74. *1877 pianoforte makers: Echo, Jan. 15. [St.] 1877 Open the piano, you shut the understanding: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xiv. p. 136 (1883).

piassava, sb.: Port.: name of the coarse fibre of two S. American palms, used for making street-brooms.

*piastre, piaster (= \(\pm = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. piastre: a name of the Spanish dollar; also the unit of Turkish currency, a small silver coin equal in value to nearly $2\frac{1}{4}d$. English. The form piastro is for It. and Sp. piastra.

1592 penalty of 5 Piastre: Relig. Wotton., p. 680 (1685).

1617 I hired a horse to Lirigi for one piastro or silver crowne: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. 1. p. 164.

1629 Pyasters Chicqueenes and Sultanies, which is gold and silver: CAPT. J SMITH, Wks., p. 827 (1884)

1670 a Million and a half of Puastre, or Crowns: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital, Pt. 1. p. 144 (1698).

1775 a piaster is about half a crown English: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor.

1787 His Majesty...assigned him for six months the sum of 110 piastres a day for his expences: Gent. Mag., p. 11861.

1820 Turkish paras pastres and other coins: T S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. vii, p. 226.

1830 an additional piastre: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 207 (and Ed.).

1850 we will sell him for a hundred piastres to Bacon or to Bungay: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. 11. ch. iii, p. 30 (1879).

1877 a solemn Turk melting his piastres with admirable gravity: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. ix p 103 (1883).

piatta, sb.: It.: a barge, a large kind of gondola used in the Adriatic. See peiotte.

1670 Round about the *Bucentoro* flock a world of *Piotta's*, and *Gondola's*·R LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 253 (1698). — *Gondolas* and *Piattas*: ib., p. 254.

*piazza, sb.: It.: an open space, an open square in a town, a square surrounded by colonnades; a veranda or arcaded gallery or colonnade outside a building

arcaded gallery or colonnade outside a building.

1563 Whereupon the next morning being Sundaie, Wolfe came to the Chalenor's chamber, and praied him familiarlie to go with him abroad to the piazza or marketstead: Foxe, A. & M., an. 1555, p. 1621. [R.] 1591 place the Ensignes with their garde of Halberdes, with certaine Drummes about the said Ensignes, that is, in the Piazza or void place, where the Ensigne is to bee managed: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 131. — Piazzo: ib., p. 132. 1605 in face of the publike piazza: B. Jonson, Volp., ii. 2, Wks., p. 467 (1616). 1611. This part of the Piazza is paved with brick. T Cornat. Crudities, Vol 1. p. 219 (1776). 1644 Sometimes 5 Imprimaturs are seen together dialoguewise in the Piazza of one Title page: MILTON, Arrop., p. 40 (1868). 1650 the Piazza of S. Laurence Church: Howell, Tr Girarffs Hist. Rev. Naph., p. 23. 1670 The Duke's new Palace handsomly built with a fair Court before it, a great Piazza, and a large open street leading up it: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1 p. 55 (1698). 1671 go instantly and walk in the Piazza S Hadwell, Humorists, v. p. 67. 1672 Yet I durst meet him in the Piazza is that Wycherler, Love in a Wood, i. p. 6. 1695 walking one day upon the Puazza about three of the Clock i' th' After-Noon: OTWAY, Soudiers Fortune, i. p. 3. 1711 a Puppett-show set forth by one Powell, under the Piazzas (Covent Garden]: Spectator, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 25/1 (Morley). 1722 In this Cortile under the Piazza is the great Urin: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 131. 161, 79, p. 573 (1740). 1765 Withinsde you find yourself in a noble piazza, from whence three of the principal streets of Rome are detached: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 478 (1817) 1797 Baneza is an old and ugly town with piazza under its houses: Son R. North, Ezamen, III. vii. 87, p. 573 (1740). 1765 Withinsde you find yourself in a noble piazza, from whence three of the principal streets of Rome are detached: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 478 (1817) 1797 Baneza is an

piazzetta, sb.: It.: a small square, a small market-place. 1824 They crossed the Piazetta, but paused in the middle of it to enjoy the scene: W. IRVING, Tales of a Traveller, p. 78 (1849).

*pibroch ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. piobaireachd,='pipemusic': a wild musical composition of a martial character for performance on the bagpipe of the Scotch Highlanders. The word is incorrectly used to denote the bagpipe itself.

1771 the pipers playing a pibrach all the time: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 87/2 (1882). 1807 The pibroch raised its piercing note: BYRON, Hours of Idleness, Oscar of Alva, xi.

pīca¹, sb.: Late Lat. (Lat. pīca,='magpie'): the ordinal of the Latin Church, as if the 'pied-book'.

pīca², sb.: Late Lat., fr. pica¹: a kind of black-letter type in which pica used to be printed; hence, certain sizes of modern type. Unless a qualifying epithet is used, the following kind is meant:-

Pica Roman Type.

1588 A presse with twoo paire of cases, with certaine Pica Romane, and Pica Italian letters: UDALL, State Ch. Eng., p. xiii. (1880):

 $pica^3$, sb.: Late Lat. (fr. Lat. pica,='magpie'): a morbid appetite for substances unfit for human food.

1563 that sickenesse whiche is called Pica: T. GALE, Treat. Gonneshot, 4ro. 1603 One-while the Boulime, then the Anorexie, | Then the Dog-

hunger, or the Bradypepsie, | And childe-great Pica (of prodigious diet) | In straightest stomacks rage with monstrious ryot: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 278 (1608). bef. 1670 Why, suppose then one that is sick, should have this Pica, and long to be Annoiled? J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 224, p. 218 (1693).

*picador, sb.: Sp.: in bull-fighting, a horseman who begins the fight by pricking the bull with a lance.

1797 He has to contest first against the picadores, combatants on horseback, who, dressed according to the ancient Spanish manner, and as it were fixed to their saddles, wait for him, each being armed with a long lance: Encyc. Brit., s v. Bull-Fighting. 1845 The proceedings open with a procession of the performers, first the mounted spearmen, picadores Ford, Handlik Spain, Pt. I. p. 180. 1882 he steps hither and thither with such ease and dexterity, like a literary picador amid a troop of huge, blundering cattle: Pall Mall Gaz., Dec. 22, p. 10.

picard $(\angle z)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Picard,='of Picardy': a kind of high shoe introduced into England early in 18 c.

picaresque (1 = 1), adj.: Eng. fr. Sp. picaresco: relating to rogues, descriptive of a style of fiction of which Aleman's Life of Guzman de Alfarache is an example, introduced from Italy in the first half of 16 c.

1845 many a pleasantry in picaresque tales and farces: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p 64. 1890 Of Sidney and pastoral romance, of Thomas Nash and the picaresque novel...M. Jusserand treats with judgment and knowledge: Athenæum, Aug. 9, p 186/1

picaro, sb.: Sp.: a knave, a rogue, a kitchen-boy.

1623 admitting a poore *Picaro*, to become a Courtier: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, sig. * 4 vo. 1623 Baseness? the arts of Cocoquismo and Germania, used by our Spanish pickaroes—I mean filching, foisting, nimming, jilting—we defy: MIDDLETON, Span. Gipsy, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 135 (1885).

picaroon $(\angle = \underline{u})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. picaron: a rogue; esp. a plunderer, a pirate, a piratical craft.

a plunderer, a pirate, a piratical craft.

1624 meeting a French Piccaroune. hee like himselfe tooke from them what hee liked: CAPT. J. SMITH, WEs., p. 655 (1884). — any French Pickaroun, or the Pirats of Algere: 20, p. 760. 1644 the Picaroon Turks: Evellyn, Diary, Vol 1. p. 81 (1850). 1664 This is the Captain of the Picarons: DRYDEN, Riv. Ladies, i. r. Wks., Vol. I. p. 70 (1701). 1669 I was set on by the way, by Pickeroons; and, in spight of my resistance, robid, and my Portmantue taken from me: — Mock-Astrol., iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 310. 1676 Those Piccaroons in Wit, wh' infest this Road, I And snap both Friend and Foe that come abroad: SHADWELL, Libertine, Prol., sig. b 2 rd. 1688 a French pickaroon in a small barke with only 2 gunns lay off here at sea: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. p. 96 (1878). 1700 At this very time the Streight of Sunda was very much infested with Pickaroons: S L., Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies, ch. xiii, p. 191. 1704 and whatsoever exceeds the bidding at the Battistan, belongs not to the Pickaroons, but goes to the Dey: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 7. 1849 I would back myself against any picaroon in the Levant: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 293 (1881).

picary: ? S. Amer. See peccari.

piccadil(1), Eng. fr. Fr. piccadille; pickadillo, Eng. fr. Sp. picadillo (in phr. estar de picadillo, = 'to show that one is offended'): sb.

 a stiff collar over which an ornamental fall or collar was arranged, worn first at the close of 16 c. Perhaps the spelling picardil was suggested by the Italian use of Picardia for 'hanging', 'place where persons are hanged'.

**Inanging", "place where persons are hanged."

1611 Piccadilles, Piccadilles: the seuerall diuisions or peeces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet, &c.: Corge. 1616 I am not...the man...of that truth of Picardil, in clothes, | To boast a sovereignty o'er ladies: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass, ii. r, Wks., p. 352/2 (1850). 1619 either Clocked, Laced, larger Fall's borne vp with a Pickadille; or scarsly Peeping out ouer the Doublet Coller: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvii. p. 265. bef. 1626 Do you want a band, Sir? This is a coarse wearing, | Twill sit but scurvily upon this collar. | But patience is as good as a French pickadel: Beau. & Fr., Pilgrin, ii. 2. [R.] 1630 Or one that at the Gallowes made her Will, | Late choaked with the Hangmans Pickadill: John Taylon, Wks., sig. D 5 vo/1. 1670 One half of his Band about his neck, was of a broad bone Lace, starched white, the other half was made of course Lawn, starched blew, and standing out upon a pickydilly of wire: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 117 (1698).

2. the ornamental border of a broad collar worn by women early in 17 c.

1607 A short Dutch waist with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale, a close sleeve with a cartoose collar, and a pickadil: Dekker & Webster, Northward Ho, iii. x. [C.]

piccalilli, sb.: name of a hot mixed pickle.

1845 PICCALILLI consists of all kinds of pickles: Bregion & Miller, Pract.

*piccaninny ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Cuban Sp. piquinini, ='little': a baby, a small child, esp. a negro baby or child; a pet, a darling.

1696 Dear Pinkaninny, | If half a Guiny | To Love wilt win ye: D'URFEY, Don Quix., Pt. 111. v. p. 41.

piccary: Eng. fr. Fr. See picoree.

*piccolo, sb.: It., for piccolo flauto, = 'small flute': a small flute pitched an octave higher than the flute.

1864 Thackeray—big, vague, childlike, playing on the piccolo: John Leech, in *Horae Subsectivae*, p. 45 (1882). 1889 The most remarkable section ... is a "Marche Miniature," scored for violins, piccolo, flutes, oboes: *Athenæum*, Apr. 20, p. 515/2.

*pice, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. paisā: a small copper coin, four of which are now contained in an anna (q. v.). See pai. A pucka-pice is equivalent to half an anna (see

1615 Pice, which is a Copper Coyne; twelve Drammes make one Pice. The English Shilling, if weight, will yeeld thirtie three Pice and a halfe: W. PEYTON, in Purchas' Pilgrims, 1. 530 (1625). [Yule] 1665 Pice are heavy round pices of Brass, 30 make our shilling: Sir Th. HERBERT, Trav., p 45 (1677). 1673 Pice, a sort of Copper Money current among the Poorer sort of People: FREE, E. India, 205 (1698). [Yule] 1776 The sum of rupes two lacks sixteen thousand six hundred and six, ten annas, and nine pice rupees: Claum of Roy Rada Churn, 9/2. 1800 three quarters of a seer of rice and one pice per day: WELLINGTON, Disp., Vol. 1. p 54 (1844). 1826 I gave her a few pice, and, in return, she blessed me: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xii. p. 147 (1884) 1834 bags of copper pyse...were left in place of those containing rupees: Baboa, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 160 1872 everybody is talking about pice, or squabbling over a pecuniary difference of something like half a farthing: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 31.

pickante: Fr. See piquant.

picke-devant: Old Fr. See pique-devant.

*Pickelhaube, sō.: Ger.: 'spike-cap', a head-piece, popularly applied to the modern Prussian helmet.

1887 Here is represented the old Empire with powder and wigs, while in Julius Grosse's novel...we find the new Empire with its Pickelhaube: Athenæum, Jan. 1, p. 16/1.

pickery, pickory: Eng. fr. Fr. See picoree.

picket, pickette, picquet: Eng. fr. Fr. See piquet.

pic-nic: Fr. fr. Eng. See pique-nique.

pico, sb.: Sp.: a peak, a top.

1665 near which is another *Pico* or Hill, which from its sharpness at the top Men usually call the Sugar-loaf: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 13 (1677). 1677 this high Pico [Teneriffe Peak] rises from the middle part of the Isle: ii., p. 4-1691 China, and the Andes of Peru...are full of *picos*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 328 (1872).

pico: Anglo-Ind. See picull.

picoree, pickory, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. picorée, or Sp. pecorea: a marauding, a plundering, a pilfering. See à la picorée.

1591 if otherwise they be not prouided by forrage or Picorée: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 13. — anie enterprise or bootie of picorée il., p. 16. 1604 abroad in the country at the Picoree: T. DIGGES, Foure Parad., I. p. 3. — this crew of degenerate bastardly souldiers or rather pickers, the servants...of their misbegotten Mistresse Madam Picorea: ib, p. 6. — if they get any Pickerie, the Captaine bath his share: ib, II. p. 54.

picotee (4 = 44), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Picot, name of a French botanist: name of sundry varieties of carnation, of which the margin of the petal is marked with a darker color than that of the rest of the petal.

picque: Fr. See pique.

picquier: Fr. See piquier.

*picul(1), pico, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay pikul, = 'a man's load': a weight of one hundred catties; see catty.

1589 one pyco of rice: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II.

1589 to pyco of rice: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II.

1598 the waight which in Malacca is called a Bhar, is three Picos, and every Pico is 66\(^3\) Caetes, so that 3. Picos which is a Bhar, are 200. Caetes: Tr. \(^5\) Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 19 (1885).

1622 30

1625 a sacke is called a Timbang, and two Timbanges is one Peecull, three Peeculls is a sake is called a Timbang, and two Timbanges is one Peecull, three Peeculls is a small Bahar, and foure Peeculls and an halfe a great Bahar, which is foure hundred fortie fine Cattees and an halfe: Purchas, Pigrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv p. 390.

1662 a hundred Picols of black Lacque, at ten Thails the Picol: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 106 (1669).

*1876 eight taels (31. 8s.) per picul (133 lbs.): Cornhill Mag., Aug., p. 107. Cornhill Mag., Aug., p. 197.

pie: Anglo-Ind. See pai.

*pièce, sb.: Fr.: a piece, a play, a short literary work, a document or article used as evidence.

1883 The author has collected...all the most valuable pièces of the present Irish question: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 504

*pièce à conviction, phr.: Fr.: a document or article used as evidence against an accused person.

1882 the pièces à conviction were kept in such a manner that it was quite possible for them to get stained without any one being able to say whence the stains proceeded: Standard, Dec. 12, p. 3.

*pièce d'occasion, phr.: Fr.: an occasional piece, a work composed for a special occasion.

1887 The 'Jubilee Ode' is a capital pièce d'occasion: Athenaum, Oct. 15.

*pièce de résistance, phr.: Fr.: 'the piece of (for) resistance', the most substantial dish of a meal, the most important item of any collection or series.

1840 Those gentlemen are accustomed to supply the picture-lover with the filters de resistance of the feast: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 184 (1885). 1850 they found a relishing filter de resistance in the prayer-book of the Court, a great portion of which they nibbled away: Household Words, July 20, p. 398/2. 1856 the real filter de resistance, some five pounds a head, they preferred to eat raw: E. K. Rane, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 209. 1878 The embroidery [was] a sort of filter de résistance in the courses of needlework: Geo. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk v. ch. xxxix. p. 362.

*pièce justificative, phr.: Fr.: a document or article used as evidence in his favor by an accused person, or by one who makes an assertion.

1789 You will think me a great brute and savage...till you have read my pièce justificative: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. 1. p. 314 (1835). 1795 I will write your pièce justificatif to Mrs. Bouverie: iò., p. 465. 1888 We have thought it best to append a further series of pièces justificatives derived from a careful comparison of the two books: Athenaum, Mar. 24, p. 374/1.

*pied à terre, phr.: Fr., 'foot on the ground': a settled place of residence, a temporary lodging, a country-residence.

1839 the Greek emperor...acceded to the desire of Mahomet to possess a pied-à-terre on the European edge of the channel: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p 20. 1860 W. H. Russell, Diary in India, Vol. I. p. 100. *1877 Hohenlohe is here now with a pied à terre in Rome at an obscure religious house: Times, Nov 13. [St] 1887 In the long run the shops beat the booths, and the tradesman with a pied à terre proved too strong for the itinerant vendor of perishable articles: Athenæum, Oct. 15, p. 503/1.

pied-de-lion, sb.: Fr.: lion's-foot, a plant of the genus Prenanthes, Nat. Order Compositae.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 26, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 265.

pieno, adj. and adv.: It.: Mus.: full, with all the instru-

1724 PIENO, signifies full, and is often used instead of the Words TUTTI, GRANDE, or GROSE Thus, PIENO CHORO, Full Chorus: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

Pierides, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. Gk. Iliepides, pl. of Iliepis (fem. adj.),='of Pieria' (a district in N. Thessaly favored by the muses): the nine muses. Hence (through Lat. Pierius, ='pertaining to Pieria', 'pertaining to the Pierides'), Pierian, an epithet of the muses; poetic.

1709 A little learning is a dang'rous thing; | Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring: Pope, Critic, 216, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 114 (1757). 1742 Ye train Pierian to the lunar sphere, | In silent hour, address your ardent call: E. Young, Night Thoughts, iii. 37.

*pierrot, sb.: Fr.: a sparrow; a buffoon in a loose longsleeved white or striped dress; a kind of sleeved basque, low in the neck, worn by women towards the end of 18 c. [C.].

1864 He looked like a pierrot who had grown fat: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 124.

pietà, sb.: It., 'piety', 'pity': Art: a group of the dead Christ and the Blessed Virgin.

1715 I have seen a fine Instance of a Colouring proper for Melancholy Subjects in a Pieth of Van-Dyck: RICHARDSON, Theor. Painting, p. 85. 1842 A Pieth is the representation of Christ resting on the lap of the mother: Sir C. Bell, Expression, p. 118 note (1847). 1883 Dentone made a Pieth for the sacristy of Sta. Maria della Salute: C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt., p. 363.

pietra-commessa, pl. pietre-commesse, sb.: It., 'joinedstone': mosaic work, a piece of mosaic work.

1644 Tables of pietra-commessa: EVELVN, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 118 (1850).
1670 a curious Table of Pietre Commessa: about twelve Footlong, and five wide:
R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 133 (1698). 1699 Feathers, Moss, Pietra
Commessa, Inlayings, Embroyderies, Carvings: EVELVN, Acetaria, Pref., sig.
b 3 ro. 1765 These pietre commesse are better calculated for cabinets than
for ornaments to great buildings: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxviii. Wks.,
Vol V. p. 469 (1827). 1800 At St. John's is a copy of Raffaelle's St. John in
the Wilderness in Florentine "pietre commesse": J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts
Engl. D. 405. Engl., p. 495.

*pietra-dura, pl. pietre-dure, sb.: It., 'hard stone': mosaic work in hard stones such as agate and jasper; a piece of such work.

1787 The best part of the furniture is the inlaid tables in Pietra Dura, a work of great labour and great expence: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 148 (1805). 1845 observe the Florentine pulpit of putre dure and the Retablo to match: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 11 p. 580. 1883 mosaics, "pietre dure", gilded glass and enamels: C. C. PERKINS, Ital. Sculpt., p. 47.

pietranell, sb.: Eng. fr. It. See quotations.

1598 Pietranelli, an Italian word, and is the souldiers seruing on horsebacke, well armed with a paire of Cuyrasses, and weaponed with a fire-locke peece or snap-hance: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Table. — Pistollier, a French word; and is the souldier on horse backe, armed as the Pietranell, weaponed with viscoll. 22

*pifferaro. pl. pifferari, sb.: It.: a strolling player on the piffero.

1854 a Contadina and a Trasteverino dancing at the door of a Locanda to the music of a Pifferaro: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879). 1860 three of the pifferari whom you find at Christmas time in such numbers in the Piazza di Spagna at Rome: Once a Week, July 14, p. 71/2.

piffero, piffaro, sb.: It. See quotation.

1724 PIFFARO, is an Instrument somewhat like a Hautboy. PI is a small Flute or Flagelet: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. PIFFERO,

pigdaun, pikdan, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pikdan: a spittoon.

1673 they have Pigdans, or Spitting Pots of the Earth of this Place: FRYER, E. India, 223 (1698). [Yule] 1886 the pikdán, or spittoon: Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl., p. 11/2.

piggin (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Celtic, cf. Gael. pigean, Ir. pigin, Welsh picyn: a small milking-pail with one of the side pieces longer than the rest to serve as a handle: a small earthenware bowl

1611 Trayer, A miking Pale, or Piggin: Cotgr. 1635 [See noggin]. 1684 The man tried to save the mik, by holding a piggin side-wayes under the cowes belly: I. Mather, Remark. Provid., p. 105 (1856).

pike-devant: Old Fr. See pique-devant.

pil. hydrarg., abbrev. fr. Late Lat. pilula hydrargyri, = 'a calomel pill', 'a blue pill'.

1862 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil: hydrarg: Bless you! THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 122 (1887).

pilastro, pl. pilastri, sb.: It.: a pilaster.

1670 It rests upon four *Pilastri* or great Pillars, which makes the corners of the Cross of this Church: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt II. p. 21 (1698).

*pilau, pilaf, pilaw (= 4), sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. pilaw: rice boiled with meat, broth, butter, and spices.

boiled with meat, broth, butter, and spices.

1612 The use of this Butter is very frequent by reason of the abundance of Pillane [sic] that is eaten in Constantinople: T. Corvat, Fournall, in Crudities, Vol. III. sig. X 7 10 (1776) 1615 Their most ordinary food is pillaw, that is, rice which hath bene sod with the fat of mutton: GEO. SANDYS, Trav., p. 65 (1652). 1629 the Tymor and his friends fed upon Pillaw, which is boiled Rice and Garnances, with little bits of mutton: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wis., p. 855 (1884). 1634 then were feasted with a dish of Pelo, which is Rice boyled with Hens, Mutton, Butter, Almonds and Turmerack: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 97. 1634 The Turk when he hath his tripe full of pelaw, or of Muton and Rice, will go to natures cellar: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. Iv. p. 348 (1678). 1682 They eat their pilaw, and other spoon-meat, without spoons: Evelen, Diary, Vol. II. p. 177 (1872). 1731 they make a Dish which they call Pillou: J. Pittis, Acc. Moham., p. 22. 1771 several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepperpots, pillaws, corys, chabobs, and stuffatas: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 116/2 (1882). 1786 ordered the turf to be spread...with skins and table-cloths, upon which were served up for the good Mussulmans pilaus of every hue, with other orthodox dishes: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 87 (1883). 1809 from which [trees]...was plucked the fruit that seasoned the pilat: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 167 (1875). 1820 poultry, game, pilan, various made-dishes, and pastry: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 32. 1834 nothing remains of yesterday's fruits and pilaws: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 22. 1844 the great author of pilat's would be standing on deck: Kinglake, Eothen, p. 87 (1845). 1845 dishes of yellow earthenware...containing a pilat, a vacchney, or sort of Irish stew: Lady H. Stanhofe, Mem., Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 82. 1850 prepared curries and pilaus: Thackerax, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 256 (1879). 1884 The standing dishes of our bild of fare, fried cuttle fish and paprika

pilleur, sb.: Fr.: a plunderer, a pillager.

1823 a robber on the highway, a pilleur and oppressor of the people: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. iii p. 59 (1886).

*pilot (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pilote, pilot (Cotgr.): a steersman; one who guides vessels in and out of port and through dangerous channels, &c.; also, metaph. a guide.

1549 when any shippe cometh in, she taketh fyrst pilottes to sounde the waie: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 144°. 1555 Capitaynes, Admirals, and Pylottes: R. EDEN, Decades, p. 50 (1885). 1579 Masters, Pilotes, and Mariners: Diggers, Stratiot. To Reader, sig. Aiv ro. 1579 being not of authority like the pilot to take the sterne in hande: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 752 (1612). 1588 our little pilot boats: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 14 ro. 1592 [Windes] ouldest pilote from passage doth affright: W. Wyrley, Armorie, p. 70. 1603 as the Pilot guideth the ship by the rudder or helme: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 45. 1645 ther are Pylots, that in small Shallops, are ready to steer all Ships that passe: HOWELL, Lett., I. xxvi. p. 50. 1685 I was invited to the funeral of Captain Gunman, that excellent pilot and seaman: EVELYN, Diarr. Vol. II. D. 220 (1872). Diary, Vol. 11. p. 229 (1872).

pilule, pillule (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pilule, pillule (Cotgr.): a little pill.

1543 The dose or genynge of these pillules is from .3 .i. vnto .3 .i. & ss. : Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxv vo/2.

*pimento, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. pimento, or Sp. pimiento: allspice; also, the tree Pimenta officinalis, Nat. Order Myrtaceae, which yields allspice.

1673 They delight much in Pimentone, i.e. Guiny pepper: J. RAY, Yourn Low Countr., p. 494. 1777 pimento, a small tree, yielding a strong aromati spice: ROBERTSON, America, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 7 (1824). 1792 mixe 1792 mixed with it sea-water, pimento, gunflints broken, and bruised very fine : Tr. Rochon's Madagascar, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 775 (1814).

pina, pinna, sb.: Sp. piña: a pine-apple. See ananas.

1577 The Pinnas are a fruite...one Plante doth not carie more then one Pinnae: FRAMPTON, You'full Newes, fol. 90 ro. 1595 divers sortes of excellent fruits and rootes, and great abundance of Pinas, the princesse of fruits that grow under the Sun: W. RALEIGH, Disc. of Graitan, 73 (1850). [Yule] 1600 fruits of the countrey...as plantans, sapetes, guaues, pinas, aluacatas, tunas, mannios, limons, orenges: R. HAKLUYT, Voques, Vol. III. p. 464. 1621 in many places, their bread is roots, their meat palmitos, pinas, potatos, &c. and such fruits: R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. I.

pinacothèque, sb.: Fr.: a picture-gallery, a building for the preservation and exhibition of pictures.

pinang, penang, sb.: Malay: the areca nut; the areca palm. See areca, betel.

1665 Their ordinary food.. is Rice, Wheat, Pinange, Betele, Opium, Goats, Hens, Eggs, Cocoes, Plantains and Jacks: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 365 (1677)

pinaster, sb.: Lat.: a wild pine.

1601 The pinaster is nothing else but the wild pine, it groweth wonderfull tall, putting forth armes from the mids of the trunke or bodie upward: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 16, ch. 10. [R.]

pinax, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi i \nu a \xi$, = 'a tablet': a tablet; a register; a plan.

pince-nez, sb.: Fr.: a pair of eye-glasses held on the bridge of the nose by a spring.

1887 Even the pince-nez...is better than no glasses at all: Athenaum, Jan. 8, p. 66/3.

pindarry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pindarī, = 'a plunderer': one of a class of ill-equipped cavalry which attended the Peshwah's armies, and became noted raiders and plunderers, until suppressed in 1817.

1803 He has had 3000 pindarries in his service, to whom he gave no pay: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1 p. 369 (1844). 1834 an old Pindaree pointing to a horseman...said...: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 125.

pinguin. See penguin.

pink, sb.: Du.: a vessel with a very narrow stern.

1603 The Dunkirkers. took three pinks coming from Flushing, whereof one was better worth than ten thousand pounds: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1. p. 4 (1848). 1616 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, Sword pinks, To[a]des, and such like, that breedes them Saylers, Mariners, Souldiers and Marchants: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 195 (1884).

pinkaninny: Eng. fr. Sp. See piccaninny.

pinole, sb.: Sp.: an aromatic powder used in Spain and Italy for making chocolate.

1856 Its flavor is similar to that of pinole: Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U.S.A., Vol. III. p. 115.

piñon, sb.: Sp.: a nut-pine.

1856 A dense growth of tall cedars and piñons covered the grounds: Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U.S.A., Vol. III. p. 88.

*pintado, sb.: Sp. and Port., lit. 'painted'.

I. the Cape pigeon; also, attrib. as pintado petrel, the Cape pigeon.

1625 Penguins, Guls, Pentados: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 275.— wee saw many Pintados, Mangareludas and other fowles: ib., Bk. iv. p. 528. 1634 many Pantado Birds (so called from their Colours) flying about them: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 19. 1665 the Pantado birds (like Yayes in colours) who about these remote seas are constantly flying: ib., p. 20 (1677). 1811 The pintando is not domestic; but these birds inhabit the woods in such numbers, that children kill them with stones: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab, ch. cxxxviii Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 186.

an East Indian chintz, esp. of superior kinds.

1614 broad Pintados, Chader Pintados, with such spotted, striped and chequered Stuffes: In Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk iv. p. 407 (1625). 1614 Cotton wools, Cotten yarne, Pentathoes, Callico Lawnes, Shashes for Turbants: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 26. 1622 to pec. chader pintado of og Rs. corge: R. Cocks, Duary, Vol. I. p. 56 (1883). 1625 and to require his kindnesse, sent him a rich Pintado: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 226. — Cotton yarne, Pintados, Shashes: 1b., p. 236. 1665 the better sort of that sex [female] wear linnen Drawers or Calzoons of Pantado: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 115 (1677). 1665 To Woodcot...where was a room hung with pintado: Evelun, Diary, Vol. I. p. 422 (1872).

pinxit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. pingere, = 'to paint': 'he (she) painted it'; often placed on paintings after the artist's name.

pion: Anglo-Ind. See peon1.

piotta. See piatta.

pipal: Anglo-Ind. See peepal.

pipita: Sp. See pepita.

*piquant, fem. piquante, adj.: Fr.: stinging, piercing, sharp; pungent, of a sharp flavor; smart, racy, of keen interest, highly entertaining. Formerly partly Anglicised as pickant. Cotgrave gives picquant as well as piquant.

interest, highly entertaining. Formerly partly Anglicised as pickant. Cotgrave gives picquant as well as piquant.

1591 This daie the marshall wrote a letter to sir Thomas Laighton, a lytle pickante: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 29 (1847) 1620 some picquant words: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xxxii. (1676). 1625 Wits have been asleepe; Except they dart out somewhat, that is Piquant, and to the Quicke: Bacon, Ess., Discourse, p. 17/2 (1871). 1630 He can marinat fish, make gellies, and is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the hangous: Howell, Lett., v. xxviii. p. 42 (1645). 1662 his ordinary Language which was picquant and satyrical enough: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. vii p. 312 (1669) bef. 1670 to make the Matter a little worse, and more picquant, to have a flourish of Law or Equity cast upon the Case: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. 11. 59, p. 59 (1693). bef. 1699 some expressions concerning the general proceeding wherein I had the chiefest part, so piquantes, that I think I have reason to resent: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol. I. p. 444 (1770). 1704 a transparent kind of rock...as piquant to the tongue as salt itself: Alddison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 596 (Bohn, 1854) 1756 Sometimes it [the debate] is a little piquant: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 505 (1832). 1803 This renders his letters more piquant and interesting: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 55 (1832). 1806 and finding nothing more piquant than very high in the House: Dyron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 269 (2832). 1818 our author, indeed, is extremely piquant in matters of life and death: Edm. Rev., Vol. 31, p. 89. 1822—3 the monkey has a turn for satire, too, by all that is piquante: Scott, Pev Peak, ch. xxix. p. 246 (1886) 1484 There is just enough of savageness in the Turk cascade to make the view piquante: Thacker and the piquante of savageness in the Turk cascade to make the view piquante: Thacker and piquante, by M. Thiers' own observations: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 22 (1857). 1860 piquant

*pique¹, picque, sb.: Fr. (picque, Cotgr.): a quarrel, a tiff; a feeling of resentment; a feeling of anger at some fancied slight or offence. The word pique, = 'longing', is properly a distinct word, fr. Late Lat. pica (see pica's).

properly a distinct word, fr. Late Lat. pica (see pica).

1619 But I hear there is a new pique fallen out: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. II. p. 195 (1848) bef 1627 you shall find him all along to have a great pique to the rebel Oliver: Middlens in Major Queenb., Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1885) 1663 If any Member there dislike | His Face, or to his Beard have pike: S. Butler, Hudditas, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 154. 1669 as for Piques, Jealousies, Duels, Daggers, and Halters, I let 'em alone to the vulgar: Dryden, Mock-Astrol., i. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 269 (1707). 1679 though it have the Pique, and long, I 'Tis still for something in the wrong: S. Butler, Huddidas, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 126. — Who had not spar'd to shew his Picques, Hagainst I'H Haranguers Politicks: ib., p. 136 1716 You may be sure the ladies are not wanting, on their side, in cherishing and improving these important piques, which divide the town almost into as many parties as there are families: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 27 (1827). bef. 1733 was engaged, by a private Pique, about a Play of his, to write against the Duke: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 121, p. 66 (1740). — This the Author makes a low Pique in a King, that is to honour his Friends, and disgrace his enemies: ib., III. viu. 39, p. 613. 1763 Upon the same principle, the late king carried in on till, upon private pique in the year 1725, he ran into the other extreme: Load Chestrerfield, Lett., Bk. II. No. bxx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 394 (1777). 1827 To the gratification of this pique...the Sovereign was ready to sacrifice every consideration of public policy: Edin. Rev., Vol. 46, p. 167. 1877 At this moment she was not goaded by pique, nor any petty feeling: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. xiii. p. 126 (1883).

pique picque, sb.: Fr. (picque, Cotgr.): a point; a

*pique², picque, sb.: Fr. (picque, Cotgr.): a point; a point (of honor or etiquette); in piquet, the scoring 30 points to nothing in one deal (whence the vb. picque, pique).

1687 Add long prescription of establish'd laws, | And pique of honour to maintain a cause: DRYDEN, Hind & Panth., III. 401 [L.] 1705 Flip. Hark thee, Brass, the game's in our hands, if we can but play the cards. Brass. Pique and repique, you jade you, if the wives will fall into a good intelligence: VANBRUGH, Confed., ui. Wks., Vol. II. p. 46 (1776).

*pique, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. piquer,='to prick', 'to sting', 'to nettle'; se piquer,='to plume one's self', 'to feel pride': to sting, to nettle; to plume (one's self).

sting, to nettle; to plume (one's self).

1669 But when he saw you so much piqued, he was too good natur'd to let you sleep in wrath: DRYDEN, Mock-Astrol., iv. Wis., Vol. I. p. 315 (1701) 1715 'iis exceeding probable that S. Foin...would be piqued at his being thought to Love his Master less than S. Peter: RICHARDSON, Theor. Painting, p. 44. bef. 1738 the honest Citizens...were piqued at such a Charge: R. NORTH, Examen, III. viii. 46, p. 618 (1740). 1748 the lady...being piqued at some repartee that passed between us: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xvii. Wis., Vol. I. p. 102 (1817). 1752 to pique yourself upon showing particular civilities to a man: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 70, p. 301 (1774). 1757 Do you think I shall ever pique myself on being richer than my Lord Bath! Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. III. p. 62 (1857). 1757 "This artist was born at Liege in Holland." Our author does not pique himself much upon his geography: Gent. Mag., p. 1089/a. 1798 a civil letter of complaint which he treated with contempt. Piqued at this she resolved that he should give her satisfaction: Ancad of Distinguished Persons, iv. 219. 1803 I pique myself upon the versatility of my talents: M. Eddeworth, Belinda, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 69 (1832). 1838 "Ay!" answered Mauleverer piqued at this indifference: Lord Lytton, Paul Clifford, p. 229 (1848). 1840 mystery...had not only piqued his curiosity but ruffled his temper: Barham, Angolds. Leg., p. 16 (1865).

piqué, sb.: Fr.: a thick cotton fabric woven with a raised

1852 This house has produced at Rheims a new fabric called piqué: Report of Juries, Exhibition 1851, p. 376/1

pique-devant, pi(c)ke-devant, sb.: Old Fr. pique devant: a beard cut in front below the chin to a point. Corrupted to pickitivant by Burton, and further in a derivative to pitti-

1577—87 some [beards] made round, like a rubbing-brush: others with a pique devant (O fine fashion!) HOLINSHED. [Fairholt] 1621 curl his head, prune his pickitivant: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II p. 337 (1827).

*pique-nique, pic-nic, sb.: Fr. fr. Eng. picnic, picknick: a picnic, an entertainment to which each partaker contributed a share (cf. the Gk. ¿pavos); a pleasure-excursion of a few hours' length, on which provisions are carried with the party. Also, attrib.

1806 Puque-nique suppers...are very pleasant in Paris: Edin. Rev., Vol. 8,

*piquet¹, picket ($\angle =$, -qu- as -k-), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. piquet, picquet (Cotgr.): a pointed stake or pole, a stake sharpened at both ends, driven into the ground to form a defence; a guard posted outside the lines of a military force; a detachment under arms in camp, kept ready for immediate service; a small party set to watch for any purpose. Also, attrib. and

1743—7 the Generals of the Allies went to view the enemy's army, taking with them all the piquet guard: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1, p. 657/1 (1751).
1765 I discovered two men. the piquet guard of the French army: Maj. R. Rogers, Fournals, p. 35 1787 The piquets and double patroles abandoned their officers, and joined their mutinous comrades: Gent. Mag., p. 1199/2. 1799 The outline piquets were not relieved this morning for want of men: Wellington, Disp, Vol. 1, p. 24 (1844). 1826 the watch fire of a German piquet was seen: Subaltern, ch. 8, p. 127 (1828) 1830 a picquet of Turkish soldiers: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 369 (2nd Ed.).

piquet², picquet, picket(te), $= \angle$, -qu- as -k-, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. piquet: a game at cards for two players, played with 32 cards, the low cards from the deuces to the sixes being The highest card is the as de pique, = 'ace of rejected. spades'. See capot, pique2.

spades'. See capot, pique'.

1663 a Game of Picquet: Dryden, Wild Gallant, iv Wks., Vol. I. p. 50 (1701).

1679 Gamesters, when they play a Set! With greatest cunning at Piquet, | Put out with caution, but take in | They know not what, unsightunseen: S. Butler, Huddras, Pt. III Cant. i p 49.

1705 three days more we'll play after dinner at Ombre, Picquet, Basset, and so forth: Vanbrught, Confed., iv. Wks., Vol. II, p. 64 (1776).

1710 looking over her and another lady at picquet. Swift, Yourn. to Stella, Let xv. Wks. p. 2711 (1869).

1711 plays with him a whole Afternoon at Pickette: Spectator, No. 198, Oct. 17, p. 286/1 (Morley)

1712 we sat down to Piquet, played two or three Games, and drank Tea: to', No. 526, Nov. 3, p. 730/2.

bef. 1744 He thanks you not, his pride is in Picquette, | New-market-fame, and judgment at a Bett: Pope, Mor. Essays, I. 85.

1748 a game of piquet for a crown: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 87 (1817).

1754 a hand at whist or piquet: — Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxxvi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 203.

1815 She loves piquet, you know: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 187 (2833).

1834 and finish the feast by winning the very epaulettes off his shoulders at piquette: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 104.

**Tigually II. xô: : Fr.: a huntsman.

*piqueur. sb.: Fr.: a huntsman.

1835 I followed a piqueur, who appeared to me to know his métier, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken: H. GREVILLE, Diarry, p. 59. 1837 the piqueur scouring along the road in advance, like a rocket: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 155.

piquier, picquier (Cotgr.), sb.: Fr.: a pikeman.

1598 the armed Picquier ought to bee armed in all points: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. III. p. 34.

*pirate (#=), pirat, pyrat(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pirate: a sea-robber, a corsair; a ship manned by sea-robbers; one who infringes a copyright, one who tries to defraud an author or artist by appropriating his work.

or artist by appropriating his work.

1522 pirats, Mores, and other infidels: J. Clerk, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., ard Ser., Vol. 1. No. cxii. p. 312 (1846).

1546 such Saxon pyrats as infested the seas: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 80 (1846).

1557 These will runne about the countrey wyth a counterfet lycence, fayninge either shypwracke, or spoyled by Pyrates: Harman, Cav., ch. x. in Awdelay's Frat. Vag., p. 48 (1869).

1553 Prates may make cheap pennyworths of their pillage: Shaks, II Hen. VI., i. 1, 222.

1601 Sasonis, well knowe for the Prats harbour there: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 3, ch. 26, Vol. 1. p. 71.

1645 I do not fear the losing of this, either by Shipwrack or Pyrat's at Sea: Howell, Lett., I. i. p. 2

1649 We had a good passage, though chased for some hours by a pirate: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 261 (1872).

1665 it was found afterward, that..they could escape all the wait laid for them by Pirates, in that vast and scarcely frequented Sea: T. Manley, Tr. Grotius' Low Country Warrs, p. 169.

bef. 1733 ships..were Pyrates: R. North, Examen, III. vi. 90, p. 489 (1740).

bef. 1744 B. Trade it may help, Society extend. | P. But lures the Pyrate, and corrupts the Friend: Pope, Mor. Essays, III. 30.

1776 the Christian pirates had infested the place: R. Chandler,

Trav. Greece, p. 189 1781 This poem...fell into the hands of pirates: JOHNSON, Lives of Poets, J. Philips. [T.]

*pirogue, sb.: Fr. fr. Sp.: a canoe made of a single tree, a dug-out; see periagua.

1759 As soon as we reached the opposite shore, they drew the pirogue aground: Tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 620 (1814) 1791 Pirogues, loaded with the above-mentioned articles, were sent up the Miami river: Amer. State Papers, Nav. Affairs, Vol. 1v. p. 196. 1792 and because the canvas, on account of the varnish, is impenetrable to water, the hammock becomes a real pirogua [Sp.], the advantages of which are so obvious that it is unnecessary to explain them: Tr. Rochon's Madagascar, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 797 (1814). 1843 three or four of the largest piraguas were seen skimming over the water, and making their way rapidly across the lake: Prescott, Mexico, III. vi. viii. 178 (1847).

piropi: Lat. See pyropus.

*pirouette, sb.: Fr.: a whirling one's self round on one foot or on tip-toe.

1813 making pronettes round his chamber, or indulging in other feats of activity: Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. 1, p 333 (1844).

1826 or by seeing the pillow pressed over the innocent Desdemona by the impulse of a pronette: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. vii. ch. vii. p. 425 (1881).

1847 There's a pirouette! Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 506 (1879).

1876 made a species of pirouette on the brass heels of his glazed boots: J. Grant, One of Six Hundr, ch. vi. p. 50.

pirwike: Eng. fr. Old Du. See periwig.

*pis aller, phr.: Fr., 'worst course': the last shift, the last resource.

1803 She was incapable of the meanness of retaining a lover as a pis aller. M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. 11 ch xxv p. 153 (1832). 1808 a balance of trade paid in the precious metals, is the pis aller of foreign commerce: Edin. Rev., Vol. 11, p. 438. 1825 In general this union of two pis allers is a very dismal companionship indeed: English in Italy, Vol 1. p. 121. 1835 it proves that they had but scanty grounds for their charges against each other when they were reduced to the pis-aller of arranging one another: J W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., VI. p. 407 (1857). 1849 as a pis aller one might put up with him: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 8 (1881). 1877 and if I have been taken back, I quite felt that it was as a pis aller: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xxvii p 242 (1879).

piscaria, pescaria, sb.: It. (Florio): a fish-market. 1605 by the piscaria: B. Jonson, Volp., v. 7, Wks., p. 514 (1616).

*piscātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to piscāri, = 'to fish': a fisherman, an angler.

1853 [seal-stalking] sport so much like fishing, that it ought to be reserved for the Piscators of our Schuylkill Club: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped.,

pisces, Pisces, sb. pl.: Lat., 'the fishes': name of a constellation and of one of the signs of the zodiac.

1391 Also the degree, par auenture, of Iuppiter or of a-nother planete, was in the furste degree of pisces in longitude / & his latitude was 3 degrees Meridional. CHAUCER, Astrol., p. 50 (1872).

*piscīna, pl. piscīnae, sb.: Lat.: a fish-pond, a tank, an ornamental vase or cistern for holding fish; Eccles. a stone basin for ablutions and for washing the chalice

1599 There is also the piscina or fishpoole where the sicke folkes were healed: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II. i. p. 153. 1644 In the garden of the piscina is a Hercules of white marble: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I p. 62 (1872). 1820 the celebrated Piscina, a vast reservoir: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 21. 1879 The system...of parallel vaults... was largely made use of in the covered tanks or piscinæ of the ancients: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. II. p. 154.

pishcush, peshcush, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. pesh-kash: an offering; a quit-rent; a payment of tribute.

an offering; a quit-rent; a payment of tribute.

1634 the Sultans and Chans bestow Pushcashes, or gifts one on another: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 156. 1673 Sometimes sending Pishcashes of considerable value: Fryer, E. India, 166 (1698). [Yule] 1689 But the Pishcushes or Presents expected by the Nabobs and Omrahs retarded our Integement for some time notwithstanding: Ovington, Voy., 415 (1696). [ib.] 1761 you pay him a proper pishcush: Maj. Carnac, in Vansitart's Narrative, 1. 119 (1766). [ib.] 1804 I conclude that the government of Fort St George must have made provision for the payment of the peshcush and the pensions due at Hyderabad, to the amount of 9 lacs of rupees: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 1159 (1844). 1811 the Paishcush, or tribute, which he was bound by former treaties to pay to the Government of Poonah: Col. Kirkfatrick, Tr. Tippoo's Lett., p. 9. [Yule] 1884 at the moment I had not to spare the necessary funds with which to make the return peshkesh: EDM. O'Donovan, Merv., ch. xxiii. p. 253 (New York).

pishpash, pishposh, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: rice soup containing small pieces of meat.

1834 a small silver tray holding a mess of pishpash: Baboo, Vol. 11. p. 85. 1845 Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 327.

pistachio, It.; pistache, Fr.; pistachio, Eng. fr. It.; pistacho, Sp.; fistick(e), Eng. fr. Arab. fistaq, fustuq: sb.: the fruit of a genus of trees, Pistacia (Nat. Order, Anacardiaceae), esp. of the Pistacia vera; also the tree itself. Early

Anglicised as pistace. Also, attrib. as pistacchio nut, pistacchio tree

Also, attrio. as pistation mu, pistation tree.

1598 in the innermost part thereof is a white kernell very pleasant to eate, like Pistaccios, with a gray skin over it: Tr. Y. Van Linschoim's Voy, Bk. 1. Vol. II. p 28 (1885).

1598 Pestaccheo, a pistacho, a fistike nut or bladder nut: Florio.

1599 Pistaches, from Doria: R Harluyt, Voyages, Vol. II i. p. 278

1601 Nuts. called Fisticks: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 13, ch. 5, Vol. I. p 388. — the wild Fisticke or Bladder nut: recalled Staphylodendron: ib., Bk 16, ch. 16, p. 467.

1611 Pistaces, Pistachoes, fisticke nuts: Cotter.

1611 They call it Pistachi a fruit much used in their dainty banquets: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. I p 184 (1776).

1627 Pistachoes, so they be good, and not musty, joyned with Almonds in Almond Milke.... Bacon, Nat. Hist, Cent. i § 50

1634 Pressrued Peares, Pistachoes, Inmonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobalans, Iacks: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., 64.

1658 Pistachos: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 35 (1686).

1659 Bring us her pistachio nuts: Lady Alimony, iv 2, in Dodsley Hazilit's Old Plays, Vol. Xiv p. 344 (1875).

1664 [Plants] to be first set into the Conservatory. Dactyls, Pistachos, the great Indian Fig. Everlyn, Kal. Hort., p. 227 (1729).

1713 a roasted lamb, fed with pistacho nuts: Addition on the sum of Taste, p. 6.

1741 Turpentine-Trees, Pistachoes, Laurels, Cypress, Storax: J Ozell, Tr. Tournefor's Voy. Levant, Vol. I. p. 54.

1782 my right eyeld. being now shrunk to less than a pistachio: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 273 (1858).

1793 The environs of Syracuse produce...great quantities of pistachos: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 438 (1796).

1800 Pistachos: I. Belacyuiere, Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 150 (1821). The dinner made about a hundred dishes; Lamb and pistachio nuts—in short, all meats: Byron, Don Yuan, III. kii

1830 the cliffs are embellished by the cactus, aloe, and Atlas pistachio: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 150 (1821). The dinner made about a hundred dishes; I Lamb and pistac

pistol (\(\perceq\) =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pistole, ultimately fr. Old It. Pistora (Mod. It. Pistoia, a town near Florence): a fire-arm intended for use with one hand. Formerly also called a dag.

abt. 1570 skirmsh on horsbacke with fistolles: Sir H. Gilbert, Q. Eliz. Achad., p. 4 (1869). 1591 and being well armed pressed ours home agayne, not without exchange of some pystoll bulletts: Coningsv, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc, Vol. 1, p. 33 (1847) 1598 Pistollere, a pistoller, one that shootes in a dag or a pistoll: Florio. 1608 If I can get him within my pistol's length, | I'll make him sure enough: Shaks, Pericles, i. 1, 168. 1643 they brought us choice of guns and pistols to sell at reasonable rates: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 45 (1872). 1645 two armed men with their Pistols cock'd, and Swords drawn: Howell, Lett., 1 xvi. p. 31. 1663 In th' Holsters, at his saddle-bow, | Two aged Pistolls he did stow: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant i, p. 30. Cant i. p. 30.

pistole, sb.: Fr.: name of a Spanish gold coin worth abt. 16s. 8d. English; also applied to the French louis d'or and to various other European gold coins. Sometimes Anglicised as pistol.

CISCCI as \$p1500.

1630—1 a huge sum of réals and pistoles: J. Mead, in *Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 100 (1848).

1642 150 pistols...about xxol. sterling...of our money: Howell, *Instr. For. Trav., p. 27 (1869).

1645 This journey...cost me seven pistoles and thirteen julios: Eveliva, *Diary,* Vol. I. p. 203 (1872).

1670 the price is, a *Spanish* Pistole for every Man that's carried: R. Lassels, *Voy Ital.,* Pt. I. p. 51 (1668)

1701 The money which the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] Coyns are Pistoles, Ducatoons, Julio's and Gratie: *New Account of Italy,* p. 67.

1709 Her Pension was so ill pay'd, that she had oftentimes not a Pistole at Command: Mrs. Manley, *New Atal.,* Vol. I. p. 43 (and Ed.).

1728 Here, carry down these ten pistoles! My husband left to pay for coals: Swift, *Wks.,* p. 596/1 (1869).

1745 the lowest price two thousand pistoles: Hor Walfers, Vol. I. p. 348 (1859).

1745 the lowest price two thousand pistoles: Hor Walfers, Vol. I. p. 348 (1859).

1745 the lowest price two thousand pistoles: Hor Walfers, Vol. I. p. 348 (1859).

1745 the lowest price two spreed to make up, within a certain time, the sum of twenty thousand doblas, or pistoles of gold: W. Irving, *Cong. of Granada,* ch. lxvi. p. 365 (1850).

pistolet $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pistolet.

1. a small pistol.

1591 when these of the first ranks have discharged their Pistolet: GARRARD, Art Warre, p 118. 1611 Pistolet, A Pistolet; a Dag, or little Pistoll: COTGR.

2. a pistole.

1593—1622 they suffered the women and children to bring him what hee would, which hee gratified with double pistolets: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, \$xxi. p. 160 (1878). 1605 presented it with a double pistolet: B. Jonson, Volp, ii. 2, Wks., p. 471 (1616). bef 1626 Five hundred Pistolets for such a service: Beau. & Fl., Custom, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 360 (1711). bef. 1627 We offred some Reward in Pistoletts unto the Seruant: Bacon, New Atlantis, p. 3. 1665 Spanish Rials, Pistolets...are here currant: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 45 (1677).

pistolier, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pistolier: a soldier armed with a pistol; a German Ritter (q. v.). Also Anglicised in the form pistoleer $(\angle = \underline{u})$.

1591 three squadrons, one of lawnces...the others pystoliers: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1 p. 57 (1847). 1598 [See pistol].

pistor ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. pistor, noun of agent to pinsere,='to pound': a pounder of grain; a baker,

bef. 1682 their Pistours were such as, before the use of Mills, beat out and cleansed their Corn: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, i. p. 6 (1686).

pita, sb.: Sp.: fibre of the American aloe or agave, used

1845 worked in coloured pila, the thread from the aloe: FORD, Handbk. Spain. Pt. L. D. 205.

pitarra(h), pet(t)ara(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pitara, petara: a box (formerly a basket) used by travellers by palankeen. See bangy.

1828 two pair of pattara baskets: Asiatic Costumes, p. 61. 1854 they may be packed in a petara or two, and you will take them with you: THACKE-RAY, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. XXXIII. p. 362 (1879). 1854 how many banghybearers for his pettarahs: STOCQUELER, Brit. India, p. 93.

pittivanted: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See pique-devant.

pittoresque, adj.: Fr.: picturesque.

bef. 1783 he goes on in the same pittoresque vein: R. NORTH, Examen, p. vii. (1740).

piu, adv.: It.: Mus.: more; added to other adverbs and adjectives to form their comparative. See quotation.

1724 PIU, signifies a little more, and increaseth the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joyned with. Thus, PIU ALLEGRO is to play a little more gay or brisk than the Word ALLEGRO only does require, and PIU PRESTO is to play somewhat quicker than the Word PRESTO only does require: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bls.

piva, sb.: It.: an oboe (q, v).

1724 PIVA, a Hautboy is sometimes so called: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

pivot ($\angle =$), pivat, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pivot: a pin about which any object turns; by extension, the point (represented by a man) about which a line of soldiers wheels; also, metaph. a cardinal point.

1611 Pivot, The Piuot, or (as some call it) the Tampin of a gate, or great doore: Cotor. 1816 the whole feebly supported by a kind of pivot: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt, p. 60.

*pizzicato, adj. and adv.: It., 'twitched': Mus.: a direction to performers on instruments of the viol class to pluck the strings instead of using the bow; also applied to a phrase or passage performed in the above manner.

1883 the "revenge" motive taken from Colomba's "vocero," first heard in the basses, pizzicato, and subsequently in the violins in augmentation: Standard, Apr. 19, p. 2.

1885 Violas and violoncellos play pizzicato throughout: Apr. 19, p. 2. 1885 Athenaum, Dec. 5, p. 740/1.

placation (4 # =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. placation: the act or process of appeasing; the state of becoming appeased.

1589 they were the first that instituted sacrifices of placation: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., L iii. p. 23 (1869)

*place aux dames, phr.: Fr.: '(make) room for the ladies', let ladies come first.

1768 Had the whole parterns cried out, Place aux dames, with one voice, it would not have conveyed the sentiment of a deference for the sex with half the effect: STERNE, Sentiment. Yourn., Wks., p. 416 (1839).

place d'armes, phr.: Fr.: a place of arms, a military dépôt.

1833 a place d'armes where a certain proportion of troops would always be in readiness in a fine climate: Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 326. 1845 the invaders next proceeded to convert it into a place d'armes: FORD, Handbik. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 355. 1884 Hannibal's camp was on the left, or western bank, and his place d'armes at Clastidium: Speciator, Apr. 12, p. 49x/1.

placebo, Ist pers. sing. fut. ind. of Lat. placere, = 'to please': the opening antiphon of the vespers of the office for the dead in the Latin Church, named from the first word of the Vulgate version, Placebo Domino in regione vivorum, "I will walk before (please) the Lord in the land of the living" (Ps., cxvi. 9); hence phrases to sing placebo, to play placebo, = 'to be complacent', 'to be obsequious'; also, an useless medicine intended merely to gratify and conciliate a patient.

intended merely to gratify and conciliate a patient.

abt 1888 3ff thei visyten not pore men in here sikenesse but riche men with preue massis and placeboes and dirige; Wyulif (?), Leaven of Pharisess, ch. iv. in F. D. Maithew's Unstriked Eng. Wks. of Wyciff, p. 15 (1880). abt. 1886 Flatners ben the devils chappeleines, that ever singen Placebo: Chaucre, Persones Tale, C. T. n. 1547 (1850). 1681 ther ben many that play placebo: Caxton, Reymard the Pox, ch. xxvii. p. 65 (1880). 1482 sche schulde orden to be seyde for me. v. tricemarijs of messys with the offictys of placebo and dirige as the chirche had ordende: Revel. Monk of Everkan, p. 94 (1860). 1508 At this Placebo | We may not well forgo | The countryings of the coe: J. Serkton, Phyl. Spayens, 466, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 465 (1843). 1530 saying for me there placebo, dirige, and Masse: Will of Sir R. Elyot, in Elyot's Governous, Vol. 1. p. 30 (1974). 1530 saying for me there placebo, dirige, and Masse: Will of Sir R. Elyot, in Elyot's Governous, Vol. 1. p. 30 (1974). 1530 will be placebo and driges of the coe: J. Esso. 1530 will be proved the coe: J. The Littleton's Tensors, Ek. 11 of 13 x° - 1880 Whilst your Ritches abound, your friends will play the Place-boes, | If your wealth doe decay, friend, like a feend, will away: Thus Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poery, Vol. 11. p. 271 (1815). 1600 fooles...like better of them that sing Placebo, speake (Placewick)...and doe fatter them: R. Cawdray, Treas. of Similies, p. 487.

sung Placebo to King Philip then: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 33. 1625 And in stead of guing Free Counsell, sing him a Song of Placebo: BACON, Ess., xxvi. p 329 (1871). 1819 I made my bow in requital of the compliment, which was probably thrown in by way of placebo: Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ch. i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 969/2 (1867). 1890 delight at the temporary effects of such a placebo hypodermically administered: Microcosm (New York), Mar.

placens uxor, phr.: Lat.: a charming wife. See Hor., Od., 2, 14, 21.

1621 no happiness is like unto it, no love so great as this of man and wife, no such comfort, as placens uxor, a sweet wife: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 204 (1827). 1848 The Colonel was not so depressed as some mortals would be, who, quitting a palace and a placens uxor, find themselves barred into a spunging-house: Thackeran, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xviii p. 191 (1879) 1860 ever out on one cruising ground or another in order to avoid his placens uxor of week, Apr 21, p. 361/2. 1872 but he is no placens uxor of indulgence and consideration: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 51.

placenta, sb.: Lat., 'a flat cake': the attachment of a vertebrate embryo to the wall of the uterus; the part of the ovary of a plant to which the ovules are attached.

1741 This Cod is reddish, hard, divided into two Cells by a middle Partition, which are furnished with each a fleshy *Placenta* or Cake: J. OZELL, Tr. Tourneforts Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 188. 1888 The ovary is unicellular, with about a dozen parietal placents and innumerable minute ovules: Athenorum, Mar. 10, p. 312/3.

placentia, part. pl.: fr. Lat. placens, = 'pleasing': (words) pleasing.

1579 the prating Orators (whose tongues did neuer ceasse to speake placentia to the people): NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 149 (1612). 1600 [See placebo].

placer (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. placer: a place near a river where gold-dust is found, a place where gold is found, or expected, near the surface of the ground.

1846 At present the old and the new *Placer*, near Santa Fe, have attracted most attention, and not only gold washes, but some gold mines, too, are worked there: A. Wislizenus, *Tour N. Maxico*, p. 24 (1848).

*placet, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. placere, = 'it pleases': an expression of sanction or assent; hence, a sanction granted; a vote of assent in a council; a vote of assent given by a governing body of an university (opposed to non placet (q. v.),='it does not please', a vote by which a governing body of an university rejects a proposal).

a governing body of an university rejects a proposal).

1589 whose placet he accounts the plaudite of his pains: Nashe, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 5 (1880). bef. 1593 Whilst I cry placet, like a senator! Marlows, Massacre at Paris, Wks., p. 240/z (1858). 1620 whereunto all answered, first the Legates, then the Bishops, and other Fathers by the word Placet: Berry, Tr. Sowe's Hist. Conn. Trent, Bl. II. p. 124 (1676). 1622 neither are his Bulls of any strength without the Princes placet: Howell, Lett., II. xv. p. 25 (1645) 1656—7 Sexus Empiricus was but a diligent collector of the placets...of other philosophers: Evruyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 88 (1872). 1665 as little in their Power as the Placets of destiny: Glanvill, Scepts, ch. xvi. p. 100 (1885).

plafond: Fr. See platfond.

plagium, sb.: Lat.: Leg.: kidnapping, the crime of stealing human beings.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1815 "Pardon me," said Pleydell, "it is plagium, and plagium is felony": Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. lvi. p. 498 (1852).

plāgōsus Orbilius, pl. plāgōsi Orbilii, phr.: Lat.: an Orbilius fond of flogging. See Orbilius.

1611 the young punies in any Grammar Schoole in England show their Plagosi Orbilit, that is, their whipping and severely censuring Schoole-masters: T. Coxyar, Crudities, Vol. I. p. 168 (1776). 1887 [He was] the captain of the school [Eton], and afterwards the curate of Dr. Keate—that "plagosus Orbilius" who may be truly said to have left his mark on the majority of his pupils: Attenaum, Dec. 10, p. 779/2.

*plaid, sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. plaide: a rectangular piece of woollen cloth worn as a garment, esp. by the Scotch High-landers; hence, generally, any fabric imitating the tartan pattern often seen in Scottish plaids.

1603 I my Self with my pyled Pleid a-slope: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barias, Tropheis, p. 30 (1608). 1695 The mantle, or plad, seems to have been the garment in use among the western Scythians: Sir W Trangle, Instrud. Hist. Mag., p. 26. [T.] 1754 one of the Centwrions or Captains of an Hundred, is said to strip his other Tenants of their best Plaids wherewith to cloath his Soldiers against a Review: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. 119. 1807 My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid: Byron, Hours of Idleness, Lachin y Gair, ii.

plaidoyer, so.: Fr.: a pleading at bar, a speech by an advocate.

1883 His work is a monograph and a history, a plaidoyer and a judgment: Speciator, Sept. 8, p. 1155/a.

plaisanterie, so.: Fr.: pleasantry; a humorous speech, a skit, a joke.

1766 A plaisanterie on Roussean: Hon. Walpole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 472 (1857).

*planchette. sb.: Fr.: a small board; esp. a small board supported on two casters and a pencil-point, used for socalled spirit-writing, abt. 1855.

planetarium, sb.: Mod. Lat.: a machine for representing the motions of the planets; an orrery.

1774 here we saw ...an orrery, or planetarium: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 356 (1850). 1789 a complete and elegant planetarium, 6 feet in diameter, constructed by Mr Joseph Pope, of Boston: J. Morre, Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1. p. 430 (1796). 1890 The very name of the planetarium of the astronomer is taken from the title of Lord Orrery: Athenaeum, Apr. 12, p. 468/3.

plangor, sb.: Lat., 'a beating of the breast': a lamentation, a lament, an expression of grief.

1598 Every one mourneth when he heareth of the lamentable plangors of Thracian Orpheus for his dearest Eurydice: MERES, Eng. Lit., in Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 96. [Davies]

plano: Late Lat. See in plano.

plantage (12), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. plantage (Cotgr.),='a planting': vegetation, plants collectively.

1606 As true as steel, as plantage to the moon, | As sun to day: Shaks... Troil., iii. 2, 184.

plantano, sb.: Sp.: the fruit of a tropical tree, Musa paradisiaca, Nat. Order Musaceae, a plantain; also the tree itself, a plantain.

1589 siders, limas, plantanos, and palmas: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II p. 330 (1854) 1600 yong plants of Orenges, Pines, Mameas, and Plantanos, to set at Virginia: R. Haktuyr, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 282. 1604 The Indian platanos have neither so great nor hollow bodies: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 242 (1880).

planté là, fem. plantée là, phr.: Fr., 'set there': left in

1816 servants, carriage, saddle-horses—all set off and left us plantés là, by some mistake: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 257 (1832). 1883 When the sliding scale became inconvenient the sliding scale would be plantée là: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 334.

*plaque, sh.: Fr.: a plate, a decorative slab; a badge, the decoration of an Order of honor.

1848 a nobleman tightly girthed, with a large military chest, on which the plaque of his order shone magnificently: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xiv. D. 145 (1879). *1876 plaques of grey passementerie: Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fassions. [St.] 1886 a plaque of Gubbio ware painted with a Madona: J. McCarthy & Mrs. Campbell-Praed, Rt. Hon., Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 139.

*plasma, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πλάσμα,='a moulded figure': the chemical substance which forms the basis of living tissue, protoplasm.

plasmator, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. plasmator, noun of agent to plasmare, = 'to mould', 'to fashion': a creator, a fashioner.

abt. 1400 Hayle! fulgent Phebus and fader eternall, | Parfite plasmator and god omnipotent: York Plays, p. 514. [C.] bef. 1642 The sovereign plasmator, God Almighty, hath endowed and adorned human nature at the beginning: URQUHART, Tr. Rablatis, Bk. 11. ch. viii. (Bohn, 1848). [Davies]

plasticatore, sb.: It.: a modeller in clay.

1868 this artist should be called rather a "plasticatore" than a sculptor as he worked altogether in clay: C. C. Perkins, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 226.

*plastron, sb.: Fr.: (a) a breastplate; metaph. a butt; (b) a loose appendage hanging from the throat to the waist of a woman's dress; (c) a man's shirt-front, esp. a shirt-front without plaits; (d) the inferior plate of the covering of turtles or tortoises, opposed to the carapace (see calipash 1 and calipee).

a. bef. 1701. Against the post their wicker shields they crush, | Flourish the sword, and at the plastron push: Dryden, Tr. 720., vi. 348. [L.] 1755 the several situations, which I have been in, having made me long the plastron of dedications, I am become as callous to flattery, as some people are to abuse: Lord Chestrefield, Lett., Bk. III. No. xxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 491 (1777). b. *1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.] c. 1890 The one restraining influence upon the civilized man is the "plastron," otherwise the shirt front of evening dress: Athenaum, June 7, p. 745/3.

*plat, sb.: Fr.: a dish, a dish of cooked food: also.

*plateau, øl. plateaux, sb.: Fr.

I. an elevated plain, a table-land, a large region of which the lowest portions are elevated.

1807 a rising ground or flattish hill, which, in the military phraseology of the French, is called a plateau: Ann. Reg., p 11/2. [Skeat] 1844 On the plateaux or level spots open to the western exposure: W. WALTON, Alpaca, p. 25. 1856 An extensive rolling country, rather a lacustrine plain than a true plateau: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 80. *1876 the open plains of the plateau: Times, May 15. [St.] 1884 The road bed is out of sight from the plateau: F. A. OBER, Trav in Mexico, &c., p. 439.

2. a tray for table decoration; an ornamental plaque (q. v.).

1811 her plateaux had not, perhaps, exhibited as fine landscapes as the hand of an artist now 'throws': L. M. HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 267 (and Ed.). 1845 A centre ornament, whether it be a dormant, a plateau, an epergne, or a candelabra, is found so convenient: J. Bregion, Pract. Cook, p. 25.

plateiasmus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πλατειασμὸς,='the broad pronunciation' (attributed to the speakers of the Doric dialects): a broad pronunciation, a Doric accent, a brogue.

plateresque $(\angle = \angle)$, sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Sp. plateresco: a rich, grotesque, decorative style of Spanish architecture: of the said style.

1845 the richest plateresque: FORD, Handble. Spain, Pt. 11. p. 570. — In plateresque architecture the best specimen is...: ib., p. 261.

platfond, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): "The plaine ground of, or vnder, fretting, or any high-raised worke". Hence, Mod. Fr. plafond, = 'a ceiling'.

1664 also they do rarely well about Platfonds and upon Ground-works: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt II. p. 110.

platform $(\angle \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. plat(t)eforme.

I. a ground-plan, a plan, a map.

1589 the Architect, who came to present...a platforme of his owne deuising: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. xxiv. p. 294 (1869).

1598 Now as touching the Arches, some of the ancient haue likewise drawne their plat-forme from the trunks of mans body: R. Hayddocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 111.

1606 viewed, and considered the plotforme according to which he was about to build a Schoole of swordfencers: Holland, Tr. Zuet, p. 14.

1615 The platforme, for want of chalke, was laid out with meal: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 111 (1632).

I a. a plane geometrical figure.

1551 .vi. sides [of a cube], which are .vi. platte formes: R. RECORDE, Pathway to Knowledge, p. 5.

I b. the outline or shape of any building or enclosure. 1598 the true platformes, and distances: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 384.

I c. a foundation, a site.

1579 The inequalitie of the ground or Plat-forme: DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 181.

a plot, a scheme, a plan.

1575 for many wryters when they have layed the platforme of their invention, are yet drawen sometimes ..to forget it: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets, Vol. II. p. 11 (1815).

1591 lay new platforms to endamage them: SHAKS, I Hen. VI., ii. 1, 77.
goodly plotformes, needfull inventions: R. HICHCOCK, in Garrard's Art Warre, sig. A 4 vo.

3. a system, a scheme of doctrines or principles, a programme of political measures, a statement of political principles and intentions.

1588 Christ hath prescribed vnto vs an exacte, and perfect platforme of gouerning his church: Udall, Dem. of Truth, ch. xix. p. 82 (1880) 1598 it discovereth an affectation of Irish captaynrye, which in this plattforme I endevour specially to beate downe: Spens., State Irel, Wiss., p. 632/t (1883). 1605 The wisdom of a lawmaker consisteth not only in a platform of justice, but in the application thereof: Bacon, Adv. Learning, ii. 355. [C] bef. 1732 Every little society.. imposed the platform of their doctrine, discipline, and worship as divine: Atterbury, Serm., II. 13. [C.]

3 α . the subject-matter of a discourse.

1591 And ever, when he ought would bring to pas, | His long experience the platforme was: SPENS., Compl., Prosopop., x168.

4. a terrace; any raised level surface, such as a dais or raised stage.

1604 upon the platform where we watch'd: Shaks., Ham., i. 2, 213. 1609 they stood upon the platformes, bulwarkes and battilments having every where in readiness stones and darts: Holland, Tr. Mar., Bk. kiv. ch. i. p. 6. 1615 Almost euery where there are platforms on the wals, well stored with Ordnance: Geo. Sandys, Traw., p. 233 (1632). 1626 vpon a leuell plotforme: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 800 (1884).

4 a. metaph. the act, habit, or profession of public speaking.

pleid: Eng. fr. Gael. See plaid.

*platina, platinum, sb.: Mod. Lat.: a very heavy, highly infusible, highly imperishable metal found in combination with other metals, and used in chemical operations owing to its resistance both to acids and to heat.

1889 the alloy used in the construction of the International geodetic standard was prepared by fusing platinum and iridium together The result was a metal all but indestructible, extremely dense and rigid: Standard, Sept 17, p. 5/3.

Platonic: Eng. fr. Lat. Platonicus, fr. Gk. Πλατωνικός, ='pertaining to Plato' (a great Greek philosopher, died 347 B.C.): according to the tenets of Plato. E.g. Platonic love, or affection, which is an intellectual or spiritual union between two persons of opposite sexes unmixed with any sensuous feelings; the Platonic year, a cycle of 26,000 years during which the earth's axis makes a complete revolution.

1657 So that many things after the revolution of the Platonick year have been returned gratis: H. PINNELL, Philos Ref., p. 4.

1676 Methinks 'twere enough to arrive at Platonick Love at first: SHADWELL, Epsom Wells, v. p. 90.

1837 bestowed a Platonic wank on a young lady who was peeling potatoes: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. Aliv. p. 478.

1854 A young grazer... engrossed the Duchesse's platonic affections at this juncture. THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxvi. p. 473 (1879).

1856 [His] admiration for her he supposes to have been purely platonic: Athenaum, Jan. 16, p. 105/1.

platoon: Eng. fr. Fr. See peloton.

platypūs, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πλατύπους, = 'broadfooted': a name of the genus Ornsthorhynchus and of the single species, the duck-billed platypus of Australia-a webfooted quadruped with a bill something like that of a duck, the female laying eggs.

1882 Less than sixty years ago the wallaby, the kangaroo, the dingo, and the platypus had Northern Australia pretty much to themselves: Standard, Dec 29, p 5.

*plaudit ($\underline{\nu}$ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. plaudite (q. ν .): an expression of applause.

1620 Expect the Plaudit, when the Play is done: QUARLES, Esther, p 149 (1717). 1657 Woe to that man that, with Augustus, 18 ambitious to go off the stage of duty with a plaudit: BROOKS, Wkr., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 11 p. 273 (1866). 1672 steal your plaudit from the courtesie of the Auditors: G. VILLIERS, Rehearsal, 1. p. 37 (1868). 1809 they.. were ten times more noisy in their plaudits than when he returned...from the glorious capture of Fort Christina: W. Irving, Knickerb. Hist. New York, p. 456 (1848)

plaudite, 2nd pers. pl. imperat. of Lat. plaudere,='to clap the hands', 'to applaud': lit. 'give applause' (a request addressed by one of the actors to the audience at the end of a comedy in Ancient Rome); a clapping of hands, an expression of applause, applause. Anglicised as plaudity $(\underline{\prime\prime} = \underline{=})$, plaudit.

(# = -), plaudit.

1573-80 A Plaudite and Deo Gratias for so happy an evente, | And then to borrowe a napp, I shalbe contente: Gab. Harver, Lett. Bk., p. 129 (1884).

21582 Thee Moors hands clapping, the Troians, plaudite, flapped: R. Stanvehurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. 1. p. 42 (1880).

1589 whose placet he accounts the plaudite of this paines: Nashe, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 5 (1880).

1599 beg a plaudite for God's sake: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., v. 7, Wks., p. 58/2 (1860).

1603 There was then no need to beg a plaudite of the audience, for it was given with such hues and cries: Dudler Carleton, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. 1. p. 31 (1848)

1607 Ile be content and clap my hands, | And give a Plaudite to their proceedings: A Brewer, Lingua, iv. 8, sig. I 4 vo. 1607 O angels, clap your wings upon the skies, | And give this virgin crystal plaudities: Tourneur, Revenger's Trag, ii. r. [R.]

1607 This was the last Scene acted on the Stage of that one Year's Office, and it had the loudest Plaudite: J, Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 30, p. 24 (1693).

1675 Reason her self claps her hand and cries plaudite: J. Smith, Christ. Retig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. ii. § 4, p. 12.

1689 I make no question but he | Will make his Exit with a Plaudite: T. Plunket, Chron. Gd. Commander, p. 15/1.

1882 a theatre built in a mausoleum, and pantomime airs and the "plaudite" heard amid the awful silence of the grave: J. H. Shorthouse, Yohn Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 113.

*plaza, Sb.: Sp.: an open square or 'place' in a town.

*plaza, sb.: Sp.: an open square or 'place' in a town.

1826 In the centre of the town there is a Plaza or great square: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 176. 1845 the streets and plaza were coated with fine green turf, on which sheep were browsing: C. DARWIN, Yourn. Beagle, ch. xiii. p. 278. 1884 on the south side of the Plaza is the oldest house in the city: F. A. OBER, Trav. in Mexico, &c., p. 31.

*plébiscite, sb.: Fr.: a vote of the whole people of France, taken when it is invited to approve some political measure.

*1874 the Imperial plebiscites: Echo, May 28. [St.] 1885 the nearest mediæval approach to the Napoleonic plebiscite: Athenæum, Aug. 22, p. 230/2. 1885 the nearest

*plēbiscītum, pl. plēbiscīta, sb.: Lat.: a decree of the commonalty of Rome, assembled in the comitia tributa, at first binding on the plebs only, but after 206 B.C. on the whole state.

1609 The Emperours clayme this tyrannicall power by pretence of that Rogation or *Plebiscitum* which Caius Cæsar or Octavius obtained: SIR TH.

SMITH, Commonw of Engl., Bk. 1. ch. vii. p. 12 (1633). 1701 A law was likewise enacted that the phibiscita, or a vote of the house of commons, should be of universal obligation: SWIFT, Wks, p 413/1 (1869)

*plebs, sb.: Lat.: the commonalty of Ancient Rome. opposed to the patricians or aristocratic families.

plectron, plectrum, pl. plectra, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. πλῆκτρου: the instrument with which the strings of the Ancient Greek and Roman lyre were struck, often called a 'quill'. Anglicised as plectre, through Fr. plectre.

1603 and for an instrument and plectre (as it were) to set it aworke, we allow a spirit or winde: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1348.

Man thinke, that the String of the Bowe, and the Plectrum of the Viall, are neither of them Equall Bodies: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii § 102. 1704. they [old musical instruments] are all played on, either by the bare fingers, or the plectrum: ADDISON, Wis., Vol. I. p. 465 (Bohn, 1854). bef. 1823 Preluding with the plectrum; HELLEY, Hymn to Mercury, ix. 1882 The soul of man is like a lyre, and it breaks forth into music when its strings are swept by "the plectrum of the Paraclete": FARRAR, Early Days Chr., Vol. I. p. 288.

*Pleiades, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. Gk. Πλειάδες: name of a group of six (seven) small stars in the constellation Taurus. Anglicised as Pleiads, with sing. Pleiad. See Atlantic, I. 3.

1603 And (opposit) the Cup, the dropping Pleiades, | Bright-glistering Orion and the weeping Hyades: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barlas, p. 100 (1608). 1611 Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Bible, Job, xxxvin. 37 1646 the same Philosopher affirment, that Tunny is fat about the rising of the Pleiades: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1v. ch. xiii. p. 183 (1686). 1652 J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 6 1667 The grey | Dawn and the Pleiades before him danced, | Shedding sweet influence: Milton, P. L., vii. 374 1675 the influences of the Pleiades, the time measuring Maszaroth, the Seamans guide Arcturus: J Smith. Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. Iv. ch. i. § 3, p. 4 1788 implied in the fable of Electra the seventh of the Pleiades: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. vii. ch. xiii. p. 473 (1818).

*pleiohippus, sb.: Mod. Lat, fr. pleio- in pleiocene, and Gk. $ln\pi os$, = 'horse': name of a genus of fossil horses from the Pleiocene strata of N. America.

*1876 In the recent strata was found the common horse; in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Protohippus or Hipparion. Times, Dec 7 [St]

*plēnum, sb.: Lat., neut. of plēnus, = 'full': the opposite of vacuum (q. v.), space occupied by body.

1678 [See ens 1]. 1812 the philosopher of the Lyceum held the existence of a plenum: Edin. Rev., Vol. 20, p. 175.

plēroma, sb.: Gk. πλήρωμα,='fulness': the Gnostic name for the Supreme Being, the fulness of being, in which all the aeons are summed up.

*plethora, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi \lambda \eta \theta \omega \rho \eta$, = 'fulness': excess of blood; overfulness, superabundance.

excess of blood; overfulness, superabundance.

1541 the superhaboundaunce of humours: that the Grekes cal Plethora:
R. COPLAND, Tr. Cavydo's Quest., &*rc., sig. and Div ro. 1761 He dies of a
plethora, said they: STERNE, Trist. Shand., 1v. Wks., p. 164 (1839). 1804
But this infatuated adherent to the system of plethora, reasons where he should
have observed: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 189. 1817 The remedy for your
plethora is simple—abstinence: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 337 (1832).

1826 It is all very well to buy mechanical poetry and historical novels when our
purses have a plethora: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. Iv. ch. 1, p. 140
(1881). 1845 ruddy-faced Britons bursting from a plethora of beef: Ford,
Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1, p. 205. 1872 districts went through a course of
plethora, during which prices were disproportionately low: Edw. Braddon, Life
in India, ch. iv. p. 119.

*pleuropneumonia, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. πλευρά, ='the side', 'the serous sac which invests the lungs', and πνεύμων, = 'a lung': a contagious disease affecting the pleurae and lungs of cattle, known as 'the cattle-disease'.

plexus, sb.: Lat., 'an interweaving': a network, an entanglement.

1853 My fingers cling together in an ill-adjusted plexus, like the toes in a tight boot: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch xxxiii. p. 288. 1884 in whatever way we interpret it, Bentham's proposition leaves us in a plexus of absurdaties: H Spencer, in Contemp. Rev.

pliable ("==), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. pliable: easily bent, flexible; also, metaph. easily influenced.

1494 as the hamer makith all metals plyable to his hestis: Fabyan, Vol. I. ch. 147. [R.] 1543 in yong chyldren they ben tender and pliable: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. chxvii vo/1. 1600 they were pliable in giving their voices at the Election: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. vi. p. 122. 1602 that Arstotles Principle, scil, Generatic vaius, est corruptio alterius, is so perfect a current of time, and plyable to all: W. Watson, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, Pref., sig. A 2 vo. abt. 1630 so plyable and obedient they were to change with the times: (1653) R. Naunton, Fragm. Reg., p. 25 (1870). 1646 he had the advantage to have the managing of his masters affection while it was green and pliable: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 3.

plinthus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi \lambda i \nu \theta o s$, = 'a brick', 'a square slab': a plinth.

1563 the Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the Base of the pillor: J. Shute, Archit., fol. xi v. 1598 the Corinthian exceedeth a

double proportion with his plinthus and base: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1. p. 84

pliohippus: Mod. Lat. See pleiohippus.

*plissé, sb.: Fr.: a plait.

*1874 plissés, and flounces: Echo, Dec. 30. [St.]

plocē, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi \lambda o \kappa \dot{\eta}$, = 'a twisting': Rhet.: a repetition of a word, esp. with a change of meaning.

1589 Ploche, or the Doubler: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes, III. xix. p. 211 (1869). 1711 he told me that he [Mr. Swan, the famous Punnster] generally talked in the Paranomasia, that he sometimes gave into the Ploce, but that in his humble Opinion he shined most in the Antanaclasis: Spectator, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley).

plotform(e): Eng. fr. Old Fr. See platform.

*plumbāgo, sb.: Lat.: black-lead, graphite.

*plumeau, sb.: Fr.: a feather-brush for dusting; a thick quilt stuffed with feathers.

1862 the little boy-of-all-work enters, grinning, his *plumeau* under his arm: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. 11. ch. vi. p. 89 (1887)

plumetis, sb.: Fr.: tambouring, tambour-work.

1850 [See châtelaine 2].

plūriēs: Lat., adv., 'on several occasions': the name of a writ; see alias, II. So called because pluries occurs in the first clause.

1465 [See alias, II] 1535 But if he make nat execution/than shall there go out a Sicut alias...and after that one pluries: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev. fol. 24 ro. 1607 There you started me, sir: yet for all your demurs, pluries, and sursurraras, which are all Longswords, that's delays, all the comfort is, in nine years a man may overthrow you: MIDDLETON, Phaniz, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p foz (1835). 1760 As to the Subject it will induce more Delays than the Alias and Pluries heletofore: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 258. 1762 [See alias, II.].

plūrima dēsunt, phr.: Lat.: very many (lines or pages) are wanting. See desunt multa.

1654 none so perfect in his esteem, as Authors with many *Plurima Desunts*, many *Chasmes*, and vacancys: R Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 216.

*plus, adj. and sb.: Lat.: more.

I. adj.: 1. more, with the addition of, denoted in mathematics by the sign +, opposed to minus (q. v.).

1863 the natural effect of confinement plus anguish: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. III. p. 34. 1878 8,320,000/. in shares, plus 977,000/. loan: Lloyd's Wkly, May 19, p. 7/1. [St.]

I. adj.: 2. more than nothing; positive (in any mathematical sense of the term) in amount or effect, denoted in mathematics by the sign +.

1579 [See minus, I. 2].

I. adj: 3. furnished with a gain or an addition in respect of, with.

1856 [See minus, I. 3].

II. so.: an amount greater than nothing, a positive quantity; the mathematical sign +. See I. 1 and 2.

1654, 1843, 1878 [See minus, II.].

plus minus, phr.: Late Lat.: more or less.

1611 The Persian's revenues are five millions plus minus: T. Corvat, Cruatites, Vol. III. sig. l 2 vo (1776).

*plus ultra: Late Lat. See ne plus ultra.

Plūto: Lat. fr. Gk. Πλούτων: a name of Hades (q. v.); the god of the infernal regions. Hence, Plutonian, subterranean, infernal. See Dis.

ranean, infernal. See D18.

1555 The Spanyarde therfore shall not neede hereafter with vndermynynge the earth with intollerable laboure to breake the bones of owre mother, and enter many myles into her bowels, and with innumerable daungers cut in sunder hole mountaynes to make a waye to the courte of infernall Pluto, to brynge from thense wycked golde: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. I. p. 149 (1885). 1557 Here bee, methynk, black Plutoes steeds in sight: Tottel's Misc., p. 98 (1870). 1588 Pluto sends you word, If you will have Revenge from hell, you shall: SHAKS., Tit. And., iv. 3, 37.

MARLOWE, Edw. II., Wks., p. 212/1 (1855). bef. 1593 they are brands fired in Pluto's forge: GREENE, Orlando Fur., Wks., p. 95/2 (1867).

1667 and from the door | Of that Plutonian hall, invisible, | Ascended his high throne: MILTON, P. L., x. 444.

Distance: the Call Discusse: the good of wealth (Talestrae).

Plūtus: Lat. fr. Gk. Πλοῦτος: the god of wealth (πλοῦτος). 1601 Plutus himself, | That knows the tinct and multiplying medicine, | Hath t in nature's mystery more science | Than I have in this ring: Shaks., All's

*pneumonia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πνευμονία: inflammation of the lungs. See pleuropneumonia. Anglicised as pneumony, through Fr. pneumonie.

1603 the beginning of the *Pneumonie* or inflamation of the lungs: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut Mor.*, p. 1012. 1804 The diseases to which they are principally exposed, are *pneumonia* and *hypochondriasis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol 3, p 336.

poalo: It. See paolo.

pocas palabras, phr.: Sp.: 'few words', say no more.

1596 Therefore paucas pallabris, let the world slide: Sraks., Tam. Shr., Ind., 1. 5
1603 with this learned oration the cobler was tutord: layd his finger on his mouth and cried pocas palabras: Wonderfull Yeare 1603, p. 46 (1732). 1611 A synagogue shall be called, mistress Mary; disgrace me not; pacus palabros, I will conjure for you: farewell: MIDDLETON, Roar. Girl, v. 1, Wks., Vol. 14. D. 125 (1885). Vol. IV. p. 135 (1885).

pochok: Anglo-Ind. See costo dulce.

poco, adv.: It.: Mus.: a little. Often used to qualify other expressions. See quotation.

1724 POCO, a little less, and is just the contrary to the foregoing Word PIU, and therefore lessens the Strength of the Signification of the Words joyned with it. Thus, POCO ALLEGRO is to play not quite so brisk as the Word ALLEGRO if alone would require. POCO PRESTO not quite so quick as PRESTO if alone would require, and POCO LARGO is not quite so slow as the Word LARGO alone does require POCO PIU ALLEGRO, is a little more brisk; but POCO MENO ALLEGRO, is a little less brisk: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

poco curante, phr.: It.: caring little; one who cares little.

1762 Leave me my mother—(truest of all the *Pococurantes* of her sex!)—careless about it, as about every thing else in the world which concerned her: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, vi. xx. Wks, p 268 (1839) 1809 But this worthy poco curante was exactly in the situation of the Jolly Miller. Quarterly Rev., Vol. I. p. 343 1845 midday heat encreases the languid, monotonous pococurante character so common to...Spanish towns: FORD, Handbk. Span, Pt II.

podagra, sδ.: Lat. fr. Gk. ποδάγρα: gout in the foot. Early Anglicised as podagre, through Fr. podagre.

bef, 1492 a sekenes that is called podagra: CANTON, St. Katherin, sig.

pode: Russ. See pood.

*podesta, sb.: It.: the chief magistrate of an Italian

town.

1600 He was the first Podesta, or Ruler, that the Common wealth of Venice appointed in Constantinople in the yeere 1205: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 121.

1611 Another Palace that belonged to the Prator or Podestà of Padua: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. I. p. 186 (1776).

where the Venetian Podesta or gouernour dwels: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1 p. 73.

1645 In the Piazza is also the podesta or governor's house: Evelin, Diary, Vol. I. p. 227 (1872).

1670 It's governed by a Podesta and a Capitano Crande, as the other Towns of St. Mark are: R. Lassells, Voy. Ital, Pt. II. p. 223 (1698).

1673 Padua is governed by a Podesta or Maior, who is chief in civil matters; and a Capitano or Governour who is over the Military: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 215.

1701 Podesta's: New Account of Italy, p. 52.

1787 I went twice at Poggibonsi to the Podestá, to complain of the postmaster, but got no recrees: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 16 (1805).

1788 their podesta, or chief. saluted the emperor: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. xi ch. Ixii. p. 382 (1818).

2004 Prodestat & A. Fr. fr. It. 2 nodesta

podestat, sb.: Fr. fr. It.: a podesta.

1741 When their *Podestat* should arrive there, he was by way of Homage to come and kneel to the Emperor at the Door: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. 11. p. 189.

podestate, sb.: It.: authority; a chief magistrate.

1665 Mamet-Hassen the Cambayan Podestate: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav.,

*podium, pl. podia, sh.: Lat. fr. Gk. πόδιον: a low wall before a building; a projecting basement round an interior.

1611 adorned with walks *Podia* such as I have already spoken of: T. Corvat, *Crudities*, Vol. 1. p 217 (1776). 1886 These excavations have thus far disclosed an arena girt by a podium about two mètres high: *Athenaum*, Jan. 16,

podrida: Sp. See olla podrida.

poecile: Gk. See stoa.

poena sensus, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the punishment of feeling', actual, positive torment.

1659 The schools have long since concluded, that pæna sensus, the pain of sense is far greater than pæna damni, the pain of loss: Brooks, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 377 (1866). 1672 and the undergoing of endless...torments in hell, which is the pæna sensus: T. Jacomb, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 27/1 (1868). 1681 Two things in hell make men miserable... The one is pæna damni, that they have lost heaven and happiness...the other is pæna sensus, the feeling of the wrath of God: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. I. p. 266 (1867). 1696 Whatsoever is a grievance to us is either pain or loss, pæna damni or sensus: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 290 (1865). p. 230 (1865).

*poēta nascitur, non fit, phr.: Late Lat.: a poet is born (a poet), not made.

1860 One must be born a Druse, or not belong to them at all—nascitur, non—they admit no converts amongst them: Once a Week, July 28, p. 119/1.

poëticë, adv.: Lat.: in poetic phrase, poetically. 1842 a gale, or | Poetice 'Boreas': BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 252 (1865). pohickery: native N. Amer. See hickory.

*poign(i)ard, poinado, poinard: Eng. fr. Fr. See poniard.

point d'Alençon, phr.: Fr.: point lace of Alençon. Cf. point d'Argentan, point d'Espagne (= 'Spanish lace'), point de Valenciennes, &c.

1850 a Pelerine. made of embroidered net trimmed with three rows of point d'Alencon: Harper's Mag., Vol. 1, p. 431. 1748 one hat laced with gold point d'Espagne: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. liv. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 293 (1817). 1824 his hat was laced with point d'Espagne: SCOTT, Redgauntiet, ch. xi. p. 247 (1886).

*point d'appui, phr.: Fr.: point of support, a secure position serving as a base of operations; a fulcrum.

position serving as a pase of operations; a futcrum.

1819 The boatman, with his spoon-shaped paddle fixed against a jutting rock, for a point d'appui, was pushing off from the muddy shore: Ladv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 241.

1833 She [the Bank of England] is then, as it were, the point d'appui of the whole moneyed and commercial interests: Edin. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 383

1836 England being now in the hands of Democrats, she is no longer useful as a point d'appui to France: H. Greville, Diary, p. 88.

1840 but our friends the Aneiza have made it one of their points d'appui, and we dare not venture there. France, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1 Let. xiii. p 317.

1853 the absence of a point d'appui, either of land or land-ice: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped, ch. xxxviii. p. 336.

point d'attaque, phr.: Fr.: point of attack, base of offensive operations.

1845 with the view of making the place a point d'attaque on Paris: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., 1. p. 61 (1857).

point de Venice, phr.: Fr.: a Venetian point (lace).

1645 To the corner of these virgin-veils hang broad but flat tassels of curious Point de Venice: Evelyn, Diary, Vol 1 p. 210 (1872). 1670 Their Points de Venice, Ribbons and Gold Lace, are all turned into Horses and Liveries: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1, p. 10 (1698). 1688 I'll spoil your Point de Venice for you: Shadwell, Squire of Alsatia, ii. p. 18.

poisson d'Avril, phr.: Fr., lit. 'fish of April': a mackerel; an April fool's errand.

poitrinaire, sb.: Fr.: a consumptive person.

1882 comparatively youthful invalids, who are described graphically, if not gracefully, by the foreign name of poitrinaires: Standard, Dec. 22, p. 5.

poitrine, sb.: Fr.: the chest, the lungs.

1800 to breathe a milder air, more analogous to the extreme delicacy of his poitrine: Mourtray Family, Vol. III. p. 213.

poivrade, sb.: Fr.: pepper sauce.

1699 How a Poiverade is made: EVELYN, Acetaria, App., sig. O 1 vo.

Pokal, sb.: Ger.: a large ornamental drinking-vessel.

polacca, It.; polacre, polaque, Eng. fr. Fr. polacre: sb.: a kind of vessel with two or three masts, used in the Mediter-

1625 here our Admirall had hyred a *Pollacre* about the burden of one hundred and twentie tunne: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 885.

1764 The harbour has been declared a free port; and it is generally full of tartens, polacres, and other small vessels: SMOLLETT, *France & Hally*, xiii. Ws., Vol. v. p. 360 (1817).

1817 she was a fine polacca, | Mann'd with twelve hands, and laden with tobacco: Byron, *Betho*, xcv. Wiss., Vol. xi p. 139 (1832).

1819 a small polacre laden with grain for Ancona: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 33x (1820).

polacca. See polonaise.

polder, polther, sb.: Du. polder: low-lying tracts of land reclaimed from the sea or from a marshy condition.

1632 they did cut the dikes and drowned the enemies polther, and the polther of *Namen*, and put all vader water: *Contin. of our Wkly. Newes*, No. 35, July 25, p. 8.

*polenta, sb.: It.: a kind of porridge made of coarse Indian meal; formerly a mess of barley-meal or chestnutmeal (Florio).

1820 the chief food of these classes consists of a coarse yellow polenta made of arabositi, which looks very like a rice-pudding: T S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 27. 1832 that frugal meal, common with the Italians—the polenta (made of Indian corn): Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. xxviii. p. 56/x (New Ed.). 1882 He could hardly scrape enough together to get a little drink of thin wine and an inch or two of polenta: Ouida, Bimbi, p. 176.

polianthea, more correctly polyanthea, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi o \lambda v$, = 'many', and $\tilde{a} \nu \theta o s$, = 'flower': a book of elegant extracts, a note-book constituting a manuscript anthology.

1641 he shall less need the help of breviates, or historical rhapsodies, than your reverence to eke out your sermonings shall need repair to postils or poliantheas: Milton, Animadu, Wiss, Vol. 1. p. 203 (1806). 1675 his common-place, polyanthea and concordance: Character of a Fanatick, in Harl. Misc., VII. 636. [Davies]

*police (= ", -i- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. police: the civil maintenance of public order; a civil force organised for the maintenance of public order and for the detection and punishment of crime. Also, attrib. and in combin. as policecourt, police-force, policeman, police-officer.

1735 Whether the police and economy of France be not governed by wise councils? BP. Berkeley, Querust, § 499. [T.] 1754 But here are no idle young Fellows and Wenches begging about the Streets, as with you in London, to the Disgrace of all Order, and, as the French call it, Police. By the Way, this Police is still a great Office in Scotland: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scott., Vol. 1. p. 166. 1775 Smyrna would be as little affected by plague as Marseilles, if its police were as well modelled: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 280. 1777 attention to the police and welfare of the colony: Robertson, America, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 106 (1824). Vol. vi. p. 196 (1824).

*poligar, polygar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil pālaiyakkāran, ='the holder of a pālaiyam' (='a feudal estate', 'a pollam', q. v.): a subordinate feudal chief in the Madras Presidency; hence, the predatory followers of such a chief.

nence, the predatory followers of such a chief.

1681 They pulled down the Polegar's houses, who, being conscious of his guilt, had fied and hid himself: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, 1 118 (1861) [Yule]

1754 A Polygar.undertook to conduct them through defiles and passes known to very few except himself: In R. Orme's Hist. Mil. Trans., 1. 373 (1763). [16.]

1798 the polygars of the neighbouring pollams: Wellington, Sappl. Desp. Vol I p. 148 (1858).

1868 Some of the Poligars were placed in authority over others, and in time of war were answerable for the good conduct of their subordinates: J. H. Nelson, Madura, Pt. III. p. 157 (Madras). [Yule]

1869 the predatory class. In the south they are called Poligars, and consist of the tribes of Marawars, Kallars, Bedars, Ramuses: Sir W. Elliot, in J. Ethn. Soc. L., N. S., I. III.

polissonnerie, sb.: Fr.: mischievousness, roguishness; a low trick.

1774 he has infinite wit and polissonerie: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 262 (1857).

*politesse, sb.: Fr.: politeness, courtesy.

*POIITESSE, Sb.: Fr.: politeness, Courtesy.

1744 the politesse of modern war: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p 337 (1857).

1767 My wife is come to pay me a sentimental visit as far as from Avignon—and the politesse arising from such a proof of her urbanity has robbed me of a month's writing: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p 783/2 (1839).

1779 We have also met with great politesse from the officers of a Corsican regiment: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 221 (1882)

bef. 1782 being always prim'd with politesse | For men of their appearance and address: Cowper, Progr. Err., Poems, Vol. I. p 43 (1868).

1811 don't let me have any of your politesse to H. on the occasion: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 96 (1832).

Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 198 (1865).

politico, sb.: It. or Sp.: a politician, a politic person.

1659 He is counted cunning, a meere politico, a time-server, an hypocrite: GAUDEN, Tears of Church, p. 256. [Davies] bef. 1670 Our Politico's also object, that the People were before the King: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 188, p. 201 (1693).

politicone, sb.: It.: a statesman.

bef. 1733 The plot was to introduce the Catholic religion by such means as the politicones of that interest thought most conducing: R. North, Examen, p. 209 (1740). [Davies]

politure ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. politura: polish, gloss produced by polishing; also, metaph.

bef 1631 The table was a work of admirable politure: J. Donne, Hist Septuagint, p. 45 (1633) [T.] 1645 the walls...plastered over with such a composition as for strength and politure resembles white marble: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 167 (1872). 1665 as to the...politure of the language: — Corresp, Vol. III. p. 163. 1673 united into one body by a cement petrified as hard as themselves and capable of politure: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 383.

*polka, so.: Polish, 'Polish' (fem.): a Polish dance; also the music for such a dance (see mazurka); hence, a name of a kind of jacket, worn by women, also called a polka-jacket.

1850 Opera polkas are worn short with wide sleeves: Harper's Mag., Vol. I. p. 143. 1852 the girls began to feel that there were no partners for a polka outside the Church of Rome: C. Lever, Daltons, p. 180 (1878). 1866 I could not but set my face against this Mexican Polka, though danced to the Presidential piping with a Gubernatorial second: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 185 Ser., No. II. p. 179/2 (1873).

[Stainer and Barrett derive polka fr. Bohemian pulka,='a half', stating that the dance originated in Bohemia abt. 1830, and was named in reference to the half-step prevalent in it.]

pollam, $s\delta$.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil $p\bar{a}laiyam$: a feudal estate. See poligar.

1783 on the taking of Madras by the French, it was in their hospitable pollams that most of the inhabitants found refuge and protection: Burke, Wks., III. 488 (1852). [Yule] 1798 [See poligar].

pollankan: Anglo-Ind. See palankeen.

pollen, sb.: Lat.: fine flour; dust.

1. wheat-flour.

1523 as well of pollen as of other vitalles: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, p. 18 (1812). 1601 wheat flower called Pollen: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 18, ch. 10, Vol I. p. 564.

2. Bot. the fine dust on the anther of a flower, which constitutes the fertilising element of flowering-plants.

pollinctor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to pollingere,='to prepare a corpse for the pyre': one who prepares materials for embalmers of dead bodies.

1646 Egyptian Pollinctors, or such as anointed the dead: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk vii. ch. xix. p. 314 (1686). 1705 [See dissector].

Pollux: Lat. See Castor and Pollux.

*polo, sb.: Baltī (N. E. Ind.): a game like hockey, played by men on horses or ponies, adopted by English in India 1864, first played in England 1871.

1872 Illustr. London News, July 20. 1886 The first historical event recorded in this volume is the death at polo of the Sultan Aikbar: Athenæum, 1886 The first historical event Sept. 18, p. 367/3.

polo: It. See paolo.

*polonaise (\(\psi = \psi\)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. polonais, fem. polonaise, = 'Polish'.

I. a stately dance including a procession of the dancers; also the music for such a dance, such as several of the compositions of Chopin. Also called a polacca.

1826 first the stately Polonaise, an easy gradation between walking and dancing: Lord Beaconspield, Viv. Grey, Bk. vii. ch v. p. 408 (1881). 1837 her large, dark, brilliant eye, rivetted on the mazes of a Polonaise, danced in character: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 86. 1883 One last word about the polonaise; it was not played exactly as written: Academy, Jan. 20, p. 52 1864 After the Polonaise came the supper: J. H. Shorthouse, Schoolm. Mark, Pt. II. ch. ix.

2. a gown of light material, looped up at the sides so as to show an elaborate petticoat.

1783 modern ancient ladies in *Polonoises* and with bare necks: Hor. WAL-POLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 412 (1858). *1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

- 3. a short fur-trimmed overcoat of a quasi-military style, in vogue in the first quarter of this century.
 - 4. a light dress-fabric.

[1774 She chiefly wears a white Persian gown and coat, made of Irish polose: Lady's Mag, July, quoted in F. W. Fairholt's Costume in Eng., p. 390 note (1846).]

*polony (= "=), sb.: Eng.: a kind of dried sausage. See Bologna.

1854 They were addicted to polonies; they did not disguise their love for Banbury cakes: Thackeray, Newcomes, ch. xviii. p. 199 (1879).

poltronnerie, sb.: Fr.: cowardice, poltroonery.

1816 It [suicide] certainly originates in that species of fear which we denominate poltronerie: Edin. Rev., Vol. 27, p. 462.

poltroon (4 "), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. poltron, or Sp. poltron, or It. poltrone: a dastard, a coward; also, attrib.

It. poltrone: a dastard, a coward; also, attrib.

bef. 1529 Suche a proude poltrowne: J. Skelton, Duke of Albany & the Scottes. (R) 1550 my L. Ambassdor of Scotland...called Nicholas de Gozzi poultron, in regard of certaine most hard speeches delivered against his Lv. by Nicholas de Gozzi: Srr J. Cæsar, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. vv. No. coccxix p. 80 (1846). bef. 1593 Poltrons speak me one parola against my bon gentilhomme, I shall...: Greene, Fas. IV., iii. 2, Wks., p. 203/2 (1861).
1593 Patience is for poltroons, such as he: Shaks., III Hen. VI., i. 1, 62. 1600 you impudent Poultroun: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 246 (1616). 1632 he had three men to deal withall, a Pultron, a Jessuit, and a Souldier: Howell, Lett., v. v. i. p. 15 (1645). 1679 I...held my Drubbing of his Bones | Too great an honour for Pultrones: S. Butler, Hualitras, Pt. III. Cant. 1. p. 19. bef. 1682 He is like to be mistaken, who makes choice of a covetous Man for a Friend, or relieth upon the Reed of narrow and poltron Friendship: Sir The Brown, Chr. Mor., i. 36, p. 43 (1716). 1686 Ah Sordid illiterate Poltroons: D'Urfey, Banditt, iv. p. 48.

polyandrium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πολυάνδριον, fr. πολυ-, ='many', and $d\nu\eta\rho$ (base $d\nu\delta\rho$ -),='a man': a place where many men were buried at the cost of the state; a public monument to a number of men.

1820 that polyandrium which covered the remains of those brave Thebans who fell in defence of Grecian liberty: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1.

polyanthemon, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. πολυάνθεμον,='manyblossomed': a kind of ranunculus (q. v.).

1689 For, can a Swine bring forth a gen'rous Lion? | Or the base bramble Polyanthemion? T. Plunket, Char. Gd. Commander, p. 20/1.

polyanthus, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πολύανθος,= manyblossomed': a cultivated variety of primrose, which has several flowers on one stalk.

1728 The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue, | And polyanthus of unnumber'd lyes: J. Thomson, Spring, 520. 1843 The ranunculuses, rhododendra, and solyanthuses, which ornamented that mausoleum: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, 5°c., p. 345 (1885).

polycotyledon, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi o \lambda v_{-}$, = 'many', and κοτυληδών, = 'cotyledon' (q. v.): a plant which has more than two cotyledons, as most Coniferae.

polyhedron, $\not ol.$ polyhedra, sol.: Gk. πολύεδρον, neut. of πολύεδρος, = having many (πολυ-) bases' (έδραι): a solid figure bounded by many (generally more than six) plane faces.

1762 And holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a polyedron, composed of twelve pentagons: Hor Walfole, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. 1. ch. vii. [R.]

polyhistor, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. πολυίστωρ,='very learned': a person of great erudition.

1573—80 for that he hath bene countid heer, how justly you mai now have trial, a πολυίστωρ, and in deed is so commonly termid amongst us: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk, p. 166 (1884) 1611. I have much read of admirable things of them [storks] in Ælianus the polyhistor: T. CORVAT, Crudities, I. 38, sig. E [C.] 1621. to be thought and held Polymathes and Polyhistors: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 9 (1827)

Polyhymnia: Lat. fr. Gk. Πολύμνια, but affected by the uncontracted Gk. πολύυμνος,='many-songed': one of the muses, the goddess of sublime song.

polypodium, sb.: Lat.: name of the commonest genus of ferns. Early Anglicised as polypodie, polypody.

1525 Polipodium. This is called Polipodium: Herball, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. G i vo. 1527 This figure of polipodium: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., sig. X in vo/r. ? 1540 Take Polipodium of the oke: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. D i vo.

polypragmon, sb.: Gk. πολυπράγμων, fr. πολυ-,='many', and $\pi \rho \hat{a} \gamma \mu a$, = 'business', 'affair': a busybody, a meddler.

1573—80 two or thre πολυπράγμονες, home he knew ful wel to be mi ennemies: GAB HARVEY, Lett. Bk. p. 28 (1884). 1602 the words of their great Polipragmon Fa. Parsons: W. WATSON, Quoditibets of Relig. & State, p. 21. 1603 he loveth to be a curious Polypragmon; he will have an oare in every boat: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 86. 1611 For of thee only (O Polypragmon great) | I pardon for my exorbitance intreat: R. BADLEY, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig. k 8 vo (1776).

polyptōton, sō.: Lat. fr. Gk. πολύπτωτον, neut. of πολύπτωτος,='with many (grammatical) cases': Rhet.: the use of different cases or inflexions of the same word.

1588 FRAUNCE. Lawiers Logike, fol. 50 00.

polypus, $\not\sim l$. polypi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. πολύπους (pl. πολύποδες), = 'having many feet', 'a creature with many feet'.

- I. a cuttle-fish; a polyp. Anglicised as polype, pol(l)yp, polipe, 17 c.
- polipe, I7 C.

 1... Polippus is also a stronge fisshe that onwarse he wyl pull a man out of a shyp: Babees Bk., p. 233 (Furnivall, 1868)

 1579 though Polypus chaunge his hue, yet the Salamander keepeth his coulour: J. Lylly, Euphues, p. 73 (1868).

 1586 For they transforme themselues into all shapes (as the Polepus & Cannelson) that they may please: Six Edw. Hosty, Politi. Disc. of Truth, ch. xxxviii. p. 171.

 1601 Of the Polypus or Pourcontrell kind with many feet: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 9, ch. 30, Vol. 1. p. 250.

 1603 how this Polypus can change himselfe into all colours: C. Heydon, Def. Yudic. Astrol., p. 153.

 1623 like vnto the Polypus, or Cuttle Fish, that hath many clawes (like so many Wyers) to catch his prey: MaBbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 10.

 1658 Polypus's, and Cuttle-fishes: Six Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 5, p. 51 (1866).

 1674 It is reported of the Polypus (a Fish), that it will conform itself to the colour of what is nearest: Compl. Gamester, p. 5.

 1699 a Blood-red Polypus, with very long legs: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 74.

 1771 They have got into such a habit of it here, that you would think a parliament was a polypus: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 328 (1857).

 1845 The branches, moreover, as we have just seen, sometimes possess organs capable of movement and independent of the polypi: C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. ix. p. 203.

 1883 [See animal-cuttle 2].
 - 2. a kind of tumor which throws out branches or roots.

2. a Kind of tunior which throws out branches of foots.

1543 of a disease in the nose called polypus...Of which polypus there are two kyndes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lvi vo'r. — Thys oyntment is good to heale a cankerous polipus & all virulent vicers: ib., fol. colviii vo'r.

1545 deformed with a polypus in her nose: Ascham, Tozob, p. 38 (1863).

1663 lyke as the two tumors nexte folowynge sarcosele and Polypus haue ther peculier partes which they doe infest: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 20 vo. 1601 Polypus or Noli-me-tangere: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin, N. H., Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. it. p. 32; 1742 he died in Essex-street of a polypus in the heart: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. i. p. 31; (1826).

1776 it is not the gout; I have had my palpitation, and fear it is something of a polypus: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 341 (1857).

polysyndeton, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πολυ-,='many', and σύνδετος, = 'bound together': Rhet.: the use of a number of words or clauses connected by a series of co-ordinate conjunctions. See asyndeton.

1589 Polisindeton, or the Coople clause: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xvi. p. 186 (1869).

*pomade (= "), Eng. fr. Fr. pommade; pomado, Eng. fr. Sp. and It. pomada: sb.: perfumed ointment, perfumed hairgrease.

abt. 1540 pomade: J. Hevwood, Four P's, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol 1. p. 349 (1876) 1599 An excellent Pomado, to make whyte Handes: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 264/1.

pomado. See pommade.

Pomard, name of a good red Burgundy from the neighbourhood of Pomard, a village in the department of Côte d'Or, France.

*pomātum, sb.: Mod. Lat. (cf. It. pomata,='pomade', q.v.): pomade.

9. v.): pomade.

1563 this Pomatum will be as whyte as snowe: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 11. fol 42 v. 1598 Some grinde it (Sublimate) with Pomatum, and sundry other waies: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lonatius, Bk. 111. p. 130. 1603

B. Jonson, Sej, ii. 1, Wks., p. 374 (1616). 1616 such tinctures; such formatumn's; | Such ferfumes: — Dev. is an Ass, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 126 (1631-40). 1672 and betwirt Pomatum and Spanish Red, has a Complexion like a Holland Cheese: Wycherler, Love in a Wood, ii. p. 49. 1691 Spanish Wool and Pomatums of Europe: Shadwell, Virtuoso, ii. p. 49. 1691 Spanish Wool and Pomatums: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p. 26. 1713 Gums and Pomatums shall his flight restrain, | While clog'd he beats his silken wings in vain: Pope, Rape of Lock, ii. 220. 1745 the bishop washed his feet with the towel, and rubbed them with sweet pomatum. R. Pococke, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 419 (1811). 1763 he produce, his comb, his scissars, and pomatum, and sets it to rights with the dexterity of a professed friseur: Smollett, France & Italy, vii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 36 (1877). 1766 I have a box of pomatum, so you from Madame de Boufflers: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 474 (1857). 1809 the crucifives, straw quadrille boxes, powder and pomatum boxes: MATY, Tr. Rieckeck's Trav Germ., Let xvi Pinkerton, Vol. v. p. 57
1837 It was a ragged head, the sandy hair of which flattened down with pomatum, was twisted into little semi-circular tails round a flat face: Dickens, Pickruck, ch. xx. p. 199. 1848 his tolet-table was covered with as many pomatums and essences as ever were employed by an old beauty. Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 132.

põmērium, põmoerium, sb.: Lat.: a space left free from

pomerium, pomoerium, sb.: Lat.: a space left free from buildings within and without the walls of Rome, and of Roman towns; the bounds of a city or town. Anglicised as pom(o)erie by Holland.

1600 he set out the Pomœrie further. Pomærium, according to the Etymologie and litterall signification of the word is as much to say, as Postmærium, or the Arriermure, that is, a plat of ground behind, or without the wall: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. 1. p. 3r. — well nere within the Pomerie or compasse of the cittie: ib., Bk. v. p. 214. 1618 The City grown from wood to brick, your Sea-walls or Pomerium of your Island surveyed: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. 1. (Cabala), p. 9 (1654). 1775 behind the castle are several portions of the wall of the pomærium which encompassed the city at a distance: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 64.

pommade ($\angle \omega$), Eng. fr. Fr. pommade; pommada, pommado, as if fr. Sp.: sb.: the act or exercise of placing one hand on the pommel of the saddle and vaulting into the saddle.

1600 how oft he hath done the whole or the halfe pommado in a seuen-night before: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., ii. 1, Wks., p. 198 (1616). 1686 why trother day I was standing by to see him learn to Vault, and instead of doing the Pomado gracefully as he should have done...: D'URFEY, Banditti, i. p. 6.

pommelo, pompelmoose, sô.: Anglo-Ind., some forms at least fr. Fr. pamplemousse: the shaddock of the East Indies, Citrus decumana.

1846 The Orange, Lemon, Lime, Shaddock, Pompelmoose, Forbidden Fruit, and Citron, Indian fruits: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 458.

Pomona: Lat.: the Roman goddess of fruits.

1667 So to the sylvan lodge | They came, that like Pomona's arbour smiled | With flow'rets deck'd and fragrant smells: Milton, P. L., v 378.

pompadour, sb.: Fr., fr. (Marquise de) Pompadour, a mistress of Louis XV.: a shade of crimson or pink; a kind of head-dress; a mode of dressing the hair by rolling it back off the forehead over a cushion; a pattern of flowered silk; a parasol with a long handle.

1762 Mr Clarke was dressed in pompadour, with gold buttons: Smollett, Launc. Greaves, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 240 (1817). 1817 there appeared beneath the gray fox-skin with its scarlet lining and pompadour knots, the lady de Brantefield's much venerated muff: M. Edgeworth, Harrington, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 260 (1825). 1847 their Pompadour coats: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 415 (1865).

pompelmoose: Anglo-Ind. See pommelo.

*pompier, so.: Fr.: a fireman.

1838 Last night the Italian Opera House was burnt to the ground, and poor Severini...lost his life, as did several of the pompiers: H. GREVILLE, Diarry,

pompon, Fr.; pompoon ($\angle \omega$), Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: an ornamental tuft, a topknot; the colored tuft on a shako.

1753 "how do you like my pompon, papa?".. shewing me, in the middle of her hair, a complication of shreds and rags of velvets, feathers and ribbands, stuck with false stones of a thousand colors, and placed awry: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 18, Misc. Wks, Vol. 1, p. 124 (1777). 1753 Hanga small bugle cap on, as big as a crown, | Snout it off with a flower, vulgo duct. a pompoon: Receipt for Mod Dress. [Fairholt] 1757 Pray acquaint me, whether you saw any woman trample her pompons under foot: Gray, in Gray & Mason's Corresp. p. 99 (1853). 1757 the French ladies wore little towers for pompons: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III p. 59 (1857). 1847 The pompoons, the toupées, and the diamonds and feathers: Barham, Ingolds. Leg, p. 417 (1856).

pomposo, adv.: It.: Mus.: a direction to performers to render a passage in grand or dignified style.

ponado: Eng. fr. Sp. See panade.

*ponceau, sb.: Fr.: a corn-poppy; the bright red color of the corn-poppy.

*1874 cerise changes to ponceau: Echo, Dec. 30. [St] 1882 It consisted of a gown of rich ponceau satin: J. Brown, Horae Subsectivae, 3rd Ser.,

Ponchinello: Eng. fr. It. See Punchinello.

*poncho. sb.: S. Amer. Sp.: a rug or blanket worn as a cloak, by passing the head through a slit in the middle, in S. America; a similar cloak worn elsewhere.

1811 The American Spannards use it for mattrasses, for the manufacture of fonchos, baize, friezes, &c.: W. WALTON, Pernvian Sheep, p. 164 1826 he was dressed in a dirty poncho—was drinking aquadiente with the Gauchos: CAPT. HE.N.D, Pampas, p. 241.

1845 Poor Indians, not having anything better, only pull a thread out of their ponchos, and fasten it to the tree: C. DARWIN, Fourn. Beagle, ch. iv. p. 68.

1884 Rain cloak...like the poncho of South America: F. A. OBER, Trav. in Mexico, &c., p. 545.

ponderosity ($\angle = \angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pondérosité: weightiness, heaviness; also, metaph.; also (rare), something heavy (*lit*. and *metaph*.).

1543 It causeth intolerable payne with cruell accidentes, with great ponderosite or heuvnes: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirurg., fol xxviii voli. 1589 the most excellent makers of their time, more peraduenture respecting the fitnesse and ponderosite of their wordes then the true cadence or simphonie: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. xvi p. 185 (1869). 1646 Crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space in any water it doth occupy: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep. [T.] bef. 1706 Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and ponderosity, wherein it excels all other bodies: J. Ray [J] 1771 if...Kent's ponderosity does not degenerate into fillgraine: Hor. Walfolk, Vertue's Anead Painting, Vol. Iv. Advt., p. 6. [R.] 1806 The numerous turrets rising pyramidally lessen the ponderosity without diminution of the grand effect: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archie, p. 209.

pondus, pl. pondera, sb.: Lat.: weight, tendency to fall or to move towards a centre of attraction.

1682 being drawn aside only by the natural pondus of their own corruption: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Devines, Vol. x. p. 370 (1865). 1684 Our hearts will not let any good motion sink into them, unless God give a pondus to his own motion: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Devines, Vol. 111. p. 209 (1865).

ponent, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ponent (Cotgr.),—'the west', 'the west wind': western (used attrib. by Milton on analogy of **levant**, q. v.).

pongee, só.: ? fr. Chin. name: soft unbleached Chinese silk.

1883 pongee sunshade: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. gr. pongo, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. native name: a large anthropoid ape of Borneo; any large anthropoid ape.

1625 the Baboones or Pongos of those parts: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1.

*poniard (4=), poignard, poinado, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. poignard: a dagger, a weapon for stabbing.

poignard: a dagger, a weapon for stabbing.

1586 thrusting his poinado into his fathers bosome: T. B., Tr. La Primaud.

Fr. Acad., p. 185 (1589). 1588 Give me thy poniard; you shall know, my boys, |
Your mother's hand shall right your mother's wrong: Shaks., Trl. And., ii, 3,
120. 1591 Both the Hargabusier and Pykeman must weare a short Rapier and a small Poinado: Garrarap Ar Warre, p. 7. — short swords and poynaldes: ii., p. 129. 1598 and let your poynard maintain your defence, thus: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., i. 5, Wks., p. 17 (1676). 1598 all their Rapiers, Poynyardes, and other weapons: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Ek. i. Vol. 1. p. 18 (1885). 1600 killed with a poynado which hee had priully in his sleene: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 490. bef. 1603 he hid poigniards separated in diverse places, and did carefully marke the places where they were laid: North, (Lives of Epamin., S.c., added to) Pluk., p. 1242 (1672). 1808 For a keen poignard stabs hum to the heart: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Vocation, p. 419 (1608). 1776 Harmodius and Aristogiton concealed each a poignard in a myrtle-bough, and waited to assassinate the tyrants: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 102. 1812 And sorely would the Gallic foeman rue, | If subtle poniards, wrapt beneath the cloke, | Could blunt the sabre's edge, or clear the cannon's smoke: Byron, Childe Harnld, I. l.

Variants, 16 C. poinado, poynald, poyn(y) ard, poynado,

Variants, 16 c. poinado, poynald, poyn(y)ard, poynado, 17 c. poigniard, 17, 18 cc. poignard.

*pons asinorum, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the asses' bridge'; name of the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, suggested by the figure and the difficulty which poor geometricians find in mastering it; *hence*, the rudiments of geometry, a problem which is not easily solved by persons who are not sage or learned.

1845 this bridge was the pons asinorum of the French; the English never suffered them to cross it: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 217. 1854 he has laid in a store of honesty and good-humour, which are not less likely to advance him in life than mere science and language, than the as in presenti, or the pons asinorum: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 33 (1879). 1858 I should say that its [logic's] most frequent work was to build a pons asinorum over chasms which shrewd people can bestride without such a structure: O. W. Holmes, Autoc. Breakf. Table, p. 14 (1882). 1882 there is the pons asinorum, the bridge whereon young asses and old fools come to such terrible grief: F. M. Crawford, Mr Isaacs, ch. x. p. 209. 1883 The problem of life is the Pons Asinorum: S. Baring Gould, John Herring, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 205.

[In logic, the term was in 16 c. applied to the conversion of propositions by the aid of a difficult diagram for finding middle terms.]

ponsway: Anglo-Ind. See paunchway.

Pontac(q), name of a white wine produced near Pontacq in S. France.

1709 a very deep Pontac: Addison, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, Wks, Vol. II. p. 94 (1854). 1884 a beverage of pontak wine, brandy, and gingerbeer: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 406.

*pontifex, pl. pontifices, sb.: Lat.: lit. 'a bridge-maker', a member of a college of high-priests in Ancient Rome, the chief of whom was called pontifex maximus.

1586 the emperors called themselves Pontifices: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 633. 1600 C Servitius the Prelate or Pontifex: HOLLAND, Tr. Lvy, Bk. xxvii. p. 630 1619 the Father & the Sonne...the one Pontifex, twice Consul, Dictator, Magiter Equitum, Quandecunvir: PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch lxi p 705 1646 the due ordering of the Leap-year was referred unto the Pontifices: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. iv. ch. xii p. 180 (1686). 1678 he transcended the Roman Pontifices themselves, and discovered their Ignorance as to many points of their Religion: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. ich. iv. p. 438. 1845 it is indeed a bridge and worthy of its builder Trajanar true Pontifex maximus: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 528.

pontificălia, sb. pl.: Late Lat., neut. of Lat. pontificălis, = 'pertaining to a pontifex': pontificals; the robes and ornaments of a pontifi, bishop, or priest. See in pontificalibus.

pontificalibus: Late Lat. See in pontificalibus.

*ponton, Fr.; pontoon $(\angle \omega)$, Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: a flat-bottomed boat used for making a bridge of boats; a water-tight structure used in raising sunken vessels.

1700 they brought us some Schappons or Pontons, which is a flat sort of Boat like a Horse-Ferry-Boat: S. L., Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies, ch. v. p. 74. 1743—7 not being able to get a sufficient number of pontons to make bridges: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol I p. 706/r (1751). 1800 My idea was to make copper pontons: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. II p. 229 (1858) 1826 Subattern, ch. 15, p. 226 (1828).

pood, pode, sb.: Russ. pud': a weight of 40 Russian pounds or 36 pounds avoirdupois.

1598 they weigh by the *Pode*, as hops, salt, iron, lead: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 256. — foure hundred podes of tried tallowe: *ib.*, p. 302. — three pence a poods caryage; so that from the Citie of *Novogrod* vnto *S Nicholas*, road you may haue wares caried for two altines. The pood commeth vnto 23. altines the tunne: *ib.*, p. 369. 1662 a *poude*, that is, forty pound of Butter: J. Davies, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. II. p. 39 (1669).

*poodle (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Pudel: a dog of a fancy breed (including many varieties), with long, curly hair.

1845 you have aired your poodle in the park: THACKERAY, Book of Snobs, ch. xxxvii. [L.] 1858 the poodle and the greyhound are well marked varieties of the species Dog: WHEWELL, Hist. Scient. Ideas, Vol. II. p. 133. [L.]

*pooja, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. pūja: a religious rite.

1826 The person...now approached the sacred tree; and having performed this to a stone deity at its foot, proceeded to unnuffle himself from his shawls: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. ii. p. 26.

1834 the Gosaeens would be engaged in their Pooja: Baboo, Vol. 11. ch. xii. p. 248.

1874 annual pujahs performed... on behalf of the village community: Calcutta Rev., No. 117, p. 195. [Yule]

1883 Profuse expenditure on...marriages, Pujas, and works of benevolence: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 774.

pool, poule, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. poule: the stakes at certain games of skill or hazard; a game played on a billiard-table in which the object of each player is to keep his own ball out of the pockets and to pocket the balls of other players; a combination of interests on the part of a number of speculators on a race or in finance.

1845 He plays pool at the billiard-houses, and may be seen engaged at cards and dominoes in the forencon: THACKERAY, Book of Snobs, ch xxiii. [L.]

poolbundy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pulbandī, = 'bridge-securing': a civil department in Bengal, which formerly had charge of embankments (pools, fr. Hind. pul, = 'a bridge'); hence, an embankment.

1786 the Superintendent of Poolbundy Repairs, after an accurate and diligent survey of the bunds and pools...: In Burke's Wiss., VII. 98 (1852). [Yule] 1810 the whole is obliged to be preserved from nundation by an embankment called the pool bandy, maintained at a very great and regular expense: Williamson, V. M., II. 365. [16]

poongee, pho(o)ngi, sô.: Burm. phun-gyi,='great glory': a Buddhist monk of Burma.

popo, sb.: name of a kind of jasper, beads of which are used as money on the west coast of Africa.

1819 Dr. Leyden, who writes, "the aigns is a stone of a greenish blue colour, supposed to be a species of jasper, small perforated pieces of which, valued at their weight in gold, are used for money," (which I never heard of,) rather describes the popo bead: BOWDICH, Mission to Askantee, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 267.

1884 Aggry and Popo beads, jewels on the West Coast, would be despised by English children: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 214.

poppau: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. See papaw.

populace ($\angle = =$), sb. Eng. fr. Fr. populace: the common people, the many, the masses, the multitude, the mob.

1572 the unruly malice and sworde of the raging populace: Sir Th. Smith, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccccii. p. 378 (1846).

*populus vult dēcipi, ergo dēcipiātur, phr.: Late Lat.: the populace wishes to be deceived, therefore let it be deceived.

1654 R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 86.

porcelet (#==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr porcelet (Cotgr.): a young hog; a wood-louse (in full, porcelet de S. Anthoine).

1601 [See multipeda].

porcellana, sb.: It. and Port.: porcelain.

1555 he had two vesselles made of the fine earth cauled *Porcellana*, with sodden egges. Also four vessels of *Porcellana* full of wyne made of date trees: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 257 (1885).

pore: Anglo-Ind. See par².

porgo, pargo, sb.: ? Sp.: ?a porgy, a fish of the genus Pagrus, a sea-bream.

abt. 1565 a very good place of fishing for Pargoes, Mullet, and Dogge fishe: J. Sparke, F. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage, p. 14 (1878). 1593—1622 great abundance...of porgus, which we call breames: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, \$ xini. p. 127 (1878). 1616 to hooke for Porgos, Mullet: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 195 (1884).

poropus: Late Lat. See pyropus.

porphyrogenitus, pl. -ti: Late Lat.: born in the porphyry chamber of the palace of the Byzantine emperors, in which the children born to an emperor after his accession were born, the first son so born being heir to the empire even if not the eldest son. Hence, "born in the purple" means born as heir to empire, kingdom, or great estate.

1619 not in a Palace prepared, (as the *Porphyrogeniti* had in Constantinople)... but layd in a *Maunger* | Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxxi. p. 788.

portage ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. portage, = 'carriage', 'transportation'.

1. carriage, transportation.

1626 Fine hundred pounds here have they sent by me, | For the easier portage, all in angel gold: Heywood, I Edw. IV., Wks., I 89 (Pearson, 1874). 1652 you may keepe an even reckoninge with your man for the portage of my letters: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 239 (1872).

2. cargo, freight; baggage.

1589 The Muses bacely begge or bibbe, | Or both, and must, for why? | They finde as bad bestoe as is | Their portage beggerly: W. WARNER, Albion's England, Bk. v. ch. xxvii. [R.]

3. carrying capacity, burden of a ship or boat.

1598 ships, barke, pinnesses, and all other of whatsoeuer portage, bulk, quantitie or qualitie they may be: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 271. [R.]

4. an intervening space in a system of navigation, over which vessels, goods, &c., have to be conveyed by land-carriage.

portague: ? Eng. fr. Fr. See portugue.

portamento, sb.: It.: Mus.: a gradual glide from one note to another without any audible break.

1776 her shake was good, and her portamento admirably free from the nose, mouth, or throat: J. COLLER, Mus. Trav., p. 35. 1889 Madame Albani, as usual, marred her efforts by excessive indulgence in the portamento style: Atheneum, Sept. 14, p. 361/2.

Porte, sb.: Fr., short for Sublime Porte (q. v.): the government or court of the Sultan of Turkey. Formerly Anglicised as port.

1615 some Vizers of the Port: Geo Sandys, Traw., p. 48 (1632). 1620 a passport from the Port of the Grand Signor: Brent. Tr Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, p. 200, (1676) 1623 the English Nation in the Port, should be free from outrages: Howell, Lett., III. 2xi p 87 (1645). 1717 the has had the good sense to prefer an easy, quiet, secure life, to all the dangerous honours of the Port: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 116 (1827) bef. 1733 all Manner of Trade with the Port would be interdicted: R. North, Examen, III. Minner of Trade with the *Port* would be interdicted: R. North, *Examen*, III. vi. 54, p. 463 (1740). 1788 was sent on a peremptory summons to the Ottoman *Porte*: Gibbon, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. kiv p. 457 (1813). 1820 It was governed by beys, and pashas of two tails, sent by the Porte: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Stelly*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23. 1830 the regencies have even assisted the Porte, when unusually pressed by foreign war: E Blaquiere, T. Sig. *Pananti*, p. 363 (2nd Ed.). *1878 the intrigues of the Porte: *Lloya's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/3. [St.]

porte-chaise, sb.: Fr.: a sedan-chair. [W.]

porte-cochère, sb.: Fr.: carriage-entrance; a passage through a building with a gate, leading to an interior

1699 All the Houses of Persons of Distinction are built with Port-cochers, 1699 All the Houses of Persons of Distinction are built with Port-cochers, that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach, and consequently have Courts within; and mostly Remises to set them up: M. LISTER, Journ. to Paris, p. 8. 1804 the darkness of their court-yards and portes cochères: Edin Rev., Vol. 4, p. 95. 1826 The houses are only one story high, and all the principal ones have a porte cochère, which enters a small court: Capt. Head, Panpas, p. 65 1840 Sir Guy...was seen to enter the porte-cochère of Durham House: Barama, Ingolas Leg., p. 178 (1879). 1843 we came to a porte-cochère, leading into a yard filled with wet fresh hay: Thackerny, fr. Sh. Bh. p. 257 (1887) 1860 I was awakened one night by a loud ringing at the porte cochère. Once a Week, Oct 27, p. 480/a. 1883 the clatter of the hoofs which notified the concierge of No Quatre-Vingt dis-hust, that Baron Grandesella's family and luggage were on the point of arrival, and brought that domestic functionary to the entrance of the port-cochère, cap in hand: L. OLIPHANT, Altara Peto, ch. iv p. 52 (1884).

porte-crayon, sb.: Fr.: a holder for chalk or **crayon** (q.v.).

portefeuille, sb.: Fr., 'carry-leaf': (a) a portfolio (q. v.); (b) a portfolio as the badge of a minister of state; who is the head of a department of government, or as the badge of an ambassador or other responsible diplomatist.

a. 1699 He shewed his Portefeiulles in Folio, of Red Spanish Leather finely adorned: M. Lister, Fourn. to Paris, p. 92. 1748 I hope you have kept a copy; this you should lay in a portefeiulle. LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. I. No. 125, p. 287 (1774). 1788 Such anecdotes...have not yet emerged into publicity from the portefeiulles of such garrulous Brantomes as myself: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. I. p. cxxii. (1857).

b. 1829 so our poor attaché suffers, and is obliged to bear the portefeiulle ad interim: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 70 (1881). 1834 the Duke of Orleans. is ...to form a Government, of which he shall be the chief without a portefeiulle. H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 34. 1836 It was not Napoleon that he was so much attached to; it was to him who had the portefeiulle: LADY H. STANHOPE, Mem., Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 369 (1845).

*porte-monnaie, sô.: Fr., 'carry-money': a flat purse.

1854 Mrs. Mackenzie briskly shut her porte-monnaie, and rose up from table, quivering with indignant virtue: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xli. p. 432 (1879).

porte-voix, sb.: Fr.: a speaking-trumpet.

*portfolio (_ _ _ = _), sb.: Eng. fr. It. portafogli, = 'carrysheets': (a) a case for holding papers, drawings, &c.; (b) such a case as the badge of a minister of state, who is head of a department; the office of such a minister of state.

department; the office of such a minister of state.

a. 1722 Another Porto Folio, all of Raffaele: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 13.

1806 an huge port-folio of Miss' or Master's early school drawings: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 1, p. 287 (5th Ed.).

1815 Emma produced the portfolio containing her various attempts at portraits: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. 1, ch. vi. p. 37 (1833).

1817 portfolios, pockets, and desks: M. Edgeworth, Harrington, ch. v. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 57 (1835).

1818 he valet was receiving parcels, portmanteaux, and port-folios, from a sailor: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1, ch i. p. 19 (1819).

1820 his portfolio of inestimable paintings and his cabinet of ancient treasures: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Steily, Vol. 1, ch. i. p. 268.

bef. 1864 I keep my prints an imbroglio, | Fifty in one portfolio: R. Browning, Selections, p. 40 (1880).

6. 1883 Mr. Sargood enters the Cabinet without portfolio: Standard, Mar. 9, p. 5.

*portico, sb.: It.: "a porch, a portall, a gallerie or walking place vnderpropped with pillers, where men to avoide the parching heate of the sunne or the rayne do walke in the shadow, they be much more common in Italy then in England" (Florio).

1605 in face of the publike piasza, neere to the shelter of the partico: B. Jonson, Vois, ii., 2 Wks., p. 467 (1616). 1615 a goodly Portico: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 31 (1632). 1644 Before this church stands a very noble portico: Evelunt, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 122 (1872). 1664 Where the sides had ranges of Columns, as in those large Xysias, Particos, Atrias and Vestibula of the Greeks and Romans: — Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 132. 1675 Six Attendants to the Elisian Princes bring in Portico's of Arbors, adorn'd with Festoons and Garlands, through which the Princes and they dance: Shadwell, Psyche, v. p. 71. 1684 It brings you presently under a Partico, where there are fair Balconies rais'd after the fashion of the Country: J. P., Tr. Taverner's

Trav., Vol 1. Bk. i. p 25. 1711 august Palaces and stately Porticoes have grown under my forming Imagination. Spectator, No. 167, Sept 11, p. 244/1 (Morley) 1720 my Tuscan Porticos: Pope, Letters, p. 181 (1737). 1727 the verdant Portico of woods: J. Thomson, Summer, 1393 (1834). 1745 it remains an absolute antique temple, with a portico on the very strant: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1 p 368 (1857). 1765 triumphal arches, porticos, basilica: SMOLETT, France & Haby, xxxi. Wks., Vol. v p 497 (1817). 1771 porticos, colonnades, and rotundas: — Humph. Cl., p 36/1 (1882). 1788 the portico of the Stoics, and the garden of the Epicureans, were planted with trees: Gibbon, Decl & Fall, Vol. vii. ch. xl. p. 146 (1813). 1793 lazaroni...sleep every night in summer under porticoes, piazzas, or .: J Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol 11 p. 439 (1796). 1806 the western front of their churches had portico, or ambulatory: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 14. 1820 they had.. torn down his portico for fire-wood. T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 28. 1838 porticoses or rather inclosed porches: J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p 365. 1837 Suppose that Justinan, when he closed the schools of Athens, had called on the last few sages who still haunted the Portico, and lingered round the ancient plane-trees: Macaulay, Essays, p. 403 (1877). *1877 the beautiful antique peristyle and portico of the Palace of Diocletian: Times, Dec. 10. [St.]

*porticus, sb.: Lat.: portico.

bef. 1637 Till the whole tree become a porticus, | Or arched arbour: B Jonson, Masques. [T.]

*portière, sô.: Fr.: a curtain or piece of tapestry hung at a doorway or door, either for use or decoration.

1854 What frightful Boucher and Lancret shepherds and shepherdesses leered over the portières! Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879). 1877 It fell on the ear of a girl lingering in the picture-gallery beyond those heavy velvet portières. RITA, Vivienne, Bk. I. ch. v. 1884 heavy-folded velvet portières at each doorway: EDGAR FAWCETT, Rutherford, xiii. p. 154.

Portingale, sb.: some fruit or sweetmeat from Portugal.

1560 pepyns, and marmalade, and sukett, comfets, and portynggales and dyvers odur dyssys: H. Machyn, Diary, June 10, p. 237 (Camd Soc, 1848).

*portmanteau (∠ ∠ =), Eng. fr. Fr. portemanteau; portmantle, Eng. fr. earlier Fr. portemantel: sb.: a case for carrying clothing during journeys; a trunk of moderate dimensions, esp. of leather or canvas.

carrying clothing during journeys; a trunk of moderate dimensions, esp. of leather or canvas.

1579 the flesh and the portmantle it was wrapt in: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 977 (1612). 1598 Balice, a cloke-bag, a male, a port-manteawe: Florio. 1608 where be the masking-suits? | Maw. In your lordship's portmantua: Middle Cushion and a Portmantew fast to it: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quizole, Pt. III. ch. ix. p. 207. 1617 A souldier came out of the Tower of Torracina, and demaunded of enery man flue bacci, which we paid, though it were onely due from them, who had portmanteaues with locks: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1, p. 105. 1623 no more but one sute of cloathes to thy backe, and two Shirts in thy Port-manteaue: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. vii. p. 76. 1623 the Marquis...came in first with a Portmante under his arm: Howell, Lett, III. xv. p. 71 (1645) bef. 1627 When the highways grow thin with travellers, | And few portmanteaus stirring: MIDDLETON, Waloun, v. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 106 (1885). 1645 we were conducted to the Dogana, where our portmanteaus were visited: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 202 (1872). 1860 Colonel Grey's portmantue: J. Clevelland, Rustick Ramp, Wks., p. 477 (1667). 1669 I was set on by the way, by Pickeroons; and, in spight of my resistance, rob'd, and my Portmantue taken from me: Dryden, Mock-Astrol., iv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 310 (1701) 1673 They ride altogether upon mules, and carry their Portmanteaus's before them: J. Rav, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 405. 1696 Come, pay the Waterman, and take the Portmanteau' Vanbrugh, Relatys, i Wks., Vol. 1. p. 13 (1776). bef. 1726 Enter servant with a portmanteau of Mr. Jones was too large to be carried without a horse- Flelding, Tom Yones, Bk. viii. ch. vi Wks., Vol. II. p. 446 (1806). 1754 four or five hundred Guineas in my Portmanteau: Burnt Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. 238, 1759 he had not time to pack up any particulars in his portmanteau: Hornofous portmanteaus, when they were examined at the bureau, cost me seventeen livres entrée: Smollert, Pr

Variants, 16 c. portmanteawe, portmantew, portmantue, 17, 18 cc. portmantua.

Porto, sb.: Fr.: port wine.

1849 a capon in every platter, with some fountains of ale and good Porto: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 5 (1881).

portoir, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.), 'a bearer': a branch of a vine, which bears grapes.

1601 Set into thy vintage hardly and fall to gathering, when either the vine leaves or greene braunches called the Portoirs, doe fall and rest upon the old wood: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 18, ch. 31, Vol. 1. p. 605.

*portrait ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. po(u)rtrai(c)t (Mod. Fr. portrait): a representation or delineation of any object by any process of art (including photography); esp. a likeness of a person; also, metaph. a full description, a vivid representation in words. The word *portrait* (*purtreit*) is early used as a participle, = 'portrayed'.

1590 where that sad pourtraict | Of death and dolour lay: Spens., F. Q., II. i. 39. 1596 What's here? the portrait of a blinking iduot, | Presenting me a schedule! Shaks., Merch of Ven., ii. 9, 54. 1601 there be imprinted therein the pourtraicts of lung creatures: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 2, ch. 3, Vol. I. p. 2. 1646 the pourtraict of a Lion' Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch. x. p. 203 (1686) 1648 I will consummate | Rites well begun, to Dis, and fire the Bed | Where the mans Portraicts laid, t'annihilate | All care: Fanshawe, Dido & Eneas, p. 204. 1665 whose portraicts, with a landskip of the Table and other neighbouring mountains, I present the Reader' Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 17 (1677). *1877 the subject for a portrait: Times, Jan. 17. [St.]

portugue, portegue, portague, sb.: ? fr. Fr. Portugais: a gold coin of Portugal, equivalent to about £4. 14s. English at highest.

1592 An egge is eaten at one sup, and a portague lost at one cast · J. Lyry Midas, ii 2. [C] 15.. great peeces of gold, such as double pistoles and portugues: NASHE, quoted m. P. Pemlesse, Introd., p. xxx. [C.] 1610 No gold about thee? D. Yes I have a portague: B. Jonson, Atch., i. 3, Wks. p. 617 (1616).

*posada, sb.: Sp.: an inn, a tavern.

*posada, sô.: Sp.: an inn, a tavern.

1763 The scene was intended for the inside of a Spanish posada (or inn) for the night: Contr and City Mag., Apr., p. 192/2

1797 we are at the Navio (Ship) a Posada kept by an Italian: Southey, Lett dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 4.

1820 Such are the comforts of a Turkish han; which in comparison with a Spanish venta, or a Sicilian posada is a perfect paradise! T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol 1. ch. vi p. 179.

1832 Mine host studied our passports in a corner of the posada: W. Irving, Albambra, p. 24.

1837 The Englishman was beginning to call up one of the servants of the posada: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 251.

1841 if he has dined at an inn or restaurant, gasthaus, posada, albergo, or what not, invariably inserts into his log-book the bill of fare: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, & c., p. 375 (1885).

1844 an omelette or a greasy olla, that they would give us in a posada: Lord Beaconsfield, Coningsby, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 175 (1887).

*1875 In the town every house and posada is crammed to overflowing: Times, Oct. 4, p. 4/5.

[St.]

*pose, sb.: Fr.: the attitude or position of a figure or of a member of a figure.

poseur, fem. poseuse, sb.: Fr.: one who strikes attitudes. an affected person.

1887 The latest attitudes in literature, art, and politics are presented in a way to make *poseurs* of all sorts either laugh or wince: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 34/1.

*posse, sb.: Late Lat. use of Lat. posse (pres. inf.),='to be able'. See esse, in posse.

1. power, possibility, potentiality. In the last quot the 'posse of the universe' is a metaphor based on posse comi-

1610 Conuentuall Reuenewes in Posse are all issues and advantages arising of Possessions not demised: Folkingham, Art Survey, iv. i. p. 80. bef. 1616 A happiness in posse, not in esse: Beau. & Fl., Eld. Bro., i. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 402 (1711). 1640 your grandchild | In posse Sir: R. Brome, Antip., v. 3, sig. K. 20. 1642 Things that are in posse to the sense: Sir Th. Brown, Reig. Med., § l. Wks., Vol. II. p. 401 (1852). 1659 If the question [of sin] be only of the posse, and not the act, we say...: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, ch. xxxix. p. 282. 1681—1703 giving them a bare posse, power to act holily: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VII. p. 516 (1863). 1684 Your security at best had been but as good as Adams, who had his posse but not his veille: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. III. p. 290 (1865). 1696 He [God] has the whole posse of the universe, and can raise it when and for whatever purpose he will: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 478 (1865).

*posse comitatus, phr.: Mod. Lat.: Leg.: 'the power of the county', the body of persons whom the sheriff can summon to aid him in maintaining order or enforcing the law.

1628 About the midst of Michaelmas term the high sheriff of Dorsetshire 1628 About the midst of Michaelmas term the high sheriff of Dorsetshire had order to raise fossé comitatus, to attack those unfencers of Gillingham forest: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 453 (1848). 1688 what is there to be done more in this Case, as it lies before the Bench, but to award out Execution upon the Posse Comitatus, who are presently to issue out a Certiorari: Shanwell, Squire of Alsatia, i. p. 5 (1699). bef. 1733 He [the Sheriff] hath the fosse Comitatus, and may keep Order if he will do his Duty: R. North, Examen, III. vin. 21, p. 519 (1740). 1771 The court of King's Bench commands the Sheriff to raise the fosse comitatus: Junius, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 21iv. p. 164 (1772). 1806 Her first observation is calculated to raise the fosse comitatus against Mr. Lancaster: Edin. Rev., Vol. 9, p. 180. 1807 a fresh-caught thief, attended by his Posse Comitatus: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 11 p. 138 (5th Ed.). 1817 Were there not magistrates? Was there not posse comitatus? Was everything to be performed by the military? Parl. Deb., col 1070. 1826 just about the time that the sheriff and his posse comitatus are starting to meet my Lord the King's Justice: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. 117 ch. vii p. 129 (1881). 1840 the Sheriff had better call out the posse comitatus: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 47 (1879).

possessor (= \(\sigma \), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. possessour, assimilated to Lat. possessor, noun of agent to possidere, = to possess': a holder, an occupies; an owner.

1477 For their wilfull fals inddellite, I The cause of goodnes, possessours cannot be: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch i. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 13 (1652). bef. 1850 That as you be possessors, So be yee successors I Vitto your predecessors. Quoted in J. Skelton's Wks., Vol. 11. p. 417 (1843) 1611 Blessed be Abram of the most high God, possessor of heaven and earth: Bible, Gen., xiv. 19 1641 rare paintings... of which the Earl of Arundel was the possessor: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 17 (1872). 1658 It is not injustice to take that which none complains to lose, and no man is wronged where no man is Possessor: Sir Th Brown, Hydrotolph., ch. iii. p. 11 (1686). 1667 and thou profoundest Hell | Receive thy new possessor: Milton, P. L., 1. 252.

possum: Amer. Ind. See opossum.

post, prep.: Lat.: 'after'; generally used as part of phrase, or in composition, as in postdate.

1584 I have added to my rules, ante rules, and post rules: W. BATHE, Introd. to Skill of Song, sig A in vo.

post bellum, phr.: Lat., 'after the war': used in the United States as adj., in reference to the Great Civil War. See ante bellum.

1883 They were swamped by the gorgeous people of the post bellum epoch: Standard, Sept. 17, p. 5/3.

post equitem sedet atra cura, phr.: Lat.: black care sits behind the horseman. Hor., Od., 3, 1, 40. See atra cura.

1860 WHYTE MELVILLE, Holmby House, p 2.

post facto: Late Lat. See ex post facto.

*post hoc, ergo propter hoc, phr.: Late Lat.: 'after this, therefore in consequence of this', a statement of the fallacy of inferring causative consequence from temporal sequence.

1829 the inference would not follow, except on the principle of post hoc, ergo propter hoc: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 72. 1889 We have read the whole statement without feeling convinced that "post hoc" necessarily included "propter hoc" in this case. Athenæum, Apr. 13, p. 468/r.

post liminium. See postliminium.

post meridiem, phr.: Lat.: 'after noon'; usually abbreviated to P. M.

*post mortem, phr.: Lat.: 'after death', as a post mortem examination of a body to discover the cause of death; hence. used as sb. (with 'examination' suppressed).

1742 The counsel for that lord made a long deduction of evidence by offices post mortem, charters, pedigrees, and divers matters of record: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 132 (1886). 1885 the interval between spasmodic and true post mortem stiffness: Toddo, Cyc. Anat & Phys., Vol. 1. p. 805/2. 1845 The works are no doubt very different in their styles—Mignet's being a kind of post mortem anatomical lecture, which exhibits little more than the skeleton of the subject: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., 1. p. 12 (1857) 1882 showed as the result of a post-mortem examination that Bernays had died from a wound in the extremity of the spinal marrow: Standard, Dec. 6, p. 5.

*poste restante, phr.: Fr.: 'waiting post', a department in a post-office, in which letters addressed accordingly are kept to be called for.

1777 You will address your answer to this to Paris, Poste Restante: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III p. 230 (1882). 1816 If you write, address to me here, poste restante: BYRON, in Moore's Life, p. 547 (1875). 1854 forwarded a few letters...which had been lying at the poste restante: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol II ch. i. p. 8 (1879).

posterior ($\angle u = =$), adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. posterior (compar. adj., fr. post, ='after'), or fr. Fr. posterieur.

I. adj.: 1. after, behind, in reference to position or motion.

1627 So it is manifest; That where the Anteriour Body gueeth way, as fast as the Posteriour commeth on, it maketh no Noise: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 115.

I. adj.: 2. after (of time), later.

bef. 1670 all posteriour Treaties: J HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 137, p. 125 (1693). 1729 And now had Fame's posterior Trumpet blown, [And all the nation's summon'd to the Throne: Pope, Dunciad, IV. 71.

II. sb.: 1. a successor, in pl. posterity.

1509 O noble men, and diligent hertes and myndes, o laudable maners and tymes, these worthy men exyled ydelnes, wherby they have obtayned nat small worshyp and great commodyte example and doctryne lefte to vs theyr posteryours why begyn we nat to vnderstonde and perceyue: Jas. Locher, in Barclay's Ship of Fools, Vol. I. p. 7 (1874).

II. sb.: 2. pl. the hinder parts, the buttocks; hence the phr. a posteriori (q. v) is facetiously used as if meaning on the buttocks', 'applied to the buttocks'.

the buttocks', 'applied to the buttocks'.

1623 For what he gaue me in grosse, I told out by retayle, one by one, as a matter much importing my posteriors: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 234

1665 I thought the Devil had waited on my Posteriors correcting me for not making more haste: R. Head, Engl. Rogne, sig. H.4.7'

1742 I never scourged a child of my own, unless as his school-marter, and then have felt every stroke on my own posteriors: Fielding, Yos. Andrews, 111. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 255 (1806)

1748 over which he was to be laid, and his bare posteriors heartily flogged with his own birch: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. v. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 18 (1817)

1762 one of them clapped a furze-bush under the tail of Gilbert, who, feeling himself thus stimulated a postiriori, kicked, and plunged and capered in such a manner, that Timothy could hardly keep the saddle. — Launc. Graves, ch. ix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 90 (1817)

1771 All of a sudden my uncle thrust up his bare pate, and bolted through the window as nimble as a grasshopper, having made use of poor Win's posteriors as a step to rise in his ascent. — Humph Cl., p. 31/1 (1882).

1806 Being accelerated in your walk by the lively application of a chairman's pole a posteriori: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 77 (5th Ed.).

II. Sh.: 2. A. fuertiously, the latter end.

II. sb.: 2 a. facetiously, the latter end.

1588 Arm. Sir, it is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to congratulate the princess at her pavilion in the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon. Hol. The posterior of the day, most generous sir, is liable, congruent and measurable for the afternoon. SHAKS., L. L. L., v. z.

posterity (= \(\pi = \pi), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. \(\rho st\) erit\(e^2 : a \) person's descendants collectively; all generations which come after any specified person or generation.

any specified person or generation.

1631 Tarquine and al his posterite were exiled out of Rome fore euer: Elvot, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. ii. Vol. 1. p. 18 (1880). 1537 Adam and all his posterity: Instit. of Xitan Man, 5th Art., p. 41 (1825) 1545 call them and their posterite to the study and scole of vertew G Jove, Exp. Dan., fol. 5.7. 1546 and these are the thinges which from late writers have descended to there posteritie: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng Hist., Vol. 1. p. 31 (1846). 1550 were neuer after subjecte vnto hym, nor to none of his posteritie: Lever, Sermons, p. 35 (1870). 1563 there it appeares whom Dauid appointes to be singers of the Psalmes in the Temple with their posterity: J. Pilkington, Confut., sig. Fvii 70. 1869 Of this Seth...the holy Fathers were begotten, whose posteritie continued, but the posteritie of Cain perished in the flood as shall appeares. Reafton, Chron. Pt. 1 p. 5. 1578 so shall you with great happinesse recouer for the posteritie of your bloud a kingdome: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 1. p. 12 (1618). 1591 For beauty starved with her severity! Cuts beauty off from all posterity Shaks, Rom. 1, 1, 226. 1662 And that was counted unto him for righteousness: among all posterities for evernore: Bk. Comm. Prayer, Ps., cvi. 31. 1667 And thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd | How first this world and face of things began, | And what before thy memory was done | From the beginning, that posterity | Inform'd by thee might know: Milton, P. L., viii. 638. 1667 a more lasting record to posterity of your munificence: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol III, p. 198 (1872). bef 1870 a Duaghter of France, the youngest of Henry the Great's Posterity, (for she was a Posthuma) a Princess eninently adorn'd with many Rays of Honour: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 215, p. 200 (1693). bef 1733 Posterity is like to want the chief Truths, of our Times: R. North, Examen, p. x. (1740) bosticum, 5b.: Lat.: the back part of a building, the rear

postīcum, so: Lat.: the back part of a building, the rear façade of a building.

1776 in the sculpture of the posticum Theseus is distinguished in the same manner: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 72.

1820 the columns. belonged either to the posticum or pronaos of the temple: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 286.

*postillion $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. postillon: one who rides post; a driver who rides on the near horse of a pair, or on the near leader of a team of four horses.

1611 Postillon, A Postillon, Guide, Postes boy: Cotgr. 1630 B. Jonson, Masques (Vol II.), p 154 (1640). 1645 They [letters] are those wing'd postillions that can flie: Howell, Lett., To Reader, sig A 2 rd. 1647 Seest thou yon Star of such excelling hew, [The Suns Postillion? FANSHAWE, Tr Pastor Fide, i. 1, p. 11. 1661 the coachman forced out of his box, and the postillion mortally wounded: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 431 (1872). 1768 Sterne, Sentiment. Fourn., Wks., p. 412 (1839)

postliminium, sb.: Lat., lit. 'going behind the threshold': the restoration of a Roman to civil rights on his return from captivity or banishment; hence, generally, the right to resume possession and property upon returning from a foreign country.

1611 being, as so said, called in question, post-liminio [abl.], for the powder reason: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1. p. 146 (1848). 1669 At my postliminium, all my hope and ambition was to exchange a shilling for three groats: Evelvn, Correst, Vol. 111. p. 219 (1872). bef. 1670 His zeal and unremovable Pertinacy, not to cope with the Spaniard in any Proposition, unless the Prince Elector might be brought into his own Land again with an honorable Post liminium, did enter inwardly, and into the Marrow of all pitful Affections: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1 185, p. 180 (1693). 1809 the amnestied emigrants...enjoy...but little of the benefits of post liminium: Edin. Rev., Vol. 13, p. 440.

postscriptum, pl. **postscripta**, sb.: Late Lat.: something written as an addition to a writing or letter, a postscript.

bef. 1548 Post scripta: RICH. PACE, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. Ixxi. p. 179 (1846). 1598 Postscriptum: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. sig. ** 2 2°.

postulātum, pl. postulāta, sb.: Lat., 'a demand', 'a request': a postulate, an assumption of the possibility of an operation or construction; a condition laid down as a practical basis for the production of a specified result.

[1646 we shall labour to induce not from Postulates and entreated Maxims, but undeniable Principles declared in Holy Scripture: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. vi ch vi p. 244 (1686).] 1652 In the very same manner, Nature has some Postulata: N. Culverwel, Light of Nature, ch. vii. p. 55 noe of those many Postulata, Assertions taken for granted R Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 484. bef. 1670 He had observed when he was an Auditor at the noe of those many Postulata, Assertions taken for granted R WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 484. bef. 1670 He had observed when he was an Auditor at the former Conflict, that if divers of the Jesuits Postulata were yielded to him, (datis, non concessis) that the Church of England, repurging it self from the supernjected Errors of the Church of Rome, would stand inculpable: J HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1 178, p. 172 (1693). 1704 These Postulata being admitted: Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 60 (and Ed.). 1736 I ask but two postulata, which I think cannot be denied me; and then my proposal demonstrates its own utility. my first postulatum: Lord CHESTERFIELD, in Fog's Journal, No. 376, Misc. Wks. Vol. 1, p. 4 (1777) 1757 [I] have not postulatas enough, not only to found any opinion, but even to form conjectures upon: — Letters, Vol. II. No. 99, p. 394 (1774). 1767 it was built upon one of the most concessible postulata in nature: STERNE, Trist. Shand., IX xxiii. Wks, p. 380 (1839). 1779 the first postulatum of opposition being, that Sandwich should go: In J. H. Jesse's Goo. Selvano & Contemporaries, Vol IV. p. 374 (1882) 1804 and employ a postulatum which he has never admitted into the fifth book: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 266.

posture ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. posture: attitude, position,

situation.

bef. 1586 In another table was Atalanta, the posture of whose limbs was so lively expressed, that if the eyes were only judges, as they be the only seers, one would have sworn the very picture had run: Sidney, Arcadia, Bk. I. [R.] 1601 The posture of your blows are yet unknown: Shakes, Jul. Caes, v. I, 33. 1628 He walkes much alone in the Posture of Meditation: J. Earle, Microcasm., Char. 33, sig. F 5. 1640 he thrace congied after his ascent | With posture changed from th' East to th' Occident: H More, Phil. Po., II 63, p. 33 (1647). 1646 the posture of standing: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. 1, p. 84 (1686). 1654 they (the stones) lie in such variety of postures: Evelyn, Diarry, Vol. I, p. 370 (1879.) 1667 in this abject posture have ye sworn | T' adore the conqueror? Milton, P. L., I. 322. 1686 They tyed them as they do Crimnals, put to the question; and in this posture...: Act. Persec. of Protest. in France, p. 20. 1711 this new Posture of Affairs: Speciator, No. 49, Apr. 26, p. 81/2 (Morley). bef. 1738 another Man, with a Pen in his Hand, in a Posture of writing: R. North, Examen, I iii. 90, p. 185 (1740).

*pot au feu, phr: Fr., 'pot on the fire': a mess of broth and the boiled meat from which the broth is made.

1791 The pot au feu was brought forward to receive a supply of leeks: C. SMITH, Desmond, Vol. II. p. 261 (1792). 1841 a plentiful dinner, consisting of an excellent pot au feu, followed by fish, fowl, and fiesh: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1 p 32 1877 the pot-au-feu for the French-man: Echo, Jan. 25, p. 2. [St.]

potable (# = =), adj., also used as sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. potable: fit to drink, drinkable, liquid; a liquid fit to drink.

1597 thou best of gold art worst of gold: | Other, less fine in carat, is more precious, | Preserving life in medicine potable: Shaks., II Hen. IV., iv. 5, 163. 1601 water which is found in cley grounds. is alwaies sweet and potable: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 31, ch. 3, Vol. 11. p. 409 1621 it [a letter] became. of more vertue then Potable Gold, or the Elixir of Ambar, for it wrought a sudden cure upon me: Howell, Lett., 1. xxxi. p. 61 (1645) 1667 rivers run | Potable Gold: Milton, P. L., III. 608. 1708 When solar beams | Parch thirsty human venus, the damask'd meads, | Unforc'd, display ten thousand painted flowers | Useful in potables: Phillips, Cider, Bk. 1. [R]

*potage, sb.: Fr.: broth, soup. Early Anglicised as pottage (1=).

1670 eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragusts, your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: Shadwell, Sull Lovers, v p. 71. 1691 Soops and Fricasies, Ragou's, Pottage, Which like to Spurs, do Nature urge to Rage: Satyr agst. French, p 16. 1699 potage maigre ['made with vegetables only']: Evelyn, Acetaria, sig. P 4 vo. 1823 The potage, with another small dish or two, were equally well arranged: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p 30 (1886).

potager, sb.: Fr.: a kitchen-garden.

1669 The gardens were well understood, I mean the potager: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 47 (1872). 1699 I content my self then with an Humble Cottage, and a Simple Potagere, Appendant to the Calendar: — Acetaria, Pref., sig. a 7 ro.

potagerie, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): herbs, a kitchen-garden.

1768 close to the house, on one side, was a *potagerie* of an acre and a half, full of every thing which could make plenty in a French peasant's house: Sterne, Sentiment. Fourn., Wks., p. 471 (1839).

potail: Anglo-Ind. See patel.

potargo: It. See botargo.

potassium, so.: Mod. Lat. fr. Eng. pot-ash: the light, white metal, of which potash is the carbonate.

*potato (= #=), so.: Eng. fr. Sp. batata, patata: the sweet potato, the root of Batatas edulis, Nat. Order Convolvulaceae; hence, the tuber of the Solanum tuberosum, or the plant itself. See batata.

1589 hens, nuts called cocos, patatas, and other thinges of that iland: R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin, Vol. 11. p. 255 (1854). 1600 a kind

of graine called Mais, Potato rootes, and sundry other fruits naturally growing there: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III p. 175. 1600 Millet, Rice, Fotatos: JOHN PORV, Tr. Leo's Litst. Afr., Introd., p. 49 1607 Dringing vs many kindes of sundry fruites, as Pines, Potatoes, Plantons, Tobacco, and other fruits: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 1viii. (1884). 1622 I set 500 small potata rootes in a garden: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II p. 59 (1883). 1624 In this ship was brought [to Bermudas 1613] the first Potata roots: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 645 (1884). 1625 Limons, Bannanes, Backomen, Potatoes, Indianias, Milia, Mais, Rice, Manigette, Hens, Egges: Purchas, Pilgrinis, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 940. 1627 Triall would bee made of the like Brew with Potado Roots, or Burr Roots, or the Pith of Artichoakes, which are nourishing Meats: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 47. 1630 a pel | Of marrow-bones, Potatos and Eringos: Massinger, Picture, iv. 2, sig. K 2 r. 1630 Spanish Potatoes are accounted dainty: John Taylor, Wks., sig. L 2 roli. 1655 Plantans, Pine-Apples, Puttato, and Cassadra Roots: J. S., A brief and perfect Fournal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies, p. 19 1655 roast a Potados. any Potado root Mulyer, Health's Improv., p. 228 1664 plant Potatoes in your worst Ground: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 192 (1729) 1680 Then Virmicelti, Potato and Tartonfuly, and flatulent Roots to stir up and to enable Appetite: Shadwell, Wom. Captain, i p. 5 1759 On the umbrageous hills they plant a great many roots, as potatoes and colocasia, which serve to feed their domestics Tr. Adamson's Voy. Sengal, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p 672 (1814). 1780 parsley, spinach, turnips, patientia, potatoes, and some other roots and vegetables Tr. Von Troi's Lett. on Iceland, p. 47 (2nd Ed.). 1809 a woman empties a dish of potatoe parings on your head: Marv, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav Germ., Let. xivii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 172 (1815) now could you be such a potatoe? Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol III. p. 154 (1832). 1845 In the midst of bananas, orange, cocoa-

potator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to potare, = 'to drink': a drinker, a toper.

1834—47 Barnabee, the illustrious potator, saw there the most unbecoming sight that he met with in all his travels: Southey, *Doctor*, ch. xliv. [Davies]

poteen, potheen, sb.: Ir. poitin, = 'a small pot': Irish whiskey made in small, often illicit, stills.

1818 every man to distill his own poteen: LADY MORGAN, Fl Macarthy, Vol. II. ch iii, p. 138 (1819). bef 1845 His nose it is a coral to the view, Well nourish'd with Pienan potheen: Hood, Irish Schoolmaster. [Davies]

potentia, sb.: Lat., 'power': potentiality. See posse.

potentiality. See posse.

1601 No compleat head in esse but only in potentia: A. C., Answ. to Let of a Fessited Gent., p. 26.

1610 The egg ... is a chicken in potentia: B. Jonson, Alch., ii. 3, Wks., p. 626 (1616).

1616 But these last are rather potentia mactu: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. I. p. 412 (1848)

1629 He [Christ] was once sacrificed in act, always in potentia, in effect and validity to save: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 266 (1862)

1650 They are in potentia; in a possibility to be other things than they are: Sibbers, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 282 (1862).

1674 Gods bare Essence must be forthwith or actu, but his everlasting Essence...must be forth-coming or in potentia: N. Fairrax, Bulk and Selv., p. 17.

1682 they were but agents in potentia: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VII p. 32 (1863).

potichomanie, sb.: Fr.: the decoration of a glass vessel with designs painted on paper or linen and cut out, the spaces left being varnished or painted over.

*pot-pourri, sb.: Fr., 'putrid pot': a dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables; a jar containing dried petals of roses or other fragrant flowers mixed with spices; a medley. See olla podrida.

1764 I did not send you any more orange flowers...but I had made a vast pot-pourri, from whence you shall have as much as you please: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol IV p. 272 (187). bef. 1849 It makes an offensive medley, and might be called a pot-pourri, which is a pot-full of all kinds of flowers: In Southey's Com pl. Bk., 1st Ser., p. 309/2 (1849). 1863 adorned by a blue china jar, filled with pot-pourri: Lord Lytton, Caxtoniana, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 94. 1883 They...sniffed at the stale pot-pourri in old crackle vases: M. E. BRADDON, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. iv. p 102.

potshaugh, potshaw: Anglo-Ind. See padishah.

potta(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. puttā: a title-deed or other document confirming rights in land or in houseproperty.

1776 he also produced the potta of the house, and gave the cancelled bond and the potta into the hands of Gungabissen: Trial of Nundocomar, 21/1. 1834 the Pottah for the village of Chikra shall soon be given thee: Baboo, Vol 1.

ποῦ στῶ, phr.: Gk.: 'where I may stand', a standingplace.

1847 she perhaps might reap the applause of Great, | Who learns the one FOU STO whence after-hands | May move the world, tho' she herself effect | But little: TENNYSON, Princ., iii. Wks, Vol. IV. p. 82 (1886). 1866 accustomed to move the world with no ποῦ στῶ but his own two feet: J. R. LOWELL, Biglow Papers, Introd. (Halifax).

poude: Russ. See pood.

poudré, fem. poudrée, part.: Fr.: powdered.

1826 a little old odd-looking man, with a poudré head, and dressed in a costume in which the glories of the vieille cour seemed to retire with reluctance: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 191 (1881).

*pouf, sb.: Fr.: a puff.

1817 there was sometimes a fly-cap, or a wing-cap, or a pouf: M. EDGE-WORTH, Harrington, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. xiii. p. 172 (1825). 1874 At the back the pouff is replaced by the skirt being closely drawn together a little distance below the waist: Echo, Dec 30. [St.] 1883 require in either case only the usual garnish of firlls at the bottom and the fron-fron of pouf and loose breadth behind: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 18, p. 2.

pouja(h): Anglo-Ind. See pooja.

*poulain, sb.: Fr.: a bubo (q. v.).

1681 the French youth ... their Chancres and Poulains: A. MARVELL, Misc.,

poularde, sb.: Fr.: a fat pullet.

1848 the poulardes be roasted. Lord Lytton, Harold, Bk. vi. ch. vi. p. 137/1 (3rd Ed.).

1860 The French poultry is the best in the world, no game can excel a capon, or a well fed poularde: Once a Week, Jan 28, p. 94/z.

poule: Fr. See pool.

poulpe, sb.: Fr.: a cuttle-fish, an octopus (q. v.). Also, attrib. Anglicised as poulp.

1601 The Poulpe-fish or Pour-cuttell: Holland, Tr Plin. N H., Bk. 32, ch. 2, Vol. II p. 427.

*poult-de-soi, pou-de-soie, sb.: Fr.: paduasoy (q. v.). 1850 Robe of white poult de soie ' Harper's Mag, Vol. 1. p. 287.

poultro(u)n: Eng. fr. Fr. See poltroon.

*pour encourager les autres, phr.: Fr.: to encourage the others.

1804 However, as it is, the destruction of the band is complete, but I wished to hang some of their chiefs, pour encourager les autres: Wellington, Disp., Vol II. p. 1032 (1844). 1845 the traveller who is unprovided altogether with cash is generally made a severe example of pour encourager les autres: Ford, Handbb. Spain, Pt I. p. 40. 1887 If we do not nowadays shoot an admiral "pour encourager les autres," it must be admitted that science in the navy is not encouraged on much more rational principles: Athenæum, Dec 24, p 864/3

*pour passer le temps, phr.: Fr.: to pass the time.

1695 some little inconsiderable questions pour passer le temps: OTWAY, Souldiers Fortune, i. p. 3.

1823 although he admitted he read them pour passer le temps, yet...it was not without execrating the tendency: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 24 (1886).

1877 went to the Kursaal, pour passer le temps: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. xx. p. 228 (1883).

pour prendre congé, phr.: Fr.: 'to take leave'. Often abbreviated to p. p. c. (q.v.).

1840 It were folly to stay *Pour prendre congé*, | I shall...e'en run away! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg*, p. 144 (1865) 1879 He called on Ferrey and myself in London "pour prendre congé": SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. 111. p. 163

pour rire, phr.: Fr.: 'for laughing', absurd, comic.

1884 the author of a motion admits that it is only a motion pour rire: Sat. Rev., p 562/2. 1888 Mr. Croston has proved himself an antiquary pour rire, and has contributed, if not to "the gaiety of nations," at least to the merriment of students: Athenœum, May 12, p. 600/2.

*pourboire, sb.: Fr.: drink-money. See baksheesh.

1839 Scott, Paul's Letters, p. 235. 1860 two francs for a cab there, and the same back, not including the pourboire. Once a Week, Feb. 11, p. 152/2.

*pourparler, sb.: Fr.: a parley; a preliminary conference or consultation about a diplomatic negotiation.

1832 sent her to fetch the Princess back, which after many pourpariers and the intervention of the Dukes of York and Sussex...was accomplished at two in the morning: Greville Memoirs, Vol. 11. ch. xviii. p. 320 (1875). 1883 I conceive it to be highly probable that the pourpariers may continue a long time before the two Governments come to the crucial point: Standard, No. 18,464,

pourquoi, adv., also used as sb.: Fr.: wherefore; a cause, a reason.

1834 The circumstance of a Saheb's holding converse with an ayah...was enough to set this hurkaru's wit working to ascertain the pourquoi: *Baboo*, Vol II. ch. x. p. 197.

pourtraict: Eng. fr. Fr. See portrait.

povero, pl. poveri, fem. povera, pl. povere, adj. and sb.: It.: poor; a poor person.

1816 the Marchesa...arrived at last at the recollection of her povero sub-heutenant: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 543 (1875)

1842 In entering a church, in health, and the enjoyment of life, to step through these 'poveri' is no bad preparation: Sir C. Bell, Expression, p. 119 note (1847).

pow(w)ow, paw(w)aw, paw(w)ow, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a native N. American priest, a medicine-man; a public celebration for the cure of disease or to bring luck to an expedition; hence, any noisy, profitless assembly.

1634 their Pow-wows betaking themselves to their exorcismes and necromanticke charmes: W. Wood, New England's Prost, p. 82. 1684 The Powwaw said that Benjamin Wait and another man was coming: I. MATHER, Remark. Provid., p. 34 (1856). 1769 This ceremony has some analogy to the Pawwaws of the north American Indians: E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guana,

poynado, poynalde, poynard, poynyard(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See poniard.

*pozz(u)olana, sb.: It.: a volcanic ash used in making hydraulic cements.

1793 the two substances of so much consequence in water building; viz. Trarras and Puzzolana: Subaton, Eddystone Lighthouse, § 201. 1818 a yellowish alluvial formation resembling the tuffas or puzzuolana of Iceland: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. II p. 121.

praam, sb.: Du.: a flat-bottomed lighter.

1797 Pram: Encyc. Brit 1813 This unexpected renewal of her fire made the Elephant and Glatton renew theirs, till she was not only silenced, but nearly every man in the praams, ahead and astern of her, was killed: Southey, Nelson, Vol. 11 p. 133.

practician (\(\perceq \percept \equiv \), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. practicien: a practitioner; a person who acts (opposed to a theorist).

1558 Many practiciens, when they wyll gylte anye woode: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 118 ro.

*prado, sb.: Sp.: a meadow; a public walk or drive, a

1623 went to the Prado, a place hard by of purpose to take the aire: Howell, Lett., III. xvi. p. 72 (1645)

1657 I have not passed a fair evening in the Prada [Fr. fr. Sp.], but I have wished him there. J. D., Tr. Lett., of Voiture, as he did express it at their Meeting in the Prado: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 186, p. 187 (1693).

1709 Ifa Lady be new-married, and longs to shew her Equipage, no place so proper as the Prado: Mrs. Mankey, New Atal., Vol. I. p. 163 (2nd Ed.).

1845 the Prado, a name familiar to all, is the Hyde Park of Madrid: Ford, Handbh. Spain, Pt. II. p. 739.

prae-. See pre-.

*praecipe, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. act. of Lat. praecipere, = 'to enjoin', 'to order': name of a writ commanding something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance; a note of instructions given by the applicant for a writ of summons to the officer of the court, who is to stamp the

1621 if in a precipe brought against the husband, hee plead misnomer: Tr. Perkurs' Prof. Booke, ch. v. § 381, p. 165 (1642). 1837 "The writ, Sir, which commences the action," continued Dodson, "was issued regularly. Mr. Fogg, where is the pracupe book?" DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. xx. p. 202.

praecognitum, pl. praecognita, sb.: Late Lat.: something known beforehand (as a basis for investigation, discussion, or study).

bef. 1667 Now in this inquiry I must take one thing for a præcognitum, that every goed man is taught of God: Jer. Taylor, Wes., Vol III. p. 174 (Ord MS.). [L.] 1692 In all arts and sciences...there are some præcognita, some rules and principles that must necessarily be known to the practice of those arts: WATSON, Body of Dru., p. 7 (1853). bef. 1704 Either all knowledge does not depend on certain præcognita or general maxims, called principles, or else these are principles: Locke. [J.]

praedicātum, pl. praedicāta, sb.: Late Lat.: a predicate. 1582 Now what replieth Sir william to all this? surelie nothing, but maket a long idle speake [sic] of predicatum & subjectum, as pertinent to the mater as charing crosse to byllings-gate: R. Parsons, Def. of Cens., p. 124. [1609 it [Magister Armorum] was not only, as the Logicians say, Praedicatum, to them both, but equivalent also to Magister Militiae: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Annot. (Bk. XVI.).

*praefervidum ingenium: Late Lat. See perf. ing.

praelectio, pl. praelectiones, sb.: Lat.: a reading aloud, a public lecture. Anglicised as prælection, prelection.

1889 The candidates [for the Greek Chair] will, as formerly, be expected to deliver prælectiones: Athenaum, Apr. 27, p. 540/1.

praelector, sò.: Late Lat.: a lecturer; a college officer in Cambridge University, who sees to the matriculation and graduation of members of his college.

1654 the Cathedrated Authority of a Praiector, or publike Reader: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 385.

praelūdium, pl. praelūdia, sb.: Late Lat.: a prelude, an introduction; a presage.

1573—80 M. Duffild, for al his flaunting præludium, shal have no great cause to exult: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 176 (1884). 1617 O most base præludium! MIDDLETON, Fair Quar., iii. x, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 207 (1885). 1620 for euery inequality of concoction, is a præludium of crudity, and corruption:

T. VENNER, Via Recta, § ix. p. 182 (1628) 1635 A Presage and Preludium of Hell approaching: S. WARD, Sermons, p. 189. 1665 a preludium to our supper: R. HEAD, Engl. Royne, sig. E 6 re. 1675 a Presludium to our supper: R. HEAD, Engl. Royne, sig. E 6 re. 1675 a Presludium to the Star of Jacob: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. III. ch. vi. § 2, p. 66. 1682 to make this fast world more imperfect, as the preludium and preparative to this new world of Christ's: TH. GOODWIN, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VII. p. 36 (1863). bef. 1733 the Preludiums of the business: R. NORTH, Examen, II. iv. 91, p. 276 (1740).

*praemunire, sb.: quasi-Lat. fr. Mod. Lat. praemūnīri facias,='caused to be forewarned', a corruption of praemonēri facias, the first words of a writ granted for the offence of introducing a foreign power into the kingdom, the penalty being loss of liberty, goods, and rights: the aforesaid writ, or offence, or penalty; hence, a predicament, a serious

SCIADE.

SCIADE.

bef. 1529 That the premenyre | Is lyke to be set a fyre | In theyr iurisdictions | Through temporall afflictions: J Skelton, Col Clout, 108, Wks., Vol. I. p. 315 (1843) 1629 For that he sued your writ of premunire against a prest that wrongfully held him in ple[a] in a spirituall court for a mater whereof the knowledge belonged vnto your hyghe courtes. Fish, Supplic for Beggars, p. 11 (1880). 1535 in case of a premunire: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brew, fol. 215 70. 1602 therefore let him looke to the case of premunire: W. WATSON, Quaditates of Retige. & State, p. 12 1608 he is either swallowed in the quicksands follow-quillets, or splits upon the piles of a premunive: Middleton, A Trick, i. I, Wks., Vol. II. p. 252 (1885). 1611 [Mrs. Vaux] there, for refusing that oath, was condemned, together with two others in her company, in a premunire, to lose all her goods and lands during life, and to perpetual imprisonment; J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas I., Vol. I. p. 136 (1848). 1613 Lord cardinal, the king's further pleasure is, Because all those things you have done of late, By your power legatine, within this kingdom, | Fall into the compass of a præmunire, | That therefore such a writ be sued against you: Shaks, Hen. VIII., in. 2, 340 1625 Lest what I ha' done to them (and against Law) | Be a Premunire: B Jonson, Stap. of News, v. 6, Wks., p. 75 (1631) 1628 sent the lord keeper to acquaint his majesty they were in a præmunire: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 168 (1848). bef. 1627 If the law finds you with two wives at once, I There's a shrewd premunire MIDDLETON, Old Law, Vol. II p. 237 (1885). 1633 I might or out of wilfulness, or error, Run myself finely into a premunire: Massinger, New Way to Pay, ii I., Wks., p. 295/12 (1830). 1668 into what a Premunire hast thou brought thy self! DRYDEN, Mart. Marr-all, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 217 (1701) 1689 it was deliberated whether they should micur Premunire: Evelvyn, Davry, Vol. II. p. 25 (1850). 1698 I would not have you draw your self into a

praenomen, Lat. pl. praenomina, sb.: Lat.: the first name of an individual among the Ancient Romans, the personal name. See agnomen.

1886 The names of servants are generally prænomens only, eg., "Alicia seruiente predicti Hugonis": Athenæum, Sept. 4, p. 313/x.

praepositor, praepostor, sb.: Late Lat. for Lat. praepositus: a prefect, a monitor. See monitor 2.

abt. 1515 I am Goddys preposytour, I prynt them with a pen: J. Skelton, Magnyf, 1967, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 288 (1843).

1887 he strongly encouraged self-government among the boys, and threw great responsibilities upon the prepostors: Athenæum, Oct. 29, p. 559/3.

praetereunt, et imputantur, phr. : Late Lat. : (the hours) pass by, and are put to (our) account. See percunt, et imputantur.

praetexta, sb.: Lat., short for toga praetexta: the white toga with a broad purple border, worn in Ancient Rome by magistrates and by children (under the age of seventeen).

1601 whiles he was under sixteene yeares of age, and as yet in his Prætexta: HOLLAND, Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 1, Vol. II p. 455. 1670 Before the door of this Church are some ancient Statues of some little Boys, in the habit of a Prætexta, a habit belonging to Noblemens Children: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital.,

*praetor, sb.: Lat.: a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice. There were two such magistrates in Ancient Rome-the praetor urbanus (the praetor of the city, who had jurisdiction over Roman citizens) and the praetor peregrinus (who had jurisdiction over aliens). Originally the praetor was a consul in command of an army.

Originally the praetor was a consul in command of an army.

1540 Album pratoris .i. the whyte or table of the pretour: Palsgrave, Tr. Acolasius, sig. Liv ro. 1540 The Pretores, Questores, and other lyke offyces and authorities: ELVOT, Im. Governaunce, fol. 35 ro. 1549 genyng the swoorde to a Pretor, he saied, vse this against mine enemies, but see the cause be iust: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 12 ro. 1549 there was once a pretour in Rome, Lorde mayre of Rome: Latimer, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw VI., v. p. 142 (1859). 1662 worthy citizens eles who had been Consulles, pretors, Tribunes, Ediles and suche lyke: J. Shutts, Two Comm. (Tr.), sig. ** iii ro. 1578 Genutius Cipus, being Pretor: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Ep. Ded., sig. A ij ro. 1891 Thrice-worthy pretor of this ancient town Peells, Descensus Astraea, Wks., p. 543/2 (1867). 1600 the Pretours and also the Commissioners: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXIX. p. 726. 1600 He was to have beene Prator next yeere: B. Jonson, Cymth. Rev. i., 4, Wks., p. 192 (1660). 1620 the Prince is not a Pretor: Brent, Tr. Soame's Hist. Counc. Trent (Hist. Inqu.), p. 849 (1676). 1641 the Roman prætor: Milton, Reform. in Eng., Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1866). 1662 A certain Pretor of Judge, having sentenced divers malefactors to death: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 352. 1770 it is confessed, that, under Justinian, you might have made an incomparable prator: Junius, Letters, No. xii. p. 181 (1827).

**praetorium, pl. praetōria, sb.: Lat.: a praetor's lodging

*praetōrium, pl. praetōria, sb.: Lat.: a praetor's lodging or court.

I. the tent of a Roman general in command of an army,

and the space round it; the quarters of the Prætorian Guards (under the Empire).

PRAGMATICA

1600 retired themselues to the *Pretorium* or Generals lodging: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk II. p 76 1670 Close by stand the ruins of the *Pretorium*, the Quarters of the *Pretorium* Bands, which the Emperors lodged here: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p 59 (1698).

2. a court of justice. Early Anglicised as pretorie, pretory.

1611 And the soldiers led him away into the hall, called Prætorium: Bzble, Mark, xv. 16.

a palace; a spacious country-residence.

1655 the duke's prætorium open'd: Massinger, Bashf. Lover, iv 3, Wks., p. 409/r (1839) 1765 the prætoria, which were so spacious as to become a nuisance in the reign of Augustus: Smollett, France & Italy, xxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 485 (1817). 1820 This palace, or prætorium, falling into decay, was replaced by a strong Saracenic fortress: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. i. ch. it p 61.

pragmatica, sb.: It. and Sp.: a decree published by a sovereign or chief magistrate.

1652 he suddenly caus'd a Pragmatica or Proclamation to be printed and publish'd: Howell, Pt II Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 7.

Charles V. by a Pragmatica in 1525 forbad this usage: FORD, Handbk Spain, Pt. I. p. 369.

prahm(e). See praam.

*prah(u). See proa.

praia, sb.: S. Amer. Sp.: a sand island.

1864 The turtles lay their eggs by night...crawling to the central and highest part of the praia: H. W. BATES, Nat on Amazons, ch. xi. p. 348.

*prairie ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. prairie,='a meadow': a large meadow, a large tract of level ground covered with grass or herbage.

bef. 1682 the Prerie or large Sea-meadow upon the Coast of Provence: SIR TH.
BROWN, Tracts, XIII. p. 99 (1686). 1818 These allotments form part of a rich
and beautiful prairie: Edin. Rev., Vol. 30, p. 133. 1856 In the sea-wide,
sky-skirted prairie: EMERSON, English Traits, xvi. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 128 (Bohn,
1866). 1871 the entire country would become a vast prairie of dred straw,
the burning of which would then render travelling and hunting possible: SIR
S. W. BAKER, Vile Tributaries, ch. vii. p. 101.

pram(e). See praam.

*pratique (\(\perp \mu\)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. pratique, prattique.

1. permission granted to the crew and passengers on a ship to enter a port, to land, trade, &c.

Ship to enter a port, to land, trade, &c.

1612 We staied ten daies in the rode of this city, before we could get Praticke, that is: leaue to come amongst them, or to vse traffique with them: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 4.

1615 when they have Pratticke, they are inforced to valide at the Lazaretto: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 6 (1632).

1621 we remain yet aboard...to make up the month before we have pratic, that is, before any be permitted to go a shore and negotiat: Howell, Lett., i. xxv. p. 49 (1645).

1741 granted us what they call the Pratiques, i.e. Licence to come ashore: J. Ozell., Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 39

1742 for the custom is there (Alicant), that no ship shall land either men or goods, till the Pratique Master is satisfied: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 317 (1826).

1886 the sanitary officer, an official under the direction of the joint legations, gives us pratique: Cornhill Mag., No. 39, N.S., p. 249.

2. experience, practice.

bef. 1733 scarce enough to be warm in it, and, for a Novitiate as he was, to acquire an ordinary Prattique of the cursory Part of the Business: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 12, p. 36 (1740).

prau, praw. See proa.

*praxis, Late Lat. fr. Gk.; πράξις, Gk.: sb.: action, ex-

1. use, practice; esp. practical exercise in an art or a

bef. 1586 howe Praxis cannot be, without being mooued to practice, it is no hard matter to consider: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 39 (x868). 1650 We have spoken of Nature, of Art, of the Body, of Sperm, and of Seed, now let us descend to Praxis, ris. how Metalls ought to be mixed together: John French, Tr. Sandivogius' Alchymie, p. 26. 1691 he had spent twenty years in the praxis and theory of music: Wood, Fasti Oxon., Vol. 1. [R.]

an example or model; a collection of illustrative examples (esp. in grammar).

bef. 1787 A praxis or example of grammatical resolutions: Br. Lowth, Introd. Eng. Grammar. [L.]

pre-, prae-, prefix: Lat. prae-, Late Lat. pre-,='before': used with derivatives from nouns and proper names, meaning 'prior to', as in pre-adamite, 'prior to Adam', earlier than the period assigned to the first man according to the Bible; pre-Raphaelite, 'prior to Raphael', 'in the style of painting which prevailed before Raphael'. Also used with verbs and

nouns meaning 'beforehand', 'previously', as pre-consultor, 'an adviser beforehand'.

1675 During the seculum Præ-Adamite: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch ii. § 3, p. 11.

1631 Besides, what an honour is it to King Charles, that had an ambassador who was a præ-consultor to so lofty an action: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 11. p. 144 (1848).

pre-. See prae-.

precede (4 4), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. précéder: to go before.

- I. trans.: 1. to go in front of, to move in advance of.
- I. I a. metaph. to keep ahead of, to go before in rank, status, or importance.

bef. 1677 Such a reason of precedence St. Cyprian giveth in another case, because (saith he) Rome for its magnitude ought to precede Carthage: BARROW, On the Pope's Supremacy. [R.]

to go before in time, to be prior to.

abt 1548 And Duns saith, that there is a mollifieng, that precedeth grace, whiche hee calleth attrition: Barnes, Wks., p. 274 [R] 1603 conception. doeth præceed birth of the infant: Holland, Tr. Plui. Mor., p. 52. 1667 How are we happy, still in fear of harm? | But harm precedes not sin: Milton, P. L., ix 327 bef 1745 The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion: Swift. [J.]

- I. 3. to cause to go before, to set before, to place before as an introduction or by way of preface. A bad modern use.
 - II. intr.: 1. to go in front, to move ahead.
- II. I a. metaph. to keep ahead, to maintain an advanced rank, status, or importance.

1667 Then Heav'n and Earth renew'd, shall be made pure | To sanctity, that shall receive no stain: | Till then, the curse pronounced on both precedes: Milton, P. L, x. 640.

i. i. to go before in time, to have priority.

1601 Of six preceding ancestors, that gem: Shaks., All's Well, v. 3, 196. precedence (\(\pmu \cdot \psi \sigma)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. precedence (Cotgr.).

1. a going before in order, rank, status, or importance.

I. a going before in order, rank, status, or importance.

1614 Among the laws touching precedence in Justinian, divers are, that have not yet been so received every where by custom. SLIDEN. [J.] 1667 for none sure will claim in Hell | Precedence: MILTON, P. L., II. 33. 1701 You give it the precedence, and very justly, in your royal plan: EVELIYN, Corresp., Vol. III p. 384 (1872). 1765 The younger sons and daughters of the king, and other branches of the royal family, who are not in the immediate line of succession, were therefore little farther regarded by the antient law, than to give them to a certain degree precedence before all peers and public officers, as well ecclesiastical as temporal: BLACKSTONE, Comm., Bk. L. ch. iv. [R.] 1775 they had precedence at the games, and a right of admission to the Eleusinian mysteries: R CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 128. 1831 Perpetual stoppages took place as these wains became entangled, and their rude drivers... began to debate precedence with their waggon-whips and quarter-staves: Scott, Kenilworth, p. 104 (1867).

- a going before in time, priority.
- 2 a. concr. something which has gone before.

1588 it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain | Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been sain: Shaks., L. L., iii. 83.

*precentor (= \(\frac{1}{2} = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. praecentor, noun of agent to Lat. praecinere, = 'to sing before', 'to play before': a leader of a choir; one who leads congregational singing. See cantoris.

1622 A precentor in a choir both appointeth, and moderateth, all the songs that be sung there: Fotherev, Atheom., p. 318 [T.] bef. 1667 The Spirit of Christ is the precentor, or rector chord, the master of the choir: Jer. Taylor, Wks., I. 637 (1835) [C.] 1678 First, therefore goes the Precentor, carrying Two of Hermes his Books along with him: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch iv. p. 323. 1754 the Precentor, or Clerk, who attended us, took Occasion to say, he did not apprehend that Cleanliness was essential to Devotion: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. I. p. 30.

precentrix, sb.: fem. of Late Lat. precentor, for praecentor: a female who acts as a precentor.

1825 now giving orders...to her cellaress, the precentrix, and the lay-sisters of the kitchen: Scott, Betrothed, ch xvii p. 161.

preceptor (= \(\perceptor\), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. preceptor, for Lat. praeceptor, noun of agent to praecipere, = to teach, to instruct': a teacher, an instructor, a tutor; specif. the head of a preceptory, i.e. a religious house of the Knights Templar.

1584 the practiser and preceptor of this art: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. xv. ch. xiv. p. 427. 1606 His Preceptor & Schoole-master Sennaca he compelled to dye: Holland, Tr. Suet., p. 198. 1648 an ancient Father and Praceptor unto Origen: Sir Rt. Brown, Pseud. Ep. Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 230 (1586). 1662 'Tis the work of a King of Guzuratta, built by him to the memory of a Kasi, who had been his Praceptor: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelsto, Bk. i. p. 25 (1659). bef. 1670 he would ply his Book so industriously, that his Praceptor thought it a great deal too much for a Child to undergo it: J. Hatket, Abp. Williams, Pt. i. 5, p. 7 (1693).

EVELYN, Diary, Vol 11. p 155 (1872). 1748 left the two preceptors to console one another Shollett, Rod. Rand., ch. v. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 22 (1817). 1792 some parents and preceptors, who annex other motives to that of the rod: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. 1. p 214. bef. 1794 This is the language of philosophy, but it is seldom spoken by the preceptors of princes: Gibbon, Life Letter, p. 188 (1869) 1820 This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows and pastures, which the devotion of the former preceptor had becomed upon their order. Scott. Europea. had bestowed upon their order: Scott, Ivanhoe, ch. xxxvi. [L.]

precessor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. pr(a) ecessor, noun of agent to Lat. pra ecēdere, = to go before: a predecessor.

1655 Fordham was herein more court-like and civil to this Eudo, than Thomas Arundel, his Precessour Bishop of Ely: Fuller, Hist. Camb. Univ, 111. 62. [Davies]

précieuse ridicule, phr.: Fr.: a ridiculous affected woman; from the title of Molière's play Les Précieuses Ridicules (bef. 1673) in which he satirised the ladies of the literary salons of Paris in the middle of 17 c.

1786 The Men, not bound by pedant rules, | Nor Ladies' precieuses ridicules: H. More, Bas Bleu, 51.

1884 a visit to a précieuse ridicule at Leicester, a Miss Watts: Sat. Rev , Vol. 57, p. 555/1.

précieux, fem. précieuse, adj., also used as sh.: over-refined, sentumental, affected; as sh. esp. applied to the great ladies of the literary salons of Paris (of which Mde. Rainbouillet's was the most celebrated) in the middle of 17 c.

1727 my former indiscretion in putting them [letters] into the hands of this Pretieuse. H. Cromwell, in Pope's Wks., Vol vin p. vi. (1757). 1768 every power which sustained life performed it with so little friction that 'twould have confounded the most physical precieuse in France: STERNE, Scantiment Fourn., Wks., p 395 (1839) 1785 Her conversation is natural and reasonable, not precieuse and affected: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol vin. p. 574 (1885). 1820 the affected dialogue of the Precieuses, as they were styled, who formed the coterie of the Hotel de Ramboullet, and afforded Molière matter for his admirable comedy. Let Proteinus Parliavels. Score Mountain Will. mirable comedy, Les Précieuses Radicules; SCOTT, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. p. 391/1 (1867) 1840 the précieuse affectation of deference where you don't feel it: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 203 (1885). 1865 There wasn't a précieuse in England that wouldn't have sold her pure soul to the devil and the Marquis, for his settlements; Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch. xm. p. 194. 1885 pedantries that recall the precieuses of the Hôtel Rambouillet: Macmillan's Mag., Feb., p 243/2

preciosity $(= = \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. preciosité.

high value, preciousness.

1494 Among ye which...ye blacke crosse of Scotlande is specyally namyd, a relyke accomptyd of great precyosyte. Fabyan, Vol. 11. an. 1327. [R.]

2. concr. an object of high value, something precious.

1485 gold and syluer, sylkes, and other precyosytees: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p 230 (1881). 1646 The index or foreinger was too naked whereto to commit their preciosities: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep [T.]

*precipice (= =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. précipice.

a falling headlong.

1598 [bad] precedents; which are strong, | And swift, to tape youth, to their precipice: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., ii. 5, Wks., p. 27 (1616). 1632 His precipice from goodness raising mine, | And serving as a foil to set my faith off: MASSINGER, Maid Hon., v. 1, Wks., p. 200/1 (1839). 1681 Which, stretcht upright, impales me so, | That mine own Precipice I go: A MARVELL,

2. a steep slope, a sheer descent.

1613 You take a precipice for no leap of danger, | And woo your own destruction: Shars, Hen. VIII., v. r. 140. 1667 the sulph'rous hall | Shot after us in storm, o'erblown hath laid | The fiery surge, that from the precipice | Of Heav'n received us falling: Milton, P. L., 1. 173. 1757 But tread with cautious step this dang'rous ground | Beset with faithless precipices round: J. Brown, in Pope's Wks, Vol III. p. xix. (1757). 1776 threw themselves down one of the precipices: R. Chandler, Trav Greece, p. 54. 1785 He spoke, and to the precipice at hand | Push'd with a madman's fury: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 188 (1808).

3. an edge or brink from which a headlong fall to a considerable depth is easy; also, metaph. an extremely perilous position.

1634 Yet we contemning all such sad advice, | Pursue to build though on a precipice: (x640) W. Habington, Castara, Pt. 111 p. 119 (1870) 1644 the ruins of an old..castle..built...on the precipice of a dreadful cliff: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 78 (1872).

precipitator (= \(\perp = \pm = \pm), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. prēcipitātor, praecipitātor, noun of agent to Lat. praecipitāre, = 'to precipitate', 'to cast down headlong': one who precipitates, one who urges on too fast; that which produces precipitation (of substances).

bef. 1860 They...proved the hasteners and precipitators of the destruction of that kingdom: Hammond, Wks., iv. 590. [T.]

prēcipitium, better praecipitium, sb.: Lat.: a headlong fall, a steep descent, a precipice.

1611 such is the precipitium of the hill towards the descent: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. 1. p. 82 (1776).

1621 full of filthy puddles, horrid rocks, precipitiums, an ocean of adversity: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 10, Vol. 1. p. 157 (1827).

*précis, sb.: Fr.: an abstract, a summary.

1760 I hope you have seen Voltaire's pricis of it in verse: Lord Chester-Field, Lett, Bk. III No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II p 506 (1777) 1830 Every Minister takes away a pricis of all he has done while in office: Greville Memorrs, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 203 (1875) 1863 The following pricis, though imperfect, will give some idea of the correspondence: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. III. p. 49. 1877 Listen to the pricis. Spanish bonds. Twenty thousand pounds. L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xl. p. 105 (1879).

*precursor (= !! =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. prēcursor, fr. Lat. praecursor: a forerunner.

1610 Jove's lightnings, the precursors | O' the dreadful thunderclaps Shaks, Temp., i. 2, 201. 1675 Fire is frequently mention'd as a Precursor to the Exhibition of their Messias: J Smith, Christ. Reitg. Appeal, Bk. I. ch. 1x. § 7, p. 84 bef. 1733 R NORTH, Examen, III. VIII. 55, p. 626 (1740). 1839 meetings of precursors and repealers: Macaulay, Essays, p. 487 (1877).

*predecessor ("= '='), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. predecessor, praedecessor,='one who has retired before', fr. Lat. prae-, = 'before', and decessor, = 'a retiring officer', noun of agent to decedere, = 'to depart', 'to retire': one who has gone before, one who precedes another in an office, position, or pursuit; an ancestor.

petrore, one who precedes another in an office, position, or pursuit; an ancestor.

bef 1400 pey knewe pat Ierusalem was pe kyngis citee pe wich her predecessours and pe Chaldeys of olde tyme had byseged and destruyed: Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne, p 56 (1886) 1442 vndre the pasible rule, gou'nance, and obeisance of oure progenitours and predecessours. In Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 1 No. xxxii. p 76 (1846) 1450 The which oure bisshops and oure predecessours beholdinge religiously and purueynge holsomly, (1530) Proper Dyaloge, &c., p. 162 (1871). 1489 Item the kynge remembreth both aswell his highness as dyvers of his progenytours and predecessours kynges of Englonde: Caatron, Stat. 4 Hen VII., C. 5, sig. dii ir o' (1869) 1506 your predecessour, the .v. kyng Henry: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. iv ro' (1554). 1509 The whiche londes were neuer knowen nor founde | Byfore our tyme by our predecessours! And here after shall by our successours | Parchaunce mo be founde: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 26 (1874). 1529 predecessours Fish, Supplic. for Beggars, p. 4 (1880). 1538 a graunt made to some of his predecessours: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk II ch. vi fol 32 ro 1540 his cousyn germayne and predecessour: Elyvor, Im. Governaunce, fol. I ro. bef. 1850 So be yee successors | Vnto your predecessors: Quoted in J. Skelton's Wks, Vol. II. p. 417 (Dyce, 1843). 1555 onely to reuenge the death of theyr predicessours R. Edden, Now, 1864 persuading maners and the imitation of our vertuous predecessors. R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk. VII. ch. viii p. 19. 130. 1607 who, in a cheap estimation, is worth all your predecessors since Deucalion: Shaks, Coriol, ii. 1, 101. 1620 which expence himself was not able to bear, being exhausted by paying his Predecessor debts. Brent, Tr Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 110 (1670). 1660 The most renowned EDWARD the CONFESSOR, | Was both Your Parallel and Predecessor: Eucles, North, Examen, III. viii 49, p. 620 (1740). 1758 My earlier predecessors had their choice of

*predella, sb.: It., 'a foot-stool', 'a confessional': a superaltar; the decorated front of a super-altar.

1883 a predella covered with bas-reliefs: C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt., p. 40. predicator ("= '=), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. prēdicātor, praedicātor,= 'a preacher', fr. Lat. praedicātor,= 'one who praises in public', noun of agent to Lat. praedicāre, = 'to affirm', 'to proclaim', 'to praise in public', Late Lat., 'to preach': an affirmer; a preacher; a predicant or black friar.

1600 a Monasterie of Friers, of the order of the Predicators: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol III. p 123.

prediction (= \(\sigma \), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. prédiction.

I. a foretelling, a prophesying, prophecy.

1579 Aratus made no account of their prediction: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, 1035 (1652). 1671 what you were wont to say was prediction: EVELYN, p. 1035 (1612). 1671 what Corresp., Vol. III. p 239 (1872).

a prophecy, a prophetic utterance.

1579 this valuckie prediction, which seemed to prognosticate...: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 614 (1612). 1601 these predictions | Are to the world in general as to Cæsar: Shaks., Jul. Caes., ii. 2, 28. bef. 1627 O then avoid it, sir; these sad events | Follow those black predictions: Middleton, Old Law, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 138 (1885). 1699 many were frightened by the predictions of the astrologers: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 367 (1872). 1820 his pretended skill in astrology and predictions of the fall of the Byzantine empire: T. S Hughes, Trav. in Swily, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 21.

predictor (= \(\perp = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. predictor, praedictor, noun of agent to Lat. praedicere, = to foretell', to prophesy', 'to forebode': one who predicts.

1652 Prophesiers, Predictors, Circulators, Ioculators, or Iugglers: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 57. bef. 1745 I thank my better stars I am alive to confront this false and audacious predictor, and to make him rue the hour he ever affronted a man of science and resentment: Swift, Wks., p. 551/1 (1869).

preëmptor, sb.: Late Lat. (also praeemptor), fr. Lat. prae-, ='before', and emptor, noun of agent to emere, = 'to buy', 'to purchase': one who claims or exercises the privilege of preemption, or prior right of purchase.

prefecture, sb.: Fr.: the office, court, or tenure of the chief magistrate of a department of France; the chief police establishment of Paris.

1837 Champion .had been lodged in the prison of the Préfecture: H. Greville, Deary, p 114 1845 Carrel was rewarded...and was subsequently offered a préfecture: J W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p 19 (1857). 1864 He still kept up his connexion with the Préfecture: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. xi. p. 182.

preludio, sb.: It.: Mus.: a prelude, an introductory

1724 PRELUDIO, a Prelude; the first Part or beginning of a Piece of Musick is often so called; and is much the same as OVERTURE: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus Bks.

1883 In a scientific point of view Mr. Mackenzie's preluduo is far in advance of the other, the constructive and contrapuntal ability displayed being of the highest order: Standard, Apr. 19,

premeditation $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. préméditation: the act or process of thinking out beforehand; previous deliberation.

1531 ye haue nowe hard, what premeditations be expedient before that a man take on him the gouernance of a publyke weale: Elyor, Governour, Bk. II. ch. i. [R.] 1579 the orations which he made vpon the sudden without premeditation before: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 848 (1612)

*premier $(\angle = =)$, primier, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. premier, = 'first', 'chief', 'earliest'.

I. adj.: first in time; first in rank or importance; first in order of ceremonial precedence.

1605 The Spaniard challengeth the premier place, in regard of his dominions: Camden, Remains. [R.] 1665 The primier Founder of this noble City is not agreed upon: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 207 (1677) bef. 1733 little less than primier minister to direct all the King's Affairs: R. North, Examen, III. vi. 41, p. 453 (1740). 1762 Henry Beauchamp, son of Richard and Isabel, was at the age of nineteen created premier Earl of England: Hor. Walfole, Vertue's Ancal. Painting, Vol. 1. ch. ii. [R.]

2. sb.: a chief minister of state; a leader.

2. 30.: a Chief infinister of state; a leader.

1739 He makes him not only his premier in temporals, but his vicegerent in spirituals: HILDROP, Contempt of Clergy, p. 6r. [L.]

1779 Yet spite of so fair a pretension, | Th' unfeeling, ill-judging Premier | Hath meanly denied me a Pension— | Though I asked but a thousand a year: C Anstey, Liberality, Wks, p. 277 (1808).

1818 He suggested the subject to the consideration of Mr. Pitt, then premier: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. III. p. 193/2.

1845 This place gave the ducal title to the premier of the imbecile bigot: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt II. p. 893.

1847 O, a shout | More joyful than the cityroar that hails | Premier or king: Tennyson, Prine, Concl., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 214 (1886). p. 214 (1886).

premier danseur, phr.: Fr.: a first (male) dancer.

1861 premier danseur of H. M. Theatre: THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, D. 20 (1879).

*première danseuse, phr.: Fr.: a first (female) dancer.

première qualité, phr.: Fr.: first quality.

1826 a basket, containing nine bottles of sparkling champagne, première qualité, was set before his Highness: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 285 (1881).

premio, sb.: It., Sp., and Port.: a premium.

1742 the merchants fail not to send them the premio; else they may cause great inconveniences: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 11. p. 379 (1826).

*prēmium, sb.: Lat. praemium: a profit, a reward, a prize, a bribe.

a reward, a prize.

1601 their martyrdomes being to them as a pramium for the one; and (no doubt) a sufficient Piaculum for the other: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent, p. 107.

1623 But it seemeth vnto mee, to bee rather pramium, then pame, a reward, then a punishment: MABEE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 11. Bk. i.ch. ix. p. 80.

1792 To these he appointed premiums for foot-ball, hurling, wrestling: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. 1, p. 184.

I a. a substantial inducement, a substantial consideration, a bribe.

bef. 1733 R. North, Examen, 1. ii. 158, p. 119 (1740). 1777 should be allured by suitable premiums to remove thither: Robertson, America, Bk. 111. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 235 (1824).

2. interest on a loan; a charge or profit on a commercial transaction.

1695 the supplies...being so much diminished...by the...exorbitant pramium, before they reached the camp: In Tindal's Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 305/2 (1751). 1742 at the moderate premium of fifty per cent, or a little more: FIELDING, Yos. Andrews, I. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 54 (1806). 1813 I think, my dear, you pay a prodigious premium for ready money: M. EDGEWORTH, Patronage, Vol. II. p. 154 (1833).

3. a gain on the exchange of different kinds of currency;

the excess of the market value of a security over the nominal value or the price of issue. Also, metaph.

1756 poor Sir George never knew...drawbacks from premiums: Hor Wal-POLE, Letters, Vol. II p. 511 (1857). 1828 John Lyon put their charms at a premium · Harrovian, p. 191.

4. the amount paid by or for an apprentice to his master; the charge for teaching (and in many cases maintaining) an apprentice.

1864 She would pay him a premium—the funds, of course, to be furnished by M. Constant: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch xi p 180. 1880 I am not the man to pay three hundred pounds of premium in order that you may lie on your back and hold a tallow candle while another man is hammering nails into a ship's bottom: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. iv. p. 20

5. the payment or rate of periodical payments in consideration of which a bond or policy of insurance is received.

1753 He insures for a small Præmium, one thousand Pounds a Year: Gray's Inn Journal, Vol. 1. p. 186 (1756).

premonition $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. premonicion, premonition: a forewarning; previous notice, previous in-

1545 it is necessarye to note this premonicion teaching vs how we shulde knowe the chirche of God: G. Jove, Exp. Dan., fol. 8 70.

premonitor $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. praemonitor, noun of agent to Lat. praemonēre, = 'to forewarn': one who forewarns. See monitor.

bef. 1656 Some such like uncouth premonitors; the great and holy God sends purposely to awaken our security, and to prepare us either for expectation, or prevention of judgements: Bp. Hall. [R.]

prendre congé: Fr. See pour prendre congé.

prerie: Eng. fr. Fr. See prairie.

presa, sb.: It.: Mus. See quotation.

1724 PRESA, is a Character in Musick called a Repeat: Short. Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

presage ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. présage: omen, foreboding. an omen, a portent, a prognostic, an augury.

1579 a very cuill signe and presage: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 1046 (1612).
1601 the praesage of his untoward birth and nativine: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 8, Vol 1. p. 160
1625 when Cessar would have discharged the Senate, in regard of some ill Presages: BACON, Ess., Friendship, p. 169 (1871).
1644 a lively and cheerful presage of our happy successe and victory: MILTON, Areop, p. 71 (1868).
1657 All pestilences, all wars, all seditions, have their presages from the turban: H. PINNELL, Tr. Paracelsus' 3 Bks. Philos, p. 50.
1665 when they [Salamanders] appear they are sure presages of a storm approaching: Sir Th. HERERT, Trav., p. 23 (1677).

1 a. a prediction, a prophetic utterance.

1595 Misfortune hearing this presage of life, | Within her self kindles a home-bred strife: G. Markham, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 78 (1871).

2. a foreboding, a presentiment.

1593 if heart's presages be not vain, | We three here part that ne'er shall meet again: Shaks, *Rich. II.*, ii. 2, 142.

1712 these groundless Horrours and Presages of Futurity: *Spectator*, No. 505, Oct. 9, p. 719/2 (Morley).

2 a. the faculty of foretelling or prophesying, foreknowledge.

1671 If there be aught of presage in the mind, | This day will be remarkable in my life | By some great act, or of my days the last: Milton, Sams. Agon., 1387. 1795 as if by a secret presage of the event besought the King not to re-enter the lists: Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv., p. 215.

prophetic import, augury.

1691 Those furious ravages...I look on as portentous and of evil presage-EVELYN, Corresp., Vol III. p. 329 (1872).

*presbyter, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πρεσβύτερος,='elder': (a) an elder of a Christian congregation; (b) a Presbyterian.

a. 1641 a presbyter, or as we commonly name him, the minister of a congregation: MILTON, Prelat. Episc., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 60 (1806). 1781 Attalus reached the friendly habitation of a presbyter of Rheims: GIBBON, Decl. & Fall, Vol. VI. ch. xxxviii. p. 359 (1818). b. 1660 Monk was not so much Presbyter: J. C[ROUCH], Return of Chas. II.;

*presid(i)ario, sb.: Sp.: a convict in a presidio.

1845 used them for keeping the salt fish of his presiderios: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 375.

*presidio, sb.: Sp.: a fort, a military post, a prison for convicts condemned to hard labor.

1866 a presidio or stronghold of the Moors: IRVING, Span. Papers, p. 285.

Prester John, name of a mythical priest and emperor who was supposed in the middle ages to rule somewhere in the East, and who was eventually identified with the king of Abyssinia, the phr. being sometimes used as a title.

word prester is Mid. Eng. form of priest. In spite of Pilkington, Prester John was generally supposed to be a Christian Presbyter.

Christian Presbyter.

bef. 1400 Prester Iohn, pat is lorde of ynde: Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne, p. 138 (1886). 1554 the kynge of Ethiope whiche we call pretian or prest John whom they cal Gian: W. Pratt, Africa, sig E ii P. 1555 Preciosus Iohannes, otherwyse cauled Presbyter Iohannes: R. Eden, Decades, p. 57 (1885). 1562 the Turke, the Sophi and the Souldan, priester Iohn & other Heathen princes: J. Pilkington, Abdyas, sig. Aa iii P. 1598 the King of that countrey...who is commonly called Presbiter Iohn: R Hakilvit, Voyages, Vol. 1, p. 58. 1598 Behind Mossambique lyeth the countrey of Prester John, which is called by them the countrey of Abexines: Tr. J. Van Lunschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1, p. 34 (1885). 1600 The emperour Prete Ianni hath two speciall princely names, to wit, Acegue, which signifieth an emperour, and Neguz, a king: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd, p. 21. 1602 so in their intended platforme but one Issuite Popeand prince Monarchiall (like a presbyter Iohn): W. Watson, Quadhibets of Relig & State, p. 324. 1625 was vinder the Iurisdiction of a great Lord, called Barnagasso, being subject vinto Prete Ianni: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. 11 Bk. vin. p. 1027.—Preste Iohn, by name Atini Tingilli: 16. p. 1128. — The Presbyter Iohn: 1679 While like the Mighty Prester John, Whose Person none dares look upon: S. Butter, Hudbras, Pt. III. p. 249. 1788 the fame of Prester or Presbyter John has long amused the credulity of Europe: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. Vil. ch. xivii. p. 344 (188).

*prestige, sb.: Fr.

*prestige, sb.: Fr.

I. a charm, a method of fascination, a piece of imposture.

1706 Prestiges, illusions, impostures, juggling tricks: PHILLIPS, World of Words. bef. 1779 the sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of imposture: WARBURTON, Wks., Vol. IX. Serm. v.

2. credit and authority based upon high reputation, a reputation which dazzles and impresses others.

1839 nature has woven so powerful a spell about its shores that the present scarcely asks the prestige of the past: Miss Pardor, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 152. 1845 Such is the prestige of broad cloth: Ford, Handik. Spain, P. 1. p. 101. 1853 some expedient may be found for enabling him to recede without discredit, and without danger to his own prestige at home: Greville, Memoirs, ard Ser., I. iii. 70. 1864 Valérie's Paris prestige being thick upon her, she easily obtained an engagement: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch xi. p. 190. 1884 The prestige of the church is departed, nevermore to return: F. A. OBER, Traw. in Mexico, &c., p. 291.

prestīgiātor, sb.: Lat. prae-: a juggler, a conjurer; a cheat. 1660 This cunning prestigiator [the devil] took the advantage of so high a place, to set off his representations the more lively: H. MORE, Myst. Godliness, p. 105. [R.]

prestissimo, adv.: It.: Mus.: a direction to performers to render a passage or movement in very quick time.

1724 PRESTISSIMO, is Extream Fast or Quick: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

*presto, sb.: It.: quickly, immediately, at once; Mus. in quick tempo, a passage or movement in quick tempo.

quick tempo, a passage or movement in quick tempo.

1609 He saies, Præsto, Sir,...he can be ready: B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., iii. 4, Wks., p. 558 (1616). 1623 After this, crying out Presto, bee gone, lifting vp his legges, and fetching a friscall or two, he flyes away in the ayre in a trice: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. L. Bk. i. ch. v. p. 47. 1724 PRESTO, Fast or Quick: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1742 There was one Mr. Duke, a busy fanatic, whom old Sir Edward Seymour, father of the late Speaker, used to call Spirit Po; that is, a petit diable, that was presto at every conjuror's nod: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 241 (1826). 1809 has his garden, his coach, his gambling box,—till, heigh presto! he is broker again: Mary, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. Ivi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 215. 1840 Hocus Pocus! Quick, Presto! and Hey Cockalorum! Barram, Impolds. Leg., p. 100 (1865). 1863 but, let a nice young fellow engage her apart, and, hey presto! she shall be every inch a woman: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 106.

presto vade, phr.: Lat. praesto vade: be gone at once.

1691 Now if you please Mr. Levite, to go about your lawful occasions, you may Presto vade be gone: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &-c., p. 11.

presultor, sb.: Late Lat., for praesultor, noun of agent fr. Lat. prae-,='before', and salire,='to dance': a leader in dancing.

1678 [See chorus 1].

prétendu, fem. prétendue, sb.: Fr.: an intended, a future husband, or future wife.

1848 "I will certainly call," said Lady Southdown then, in reply to the exhortation of her daughter's prétendu, Mr. Pitt Crawley: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 1. ch. xxxiii. p. 363 (1879).

prête-nom, sô.: Fr., 'lend-name': one who allows another to use his name

1888 I can come to no other conclusion than that he was in fact the mere pretenom of the execution debtor: Sir Alfred Wills, in Law Times Reports, LX. 53/1.

prēter-, Late Lat.; praeter-, Lat.: prefix: past. Used in combin. and as adj.

1530 The preter parfit tens: PALSGR., Bk. II. fol. xxxvii vo. — al the preter tenses: ib., fol. xxxviii vo.

pretieuse: Fr. See précieux.

pretium affectionis, phr.: Late Lat.: a fancy price, value determined by fondness for an object.

preto(u)r: Eng. fr. Lat. See practor.

*preux chevalier, phr.: Fr.: valiant knight, gallant knight. See chevalier.

knight. See chevalier.

1771 If he is a preux chevalier, he will vindicate her character d'une manulre telatante: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 331 (1857).

1808 the adventures of a preux chevalier were no longer listened to by starts: Edin Rev, Vol. 3, p. 116.

1808 all the irresistible courage and fortune of a preux chevalier: Scott, Wks of Dryden, Vol. 1. p. 123.

1824 Aurora sat with that indifference Which piques a preux chevalier—as it ought: Byron, Don Fuan, xv. lixvii.

1840 All Preux Chevaliers, in friendly rivalry Who should best bring back the glory of Chi-valry: Barrian, Ingolds. Leg., p. 60 (1865)

1848 Latin is the tongue of...fortes conquerors and preux chevaliers. Lord Lytton, Harold, Bk II. ch. 1. p. 28/2 (3rd Ed.).

1862 he is to be held up as a perfect preux chevalier: Thackbray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch xvii. p. 311 (1887)

1883 he is your paragon—your preux chevalier: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. III. ch. 1. p. 27.

1885 All his Italian friends laud him as a preux chevalier: L. Maler, Col Enderby's Wife, Bk. II ch. iv. p. 62

prevaricator (= \(\pm = \pm = \pm = \pm), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. \(\phi raevaricator \) = one who is guilty of collusion', noun of agent to praevāricāri, = to walk crookedly' (in business): one who prevaricates; at the University of Cambridge, formerly the opponent of the inceptor at Commencement.

ponent of the inceptor at Commencement.

1614 the Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the answerer, the varier, or prevaricator, and one of the repluers, that were all of his house, twenty angels a-piece: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1. p. 304 (1848)
1642 this perty prevaricator of America, the zany of Columbus (for so he must be ull his world's end) having rambled over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvel if he brought us home nothing but a mere tankard drollery: Millton, Apol. Snect., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 217 (1866).

1654 after dinner...the Prevaricators [opened] their drollery: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 303 (1872). bef. 1670 The Prevaricator made me smile, when he gave him this Character to his Face: J. Hacket, App. Williams, Pt. 1. 30, p. 23 (1693).

1694 A plague on thee, thou confounded Prevaricator of Language: D'Urfey, Don Quix., Pt. 1. iv. p. 40.

1755 thou prevaricator of all the squirely ordinances of chivalry! Smollett, Tr. Don Quix., Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. xi. in Balantyne's Nov. Lib., Vol. III. p. 386/I (1821).

1792 the judge cried out, Clerk, hand me up the examination of this prevaricator. H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 29.

prévenance, sb.: Fr.: kindness, delicate attention.

1823 a very conversable pleasing man, with an air of prévenance, and ready civility of communication: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 32 (1886). 1848 the same good humour, prévenances, merriment, and artless confidence and regard: Thackeray, Van. Pair, Vol. II. ch. xvii p. 189 (1879).

prévenant, fem. prévenante, adj.: Fr.: prepossessing, winning, delicately attentive.

preventor, sb.: Eng., variant spelling of preventer, as if noun of agent to Lat. praevenire, = 'to go before', 'to prevent': one who prevents.

1598 Preuentore, a preuentor, an ouertaker, an anticipator: FLORIO.

prévôt, sb.: Fr.: provost.

1644 the Prevôt Marshal, with his assistants, going in pursuit: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 71 (1872).

*Priāpus: Lat. fr. Gk. Πρίαπος: name of the personification of the male organ of generation, especially venerated at Lampsacus, who was supposed to take care of gardens.

1608 the god Priapus: Shaks., Pericles, iv. 6, 4. 1704 the ancient urns, lamps, lachrymary vessels, Priapuses, household goods, which have some of them been represented under such a particular form: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854).

*prie-Dieu, sb.: Fr., 'pray-God': a praying-desk; a chair in the shape of a praying-desk; also, attrib. as in prie-Dieu

1760 before the altar, was an arm-chair for him, with a blue damask cushion, a *prie-Dieu*, and a footstool of black cloth: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. III. 282 (1857). 1864 What relvet-bound volumes, mother-of-pearl albums, inkstands.. priedieu chairs: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284

*prima donna, pl. prime donne, phr.: It.: 'first lady', the leading female singer in an opera.

1812 It went into the world without a name because an author, like a prima donna, has a sort of dignity from appearing sometimes incog., when, in reality, everybody knows him: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II. p. 266 (1850). 1818 she is merely prima donna of the troop: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 135 (1870). 1828 the fashionable song of the day, sung by the prima donna at the Opera-house: Edin. Rev., Vol. 39, p. 74. 1837 the prima donna sang a bravura aria, the close of which was heartily applauded by the banditti: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 187. 1865 You've brought over a prima donna, because, in a cold sort of way, you thought her a handsome Roman: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 11, ch. ii. p. 35. 1878 and cordial welcome was accorded to Mdle. Minnie Hauk, the American prima donna: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 5/2. [St.] 1882 She was...the prima donna of the company: T. Mozley, Reminisc., Vol. II. ch. lexxi. p. 42.

*prīmā faciē, phr.: Late Lat.: on the first appearance.

1. adv.: at first sight.

1. aav.: at first sight.

1646 Undoubtedly no more meant in a commandment but what is directly prima facte presented: HAMMOND, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 216 (1674).

1760 They follow the Amotion which is prima facte incident to a Corporation: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 272.

1807 and prima facte, one would imagine, that our author had satisfied himself: Edin. Rev. Vol. 9, p. 296.

1821 Now the accusation...is not prima facte, and of necessity, an absurd one: Confess. of an Eng Opium-Eater, Pt. 11. p. 100 (1823).

1808 A pun is prima facte an insult to the person you are talking with: O. W. Holmes, Autoc Breakf. Table, p. 11 (1832).

1882 Prima facte, it contains so much truth and plausibility: Greg, Misc. Essays, ch. v. p. 99.

adj.: appearing satisfactory on the first view (prior to argument and cross-examination); resting on insufficient consideration; estimated according to first appearances.

Consideration; estimated according to first appearances.

1810 an exclusive company presents prima facie evidence of an institution that ought to be abolished. Edin. Rev., Vol. 16, p. 129.

1826 the prima facie presumption was, that the defect was not in the law: Congress Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 860.

1845 his skeleton style and method have obtained for him a kind of prima facie reputation of accuracy and impartiality: J. W CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 17 (1857).

1879 The former is on a prima facie view the more natural, but.: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad Lect., Vol. II. p. 185.

1882 The superficial acceptance of primat facie phenomena: FARRAR, Early Days Chr., Vol. 1. p. 291.

prīmā fronte, phr: Late Lat.: 'at the first view' (lit. 'forehead', 'front'), to judge by first appearances.

1790 To make a revolution is a measure which, prima fronte, requires an apology: Burke, Rev. in France, p. 245 (3rd Ed.).

prima materia: Late Lat. See materia prima.

prima philosophia: Late Lat. See philosophia prima.

prima vista, phr.: It.: Mus.: first sight.

prima-vista, sb.: It., 'first sight': an old game at cards. Anglicised as primuiste, primefisto.

1628 like the Cards at Primuiste where 6. is 18. and 7. 21. for they neuer signifie what they sound: J. EARLE, Microcosms., 13, p. 35 (1868).

At Primefisto, Post and payre, Primero, | Maw, Whip-her-ginny, he's a lib'rall Hero: John Taylor, Wks., sig Ee 4 20/2.

primero, sb.: Sp. primera: an old gambling game at cards.

Cards.

1533 All be hit, of them whiche be well wyllinge it is soone lerned, in good faythe sooner thanne Primero or Gleeke: ELYOT, Of the Knowledge, &-c., Pref.

1584 The state of Fraunce as now it standes | Ys like prymero at foure handes: Quoted in N. &-Q., Sept. 10, 1887, p. 205/1.

1593 to play at Primero and Passaggs: B. JONSON, Ev. Man out of his Hum., i. 2, Wks., p. 91 (1616).

1603 Whose lauish hand, at one Prymero-rest, | One Mask, one Turney, or one pampering Feast, | Spends treasures: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 267 (1608).

1608 Make me perfect in that trick that got you so much at primero: Middleton, Five Gallants, i. 1, Wks., Vol. III p. 131 (1885).

1623 Their game was Primera at three hands: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pr. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 21.

1623 their common game at cards. is Primera: Howell, Lett., III. xxxi. p. 110 (1645).

1630 [See prima-vista].

1641 At that primero of piety, the pope and cardinals are the better gamesters: MILTON, Animadv., Wks., Vol. I. p. 203 (1860).

1679 Hawks and Horses, Crimp, Trick track, and Primero: SHADWELL, True Widow, iii. p. 43.

1762 playing at primero with his chaplain: STERNE, Trist. Shand., v. xvi. Wks., p. 227 (1839).

primier: Eng. fr. Fr. See premier.

primitiae, sb. pl.: Lat.: first-fruits. Early Anglicised as primicies (abt. 1400 Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xx. 40; Rev., xiv. 4) and, through Fr. prémices, as premices.

1591 The Primitias [acc.] of your Parsonage: Spens., Compl., Prosopop., 578. 1617 It was thought a bold part of them both, that so young a man should play his first prizes in such a place and such a time, being, as he professed, the primitia of his vocation, and the first sermon that ever he made: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. II. p. 50 (1848).

primitive $(\angle = =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. primitif, fem. -ive.

adj.: 1. original (opposed to secondary, derivative, later).

1494 the Primatiue Church: FABYAN, in Grafton's Chron., Pt. vII. p. 113.
1530 the primatiue pronownes of the fyrst and seconde parsones syngular:
PALSGR, sig. B ii v. 1541 the prymatyfe causes of lepty: R. COPLAND,
Tr. Guyades Quest., &*c., sig. Q ii v. 1543 It comment of the cause
primitiue thoroughe brusynge or breaking: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirnerg.,
fol. xxvi vo[a. question of the cause primitiue thoroughe brusynge or breaking: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirnerg.,
fol. xxvi vo[a. question of the cause primitiue churche: LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI., p. 207 (1859).
1563 two causes of sycknes. the one beinge outwarde, called procatarrities, or
cause primatine: T. GALE, Inst. Chirnerg., fol. 17 v. 1588 examples of the
Primitiue age: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 55 v. 1606 the primitive statue,
and oblique memorial of cuckolds: SHAES., Troil., v. 1, 60. 1648 square
rooms...said to have been the receptacles of primitive Christians: Evelyn, Diary,
Vol. I. p. 172 (1872). 1658 the primitive food of Animals: Sire The Brown,
Garden of Cyr., ch. 1, p. 25 (1686). 1663 Whose primitive tradition reaches;
As far as Adam's first green breeches: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. i.
p. 40.

- . I. adj.: 2. characterised by the simplicity of early times, old-fashioned, unsophisticated.
 - II. sb.: 1. a primary word (opposed to a derivative).

1657 got by heart almost the entire vocabulary of Latin and French primitives: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 342 (1872).

II. sb.: 2. an original member of an institution, esp. an early Christian.

1602 humilitie, patience, and religious zeale, which was in the primitiues and founders of their Orders: W. WATSON, Quadifiests of Relig & State, Pref, sig. A 3 vo. 1686 Dr. Frampton...preached...showing the several afflictions of the Church of Christ from the primitives to this day: EVELYN, Diary, Vol II. p. 261 (1872).

primo, adv.: Lat.: firstly; also, sb., abl. of primus (with anno, abl. of annus, suppressed), 'the first (year)'.

1601 Primo, secundo, tertio, is a good play: SHAKS, Tw. Nt., v. 39. 1630 they say Sir Edward Parham, who, in trimo of King James, was arraigned of high treason at Winchester: J. MEAD, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p 87 (1848).

*primo tenore, phr.: It.: first tenor, the leading tenor singer in an opera.

1861 why not a singing artist?...Why not a primo tenore? THACKERAY, Roundabout Papers, p. 20 (1879).

primogenitor $(\angle = \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. primo (adv.), ='first', and genitor (q. v.), noun of agent to gignere, ='to beget': a first-begetter, the founder of a race or family.

primordium. pl. primordia, sb.: Lat.: a beginning, an origin.

1671 the mere preludes of this glory, the primordia, the beginnings of it: John Howe, Whs, p. 199/1 (1834) 1704 those beings must be of chief excellence wherein that primordium appears most prominently to abound: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § viii. Whs., p. 79/2 (1869). 1725 You know how it was with the Christian Church in its beginnings, in its very primordia: John Manue When p. 2016 (1824) Howe, Wks., p. 579/2 (1834).

primuiste: Eng. fr. It. See prima-vista.

primula, sh.: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of herbaceous plants, of which the commonest species is the primrose; esp. the Primula sinensis, a handsome plant with umbels of

prīmum, sb.: neut. of Lat. prīmus,='first'. See quotation.

1809 the capital of the master manufacturer who employed a number of laborers' hands on the *primum*: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 1.

primum amābile, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the first (or 'chief') lovable'; the first or chief object of love.

1681 God is the primum amabile, the first goodness, as well as the first Being: John Howe, Wks., p. 484/2 (1834). 1681—1703 Christ, who is the primum amabile, his first and naturally beloved, his only begotten Son: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VI. p. 180 (1863).

primum frigidum, phr.: Late Lat., 'first cold': the original principle of cold, which was, according to Parmenides, an elementary substance.

1627 the earth being...primum frigidum: BACON, Nat. Hist., i. 69. [C.] bef. 1691 before men had so hotly disputed which is the primum frigidum they would have done well to inquire whether there be any such thing or no: R. BOYLE, Experimental Hist. of Cold, title xvii. [C.]

primum mobile, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the first movable', the outermost of the celestial spheres in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, which carried round with it the nine interior spheres in its diurnal revolution; hence, metaph. a primary source of motion, activity, or progress, an original principle of motion or activity.

bef. 1590 From the bright circle of the horned moon | Even to the height of Primum Mobile: MARLOWE, Faustus, Wks., p. 117/2 (1858). 1600 Also it appeareth to be an Island, insomuch as the Sea runneth by nature circularly from the East to the West, following the diurnal motion of Primum Mobile, which carieth with it all inferiour bodies moueable, as wel celestiall as elemental: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 15. 1602 a stay made of the planets course and heavens motion, by reason that primum mobile, in a tergunersed violence of opposite race to the rest, runs a course against the haire: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 23. 1603 you Mathematicians...affirme that the Sunne is distant from the Primum Mobile, and highest scope of heaven, infinite thousands of miles: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mov., p. 1165. 1607—12 Superstition...bringes in a new primum mobile, that ravysheth all the Spheres of governement: BACON, Ess, xxviii. p. 344 (1871). primum mobile of our court, by whose motion all the other spheres must move, or else stand still: G Calvert, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 191 (1848). bef. 1616 They'll prattle ye of primum mobile, And tell a story of the state of Heav'n: Brau. & Fl., Eld. Bro., ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 416 (1712). 1616 the benefit of fishing is that Primum mobile that turnes all their Spheres to this height of plentie, &c.: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 194 (1884). 1646 For according to received Astronomy, the poles of the Æquator are the same with those of the Primum Mobile: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. v. p. 247 (1886).

N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 80.

1665 The Firmament they called Jupiter the primum mobile of other Gods: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 301 (1677).

1668 though they have motions of their own, are whirl'd about by the motion of the primum mobile, in which they are contained: Dryden, Ess. Dram. Po., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 16 (1701)

1670 he who makes an Angel wheel the Primum mobile, and the vast Machines of the Heavenly Orbs: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11 p. 207 (1698).

1678 supposed to be apply knifeton, the Primum mobile, and the vast Machines of the Heavenly Orbs: Alotton of the Primum Mobile or Highest Sphere: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv p. 412.

1696 The will is the commander of the whole man; the primum mobile, that which sets all the rest on motion: D. Clarron, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 11, p. 25 (1865).

1697 the Primum Mobile of Good and Evil, a fine Lady: Vaneruch, Esop, iii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 247 (1776).

1704 the air is invested by the stars; and the stars are invested by the primum mobile: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § ii. Wks., p. 61/2 (1869).

1771 informed that her ladyship had acted as the primum mobile of this confederacy: Smollett, Humph, Cl., p. 52/1 (1882).

1821 The truth is, that in these days the grand "primum mobile" of England is cant: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. VI. p. 353 (1832).

1839 47 the nervous system... is also the primum mobile of the organic operations: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. III. p. 757/2.

1845 we shall at once produce all the passages of his philosophical History in which this primum mobile of the Revolution, the Equalit Duke of Orleans, is mennoned: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., I. p. 14 (1857).

*primus, adj.: Lat.: first, eldest, first in seniority, appended at some schools to the name of the senior of two or more pupils who have the same surname.

1826 'Mammy-sick!' growled Barlow primus: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 4 (1881).

*prīmus inter pares, phr.: Late Lat.: first amongst his peers.

1835 there was a bishop at that period, who was more than primus inter pares: Edin. Rev., Vol. 62, p. 150.

1887 The sovereign, relatively, was but primus inter pares, closely connected by origin and intermarriage with a turbulent feudal nobility: Athenaeum, Apr. 16, p 507/1.

prīmus motor, phr.: Late Lat.: the original mover.

primus motor, pnr.: Late Lat.: the original mover.

1590 The plagues of Egypt, and the curse of heaven. Inflict upon them, thou great Primus Motor: Marlowe, Jew of Malla, i. Wiss., p. 150/1 (1858).

1616 God above, | That Primus Motor, which all orbes doth move: R. C., Poems, in Times' Whistle, p. 146 (1871).

1617 But now the primus motor of this feasting, Mr. Comptroller, is taking his leave of this town: J Chamberland, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. II. p. 9 (1848). bef. 1670 You have said somewhat concerning yourself; somewhat concerning the last Parliament, somewhat of the Primus motor, and Divine Intelligence which enlived the same: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 10, p. 11 (1693).

prīmus secundus, phr.: Late Lat., 'first second'. See

1584 it is a childish and ridiculous toie, and like vnto childrens plaie at *Primus secundus*, or the game called The philosophers table: R. Scott, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xi. ch. x. p. 198.

princeps, pl. principes, adj. and sb.: Lat.: first, chief; prince, premier person.

I. adj.: first, original; esp. first printed, as in the phr. editio princeps, = 'an original edition'.

1809 The princeps copy, clad in blue and gold: J. FERRIAR, Bibliomania, 6. [C.]

II. sb.: 1. a chieftain.

II. sb.: 2. pl. principes, the second line of a Roman army, between the hastati and the triarii.

II. sb.: 3. Bibliogr. an original edition.

princeps senātūs, phr.: Lat.: the premier senator of the Ancient Roman senate.

principia, sb. pl.: Lat.: the front line of a Roman army; an open space in a Roman camp containing the tents of the general and of the chief officers.

1600 in the verie *Principia*, yea and within the quarter of the L. Generall his pavilion, were heard confused speeches: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 257.

*principiis obsta, phr.: Lat.: make a stand against the first approaches, take measures against the earliest symptoms (of disease or evil). Ovid, Remed. Am., 91.

1654—6 If a man's foot slip in hell-mouth, it is a miracle if he stop ere he come to the bottom, *Principits obsta*. Dally not with the devil: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 286/1 (1867). 1767 Obsta principits is her motto and maxim: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. 111. p. 490 (1851). 1826 impressed thence forward with this excellent maxim, principits obsta, they would no longer shut their eyes against innovations: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. ii. p. 1822.

*principium, pl. principia, sh.: Lat.: a first principle, a first cause; an element, esp. pl. principia, the first principles or elements of a science.

1602 The doctrine of the Catholike Church, consists of three speciall prin-1602 The doctrine of the Catholike Church, consists of three special principia or causes: W WATSON, Quodilibets of Relig. & State, p. 138.

1630 I have noted the causes or principia of the Warres following: (x653) R. NAUNTON, Pragm. Ref., p. 24 (1870).

1692 God is the principium of subsistence to all: TH. GOODWIN, Whs., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 52 (1863).

1843 the truths which will then be regarded as the principia of those sciences: J. S. Mill., System of Logic, Vol. 1. p. 527 (1856). bef. 1849 these arrangements of the principia of human action: E. A. Poe, Whs., Vol. 1. p. 108 (1884). *prior (# =), adj. and sh.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. priour, assimilated to Lat. prior,='former', 'superior'.

I. adj.: 1. senior, superior, having the right of precedence.

I. adj.: 2. former, previous; sometimes used as adv. in the phr. prior to.

1845 Lady Marney...was experiencing all the advantages of prior information. LORD BEACONSFIELD, Sybil, Bk 11 ch. vi. [L.] 1878 The buying of ships will not be interfered with prior to the commencement of hostilities: Tunes, Apr. 18. [St.]

II. sb.: the head of a religious house called a priory, or the assistant of an abbot.

abt. 1338 Bisshops, abbotes, and priours, thei had misborn tham hie: R BRUNNE, p. 333. [R.] bef. 1447 A prioure pat is a prelate of any churche Cathedralle: J RUSSELL, 1150, in Babees Bk, p. 193 (Furnivall, 1868). 1482 He askyd also and hyt were by the relygion that the priowrs shuld geue that nyght to the bretheren dyscyplyns in hooly vesture and aubys: Revel. Monk of Evestham, p. 20 (1869). bef. 1548 he must have better knowliege off the cure off sowle than the sayde Prior: Rich. Pace, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol 1. No lxxiii. p. 186 (1846).

priores: Lat. See seniores priores.

pristav', sb.: Russ.: a police official, an overseer, a police escort.

1662 The Pristaf, who was an aged man, made answer: J. Davies, Ambassadors Traz., Bk. 1. p 5 (1669).

pristine (4 =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. pristine (Cotgr.): pertaining to an early period or state, original, primitive.

1599 the disciplines of the pristine wars of the Romans: SHAKS., Hen. V., iii. 2, 87. 1609 And thus having recovered the province againe, which had yeelded subjection to the enemies, he reduced it unto the pristine state: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Bk. XXVIII. ch. vii. p. 337. 1640 pristin: H. More, Psych., 1. ii. 20, p. 85 (1647). 1645 Upon the summit of this rock stands...a round fabric, still discovering some of its pristine beauty: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. I p. 188 (1872)

privado, sb.: Sp.: 'a private' (friend), a favorite, a minion. 1584 The good Erle answered his servant and deare Privado courteouslier. R. Parsons (?), Leiester's Commonw., p. 57. 1618—9 the Duke of Osseda, the only privado of that court: T. Lorkin, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. II p. 127 (1848). 1622 The Duke of Lerma was the greatest Privado: Howell, Lett., III. xi. p. 64 (1645). 1625 The Moderne Languages giue vnto such Persons, the Name of Favorites, or Privadoes: Bacon, Ess., Friendskip, p. 167 (1871). 1654 his Privado or his Favorit: Howell, Parthenop, Pt. II. p. 20, bef. 1670 he thought it no better then a doubling of Servitude, to have a Privado, like a Lord-Lieutenant, under the supreme Lord, to ride upon the Backs of the People: J. Hacket, Abj. Williams, Pt. I. 48, p. 40 (1693). bef. 1733 any Intrigue...depending whereon he might become such a Privado as to be trusted: R. North, Examen, II. iv. 130, p. 299 (1740). 1828 A courtly knight, who... is Master of the Horse, and privado, as they say, to the young Prince: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. xii p. 142 (1886). privado, sb.: Sp.: 'a private' (friend), a favorite, a minion.

Privat-docent, sb.: Ger.: a private teacher or tutor at a German university.

1882 Neocl. Kasásis, a *Privatdocent* at the University: *Athenœum*, Dec 30, p. 884. 1886 After studying at Bonn and Berlin...he became a *Privat Docent* at Halle: *iö.*, July 31, p. 146.

*pro and con, phr.: fr. Lat. pro,='for', 'on behalf', and Lat. contra, = 'against': for and against.

I. adv.: also pro et con., fr. Late Lat. pro et contra, ='for and against', with regard to both or to all sides of the

abt. 1400 Dout, pro, contra, and ambiguite: Beryn, 2577 (Furnivall, 1876).

1480 Therof arose a grete altercacyon among wryters of this mater pro and contra: Caxton, Chron. Eng., ccliii. 327.

1646 but he...disputeth the matter so pro and contra, that he conflueth all the arguments that seem to repugn his purpose: HOOPER, Early Writings, p. 163 (Parker Soc., 1843).

1552 saying their pleasure every one of them, of her beautie and her body, pro & contra: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 1 × (1567).

1576 Much I know may be here said, Pro et Contra, in this case: J. Dee, in Arber's Eng. Garner, Vol. II. p. 68 (1879).

1579 these are Aristotles quiddities to argue pro & contra: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 710 (1612).

1589 before ever he met with probabile in the Vniversitie, shall leave pro et contra before he can scarcely pro nounce it: Nashe, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 9 (1880).

1601 a great question, and very disputable pro & contra: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 10, ch. 75, Vol. I. p. 300.

1608 which may minister different arguments pro et contra in the discussion: T. Fitzherbert, Policy & Relig., Vol. I. ch. xxxii. p. 365.

1609 after long argument (pro & con, as you know) I brought him downer. B. JONSON, Sil. Wom., iv. 5, Whs., p. 581 (1650).

1620 much being said Pro & contra: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 31 (1869).

1639 Hence arose great contention among the writers of this matter, pro & contra, and they cannot agree to this day: R Baxter, Key for Catholicks, ch. xii. p. 20.

1679 Can own the same thing, and disown; | And perjure Booty, Pro and Con: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. p. 244.

1690 Books and pamphlets were published every day fro and con: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 374 (1842).

1793 I think, indeed, it is in vain to reason upon the subject of Necessity pro or con. till this point be determined: T. Reid, Corresp., Wks., p. 37/2 (1846).

1867 I have no objection to collect the evidence pro and con., and then make you the judge instead of myself: C. Reade, Hard Cash,

Vol. III p 57. *1877 Erasmus introduces parenthetically the arguments, pro and con: Sat. Rev , Nov. 24, p. 661/1. [St.]

2. sb.: pl. pros and cons (contras), an argument and its counter-argument, a reason and counter-reason; in pl. the arguments or reasons for and against a proposition.

arguments or reasons for and against a proposition.

1506 Logyke alway, dothe make probacion | Prouing the pro, well from the contrary: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. C. iii vo. 1640 The pro's and contras in the windings, workings | And carriage of the cause: R. Brome, Antip., iii. 4, sig. F 3 vo bef. 1670 And after much Pro and Con in their Discourse, supposing the want of Preferment had disgusted the Doctor, he offer'd to him, if he would busie himself no more in contriving the Ruine of the Church, that he would the next Day resign the Deanery of Westminster to him: J. HACKET, Abp Williams, Pt. I. 217, p. 205 (1693).

1704 This...is more than I can justly expect from a quill worn to the pith in the service of the State, in pros and cons upon Popish plots, and meal-tubs: Swift, Tale of a Tule, § i. Wks., p. 50/a (1869).

1823 but.. there are some pros and cons on the subject: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 955 (1875).

1856 There is no use of noting pros and const my mind is made up; I will not do it: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 312.

1864 he softly swayed his discreet head upward and downward, as though he were weighing the pros and cons of the momentous question: G. A Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 84.

2818 All the evidence, con as well as pro, fails to validate Mc Leod's evidence: Sal. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 316/2.

*pro āris et focis, phr.: Lat.: for altars and hearths. Cf. Sallust, Cat., 59, 5.

Sallust, Cat., 59, 5.

1621 When I see two superstitious orders contend pro aris et focis, with such have and hold: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol 11. p. 515 (1827)

1681 as men that in war do fight pro aris et focis, for their subsistence, for their lives: Th. Goodwin, Wks., p. 421/1 (1859).

1721 Swift, Wks., p. 421/1 (1859).

1742 I would only persuade men not to contend, as if they were fighting pro aris et focis, and change a good constitution into a bad one, by the violence of their factions: Hume, Ess., Vol. 1. p. 26 (1825).

1759 were to fight pro aris et focis, for whatever was dear and valuable to a people: E. W. Montagu, Anc. Rep. p. 205.

1826 Pardon me, then, for the little time I shall consume in contending pro aris et focis, for the rights and interests...of the small States: Congress, Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. ii. p. 1652.

1835 as if it was a contest pro aris et focis: Greville Memoirs, Vol. 111. ch. xxix. p. 207 (1874).

1866 They serve cheerfully in the great army which fights even unto death pro aris et focis: I. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No 11. Wks., p. 186/1 (1880).

1882—8 In fighting against reforms, the cardinals fought pro aris et focis: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl, p. 546/1.

*Trop hono muhlico. hkr.: Lat.: for the Dublic good, for

*pro bono publico. phr.: Lat.: for the public good, for the public weal.

1760 Men are presumed to love the Laws of their Country, and the Execution of them, it is pro bono publico, in which they are included: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 113.

pro confesso, phr.: Late Lat.: as confessed, as admitted.

1681 as if they had taken it pro confesso that he is living: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p 141 (1848) 1649 That as by an implicite Confession, it may be taken pro confesso: Moderate Intelligencer, No. 29, Jan. 23—30, p. 276. 1776 the Court. informed them, if they did not [support their case by affidavit] the negative of the question put would be taken pro confesso: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 17/1.

*pro formā, phr.: Late Lat.: as a matter of form.

*pro formā, phr.: Late Lat.: as a matter of form.

1573—80 for very meere Nifilles as it were only pro forma tantum ['only']:
GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bb., p. 77 (1884).

1601 the Pontific or high Priest, sitting at the table pro forma, and for order sake at any solemne feast or sacrifice: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 28, ch. 2, Vol. 11. p. 298.

1623 the Tuesday after, the Duke of Buckingham feasts the Spanish ambassadors at York House; which is thought to be done rather pro formā than ex animo: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 11. p. 425 (1848).

1648 you did in effect receive an answer, before their adjourning, being pro forma tantum: Proceed of High Court of Yustice, No. 3, p. 8.

bet. 1670 The King having spread this Banquet to the Tast of their Judgments, the Lord Keeper pro formā set on the Grace Cup as followeth: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 180, p. 175 (1693).

1673 this is only done pro forma, for the University is not obnoxious to the Chancellour: J. RAY, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 85.

1682 He that to pleasure his friend, suffers his name to be used pro forma as the Remitter... knowingly does...endorse the said Bill: M. SCARLETT, Stile of Exchanges, p. 262.

1788 the cession of the Crimea by the Porte was contrary to the Alcoran, and was therefore admitted merely pro forma: Gent. Mag., LVIII. 73/1.

1808 who address petitions to the Throne, and send them, pro forma, to the Sceretary of State's office: Edin. Rev., Vol. 13, p. 180.

1845 to quiet our representations, Nogueras was disgraced pro formā: Rord, Handble. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 469.

1863 They were there pro formā; a plausible lunatic had pestered the Board, and extorted a visit of ceremony: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. III. p. 38.

*pro hac vice, phr.: Late Lat.: for this turn, for this once. 1826 I was forced on in the Greek question, and we put the Greeks on the shelf, mover and all—pro hac vice, I mean: Congress. Debates, Vol 11. Pt. i. p. 396.

1890 We may, of course, assume that they were employed pro hac vice only: Athenœum, July 26, p. 131/3.

pro hic et nunc, phr.: Late Lat.: 'for here and now', with respect to the present place and time.

1666 I hope it may receive your suffrage as to the pertinence of it pro hic et nunc: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 102 (1872). 1672 sin pro hic et nunc may have a prevailing power even over the best: T. Jacomb, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 129/2 (1868). 1760 It was said...that a Faculty for a Seat in a Church is only pro hic et nunc: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 125.

*pro ratā, phr.: Late Lat.: in proportion, proportional. 1621 his wife shall not have Dower of that which the other copercener had pro rata, because that the title of the copercener who had pro rata, shall have relation unto the time of the death of their Ancestour: Tr. Perkins Prof. Books, ch. v. § 310, p. 137 (1642). 1825 He doubted whether Congress had power to adopt a system. of distributing the public moneys pro rata: Congress. Debates, Vol. 1. p. 249. 1877 I'll take my pro rata allotment, but I'll transfer it at once to the son of him to whom we all owe so much: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch xv. p. 134 (1879).

pro re nātā, phr.: Late Lat., 'for a circumstance (that has) arisen': on an emergency, as occasion demands.

*1641 The petitions were framed generally by Dr. Burgess' his junto in London pro re nata, and transmitted to their correspondents: Nalson, Vol. 1. p 799, quoted in Southey's Com. pt. Bk., and Ser., p. 144/2 (1849). 1681 but would leave the quotes of subsidies to be fixt and determind pro re nata: Saule Corresp., p. 221 (Camd Soc., 1858). 1753 recur to them again pro re nata in similar cases: Lord Chesterreille, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 75, p. 218 (1774). 1805 As soon as the hot paroxysm is fully formed it [the cold affusion] is to be used immediately, and repeated pro re nata: Edin Rev., Vol. 7, p. 62. 1857 the leaders and directors of the hired mods, who continued and reproduced pro re nata the various atrocities which have damned them: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., Up. p. 168. Fr. Rev., IV. p. 168.

*pro tanto, phr.: Late Lat.: 'for so much', to a certain extent, to the extent implied.

1820 It.. increased, pro tanto, the Ministerial patronage: Edin. Rev., Vol. 33, p. 477. 1886 It would only have released the sureties pro tanto, that is, to the extent to which their security was lessened by it: Law Times, LXXXII 94/2.

*pro tempore, phr.: Lat.: for the time (being), temporarily; (in English use) temporary. Abbrev. to pro tem.

rarily; (in English use) temporary. Abbrev. to pro tem.

1468 The tythandes did goode pro tempore: Paston Letters, Vol. 11. No.
591, P. 325 (1874). 1626—6 The Lord Chamberlain is like to be Lord Steward
this parliament, pro tempore, or further, as he shall carry himself, and give
cause: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 73 (1848)
1632 the said Governour Van Speatle...hath thought good to spare two of the
said English Merchants pro tempore: Tr. Actes of the Councell of Amboyna,
p. 33- 1645 part of which is the Duke's Court pro tempore: EVELYN,
Diary, Vol. 1. p. 209 (1872). 1659 Such Associated Pastors may have their
Moderators either pro tempore, or stated as the cause requireth RANTER,
Key for Catholicks, Pt. 11. ch. ii. p. 392. 1695 as a spirit may assume a body
and animate it pro tempore without being substantially united with it: John
HOWE, Wiss., p. 152/2 (1834). 1762 The first use the doctor made of his
guardianship, was to sign a power, constituting Mr Ralph Mattocks his attorney
pro tempore, for managing the estate of Miss Aurella Darnel: SMOLLETT, Launc.
Greaves, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 234 (1817). 1813 It has lately been in my
power to make two persons (and their connections) comfortable, pro tempore, and
one happy, ex tempore: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 262 (1832). 1846
Called to-day upon Craven at the Embassy, who is pro tem. private Secretary to
Normanby: H. Grenville, Durry, p. 1599.

pro virilli parte, phr.: Lat.: 'for a man's share'. to the

pro virili parte, phr.: Lat.: 'for a man's share', to the utmost of one's ability. Cic., pro Sest., 66, 138.

1669 Yet I have not been wanting pro virili, to satisfy the honest demands of several: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 219 (1872).

*proa, sb.: Malay prāū: a very light and swift sailingvessel of the Malay seas.

vessel of the Malay seas.

1582 Next daye after the Capitaine Generall with all his men being a land, working upon the ship called Berrio, there came in two little Paraos: N. L., Tr. Castañada, fol. 62 v°. [Yule]

1599 we left our boats or Paroes: R. Hak-Luvr, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 238. — their Paraia, that is a kind of barges they haue: ib., ii p. 75.

1625 an hundred Prawes and Lunkes: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 239. — a little Paro, which is to say, a voyage Barke: ib., Bk. x. p. 1725

1665 the infinitely industrious Chyneses...each January come to an Anchor in multitudes at this Port, and unload their Junks or Praws: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 364 (1677).

1677 The next good Road is Negrais-bar; nigh which is Cosmyn, whence we pass to Pegu in Paroes or Boats by water Vessels which are pretty large and sow'd together with Cairo as here called: ib., p. 362. 1700 sometimes they go by Water in their Prawen, on the Canals that run thro' the City: S. L., Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies, ch. iii. p. 37. — little Praw's, or small Boats: ib, p. 50. 1816 Frahu, a term under which the Malays include every description of vessels: RAFFLES, in Asiatic Res., XII. 172. [Vule] 1876

The war-proa of the Malays in the Japanese waters struck Commodore Perry by its close resemblance to the yacht "America": Emerson, Lett. & Social Aims, Ess. 7, p. 173. 1884 Larger praus...are decked with pennons, and their crews were livery: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 264.

proaeresis, proairesis, sb.: Gk. προαίρεσις: a deliberate choice, a resolution; a principle of conduct.

1641 By this time, years, and good general precepts, will have furnished them more distinctly with that act of reason which in ethics is called Proairesis: MILTON, Of Educ., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 280 (1806).

probator $(= \bot =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. probator, noun of agent to probare, = 'to examine', 'to prove': Leg. an approver; an examiner.

1691 Some nominated and appointed for probators: MAYDMAN, Naval Spec., p. 182. [T.]

probatum, sb.: neut. of Lat. probatus, pass. part. of probare, = 'to prove': something proved, a proved proposition.

1608 Gud. Is this infallible? have you seen the proof? | Gis. Probatum, upon my word; I have seen the experience: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, ii. 4, Wks., Vol. III. p. 45 (1885). 1654 Here that of Pliny (as indeed it holdeth in al the former Instances) is of Probatum-Authority, and unquestionable verity: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 291. — I wish these were not Probatums, and that Charities Rhetorick were as well studied there as Aristotles: ib., p. 453. — he maketh this Observation a Probatum: ib., p. 454.

probatum est, vb.: 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. pass., used impersonally, of Lat. probare,= 'to prove', 'to try': 'it has been proved', 'it has been tried', often written upon or applied to recipes, prescriptions, &c., in former times; hence used as sb. meaning a certificate of efficacy and virtue.

used as sb. meaning a certificate of efficacy and virtue.

1578-80 By ye masse all, all is nawght, Probatum est; I teach as I am tawght: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 138 (1884)

bef. 1593 come, let's go home again; he'll set probatum est upon my head-piece anon: Greene, Orlando Fur., Wks., p. 101/2 (1861).

1611 In every one of thine actions. looke ever ..that every ingredient be gracious, and bring his probatum est: R BOLTON, Conf. Walking, p. 150 (1630).

1634 take the receipt from mee, with a probatum est from his own practice and experience: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 121/1 (1865).

1681-1703 Here is.. a receipt in time of malady, with a probatum est from experience: Th. Goodwin, Wke., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol VII. p. 136 (1863)

1688 Not so new neither, Probatum est, Doctor: Wycherney, Ev. Countr. Wife, i. p. 4.

1693 he [the devil] has had the Encouragement of a Probatum est upon these horrible Methods: C. Mather, Wonders of Invis Wide, p. 175 (1862).

*Trephagics sh: Lat fr Ck mongourle. an elephant's

*proboscis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi po\beta o \sigma \kappa i s$, ='an elephant's trunk', 'the projecting oral organ of a fly': a trunk; any trunk-like appendage; facetiously, a long nose. The Lat. form promuscis seems to be a confusion between proboscis and Lat. musca, ='a fly', as if 'in front of a fly'.

and Lat. musca, = 'a fly', as if 'in front of a fly'.

1600 his long promuscis or trunke: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd, p. 40.

1646 a little probosts or trunk: Str Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. vii p. 78 (1686).

1664 Whether his Snout a perfect Nose is, | And not an Elephants Probosts: S. Buyler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 154.

1665 A Nose...so long as that it was a fir resemblance of the Elephants Proboscis or Trunk: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig G 2 r. 1667 th' unwieldy elephant, | To make them mirth, used all his might, and wreath'd | His lithe proboscis: Milton, P. L., Iv. 347.

1691 a Monse creeping up his Proboscis might get into his Lungs, and so stifle him: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 340 (1791).

1700 At last he lifted up his Proboses, and made an horrid noise: S. L., Tr Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indies, ch. vii, p. 328.

1711 a Trunk, or a Proboscis: Spectator, No. 121, July 19, p. 184/1 (Morley).

1706 Assa Musor, p. 60.

1826 Essper had one pull at the proboscis of the Grand Duke of Johannisberger before he hurried Vivian away: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 288 (1881).

1864 when the Benazian proboscis looks stern and rigid, and its owner rubs it with an irritable finger, it is a sadly ominous sign of something being rotten in the state of Sachs-Pfeifigen: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. i. p. 4.

procaccia, procaccio, sb.: It.: a letter-carrier; a carrier's cart.

1645 but the haste of our procaccio did not suffer us to dwell so long on these objects: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 125 (1872). 1787 A procaccia sets out every day at twelve o'clock, and a boat every day at eleven: P. Beckford, Lett fr. Ital., Vol. 1, p. 411 (1805). 1824 the procaccio and its envoy; a kind of caravan...for the transportation of merchandise with an escort of soldiery: W. Irving, Tales of a Traveller, p. 285 (1849). 1837 Their favourite prize continued to be the procaccio, a kind of waggon, which travels night and day to the capital: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 99.

procedendo (ad jūdicium), phr.: Late Lat., 'by proceeding (to judgment)': Leg.: name of a writ which formerly issued from the court of chancery when judges of a subordinate court delayed the parties, commanding the judges to proceed to judgment.

1593 [See certiorari]. 1607 thy best course shall be, to lay out more money, take out a procedendo, and bring down the cause and him with a vengeance: MIDLETON, Phenix, i. 4, Wks., Vol. 1. p. rzr (1885) 1630 [See certiorari].

procedure (= # =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. procedure: the act of proceeding or advancing; a manner of proceeding; conduct of deliberative or judicial business; an act, an item of conduct.

1611 Procedure, A procedure: COTGR. 1664 the procedure of the King of Denmark about the affair: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 146 (1872). 1878 You persist in setting your mind towards a rash and foolish procedure: Geo. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 63.

procès, sb.: Fr.: Leg.: lawsuit, action, trial.

1839 A scandalous proces is going on between the late Prefet de Police...and the responsible editor of the "Messager": H. Graville, Diary, p. 129. 1845 in the process instituted by the rebellious Commune of Paris against the Prince de Lambesc: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., 1. p. 57 (1857).

processus, sb.: Lat., 'advance', 'progress': Physiol.: a prominent growth, an outgrowth, a protuberance.

1664 seems to emerge and fly from the Bases like the processus of a bone in a mans leg: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 126.

*proces-verbal, pl. proces-verbaux, sb.: Fr.: an official report of proceedings; a written statement of facts in support of a criminal charge.

1804 All this was attested in a processorbal, signed by the magistrates of the municipality: Edis. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 390. 1815 make up the written report,

procès verbal, or precognition: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. x p. 103 (1852). 1835 the examination of the procès verbaux: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., vi. p. 386 (1857). 1883 M. Halévy, turning over the old books of this Society, came upon the procès-verbal of his admission: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 337.

*prochein ami, phr.: Anglo-Fr., cf. Fr. prochain ami: Leg.: the next friend, the person who is entitled to sue on behalf of an infant or a person of unsound mind.

1797 Prochein Amy: Encyc. Brit. 1809 Had such a tirade been delivered in Westminster Hall ..the learned counsel would have been recommended to the care of his prochem ami: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 1. p. 103.

*proclamator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. prōclāmātor, noun of agent to prōclāmāre, = 'to cry out', 'to proclaim': a crier, an officer of the court of common pleas.

Procne, Progne: Lat. fr. Gk. $\Pi \rho \delta \kappa \nu \eta$: name of one of the daughters of Pandion, transformed into a swallow, sister of **Philomela** (q, v); hence, a swallow.

*prōconsul, sb.: Lat.: an ex-consul acting as governor of, or military commander in, a Roman province; under the Empire, the governor of a senatorial province; hence, a provincial governor.

1581 he aduanced hym to be proconsul: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. ix. Vol. 1. p., 52 (1880)

1579 Consuls, Prætors, or Proconsuls of prounces: NORTH, Tr. Piutarch, p. 1043 (1612)

1583 our Proconsul & chief Provost Christ Iesus: STUBES, Anat. Ab, fol. 29 p.

1598 ordinations, and prohibitions framed, made, and ordained...by his Proconsuls and Consuls, and his gouernours of cities: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 163.

1820 the residence of the Roman prætors and proconsuls: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Suchy, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 61.

1833 one of the sternest of those iron proconsuls who were employed by the House of Austria to crush the lingering public spirit of Italy: MACAULAY, Essays, p. 240 (1877)

1888 The style of his love compositions was, however, the only point in which the great Proconsul [Warren Hastings] resembled the "incomparable man" of Richardson's best novel: Athernæum, Nov. 24, p. 694/2.

procrastinator $(= \angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *prōcrastināre*, = 'to put off until the morrow', 'to delay': one who procrastinates.

1639 The enemy of mankind hath furnished thee with an evasion; for that he may make smooth the way to perdition, he will tell the procrastinator, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our Saviour at the last hour: Junius, Sim stigmatized, p. 543. [R.] 1840 The old procrastinator had at length found the wished-for moment: S. Austin, Tr. Ranke's Popes, Vol. I. p. 135 (1847).

*procreator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. prōcreātor, noun of agent to prōcreāre, = 'to beget', 'to generate': a begetter, a generator, a father.

1548 He is unkynd and vnnaturall that wil not cherishe hys natural parentes and procreators: Hall, Edw. IV., an. 8. [R.]

procreatrix, sb.: Lat., fem. of procreator: a mother, a female who brings to birth.

1611 Procreatrice, A procreatrix: Cotgr.

*Procrustes: Lat. fr. Gk. Προκρούστης: name of a fabulous robber of Attica, who trimmed or stretched his victims so as to make them fit a bed on which he laid them. Hence, Procrustean, applied to violent and arbitrary insistence on uniformity, or on adaptation to some rigid standard.

1828 you Procrustes of the counter: LORD LYTTON, *Petham*, ch. xlix. p. 147 (x859).

1888 To make a novelist's previous work the bed of Procrustes on which all his succeeding writings are stretched as they appear is an odious and undesirable process: Athenaeum, Oct. 13, p. 480/3.

1885 The author is content to leave the student to flounder as best he may in a set of procrustean rules: ib., Dec. 5, p. 734/3.

procurator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. procurato(u)r, fr. Lat. prōcūrātor, noun of agent to prōcūrāre, = 'to manage', 'to take care of on behalf of another': a bailiff, an agent, a proctor; a legal representative; the financial agent of an imperial province under the Roman emperors.

imperial province under the Roman emperors.

abt. 1380 & thei ben but spenderis or keperis of the goodis & procuratours of pore men: How Relig. Men Should, &c., in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Whs. of Wyclif, p. 222 (1880). abt. 1386 May I nat axe a libel sire Somonour | And answere there by my procuratour: Chaucer, C. T., Priar's Tale, 7178 1480 they be not occupyed in secular offices ne procurators of secular lordes deades and her goodes: (1530) Proper Dyaloge, &c., p. 163 (1871). 1635 Note ye/by the opynion of many a man may have this wryt agaynste one | as procuratour | agaynste a nother as counceller | & against the thyrde as attourney: Tr. Littlator's Nat. Brev., fol. 214 vo. 1555 who also was lyke to have byn chosen procuratoure of this vyage before Colmenaris: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1, p. 123 (1885). 1569 the which at this day was the kinges procurator, and gathered his taskes over all England: Graffon, Chron., Will. II, an. 10, p. 28. 1582 captaine generall and Procurator: R. HAKLUYT, Divers Voyages, p. 72 (1850). 1598 I had in charge at my depart for France, | As procurator to your excellence, | To marry Princess Margaret for your grace: Shaks., If Hen. VI., i. 1, 3. 1601 her master, and his bally or procurator: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 8, Vol. 1, p. 160. 1602 to get a dodkin of a Iesuit or his procurator it is impossible: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 38, 1620 he was by common consent created Procurator of the Court, called Proctor general: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trant,

p. xix. (1676). 1622 In criminall causes, Noblemen may appeare by their Atturney, or Procurator: Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. i. p. 14. 1645 the Procurator of the Carmelites preaching on our Saviour's feeding the multitude: Evelvn, Diarry, Vol. 1. p. 181 (1872). 1665 their Procurator of India and Æthropia: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 6, p. 114.

procuratore, sb.: It.: a procurator, an attorney.

1820 A procuratore attends there daily to administer food and raiment to the wretched prisoners: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23. 1828 the season in which the rules of the rigid Chartreux oblige the prior and procuratore to flagellate all the frati, or lay brothers, of the convent: Lady Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. ii. p. 20 (1855).

procureur, sb.: Fr.: an attorney, a proctor.

1751 not the hand of a procureur, or a writing-master: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No 27, p. 122 (1774).

procureur du roi, phr.: Fr.: a public prosecutor.

1763 an order to have my books examined on the spot, by the president of Boulogne, or the procureur du roy, or the sub-delegate of the intendance: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 259 (1817).

*procureur général, phr.: Fr.: an attorney-general.

1804 [the] procureur-general of the department of Calvados, was particularly absurd and troublesome: Edin. Rev , Vol. 4, p. 112.

prodition ($= \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. prodition (Cotgr.): betrayal, treason, treacherous conduct.

1528 So with him the clargy played/Thorowe trayterous prodicion: W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 117 (1871). bef. 1548 many did ympute it as a prodycion of hym agenst the Venetians: T. Theobald, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 111. No. ccevi. p. 125 (1846). 1569 it had bene better for thee not to haue accused the king of this prodition: Grafton, Chron., Hen. II., p. 72.

proditor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to prodere, = 'to betray', 'to abandon': a traitor, a betrayer.

1591 thou most usurping proditor, | And not protector, of the king or realm: Shaks., I Hen VI., i. 3, 31. 1626 Proditour, A traytour: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

*prodromus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi\rho\delta\delta\rho\rho\rho\rho$ s (adj. and sb.), = 'funning before', 'a precursor': a preliminary treatise, an anticipatory proposition. The word is only used in Latin as the name of a specific wind and of a kind of early fig. Anglicised as $\rho rodrome$ ($\perp \perp$).

1672 this volume. I publish as a prodromus to what is yet to come: T. JACOMB, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 6/2 (1868). 1692 this examination...was as the prodromus to all the rest: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 251 (1863).

productor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. prōdūcere, ='to produce': one who or that which produces.

1631 Diligence is the breeder and productour of arts, but practise and exercise doth nourish and cherish them: T. HEYWOOD, Englands Elisabeth, p. 41 (1641).

προηγμένα, proegmena: Gk. See ἀποπροηγμένα.

proemium: Late Lat. See procemium.

prœtor: Eng. fr. Lat. See praetor.

profanum vulgus, phr.: Lat. See odi prof. vulg.

1824 provides for the same process being again gone through, as soon as the profanum vulgus takes it into its head to desire it: Edin. Rev., Vol. 40, p. 440. 1840 perhaps the paintings had better be kept for the Academy only—for the profanum vulgus are scarcely fitted to comprehend their peculiar beauties: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 171 (1885).

profecto, adv.: Lat.: at once, directly, immediately. 1672 I'l put it in profecto: G. VILLIERS, Rehearsal, 1. p. 43 (1868).

*professor (= \(\perp = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. professor, noun of agent to profiteri,='to profess'.

I. one who makes a profession of faith, or of special knowledge, or of specific feelings or principles of conduct. Sometimes opposed to amateur (q, v).

Sometimes opposed to amateur (q. v.).

abt. 1400 professouris [of law]: Wyclif. [T. L. K. Oliphant]

by the preparation of Crystes verite: G. Jove, Exp. Dan., fol. 7 °°. — the prechers and professours of Crystes verite: G. Jove, Exp. Dan., fol. 7 °°. — the prechers and professours of the worde: ib., fol. 30 °°. 1562 there hays ben in all ages and shalbe (for God so sayinge can not lye) true professors of God: J. Pilkington, Abdyas, sig. Gg viii v°. 1586 And not onely was he thus affected to yt one precede or parte of Poetry, but so generally he loued the professors thereof: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poets, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. 11. p. 26 (1815).

1591 I always thought! It was both impious and unnatural | That such immanity and bloody strife! Should reign among professors of one faith: Shaks., I Hen. VI., v 1. 14.

1598 I must confesse there hath bene, and is many times, great disorders committed by some professours and followers of warres: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. 1. p. 7.

1600 professours and Hearers of the word: R. Cawdray, Treas. of Similies, p. 358.

1601 raging... in open invectives against all the professours of Physicke that ever were: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 29, ch. 1, Vol. 11. p. 344.

1602 all other sects, sectaries, professors of religion, and worshippers of sundry gods and goddesses: W. Watson, Quadilbets of Reige & State, p. 27.

1618 wee upon ye | And all such false professors! Shaks, Hen. VIII., iii. 1, 115.

1620 the true Professors: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Ep. Ded. (1676).

Fit professors indeed are they like to be, to teach others that godliness with content is great gam: MILTON, Animado, Wks., Vol. I. p. 194 (1806). 1658

Amongst the great multitude of Professors that we have, there are few that keep the word of the patience of Christ: J. Owen, Of Templ., ch viii. p. 170. bef. 1667 Inconstant, as thy She-Professors are: CowLEY, Wes., Vol. I. p. 131 (1707). bef. 1733 those Principles are false and the Professors no better than Papists in Masquerade: R. NORTH, Examen, I. 1. 34, p. 31 (1740)

2. a lecturer or instructor, esp. a person formally appointed to teach or to lecture in a specific branch of learning in an university.

1540 And therfore dynerse tymes by his commandment, the professours of those sciences purposed openly questions: Elyot, Im. Governaume, fol. 2 vo. 1563 because it woulde come to estimation, and be a worshipfull lyuynge to the professer: T Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 10 vo. 1578 true and zealous professours of Medicine: J. Bannster, Hist. Man., sig. A nil vo. 1600 The professor being ready for his lecture, some of his auditors readeth a text, where upon the said professor dilateth, and explaneth obscure and difficult passages: John Pork, Tr. Lev's Hist. Afr., p. 128. 1600 excellent professors in all kind of learning: Holland, Tr. Livy, Pref., sig. A v vo. 1609 professors in Rhethoricke and Grammer: — Tr. Marc., Bk XXV. ch. vi. p. 270. 1675 St. Cypriun, before his Conversion, was.. a Professor of Oratory at Carthage: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 1. ch. xii. § 5, p. 112. 1789 a President, who is also professor of history: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1. p. 376 (1796).

2a. a title assumed by sundry "professional" persons, such as parachutists, conjurers, hairdressers, pugilists, gymnasts, and followers of other pursuits not generally recognised as liberal arts or sciences.

3. one who makes a living out of a pursuit, a professional (opposed to an amateur, q. v.).

1819 Mr. Jackson...forms that useful link between the amateurs and the professors of pugilism: Tom Crub's Mem., p 13 note.

*profile (\(\perceq \percept)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. profil, or It. profilo: an outline or contour, a side-view, the side-face. Holland (1601 Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 35, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 525) uses pourfle in the sense of 'outline', which is not recorded under the old word purfle, fr. the Fr. form pourfil (Cotgr.).

WORD PUTPLE, IT. THE Fr. TORM POWTPL (COTGY.).

1664 I continually begin to measure the projectures of every Profile from the Central line of the Colomn: Evelvn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. I. p. 13.

1670 In one of the Chambers above, is the head, in Profile, of Alexander the great, cut into Marble: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt II. p. 106 (1698).

1718 Draughts, Elevations, Profiles, Perspectives, &c. of every Palace and Garden: Pore, Letters, p. 206 (1737). bef. 1719 They always appear in profil, to use a French term of art, which gives us the view of a head, that, in my opinion, has something in it very majestic: Addison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 352 (Bohn, 1854).

1722 In the Louve—Francis I. a Profile half length exceeding fine by Titian: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 6.

1768 I looked at Monsieur Dessien through and through,—eyed him as he walked along in profile,—then on face: Sterne, Sentiment. Yourn., Wks., p. 402 (1839).

*progenitor $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. progenitour, or direct fr. Lat. progenitor: the founder of a family, a forefather, an ancestor; a parent. See genitor.

father, an ancestor; a parent. See genitor.

abt. 1460 progenitour: Coventry Myst., p. 67 (1841). [Skeat] 1481 that haue ye. by enhentaunce of your noble progenitours: Canton, Reynard the Fox, ch. xxxii p. or, (1880). 1497 our fyrste progenytours Adam and eue: J. Alkok, Mors Perf., sig. a ii vo/2. 1509 perchaunce his first progenytours Came first of all vnto theyr chiefe estate! By fals extorcion: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 66 (1874). 1530 the princes our souerayme most renowmed progenitours: Palsor, sig. A ii vo. 1540 Our most noble progenitour and founder of this empire: Elvor, Inn. Governaunce, fol 18 vo. 1548 theire baronies bee of the almes of the king or of his progenitours: Staunford, Kinges Prevog., ch. vii fol. 28 vo. (1567). 1549 xx. of hys progenitors: Lather, Jerm. bef. K. Edw. VI., II. p. 53 (1865). 1578 the preceptes of the deuine parentes and progenitours of Phisicke: J. Banister, Hist. Man; sig. B ij vo. — the high Parent & Progenitor of all thinges: ib., Bk. I. fol. 17 vo. 1579 the Athenians maintained that he [Apollo] was their progenitor: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 904 (1612). 1591 And, like true subjects, sons of your progenitors, [Go cheerfully together and digest! Your angry choler on your enemies: Shaks., I Hen. VI., iv. 1, 166. 1600 our ancestors and progenitors: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. xxxi. p. 776. abt. 1630 For without offence to others, I would be true to my self, their memories and merits distinguishing them of the Militia from the Togati; and of these she had as many and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors: (1653) R. Naunton, Fragm. Reg., p. 26 (1870). 1641 the souls of our progenitors that wrested their liberties out of the Norman gripe: Millton, Reform, in Eng., Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 42 (1806) 1665 their progenitors the Garamants: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 10 (1677). 1675 turned out of their Creed the American of their Progenitors: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Atpead, Bk. I. ch. v. § 2, p. 29. 1712 the good Effects of the profound Knowledge of our Progenitor:

progenitrix, pl. progenitrices, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. progenitor: the foundress of a family, an ancestress; a mother.

Progne: Lat. fr. Gk. See Procne.

*prognōsis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πρόγνωσι: foreknowledge, a forecast; esp. *Pathol*. a forecast of the course of a disease. See diagnosis.

prognosticator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. prognosticator, noun of agent to prognosticare, = 'to make a forecast, 'to predict': one who prognosticates, one who professes to have foreknowledge of the future from signs.

professes to have foreknowledge of the future from signs.

1553 he obeied ye pronosticators, and caused all his men to retyre: BRENDE, Tr. Quint Curt., fol 88. [R.] 1579 The prognosticators also said, they perceived by their sacrifices the city was defiled, &c.: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 87 (1612). 1584 If the prognosticators be found to forge and lie alwayes. : R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk. XI. ch. XXII. p. 212. 1586 And to such prognosticators swallowed vp in the gulfe of lying, the fable of Icarus is applyed: Sir Edw. Horv, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xlii. p. 187. 1601 astrologers, prognosticators, almanack-makers: J. Chamber, Agst. Yadic Astrol., p. 2. 1601 the Sun, the best prognosticator of all others: HOLLAND, Tr. Plun. N H., Bk. 18, ch. 35, Vol. 1. p. 611. 1611 Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee: Bible, Isaiah, xlvii. 13. 1646 false prophets and Prognosticators: J GAULE, Cases of Consc., xi. p. 177. 1659 the later Ptolemy, and the everlasting prognosticator: Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2, Wks., p. 323/1 (1839) 1836 the prognosticator imght have lost his fame by trusting to a fallacious omen: Sir J. Ross, Scc. Voyage, ch. xiv. p. 222.

prognosticon, pl. prognostica, sb.: neut. of Gk. προγνωστικός,='foreknowing', 'prescient': a sign of the future, a prediction, esp. of the course of a disease.

1621 'Tis Rabbi Moses aphorism, the prognosticon of Avicenna, Rhasis, Aetius, ... &c.: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Vol. 1. p. 318 (1827).

Program, sb.: Ger.: preface, a preliminary treatise; an academic exercise.

programma, ρl . programmata, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi \rho \delta$ γραμμα: a public notice, an edict; also (in modern use), a preface, a preliminary treatise, a scheme of studies, a list of the items of any performance or entertainment.

1695 A programma stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers: Woop, Life, p. 281 [T.] 1809 When a young man comes here, they commonly lay a Programma before him, in which all the arts are disposed according to their natural order: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. lix. Funkerton, Vol. VI. p. 232. 1820 I afterwards saw at the door of a church in Rome a programma, signed and attested by the Pope himself: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicity, Vol. 1. ch iv. p. 127.

*programme (∠ ∠), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. programme: a list of the items of any entertainment or performance; an announcement of the proposed order of studies, proceedings, or exercises. Anglicised as program (U. S.).

1882 The programme consisted of eleven songs and two recitations: Athenæum, Dec. 23, p. 857.

progressor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. progredi, = 'to advance': one who makes a progress.

bef. 1627 Adrian, being a great progressor, through all the Roman empire, whenever he found any decays of bridges, or highways, or cuts of rivers and sewers, or the like, he gave substantial order for their repair: Bacon, Digest of Laws, iv. 376 (Ord MS.). [L.]

*pro(h) pudor, phr.: Lat.: ah! shame!. Mart., 10, 68, 6. 1642 HOWELL, Instr. For. Trav., p. 78 (1860). 1818 the ingenious party was a magistrate, and pooh [sic] pudor, a clergyman: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 256 noie (1819). 1883 announcements of 'Cockle's Pills' and 'Anti-fat'. Proh pudor! XIX Cent., Aug., p. 245. 1890 MacAllister is "located" in Assynt, and becomes, proh pudor! "Earl of Reay and Viscount Assynt": Athenaum, Aug. 23, p. 250/3.

project (1=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. project, projet: a plan. a scheme, a design; a forecast.

1597 Flattering himself in project of a power | Much smaller than the smallest of his thoughts: SHAKS, If Hen IV., 1, 3, 29. 1599 she cannot love, | Nor take no shape nor project of affection, | She is so self-endeared: — Much Ado, iii. 1, 55. 1647 which is a mutation that makes us all at a maze what project is now a-working: Evelun, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 6 (1872). 1696 I wish I knew how to express the joy I feel in having my poor projects approved: \$\tilde{\pi}_0, p. 353. 1712 | See projector]. bef. 1733 that Pretended History contains the Sum and Substance of that Party's Project: R. NORTH, Examen, 1. (1706). p. i. (1740).

projection $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. projection.

I. the act of scheming or of making a plan or forecast.

1599 Which of a weak and niggardly projection | Doth, like a miser, spoil his coat with scanting | A little cloth: Shaks., Hen. V., ii. 4, 46 1636 You shall, if my projections thrive, in less, | Sir, than a year, stable your horses in | The New Exchange, and graze them in the Old: Dayenant, Wits, iv. x. [R.] bef. 1733 was for hastening on Projection as fast as he could: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 67, p. 65 (1740).

2. the act of projecting lines and figures upon a plane surface.

1598 Since affection | In judgment may, as shadow and projection | In land-scape, make that which is low seem high, | That's shallow deep, small great, and far that's nigh: DRAYTON, Barons' Wars, Bk. I. [R.] 1741 For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that projection of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38½ degree of the southern latitude: WATTS, On the Mind. [T.]

2 a. the act of projecting, the mental process of making what is subjective seem objectively real

1705 and had seen a projection of himself by one who went under the name of Mundanus Evelvn, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 388 (1872).

2 b. Alch. the casting in of a powder which is to convert baser substances into gold.

bef. 1627 A little quantity of the medicine, in the projection, will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold by multiplying: BACON. [J] 1652 He told us stories of a Genoese jeweller, who. had made projection before him several times: EVELVIN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 286 (1872).

3. the state of jutting out, the process of being made to jut out.

1806 the central front is rendered mean...by the ..projection of the wings: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 207.

concr. a part of any object, which projects from the neighbouring surface.

projector (= \(\perp = \)), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. projecte, projecte, = 'to throw forth', 'to project': a schemer, a designer; esp. one who promotes schemes for making large gains with the money of others; that which produces the projection of light or of an object.

gains with the money of others; that which produces the projection of light or of an object.

1596 I saye not this, for that I think the action such as it were disadvantage to be thought the projector of it..: EARL of ESSEX, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. Iv. No. cocockli. p. 131 (1846) 1615 she is. .much visited by cozeners and projectors, that would fain be fingering her money upon large offers: J. Chamberlann, in Court & Times of Jax. I., Vol. 1. p. 368 (1848). 1616
But what is a Provector? .one Sir, that projects | Wayes to enrich men, or to make hem great: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass. i. 7, Wis., Vol. 11. p. 110 (1631—40) 1641 these wretched projectors of ours, that bescrawl their pamphlets every day with new forms of government for our church: MILTON, Ch. Govt., Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 82 (1866) bef. 1670 These were Canker-worms, Harpies, Projectors: J. Hacker, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 59, p. 49 (1693). bef. 1686 I saw him in three days, make an old cautious Lawyer turn Chymist and Projector: Otway, Cheats of Scapin, i. p. 34. 1697 I'll tell you what the Projectors did: They imbark'd twenty thousand Pound upon a leaky Vessel: VANBRUGH, Esop, Pt. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 288 (1776). 1704 [See fond.] 1712 The Project which I published on Monday last has brought me in several Packets of Letters. Among the rest I have received one from a certain Projector: Speciator, No. 553, Dec. 4, p. 786/1 (Morley). 1720 the great ones. Sex. &c. &c. in sæcula sæculorum: Pore, Letters, p. 184 (1737). 1722 Sir Walter Raleigh, the great Projector and Furtherer of these Discoveries and Settlements: Hist. Virginia, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 10. 1742 a very impertinent projector, one Brunskill, who pretended to make great improvements to the crown, by the revenue of the green wax: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 210 (1826). 1754 those overweening hopes which often mislead the mind of the projector: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxvii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 157 (1817) 1776 Many superficial critics having been pleased to treat the

projet, sb.: Fr.: a project.

1812 After various projets had been offered and rejected, she made these three conditions: Edin. Rev., Vol. 20, p. 274.

*projet de loi, phr.: Fr., 'a project of law': a bill (in parliament).

1837 Molè has presented to the Chambers a projet de loi for an apanage for the Duc de Nemours, which is to consist of...certain forests in Normandy: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 122.

1886 The French Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Public Instruction will shortly place before the Chamber of Deputies a projet de loi relating to literary and artistic copyright: Athenaeum, Nov. 20, p. 674/x.

*prolegomena, sb. pl.: Gk. προλεγόμενα, neut. pl. part. pass. of προλέγειν,='to say before': preliminary remarks, a prefatory treatise, introductory matter.

1652 E ASHMOLE, Theat. Chem. Brit., Sig. A 2 vo. 1809 I have a copy, out of which all the Prolegomena, including the table of contents, have been torn: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II. p. 163 (1856). 1885 Mr. Saintsbury's prolegomena are models of what the introduction to such a book should be: Athenæum, Aug. 8, p. 174/3.

prolēpsis, $\phi l.$ prolēpsēs, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi \rho \delta \lambda \eta \psi \iota s,=$ 'anticipation': *Gram.* an anticipatory use of a word; *Rhet.* an anticipation of a possible objection.

1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., p. 179 (1869). 1652 I would not willingly by any Prolepsis forestall thy reading: N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nature, sig. a 1 vo. bef. 1658 and therefore to commit them with this Speech, what were it but to fancy a Prolepsis? J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 102 (1689). 1678
That the Generality of mankind, have constantly had a certain Prolepsis or Asticitation in their Minds, concerning the Actual Existence of a God: CUDWORTE, Intell. Syst., Pref. sig. **2 vo. — the genuine Ideas and Prolepses of mens minds: 10., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 208. 1693 that Nature should form real Shells, without any Design of covering an Animal, is indeed so contrary to that

innate *Prolepsis* we have of the Prudence of Nature, (that is, the Author of Nature): J. Ray, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 132 (1713). 1767 I know it will be said, continued my father (availing himself of the *Prolepsis*), that...: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, 1x. xxxii. Wks., p. 392 (1839).

*prolétaire, sb. and adj.: Fr.: a proletarian; proletary.

1820 A Despot is thus the natural representative of the prolétaires: Edin. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 26. 1882 a prolétaire of what would be called the softer sex in a more exalted rank of life: Standard, Dec. 26, p. 3.

*prolocutor $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. prolocuto(u)r, assimilated to Lat. prolocutor, ='a pleader', 'an advocate', noun of agent to proloqui, ='to speak on behalf of': a spokesman; a speaker or chairman of a deliberative assembly, as of the Lower House of Convocation.

1563 FOXE, A. & M., p. 985/2

1598 the Herauld and Prolocutor of the gods: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. II. p. 20.

1646 choosing of their three Præsidents or Prolocutors: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 23

1670 Dr. Lake was Prolocutor: J. Hacket, Aby Williams, Pt. 1 23, p. 17 (1693).

1705 and that being sent down to the prolocutor...: Burner, Hisi. Own Time, Vol. III. p. 312 (1818).

1742 he sat above six hours as prolocutor in an assembly that passed that time with calling him all to nought to his face: R. North, Lwes of Norths, Vol. II. p. 26 (1826).

1774 HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 63 (1857)

1829 its reversion to the crown...was discussed with all due solemmity by the advocates or prolocutors of the king: Tytler, Hist. Scot., Vol. III. p. 289.

prolocutrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. prolocutor: a spokeswoman.

bef. 1619 Lady Countesse, hath the Lords made you a charter, and sent you (for that you are an eloquent speaker) to be their aduocate and prolocutrix? DANIEL, Hist. Eng., p. 141 [Davies] 1660 A furious clash fell between them who should be the prolocutrix: HOWELL, Parly of Beasts, p. 33 [ib.]

*promenade, sb.: Fr.: a walking, a walking up and down; a public place for walking; also, attrib.

a public place for walking; also, attrib.

1648 This little intermixture of a garden-plat or pattern, set both with the flowers of nature and the fruits of grace, may be no unpleasant walk or promenade for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner. Montagu, Devout Ess, Pt. 1. p. 364. [T.] 1675 your Promenades or walks: H. Woolley, Gentlemonar's Companion, p. 34. bef. 1733 to the Shortening of the Promenade of the Lawyers: R. North, Examen, 1 in. 145, p. 217 (1740). — he passed, with the Sword before him, through the Crowd. This Promenade was made more than once: ib., III. vii. 37, p. 606. 1820 the public promenade of the Marina glittered every evening with its costly equipages: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sictly, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 5. 1847 the other gay places, which young ladies use | As their promenade through the good town of Thoulouse: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 426 (1849). 1850 the promenade ended, they went into the steward's room: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 231 (1879). 1864 What the cavalcade of the Bois de Boulogne, or the promenade of Longchamps, to the long stream of equipages noiselessly rolling along the bank of the Serpentine? G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. i. p. 1. 1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashious. [St.] 1877 Promenade Concerts: ib., Sept. 2. [St.] 1886 The unqualified success of the baron's first promenade around the world. has fortunately induced this indefatigable observer of men and facts to repeat his experiment: Atheneum, Apr. 10, p. 481/1.

promenade militaire, phr.: Fr., 'a military promenade': the passage of an armed force through a country without meeting with any serious resistance.

1845 Murat considered the conquest of Andalucia to be merely a promenade militaire. Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 303. 1860 the Emperor of China would be ready to conclude peace on the capture of the Pelho forts, and so spare the allied forces the necessity of a promenade militaire to Pekin: Once a Week, Oct. 27, p. 501/1.

Prometheus: Lat. fr. Gk. Προμηθεύς: Gk. Mythol.: perhaps a personification of fore-thought, brother to Epimetheus (q, v). Prometheus stole fire from heaven for the benefit of mankind, invented arts, and by the order of wrathful Zeus was chained to a rock in the Caucasus and tormented by a vulture perpetually devouring his liver. Hence, Promethean (fr. Lat. Promēthēus), pertaining to Prometheus.

(fr. Lat. Proměthěus), pertaining to Prometheus.

1595 Whose gracious eye reflecting on this earl | Was like Prometheus' life-infusing fine: Perle | Ref. | From heaven: (1640) W. Habington, Castara, Pt. I. p 52 (1870).

1634 the necessity of preventing greater mischiefes (whereunt rue policy prometheus like hath alwayes an eye): Merc. Hibernicus, p. 2. bef. 1670 yet this Prometheus had learn'd his Lesson, That Safety is easiest purchas'd by Prevention: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 178, p. 171 (1693).

1818 This active Prometheus is creating a decomposable statue: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. III. p. 33/1.

1588 From women's eyes this doctrine I derive: | They sparkle still the right Promethean fire: Shaks., L. L. L., iv. 3, 351.

1608 Behold, whose eyes doe dart Promethean fire | Throughout this all: B. Jonson, Massues, Wks. p. co2 (1616).

1616 Promethean fire | I Throughout this all: B. Jonson, Massues, Wks. p. co2 (1616).

1616 Promethean fire | Throughout this all: B. Jonson, Massues, Wks. for this coutward man into the similitude of a body, and set him visible before us: Milton, Ch. Govt., Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 133 (1865).

1846 I carried with me some promethean matches, which I ignited by biting: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. iii. p. 41.

1880 If only he could strike out that Promethean spark for her: J. Pavn, Confident. Agent, ch. iv. p. 26.

1887 Milton has shown that even from blindness the soul may steal that Promethean light which Heaven has denied to the strongest vision: Athenaum, Sept. 24, p. 398/1.

promissor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to promittere, = 'to promise': one who or that which promises or assures.

1621 if \(\hat{\gamma} \), by his revolution, or \(transitus \), shall offend any of those radical promissors in the geniture: R. Burton, Anat. Mel, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. 1, p. 84 (1827). 1652 the Planets are...fortified in their proper houses. aspects, influences, irradiations, significators, dispositors, promissors, cac.: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 142.

promotor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. promovēri, ='to promote': a promoter.

1521 the dewk of Albany is factor is promotor in the cause: J. CLERK, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 1 No. c. p. 269 (1846). 1603 Aristoguton the sycophant or false promotor: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor., p. 421.

promptitude (# = 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. promptitude: readiness, alacrity; a prompting, incitement.

1531 And that promptitude or redinesse in employinge that benefite was than named in englisshe gentilnesse, as it was in latine benignitas: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 11 ch. 11. Vol. II. p. 27 (1880) 1712 were contented to live without reproach, and had no promptitude in their minds towards glory: Spectator, No. 497, Sept. 30, Vol. v. p. 293 (1826)

promulgator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. prōmulgātor, noun of agent to Lat. prōmulgāre, = 'to publish', 'to make known': one who promulgates.

1667 How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the Christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designments and aims of its first promulgators: H. Morr, Decay Christ Piety. [L.] 1819 he considered even Mohammed its first promulgator as only an ordinary man: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. v. p 129 (1820).

promuscis: Lat. See proboscis.

pronãos, sb.: Gk. πρόναος: an open vestibule extending along the front of the sanctuary (vaòs) of a temple.

1745 and in the front within there are fine reliefs on the architrave, which is continued from the front of the portico or pronaos to the side pillars: R. POCOCKE, Trav, Pinkerton, Vol x. p. 756 [1811]. 1776 9 columns were standing. with two antæ and part of the pronaos...the ruin of the Pronaos is much diminished: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 8. 1820 the columns...belonged either to the posticum or pronaos of the temple: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sixily, Vol 1. ch. x. p. 286. 1886 The four temples adjoin this building... In each case the pronaos was decorated with six columns: Athenaum, Oct. 30, p. 574/1.

*prone, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. prone (Cotgr.).

inclined, disposed.

1482 yn hys wolde days was ouer prone and redy to dronkenes: Revol. Monk of Evesham, p 47 (1869). 1531 nature is more prone to vice than to vertue: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 1, ch. vi. Vol. 1, p. 35 (1880). 1546 a crewell nation and marvellus prone to fighte: Tr. Polydore Verzil's Eng. Hist, Vol. 1. p. 74 (1846). 1569 men prone and readie to all mischiefe: GRAFTON, Chron., Pt 11. p. 17. 1598 I am not prone to weeping, as our sex | Commonly are: SHAKS., Wint. Tale, ii. 1, 108.

2. bending forward, with the face naturally inclined downward, opposed to erect.

1603 for in her youth | There is a prone and speechless dialect: Shaks., Meas for Meas., i. 2, 188. 1667 a creature who not prone | And brute as other creatures, but endued | With sanctity of reason: Milton, P. L., vii. 506.

lying flat, lying with the face or front downward.

1810 Prone fall the Giant Guards: Southey, Kehama, p. 256.

4. moving downward, headlong, descending.

1667 for the Sun, | Declined, was hasting now with prone career | To th' ocean isles: Milton, $P.\ L.$, iv. 353.

5. sloping downward.

bef. 1729 Since the floods demand, | For their descent, a prone and sinking land; | Does not this due declivity declare | A wise director's providential care: Sir R. Blackmore. [L.] 1864 Just where the prone edge of the wood began | To feather toward the hollow: Tennyson, En. And, Wks., Vol. III. p. 7 (1886).

*prononcé, fem. prononcée, adj.: Fr.: decisive, decided, characterised by decision or emphasis, self-asserting.

1849—52 In the case now before us. the homology [is] by no means prononcé: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. Iv. p. 1430/1. 1862 I think Mr Firmin might be a little more prononcé: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20 (1887) 1877 Raoul thinks your acting somewhat too prononcée in style: Rita, Vivienne, Bk. III. ch. iii.

pronosticator: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See prognosticator.

pronunciamiento, sb.: Sp.: a proclamation; esp. a manifesto issued by the promoter or promoters of an insurrection or revolution.

1845 Malaga shared with Lugo in taking the lead in the Espartero Pronunciamento: FORD, Handhe. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 352.

1886 If he had been capable of a successful pronunciamento, he would have proclaimed universal toleration: G. A. SIMCOX, in Eng. Hist. Rev., Apr., p. 383.

pronunciator, pronuntiator, sh.: Lat., 'a reciter', 'a relater', noun of agent to pronuntiare, = 'to publish', 'to recite', 'to pronounce': one who pronounces.

prooemium, Lat.; proēmium, prooemion, Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi pool\mu nov: sb.:$ an introduction. Early Anglicised as proem(e), prohem(e).

1749 when I was in the midst of Diogenes Laertius and his philosophers, as a procemium to their works: Gray, Letters, No. lxx. Vol. 1. p 153 (1819).

1807 The said Proemium being dispatched, a man with his eyes open would have gone to the remaining, and most important, part of his work, in a workman-like manner: Berserord, Miseries, Vol. 11. p. 200 (5th Ed.) 1868 my rich procemion makes | Thy glory fly along the Italian field, | In lays that will outlast thy Deity: Tennyson, Lucretius, Wks., Vol. 111. p. 168 (1886)

*propaganda, sb.: It.: the committee (of cardinals) for the propagation of the faith, Congregatio de propaganda fide (Late Lat.), instituted 1622 for the management of the foreign missions of the Latin Church; any organisation for propagating a specific tenet, religion, or theory; any work in aid of such propagation.

1741 The Congregation of the *Propaganda* gives them at present but twenty five *Roman* Crowns a Man: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 155.

1819 an Italian missionary of the Propaganda T. Hope, *Mast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p 168 (1820).

1886 He spent his money freely in his propaganda: J. McCarthy & Mrs. Campbell-Praed, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 123.

*propagator ($\angle = \angle =$), sh.: Eng. fr. Lat. propagator, = 'an extender', 'an enlarger', noun of agent to propagate, = 'to propagate (plants) by layers', 'to set slips', 'to extend', 'to propagate': one who propagates.

propagate*: One who propagates.

bef. 1656 It was the singular and miraculous blessing of the gospel in the hands of the first propagators of it, that there was no speech nor language where their voice was not heard: Br Hall, Episcopacy by Divine Right, Pt. 1. § 13. [R.] 1678 he was the chief Propagator of that Doctrine amongst the Greeks: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1 ch. 1. p. 22 1711 this infamous Race of Propagators [of bastards]: Spectator, No 203, Oct. 23, p. 293/2 (Morley). 1761 the inventor, the propagator, and believer of an illiberal report: Sterne, Trist Shand., iv. xxvii Wks., p. 198 (1839). 1845 Down with the Court Circular—that engine and propagator of snobbishness: Thackeraxy, Book of Snobs, ch iv [L.] *1878 the most audacious propagators of rumours: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 6/3. [St.]

propension ($\angle \underline{w} = 1$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. propension: propensity, natural inclination, natural tendency.

1606 your full consent | Gave wings to my propension: Shaks., Troil., ii. 2, 133. abt. 1630 it will be a true note of her magnanimity, that she loved a Souldier, and had a propension in her nature to regard, and alwayes to grace them: (1653) R NAUNTON, Fragm Reg., p. 32 (1870). 1854 the propensions of our corrupt nature: F. W. Faber, Growth in Holiness, ch. viii. p 124 (1872)

prophylaxis, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi \rho o$ -,='before', and $\phi \dot{\nu} \lambda a \dot{\xi} \iota s$,='a guarding': Med.: a guarding against (disease) beforehand, prevention (of disease) by medical treatment.

propice, propise, adj.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. propice: propitious.

1531 But of that mater, and also of rigour and equalite of punishement, I wyll traicte more amply in a place more propise for that purpose: Elyot, Governour, Bk. II. ch vii. Vol II p 88 (1880). 1548 Whiche, when wind and wether were to theim propice and conuenient, were shortly transported into England: HALL, Hen. VI, an. 31 [R.] 1569 now was thetime propice and conuenient: Grafton, Chron, Rich III., an 2. [R.] 1600 she might be thought of any of the gods too propice and favourable: Holland, Tr. Levy, Bk. x. p. 359.

propitiator $(- \angle - \angle -)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. propitiātor, noun of agent to Lat. propitiāre, = 'to propitiate', 'to appease': one who propitiates.

1611 Propitiateur, A propitiator; a reconciler, pacifier, appeaser: Cotgr.

*propolis, sb.: Lat. fr. Late Gk. πρόπολιs: bee-glue, the resinous substance with which bees secure their hives.

1815 the propolis with which the interior of the hive is lined: Edin. Rev., Vol. 25, p. 385.

propraetor, Lat.; propretor, Late Lat.: sb.: an ex-praetor of Rome, sent to act as praetor in a province. See praetor.

1579 Iunius Vindex being Propretor of Gavle: North, Tr. Pintarch, p. 1041 (1612). 1600 P. Lentuius the Propretour: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXX. p. 769. 1883 Lepidus, the Roman propretor, was a man of sense and culture: Froude, Short Studies, 4th Ser., p. 322.

propreté, sb.: Fr.: cleanliness, neatness.

1768 there was such a look of propreté and neatness throughout that one might have bought his patés of him as much from appetite as sentiment: Sterne, Sentiment. Fourn., Wks., p. 444 (1839).

propria persona: Late Lat. See in prop. pers.

Propria quae maribus, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: the opening words of a memoria technica on the gender of Latin nouns, in doggrel hexameters, given in Lilly's Latin Grammar. Representative of the rudiments of Latin.

1654 Since you will be learning Propria qua Maribus, Arts difficult enough for Men: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 45.

1742 he is not much above eight years old, and is out of his Propria quae Maribus already: FIELDING, Yos.

Andrews, iv. x. Wks, Vol. v. p. 373 (1806). 1809 It is an interesting history, but the propria que maribus of the Arabians renders it almost impossible to remember the actors who figure in it: Southey, Lett., Vol II. p. 162 (1856) 1838—9 [See As in praesenti]. 1880 J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. xxiii. p. 115

*proprio motu, phr.: Late Lat.: of one's own accord. See motu proprio.

1891 For the time the question must be considered shelved, but the change must soon come, and will probably now be adopted by the universities proprio motu: Athenæum, Jan. 3, p. 20/1.

proprium, sb.: neut. of Lat. proprius, = 'one's own'.

a perquisite.

1742 The allowing propriums to the attornies, in taxing of costs, was a very great abuse: R NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 208 (1826).

2. in Swedenborgianism, self-hood.

propter hoc: Late Lat. See post hoc, &c.

prōpugnāculum, pl. prōpugnācula, sb.: Lat.: a bulwark, a defence, a protection.

propylaeum, ρl. propylaea, sh.: Lat. fr. Gk. προπύλαιον, also in pl. προπύλαια: a gateway of architectural importance, leading into an enclosure or precinct.

1745 the propyleum was probably about the third gate, which was built at a great expence: R. Pococke, Traw., Pinkerton, Vol. x p. 750 (1811).

1776 Going further up you come to the ruins of the propyléa, an edifice which graced the entrance into the Citadel: R. Chandler, Traw. Greece, p. 39.

1820 the finest is exhibited in the great portal or propylea in the Acropolis of Mycenæ: T. S. Hughes, Traw. in Sicily, Vol. 1 ch. vii. p 214.

1884 Pink Bay Praw. in Sicily, Vol. 2 ch. vii. p 214.

1884 Pink Bay Praw. in Sicily, Vol. 2 ch. vii. p 214.

1884 Pink Bay Praw. in Sicily, Vol. 2 ch. vii. p 214.

prorex, sb.: fr. Lat. $pr\bar{o}$ -,='instead of', and rex,='king': a deputy king, a viceroy.

1590 Create him pro-rex of all Africa: MARLOWE, I Tamburl., Wks., p. 8/r (1858). 1602 a Viceroy to be as it were a Prorex, or King homager subordinate to Spaine or Austria in causes temporall: W. WATSON, Quadiblets of Relig. & State, p. 158 1621 the prorex of Peru: R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt 1, Sec. 3, Mem. 3, Vol. 1. p. 311 (1827). 1659 There may be a Prorex, a Viceking, and why not then a Vicarious Head of the Catholick Church: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, Pt. II. ch. jii. p. 438. 1665 one Gingee Son and Pro-rex to the King of Delly: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 357 (1677). 1681 Whilst the world stands he [Christ] governs it, easeth God of that burden and is his prorex for him: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 564 (1862).

prōrogātor, sb.: Late Lat., 'one who pays out', noun of agent to prōrogāre,='to pay down beforehand', fr. Lat. prōrogāre,='to prolong', 'to defer': a dispenser.

1652 Merlinicall arrogators, prorogators, derogators: J. GAULE, Magastro-mancer, p. 376.

prōsāpia, Lat.; prosapie, Eng. fr. Old Fr. prosapie: sb.: a stock, a race, a family.

1542 a manne, and begotten to | Of a mannes prosapie, in manly wise: UDALL, Tr. Erasmus' Apophila, p. 69 (1877). [Davies] 1657 It fell out, that when I instructed the Noble Prosapia committed to my trust and diligence, that in my various and most profitable peregrinations...: H. PINNELL, Philos. Ref., p. 222.

*proscēnium, sδ.: Lat. fr. Gk. προσκήνιον: the space immediately before the scene of a theatre, the stage.

1606 These games hee beheld from the top of the Proscenium: Holland, Tr. Suei, p. 184. 1776 the proscenium lies a confused heap: R. Chandler, Traw Asia Minor, p. 227. 1818 decorations for the proscenium of the new theatre: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 134 (1819). 1820 fine monuments upon the proscenium of an immense theatre: T. S. Hughes, Traw. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. 1. p. 22. 1840 Jack-pudding was busily employed on the proscenium: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 80 (1879). 1845 outside the town is the theatre...nothing is wanting but the Proscenium: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 331. 1872 a proscenium, a scene or two, some miscellaneous scraps of wardrobe, and odds and ends of properties: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. viii. p. 344.

*prosecutor ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. prōsecūtor, noun of agent to Lat. prōsecūto, = 'to follow after', 'to pursue': one who prosecutes any object; Leg. one who institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law, esp. one who brings in a criminal charge.

1621 a prosecutor with hue and cry to follow, an apparitor to summon us, a bayliffe to carry us: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 571 (1827).

*prosecutrix, sô.: Late Lat., fem. of prosecutor: a female who prosecutes.

1748 not one of them had compassion enough to mollify my prosecutrix: SMOLLETT, Rod Rand., ch. xxiii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 153 (1817).

prosödia, sδ.: Lat. fr. Gk. προσφδία: the science of poetical metre. The Greek term originally meant 'modulation of the

voice', esp. 'accentuation' of a word, 'accent'. Early Anglicised as prosody(e), prosodie, perhaps through Fr. prosodie

1586 if English Poetrie were truely reformed, and some perfect platforme or Prosodia of versifying were by them ratifyed and sette down: W. Webbr. Discourse of Eng. Poet., Pref., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 22 (1815). 1622 Musicians, without which Grammar is imperfect in that part of Prosodia that dealeth onely with Meter and Rhithmicall proportions: Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. iii. p. 29. bef 1716 South, Serm., Vol. v. p. 27 (1727). bef. 1719 I must own, I should as soon expect to find the prosodia in a comb, as poetry in a medal: Addison, Whs., Vol. I. p. 268 (Bohn, 1864).

prosopopoeia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. προσωποποιία: the introduction of a pretended speaker; a personification.

duction of a pretended speaker; a personification.

bef. 1586 his notable Prosopopeias, when he maketh you as it were, see God comming in his Maiestie: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 6 (1891). 1589 if ye wil faine any person with such features, qualities and conditions, or if ye wil attribute any humane quality, as reason or speech to dombe creatures or other insensible things, and do study (as one may say) to gue them a humane person, it is.. Prosopopeia, because it is by way of fiction: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, III. xix. p. 246 (1869). 1591 Prosopopoia: or Mother Hubberds Tale: Spens., Title. 1622 What is a Revert but her Antistrophe? her reports, but weete Anaphora's her counterchange of points, Antimetaboles? her passionate Aires but Prosopopa's Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. xi. p. 103. 1676 he makes Flowers, nay, Weeds, speak eloquently, and, by a noble kind of Prosopopeia, instruct Mankind: Shadwell, Virtuoso, i p. 8. 1767 a prosopopeia in neutron Mankind: Shadwell, Virtuoso, i p. 8. 1765 a prosopopeia in poetry: Hume, Ess., Vol. II. p. 393 (1835). 1776 What a boldness of Prosopopeia, and wildness of Imagery does this delicious morsel contain: J. Collier, Mus. Traw. p. 2 note. 1818 and, by a noble prosopopoeia, reminded Iceland of the rich share she had enjoyed of this blessing: E. Henderson, Icelana, Vol. II. p. 27 1826 Nay, don't start, my dear fellow, and look the very Prosopopeia of Political Economy! Lord Beaconspiella, Viv. Grey, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 20 (1881).

DIOSPECTIVE: Eng. fr. Fr. See perspective.

prospective: Eng. fr. Fr. See perspective

prospector (= \(\perp = \), sb.: Eng., as if Late Lat. prospector, = one who looks out', 'a provider', noun of agent to Lat. prospicere, = 'to look out', 'to provide for': one who explores a district in search of gain, e.g. in search of minerals, metals,

*prospectus, sb.: Lat., 'a distant view': a printed or written account of the main features of a forthcoming work or of a proposed enterprise.

a proposed enterprise.

1795 the following Prospectus: Gent Mag., Feb., p. 120/1.

1803 he nor his immediate predecessor ever published any general prospectus of their respective plans: Stewart, Life of T. Reid, Wks, p. 11/1 (1846).

1807 Then comes a prospectus of the different ways in which twenty or thirty folks round St James's have agreed to kill their time for a whole week to come: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 11. p. 100 (5th Ed.).

1811 a prospectus of a friend's book: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. 11. p. 69 (1832).

1850 The prospectus-writer went on to say...: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxxii. p. 356 (1879).

1863 The fiame spread, fanned by prospectus and advertisement: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 228.

1864 we're talking business, and don't want extracts from the prospectus at supper-time: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 89.

prostitutor $(\angle = \angle =)$, sô.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. prōstitutor, = 'a pander', 'a violator', noun of agent to Lat. prōstituere, = 'to expose for sale': one who prostitutes, one who degrades anything to evil or trivial uses.

prostrator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. prosternere,='to overthrow': an overthrower, one who prostrates.

1659 Common people...are the great and infallible prostrators of all religion, vertue, honour, order, peace, civility, and humanity, if left to themselves: GAUDEN, Tears of Church, p. 189. [Davies]

protasis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πρότασις,='a stretching forward'.

1. the first part of a play.

bef. 1568 he began the Protasis with Trochæis Octonariis: ASCHAM, Scholemaster, p. 207 (1884).

1603 Is it for that in olde time they called that πρώτον λόγον, that is to say, the first speech, which then was named πρόταστες, that is to say, a proposition, and now they tearme ἀξίωμα, that is to say, dignitie: which when they utter first, they either lie or speake trueth: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1026.

1632 our Protasis or first act: B. JONSON, Magn. Lady, i. p. 18 (1640).

1679 I saw it Scene by Scene, and helped him in the writing, it breaks well, the Protasis good, the Catastasis excellent, there's no Episode, but the Catastrophe is admirable: SHADWELL, True Widow, i. p. 6.

2. Gram. the conditional clause of a conditional sentence, opposed to apodosis (q. v.).

1638 compare protacts with apodosis, sequel with sequel, the former with the latter, by the rules of opposition: T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 263/2 (1865). 1671 giving us, in his protacts, a similitude not fully expressive of his seeming meaning: John Howe, Wes., p. 224/1 (1834). 1886 'Si lubitum fuerit" is not in our opinion "a subordinate protasis," but the main protasis of the alternative: Athenaum, Apr. 17, p. 518/3.

a proposition.

*Protean: Eng. & Lat. See Proteus.

*protector $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. protector, noun

of agent to Lat. protegere,='to protect': one who or that which protects; spec. an old title of a regent of England, conferred on Oliver Cromwell whose style was Lord Pro-

1427 [See defensor]. 1485 thys Charles was a stronge pyler of the chyrche and protectour of the fayth: Caxton, Chas. Grele, p. 24 (1887). 1535 the protectour of the realme: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev. fol 34 ro. 1541 I wyll gladly receyue the names and titles of protectour of the senate and tribune: ELYOT, Im. Governannce, fol. 19 ro. 1548 The kynge ys the protectour of all hys subsectes and of all theire goodes, landes and tenementes: Staunford, Kinges Prerog., ch. x fol. 37 ro (1867). 1869 ruler or protector of the lande. Graffon, Chron., Pt. vip. 6, 1579 Pallas the goddesse and protector of Athens: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 754 (1612). 1891 Gloucester, whate'er we like, thou art protector | And lookest to command the prince and realm: Shaks, I Hen. VI., t. 737. 1601 the protector and patrone of Rome cittie: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 28, ch. 2, Vol. 11. p. 296. 1809 one of the protectors or guard under the Lord Warden of Mesopotamia: — Tr. Marc., Bk. xviii. ch. v. p. 110 1620 Protector of the Order of the Servi: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. x. (1676). — advocate and protectour of the Church: 16., Bk. 11. p. 117. 1641 from whence the protector returning with victory, had but newly put his hand to repeal the six articles, and throw the images out of churches: MILTON, Reform. m Eng. Bk. 1. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 6 (1806). 1878 liberators and protectors of the Christian races of the East: Lloya's Why, May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

protectrix. sb.: Late Lat., fem. of protector: a female who

protectrix. sb.: Late Lat., fem. of protector: a female who protects.

1611 Protectrice, A protectrix, or defendresse: Cotgr.

*protégé, fem. protégée, sb.: Fr.: one who is under the care of another, one who enjoys the friendship and influence of a superior in strength or status.

of a superior in strength or status.

1787 the abade produced an immense tray of dried fruits and sweetmeats, which one of his hundred and fifty protégés had sent him from, I forget what exotic region: Beckford, Italy, Vol. II. p. 143 (1834).

1790 I shall perhaps be detained a day by the affairs of my poor protégée and her children. C SMITH, Desmond, Vol I p. 67 (1792).

1808 He may be a protegé of lady Anne Percival: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 179 (1832).

1807 My protégé breakfasts with me: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 90 (1875).

1811 perceiving in het protegée a mind capable of any degree of refinement: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. I. p. 70 (and Ed.).

1818 more care for the safety of her new gown than for the comfort of her protegée: J. Austien, Northanger Abbey, Vol. I. p. 19.

1834 The only thing is to confine it to the heads of us chaperons, and not to teach it to our protegées: Baboo, Vol. I ch. i. p. 12.

1837 Mr. Winkle was touched at this little trait of his delicate respect for the young protégée of his friend: Dickens, Pickwick, to, xxxviii, p. 420.

1850 was exceedingly pleased at the success of his young protégé: Thackeray, Pendenus, Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 195 (1879).

1878 She moved away without any impression that this Jewish protegée would ever make an important difference in her life: Gro. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. vi. ch. xlv. p. 422.

1879 he was fond of his protégé: Mrs. Oliphant, Within the Precents, ch. xviii. p. 176.

Drotes is. See Drotasis.

protesis. See protasis.

*Proteus: Lat. fr. Gk. Πρωτεύς: Gk. Mythol.: name of a sea-god, who had the power of transforming himself into all kinds of substances and shapes. Hence, **Protean**, variable, inconstant, equivocal.

kinds of substances and shapes. Hence, Protean, variable, inconstant, equivocal.

1528 They are a grett deale more mutable | Then Proteus of forme so variable: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 118 (1871).

1590 being a man | Whom we may rank with (doing no one wrong) | Proteus for shapes: Marlowe, Yew of Malta, Wks., p. 124 (1888).

1600 some subtle Proteus; one | Can change, and varie with all formes he sees: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., one | Can change, and varie with all formes he sees: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., ii. 4, Wks., p. 212 (1670).

1602 He must be a Cateline in countenance, a Protheus in shape, and a Camelion in change: W. Watson, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 110.

1616 And Proteous-like, transforme her selfe she can: R. C., Poems, in Times Whistle, p. 128 (1871).

1627 then it is like that this Proteus of Matter, being held by the Sleeues, will turne and change into many Metamorphoses: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 99.

1632 we see into how many formes this Proteus would turne, to avoyde the true discovery: Reby to Defence of Proceed, of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna, p. 24.

1637 It is the very Proteus of all Maladies: Relig. Wotton., p. 467 (1685).

1657 Man who is a true Proteus of a fickle & wavering disposition received a flexible mind from Nature: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 53.

1664 'tis now become a ridiculous Chimæra, and like a Proteus not to be fixt to any constant form: Evelvyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. II. p. 100.

1675 And therefore, Proteus like, you change your shape: Dryden, Awrenge-Z., ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 25 (1701)

1707 being such Proteus in religion that no body was ever able to discover what shape or standard, their consciences are really of: H. Maundrell, Yourn, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 311 (1812).

1781 I humbly attribute my frequent disorders to my longevity, and to that Proteus the gout: to, Vol. VII. p. 65 (1858).

1783 The plans for providing seamen for the fleets...have assumed as many shapes as Proteus, and as often slipt through the fingers of their project

and mutations which it assumed from its first appearance to its final exit: Congress. Debates, Vol. III. p. 1785.

1619 their Serpentine Winding, Hookes, Crookes, Proteam Metamorphoses, malicious Subtilities: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. lviii. p. 583.

1623 L am caught on both sides. This 'tis for a puisne | In policy's Protean school, to try conclusions | With one that hath commenced, and gone out doctor: Massinger, Duke Milan, iv. z. Wiss., p. 65/1 (1839).

1678 in all the Protean Transformations of Nature: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. i. p. 32.

1874 The former pursuit [astrology] evoked divination and protean prophecies: H. Lonsdale, John Dalton, i. 3.

prothalamion, prothalamium, sb.: quasi-Gk. or quasi-Lat., on the analogy of epithalamium (q,v): a preliminary nuptial song.

1597 Prothalamion, or a Spousall Verse: Spens, Title. 1612 At Oxford all the Muses meet her | And with a prothalamion greet her: DRAYTON, Polyolb. [R.]

prothesis, sb.: Gk. $\pi\rho\delta\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota s$, = 'a placing before': the prefixing of an inorganic sound to the beginning of a word. Opposed to paragoge (q. v.).

*protohippus, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πρωτο-,='first', and $\bar{u}\pi \pi os$,='horse': a hipparion (q. v.).

1876 In the recent strata was found the common horse: in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Protohippus or Hipparion: Times, Dec. 7. [St]

*protomartyr, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. πρωτόμαρτυρ: the first martyr, the first to suffer for a cause

1494 that holy prothomartyr seynt Albon: FABYAN, Vol. 1. ch. cxviii. [R.] bef, 1656 Had the glorious protomartyr fixed his eyes only upon his persecutors, his heart could not but have failed to see the fire in their faces: BP. HALL, Sel. Thoughts, § 12. [T.] bef, 1658 the seal, in which the Glorious Protomartyr was figured: J. CLEVELAND, Rustick Ramp., Wks., p. 473 (1687). 1675 he was the Proto-Martyr of the Cause: DRYDEN, All for Love, Ep. Ded., Wks, Vol II. p. 55 (1701). 1820 the protomartyr and first Bishop of Syracuse: T. S. HUGHES, Trav in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch iii. p. 74.

protonotario, pl. protonotari, sb.: It.: a prothonotary.

1644 after them [followed] the apostolical protonotari: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 137 (1872).

protopapas, sb.: Late Gk. πρωτοπαπάs: a chief priest. See papas.

1741 He has a Protopapas there, under whom there are twenty four Papas: J. OZELL, Tr Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol II. p. 84 1775 the clergy and laity in general knew as little of Greek as the proto-papas: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 250. 1820 they inhabit a certain quarter where they have a church called the Catholicon, and a protopapas or high-priest: T S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch iv p 141.

*prototype (#= 1), Eng. fr. Fr. prototype; prototypon, Late Gk. πρωτότυπον (neut. of πρωτότυπος, = 'original'): sb.: a first type, an archetype, an exemplar, a pattern, a model.

a first type, an archetype, an exemplar, a pattern, a model.

1598 because Pictures and Statues were chiefie invented, to the ende that as soone as a man sawe any counterfeit in a table or in Marble, he might be presently put in minde of the Prototypen, whome it represented: R HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lonatius, Bk. 1. p. 23.

1619 haue turned themselues from that Diume Prototype, which alone can fill them with the fullnesse of himselfe: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xviii. p. 199.

1644 I procured a copy, little inferior to the prototype: Evelevn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 112 (1872)

1654 whose Band and Dublet is not like the Prototypes, or mans, for whom it is made: R. Whitlock, Zootonia, p. 224.

1658 the Prototype and Original of Plantation: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 1, p. 28 (1655).

1681 man's nature is the compendium of all, and so fitted to be exalted the evemplar, the nonroruvou, the pattern of the whole creation: Th. Goodown, Wiks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1v. p. 542 (1862).

1761 en-nich'd as a prototype for all writers of voluminous works: Sterne, Trist. Shand., Ill. xxxviii. Wks., p. 149 (1839).

1806 The Baptistery at Pisa is the great prototype; J. Daltaway, Obs. Eng. Archit, p. iv.

1888 Verspronck has a large measure of the frankness of execution of his prototype: Academy, Jan. 21, p. 48/1.

*protractor (= \(\(\(\) = \)), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. protrahere, = 'to draw forth': an instrument for drawing angles of any required measurement.

1668—9 This parallelogram is not .. the same as a protractor... but of itself is a most useful instrument: Pepvs, Diary, Feb. 4. [Davies]

proveditore, sb.: It.: a purveyor; an overseer, a governor. proveditore, sb.: It.: a purveyor; an overseer, a governor.

1549 they create a Proveditore, who (out of Venice) is of no lesse authoritee, than the Dictatour was wont to be in Rome: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 82 ro.

1612 therein dwelleth the Providatore, who gouerneth the Iland: W. Biddling in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 5.

1620 the Prince is not a Prefect, nor a Preveditor into the Campi. J. Ran, Fourn. Low Countr. p. 192.

1673 to send a Proveditor into the Campi. J. Ran, Fourn. Low Countr. p. 192.

1693 if Christ is to convey these our petitions to his Father can any one dare to make him...his Providetore for such things as can only feed his pride...? South, Sermons, p. 140.

1741 and so the Proveditor of Times is to this very day called Proveditor of Mycone: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Lexant, Vol. 1.

19. 297.

1779 I have been your providetor for an inhabitant to pass your evening with: In J. H Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 17. p. 291 (1882).

1820 they were bravely repulsed by the Venetian proveditore or governor: T. S. Hughes, Traw. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 132.

Drovedor. Port.: Droveedor. Sp.: sh.: a purveyor: a

provedor, Port.; proveedor, Sp.: sb.: a purveyor; a governor.

governor.

1598 Which are given by favour and good-will of the Proveador, which is the chiefe officer of the Admiraltie: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., p. 4/2.

1600 I talked with the Provedor and the Captaine: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III, p. 701.

1615 the Gouernor of the Iland...whom they call the Providers, with two Consegüeri's Geo. Sanbys, Trav., p. 6 (1622).

1622 To Skiamon Dono, provedore, I pec. alleias of 15 R per corge: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 69 (1883).

1693 considers the whole Creation as only his Garden and Confectionary, and the God of it as no more than his Provider: The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig., Pref.

1792 most of the crew gave some of their little matters to the provedore for liquors: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV

p. 106. **1814** Mr. Richard Estcourt, a player and dramatic writer, celebrated in The Spectator...He was *Providere* of the Beef-steak Club when first instituted: Scott, *Wks of Swift*, Vol II. p. 182.

provenance, sb.: Fr.: origin, place of production, authorship, derivation.

1886 I see with regret that the provenance of the articles is not stated: Athenæum, Apr. 10, p. 490/1.

1888 Whatever its literary provenance, the chapter clearly contains the very earliest stratum of tradition: Academy, Nov.

*proviso, sb.: abl. abs. of Lat. provisus, = 'provided': lit. 'it being provided', a condition, a conditional provision affecting a statement, a command, an engagement, an agreement, a grant, &c.

affecting a statement, a command, an engagement, an agreement, a grant, &c.

1485 Notvyhstondynge ony acte ordynaunce graunt or provyso in this presente parlement made or to be made: Caxton, Stat. x Hen VII, c 9, sig a vii ro (1869).

1585 & the pleyntyfe prayed a Nisi prius & had/& the garnisshe had another with a prouiso: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 237 ro. 1643 and let the patitient [sic] take it an houre before day with the foresayd prouiso: Tr. Aheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. chvii vo/1 bef. 1850 With a proviso os semper ['always'] I An other wey to enter: Quoted in J Skelton's Wks., Vol 11. p. 416 (Dyce, 1842)

1569 sent vnto them a copie of the same actes with a prouiso, that if there were any of them...: Grafton, Chrom., Hen. III., p. 140.

1579 They receiued all into the number of citizens...with a prouiso, that they were born free: North, Tr. Putlarch, p. 391 (1672)

1589 he gaue it them. But this Proviso did he add: W Warner, Albion's England, Bk. v. ch. xxiv. p. 107.

1596 Why, yet he doth deny his prisoners, But with proviso and exception, I That we at our own charge shall ransom straight! His brother-in-law, the foolish Mortimer Shaks., I Hen IV., i. 3, 78.

1598 the discreet prouisoes, iust ordinations...conteined in the large Charter: R. HAKLUYI, Voyages, &c., p. x. (1809).

1602 this prouiso, that they should report of enery thing he wrote to be rare: W. Warson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 72.

1609 those few warie cautions and provisoes: Holland, Tr. Mare, Bk. xiv ch. v. p. 13

1621 if the grant be not made under a speciall proviso: Tr Perkins' Prof Books, ch. i. § 32, p. 14 (1642).

1622—5 The Duchess of Richmond admitted him with a proviso, that he must not offer to kiss here. J. Chamberland, in Court & Times of Yass. I., Vol 11. p. 488 (1848)

1670 left this Man his Herr, with his Proviso, that...: R. Lassels, Voy Ital., Pt. II. p. 141 (1698).

1675 God did not pass away his propriety in them but entred a Proviso of recovery: J Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 3,

provisor (= "="), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. proviso(u)r, assimilated to Lat. prōvisor, = 'one who foresees', 'one who provides', noun of agent to prōvidēre, = 'to foresee', 'to provide'.

a purveyor, a provider.

1600 the Bishop of Mexico, and his Prouisor: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. P. 453.

2. a person to whom the next presentation to a nonvacant benefice is granted by papal mandate.

bef. 1400 Symonie an Cyvyle, seiden and sworen. | That prestes and provisours, sholde prelates serven: Piers PL, p. 33. [R.]

prow: Malay. See proa.

*proxenus, ρl . proxeni, s h.: Gk. $\pi \rho \delta \xi \epsilon \nu o s$, = 'a public friend': a citizen of a Greek state, who was appointed by another state to represent its interests, and to protect its citizens when they visited his state. Such a person corresponded to a modern consul.

proximē, adv.: Lat.: nextly, very nearly.

1693 considering that the Weight of Copper to the Weight of Water of the same Bulk, is proxime as 9 to 1: J. RAY, Three Discourses, I. ch. iv. p. 51 (1713).

*proxime accessit, phr.: Late Lat.: 'he (she) came very near' to the winning of a prize, scholarship, exhibition, &c. The phr. is sometimes used as sb., adj., or adv. When two or more persons are concerned the form is proxime acces-

1877 I, Philip Denwick, who was proxime accessit for the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xi. p. 106 (1879). 1882 They had, therefore, reserved an honourable mention, as proxime accessif, accompanied by a document which the student might take home as a token of his honour: Standard, Dec. 11, p. 3.

*proximo, quasi-adv.: Lat., abl. (with mense suppressed): in the next (month), of the following (month).

proximus ardet Ucalegon: Lat. See jam proximus, &c.

1754 the precedent seems a dangerous one, and proximus ardet Eucalegon: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Misc. Wis, Vol. II. App., p. 7 (1777).

prud'homme, sb.: Fr.: a discreet man; a member of a French tribunal for the arbitration of trade disputes.

*prune, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. prune: a dried plum; a plum suitable for drying.

1533 The damask prune rather bindeth than lowseth, and is more commodious vnto the stomake: ELYOT, Cast. Helthe, Bk. II. p. 27. [R.] 1543 Take of reysons two ounces, of damaske prunes, of cleane barly of euery one .5. ss.: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chrureg., fol. cclxviii volv. 1696 There's no more faith in thee than in a stewed prune: SHAKS, I Hen. IV., vii. 3, ra8. 1600 They have also Prunes, (that is to say Damsins) which they dry for winter as we doe, they call them Honesta: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol III. p. 209.

*prunella1, sb.: quasi-It. or quasi-Sp. fr. Fr. prunelle: a kind of stuff of which preachers' gowns used to be made, now used for women's shoes.

bef. 1744 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow; | The rest is all but leather or prunella: Pope, Ess. Man, IV. 204 1864 Everybody in London (worth naming) is being carried along on wheels .or trips in soft sandalled prunella, or white satin with high heels: G. A Sala, Quite Alone, Vol I. ch i. p. 2.

*prūnella², sb.: Late Lat., short for sal prunella,='prunella salt': a preparation of purified nitrate of potassium, sold in balls.

prunell(e), brunell(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. prūnella, = self-heal: a plant of the genus Prunella (Nat. Order Labiatae), esp. Prunella vulgaris, or self-heal.

1527 Water of Brunelle: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. 11. ch lvi. sig. D iii 20/2. 1599 water of Prunelle: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 74/2. — Prunelle-water: 16, p. 78/2. 1611 Prunelle, A Sloe, or Snag, also, the hearbe called Prunell, or Brunell, Hookeheale, Sicklewort, Carpenters hearbe: Cotgr.

*prunello, prunella, sb.: quasi-Sp. or quasi-It. fr. Fr. prunelle: a prune of the first quality.

1662 The fruit at first is green...of taste a little bitter like our Prunelloes: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 120 (1669). 1807 do oysters dance in their barrels, or prunellas in their boxes? Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 43 (5th Ed.).

*prytaneum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. πρυτανεῖον,='the hall of the πρυτάνεις': the public hall of Athens, in which the prytanes, or presidents of the senate, and those whom the state wished to honor, were entertained at the public expense, and where the sacred fire of the city was kept burning; a corresponding public hall in any Greek city; also, by extension, a townhall.

1600 at Cizicum, he gave freely to the Prytaneum (a faire hall by it selfe in the heart of the citie, where, at the common charges, certaine had their diet of free-cost): Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XII. p. 1708.

1673 and last of all feats the Professors in the room called the Prytaneum, which is now used as the Divinity-Schools: J Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 86.

1741 which was not a Temple of Augustus, but a Publick House, or Prytaneum, wherein they are on the great Feasts of the publick Games: J. Ozelli, Tr. Townnefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 286.

1820 The second City, containing...a beautiful portico, an ornamented prytaneum, a commodious senate-house, &c.: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Scilly, Vol. Ich. bii. p. 68.

1838 The poet and the novelist, the historian and the sage, will then live blithe and blameless in the Prytaneum: Athenaeum, July 7, p. 31/1.

prytanis, pl. prytanes, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. πρότανιs: a president of the senate of a Greek city, esp. of Athens.

psaltērion, psaltērium, βl. psaltēria, sl.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. ψολτήριον: a psaltery.

1579 psalterions, flutes, and howboyes: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 921 (1612).
psēphisma, ρl. psēphismata, sl.: Gk. ψήφισμα: a decree of the public assembly of an Ancient Greek city, esp. of Athens.

1790 The ruin of the antient democracies was, that they ruled, as you do, by occasional decrees, psephismata: BURKE, Rev. in France, p. 305 (3rd Ed.). 1890 At Athens an interesting epigraphical discovery was made on October 6th at the Dipylon—that of an inscription of forty-two lines...It is an honorary psephisma of the community of the Sotereastai in honour of one Diodorus, the son of Socrates: Athenaum, Nov. 1, p. 593/2.

*pseud-, pseudo-, pseudo, the form which the base of the Gk. $\psi \epsilon \nu \delta \dot{\eta} s$,='false', takes as the first part of compounds. The form *pseudo* is occasionally used by itself as *so*, meaning 'an impostor'.

abt. 1380 For many beren heuy pat freris ben clepid pseudo or ypocritis, antecristis or fendis: Wyclif, Pseudo-Freris, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Whs. of Wyclif, p. 296 (1880). — And herfore sepy jude aftir, hou men shal knowe siche pseudoes: ib, ch. v. p. 308. abt. 1380 sop it is pat many pseudois may speke myche wip-oute ground; De Papa, ch. xi. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Whs. of Wyclif, p. 479.

psÿchalgia, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. $\psi \nu \chi \dot{\eta}$, = 'soul', and $\ddot{a}\lambda \gamma os$, = 'pain': distressful feeling attending mental effort; distress of mind.

1639 Somatalgia and Psychalgia. Optick Glasse of Humours. [Nares]

Psychē: Lat. fr. Gk. $\Psi\nu\chi\dot{\eta}$, = 'Soul': Gk. Mythol.: a personification of soul, represented as a young girl, often with butterfly wings, beloved of **Eros** (q, v).

I. the human soul.

1658 Why the *Psyche* or soul of *Tiresias* is of the masculine gender...? SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph*, p. 61.

2. the soul of the universe, soul in the abstract.

1678 and this is taken by Plotinus to be the Eternal Psyche, that actively produceth All Things, in this Lower World, according to those Divine Ideas: Cupworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1 ch. iv. p. 388. — But in other places of his Writings he frequently asserts, above the Self-moving Psyche an Immovable and Standing Nous or Intellect, which was properly the Demiurgus, or Architectonick Framer of the whole World: ib., p. 406.

3. a representation in art of the Psyche of Greek mythology.

1887 A girl [is] combing her fair hair before a psyche: Athenæum, June 18, p. 803/3.

ptarmigan ($\angle = =$), Eng. fr. Fr. ptarmigan; termagant, tormichan, Gael. tarmachan: sb.: name of some species of birds of the genus Logopus (which includes the grouse), which turn white in the winter.

1630 Capons, Chickins, Partridge, Moorecoots, Heathcocks, Caperkellies, and Termagants: John Taylor, Wks., sig. N 2 ro/2. 1754 the Tormican is near about the Size of the Moor-Fowl (or Groust) but of a lighter Colour: E Burn, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. 169. 1780 Among the land birds that are eatable, ptarmigans are not to be forgotten: Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 147 (and Ed.). 1828 the game of the country [Valais] consists of the ptarmagan, channar goat, and the marmothe: J. P. Cobbett, Towr in Italy, p. 378 (1830). 1835 the traces of bears, deer, and ptarmigan were visible in many places: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. ix. p. 131.

ptisan(e), Eng. fr. Fr. ptisane (Cotgr.); ptisana, Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi \tau \iota \sigma \acute{a} \nu \eta$, ='peeled barley', 'barley-water': sb.: a mild drink for invalids. See tisane.

1533 For what auncient phisition is there, that in his workes commendeth not ptysane, whiche is none other than pure barley braied in a morter, and sodden in water: ELYOT, Cast. Helthe, Bls. II. ch. xxi. [R.] 1561 Barley water/communly called Ptisana: HOLLYBUSH, Apothec, fol. 16 ? 1601 the barley whereof the said Ptisana is made. Ptisana: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 16, ch. 7, Vol. 1 p. 561. 1828 A large cup of ptisan was presented by the page, which the sick man swallowed with eager and trembling haste: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. xvii. p 216 (1886). 1842 to let off a man With a little ptisanne: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 216 (1865).

public ($\angle =$), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. public, publique.

I. adj.: pertaining to, open to, known to, extended to, the people at large. The phr. in public='openly', 'before all'

1523 thereof these sayd lordes hadde instrumentes publyke: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, p 47 (1812). 1546 a good prince, and worthie to howlde the sterne of a weale publique: Tr Folydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 173 (1846). 1578—80 meeting togither of thos in ye publique schooles: GAB HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p 40 (1884). 1579 publike ioy: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 1039 (1612). 1588 he shall endure such public shame as the rest of the court can possibly devise: SAMES, L. L. L., i. r, 132. 1594 what they in private counsell did declare, to thee in plaine and publique tearnes unrould: Constable, Somnets, 3rd Dec., No. 9 (1818). 1620 he was in the Publick Employment: Brent, Tr. Saave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p xiii. (1676). 1644 There are in it [the University] two reasonable fair public libraries: EVELYN, Divry, Vol. 1. p. 73 (1872). 1658 Intricate, perplexed, intangling temptations, publique, personall do arise: J. Owen, Of Tempt, ch. viii. p. 169. 1671 acknowledged, as I hear, | By John the Baptist, and in public shewn: MILTON, P. R., 11 84.

2. sô.: the people at large, the community; a publichouse, an inn.

bef. 1733 having done with the Public, the Author...retreats to his own particular Concerns: R NORTH, Examen, p. xiii. (1740).

*publication ($\angle = \angle \angle =$), sh.: Eng. fr. Fr. publication: a publishing, a published work.

1578 After the publication of my vnpolished Booke of vicers: J. Banister, Hist. Man, sig. A inj rd. 1586 by the publication published, it is to be sene wherfor her majesty hath sent her forces into the Low Countreys: Legester Corresp., p. 200 (Cand. Soc., 1844). 1606 And, in the publication, make no strain, But that...: Sharks, Troil, i. 3, 326. 1620 he would never write any thing for publication: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xiv. (1576). 1659 by the publication of these you have been civil and courteous to the commonwealth of learning: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 112 (1872).

*pucelle, sb.: Fr.: a maiden. Early Anglicised.

1814 But the song is past, and my passion can afford to wait till the *pucelle* is more harmonious: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 416 (1875).

puchio: Anglo-Ind. See costo dulce.

pucka, adj: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. $pakk\bar{a}$,='ripe', 'cooked': substantial, of brick and mortar (of buildings); superior; the larger (of two weights or measures of the same denomination). The term is often opposed to kutcha (q, v).

1673 The Maund Pucka at Agra is double as much [as the Surat Maund]: FRYER, E. India, 205 (1698). [Yule] 1784 The House, Cook-room, bottle-connah, godown, &c., are all pucka-built: In W. S. Seton Karr's Selections, I. 41 (Calcutta) [16] 1803 Each garce contains, 480 pucca seers, each seer 2 lbs. Wellington, Disp., Vol I. p. 326 (1844). 1824 A little above this beautiful stream, some miserable pucka sheds pointed out the Company's warehouses Br. Heber, Narrativee, I. 259 (1844). [Yule] 1854 'Well, Jenkyns, any news?' 'Nothing pucka that I know of': W. D. Arnold, Oakfield, II. 57 (2nd Ed.) [16] 1869 there is no surer test by which to measure the prosperity of the people than the number of pucka houses that are being built: Report of a Sub-committee on Proposed Indian Census. [16]

puckalie, puckauly, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pakhālī: a water-carrier, a man who drives a bullock laden with two large water-skins.

1803 a puckalie from each corps of Native infantry in camp: Wellington, $D\mu p$, Vol. I. p. 334 (1844). 1804 Naiks, 2d tindals, troopers, sepoys, golurdauze, drummers, trumpeters, gun lascars, pioneers, puckalies, and bheesties, receive two thirds of a share: ib, Vol. II. p. 981

puckall, puckaul, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pakhāl: a large water-skin, holding about twenty gallons.

pudenda, sh. pl.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. pudendus, gerund. to pudere, = 'to be shameful': the private parts.

1665 the rest of their body is naked, save that about the waist they have a thong of leather which...serves to cover their pudenda. SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 17 (1677) 1704 the pudenda of either sex: SWIFT, Tale of a Tub, § vii. Wks., p. 78/2 (1869).

pudor, sb.: Lat.: shame, modesty.

1628 Pudor, Shamefastnesse: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

1675 the Rule of Civility, which is nothing but a certain Modesty or Pudor required in all your actions: H Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 45.

1678 but if he be sensible, and will not acknowledge it, then he is worse than dead, being castrated as to that Pudor that belongs to a man: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 193

*pueblo, sb.: Sp.: a village.

1846 Our night camp was nearly opposite to a pueblo on the other side, called *Isleta*: A WISLIEBUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 35 (1848) 1876 Indian pueblos are endless. and as one village will describe them all...: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, p. 241

puerilis. adj.: Lat.: boyish.

1622 this scurvy puerilis: Massinger, V. M., iii. 3, Wks., p. 15/2 (1839)

pug, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pag: a track, a foot-mark.

1883 we could not trace his 'pugs', or tracks, in the jungle: LORD SALTOUN,
Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 229.

*puggry, pugg(a)ree, pugree, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pagri,='a turban': a light scarf worn round a hat or helmet, to keep off the sun.

1665 Eastern People...shave the head all save a long lock which superstitiously they leave at the very top, such especially as wear Turbans, Mandils, Dustars, and Puggarees: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 140 (1677).

1876 a motley group, with puggarees, sunshades, blue goggles, &c.: Western Morning News, Feb. 2. [St.]

1884 that grand regiment, the 20th N. I., distinguished by the black tips of their puggris: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 104.

puggy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pagī: a tracker.

1883 The 'puggy' is one of a caste who...obtain the name from their skill in following foot-tracks, or 'pugs': LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 258

puhur: Anglo-Ind. See par2.

puja: Anglo-Ind. See pooja.

pulcinello: Eng. fr. It. See Punchinello.

pulpāmentum, ϕl . pulpāmenta, sb.: Lat.: a piece of flesh, a tit-bit.

1599 your Pulpamenta? your delicate morcels? B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., v. 11, Wks., p. 173 (1616).

*pulque, sb.: Sp. fr. Mexican: a mild spirituous drink made from the juice of the maguey (q.v.).

1810 the men are the only performers while the women stand by, and help them with fulque: Edin. Rev., Vol. 16, p. 101.

1832 From the juice of others [agaves] are extracted honey, sugar, vinegar, fulque and ardent spirits: Executive Documents, 18 Sess., 22nd Cong., 1832, p. 9.

1843 A mild fermented liquor, called fulque, which is still popular, not only with the Indian, but the European population of the country: PRESCOTT, Mexico, I. i. ii. 32 (1847).

1847 but here it [maguey] was raised and planted for the especial purpose of preparing fulque, a whitish, slightly alcoholic beverage: A. WISLIZENUS, Tour N. Mexico, p. 76 (1848).

1848 when well filled with pulque he is very valiant: F. A. OBER, Trav. in Mexico, &c., p. 454.

pultan, pultun, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a regiment of native infantry.

1800 shall probably destroy some campoos and pultans, which have been indiscreetly pushed across the Kistna: Wellington, Disg., Vol. 1. p. 207 (1844). pultron(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See poltroon.

pulvil(1)io $(\angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. polviglio: a small bag of perfumed powder, a sachet; perfumed powder. Also, attiib. Anglicised as pulvil, pulville.

atti ib. Anglicised as pulvil, pulville.

1676 these two Pulvillio Boxes: Wycherley, Plain-Dealer, ii. p. 23 (1681).

1680 Put some Pulvillio into my Peruke' give me some Tuberose: SHADWELLI, Wom. Captain, i. p. 2. 1686 open'd it the wrong side, and split me an Ounce of the best Pulvillio-Snuff in all Spain: D'Urfey, Bandith, i. p. 6. 1689 pulvilios, sweetbags, perfumed boxes for your hoods and gloves: SHADWELL, Bury Fair, quoted in Southey's Com. pl Bk, 1st Ser, p. 5571 (1849). 1692 Pulvilio, Snush, Essence of Oranges: M. Morgan, Late Victory, p. 21. 1697 Pilt tell thee what he's compos'd of He has a Wig full of Pulvillo, a Pocket full of Dice: VANBRUGH, Esop, i. Wiss., Vol. 1. p. 226 (1776). 1711 The Flowers perfumed the Air with Smells of Incense, Ambergreese, and Pulvillos: Spectator, No. 63, May 12, p. 104/1 (Morley) 1741 Every thing they eat has a touch of this Vapour, their Cream would be admirable but for this Pulvillio: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. 11. p. 95. 1754 besmeared himself with pulville from head to foot: SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. 1v p. 117 (1817). 1865 It had been the favourite haunt of Court beauties where they had read the last paper of Spec, and pondered over new pulvillios: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. p. 4

pulvinar. sb.: Lat.: a cushioned seat: a lectisternium

pulvīnar, sb.: Lat.: a cushioned seat; a lectisternium (q. v.); the seat of a Roman emperor in the circus.

1600 In that one high feast and solemne dinner of *Iupiter*, can a Pulvinar be celebrated, or a sacred Table be spred and furnished in any place, but in the Capitoll? HOLLAND, Tr Luvy, Bk v. p. 213. 1806 Himselfe behelde the Circeian Games, for the most part from the upper lofts and lodging of his friendes and freed-men, Sometime out of the *Pulvinar*, sitting there with his wife onely and children: — Tr. Suet., p. 60.

pulwar, pulwah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. palwār: a native river-boat of Bengal, of from 12 to 15 tons burden.

1735 We observed a boat which had come out of Samboo river, making for Patna: the commandant detached two light pulwaars after her: Holwell, Hist Events, &c., 1. 69 (1766). [Yule] 1824 There were so many budgerows and pulwars, that we had considerable difficulty to find a mooring place: BP. Heber, Narrative, 1. 131 (1844) [ib] 1860 The Pulwar is a smaller description of native travelling boat, of neater build, and less rusticity of character: C. Grant, Rural Life in Bengal, p. 7 [ib.]

pulwaun: Anglo-Ind. See pehlewan.

*puma, sb.: Peru.: the largest feline quadruped of America, also called the *cougar*.

1777 The Puma and Jaguar, its [America's] fiercest beasts of prey: ROBERT-SON, America, Bk IV. Wks, Vol. VI p. 264 (1824). 1822—33 The Puma.. the American lion: Tr. Maite-Brun's Geogr., p 544 (Edinb., 1834). 1845
They had killed a puma, and had found an ostrich's nest with twenty-seven eggs in it. C. Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. VI. p. 113. 1884 The puma bounded several feet, rolled over, showing his white belly: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 359.

punaise, sô.: Fr.: a bed bug. Anglicised as punice, punese, in 17 c.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Vol. II. p. 356. 1677 smelt as loath-somely as the French Punaise, whose smell is odious: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 333.

Punch, punch, sb: abbrev. of **Punchinello** (g, v): the hump-backed, large-nosed hero of the popular puppet-show of 'Punch and Judy'; a comic murderer who eventually meets with his deserts.

171.1 If Punck grow extravagant, I shall reprimand him very freely: Spectator, No. 34, Apr. 9, p. 58/x (Morley). 1733 Some famed for numbers soft and smooth, I by lovers spoke in Punch's booth: SWIFT, W&s, p. 604/x (1869) 1770 Or is he only the punch of the pupper-show, to speak as he is prompted by the chief juggler behind the curtain? JUNIUS, Letters, No. xli. p. 181 (1827).

*punch, sb.: Eng. and Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. panch, = 'five': a drink originally consisting of five ingredients, one being alcoholic. Foreigners visiting India corrupted the Eng. bowl of punch into bouleponge, palepunts, palepuntz.

[1652 Bolleponge est un mot Anglois: BOULLAYE-LE-GOUZ, Trav. (Paris), quoted by Skeat.] 1662 drink Palepunts, which is a kind of drink consisting of Aqua vita, Rose-water, juice of Citrons and Sugar: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelsio, Bk. I. p. 13 (1669). 1662 Amongst other spirituous drinks, as punch, &c., they gave us Canary: Eveliv, Diary, Vol. I. p. 383 (1872). 1665 I drank very immoderately of Punce, Rack, Tea, &c.: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig Hhh 3 ro. 1669 At the sight of a Punce Bowl will some Men look pale: Contention of Liquors, p. i. 1710 went to Darteneut's house to drink punch with him, and Mr Addison, and little Harrison: Swift, Yourn. to Stella, Let. xii. Wks., p. 2621 (1869). 1715 a bowl of punch: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 404 (1850). 1816 instead of lemonade with their ices, they hand about stiff rum-punch: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 315 (1822). 1820 a bowl of hot punch: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sciely, Vol. I. ch. x p. 317.

*punchayet, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. panchāyat: a council of five, as a court or a committee of the inhabitants of an Indian village, or as a committee of a caste.

1805 It follows as a consequence of this principle that the panchaets are anxious for the examination of collateral facts, of matters of general notoriety:

Astatic Ann. Reg., Misc., p. 14, quoted in Southey's Com. pl. Bl., 2nd Ser., p. 428/g (1849)

1813 referred the decision to a panchaeet or jury of five persons: Forbes, Or. Mem., IL 359. [Yule]

1819 The punchayet itself, although in all but village causes it has the defects before ascribed to it, possessed

many advantages: Elphinstone, in Colebrooke's Life, 11. 89 (1884). [ib.] 1826 assemble a punchayet, and give this cause patient attention: Hockley, Pandurang Harr, ch iii. p. 31 (1884). 1834 The Punchayut which listened to the evidence. were unanimously of opinion: Baboo, Vol. 11 ch. xi p. 203. 1883 Village elders will form a Punchayat to mulct an offender against the sanctity of Caste: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 326.

Punchinello: Eng. fr. It. pulcinella, = 'a puppet', 'a buffoon': the chief character of an Italian puppet-show, said to have been introduced into England 1641; the original of Punch (q. v.).

Punch (q. v.).

1666 Rec. of Punchinello, ye Italian popet player, for his booth at Charing Cross: Overseer's Bk. S. Martin's in the Fields 1668 I know no way so proper for you, as to turn Poet to Pugenello: Dryden, Mart. Marr-all, v Wks., Vol. 1. p. 222 (1701). 1670 Enter a boy in the habit of Pugenello, and traverses the Stage: Shadwell, Sull. Lovers, v p. 75 1691 this Play; Which wants of Gyant-Wit the brawny-strength, | And is but Punchinello, drawn at length: Carvi, Sir Salomon, Prol. 1692 And for a Devil took Punchinello: Penns in Burlesque, p. 22. bef. 1700 On the top was a punchinello, holding a dial: Aubrey, Surrey, Vol 1 p. 12. 1702 Hipp. Not suffer'd to see a Play in a twelve month!—Pru. Nor to go to Ponchinello nor Paradise: Wycherley, Gent. Danc. Mast., i. p x. 1711 that [Powell's] Punchinello may choose Hours less canonical: Spectator, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 25/1 (Morley), 1750 Cupid, who lay hid in her muff, suddenly crept out, and, like Punchinello in a puppet-show, kicked all out before him: Firlding, Ton Yones, Bk. vii. ch. ix Wks., Vol. vi. p. 376 (1860). 1766 We have a jolly carnival of it—nothing but operas—punchinelloes—festinees and masquerades: STERNE, Lett., Wks., p. 763/2 (1839). 1824 the common herd were disappointed at the absence of Peter the client, the Punchinello of the expected entertainment: Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. i. p. 154 (1886). 1826 Here was a gibering monkey, there a grinning pulcinello: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 37 (1881). 1837 he quitted his punchinello squeak, resumed his natural voice: C. Mac Farlane, Banditt & Robbers, p. 127. 1860 harlequins, mysterious-looking dominoes, ponchinelli, and dresses of all periods: Once a Week, Mar 24, p. 2811.

*punctilio, puntil(l)io (= \(\sigma \), sb.: Eng. fr. It. puntiglio, sometimes assimilated to Lat. punctum, = a point?

a small point.

1659 In that punctilio of time wherein the bullets struck him ..he is in an instant disanimated: Unhappy Marksman, in Harl. Misc., iv. 4. [Davies] 1675 he stood not so much on Levitical punctilios: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. viii. § 2, p. 87.

2. a piece of etiquette, a delicate point of conduct or precedence or ceremony.

2. a piece of etiquette, a delicate point of conduct or precedence or ceremony.

1699 That he may erect a new dyall of complement with his gnomons and his puntitios: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii. 2, Wis., p. 104 (1616).

1600 hath not toucht the puntitio, or point of his hopes: — Cynth. Rev., ii. 3, Wks., p. 20.

1601 So much the said Parson or Parsons-brat, and his Arch-priest for him stand upon the Puntitio of his Cardinalaticall hopes: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent., p. 36.

1623—4 For the King of Spain hath written to his minister, by all means, without regard of honour or dishonour, or any other punctilio, great or small: J. Chamberlain, in Court by Times of Jas. I., Vol. II. p. 448 (1848).

1629 not the least punctilio of a gneater of the least punctilio of any State affairs past beyond his observation: T. Herwood, Englands Elicabeth, p. 53 (1641).

1644 Neither would I have you stand upon any nice Puncilio of greater Honour at present: Ld. Digities Designe to betray Abungdon, p. 20.

1652 all Puntilios of Ceremony: Howell, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 182.

1662 in which punctilio they are so encumspect: J. Daviess, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. III. p. 104 (1669) bef. 1670 These were Punchilo's in Honour, but just Nothings in Wisdom: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 159, p. 151 (1693).

1670 L would not have him stand upon all their little Forms and incommodious Punctilio's: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pref., sig. 2 6 70 (1698).

1675 So, now you'll part, for a meer Punctilio! Dryden, Kind Keeper, ii. z., Wks., Vol. II. p. 118 (1701).

1676 Persons insist highly upon the wrong, and cannot abate so much as one punctilio: John Howe, Wks., p. 698/1 (1834).

1679 And scorn t abate, for any Ills, | The least Punctilio of our Wills: S. Buttler, Hudbras, Pt. III. p. 252.

1688 But that the punctilios of Honour are sacred to me! Shadwell, Syntre of Alsatia, iii. p. 33 (1690).

1690 Lasta in mich park been foreseen, that, where an ambassador resides on the score of trade only, it would not p. 742 (1796).

3. strict observance of etiquette or ceremonial procedure. 5. STICL ODSERVAINCE OF CHIQUETTE OF CETEMORIAL PROCEDURE, bef. 1699 and that they could never have such a conjuncture to lay by the puntiglio as during their King's minority: SIR W. TEMPLE, Wks., Vol. I. p. 257 (1770). 1709 As I am spare, I am also very tall, and behave myself with relation to that advantage with the same punctilio: Addition, Taller, Nov. 12, Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1854). 1771 The nicety and strictness of punctilio: Junius, Letters, Vol. II. No. xlii. p. 137 (1772). 1830 the more he is necessitated to stoop before the former, the greater his punctilio with the latter: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 312 (2nd Ed.). 1832 of course some punctilio, if not jealousy, exists between their custodians: W. Irving, Albambra, p. 115.

puncto, punto (4-), sb.: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. punto, often assimilated to Lat. punctum: a delicate point of form, ceremony, or etiquette.

1591 souldiers that stand much vpon their Punctos: GARRARD, Art Warre,

p. 69. 1601 For to stand upon Puntoes in sinne, what a shame is it for a religious person in a persecuted church: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent., p. 20 1616 T. And doe they weare Cioppino's all. W. If they be drest in punto, Madame: B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass., iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631-40). 1622 made him to stand upon his puntos to have gon away in som Japon junck: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 127 (1883). 1623 Why should this same Nada del hombre, this same nothing of man, this res nithit, why I say should he be puffed vp with pride, transported with passion, and stand ypon his puntos, and termes of honour? Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Cuznan, Pt. I. Bk i. ch. iv. p. 42. bef. 1627 all the particularities and religious punctoes and ceremonies: Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 105. [R.] bef. 1654 if he fall in any Punto of his volent will: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. I. (Cabala), p. 223 (1654). 1686 Shall have satisfaction Signior. Come with me, I will see your Puncto satisfy'd: D'URFEY, Banditi, i. p. 8. 1764 and establishing a punto, founded in diametrical opposition to common sense and humanity: Smollett, Prance & Italy, xv Wks., Vol. v. p. 373 (1817).

punctum, pl. puncta, sb.: Lat.: a point.

1569 which sentence is a species of discreet quantity, that has no permanent punctum: Tr. Erasmus' Praise of Folly, p. 126 (Reeves & Turner).

1593 terra is but thought | To be a punctum squared to the rest: Greens, Friar Bacon, Wks., p. 167/1 (1861).

1681 the punctum of which [assertion] lies in this, that in our Christ, God and man are become one person: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 440 (1862).

punctum saliens, phr.: Late Lat.: a salient point; in an egg or embryo, the first trace of embryonic life.

1812 As well might we hope to discover the origin of the punctum saliens in the incubated egg: Edin. Rev., Vol. 20, p. 169.

*pundit, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pandit: a learned Brahmin, a professor, a jurist, a native teacher of Sanskrit; hence, by extension, a person of vast erudition.

1787 your honest pundit, Rhadacaunt, who refused, I hear, the office of pundit to the court: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. II. No. cxxiii. p. 95 (1821).

1799 In the one [court], over which two pundits ought to preside, and in which the Hindu code ought to be the guide: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 258 (1858)

1826 men of rank, sirdars, jagheerdars, Brahmins, and pundits, were present: HOCKLEY, Pandurang Hari, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884).

1834 I was poor; I am rich. Thanks to the holy Pundits, who taught me the precepts of Menu: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 320.

1860 under the supervision of the Pundits: J. C. GANGOOLY, Life & Relig. of Hindoos, p. 22

*1876 the tremendous journey between Ladak and Lhasa has never been described except by Colonel Montgomerie's immortal Pundit: Times. May 12. [St.] Times, May 15. [St.]

pundonor, sb.: Sp., short for punto de honor: point of honor.

1829 They stood not much upon the pundonor, the high punctilio, and rarely drew the stiletto in their disputes: W. IRVING, Come of Granada, p. 256. [C.] 1845 pundonor and self respect are the key-stones of character in the individually brave Spaniard: Forn, Handble. Spane, Pt. 11, p. 604. 1870 his fathers for generations had been known throughout the district for men of undoubted pundonor, by which word Spaniards express scrupulous nicety of honourable conduct: Miss R. H. Busk, Patrasias, p. 201.

Punic: Eng. fr. Lat. Pūnicus, = 'Carthaginian': Carthaginian, pertaining to or like the Carthaginians who were accused of treachery and faithlessness by the Romans; hence, treacherous, faithless.

1737 Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own; I'Tis Punic all, and to a proverb known H. Brooke, Tr. Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, Bk. II. [R.] 1845 O'Donnell died at Smancas...cursing punic Spain: Ford, Handbk. Spain,

Punica fides, phr.: Lat.: 'Punic faith', bad faith, perfidy, treachery. See Sallust, Jug., 108, 3.

*punka(h), sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pankhā,='a fan', 'a fixed swinging fan for cooling a room': a swinging rectangular frame with cloth stretched upon it, which is moved to freshen the air of houses in India.

Iresnen the air of nouses in Inclia.

1625 no other without calling daring to goe vp to him, saue onely two Punkaw's to gather wind: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 439.

1684 their great Panhas, or Fans: Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 11. p. 76.

1809 He., presented ... me... two punkahs: LORD VALENTIA, Voy., I. 428. [Yule] 1828 The punk-ha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra: Assatic Costumes, p. 45.

1834 fair hands were gently waving a punkah over my face: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 140.

1852—6 desire their attendant to pull the punkah faster: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's Life, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 350 (1878).

1854 [See purdah].

1876 the general grumbled that there was no punkah to swing over his head: J. Grant, One of Six Hundr., ch. v. D. 42.

punkatero, sb.: quasi-It. or quasi-Sp.: one who provides punks or courtesans.

1602 Punks, punkateroes, nags, hags! I will ban: MIDDLETON, Blurt, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 70 (1885).

punquetto, sb.: quasi-It.: a punk, a courtesan.

1600 his cockatrice or punquetto: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., ii. 2, Wks., 200 (1616). 1610 your punques, and punquettees: — Alch., ii. 1, Wks., p. 200 (1616). p. 618.

punta1, sb.: Port. and It.: a stitch; the pain called 'stitch'; pleurisy.

1622 Mr. Totton fell into an extreme payne of puntos (or stiches): R. Cocks, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 235 (1883).

punta², sb.: It.: a point or pass in fencing.

1595 Your dagger commaunding his rapier, you may give him a punta, either dritta ['dırect'], or riversa ['back-handed']: Saviolo, Practise, sig. K 2. [Nares]

puntal, sb.: Sp.: a prop, an upright post, a pile.

1743-7 The French men of war, and the gallies, that lay in the bay, retired within the puntals: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol 1. p. 569/1 (1751).

punto, sb.: It. and Sp.: a point.

r. a point, a dot. Also, attrib. See also puncto.

1659 I have yet | No ague, I can look upon your buffe, | And punto beard, yet call for no strong-water: Shirley, Honoria & Manmon, i. 2. [Nares] bef. 1670 This cannot be any way offensive to your own, and is expected to the utmost Punto by that other Nation: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1, 158, p. 150 (1693).

2. a point or pass in fencing.

1598 [See imbroccata]. 1617 First Fr. of Cap. An absolute punto, hey? Sec. Fr. of Cap. 'Twas a passado, sir: Middleton, Fair Quar., iii. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 212 (1885).

3. name of a card (see quotation) at ombre or quadrille (qq.v.).

1674 The Red Ace enters into the fourth place when it is a Trump and is called *Punto* then, otherwise only called an Ace: *Compl. Gamester*, p 98.

punto dritto, phr.: It.: a direct thrust or pass (in fencing); opposed to punto riverso, a back-handed stroke.

1591 ah, the immortal passado! the punto reverso! the hai! SHAKS., Rom., ii. 4, 27.

*pūpa, $s\dot{o}$: Lat., 'doll', 'puppet': *Entom*.: the third stage in the development of an insect which passes through larval stages; the best-known form of *pupa* is that called **chrysalis** (q, v).

*pur et simple, phr.: Fr.: 'pure and simple', unqualified, absolute.

1849 a final paragraph was added, which was fiction, pur et simple: G. MACPHERSON, Life of Anna Jameson, p. 42 (1878). 1874 an attempt was subsequently made to palliate the blow by voting the order of the day pur et simple: Echo, July 10. [St.]

*pur sang, phr.: Fr., 'pure blood': thoroughbred.

1864 The Countess was a Frenchwoman, pur sang: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol 1. ch. xi. p. 194. 1883 No English painter, pur sang,...can be said to have died rich: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 248.

*purdah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. parda, = 'a curtain': a curtain hung across a doorway, or serving as a screen, esp. as a screen to seclude women of superior rank.

1800 certain charges for purdahs furnished for the barracks of the artillery; Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 1586 (1844). 1834 As I spoke I thought I heard a gentle sigh half suppressed, beyond the purdah: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 146. 1854 I would like to go into an Indian Brahmin's house and see the punkahs and the purdahs and tattys, and the pretty brown maidens: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 319 (1879). 1884 As he ran from an apartment of the purdah—the harem—he saw a big Belooch: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 394.

purée, sô.: Fr.: a thick broth consisting of vegetables boiled to a pulp, with all removed which does not pass through a strainer; a similar preparation of meat or fish. The Old Fr. puree, por(r)ee, whence Mid. Eng. porrey, &c., originally meant 'leek pottage'. Also, metaph. the best part, the essentials.

1821 this stanza contains the 'purée' of the whole philosophy: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p. 174 (1832).

1835 hare soup and purée of carrots: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xlvii, p. 619.

1845 A Purée of onions, turnips, mushrooms, &c., is a pulpy mash, or sauce of the vegetable specified, thinned with boiling cream, or gravy: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 42.

1860 then an entrée, followed by a purée of peas or spinach: Once a Week, Jan. 28, p. 94/2.

purgunnah: Anglo-Ind. See pergunnah.

Purim, sb. pl.; Pur, sing.: Heb. pūr, pl. pūrīm: lots, a lot; the name (derived fr. Pers. parē) of a Jewish festival instituted to celebrate the deliverance of the Jews from the intrigues of Haman.

abt. 1400 lot is leid in to a vessel, that Ebruli is seid fur, beforn Aman, what dai and what moneth the folc of Jewis shulde be slayn: Wycliffite Bible, Esther, iii. 7. 1635 They are the dayes of Purim, which are not to be ouerslipte amonge the Iewes: Coverdale, Esther, ii. 28. 1611 they cast Pur, that is, the lot, before Haman from day to day, and from month to month: Bible, Esther, iii. 7. — Wherefore they called these days Purim after the name of Pur: 15, 1x, 26.

puris naturalibus: Late Lat. See in puris nat.

purwanna, perwa(u)nah, sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. parwāna, = 'an order': a royal grant; a license.

1682 we being obliged at the end of two months to pay Custom for the said goods, if in that time we did not procure a Pherwanna from the Duan of Decca to excuse us from it: Hedges, Diary, Oct. 10. [Yule] 1693 Egmore and

Pursewaukum were lately granted us by the Nabob's purwannas: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, 1. 281 (1861). [16.] 1774. As the peace has been so lately concluded, it would be a satisfaction to the Rajah to receive your parwanna to this purpose before the departure of the caravan: G Boole, Diary, in Markham's Tibet, p. 50 (1876). [16.] 1799 circumstances which ought to have gained for Col. Sherbrooke the greatest respect and attention, such as his having an hircarrah and a purwannah from Purneah: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1 p. 42 (1844). 1804 I wish that you would send him sircar hircarrahs, perwanahs, &c., to meet him: th., Vol. 11 p. 1372. 1834 here is the General's sunud! here is the Commissioner's purwanah: Baboo, Vol. 1 ch. xvii, p. 294. — there is the perwunah of the Sahib Commissioner at Sagur: th., p. 304. 1841 There remained statements of accounts, there remained the reading of papers, filled with words unintelligible to English ears, with lacs and coroes, zemindars and aumils, sunnuds and perwannahs, jaghires and nuzzurs: Macaulay, Warren Hastings, p. 172 (Cassell, 1886).

*pūs, sb.: Lat.: the matter formed in an ulcer, abscess, or inflamed wound.

1563 Sanies, pus, sordicies, and virulentia, and hereof cometh that of sanies, the vicer is named a sanious vicer: T. GALE, Inst Chirurg, fol. 39 ro.

putain, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. putain: a common prostitute.

1485 I shal make florypes the putayn to be brente in a fyre openly: CAXTON, Chas. Grete, p 122 (1881).

putative ($\angle = = =$), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. putatif, fem. -ive: commonly reputed, commonly supposed.

1548 Which offered allyaunce and new amitie, if he had either refused or myssed, surely of all his other putatyue (I dare not say fayned) frendes, for all their leage, in hys extreme necessitie, he had bene clerely abandonyd: HALL, Edw IV., an 4. [R.] 1611 Putatiff, Putatiue, reputed, imaginarie, supposed, esteemed: Cotgr 1664 Thus things indifferent being esteemed useful or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a putative, and usurp'd authority: Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, Pt. II. Bk. 1. § 3. [R.]

putch, putcha[-leaf], sb.: Anglo-Ind.: the dried leaves of Pogostemon patchouly (Nat. Order Labiatae), a plant allied to mint. See patchouli.

putchink, putchock, putchuck: Anglo-Ind. See costo dulce.

putelee: Anglo-Ind. See patellee.

puttargo. See botargo.

puttato: Eng. fr. Sp. See potato.

putteel: Anglo-Ind. See patel.

puzz(u) olana: It. See pozzuolana.

*pyaemia, pyēmia, sb: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πvo -,='pus', and $a \tilde{\iota} \mu a$,='blood': blood-poisoning due to the absorption of pus (q, v).

pyco: Anglo-Ind. See picull.

*pygmy, pigmy (\angle =), sb.: early Eng. fr. Old Fr. pigme, ultimately fr. Lat. Pygmaeus, Gk. $\Pi v \gamma \mu a i o s$, ='one of a fabulous race of dwarfs', placed by Homer in the extreme south on the shore of ocean, by others in India and Africa: a dwarf, a diminutive person.

abt. 1400 In another Yle ther ben litylle folk, as Dwerghes; and thei ben to so meche as the Pygmeyes, and thei han no Mouthe, but in stede of hire Mouthe thei han a lytylle round hole: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, p. 205. [C.] 1608 Thy God raigns in his Ark, and I on Earth: I I Chalenge Him, Him (if he dare come forth), | Not Thee, base Pigmee:], Sylvesters, Tr. Du Bartas, Tropheis [C.] 1640 groveling Pigmees: H. More, Psych, II. ii. 22, p. 116 (1647). 1675 assigning the Gyants work to the Pigmue, and the Pigmie's to the Gyant: I. Smith, Christ, Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. viii. § 5, p. 98. 1742 O how is Man inlargd, | Seen thro' this Medium! how the Pygmy towr's! E. Young, Night Thoughts, iv. p. 65 (1772). 1826 Man feels himself a pigmy in these places: horses and horsemen, stretched dead on the wide battle-plain: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 168.

pyjamas: Anglo-Ind. See paijamas.

pyke, paik, sō.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. pāīk, pāyik: a foot-soldier, an inferior police officer, a village watchman.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1876 a party of Paiks (militia): Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 336.

Pylades: Lat. See Orestes and Pylades.

pylon, Gk. pl. pyla, sb.: Gk. $π\hat{v}$ λον,='a gate': an ancient gateway of architectural importance in Egypt.

1885 Storms were, indeed, of rare occurrence in ancient Egypt, but some of the pylons may have been incidentally struck by lightning: Athenaum, Dec. 26, p. 847/2.

*pyramid ($\angle = =$), Eng. fr. Lat. pl. pyramidēs; pyramis, Lat. fr. Gk. $\pi v pa \mu l s$, ='one of the Egyptian Pyramids', 'a pyramid'; pyramides, the Lat. pl. used erroneously as sing.: sô.: a mass of masonry erected on a square (less often a polygonal) base, with sloping sides which meet at the top in an apex; Geom. a solid contained by a plane polygon as

base, and by planes which pass through the sides of the said polygon and a single point above it, so as to form triangular sides; any heap or mass which rises to a point.

base, and by planes which pass through the sides of the said polygon and a single point above it, so as to form triangular sides; any heap or mass which rises to a point.

1549 There is no more Pyramids in Rome but one: W Thomas, Hist. Ital, fol. 34 **. — It is manifeste that this Pyramides was not his sepulchre, for it standeth in the playne: th. 1555 the Pyramides of Egypt: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1, p. 49 (1883). 1563 one of the Pyramides; J. Skute, Archit, fol. 1 **. 1567 that figure which the Geometricans cal Pyramis: J Maplet, Greene Por., fol. 47 **. 1870 Make of Copper plates, or Tyn plates, a four-square vpright Pyramis, or a Cone: perfectly fashioned in the holow, within: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. cij **. 1978 a foure squared piller, or auncient monument called Pyramis: whiche beying broad beneath, is squared up to the toppe sharpest. J. Banister, Hist. Man. Bk. 1 fol. 20 **. 1586 those so wonderfull Pyramides: Sie Row. Honsy. Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xlvi. p. 223. abt. 1590 Their rich triumphall Arcks which they did raise, [Their huge Pyramids, which do heaven threat: Sens. W. 6x. p. 666 (1883). 1591 as the Egyptians had their Obditishes & Pyramides triumphant: L. LLOVD, Tribl. of Truthplase, sig. C 4 **. 1588 the Conns of the Pyramis bee placed vpwardes and the base downe-wardes: R. HANDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 17. 1899 the Pyramises which are three in number, one whereof king Pharao made for his owne tombe: R HAKLUYI, Voyages, Vol II i p. 284 1600 there stood a Pyramis or steeple in time past, under which they say P Scipto Africanus lay enterred: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. vii ch. xi.), p. 1601 they summarised the Ptolemnes' pyramises are very goodly things: Shaks, Am. and Clope, if 7.40 steeple in time past, under which they say P Scipto Africanus layenterred: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. vii. ch. xi.), p. 1601 the fabrick was Crowned with the two Pyramises which were carried and ingraven by the knife of which most liquid deed | The cint is mice hat raised a Py

pyre: Anglo-Ind. See par2.

*pyrītēs, pl. pyrītae, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. πυρίτης: sulphuret of iron, marcassite (q. v.).

1567 Pierrites is a kinde of stone, yealow, like to the fire his flame... The Pierrite must with easie hand ..enholden be: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 17 vo. 1601 The mill-stone Caralium, some call Fyrites, because it seemeth to have a great store of fire in it...another fire stone. Pyrites or Marcasim..resembleth brass ore in the mine: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 36, ch. 19, Vol. II. p. 588. 1691 the collision of pyrites and other stones of the arched caverns: Evelun, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 327 (1872).

1693 In other Bodies that shoot, as the Pyrites and Belemnites, one may observe streight Radii or Fibres proceeding from one Center: J. Ray, Three Discourses, ii. p. 140 (1713).

1740 a considerable number of Pyrite or Copperas Stones: Martyn, in Phil. Trans.,

Vol. XII. p 836. 1788 In the town of Brookfield [Mass]...a very large quantity of rocks, which are called by chemists, pyrites: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1. p. 410 (1796). 1794 if we suppose the heated pyritæ to have been in contact with...petroleum, we may suppose the flame to arise, as we see it produced by art: J. R. Sullivan, View of Nature, Vol. II. p. 108.

pyrōpus, pl. pyrōpi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. πυρωπός: a red or yellow bronze; in modern times, the fire-garnet.

1555 certayne shyning precious stones, as Piropi (whiche are a kind of Rubies or Carbuncles): R. EDEN, Newe India, p 14 (Arber, 1885) 1593 Pyropus' harden'd flames did ne'er reflect | More hideous flames than from my breast arise: PEELE, Edw I., Wks., p 412/2 (1861).

pyrrhichius, sb.: Lat., properly adj. (with pes, ='foot', suppressed), fr. Gk. $\pi v \hat{\rho} \hat{\rho} i \chi v s$, ='pertaining to the pyrrhic (dance)': a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables. Anglicised as pyrrhic.

1586 A simple foote of two sillables is likewise twofolde, eyther of two long sillables called Spondæus, as — goodnesse, or of two short called Pyrrichius as — hyther: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815) 1748 I now planly see the prelude to the pyrrick dance in the north, which I have long foretold: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett, Bk. II. No. XXXIX. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 342 (1777) 1886 They intended to vary the ordinary rhythm by introducing an accentual pyrrhic: Mayor, Eng. Metre, ch. ii. p. 31

pyrrhonism ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng., fr. Pyrrho, Gk. $\Pi \dot{\nu} \dot{\rho} \dot{\rho} \omega \nu$, the founder of the doctrine of the impossibility of man knowing anything: philosophic scepticism; universal doubt and indifference.

pyrus japonica, phr.: Mod. Lat. See japonica.

1826 the deep green of whose verdure beautifully contrasted with the scarlet glories of the pyrus japonica, which gracefully clustered round the windows of the lower chambers: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. II ch. iv. p. 37 (1881).

pyse: Anglo-Ind. See pice.

Pythias: Lat. fr. Gk. See Damon and Pythias.

python ($\underline{\mathscr{U}}$ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Gk. $\Pi b\theta \omega \nu$, name of the great dragon of Delphi (Pytho), killed by the Pythian Apollo.

Python, the dragon or hydra of Greek mythology.

1590 Entering the lists, like Titan arm'd with fire | When in the queachy plot Python he slew: Peele, Polyhymnia, Wks, p. 571 (1861). 1593 Sun, couldst thou shine, and see my love beset, | And didst not clothe thy clouds in fiery coats...As when thy beams, like mounted combatants, | Battled with Python in the fallow'd lays: — Edw. I., Wks., p 384/2. 1641 she is bred up and nuzzled in, like a great Python: MILTON, Ch. Govt., Bk II. Wks, Vol. I. p. 148

(perhaps through Late Lat. Pytho) a spirit of divination; a person possessed by such a spirit; a ventriloquist.

1603 like unto those spirits speaking within the bellies of possessed folkes, such as in old time they called Eugastrimithi, and Euryclees, and be now termed Pythons: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1327.

3. any large serpent, esp. of the family Pythonidae.

Pythonissa, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. Πυθώνισσα: a priestess of the Pythian Oracle, a Pythoness; a woman possessed by a spirit of divination; a female ventriloquist.

1646 Nor need we to wonder how he contrived a voice out of the mouth of a Serpent, who hath done the like out of the belly of a *Pythonissa*, and the trunk of an Oak: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 194 (1686).

pyxis, ρl . pyxides, sb.: Gk. $\pi v \xi b$: a box more or less cylindrical in form, with a lid, esp. used for the toilet by women.

Q.1, q., abbrev. for query or quaere (see quaere).

Q.2, q., abbrev. for Lat. quadrans, = 'the fourth part of an as, 'a fourth part', used to denote 'a farthing' or 'farthings', or 'half a farthing', 'half-farthings'. See as.

Q. E. D., abbrev. for Late Lat. quod erat demonstrandum, ='which was to be proved'.

1885 Where each one holds "It seems to me" | Equivalent to Q. E. D.: A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 122

- Q. E. F., abbrev. for Late Lat. quod erat faciendum, = 'which was to be done'.
- Q. S., abbrev. for Late Lat. quantum sufficit,='as much as is required'.

1704 These you distil in balneo Maria, infusing quintessence of poppy Q. S., together with three pints of Lethe, to be had from the apothecaries: SWIFT, Tale of a Tub, § v. Wks., p. 73/r (1869).

Q. V., q. v., abbrev. for Late Lat. quod vide,='which see'. When more than one word or reference is signified, qq.v. (for quae vide) is used.

gasida: Arab. See kasida.

qu'allait-il faire dans cette galère?, phr.: Fr.: what business had he in that boat (i.e. in that place or occupation)?. See Molière, Fourberies de Scapin, ii. 2.

1767 Qu'avois-je ['had I'] à faire dans cette galère? Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 68 (1857). 1845 There are indeed a few galeras which drag their weight through miry ruts or over stony tracks of wild goats, but into them no man who values his time or his bones will venture. Qu'allait-il faire à cette galère? Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 149.

*quā, adv.: Lat., orig. 'by which way': as far as, so far as; (in modern logical use) as being.

1684 For even under this depravation it [the will] cannot choose evil quadum ['evil'] as such: S. CHARNOCK, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines,

Vol. III. p. 211 (1865) 1776 Though a body corporate, quà corporate, cannot make an affidavit, each individual that composes it can: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 17/2 1839—47 by which [laws] particles of inorganic matter are successively organised, and, quà organised, become capable of performing vital actions: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. III. p. 150/2 1888 A tenant for life, quà tenant for life, had. an absolute and unfettered right to sell: Law Reports, Wkly. Notes, p. 9/1.

quac(c)ha. See quagga.

quacksalver (44=), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. kwakzalver: a quack, a charlatan. Hence, quacksalve, vb., and quacksalving, vbl. adj.

1598 so should I | (Like one of these penurious quack-saluers) | But set the bills vp, to mine owne disgrace: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., ii 1, Wks., p. 21 (1616). 1620 most pernicious Quacksalving Ynglers that ever the Earth did bear. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Ep. Ded (1676). 1629 I heare he intends to remove to Wickham to one Athinson, a meere Quacksalver that was once Dr. Lobes his man: Howell, Lett., v x. p. 24 (1645). 1630 the rare actions and humours of a Quacksalver or Mountebanke, or to speake more familiarly, a shadow of a skilfull Chyrurgian: John Tavlon, Wks., sig 2 Hhh i vol. 1646 Saltimbancoes, Quacksalvers, and Charlatans, deceive them in lower degrees: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686).

quadra, sb.: Lat., 'a square table', 'a plinth', 'a small plain moulding': a square frame or border, a bass-relief in

1664 Pile, and their Quadra's or Tables (as we yet see them in ancient Altars and Monuments) were employ'd for Inscriptions: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c , p. 131.

quadrāgēsima, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. quadrāgēsimus, ='fortieth': Lent; also, attrib. in phr. 'Quadragesima Sunday', the first Sunday in Lent.

1664-5 I have always esteemed abstinence à tanto beyond the fulfilling of periods and quadragesimas: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III p 151 (1872).

quadrangle (∠ ∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr quadrangle: a square or oblong court surrounded or nearly surrounded by buildings.

1593 my choler being over-blown | With walking once about the quadrangle: Shaks., II Hen. VI., i. 3, 156. 1645 the Schools...are fairly built in quadrangle. Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 217 (1872). 1654 Trinity College is said by some to be the fairest quadrangle of any university in Europe. Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 318 (1872). 1797 the Bishop's palace is not unlike a college, with a quadrangle round which the priests have their apartments: Southey, Lett. dur Resid. in Spain, p. 43

quadrans, pl. quadrantes, sb.: Lat.: the fourth part of an as (q. v.), a bronze Roman coin of the said value.

1630 There were some Sicles, some Meruiades, | An As, a Drachma, a Sesterties, | Quadrens, Sextanes, Minaes (it appeares) | Didrachmaes, and Sportulas and Denieres: John Taylor, Wks., sig. G 3 v⁰/2.

quadrennium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. quadr-,='four-', and annus, = 'year': a period of four years.

quadrifrons, adj.: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. quadri-,='four-', and frons,='forehead', 'face': four-faced.

1645 in the midst of these [conchas] stands a Janus quadrifrons: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 187 (1872).

*quadrīga(e), pl. quadrīgae, sb.: Lat.: a four-horse chariot.

1885 A noble horse's head of Greek character (which seems to have belonged to a quadriga)...was found in the ruins: Athenæum, Aug. 29, p. 269/3.

*quadrille (= \(\perp)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. quadrille.

I. a game at cards played by four persons, something like ombre (q. v.).

like ombre (q. v.).

bef. 1726 I wou'd play at quadrille: Vandruch, Fourn. Lond, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 199 (1776). 1728 I am now going to a party of Quadrille: CIBEER, Vandrugh's Prov. Husb., i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 242 (1776). — O' the Transontane! If this were known at half the quadrille-tables in town, they would lay down their cards to laugh at you: ib., p. 255. 1728 "Whoever comes, I'm not within"— | Quadrille's the word, and so begin: Swift, Wks., p. 507/1 (1869). 1729 The Dr. is unalterable, both in friendship and Quadrille: Pore, Lett., Wks., Vol. IX. p. 100 (1757). 1739 who won and lost four lives at quadrille last night: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 24 (1857). 1749 At my return I found them all at commerce, which gave place to quadrille, and that to whist: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 52, quoted in Southey's Com. pl. Bk., 181 Ser., p. 575/1 (1849). 1776 By dealing the cards at quadrille, how easy it is to judge if the party has an ear!—yonder gentleman who comes towards our window, see how he swings his arms in exact time: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 10. 1792 I think your Ladyship has got to your old game of quadrille: H. Brooke, Fool of Quad., Vol. II. p. 185. 1816 Mrs. Bates was almost past everything but tea and quadrille: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 16 (1833).

2. a square dance for four couples in five distinct movements; the music for such a dance.

1823 proudlier prancing with mercurial skill, | Where Science marshals forth her own quadrille: Byron, Don Yuan, XI. IXX.

1828 the ability to leap an ox-fence as much to be attained as an acquaintance with the mazes of quadrille: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 200.

1829 The conversations and the quadrille party gradually thinned the walks: W. H. MAXWELL, Stories of

Waterloo, p. 69/t. 1834 For the honor of the corps, Madam, may I have the pleasure of dancing the next quadrille with you? Baboo, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 166. 1854 to see Mr. Frederick Bayham engaged in the waltz or the quadrille with some of the elderly hours at the Colonel's parties: Thackerary, Newcomes, Vol. I ch. xix p. 207 (1879) 1878 I shall only dance in the quadrille: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. II ch. xi. p. 84

quadrīmum, abbrev. or corrupt. for Lat. quadrīmum merum (Hor., Od., 1, 9, 7—8): wine of four years old; the finest liquor in the house.

1748 This quadrimum was excellent ale of his own brewing, of which he told us he had always an amphora four years old for the use of himself and friends SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. x. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 51 (1817).

1820 Signore Alessio, the civórnys of the feast, supplied them with his best quadrimum:
T. S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol. 11 ch. 11. p. 52.

quadrivium, sb.: Lat., 'a place where four ways meet': the ancient group of four mathematical sciences-arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. See trivium.

1887 He has a lingering affection for Milman's notion.. that dialectic formed part of the quadrivum: Athenœum, Feb 26, p. 284/z

*quadrumana, sb. pl.: Late Lat., 'the four-handed' (animals): a name for all apes, monkeys, and allied genera of animals.

quadrupēs, pl. quadrupedēs, sb.: Lat.: a four-footed creature, a quadruped.

1705 Here are yet three or four sorts of small *Qradrupedes*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xiv. p. 252. 1769 Among the species of land animals quadrupedes demand a primary consideration: E. BANCROFT, *Ess Nat. Hist Guiana*,

quadrupla, sb.: Late Lat.: short for quadrupla ratio, ='fourfold proportion', the name of a kind of time in old

1596 The third by Cannons set to songs, as it increaseth in Dupla, Tripla, Quadrupla, &c. or a briefe by a large, or a Sembriefe by a long: Pathway to Mus., sig D it ro. 1597 although there be no proportion so harde but might be made in Musicke, but the hardnesse of singung them, hath caused them to be left out, and therefore there be but five in most common vse with vs. Dupla, Tripla, Quadrupla, Sesquiattera, and Sesquitertia: TH Monley, Mus., p. 27.—Quadrupla is a proportion deminishing the value of the notes to the quarter of that which they were before: ib., p. 31.

quadruple $(\angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. quadruple: fourfold. bef. 1600 A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, bath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth: Hooker, Eccles. Polity [L.] 1611 Quadruple, Quadruple, foure double, foure-fold, foure times as much: COTGR.

quadruple ($\angle = =$), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. quadrupler: to multiply by four, to increase fourfold, to make four times as much or many; to become fourfold.

1611 Yet we all, all losse thou sufferst thus, | Will treble; quadruple in gaine: Chapman, Tr. Homer's Il., 1. [R.]

quae cum ita sint, phr.: Lat.: and since this is so, and since the case stands thus.

1829 exhorting them with a solemn qua cum ita sint, to seek the favor of this blessed Potentate: Christian Spectator, Vol. 1. p. 102.

quaedam, Lat. pl. quaedam, sb.: fem. of Lat. quidam: a certain female, an unknown female. See quidam.

bef. 1670 wanton Quædams in those days came to that excess, that they delighted altogether in the Garb, and Habit. of Men: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 41, p. 35 (1693). — settles in Bugden-House for three Summers, with a Seraglia of Quædam: ib., Pt. 11, 122, p. 128

*quaere, Lat.; quere, Late Lat.: 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. quaerere, = 'to ask', 'to seek'. Anglicised as query ("=).

(a memorandum or note placed against a question, doubt, or dilemma) make inquiry, look into (this point). Cf. the use of **nota** (q. v.). Abbrev. to q., qu., qy., and represented by the note of interrogation-?.

1535 Quere the dynersite: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 18 vo. 1548 But guere whether his highnes may bee brought in possession in those cases by a clayme or not: STAUNFORD, Kingas Prerog., fol. 54 vo (1507). 1621 Quere, if the Infant in such case bee but out of the ag of 14. yeares: Tr. Perkins Prof. Booke, ch. i. § 15, p. 8 (1642).

Ro. Reija Watten. P. 15 (1642). Booke, ch. i. § 15, p. 8 (1642). &c.: Reliq. Wotton, p 153 (1654).

2. sb.: a question, an inquiry, a matter for investigation; a doubt; a matter for consideration.

abt. 1390 So closed he hys mouth fro vch query, | Quen Iue3 hym iugged in Iherusalem: Allit. Poems, p. 25 (Morris, 1864). 1589 Thy bad doth passe by probat, but a Quere is for me: W. WARNER, Albion's England. 1619 It may be a Quere, Whether our Churches, dedicated to Saints, had not this originall of their Feasts and Church-ales: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxxv. D. 336. 1625 This Ophirian voiage which brought the riches of the East to Easin Geber, occasioneth a quere of the voiages of Spices: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 42. 1629 quæres and doubts: Howell, Lett., v. xxi. p. 25 (1645). 1632 That is a Quære of another time, Sister: B. Jonson,

Magn. Lady, v. 10, Wks., p. 61 (1640). 1640 Nor scrupulous thoughts, nor doubtfull queres out to cast: H More, Phil. Po., 11. 84, p. 36 (1647). — With learned quaere each other here they greet: — Psych, 1. ix 0, p. 75. 1654 It is a quere not easily satisfied, whether Man doth faster Lose, or seek Himselfe: R Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 357. 1660 to be added to more queries concerning divers natural things: Evelvy, Diary, Vol 1. p. 355 (1872). 1664 Their Doubts being propounded he resolved their Quere's: J. Worthington, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wks., p vii 1674 The same quere may be made of great Gamesters: Compl. Gamester, p. 3. 1676 come for your Letters and Queres which you are to send thither: Shadwell, Virtuoso, iii. p. 44. 1678 In the Next Place, the Atheists dispute further by propounding Several bold Queries, which they conceive unanswerable Cudworth, Intell. Syst. Bk. 1 ch. ii p. 81. bef. 1682 I return the following Answers to your Queries which were these: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, 1v. p. 33 (1686). 1684 the quære may be: Whether it is lawful to make use of any sort of herbs.. to preserve from witchcrafts: I. Mather, Remark. Prov., p. 176 (1856). 1709 Whether he will have the like Success with the new Empress is yet a quarre? Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. II. p. 154 (2nd Ed) 1775 we would gladly give an answer to such queries but we searched for the site.. to little purpose: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 133. 1869 Katie .let my query pass | Unclaim'd, in flushing silence: Tennyson, Brook, Wks., Vol. III. p. 72 (1886).

quaesītum, sb.: neut. of Lat. quaesītus, pass. part. of quaerere, = 'to seek', 'to ask': the result of an investigation, the conclusion of an argument, something discovered or demonstrated.

1843 In demonstrating an algebraical theorem, or in resolving an equation, we travel from the datum to the quasitum by pure ratiocination: J. S. MILL, System of Loguc, Vol. 11. p. 147 (1856). 1883 We take without thought as a datum what they hunted as a quasitum: Science Cycl., Vol. 11. p. 143/2.

quaestio vexāta, pl. quaestiones vexātae, phr.: Late Lat.: a vexed question, a point in course of discussion, an unsolved problem.

1809 as if this were not one of the quastiones vexata of modern history:

Edin. Rev., Vol. 14, p. 184.

1826 the quastic vexata of the Egyptian

Hieroglyphics would probably have been resolved half a century earlier: ib.,

Vol. 45, p. 107.

1838 In the eighth lecture, the quastic vexata of verbal inspiration is considered: United Secession Mag., p 154

*quaestor, Lat.; questor, Late Lat.: sb.: in Ancient Rome, one of the magistrates who had the charge of public finances (the number being originally two, but eventually twenty); a treasurer.

1546 which [money] was gathered bie the busshops questor: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eug. Hist, Vol. 1 p. 183 (1846). bef. 1550 And yet ye be questors, | And hoorders yppe of testers Quoted in J. Skelton's Wks, Vol. 11. p. 417 (Dyce, 1843). 1579 being chosen Questor (to say treasurer): North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 465 (1612). 1600 two Questors or Treasurers of the cittie: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. IV. p. 166 1621 treasurers, ædiles, questors, overseers: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 89 (1827). 1759 When Aristides was created Questor, or high Treasurer of Athens, he fairly laid before the Athenians what immense sums the publick had been robb'd of by their former Treasurers: E. W. Montagu, Anc. Rep., p. 148. 1885 Cicero..procures him an appointment as aide-de-camp to Manilius, quæstor of Western Sicily: Athenaum, Nov. 14, p. 618/2.

quagga, quac(c)ha, sb.: an African quadruped of the horse family, related to the zebra (q. v.).

1797 QUACHA, or QUAGA: Encyc. Brit. 1811 These are, in fact, a different genus, of the same tribe; but their exteriour construction, size, colour, properties, and a variety of other distinctive marks, constitute them as perfectly different a race, as is the Zebra from the Quagga; the Horse from the Ass: W. Walton, Perwisian Skeep, p. 124. 1845 the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the bos caffer—as large as a full-grown bull, and the elan—but little less, two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. v. p 86.

quai, sb.: Fr.: a quay, a wharf.

1862 the commissioners on the quai before the Custom-house: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 323 (x887).

quaigh, quaich, sb.: Gael. cuach: a drinking-vessel.

1821 She filled a small wooden quaigh from an earthen pitcher: Scott, Pirate, vi. [C.] 1844 a quaigh of toddy: Lord Beaconsfield, Coningsby, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 231 (1881).

quale, sb.: neut. of Lat. qualis, = 'of what kind', 'of some kind': a quality regarded as an object of thought.

1681—1703 the proof hereof will not be full and complete until the demonstration of the quale, or of what is the particular form or boundary and extent. of... the elders' jurisdiction: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. XI. p. XI3 (1865).

qualis ab incepto, phr.: Lat.: as from the beginning.

1813 If he goes on qualis ab incepto, I know few men who will deserve more praise: Byron, in Moore's Life, p 348 (1875).

quālis rex, tālis grex, phr.: Late Lat.: as is the king, so is his people.

1633 The vices of princes infect the people, that gualis rex, talis grex: T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., Vol. II. p 315/2 (1865). 1654—6 Qualis rex, talis grex: the sheep will follow the shepherd: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 633/2 (1868).

qualivre, qualliver: Eng. fr. Fr. See calibre.

*quamdiu se bene gesserit, phr.: Lat.: so long as he behaves himself, during good conduct.

1773 Justice Archer was made a judge of the common pleas quamdin bene gesserit: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. III. p. 534 (1851).

quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus: Lat. See aliquando bonus, &c.

quandreen. See candareen.

quandros. sb. See quotation.

bef 1682 A noble Quandros or Stone taken out of a Vulture's Head: SIR TH BROWN, Tracts, XIII. p. 102 (1686).

*quantum, sb.: neut. of Lat. quantus,='how much', 'how many', 'how great'.

1. a quantity, an amount; an object which has quantity.

1. a quantity, an amount; an object which has quantity.

1567 some also of them there be which write that the body of Christ in the Sacrament is guantum, that is to say, hath his perfect quantity in the Sacrament: [EWEL, Apol. & Def., Wiss. p. 61r. (1848). 1619 the true Quantum, the true poize and price: Purchas, Murrocosmus, ch. xxxii p. 302. 1640 Each quantum's infinite, straight will be said: H. More, Psych., 1. ii. 55, p. 93 (1647). 1753 for in that case the point of honor turns upon the guantum. Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 49, Misc. Wis., Vol. 1. p. 145 (1777). 1772 The court. determines, ad arbitrum, the quantum of the punishment: Junius, Letters, Pref., p. 9 (1827) 1787 the quantum of real virtue remaining will be reduced almost to nothing. P. Beckford, Lett fr. Ital., Vol 1 p. 102 (1805). 1790 A certain quantum of power must always exist in the community: Burke, Rev in France, p. 210 (37d Ed.). 1792 Mr. Snarle had now acquired such a quantum of the infirmities, both of body and mind. H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. 11, p. 83. 1806 the exact quantum of damage which productive industry must sustain: Edin. Rev., Vol. 8, p. 297. 1826 a rough estimate of the probable quantum of business, of which these courts have exclusive jurisdiction: Congress. Debates, Vol 11, Pt. i. p. 933. 1886 the quantum of time during which it is excited: Balddin, Tr. Rébat's Germ. Psych, ch. ii. p. 38. 1889 It is implied that the question of number or quantity is an essential feature of the enactment, whereas the text of the section merely says "other" harm, without any hint whatever as to the quantum: Alfhenzum, Aug. 3, p. 154/2

2. short for quantum sufficit (q. v.).

short for quantum sufficit (q. v.).

1692 so they had every one his cup, every one his quantum or portion: TH. Goodwin, Wiss., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Dwines, Vol. v. p. 222 (1863). 1700 then every one comes for his Quantum of Brandy, which is about a quartern of our measure: S. L., Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies, ch. i. p. g. 1723 every man is born with his quantum [of friendship], and he cannot give to one without robbing another: Swift, in Pope's Letters, p 329 (1737). 1760 The Difference of a Quantum is merely accidental: Gilbert, Cases in Laws & Equity, p 207. 1761 there is but a certain quantum stored up for us all, for the use and behoof of the whole race of mankind: Sterne, Trist. Shand., III. xx. Wks., p 128 (1839). 1806 The yerk, or throe, in the throat, that follows your last bumper of port, when you have already exceeded your quantum: Beresford, Misseries, Vol. I. p 197 (5th Ed.).

quantum meruit, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: 'as much as one has deserved', a fair remuneration for services rendered without previous agreement as to their value.

1691 what she has I gave her as a quantum meruit for her Love: D'URFEY, Love for Money, i. p. 2. 1760 this is a Reason also why a quantum meruit will lie in this Case: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 53. 1826 his purpose in obtaining these details was only to show what the lawyers call a quantum meruit: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 1339

quantum mūtātus ab illo (Hectore), phr.: Lat.: how changed from him I had known (as Hector). See Virg., Aen., 2, 274.

1621 R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. 1. p. 2 (1827).

*quantum sufficit, phr.: Late Lat.: 'as much as is enough', a requisite amount, a prescribed amount, a regular allowance. Abbrev. to quantum suff., quant. suff., q. s.,

1699 we lead sedentary lives, feed heartily, drink quantum sufficit, but sleep immoderately: Honour of Gout, in Harl. Misc., Vol. II. p. 45 (1809). 1755
Take of fair clear water quantum sufficit: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No. 146, Misc Wks., Vol. 1. p. 202 (1777). 1789 Should he hesitate, I can desire Darrell to sell quantum sufficit of my short annutites: GIBBON. Life & Lett, p. 118 (1869). 1804 we recommend to collect, with due speed, quantum sufficit of newspapers: Edin Rev., Vol. 3, p. 488. 1807 While, with numbers though rough, | Vet with rage quantum suff.: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 238 (5th Ed.). 1814 a plentiful application of spring water, with a quantum sufficit of soap: Scott, Waverley, p. 91. 1826 he now had his quantum sufficit of a seafaring life: Life of Dr. Franklin, ch. i. p. 15. 1840 One glance was enough Completely Quant. suff. | As the doctors write down when they send you their 'stuff': Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 32 (1865).

quantum valeat, phr.: Late Lat.: 'as much as it may be worth', taken for what it is worth, with due regard to limitations and qualifications.

1883 The argument is sound, quantum valeat: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 247.
1888 From the evidence, quantum valeat, of the formal perambulations of the forest, the aggressions of the Crown did not begin till after the accession of Henry II.: Athenæum, Mar. 10, p. 302/3.

*quarantine $(\angle = \underline{\omega})$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. quarantina: a period of forty days during which a ship is detained outside a port if there be any fear of disease being communicated therefrom; a period of such detention of any length; isolation with a view to checking the spread of infectious or contagious disease.

1704 there they are to perform their Quarrantine, i.e. to stay forty Days, after which every Man of them is search'd by the Physician: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 177 1776 our captain...declared he must perform a long quarantine at Zante if his return were delayed: R. Chandler, Traw Greece, p. 297. 1845 The quarantine regulations...are severe: Ford, Handbk. p. 297. 18. Spain, Pt. I. p. 342.

*quare impedit, phr.: Late Lat.: 'why does he hinder', name of a writ issued on behalf of one who claims the presentation to a benefice.

sentation to a benefice.

1498—9 or els to say a guare Impedit at the common law: Plumpton Correst, p. 133 (Camd. Soc., 1837).

1535 he which hath ryght hath nat moued his accyon of Quare impedit: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol 36 vo. 1548 wherefore being driven to his accion if his highnes bringe his Quare impedit or accion of trespas, the defendant may traverse the office with him in the said actions keping still his possession: STAUNFORD, Kinges Prerog., fol. 54 vo (1567). bef. 1670 Advousons, Presentations, Quare-impedits, &c. all pleaded in Westminister-hall, things never heard of in the King's dwelling Court: J. Hacket, Aby Williams, Pt. II. 78, p. 79 (1693).

1676 But I'll come upon him with a Quare impedit, and a good lusty cup of Revenge to boot: Shadwell, Virtuoso, ii. p 22.

1705 to decline the doing this, and yet avoid the actions of guare impedit, that they would be liable to, if they did not admit the clerks presented to them: Burnet, Hist. Own Time, Vol. IV. Bk v. p. 12 (1823).

1760 This is a Quare impedit, the Count sets forth that the Vicarage of Blaxley...is presentative: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Pagurty, p. 67.

quart d'écu, phr.: Fr.: a quarter-crown, an old French silver coin. Anglicised as cardecu(e). See écu.

1601 Sir, for a quart d'écu he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation, the inheritance of it: SHAKS, All's Well, iv. 3, 311. 1617 The siluer peece called Quart d'escu, that is, the fourth part of a crowne, is of the standard of eleuen ounces, and is six penny weight foure graines, and is worth two Venice Lires, or eighteene pence sterling English: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1, p. 294. 1646 there hardly comes into the Kings Coffers cleer a Quardecu in every Crowne: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 74.

quarte: Eng. fr. Sp. See cuarto.

*quartette, quartet (∠ ∠), sb.: Eng. fr. It. quartetto.

- I. a musical composition consisting of four solo parts (vocal or instrumental).
- 2. a set of four performers of a musical composition in four parts.
 - 2 a. a party or set of four individuals.

1878 The quartette of gentlemen met on the terrace: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. II. ch. xv. p. 118.

3. a stanza of four lines.

*quartetto, sb.: It.: a quartette.

1819 the quartetto we had left in his anti-room consisted of a poet, a scene-ainter, a musical composer and a ballet-master: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. III. painter, a mus. ch. xiv. p. 362 (1820).

quartier, sb.: Fr.: a quarter, a district (of a city or town). 1828 I love that quartier!—if ever I go to Paris again I shall reside there:
LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxiii. p. 63 (1859).

1841 they proceeded from
the quartier through which my route lay: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France,
Vol. II. p. 204.

quartier général, phr.: Fr.: Mil.: head-quarters.

1822 He did nothing at his quartier général but loll on a sofa: Edin, Rev., Vol. 37, p. 177.

quartillo, sb.: Sp.: a quarter of a real (q. v.).

1755 the sum will be three thousand three hundred quartillos; the three thousand quartillos make fifteen hundred half rials, which are equal to seven hundred and fifty rials, and the other three hundred quartillos make one hundred and fifty half rials: SMOLLETT, Tr. Don Quix., Pt. III. Bk. iv. ch. xix. in Ballantyne's Nov. Lib., Vol. III. p. 713/1 (1821).

*quarto, adj. neut. abl., also used in Eng. as sb.: Lat., 'fourth': of books, having four leaves to the sheet; the size of a book printed on sheets folded into four leaves; a book or volume of this size. See folio, octavo. Abbreviated to '4to.'

1618 Suarez, the Jesuit, hath newly set forth a great book in quarto at Coimbra: T. Lorkin, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. I. p. 268 (1848). 1614 Our lives shorten, as if the book of our days were by God's knife of judgment cut less, and brought from folio as in the patriarchs before the flood, to quarto in the fathers after the flood: T. Adams, Wike., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 320 (1867). 1630 Octavio, Quarto, Folio, or sixteene: John Taylor, Wike., sig. 2 Ggg 1 vol. bef. 1658 That when I dye, where others go before I in whining venial Streams, and Quarto Pages, My Floods may rise in Folio, sink all Ages: J. Cleveland, Wike., p. 248 (1687). 1664 a Book of his in Quarto: J. Worthington, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wike., p. vi. 1769 The form and magnitude of a quarto imposes upon the mind: Junius, Letters, No. xx. p. 86 (1827). bef. 1782 Or, if to see the name of idle self, | Stamp'd on the well-

bound quarto, grace the shelf: Cowper, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. 1. p 28 (1808). 1815 She was ..transcribing ..tiddles ..into a thin quarto of hot-pressed paper: J. Austen, Emma, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p 61 (1833).

*quartz, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Quarz: native silica; rockcrystal; name given to various rocks containing native silica.

1796 On one side, the lowest stratum was a whitish-grey quartz, that was greasy to the touch: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 33 (1814).

1835 This hill was of granite...intersected by veins of quartz: SIR J Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. in p 131 *1878 The precious metal was extracted from the rose-coloured schist veining the quartz: Times, May 10. [St.]

*quasi. adv.: Lat.: as if, as it were; used in Eng. as a qualifying prefix-sometimes connected by a hyphen with the word qualified—to indicate that the quality or condition specified is more apparent than real or is only partially attributed. In etymological explanations quasi means 'as much as to say'.

much as to say'.

1485 the toure quasi put to therthe: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 179 (1881).

1588 Master Parson, quasi person. An if one should be pierced, which is the one? Shaks, L. L. L., iv. 2, 85.

1600 Breeches, quasi beare-riches: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., iv. 3, Wks., p. 225 (1616).

1610 a great Hebraician sayth they were called Hebrewes, quasi travellers, for so the word intends: J Healen, 54 Augustine, City of God, p. 577.

1612 an ancient company of Christians, called Nostranes, quasi Nazaritans: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 65.

1642 An Empyreal Heaven, a quasi vacuity: Str Th Brown, Relig. Med., § xlix. Wks., Vol. 11 p. 399 (Bohn, 1852).

1662 Here are quasi horses, quasi crowns of gold: Brooks, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 11 p. 185 (1867).

1681—1703 his quasi is but to allay and qualify our apprehensions: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VIII. p. 101 (1864).

1692 Men come quasi armed in a coat of mail that the sword of the word will not enter: Warson, Body of Div., p. 114 (1858).

1811 An American ship, quasi American, is entitled, upon proof, to immediate restitution: Eddin. Rev., Vol. 18, p. 317.

1816 why persons holding such quasi sinecures should not be excluded from the House of Commons: ib, Vol. 26, p. 372.

1830 The late Mufti could not bring himself to compel his brother lawyers to doff the honors of their quasi-wig: ib, Vol. 50, p. 483.

1838 A dull preacher might be conceived... to lapse into a state of quasi heathenism, simply for want of religious instruction? O. W. Holmes, Autoc. Breakf. Table, ch. ii. p. 29 (1882).

1866 A connection with the Earls of Wilbraham (quasi wild boar ham) might be made out: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, Poet Wks., p. 181/2 (1886).

1884

*quass, quash, sb.: Russ. kvass: a kind of beer made in

*quass, quash, sb.: Russ. kvass: a kind of beer made in Russia from rye-bread.

1598 Their drinke is like our peny Ale, and is called Quass: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol I. p. 242. 1609 With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer), | As Meade Obarne and Meade Cherunk, | And the base Quasse by Pesants drunk: Puniyco, quoted in B. Jonson's Wks., Vol VII. p. 241 (Gifford, 1816). 1662 Their ordinary drink is a sort of small Beer which they call Quas, or Hydromel: J. DAVIES, Ambassadors Traw, Bk. III. p. 65 (1669). 1810 You will find him throughout the day...eating raw turnips, and drinking Quass: Quarterly Rev., Vol. IV. p. 115.

*quassia, sb.: Mod. Lat.: the bitter wood of the Quassia amara of Surinam, of Picraena excelsa, and of other kindred trees of the Nat. Order Simarubaceae; also, attrib.

1846 large quantities of Quassia were exported 20 or 30 years since... Quassia wood is in fact no longer used even in that colony as a medicine: J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p. 476.

quātenus, adv.: Lat.: as far as. See qua.

1652 it seems better for them to have recourse to an innate power of the soul that is fitted and fashroned for the receiving of spirituals, quaterus spirituals, then to fitte to I know not what connate Species: N. Culverwet, Light of Nature, ch. xi. p. 95. 1664 A broken Oath is, quaterus Oath, As sound t'all purposes of Troath: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 87.

quatorzain ($\angle = \angle$, qu- as k-), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. quatorzaine, = 'the number fourteen': a stanza or a poem of fourteen lines.

1582 Who skald the skies in lofty *Quatorzain*: G. Bucke, in T. Watson's Pass. Cent., p 33 (1870). 1602 for in *Quatorzens* me thinks the Poet handles his subject as tyrannically as Procrustes the thiefe his prisoners: T. Campion, Eng. Poes, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poessy, Vol. II. p. 166 (1875). 1883 Modern sonneteers...reckon their quaterzains by hundreds: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56,

quatorze, sb.: Fr., 'fourteen': four kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in a hand at piquet; so called because the hand which holds the highest four, scores fourteen points.

quattrino, sb.: It.: name of sundry small Italian coins worth about a farthing English. Anglicised as kateryn, quatrine.

1547-8 in bras they haue kateryns, and byokes, and denares: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870). 1555 It is scorched with drynesse for lacke of water, and therefore the water is there growne to such price, that you cannot for twelue pence buy as will satisfe your thirst for foure Quatrini: R. EDEN, in Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1488 (1625). 1592 In the fourth bando, the Yulius of Bolognica are disvalued two quatrini: Relig. Wotton., p. 657 (1685). 1617 From hence we hired a boat for foure bolinei and four quatrines: F. Moryson, 1tin., Pt. 1. p. 92. 1645 quatrini, baiocs, julios, and scudi, each exceeding the other in the proportion of ten: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 182 (1850).

quattro cento, phr.: It., lit. 'four hundred': a short way of expressing the century of which 1401 was the first year. The phr. has special reference to Italian architecture and

1883 the works of Italian sculptors of the quattro-cento have as a rule much variety C. C. Perkins, *Ital Sculpt*, p. 151. 1890 His book is confined to the quattrocento and to the xylographers who worked in Italy: *Athenæum*, Feb. 15, p. 217/3.

*quattrocentisto, pl. -tisti, sb.: It.: an artist (esp. Italian) of the 15th century.

1883 Michelangelo studied the works of the quattrocentisti as well as those of the ancients: C. C. Perkins, Ital Sculpt., p. 254. 1886 If there is promise of better things in the future it is doubtless..owing to the attention bestowed by the present generation of sculptors on the works of the great quattrocentisti: Athenæum, Sept. 4, p. 312/2.

quatuor, sb.: Lat., 'four': Mus.: old name for a quartette (q. v.).

1724 QUATUOR, Musick for Four Voices is so called: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bhs.

*que voulez-vous?, phr.: Fr.: what would you have?.

1848 He was very much interested about his employer's family; but, que voulez-vous? a grand dinner was of more concern to him than the affairs of any other mortal: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 1. ch. xxiv p. 252 (1879).

quellio, sb.: Sp. cuello: a kind of ruff.

1659 Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish quellio ruffs: Massinger, City Madan, iv. 4, Wks, p 334/1 (1839).

quelquechose, sb.: Fr. quelque chose (pl. quelques choses) ='something': a trifle, a light delicacy, an unsubstantial See kickshaws.

dish. See kickshaws.

1598 Antipasto, anything that is eaten or serued in first at a table. Quelque-choses to provoke appetite: Florio. — Carabozzada, a kinde of daintie dish or quelque-chose vsed in Italie: 1b. 1611 Fricandenax, Short, skinlesse, and daintie puddings, or Quelkchoses, made of good flesh and hearbes chopped together, then rolled vp into the forme of Liverings, &c, and so boyled: Cotta. 1617 The French are commended and said to excell others in boyled meates, sawces, and made dishes, vulgarly called Quelques choses, but in my opinion the larding of their meates is not commendable: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. III. D. 134. bef. 1631 comefitures of Court or Cities Quelque-choses: J. Donne, Poems, p. 8 (1669). 1654 perswaded them their course Fare is the best (under that Notion of wholesome) and all other (but what they dresse) to be meer Quelque-choses, and dishes of no nourishing: R. Whittick, Zootomia, p. 146 1655 making fine meat of a whetstone, and quelque-choses of unsavory, nay of bad and unwholesome meat: Muffer, Healths Improv., p. 274. 1675 Some foolish French quelque chose, I warrant you: Dryden, Kind Keeper, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 127 (1701). 1722—3 Has he [Pope] some quelque chose of his own upon the anvill Swift, in Pope's Wks., Vol. VII p. 36 (1871).

quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat, phr.: Lat.: whom a god wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

1826 But there seems to be a special Providence in these things... Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1959.

*quenelle, sb.: Fr.: a ball of a rich paste of meat, fowl, or game, with seasoning.

1845 Quenelles.—Meat minced or potted, as quenelles of meat, game, fowls, and fish: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 42.

quere: Late Lat. See quaere.

*querelle d'Allemand, phr.: Fr.: 'a German's quarrel', a groundless, wrongheaded quarrel.

1754 to raise a Querelle d'Allemand: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. I.

querpo: Sp. See cuerpo.

querpo-santo: Sp. and Port. See corposant.

query: Eng. fr. Lat. See quaere.

queshery: Anglo-Ind. See cutchery.

questio vexata: Late Lat. See quaestio vexata.

question extraordinaire, phr.: Fr.: 'extraordinary torture', dislocation of the limbs on the rack.

1749 his legs and arms, by his awkward management of them, seem to have undergone the *Question extraordinaire*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 162, p. 428 (1774).

questor: Late Lat. See quaestor.

quetery: Anglo-Ind. See kuttery.

*queue, sb.: Fr.: a tail.

1. a pig-tail, a braid or twist of hair hanging at the back of the head, or from the back of the wig.

1748 he wore his own hair in a queue: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 56 (1817). 1782 With head erect, and eyes of fiery hue | A viper, long as Count de Grasse's queue: COWPER, Columiad. 1818 the post-boy, his boots and his queue: T. MOORE, Fudge Family, p. 2. 1847 And bright the shalloon of his little quill'd queue: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 415 (1865).

2. a line of persons or carriages waiting for their turn to proceed.

1860 They will make queue on a wet night, half-an-hour before the doors are opened: Once a Week, Feb 11, p. 151/2. 1862 A half-mile queue of carriages was formed along the street: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 11 ch. v. p. 73 (1887). 1879 The man...put his money back, and immediately disengaged himself from the queue: Mrs. Oliphant, Within the Precincts, ch. xli. p. 428.

qui cito dat bis dat: Lat. See bis dat. &c.

*qui facit per alium, facit per se, phr.: Late Lat.: 'he who does (an act) by another's means, does it by himself', a person is responsible for whatever he (or she) authorises.

1826 the chair was responsible to the House on the principle, qui facit per alium facit per se: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 364. 1845 this vandalism of no use to him ..was solely done to throw odium on the English, but qui facit per alium facit per se: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 547. 1860 the facit per alium facit per se of the law was fatally applicable to him: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. xxvi. p. 179.

*qui s'excuse, s'accuse, phr.: Fr.: he who excuses himself, accuses himself.

1818 Mrs. OPIE, New Tales, Vol. I. p. 138. 188 surely not necessary to finish: Athenæum, Oct. 12, p. 484/I 1889 Qui s'excuse—it is

qui tam, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: name of an action on a penal statute, initiated by an informer 'who, as well' for the sovereign as for himself, sues for the penalty.

1755 An action popular, or of qui tam, would certainly lie: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No. 105, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 177 (1777).

qui va là?, phr.: Fr.: who goes there?.

1630 Whoe first said, "Qui vola? whome seeke yee heare?" | they said, "wee seeke Cambuscan everie wheare": J. Lane, Squire's Tale, p. x57 (x887).

*qui vive, phr.: Fr.: (as a sentinel's challenge) 'who lives?', 'who goes there?'; hence, 'to be on (upon) the qui vive', to be upon the alert.

vive', to be upon the alert.

1591 Coningsby, Siege of Roven, Camden Misc, Vol. 1. p. 24 (1847).

1726

Is it imagined that I must be always learning upon one hand while I am writing with the other, alway upon the qui vive and the Slip-slop: Swift, in Pope's Wiks., Vol. vii. p. 82 (1871).

1751 there were many others, all equally on the qui vive: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 137 (1882).

1813 Our new king Log we cannot complain of as too young, or too much on the qui-vive: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. 1. p. 147 (1833).

1815 nothing heard but the dull beating pace of the National partoles, enlivened at intervals with the clatter of their arms, and the qui vive of the centinels: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, Pref., p. xix (and Ed.).

1824 the poor persecuted nonjurors are a little upon the qui vive when such clever young men as you are making enquiries after us: Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xi. p. 257 (1886).

1834 Captain Forester found the Bank Secretary. already on the qui vive: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 163

1849 on the qui vive for any stray information: A. Reach, Cl. Loriner, p. 8

1871 these animals appeared to be on the qui vive: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xv. p. 267.

Quichery: Anglo-Ind fr. Hind. See kadgeree.

quichery: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See kedgeree.

quicquid agunt homines, phr.: Lat.: 'whatever men do', whatever concerns mankind. See Juv., 1, 85.

1862 about races, fights, bill-brokers, quicquid agunt homines: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 246 (1887).

1884 Quicquid agunt homines is the motto of our magazines: Tablet, Vol. 63, p. 724/1.

quid, neut. of Lat. quis (interrog. and indef. pron.): the 'what', the nature or substance of anything; a question.

1577 That Logike leape, not ouer enerry stile...With curious Quids, to maintain argument: G. GASKOIGNE, Steel Glas, p. 77 (1868). bef. 1600 You must know my age | Hath seene the beings and the quid of things: Marston, Fawne, i. 2. [C.]

*quid pro quo, phr.: Late Lat., 'something instead of something', 'something in return for something'.

I. a succedaneum (q. v.).

1. a state-ettaile (4.0.).

1565 a lewd apothecary, that understandeth not his bill, but giveth quid pro quo: CALFHILL, Ans., p. 8: (Parker Soc., 1846).

Apothecaries as vnskilfull as them selues, which give a qui for quo, and engender diseases: Sir Edw. Hoby. Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xlix. p. 241.

1601 Succedan, that drug which may be used for default of another. The Apothecaries call such, Quid pro quo: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Vol. 11. sig. A 6 vo. 1604 who giveth us quid pro quo as Apothecaryes are wonte: R. PARSONS, Relat. Triall, &c., ch. v. p. 147.

bef. 1652 Their Druggs and Dragms we set at nought, | With quid pro quo they make many a ly: In Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 353 (1652).

1654 the Apothecaries themselves, both take, and receive... Quid pro Quo, one thing for another: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 60

2. a fair equivalent, tit for tat.

2. a lair equivalent, the for tath.

1591 I cry you mercy, 'tis but Quid for Quo: Shaks, I Hen. VI., v. 3, 109.

1608 let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead; quid pro quo: MIDDLETON, Mad World, ii. 4, Wks., Vol. III. p. 278 (1885).

1621 if they run one
way, their wives at home will flye out another. Quid pro quo: R. BURTON,
Anat Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 435 (1827).

1785 there
must be quid pro quo: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 274 (1853).

1796 The
physician, who hears this quid pro quo mentioned, must not let it puzzle or
mislead him: Tr. Thunber's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 17 (1874).

1804 Besides, referring the proximate cause of this disease to a deficiency of
azote, is only substituting quid pro quo: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 416.

1823
produces the most ludicrous quid pro quo's by misapplied erudition: Lady

MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. v. p. 106 (1855). 1837 He is content He has his quid pro quo: MACAULAY, Essays, p. 389 (1877) 1842 In all bargains, unless he'd his quid for his quo: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p 377 (1865). 1843 A laughable quid pro quo, if he will pardon me the term, occurred to him in a conversation: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 44 (1885)

quidam, Lat. pl. quidam, pron.: Lat.: a certain (indefinite) person, an unknown person.

1580 envie of so many unworthy Quidams: E. K., Ep to Spenser's Shep Cal., Wks., p. 443/2 (1883).

quidlibet, sb.: neut. of Lat. quilibet (indef. pron.),='whom you please': anything whatever; a subtlety. Anglicised as quillet. See quodlibet.

bef 1670 A Quad libet, which is next to nothing: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 102, p. 90 (1693).

quidlibet ex quolibet, phr.: Late Lat.: anything out of (from) anything.

1565 but I rather think you to be some scholar of Anaxagoras which have learned to make quidibet ex quolibet, an apple of an oyster: Calfhill, Ans, p. 99 (Parker Soc., 1846) 1603 which is but to make quidibet ex quolibet, and to confound those things as one, that are distinct: C. Hzvon, Def, Judic. Astrol., p. 218. 1615 by his logic he can make quidibet ex quolibet, anything of everything: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed, Vol. I. p. 403 (1867). 1830 A few resemblances...which the quidibet ex quolibet system of etymology will easily furnish: Edin. Rev., Vol. 51, p. 530.

*quid-nunc, sb.: fr. Lat. quid, ='what', and nunc, ='now': one who is perpetually asking 'what now?', 'what news?', an inquisitive person; one who professes to know all the current news of the day.

news of the day.

1710 Our quidnuncs between whiles go to a coffee-house, where they have several warm luquors made of the waters of Lethe, with very good poppy-tea. Addison, Tatler, No. 118. [L.] 1729 This the great Mother dealer held than all | The clubs of Quidnuncs, or her own Guildhall: Pope, Dunciad, 1. 270 1787 In your last, you talk more of the French treaty than of yourself and your wife and family; a true English quad nunc! Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 337 (1869). 1807 At the Libraries—getting at the news of the day by scraps and snatches, from the pompous and empty harangues of the Quidnuncs around you: Berrs-Ford, Miseries, Vol. 11. p. 29 (5th Ed.). 1811 if the author..had chosen any other subject than that which, supplies the gabble of all the quidnuncs, in this country: Edin. Rev., Vol. 18, p. 380. 1818 Or Quidnuncs, on Sunday, just fresh from the barber's, | Enjoying their news: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 81. 1832 he was a sort of scandalous chronicle for the quid-nuncs of Granada: W. IRVING, Alhambra, p. 253. 1886 What the masses believed.. and what the quidnuncs of London repeated, may here be found: Athenaeum, Nov. 6, p. 595/1

*quiēta non movēre, phr.: Lat.: not to disturb quiet things. Cf. "let sleeping dogs lie".

1771 My father's maxim, *Quieta non movere*, was very well in those ignorant days: Hor. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 292 (1857). 1887 But was the book quite worth publishing? "Quieta non movere" holds good even of dormant articles: Athenœum, Aug. 27, p. 276/2.

*quiētus, sb.: for quiētus est: a discharge from a debt; a release from service, life, or existence; facetiously, an opiate.

release from service, life, or existence; facetiously, an opiate.

1604 When he himself might his quietus make | With a bare bodkin: Shaks., Ham., iii. 1, 75. 1636 on your lips | I thus sign your quietus: Massinger, Duke Florence, v. 3, Wks., p. 185/x (1839). 1678 it wou'd be necessary to give ye L² Ch. Justice his quietus: Hatton Corresp., Vol 1. p. 164 (1878). 1693 your Quietus against any further claims from me: Lett. of Literary Men., p. 212 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1767 Three weeks I trust will give us our quietus: Hor. Walpolk, Letters, Vol. v. p. 49 (1857). 1783 I send or call two or three times each day to Elmsly's, and can only say that I shall fly the next day, Saturday, Sunday, &c. after I have got my quietus: Gibbon, Life & Lett., 230 (1869). 1806 We have now, I think, given a quietus to the parlour: Beresporn, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 233 (18th Ed.). 1828 I had imagined that the subject had received its quietus: Compress, Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 927.— having proposed an amendment, as he said "merely as a quietus to tender consciences": tb., p. 1450 1848 Why is not an attempt made to purchase a quietus from the rebel? Syd. SMITH, Wks., Vol. II. p. 234/2 (1859). 1854 the nurse ran to give its accustomed quietus to the little screaming infant: THACKE-RAY, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 363 (1879)

Quiētus est. Dhr.: Late Lat. 'he is discharged (quitted)':

quietus est, phr.: Late Lat., 'he is discharged (quitted)': a discharge from debt, a quittance; a release from duty or service; a deliverance from a trouble or burden.

Service; a deliverance from a trouble or burden.

1530 and to have your quietus est sealed with the blood of our Saviour Christ:
LATIMER, Remains, p 309 (Parker Soc., 1845).

1596 Will you have patience, and you shall heare me expressely and roundly give him his quietus est?

NASHE, Have with You, Wks., Vol. II p. 40 (Grosart, 1833-4).

1607 a writ, a seizure, a writ of 'praisement, an absolution, a quietus est! Middleton, Phanix, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 200 (1885).

1608-9 Sir John Levison hath had good luck, and got his quietus est about the barrack business: J. CHAMBER-LAIN, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. I. p. 85 (1848).

1626 Whereat his majesty was much displeased; and, as I understand this morning, a quietus est is sent to Sir Randal Crew to sit no more in judicature: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 168 (1848).

1635 If God will give us a quietus est, and take us off from business by sickness, then we have a time of securing godly patient subjection to his will: Sibbes, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 240 (1869).

1651 If a charge of guilt be formally laid, there must be as formal an act of acquitting, and of giving a quietus est. TH. Godowin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. Iv. p. 35 (1862).

1684 and in his [Christ's] resur-Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. Iv. p. 179 (1867).

rection he hath his quietus est out of God's exchequer: S. CHARNOCK, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol v. p. 442 (1866). 1692 Believers . shall have a quietus est from their troubles: WATSON, Body of Div., p. 194 (1858) 1701 he hath his Quietus est in due course of law upon the same [accounts]. In Tindal's Contin. Rapin, Vol 1. p. 461/1 (1751).

qui-hi, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. koī-hai?,='is any one there?', the usual formula for calling a servant in Bengal: an Anglo-Indian of the Bengal Presidency.

1822 So if you are neither a qu, hy nor a politician, just turn over half-a-dozen pages: Blackwood's Mag., Aug., p 133. 1854 The old boys, the old generals, the old colonels, the old qui-his from the club, came and paid her their homage: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 275 (1879).

quilat: Eng. fr. Sp. See carat.

quina-quina, sb.: Sp. fr. Peru., 'bark of barks': the bark of the cinchona (q. v.).

1694 Also concerning the *Quinquina* which the physicians would not give to the King: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 345 (1872) bef 1699 the quinquinna, or Jesuits powder: Sir W TEMPLE, Wks, Vol. III. p. 296 (1770). 1741 these are the Ipecacuana, the Quinquina, Ginger, Cassia of the Islands: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 16 1783. The Kinquina is the bark of a tree that grows in *Peru*: W. Salvider, B. 7. 1794 the red Quinquina rees: the white Quinquina: J. Relph, Vol. Peru. Bark, p. 23. 1846 The Quinquina Piton and Quinquina des Antilles are produced by species of the genus Exostema, and are remarkable for possessing properties similar to those of true Quinquina, but without any trace of either cinchonine or quinnie: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 762.

quincunx, sb.: Lat., properly adj., 'of five units' (unciae), with ordo, = 'order', 'arrangement', suppressed: an arrangement of trees, &c., like that of the spots on the five side of a die; an arrangement in oblique lines. Also, attrib.

1658 But not to look so high as heaven or the single quincunx of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus, the triangle, and remarkable Crusero about the foot of the Centaur: Six Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3 [R] 1699 several Acres of Meadow planted with Trees, well grown, into narrow Allies in Quincunx, Order: M. Lister, Fourn. to Paris, p. 178 bef 1744 His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet: Pope, Mor. Ess., iv. 80. 1771 The measured walk, the quincunx, and the etolie imposed their unsatisfying sameness on every royal and noble garden: Hor. Walfole, Vertue's Anecd Pauning, Vol. iv. p. 125. 1783 The grotto and the quincunx... will never be seen by me: J. Adams, Wiss., Vol. 1. p. 407 (1856).

quindecimvir, pl. quindecimviri, sb.: Lat.: one of a commission or college of fifteen members; esp. in Ancient Rome, a member of the college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books, or a member of a commission of fifteen for apportioning lands.

1601 one of the 15 Quindecemvirs deputed for division of lands: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 43, Vol. 1, p. 177.

1619 [See pontifex].

1652 a book of the Sydis, which Gallus the Quindecemvir would have received among the rest of the prophecies: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 373.

1675 the whole College of the Quindecinviri and most knowing Pagan Drvines: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 11. ch. vi. § 4, p. 61.

1678 and that there never was any thing in those Subylline Books, which were under the Custody of the Quindecinviri, that did in the least predict our Saviour Christ or the Times of Christianity: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 282.

quinolas, sb.: Sp.: reversals (at cards).

1623 I knew how to play at Noddy, One-and-thirty, Quinolas, and Primera: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. ch. ii. p 112.

quinquagesima, adj.: fem. of Lat. quinquagesimus, = 'fiftieth': title of the next Sunday before Lent, which is (inclusively) the fiftieth day before Easter.

*quinque, adj.: Lat.: five.

1590 In champion grounds what figure serves you best, | For which the quinque-angle form is meet: MARLOWE, II Tamburl., iii. 2, Wks., p. 55/1 (1858).

quinquevir, pl. quinqueviri, sb.: Lat.: a member of a commission of five men appointed for any official function.

1600 they created certaine *Quinqueviri* for the division of the Pomptine lands: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. vi. p. 232.

*quinta, sb.: Sp. and Port.: a country-house.

1818 The small farms or quintas, in the neighborhood of cities, are in fine order: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 219 (1834). 1853 a beautiful cove, lined by quintas and orange-trees: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxxi. p. 267 1886 The numerous quintas are chiefly inhabited by the English: J. Y. JOHNSON, Madeira, p. 113.

quinta essentia, sb.: Late Lat.: 'the fifth element'; the element of which the heavenly bodies were supposed by Aristotle to consist.

abt. 1460—70 For so the philosophoris clepen the purest substaunce of manye corruptible thingis elementid quinta essencia: Book of Quinte Essence, p. 2 (Furnivall, 1866). [C] 1570 For, neither pure Element, nor Aristoteles, Quinta Essentia, is hable to serue for Number, as his propre matter: J. Des. Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. *ir. 1704 their next principle was, that man brings with him into the world a peculiar portion or grain of wind, which may be called a quinta essentia, extracted from the other four: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § viii. Wks., p. 80/r (1869). 1812 which [ether] gave occasion to the famous quinta essentia, or quintessence of the schoolmen: Edin. Rev., Vol. 20, p. 171.

quintal ($\angle =$), kintal, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. quintal, = 'a weight of 100 pounds', or fr. Fr. quintal: a weight of 100 pounds; a hundredweight. The modern French quintal is equivalent to about 220 pounds avoirdupois. See cantar.

is equivalent to about 220 pounds avoirdupois. See cantar.

1555 The kynge then hauynge of owlde lyinge in a certeyne store house thrue or fortie kyntals of pepper (euery kyntall beinge an hundreth weyght): R. EDEN, Decades, Sect. vii p. 376 (1885) 1688 a Barre of Pepper, which is two quintalles and a halfe: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy, fol. 21 vo. 1589 a kintal of iron or steele for tenne rials: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoxa's Hist. Chim., Vol. II. p. 266 (1854). 1598 150 quintals of iron: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk. v. p. 135.

1598 150 quintals of iron: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk. v. p. 135.

1598 150 quintals of iron: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk. v. p. 135.

1598 150 quintals of iron: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk. v. p. 136.

1698 150 quintals of iron: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk. v. p. 1362.

1698 150 quintals of iron: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, Bk. v. p. 1362.

1699 at so much the barre, which barre is 3 quintals, 2 roues and 10 rotilos. Note that euery quintals: R. Harret, Which barre is 3 quintals, 2 roues and 10 rotilos. Note that euery quintals: R. Harret, Voyages, Vol. II. i p. 276.

1623 some three or foure Quintals: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I Bk. iii. ch. viii. p. 239.

1654 paid at the rate of 15 carlins for the kintal: S. Lennard, Parlmon, Pt. I. p. 104.

1741 They gather no less than 200 Quintals of Honey: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. II p. 96.

1845 with a proportion of from 2 to 8 oz. of silver to the quintal: FORD, Handbh. Spain, Pt. I. p. 420. D. 420.

*quintette, quintet (4 4), Eng. fr. Fr. quintette; quintetto, It.: sb.: a musical composition for five solo parts (vocal or instrumental); a set of five performers of such a com-

quinze, sb.: Fr., 'fifteen': name of a game at cards, on the principle of vingt-et-un (q. v.), with fifteen as the number to be tried for.

1750 [See faro]. 1764 Whisk gives no fatal ideas to anybody that has been at Arthur's, and seen hazard, *Quinze* and *Trente-et-Quarante*: Hor. Walfole, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 295 (1857).

quinzième, ad1. and sb.: Fr.: fifteenth; a fifteenth.

1609 bee they rents customs tenths quinziesmes taxes subsidies.. : Sir Th. Smith, Commonw. of Engl., Bk. II. ch. xvii. p. 145 (1633).

*quipu, sb.: Peru.: a cord of different-colored threads, ending in a fringe with which by means of knots the Peruvians could register events, keep inventories and accounts, &c. Also written quipo, quippo.

&c. Also written quipo, quippo.

1722 And they keep their Account by Knots on a String, or Notches on a Stick, not unlike the Peruvian Quippoes: Hist. Virginia, Bk 111. ch. viii. p. 182.

1777 I long for the letters that are to explain your Quipos and other mystic words in your last: Lord Chesterrible, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. xxii Misc. Wks., Vol 11 p. 70 (1771).

1811 kept the returns of the catle committed to his care, by the knots on his quipus, which were also of the colour of his herd. In the flocks of Alpacas, this superseded the necessity of assorting the wools, when they came to be manufactured: W. Walton, Peruvian Sheep, p. 45. — The quipus, were, and are to the present day, a collection of knots, formed out of the aggregate of a bunch of threads, of different thickness, with more or fewer folds, to indicate units, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c. and their combination and colours, served for every species of computation, even chronology, and to record the annals of history: 10., p. 46 note 1891 The adventures connected with the loss of the Quipus and the "manners and customs" of the Incas generally are...unlikely: Atheneum, Jan. 31, p. 150/2.

quirpo: Sp. See cuerpo.

*quis custodiet ipsos custodes, phr.: Lat.: who shall keep a guard on the guardians themselves? Juv., 6, 347.

1736 LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Fog's Journal, No 388, Misc Wks., Vol. 1. p. 19 (1777) 1885 If those who wield the rod forget, | 'Tis truly—Quiscustodiet' A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 109.

quitasol, sb.: Sp.: umbrella, parasol. See kittysol.

1612 Then did he incaske his pate in his hat, which was so broad, as it might serue him excellently for a Quitasol: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt III. ch. xiii. p. 259.

Quiteve: Turk. See Khedive.

Quixote: Sp.: Don Quixote de La Mancha, titular hero of Cervantes' celebrated romance in which knight-errantry is satirised; representative of a visionary aspirant towards an impracticable ideal. Hence, Quixotism, Quixotry, the character of a Quixote; Quixotic, extravagantly chivalrous and romantic.

and romanuc.

1648 the Romance's and Gazetia's of the famous Victories and Exploits of the Godly Quixots: Merc. Prag., No. 1, sig. A 2 ro. 1771 Here he was interrupted by my uncle, who asked peevishly, if he was Don Quixote enough, at this time of day, to throw down his gauntlet as champion for a man who had treated him with such ungrateful neglect: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 27/1 (1882).

1782 My diet-drink is not all of so Quixote a disposition: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. viii. p. 155 (1858). 1828 Could he be such a Quixote? Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 78. 1878 It can't be ungenerous to warn you that you are indulging Quixotic expectations: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxvii. p. 348. 1886 In any other business it would be looked upon as absolutely Quixotic, or at least Utopian: Athenacum, Nov. 13, p. 535/1. 1754 he perceived in him a spirit of quixotism: SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xl. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 223 (1817).

quo animo, phr.: Lat.: with what intention. See animus.

quo jūre, phr.: Lat.: by what right, by what authority. 1656 Have the ordinary office of teaching the people, but quo jure, he questioneth not: J. Trapp, Com. New Test., p. 238/1 (1868).

quo warranto, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: name of a writ formerly issuing from the King's Bench, calling upon one person or more to show 'by what warrant' he or they were assuming a public office or privilege.

assuming a public office or privilege.

1535 A wryt de Quo warranto: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 221 ro. 1626 there is a writ of Quo Warranto brought, by which it will be forfeit to the king: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 165 (1848)

1655 yet verily to speak like a Lawyer, I cannot perceive quo warranto: Muffer, Healths Improv., p 185

1683 the humble submission and petition of the Lord Mayor, Sheiffs and Aldermen, on behalf of the City of London, on the quo warranto against their charter: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. II. p. 186 (1872)

1691 some were for appealing to a free unbyass'd Synod of impartial Authors, others were for suing out a Quo Warranto to examine the validity of my character: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p 14.

161 1733 the Quo Warranto to examine the validity of my character: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p 14.

161 1760 Information against the Defendants to shew Quo warranto they claim to be Bailiffs of Honiton: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 6.

1760 Information against the Defendants to shew Quo warranto they claim to be Bailiffs of Honiton: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 6.

1760 Information against the Defendants to shew Quo warranto they claim to be Bailiffs of Honiton: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 6.

1760 Information against the Defendants to shew Quo warranto they claim to be Railiffs of Honiton: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 6.

1760 Information against the Sprits of the river and the mountain: Edin. Rev., Vol 6, p. 19.

quoad, adv.: Lat.: so far as, with respect to.

1809 The Gesta Dei per Francos must be one of the first importance, quoad order of time: Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 157 (1856) 1821 The same effect is produced quoad the consumer: Edin. Rev., Vol 35, p. 46. 1839-47 the superficial enquirer still regards matter as inert quoad vital actions: Todd. Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. III. p. 144/1. 1840 the Post Office envelope is not bad, quoad design: Thackerary, Musc. Essays, p. 165 (1885). 1872 his peculiar position in the country quoad the natives subject more or less to him: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch iii. p. 58.

quoad hoc, phr.: Late Lat.: so far as this, as far as this, to this extent.

1601 it followeth, that these figure-flingers may sometime hit, and sometime misse quoad hoc: J. Chamber, Agst. Judic. Astrol., p. 24. 1737 but infinite are the numbers of minor coxcombs, who are coxcombs quoad hoc, and who have singled out certain accomplishments: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Common Sense, No. 32, Misc Wks., Vol. 1. p. 63 (1717). 1793 Spain should have delivered them to the United States themselves, as standing, quoad hoc, in the place of Great Britain: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. 1. p. 43 (1832). 1822 as far as relates to its fishes, they are, quoad hoc, marine: Edun. Rev., Vol. 37,

quod Deus avertat, phr.: Lat.: which may God avert.

1625—6 being like to prove, if not accommodated, the cause of a breach, if not a war, between us, quod Deus avertat: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p 84 (1848). bef. 1738 R. North, Examen, 1. i. 34, p. 31 (1740).

quod erat demonstrandum, phr.: Late Lat.: which was to be proved. Abbreviated as Q. E. D.

1688 But this is not that quod erat demonstrandum, but that we divided ourselves from the Church: Chillingworth, Wks., Vol. 11 p. 222 (1820). 1825 Therefore, Mahommedans may be used for their service in that capacity—quod erat demonstrandum: Scott, Talisman, ch. viii. p. 3/2 (1868). 1888 In the present case the rivers are represented by the fire, the salmons by the blindness, and our literary Fluellen has only to add quod erat demonstrandum: Academy, Oct. 27, p. 266/1.

quod erat faciendum: Late Lat. See Q. E. F.

quod nocet, docet, phr.: Late Lat.: that which hurts, teaches. See παθήματα μαθήματα.

1577 G. GASKOIGNE, Life, p. 19 (1868).

quod semper, quod ubīque, quod (ab) omnibus, phr.: Late Lat.: which (has been received) always, everywhere, by all.

1839 A dogma favourable to toleration is certainly not a dogma quod semper, quod ubique, quod onnibus: MACAULAY, Essays, p. 482 (1877).

quod vide: Lat. See Q. V.

quodlibet, sb.: neut. of Lat. quilibet (indef. pron.),='whom you please': 'anything you please', a scholastic thesis or argument. See quidlibet.

argument. See quidiloet.

1550 Abhominable lyes and errours dyd he proue the high learninge of the bishhopes and lawers, as he doth yet their decries and lawes, their schole divinitie and sentences, their ordynarye questions and quodlybetes: Br. Bale, Image, Pt. III. [R.] bef. 1586 Our matter is Quodlibet indeed,...neuer marshalling it into an assured rancke, that almost the readers cannot tell where to finde themselues: SIDNEY, Apol. Poot., p. 60 (1868). 1602 such interrogatorie questions, Articles or Quodlibets; W. Warson, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, Pref., sig. A 5 v. 1603 this is one of Zanoes quodlibets or positions: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor. p. 1038. bef. 1616 These are your quodlibets, but no learning, Brother: Beau. & Fl., Eld. Bro., ii. 1, Wks., bef. 1670 an hundred Quodlibets all of one Blood: J. HACKERT, Abp. Williams, P. T. 1. 15, p. 13 (1693). 1883 Besides his postils and quodlibets, he [Innocent V.] composed a number of philosophic and other works: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. II. p. 1096/1.

quoiffure, quoifure: Fr. See coiffure.

quōmodo, adv.: Lat., 'how': as sb. the means, the manner.

quomodo, aav.: Lat., 'now': as so. the means, the manner, the definition of the manner of the change; the quomodo or modus: Evelyn, Carresp., Vol. III. p. 233 (1872). 1750 nothing remained for him but to contrive the Quomodo, which appeared to be a matter of some difficulty: Fielding, Tom Jones, Bk. vii. ch. xv. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 412 (1866). 1752
The quomodo will not be so difficult there as it was here, there being no uncles in the question: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. II. No. lxvi Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 376 (1777). 1828 The quo modo of executing it is left to the wisdom of the government: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 2724.

*quondam, adv., used as sb. and adj.: Lat., 'formerly', 'heretofore': in former times.

I. adv.: in former times, heretofore.

abt 1540 Abbott quondam of Westm.: W. Benson, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclvi. p 273 (1846). 1611 most faithfull attendant quondam upon the right worshipfull Sir Edward Phillips: T. Coryat, Crudities, Vol. III.

2. sb.: a person deprived of an office or emolument, a person who has ceased to hold a certain position.

1549 oute with them make them quondams all the packe of them: LATIMER, 7 Serm bef. K Edw. VI., p 65 (1869) — Make them quondammes, out with them, cast them out of ther office: ib., p. 107. 1563 Dioclessan the quondam being at Salona, hearing of the proceedings of Constantinus, and this edict, either for sorrow died, or, as some sale, did poison himselfe: Foxe, A. & M, p. 78, an. 318. [R.]

3. adj: formerly holding the position of, ci-devant (q, v), heretofore known as.

3. Addy.: 10ffnerly nolding the position of, ci-devally (g. v.), heretofore known as.

1589 In Albane the quondam King at eldest Daughters Court | Was setled: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk. III. ch. xiv. p 38. bef. 1593 To those Gentlemen his quondam acquaintance, that spend their wits in making playes, R. G. wisheth a better exercise: Greene, Groots-worth of Wit, Wks., p 50 (1861). 1593 This is the quondam king: Shaks., III Hen VI., iii 1, 23. 1603 ther's no Fly so small but now dares bring | Her little wrath against her quondam King: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Funes, p 272 (1608) 1619 Man, by his fall, is vanished from his quondam humanitie: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. i p. 8. 1612 the quondam Viceroy of Sardinia: Howell, Lett., III. xiv. p. 69 (1645). 1624 the quondam Gouernour did see his men for most part forsake him: Capt J. Smith, Wks., p. 52 (1848). 1625 her quondam best friends: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 20. 1630 My quondam best friends: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 20. 1630 My quondam master: Massinger, Renegado, iii. 2, Wks., p. 100/1 (1839). bef. 1658 No quondam Suit, I'l keep thee from their Claws, | Rotten as th'art, thou shalt be sound for th' Cause: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 320 (1657). 1665 In quondam times her Royalties were spacious: Sir Th. Herrer, p. 84 (1677). 1675 the quondam Library-keeper of the Vatican: J. Smith, Christ Relig. Appeal, Bk. i. ch vii. § 2, p. 53. 1682 with his quondam Tone and Face, | Squeak'd out this formal Canting Grace: T. D. Butler's Ghost, Canto II. p. 112. 1693 A Farewel to Wine, by a Quondam Friend to the Bottle: Contention of Liquors, p. p. 9. 1710 I called to see my quondam neighbour Ford, (do you know what quondam is, though?): Swift, Yourn to Stella, Let. xii. Wks., p. 260/1 (1869). bef. 1733 a Servant. should not publicly fly in his quondam Master's Face: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 7, p. 509 (1740). 1764 I shall acquaint you with what a chief was saying of his quondam cestate: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. 1. p. 347 (1818). 1792 catching

quorsum haec?, phr.: Lat.: to what end (is) this (said)?. 1657 J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 186, Vol. II. p. 47. quorsum hac? Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 313 (1850).

*quorum, corum, coram, sb.: Lat. quorum, = 'of whom'.

the particular justices of the peace, whose presence on the bench is necessary to constitute a Court. So called from the first word of the clause in the Commission, which names the said justices—quorum vos A, B, C, D, &c., unum esse volumus,='of whom we will that you, A, B, C, D, &c.,

be one.

1467 that the justyces of the peas in enery shire cyte & towne, or two of theym at the leest where of one be, of the quorum: Caxton, Stat. 3 Hen. VII., c. 3, sig. b v ro (1869). 1596 being of the Quorum and bounde to attendance: Egerton Papers, p. 212 (Camd. Soc., 1840). 1604 Once more after this was Latymer brought to guorum before Kyng Henry for preachinge heresie: R. Parsons, Three Convo. of Engl., Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 221. 1609 Of these Justices of the Peace in the same Commission be certaine named, which bee called of the Quorum in whom is especiall trust reposed, that when the Commission is given to fortie or thirtie and so at the last it commeth to foure or three it is necessary for the performance of many affaires to have likewise divers of the Quorum. The words of Commission be such Quorum vos A, B, C, D, E, F, unum esse volumus: Sir Th. Smith, Commonu. of Engl., p. 166 (1633). 1619 Quorum Justice warrants: Hutton, Foll. Anat., sig. E. 3 vol. 1639. Were I not a justice of peace and quorum too: Massinger, New Way to Pay, iii. 2, Wks., p. 301/2 (1839). bef. 1658 he is a Justice of War, one that hath bound his Datton up in Buff, and will needs be of the Quorum to the best Commanders: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 73 (1687). bef. 1670 Sir Francis...of his own accord made him Justice of Peace, and of the Quorum in the County of Northampton: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 38, p. 31 (1693). 1676 I am a Justice of the Peace and Quorum: D'Urrey, Mad. Fickle, iv. p. 31 (1691). 1712 The king is the peace and content of the Quorum-I have been at Sessions, and I have made Specches there! CIBBER, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb., ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 265 (1776). 1772 the king, &c. hath ordained, that the justices of the peace, or two of them at least (whereof one to be of the guorum), have authority...: Junius, Letters, No. Levili, p. 273 (1827).

*1877 "coram" worship's upset: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 100 (1865). for "quorum": Sat. Rev., Nov 24, p. 661/2. [St.]

2. the requisite number of members of any body, when a specified number thereof must be present at any meeting, in order to give validity to the proceedings.

1669 It was ordered that five should be a quorum for a Council: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p 42 (1872). 1673 the Quorum is 600, without which number nothing can be done: J RAY, Fourn. Low Countr, p. 159. 1819 the quorum had originally been fixed at two: Edin. Rev., Vol. 32, p. 92.

2 a. metaph. the requisites.

1655 Here the Dutchmen found fuller's earth, a precious treasure, whereof England hath (if not more) better than all Christendom besides, a great commodity of the quorum to the making a good cloath: Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ix

quorum pars magna fui, phr.: Lat.: in which I have had a considerable share. Virg., Aen., 2, 6.

1633 His own hands have smitten it [sin]; the whole world is a bleeding witness thereof; and man may say, Quorum pars magna fui. The whole creature groaneth in expectance of his pacification: T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet, Sherman Comm., Vol. II. p. 293/2 (1863).

*quot homines, tot sententiae, phr.: Lat.: (there are) as many opinions as (there are) men. Terence, Phorm., 2, 4, 14.

1575 and therwithall I pray you consider that Quot homines, tot Sententiae, especially in Poetrie: G. Gaskoigne, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II p. 3 (1815).

1602 they follow each one of them their owne private foule spirits of deceit and error, & so quot homines tot sententiae, So many men so many minds: W Watson, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 343.

R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 13 (1827).

1632 Their Religion is austere (but irreligious) agreeing with our old Adage, Quot homines, tot sententiae: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 193.

1662 Here there is an infinite difference, quot homines, tot sententiae, so many men, so many minds: Brooks, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 3 (1867).

1872 Edw. Braddon, Life in Indiae, ch. v. p. 150.

*quota ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. It. quota, or Lat. quota pars, = 'what fractional part': a proportional part, a share; a contribution of a specified part of a total amount.

contribution of a specified part of a total amount.

1681 [See pro re nata]. 1692 We have now 80 sayle, ye Dutch quota being come with Ld Portland: Hatton Corresp., Vol. 11 p 175 [1878]. 1704
No approaching the Ladies Ruelles without the Quota of Shoulder-Knots: Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 64 (and Ed.). 1707 to furnish out our quota in mercenaries: Addison, Wes., Vol. 1v. p. 354 (1886). 1711 their Quota of the conversation: Spectator, No. 100, June 25, p. 156/2 (Morley). bef. 1783
The two Crowns begin to advance their Quotas of Men...Money and Promises Plenty: R. North, Examen, 1. i. 21, p. 25 (1740). 1743 the Opera-house and White's have contributed a Commissioner and a Secretary to the Treasury, as their quota to the government: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1 p 284 (1857). 1748 observing that it was sufficient for him to pay his quota towards the maintenance of the poor: Smollett, Rad. Rand., ch. xxxviii. Wks., Vol. 1 p 245 (1817) 1804 The 3rd fact was his breach of the treaty in not sending his quota of troops to join the army: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 11, 10, 1052 (1844). 1819 the King, as heir, exceeding every quota but that of the nearest relative, who succeeded to the stool and slaves: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 11. ch. v. p. 283. 1826 Each person was of course prepared with a certain quota of information: Lord Beaconspield, Viv Greye, Bk. 11. ch. i. p. 24 (1881). 1830 their quota of prize-money: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 349 (2nd Ed.).

quota pars, phr.: Lat., 'what fractional part': a fractional part, a proportional part.

1682 It would puzzle all our arithmetic, to assign the *quota pars*, or the *proportional* part any of us is of the universe: John Howe, Wks., p. 501/1 (1834).

quote, cote, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. quoter (Cotgr.), coter.

1. to mark in the margin, to make a note upon; to observe, to note.

1563 Wherfore I was desirous to see it again, and to read it with more deliberation, and being sent to me a second time, it was thus quoted in the margent as ye see: Foxe, A. & M., p. 1110, an. 1543. [R.]
you my folly? Shaks., Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 4, 18.

to cite the words of a book or writing, or of a person.

1582 She would have the presumptuous heretike, flying as it were through the whole Bible, and coting the Psalmes, Prophets, Gospels, &c.: N. T. (Rhem.), Pref., sig. a 4 vo. 1616 Hether your gallants come, only to cote | Her rare perfections: R. C., Times Whistle, I. 408, p. 16 (1871).

quotum, sb.: neut. of Lat. quotus, = 'what in number', 'what in order', 'what in fractional value': a proportional part; a fractional part.

1674 there will be small reason for a Christian to think himself disengaged from that quotum or proportion which even the Jews were obliged to: Hammond, Wks., Vol. 1 p 89. 1888 Winchester will add its quotum to the pile of quantitative evidence: Pall Mall Gaz, Jan. 5, p. 1/2.

quousque, adv.: Lat.: 'until', used to indicate a limitation in time.

1600 a ludge...in some criminall processe...will give an enlargement, but yet with condition, or as they say with a quousque; that is, till, the time that hee calleth it backe, and putteth him in his former estate: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 403.

Quran: Arab. See Koran.

R.

- R.1, abbrev. for Lat. rēx,='king', or rēgīna,='queen'; as in 'William R.', 'Victoria R.'
- \mathbf{R} ., \mathbf{r} ., abbrev. for Lat. recipe (q, v). Often used in the form R.
- R. I., abbrev. for Lat. rex imperator, = 'king emperor', or rēgīna imperātrix, = 'queen empress'; as in 'Victoria R. I.'
 - *R. I. P., abbrev. for Late Lat. requiescat in pace (q, v).
- R. S. V. P., abbrev. for Fr. répondez s'il vous plaît, ='answer if you please', sometimes placed after invitations.

rabato, rebatu (= 2 =), sb.: quasi-It. or quasi-Sp. fr. Fr. rabat: a turned-down collar, a falling band or ruff.

** 1599 Marg Troth, I think your other rabato were better. Hero No, pray thee, good Meg, I'll wear this: Shaks, Much Ado, ii. 4, 6. 1607 Stickes and Combes, Cascanets, Dressings, Purles, Falles, Squares, Buskes, Bodies, Scarffes, Neck-laces, Carcanets, Rebatoes, Borders, Tires, Fannes, Palizadoes, Puffes, Ruffes, Cuffes, Muffes, Pusles, Fusles, Partlets, Frislets, Bandlets, Fillets, Crosslets, Pendulets, Amulets, Annulets, Bracelets, and so many lets' A. Brewer, Lingua, iv. 6, sig. I a vo. 1619 their Rebatoes, Chaparoones, Frouzes, Falses, Puffes, and Dresses: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxvi. p. 258. 1630 The Tires, the Periwigs, and the Rebatoes, | Are made t'adorne lishap'd Inamoratoes: John Taylor, Wks, sig. Ccc 3 vo/1.

*Rabbi, rabbi, sb.: Heb. rabbī, = 'my master', 'my lord'.

- (as a formula of respectful address) my master.
- abt 1400 Disciplis seyen to him, Raby [v.l. Rabi], now the Jewis souzten for to stoone thee: Wycliffite Bible, John, xi. 8. 1611 The same came to Jesus by night, and sad unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou are a teacher come from God: Bible, John, iii 2. 1626 Rabbi, Master. Rabbine, A great Doctor, Lord or Teacher: COCKERAM, Pt I (2nd Ed.).
- 2. a Jewish doctor of the law; a distinguished Jewish scholar in divinity; the minister of a Jewish congregation; hence, a profound scholar.

Reflice, a projound scholar.

1590 Divers of the Iewes **Rabbies** were of opinion that **Adam** in Paradise continued not a night: L. Lloyd, **Consent of Time**, p. 6. 1602 these gallants (courtly rabbies, chill warrant you in their coaches) have such a special charge... committed vnto them: W. Warrson, **Quadibiets of **Reflig** 55 State**, p. 46. 1625 Some hence gather it to be a Region in **India**, as that **Rabbi**, and **Ierome** also doth in some sort averre: Purchas, **Pitgrims**, Vol. 1 Bk. i. p. 45. 1629 The **Rabbi**s passe my reach, but indg I can, I Something of **Clemard** and **Quinitilian**: Howell, **Lett.**, v. xxvii: p. 32 (1645). 1642 The secret communicated to a Rabbi**. Sir **Th. **Brown, **Reflig**. **Med.**, §* xivi. Wrs.*, Vol. I. p. 392 (1852). 1645 the women brought the infant swaddled, ... and delivered it to the **Rabbi**, who carried and presented it before an altar: **Evelyn, **Diary**, Vol. I. p. 137 (1850). bef. 1670 He is altogether deceived, that thinks he is fit for the Exercise of our Judicature, because he is a great Rabbi in some Academical Authors: **J. HACKET**, **Abb***. Williams**, Pt. 1. 67, p. 57 (1653). Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 67, p. 57 (1693).

rabbin ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rabbin: a rabbi.

rabbin (\(\perceq = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rabbin: a rabbi.

1531 And yet some of those Rabines (in goddes name)...wyll presume with their owne selve wittes to disproue that... ELYOT, Governow, Bk. III. ch. xxv. Vol. II. p. 395 (1880). 1660 the Rabbyns also thynke that these were not in the seconde temple: J. PILKINGTON, Aggens, sig y it ro. 1584 R. Danid Kimhi, which is the best writer of all the Rabbins: R. Scort, Disc. Witch., Bk. vII. ch. ix. p. 141. 1606 their masters and rabbins, the Jesuits: EARL of Salisbury, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 65 (1848) 1615 traditions, and fantasticall fables deuised by their Rabbins: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 146 (1632). 1640 as I among | The Rabbins read: H. More, Phil. Po., II. 46, p. 28 (1647). 1648 the Rabbins of Reformation: Merc. Prag., No. 1, sig. A 2 ro. 1652 their Rabbins; in that profound cabalisticall parable: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 2. 1679 The Learned Rabbins of the Jews | Write, there's a Bone, which they call Lues: S. Butler, Huddras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 169. 1693 the Fewish Rabbins: J. Ray, Three Discourses, iii. p. 400 (1712). 1712 The Rabbins: J. Ray, Three Discourses, iii. p. 400 (1713). 1712 The Rabbins: J. Ray, Three Discourses, iii. p. 400 (1713). 1712 The Rabbins into the Sea: Spectator, No. 495, Sept. 27, p. 7071 (Morley). bef. 1739 Ews temper thus the Rabbins have exprest: Pore, Prot. to Satires, 330, Wks. Ews temper thus the Rabbins have exprest: Pore, Prot. to Satires, 330, Wks. Ews temper thus the Rabbins have exprest Pore, Prot. to Satires, 330, Wks. Ews temper thus the Rabbins have exprest: Pore, Prot. to Satires, 330, Wks. Ews temper thus the Rabbins have exprest: Pore, Prot. to Satires, 330, Wks. Ews temper thus the Rabbins have exprest: Pore, Prot. to Satires, 330, Wks. Ews temper thus the Rabbins have exprest to the prot. Prot. Prot. Prot. Satires, 330, Wks. Ews temper thus the Rabbins have exprest Pore, Prot. to Satires, 330, Wks. Ews temper thus the Rabbins have exprest. Pore, Prot. to Satires, 330, Wks. Ews temper thus th

*Rabboni, sb.: Heb. rabboni: my great master.

abt. 1400 Sche convertid seith to him, Rabbony [v.l. Rabony], that is seid, mastir: Wycliffite Bible, John, xx. r6. 1535 Then turned she her aboute, & sayde vnto him: Rabboni, y is to saye: Master: COVERDALE, l.c. 1611 She turned herself, and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master:

*rabies, sb.: Lat.: 'rage', 'fury', 'madness': fury; hydrophobia (q, v).

1828 Finding Lord Vincent so disposed to the biting mood, I immediately directed his rabies towards Mr. Aberton: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xx. p. 51 (1859).

rabite, sb.: ultimately fr. Lat. Arabia: an Arabian horse, a war-horse.

rācā, adj.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ρακα, for Aram. reka: worthless, good for nothing. See Mat., v. 22.

racahout, sh.: Fr.: a preparation of the edible acorns of the Quercus ballota, used by Arabs as a substitute for chocolate; also used as food for invalids.

raccolta, pl. raccolte, sb.: It.: a harvest; a collection.

Taccolta, pl. raccolte, sb.: It.: a harvest; a collection.

1591 He ought alwaies to have about him, and to lodge where hee doth himselfe, so manie good Drums as there be hundreth in his band: that at all times he may make Racolte, and gather his souldiers together, and for such like necessarie respects: Garrard, Art Warre, p 65.

1611 In the moneth of August they begin their Racotta, that is their Massick harvest: T. Corvan, Fournall, in Crudities, Vol. III. sig. R 6 vo (170).

1625 During the time of their Racotta, whatsoeuer strangers came into their Vineyard might freely take as many Grapes as they were able to eate: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk x. p. 1827.

1628 I know not what my racolta will prove: Sir Th. Roe, in A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb in Gt. Brit., p. 204 (1882) bef. 1670 and serve me faithfully in this motion, which, like the highest Orbe, carries all my Raccolta's, my Counsels at the present, and my prospects upon the Future, with it, and I will never part with you: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 127, p. 115 (1693).

1673 They reckon 5 Raccolta's or crops in one year: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr, p. 479.

**rac(c) non (- //) Coon vb.: Fing fr. N. Amer. Ind

*rac(c)oon (= \(\mu\)), coon, sb.: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. arathcone, arruthune, aroughcun(d), &c.: a small North American quadruped of the genus Procyon, esp. of the species Procyon lotor.

1608 their Emperour. couered with a great Couering of Rahaughcums. [Aroughcun, p. 355; Rarowcun, p. 400; Aroughcunds, p. 721]: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 19 (1884). 1634 Otter skinnes, and Rackoone skinnes; W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 65. 1722 their Magazines are very often rifled, by Bears, Raccoons, and such like liquorish Vermine: Hist. Virginia, Bk II. ch. iv p. 122. 1744 Ilike my racoon infinitely better: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 325 (1857).

rack: Anglo-Ind. See arrack.

racka: Port. See areca.

rackapee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay arak-āpī,='spiritfire': a very strong impure kind of arrack (q. v.).

1625 hot and fiery drinkes, as Aracke and Aracape: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol 1 Bk. iii. p. 533 — suxteene Buts of Rack and Rack-apee: ib., Bk. v. p. 648 1665 for drink they [the Javanese] have excellent good Water; and for Wine, Rac-a-pee, which like the Irish Usquebaugh drunk immoderately accelerates death: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 365 (1677).

racolta: It. See raccolta

raconteur, sb.: Fr.: a story-teller, a narrator.

1829 stamped the illustrious narrator as a consummate raconteur: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. 1. ch. xii. p. 40 (1881). 1855—6 Scott, the loyal cavalier, the king's true liegeman, the very best raconteur of his time: Thackerary, Four Georges, p. 183 (1875). 1871 As a raconteur, he was unapproachable: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 307. 1884 The story ceases...and both raconteur and audience rise: J. H. Shorthouse, Schoolm. Mark, ch. i. p. 4.

Radamanthus: Lat. See Rhadamanthus.

radaree, rahdarry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. rāhdārī: transit duty.

1685 Here we were forced to compound with the Rattaree men, for ye Dutys on our goods: Hedges, *Diary*, Dec. 15. [Yule] 1804 A rahdarry will go to you this day for the convoy: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1182 (1844).

radeau, sb.: Fr.: a raft.

18.. Split Rock, and behind it the radeau Thunderer: W. IRVING. [Webster] radgee: Anglo-Ind. See rajah.

radiāta, sb. pl.: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. radiātus, = 'having rays': the division of radiated animals or zoophytes.

radiator ($\angle = \angle = \rangle$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to act. of Lat. radiari,='to be caused to radiate': that which radiates.

radical $(\bot = =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. radical: pertaining to a root (in any sense); pertaining to the essential nature of anything; a root (of a word); a comparatively stable constituent of the molecules of a chemical compound; in politics, a Radical is a member of a party which advocates radical changes (also, attrib.).

1533 The natural heate and humour callyd radicall: ELYOT, Cast. Helthe, Bk. III. ch. xii. [R.] 1543 drienes whiche consumeth the radicall moysture: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirwez, fol. cix volt. 1570 make a Sphare or Globe, precisely, of a Diameter aguall to the Radicall side of the Cube: J. DER, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. ci volt. 1579 Note your Radicall Digites found, must be placed vider the elemente next to the pendent lines: DIGGES, Stratich., p. 14. 1620 the lower Bretons who speak no other Language but our Welsh, for their radicall words are no other: Howell, Lett., I xix. p. 39

*radius, pl. radii, sb.: Lat., 'a rod', 'a staff', 'a spoke', 'a ray', 'a semi-diameter of a circle': a staff; a ray (in various senses); a semi-diameter of a circle or of a sphere; the exterior bone of the human forearm or the corresponding bone in other animals; one of several lines diverging from a common centre.

from a common centre.

1597 The Radius or staffe of the crosse containeth like wise two partes in one: Th. Morkey, Mus., p. 174.

1652 Their chiefest study was to wrap up their Sexets in Fables, and spin out their Fancies in Vailes and shadows, whose Radii seem to extend every way, yet so, that they all meete in a Common Center, and point onely at one thing: E. ASHMOLE, Theat. Chem. Brit., Annot., p. 440.

1658 dividing a cercle by five radii: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch 3, p. 37 (1686).

1665 between twenty and fourty foot radius? Phil. Trans., Vol. 1 No. 4, p. 66.

1672 these rows of Planes reaching every way, almost like so many radious's of a Sphere from the Centre or middle part: R BOYLE, Virtues of Gens, p. 67.

1704 many thousands of great Stones, and even broken Pieces of Lime-stone Rocks throughout Wales, and the North of England, almost wholly compos'd of those Vertebre, or broken Pieces of the Radii of Sea-Stars, which are commonly call'd Fairy-Stones; J. Rav, Three Discourses, ii. p. 182 (1713).

1789 The design of those who planned the city, was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the streets like radii: J Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1, p. 588 (1796).

1826 The enormous bird, with the feathers of his wings stretched out like radii or fingers: Capt. Head, Pampas, p. 211.

1858 We were twenty-one days thus imprisoned, never leaving a little circle of some six miles radius: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped, ch xii p. 84.

1876 The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, thia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: Times, Dec., 7. [St]

radius vector, phr.: Mod. Lat.: a straight line drawn from a fixed point to any point on a locus or curve, which is determined by the length of the radius vector and the angle of its inclination to a fixed straight line.

*rādix, pl. rādīces, sb.: Lat., 'a root': a root (in various senses); a radicle.

1579 To find the square Radix, or Roote of any number, is to gather a summe that multiplyed in himselfe, if it be quadrate, justly may make the aforesayde number, or else it may engender the bigger squares in that contexpued: DIGGES, Stratiot. p. 13 1603 diminish the vertue of the radix: C HEYDON, Def. Judic. Astrol., p. 363 1652 But Nativities are the Radices of Elections, and therefore: E. ASHMOLE, Theat Chem. Brit., Annot., p. 450. 1664 The Hebrew Radices: J. WORTHINGTON, Lyfe, in Jos. Mede's Wks., p. vi.

radotage, sb.: Fr.: nonsense, idle words.

1783 Excuse my radotage—but what better can you expect? Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol viii. p. 388 (1858).

radunanza, sb.: It.: an assembly.

bef. 1733 The City of Oxford was a Redunanza of all the active Party Traders and Jobbers, &c.: R. North, Examen, 1. ii 127, p 99 (1740).

rafraîchissements, sb. pl.: Fr.: refreshments.

1749 the several loges are to be shops for toys, limonades, glaces, and other raffraichissemens: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. 11. No. li. Misc. Wks., Vol 11. p. 357 (1777).

raga: Anglo-Ind. See rajah.

*raggy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. ragī: a coarse grain, Eleusine coracana, grown in S. India.

1792 The season for sowing raggy, rice, and bajers from the end of June to the end of August: In G. R. Gleig's Life of Sir T. Munro, III. 92 (1830). [Yule] 1799 Granary, containing new paddy in good state, and raggy in torable condition: Wellington, Suppl. Dest., Vol. 1. p. 257 (1858). 1846 Among corn plants less generally known may be mentioned Eleusine coracana, called Natchnee, on the Coromandel coast, and Nagla Ragee, or Mand, elsewhere in India: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 173 1886 in Mysore the small millet known as raggy or ragi, furnishes the principal provision: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 75.

ragione, sb.: It.: reason, cause, business; a firm.

1742 accordingly invited him up to Constantinople, and to take a part in their ragion, or house: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 367 (1826).

ragione del (di) stato, pl. ragioni d. s., phr.: It.: a reason of state, an affair of state.

1596 and therefore to preuent both him & his father in lawes desseignement have made a most straight secret league and alliance amongest themselves, terming the same ragione de stato: Estate of Engl. Fugitives, p. 129.

1600 step into some ragioni del stato, and so make my induction: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 4, Wks., p. 193 (1616).

1605 a discourse... bout ragion del stato: 1601 a discourse... bout ragion del stato: 1618 he hath two strong competitors... the one for favour, and the other per [for] ragion di stato, like to oversway him: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Sas. I., Vol. II. p. 89 (1848).

1622 If a man go to ragioni di stato to reason of State, the Frenck King hath somthing to justifie this dessein: Howell, Lett., II. xxv. p. 48 (1645).

1646 Statists and Politicians, unto whom Ragione di Stato, is the first Considerable: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bl. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686).

1654 those Ragioni del stato, Tricks of State: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 175.

1696 such crowds of pretenders to ragioni di stato: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 358 (1872). bef. 1738 considering how much of this (not very commendable) Ragion di stato (1740). 1596 and therefore to preuent both him & his father in lawes desseignement

Ragipou: Anglo-Ind. See Rajpoot.

*ragou(t), ragoust, ragoo, sb.: Fr. ragoût, earlier ragoust, regoust, = 'a re-taste': a highly-seasoned stew of small pieces

of meat.

1664 Or season her, as French Cooks use, | Their Haut-gusts, Buollies, or Ragusts: S Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 11 Cant. 1. p. 43.

1670 eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragusts, your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: SHADWELL, Sull. Lovers, v. p. 71.

1676 Here's excellent meat: taste of this Ragoust: — Libertine, iv. p. 71.

1684 there was a certain Ragou, which I thought passable: And I was obliged to express a liking of so exquisite a Dish: Tr. Tavernur's Trav., Vol. 11. p. 38

1687 Champain our Liquor, and Ragousts our Meat: Hind & Panther transvers'd. p. 18.

1692 That it was his Taylor, and his Cook, his fine Fashions, and his French Ragoust, which sequestred him: South, Serm., Vol. 11. p. 476 (1727).

1693 Sometimes a Crust goes with more Gusto down, I Than all French Cickshaws and Ragous in Town: Folly of Love, p. 10.

1799 they had been fed with fricassees and ragouts: Addison Tatler, Mar 21, Wis., Vol. 11. p. 107 (1844).

1730 She sent her priest in wooden shoes | From naughty Gaul to make ragoos: Swift, Pange, on the Dean

1741 Sometimes the Turks have a Ragou of Meat hash'd with a little Fat: J. Ozell, Tr. Townefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11. p. 331.

1748 we were entertained with an excellent ragout, cooked by our landlord's daughters: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ot hil. Wis., Vol. 1. p. 275 (1817).

1753 In the first place, I assure them, that of all French ragouts there is none, to which an Englishman has so little appetite, as an English lady served up to him à la Françoise: Lord Chestrere Field. In World, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 126 (1777).

1759 but make a reserve of some of your ragout to pour over: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 90.

1771 their cutlets, ragouts, fricassees, and sauces of all kinds: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 45/1 (1882).

1809 They made me almost sick only with the sight of their pasties, tarts, ragouts, fricassees, p. 136 (1875)

1823 He threw himself upon the ragout, and the plate was presently vacant: Sco

rahaughcum: N. Amer. Ind. See raccoon.

rahdarry: Anglo-Ind. See radaree.

raiah: Arab. See rayah.

raia(w): Anglo-Ind. See rajah.

raideur, sb.: Fr. (roideur, Cotgr.): stiffness, coldness.

1780 it is better the Court should be alarmed and bend. Its roideur would produce all I apprehend: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol VII. p. 325 (1858). 1802 I find a certain degree of raideur in the Spanish ambassador, on that subject: Amer State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 520 (1832).

raillery (#==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. raillerie: banter, the turning what a person says into ridicule, mockery, pleasantry.

bef. 1640 Let raillery be without malice or heat: B. Jonson. [J] 1663
Raillerie a la mode consider d; Title. 1672 This is all but Raillerie Sir:
SHADWELL, Miser, i p. 10. 1704 They take a pleasing raillery for a serious truth: Gentleman Instructed, p. 13. [Davies]

railleur, sb.: Fr.: one who banters, one who is given to

1667 I hope what I have here said will prevail something with the wits and railleurs of this age, to reconcile their opinions and discourses to these studies: SPRAT, Hist. Roy. Soc., p. 417. [T.] 1688 his Acquantance were all Wits and Railleurs... I'm satisfied you are of the Society of the Wits, and Raillieurs: Wycherler, Countr. Wife, ii. p. 14. bef. 1738 the Raillieurs (a powerful Nation in those Times) [styled] him the Earl of Shaftesbury's Footman: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 45, p. 52 (1740).

raines, raynes, reyn(e)s, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Rennes, a town in Brittany: a kind of lawn manufactured at Rennes.

? abt. 1475 Your shetes shall be of cloths of rayne: Squyr of Lowe Degre. [Fairholt] bef. 1500 And many a pillow and every bere Of clothe of raynes to sleep on softe: Dreme, 254. [ib.] 1512 I have a shert of reyns with sleeves pendant: Mystery of Mary Magdalen. [ib.] abt. 1515 Your skynne that was wrapped in shertes of raynes: J. SKELTON, Magnyf. [ib] bef. 1563 She should be apparelled beautifully with pure white silk, or with most fine raines: Bp. Bale, Sel. Wien, p. 542 (Parker Soc., 1849). [Davies] bef. 1571 Alas, that great city that was clothed in reins, and scarlet, and purple! Jewel, Wien, IL. 931 (Parker Soc., 1845—50). [ib.]

rais, reis, sb.: Arab. ras, = 'head': the skipper of a vessel, a captain; the head man of a community. See Reis-effendi.

1599 The Reis or Captaines of the Gallies: R. HAKLUY, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 29x. 1684 In every Village or Borough there is a Reis, or chief of the place: J. P., Tr Tavernier's Trav, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 228. 1775 the rais or master of the boat sat behind: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 15. 1830 the grand Rais, supreme commander of the Algerine squadron: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 35 (and Ed.). 1845 Our rais, or skipper: Lady H. Stankofe, Mem., Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 232. 1883 the Reis had had orders to moor the dahabeeah by the shore: W. Black, Yolande, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 250.

*raison d'être, phr.: Fr.: a reason for existing.

1883 the Royal Academy would at once discredit their high position, and ignore their raison d'être: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 253.

raisonné, fem. raisonnée, part.: Fr.: reasoned out, logical, based on scientific analysis. See catalogue rai-

1777 This is my creed, and a key to my whole conduct, and the more likely to remain my creed, as I think it is raisonné: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 492 (1857).

1810 perhaps there is no form of composition more pleasing than that of a catalogue raisonné: Edin Rev., Vol 17, p. 115.

1845 French cookery is not, of course, approfonds or elaborately described, but nobly raisonné, like one of your lectures on a Greek play: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 102 (x885).

*raj, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. raj: rule, dominion.

1890 He falls to marvelling afresh at that standing miracle, the maintenance of the British raj [in India]: Athenæum, Sept 13, p 348/1.

*raja(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Skt. rājā, = 'king': a king, a prince, a lord.

a king, a prince, a lord.

1555 The kynges name was Raia Colambu, and the Prince was cauled Raia Siagu: R. Eden, Decades, Sect III p. 255 (1885). 1625 the Portugals of Daman had wrought with an ancient friend of theirs a Raga, who was absolute Lord of a Prounce. Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk III, p. 200. — a small King or Rasaw, a Gentile: ib, Bk. iv, p. 424. 1665 This Castle [Rota] for many Ages acknowledged the Radges her Governour: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 65 (1677). 1776 Beetle Nutt and Ottar. are not usually given to Vakeels of Rajahs, or others of inferior rank: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 8/r 1786 Her daily table was as fine | As if ten Rajahs were to dine: H. Mork, Florio, 636, p. 41. 1800 The whole of the country to be ceded by the Nizam is inhabited by petty rajahs and polygars: Wellington, Diss., Vol. 1. p. 124 (1844). 1803 Its foutfications were erected by a Rajah called Suckut Sing, about four centuries and a half ago: J. T. Bilunt, in Assatic Res., vii. 58 1810 rejoiced they see | The mighty Rajah's misery: Southey, Kehama, p. 5. 1863 her muslin is Indian. a rajah gave it us: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 130. 1872 the British flag was raised over the kingdoms once ruled by Mogul, Rajah, and Nuwaub: Edw. Braddow, Life in India, ch. i p. 4. 1883 temples of the Jain religion...were built during the eleventh and twelfth centuries of our era by the rajahs of some long extinct kingdom: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II. hi p. 120.

*Raipoot: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. Rājpūt: name of a mili-

*Rajpoot: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. Rājpūt: name of a military race of India, who claim to be Kshatriyas. See Kshatriya. The form Reysbutos (pl.) is Portuguese.

Kshatriya. The form *Reysbutos* (pl.) is Portuguese.

1598 Reysbutos of Cambaia doe yet live by robbing and stealing, and those of Cambaia pay tribute to the saide Reysbutos, because they should not robbe [and spoyle] them: Tr *J. Van Luischoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 166 (1885)

1625 Here was a Castle kept by the *Ratispuches*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol I Bk. iv. p. 467 — a Castle of the *Rasbooches* (which were before the *Mogolls* Conquest, the Nobles of that countrey now luung by robbery): ib. p. 42 1634

This place [Cambaya] was heretofore lorded ouer by the *Rashboots*, a noble and valuant (but now a Theussh) people: Six Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 42. 1662

These *Rasboutes* are a sort of High-way men, or Tories: J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo, Bk. i. p. 19 (1669). 1684 The *Ragipois*, who are the best Souldiers among the *Indians*,... came in: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 34. 1793 The soldiers are commonly called *Rajah-poots*, or persons descended from rajahs: J. Morre, *Aner. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 546 (1796).

1811 Here are nearly seven hundred Banians, *Rajaputs, and other Indians: *Niebuhr's Trav.* Arab.*, ch. Ivi. *Pinkerton*, Vol. x. p. 76.

**webti restrace.* Turk *Tave.* an ardent spirit made from *Tave.* and *Tave.* and *Tave.* and *Tave.* and *Tave.* and *Tave.* and *Tave.* an ardent spirit made from *Tave.* and *Tave.*

*raki, rakee, sb.: Turk. rāqī: an ardent spirit made from grape-skins; a grain-spirit. See arrack.

grape-skins; a grain-spirit. See altack.

1775 Some of the Turcomans joined us, and one or two wanted raki or brandy: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 255.

1819 I found him gravely discussing with a Franciscan monk, over a bottle of rakie: T. Hope, Anast., ch. xv. p. 289 (1820).

1820 selling wine and rakee to passengers: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. xvii p. 500

1840 Some stiff râkies: Franser, Koordistan, & c., Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 351.

1845 Their dram is distilled from rice, and called Raki: Warburton, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. 1. p. 202 (1848).

1849 At the well of Mokatteb, where we encamp for the night, I will serve raki to the Bedoueens; I have some with me, strong enough to melt the snow of Lebanon: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. Iv. ch. iv. p. 271 (1881).

1865 The bitterness relaxed, with which he had been drunk as with raki: Oulda, Strathmore, Vol. III. ch. x. p. 164.

1877 The Pole poured out a glass of raki for the fat woman, who though a Mohammedan was not adverse to alcohol: F. Burnaev, Through Asia Minor, ch. xx. p. 117 (1878).

rallentando, part.: It., 'becoming slower': Mus.: a direction to performers to slacken the time; decreasing in rapidity.

*Ramadan, Ramazan, Arab. ramadān; Ramdam, Hind. fr. Arab.: name of the great fast or Lent of Mohammedans, and of their ninth month through which the fast extends. See Bairam.

See Bairam.

1612 We stayed here all the day (March 26.) because (the Turkes Romadan, which is their Lent, being ended) on this day began their Feast called Byram: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 95.

1612 As in the time of Ramazan, which is their Lent and lastent thirtie days: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. III. sig. U 3 vo (1776).

1615 RAMADHAN, the ninth moneth of the Arabian Kalendar, containing 30 daies. This moneth they fast, as we do in Lent: W. BEDWELL, Arab. Trudg.

1615 The Turkes do fast one moneth in the yeare, which they call Ramazan: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 56 (1632).

1625 it was then his Lent, which amongst them is called Rammadan: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 336.

The first of September began their Ramadam, at the first of sight of the new Moone: ib, p. 527.

The time of Rummadan: ib., Vol. II. Bk. vi. p 86r.

The time of Rummadan: At the first of sight of the new Moone: ib, p. 527.

The time of Rummadan: At the first of sight of the new Moone: ib, p. 527.

The time of Rummadan: At the first of sight of the new Moone: ib, p. 527.

The time of Rummadan: East and Feast (for on that day its not permitted to eat or drinke, but. after Sun-set they doe both excessively) this Feast is called Ramazan, Ramdam or Ramadan: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 96.

The Turks do more than so in their Ramirams and Beirams, and the Yew also, for he fasts from the dawn in the morning till the Stars be up in the night: Howell, Epist. Ho-El, Vol. IV. v. p. 483 (1678).

1684 it was then the Turks Ramezan, or Lent: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 35.

1704 For it was in the time of Ramazan, (their Month of Fast, of which hereafter): J. PITTS, Acc. Moham., p. 5.

1716 the annual fast, or Lent of Ramadan: Addison, Wks, Vol. IV. p. 436 (1856).

1724 these Balustrades make a marvellous figure in time of their Ramezan, when they are all adorn'd with Lamps: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 164.

1776 as is the custom during the Ramazan or Lent: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 48.

1787 No Turk observes his Ramaudan more strictly than I did the day I arrived at Geneva: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 27 (1805).

1819 a personage who, at the end of the Ramadan, looking like a walking spectre: T. HOPE, Anast, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 193 (1820).

1821 a Lent or Ramadan of abstinence from optium: Confess. of an Eng. Optium-Eater, Pt. II. p. 127 (1823).

1834 Here is enough for the feast after Ramazan. Baboo, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 24.

1839 evelrows like the new moon of Ramadán: E. W. LANE, Tr. Arab. Nis., Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 138.

rambla. ch.: Sn.: a dry ravine.

rambla, sb.: Sp.: a dry ravine.

1829 Sometimes their road was a mere rambla, or dry bed of a torrent: W. Irving, Conq. of Granada, ch. xi. p 83 (1850).

1845 three long leagues by a rambla of red rocks: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. I. p. 398.

rambotan(g), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay rambūtan: the stone-fruit of Nephelium lappaceum, Nat. Order Sapindaceae, with a thin luscious pulp and a bristly skin.

1727 The Rambostan is a Fruit about the Bigness of a Walnut, with a tough Skin, beset with Capillaments; within the Skin is a very savoury Pulp: A. HAMILTON, East Indies, II. 81. [Yule] 1846 [See lichi].

ramequin, sb.: Fr.: a cheesecake.

rāmex, sb.: Lat.: a rupture, hernia, varicocele.

bef. 1627 I thought 't had been some gangrene, fistula, | Canker, or ramex: Middleton, Widow, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 204 (1885).

ramify $(\angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ramifier: to spread into branches, to branch out; to make to branch out.

1578 those [sinewes] are into very many partes . ramified: J. Banister, Hust Man, Bk. viii. fol. 107 v.

Ramilie(s), Ramillie(s), name of a town in Belgium, Ramillies (where Marlborough gained a celebrated victory over the French, 1706), applied to sundry articles and fashions of costume, e.g. to a form of cocked hat, a wig, and also its plait or tail.

1767 putting my uncle Toby's great Ramallie wig into pipes: STERNE, Trist. Shand., IX. ii. Wks., p. 364 (1839). 1885 "my request," says Brisk, Giving his Ramillie a whisk: A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 118.

ramillete, sb.: Sp.: a nosegay.

1873 the priestess...wove the flowers...into ramilletes and threw them to the passers-by: L. Wallace, Fair God, Bk. Iv. ch. vii. p. 242.

Ramjan. See Ramadan.

*ramoneur, sb.: Fr.: a chimney-sweep; adopted as a trade designation by some high-souled English chimney-

*ranch(e), Eng. fr. Sp.; rancho, Sp., 'a mess', 'a messroom': sô.: (in America) a hut, a hovel; a small farm or

1845 We crossed the Cerro del Talguen, and slept at a little rancho: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. xii. p. 261. 1884 Felipe insisted upon accompanying me to the rancho: F. A. Ober, Trav. in Mexico, &.c., p. 376. 1884 These beasts were so perfectly tame that our host would not have confined them if there had been no children about the ranche: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 362. 1885 Chance...sends Clara to visit her distant cousins on the ranche: Athenæum, Aug. 29, p. 268/2.

ranchera, sb.: Amer. Sp.: a woman who lives on a rancho; the wife of a ranchero.

1884 so fearful are the dainty creatures of being considered rancheras, or countrywomen: Emily Pierce, Falapa Roses, in Advance (Chicago), Aug. 14.

rancheria, sb.: Sp., 'a hut', 'a cottage', 'a shelter where laborers mess': (in America) a hut, a collection of huts.

1600 Here the Spaniardes haue seated their Rancheria of some twentie or thirtie houses: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 678. 1856 We frequently passed rancherias surrounded by granaries filled with corn, mezquite beans, and tornillas: Rep. of Explor. of Surveys, U.S.A., Vol. III. p. 115.

ranchero, sb.: Sp., 'the steward of a mess': (in America) a small farmer; a herdsman.

1846 Those rancheros or small farmers seemed to me generally to be more honest than the rest of the population: A. WISLIZENUS, Tour N. Mexico, p. 33 (1848).

1884 The puma and the jaguar are the ranchero's special hate: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 362.

*rancor, rancour ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. rancor, rancour, rancoeur (Cotgr.), assimilated to Lat. rancor, = 'foul taste', 'foul smell', 'bitter feeling'. I. a bitter taste; also, metaph.

1605 Put rancours in the vessel of my peace | Only for them: Shaks., Macb., iii. 1, 67.

2. bitterness of feeling, resentment, spitefulness, vindictiveness.

dictiveness.

abt. 1380 God technth that it is mercy to forzene trespasis & wrongis don azenst men hem self & algatis rancor & ewil wille of herre: Wyclif (), Sat & his Children, & e. h. in. If P. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng Whs. of Wyclif, p. 214 (1880). abt. 1386 Ne is ther no more wo, rancour, ne ire: Chaucer, C. T., Chan. Yem. Tale, 16387. 1482 and in her herte hylde rancour and sowernes agenste hem: Revel Monk of Evesham, p. 72 (1869). 1488 all grugges and rancores shalbe layd a parte: Paston Letters, Vol III. No 903, p. 343 (1874). abt. 1520 His name for to know if that ye lyst, [Enuyous Rancour truely he hight: J. Skelton, Garl. Laur., 755, Wks., Vol. I. p. 397 (1843). 1528 With grevous malice and rancour () One agaynst a nother dothe murmour: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, & c., p. 90 (1871). 1540 their gesture and countenaunce, wherin he perceyued to be more rankour than dolour: Elvot, Im. Governaunce, 101. 91 re. 1582 Such festred rancoure doo Sayncts celestial harbour? R. Stanyhurst, Tr. Virgu's Jen. Bk. I. p. 17 (1880) — when billows theire swelling ranckor abated: b., p. 22. 1590 But he, enrag'd with rancor nothing heares: Spens., F. Q., I. iii 44. 1600 his ranchor and malice: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1000. 1616 Detraction would professe himselfe my foe, | Shewing his rancors hate before my face: R. C., Times' Winstle, II 651, p. 24 (1871) 1642 the rancour of an evil tongue: Milton, Apol. Smeet, Wks., Vol. I. p. 208 (1860).

rancounter, rancountre: Eng. fr. Fr. See rencontre.

randevous: Fr. See rendezvous.

*ranee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. ranī: the wife of a rajah (q. v.), a queen, a princess.

1801 Do what you please with the Ranee, provided you don't send her here: Wellington, Suppl Desp., Vol II. p. 580 (1858). 1834 Thou mayest be a Ranee if thou wilt. Baboo, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 141.

*rānunculus, sb.: Lat.: Bot.: name of a large typical genus of plants, of which the buttercup is a species. Several species are cultivated as garden-plants.

1644 anemones, ranunculuses, crocuses, &c.: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 65 (1850).

1696 auricula, tuberose, jonquills, ranunculas: — Corresp., Vol. III. p. 365.

1728 full ranunculas, of glowing red: J. Tronson, Spring, 535.

1741 those admirable Species of Renunculuses: J. Ozell, 1r. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. II. p. 212.

1767 Plant ranunculuses and anemones in mild dry open weather: J. Aberchombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 45 (1803)

1819 and truly, among his tulips and ranunculuses, his temper seemed, chameleon-like, to reflect a somewhat gayer hue: T. Hops, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 287 (1820)

1826 my double variegated ranunculuses.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. VI. ch. vi p. 349 (1881).

1831 A most variable plant is the Water Ranunculus: F. G. Heath, Garden Wild, ch. viii

*ranz des vaches, phr.: Swiss Fr., 'ranz of the cows' (the meaning of ranz is doubtful): a melody of the Swiss herdsmen for the Alpenhorn.

1814 playing...the sweet air of the Ranz des Vaches: Alpine Sketches, ch. vii. p. 148. 1822 The shepherds likewise made echo ring with the wild notes of the ranz-des-vach: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 429.

rapine $(\angle \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rapine: spoliation, plunder, violence, ravishing.

violence, ravishing.

1831 Neyther Tulli approuch it to be liberalitie, wherin is any mixture of anarice or rapyne: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 11. ch. viii. Vol. 11. p. 91 (1880).

1869 so did not his anaricious conetous and greedye desire cease, by rapine, spoyle, or by any other wicked meane: Grafton, Chron, Pt. 1. p. 4. 1588

7it. Are these thy ministers? what are they call'd? Tam. Rapine and Murder: Shaks, Tit. And., v. 2, 62. 1590 seek not to enrich thy followers | By lawless rapine from a silly maid: Marlowe, I Tamburl, 1. 2, Wks., p. 9 (1858)

1840 H. Morr, Phil. Po., 11 116, p. 44 (1647). 1685 Such an inundation of fanatics...must needs have caused universal...rapine. Evelvy, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 20 (1872). 1712 his Bounty should support him in his Rapines, his Mercy in his Cruelties: Spectator, No. 516, Oct 22, p. 735/1 (Morley). 1738 Rapine may serve itself with the fair and honourable pretences of publick Good: T. Birch, Wks. of Mitton, Vol. 1. p. 13. 1826 Subattern, ch. 15, p. 233 (1828).

1845 the rapine, sacrilege, and bloodshed of the defeated foe: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 559.

rap(p) aree $(\angle = \underline{u})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. rapaire, = 'a noisy ruffian', 'a robber': a wild Irish plunderer; a vagabond.

1695 robberies, murders and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, rapparees, and tories: Stat. 7 Will. III. (Irel.), c. 21, Preamble 1705 though the rapparees carried the blame of all: Burner, Hist. Own Time, Vol. 111 p. 67 (1818). 1748—7 for the straggling soldiers, rapperees and piliferers, who followed the army, had left them neither meat, drink...nor cattle; TINDAL, Contin. Ratin. Vol. 11, P. 821 (1922). Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 83/1 (1751).

Rappen, pl. Rappen, sh.: Swiss Ger., 'a raven': a small Swiss coin about equal in value to a centime (q. v.).

1617 Six Rappen of Basil, make a plappart or three creitzers: F. Morryson, Itin., Pt. I. p. 288. 1673 Three Rappers (i.e. small Pieces of Money of a mixt Metal not so big as a Silver Penny of the value of a Farthing): J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 100.

*rapport, sb.: Fr.: affinity, mutual influence, sympathy. See en rapport.

1694 It is obvious enough what rapport there is, and must ever be, between the thoughts and words, the conceptions and languages of every country: SIR

W. Temple, Of Anc. & Mod. Learn. [R] bef. 1849 To queries put to him by any other person than myself he seemed utterly insensible—although I endeavoured to place each member of the company in mesmeric rapport with him: E. A. Pos., Whs., Vol. 1. p. 199 (1884) 1868 the finest little delicate thread frapport had come into existence between them Mrs. OLIPHANT, Brownlows, Vol. 1 ch. xv. p. 271. 1877 he has a strong feeling of sympathy and rapport with you: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xvii. p. 159 (1879).

*rapprochement, sb.: Fr.: a drawing near, a drawing together, a reconciliation.

1809 One of the opinions.. deserves to be mentioned, as exhibiting a curious rapprochement. Edin. Rev., Vol. 14, p 228. 1843 now if we made it our study to adopt the classification which would involve the least peril of similar rapprochements, we should return to the obsolete division into trees, shrubs, and herbs: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. 11. p 261 (1856) 1862 There has already been a great rapprochement: THACKEKAY, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. 1. p 110 (1887). 1862 neither side should be expected to go the whole distance towards rapprochement: E. L. GODKIN, IN XIX Cent., Aug., p 178.

raptim, adv.: Lat.: hastily, suddenly.

bef. 1733 this Account being set down at the Time, though, in a Manner, raptim and extempore: R. NORTH, Examen, II. v. 124, p 391 (1740).

raptor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to rapere, = 'to seize': a ravisher, an abductor.

1742 For, being a great fortune, one Sarsfield ran away with her, and carried her over into France, where, by the greatest accident, the abuse was discovered, and the raptor seized, she protected, and both sent home: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1 p. 145 (1826).

*rāra avis, pl. rārae aves, phr.: Lat.: 'a rare bird', a paragon (q. v.). See Hor., Sat., 2, 2, 26; Juv., 6, 165.

1654—6 A free friend at first, a kind friend to the last, is rara avis in terris ['on the earth']: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1 p 110/12 (1867).

called my Lord Strutwell by the appellations of Jewel, Phenix, Rara avis: SMOLLETT, Rod. Raval., ch. li. Wks., Vol. 1 p, 358 (1817).

1750 Such rara avis: should be remitted to the epitaph writer: Fielding, Tom Yones, Bk. viii. ch. 1. Wks., Vol. vi. p 422 (1866).

1813 I sent them, thinking that a char in London must be like a tortoise-shell Tom cat, a rara avis: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol II. p. 338 (1856).

1820 How singularly fortunate, who can | This Rara Avis meet—this proper man! Hans Busk, Vestriad.

1840 And her he once thought a complete Rara Avis: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 37 (1879).

1883 oh rara avis among modern scholars: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch v. p 166

rarefy $(\underline{\prime\prime} = \underline{\prime})$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. raréfier,='to make thin'.

1. trans. to make thin, to make rare, to cause to expand, to make less dense or less gross, to dilate.

1599 how their wits are refined and rarefi'd B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum, ii. 3, Wks., p. 106 (1616). 1691 the prepared matter ..breaking into a flame rarefies the stagnant air: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 327 (1872).

2. intr. to become thin or rare, to become less dense or gross.

abt. 1520 The clowdes gon to clere, the mist was rarified: J. SKELTON, Garl. Lawr. [R.] 1601 flat biles.. they rarifie and discusse: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 27, ch. 8, Vol II. p 279.

rarowcun. See raccoon.

rasa tabula: Lat. See tabula rasa.

Rasbout(e), Rashboot: Anglo-Ind. See Rajpoot.

rastaquouère, sb.: Fr. (argot): a foreigner of doubtful antecedents, who makes a great display.

1883 He was the typical rastaquonere, a man of finished manners and unknown antecedents: M. E. BRADDON, *Phantom Fortune*, Vol. III. p. 110.

[Coined by M. Brasseur in the Palais Royal farce Le Brésilien as fancy Spanish. See N. & O., 6th S., x. Nov. 1. 1884, p. 354 f.]

ratafia, sb.: Fr.: (a) a liqueur flavored with fruits and kernels of peach-, cherry-stones, &c., and bitter almonds; (b) a small biscuit flavored with almonds. Often pronounced and sometimes spelt ratafie, ratafee $(\angle = \underline{\nu})$.

a. 1699 Besides Wines, there is no Feasting without the Drinking at the Desert all sorts of Strong Waters, particularly Ratagia's; which is a sort of Cherry Brandy made with Peach and Apricock Stones, highly piquant, and of a most agreeable flavour: M. LISTER, Fourn. to Paris, p. 164.

1709 she has a Bottle of Ratagia with her: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 1. p. 155 (and Ed.).

1742 delivered him a full glass of ratifia: FIELDING, Yos. Andrews, I. vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 36 (1860).

bef. 1744. Or who in sweet vicissitude appears | Of Mirth and Opium, Ratafie and Tears: Pope, Mor. Ess., II. 110.

declared to her, over a bottle of ratafia...: Scott, Pesc, Peak, ch. xxxix.

b. 1845 put half a pound of ratafias in the mould: Bregion & MILLER, Pract. Cook, p. 219.

*ratan, rattan (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Malay rotan: the stem of various Eastern climbing palms, esp. of the genus Calamus, also of canes of the genus Raphis; a light flexible cane from such a stem.

1598 There is another sorte of the same réeds which they call Rota: these are thinne like twigges of Willow for baskets: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 97 (1885).

clad in rags was chabuck't upon the soles of his feet with rattans: SIR TH. HERBERT, Traw., p. 90 (1677). 1779 They presently carried out a wooden anchor, and rattan cable, which by floating, made an excellent warp: T. FORREST, Voy. New Gaina, p. 56. 1796 small ratans are stuck up, fastened together with cotton-thread, so as to form an arch or a vaulted roof over the tomb: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 13 (1814). 1826 The rattan was duly applied, and I roared with pain: HOCKLEY, Pandurang Hari, ch. xiv. p. 153 (1884). 1828 The turband is of cloth, over a frame-work of rattan, and ornamented with a lace band, and generally the crest of the master: Asiatic Castumes, p. 24. 1872 a slight exhibition of rattan or thumbscrew: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii p. 39.

râtelier. sb.: Fr.: stable-rack; set of teeth.

1839 In the large picture, everybody grins, and shows his whole ratelier: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 141 (1885).

*ratero, sb.: Sp.: a thief, a pilferer.

1832 he promised to defend us against rateros or solitary footpads W. IRVING, Alhambra, p. 19.

1845 charcoal-burners who on fit occasion become rateros and robbers: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 219

*ratio, sb.: Lat., 'calculation', 'relation', 'reason'.

bef. 1586 if Oratio, next to Ratio, Speech next to Reason, bee the greatest gyft bestowed vpon mortalitie: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 50 (1868)

2. the relation between two similar quantities in respect of magnitude; proportion of relation or relative variation.

1808 wishes to appropriate to himself the reputation which he had only a right to share, and that in no great ratio: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. 11. p 66 (1856). 1819 while at every higher step the risk of stumbling and being dashed to pieces increases in a tenfold ratio: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. xvi. p 367 (1820). 1885 A multiplicity of publications is often in an inverse ratio to a dissemination of sound knowledge: Attenueum, Dec. 19, p 81r/x. 1882 Their progress along the path of civilisation is (in mathematical phrase) in a direct ratio with the number of their abstract words: C. F. Keary, Outlines of Primitive Belief, ch. i. p 6.

rationale, sb.: neut. of Lat. rationalis, = 'reasonable', 'rational'.

the fundamental reasons which constitute a rational explanation of anything explicable; the raison d'être (q, v)of anything.

Of anything.

1666 I admire that there is not a rationale to regulate such trifling accidents:
EVELVI, Diary, Vol. II. p. 21 (1872) 1707 I found, upon enquiry, they
could not give any manner of rationale of their own divine service: H. MAUNDRELL, Fourn., Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 319 (1811). 1814 Of his attempts to
assign the rationale of his process, we do not. think so highly: Edin. Rev.,
Vol. 23, p. 107. 1842 with a view to comprehend the rationale of these
changes in the countenance which are indicative of Passion: SIR C. Bell, Expression, p. 1 (1847) 1843 give you some insight into the rationale of their
development: E. A. Poes, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 43 (1884). 1877 he had earnest
opinions and convictions, a fine ideal of what English political life ought to be,
and of the rationale of English statesmanship: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is
Thine, ch. ix. p. 37 (1879).

2. a reasonable account of anything, a statement of explanatory reasons.

1658 An account or rationall [sic] of old Rites: SIR TH. Brown, Hydriotaph., p. 55. bef. 1783 Thus...wrlfully false is this Account or Rationale of his Lordships Proceeding: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 99, p. 84 (1740). 1815 The rationale of this part of their conduct deserves especially to be examined: Edin. Rev., Vol. 25, p. 376. 1878 Such an account of this action is plainly inconsistent with its having been done in imitation of the gross and cruel supersitions of Canaanites, and excludes that rationale of it altogether: Mozley, Ruling Ideas, iii. p. 68.

Ratspuch(e): Anglo-Ind. See Rajpoot.

*rattan: Eng. fr. Malay. See ratan.

rattaree: Anglo-Ind. See radaree.

ravelin ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ravelin: a triangular work forming a salient angle outside the main ditch of a fortification.

1590 platformes and revelins have beene taken away: SIR J. SMYTHE, Certain Discourses, Proeme (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1591 we may see 400 or 500 working upon a ravelinge: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 36 (1847). 1598 Ravelline, or Tenaza, a Spanish word, and is the vittermost boundes of the wals of the Castell or skances without the walles: R. Barrett, Theor of Warres, Table. bef. 1599 Of flankers, ravelins, gabions he prates: Davies, Epigr., xxiv. in Marlowe's Wks., p. 3381 (1858) 1677 Brass Cannon mounted upon the Bulwarks and Ravelins: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 40. 1716 the most exact description of all the ravelins and bastions I see in my travels: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 76 (1827). 1741 defended only by very indifferent round Ravelins, four or five feet thick: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. III. p. 179. 1743—7 they resolved to make a general attack on the counterscarp and ravelin: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 561/(17751).

ravissant, fem. ravissante, adj.: Fr.: ravishing, extremely charming.

1848 More applause—it is Mrs. Rawdon Crawley in powder and patches, the most ravissante little Marquise in the world: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 11. ch. xxi. p. 176 (1879). 1871 On the last day of the operation, each tiny plait is carefully opened by the long hair-pin or skewer, and the head is ravissante; SIR S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. vi. p. 83.

rawranoke: N. Amer. Ind. See roanoke.

*raya(h), sb.: Turk. raiya: a subject of the Porte, who is not a Mohammedan, and who pays the caratch (q. v.). See ryot.

1813 To snatch the Rayahs from their fate: Byron, Bride of Abydos, II xx.
1819 and at last, finding no more rayahs to oppress, turned their violence against the Moslemen themselves: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 29 (1820). 1820 the hard-earned pittance of the miserable rayahs: T. S. Hughes, Tran. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 182. 1839 and among the wealthier razahs it is common to paint a residence which is unusually spacious, in two distinct colours: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 42.

rayne(s): Eng. fr. Fr. See raines.

raynold. See reynard.

rayonnant, fem. rayonnante, adj.: Fr.: radiating, radiant. 1831 The Ministers were rayonnants: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. AIII. p. 111 (1875).

Razbooch(e): Anglo-Ind. See Rajpoot.

*razzia, sb.: Fr. fr. Arab. ghāziya, = 'an expedition against infidels': a military raid; a raid.

1864 I came upon the same army [of ants], engaged, evidently, on a razzia of a similar kind: H. W. BATES, Nat on Amazons, ch. xii. p. 417. 1871 As there is nothing to be obtained by the plunder of the Basé but women and children as slaves, the country is generally avoided, unless visited for the express purpose of a slave razzia: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. iv. p 56.

re1: It.: Mus.: name of the second lowest note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the natural scale.

bef. 1529 And lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol! J. Skelton, Bouge of Courte, 258, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 40 (1843).

 $r\tilde{e}^2$, sb.: abl. of Lat. $r\tilde{e}s$, = 'thing', 'affair': Leg.: 'in the 'matter', 'in the case of'. See in re.

*rē infectā, phr.: Lat.: with (one's) business undone, with (one's) purpose unaccomplished. See Livy, 9, 32.

with (one's) purpose unaccomplished. See Livy, 9, 32.

1522 he supposith that the bastard shall departe thens re infecta: J. Clerk, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 312 (1846) 1608—9 Le Seur is coming from Florence re infecta: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas I., Vol. I. p. 81 (1848) 1620—1 Whereupon, his majesty, wonderfully incensed, sent them away re infecta: J. Mean, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 231. 1626 So they all departed re infecta, not only discontent, but angry: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 179 (1848). 1652 There sallied out of the Town that day five thousand souldiers upon some Design on the Greek Tower, but they came back Re infecta: Howell, Pt. II Massamello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 134 1665 that powerful Roman. p. 184 (1677) 1676 It shall ne'r be said that a Woman went out of this house Re infecta: Shadwell L. Libertine, ii. p. 27. 1731 was forc'd at last to retire, re infecta; to secure a whole Skin: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. I. p. 75. bef. 1733 at this, the whole Sessions were passed re infecta. R. North, Examen, I. ii. 145, p. 217 (1740). 1752 I am of your opinion, that your conferences upon those points will break up, as they have done already, re infecta: Lond Chestererielle, Lett., Bk. II. No. lxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II p. 380 (1777). 1769 Dinvaux (Choiseul's favourite Comptroller-General) has been forced to resign, re infecta: Hore Nemerury fell the resolution of the chefs, and the fleet departed re infecta, had determined to attack Missunde: L. OLIPHANT, Epizodes, xviii. p. 403.

re vera: Lat. See revera.

reakes: Eng. fr. Lat. See rex.

*real, pl. reales, Sp.; riyāl, Arab. fr. Sp.; rial, Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: lit. 'a royal', a silver coin and money of account in Spain, Spanish America, Egypt, &c. The 'real of eight' (to the dollar), also called the 'real of plate', was about 5½d. English; the Egyptian 'riyal' (only money of account) is about 5% d. English; the Mexican 'real' about 4d. English; the current Spanish real de vellon about 21d. English.

the current Spanish real de vellon about 24d. English.

1547—8 a ryal is worth .v. d. ob.: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xxx. p. 199 (1870). 1556 euery fanan (as I haue sayde) beinge in value, one ryall of plate of Spayne: which is as muche as one marcell of syluer in Venice: R. Eden, Decades, Sect 111. p. 267 (1885). 1594 The people cry as hard as they can three times Real, Real, Real. Then let the king command some of his owne money to be cast among the people: R. PARSONS (?), Conf. abl. Success., Pt. 1. ch. v. p. 99. 1612 he had more corners then a Spanish Reall: T. SHELTON, Tr. Dom Onizote, Pt. 1 ch. 1 p. 5. 1616 at forty ryals [260.] the quintall: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 188 (1884). 1633 That slave in obscene language courted me, | Drew reals out, and would have bought my body. | Diego, from thee: MIDDLETON, Span. Gipsy, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 193 (1883). 1624 eight thousand Rialls of eight: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 738 (1884). 1634 A Spanish shilling (which is a fourth part of a Dollar) gives twenty fine Pice, a Riall of eight giues fine Mammoodees wanting three Pice: Sir Th. Herrer Prov., p. 41. 1654 he threw som peeces of gold and Rials of eight among them: Howell, Parthenop, Pt. II. p. 46. 1793 In 1784, the total amount of the value of Spanish goods exported to America, was 195,000,000 reales de vellon: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 391 (1796). 1836 in collecting the taxes at a village, demanded, of a poor peasant, the sum of sixty inyals: E. W. Lank, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1, p. 153. 1845 Accounts in Spain are usually kept in reals, reales de vellon, which are worth about 24d English. They are the piastres of the Turks and the sestertii of the Romans: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 3.

real: Port. See reis.

reale, pl. reali, sb.: It. fr. Sp.: a real (q, v).

1617 here each of vs paied two reali for our supper, and halfe a reale for our bed: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. 1 p. 94.

reata, sb.: Sp.: a lariat (q, q).

1883 Can you remember what time it was when you cut the riata and got away: Bret Harte, In the Carquinez Woods, in Longman's Mag., Vol. II. p. 446.

rebarbere: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See rhubarb.

rebato: quasi-It. or quasi-Sp. See rabato.

Rebesk, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. Arabesque: Arabesque.

1611 Arabesque, Rebeske worke; a small, and curious flourishing: Cotgr. 1656 [See Arabesque 1].

reboisement, sb.: Fr.: re-afforestation, the replanting of land which has been cleared of trees.

*rebus ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rebus (Cotgr.): the representation of words or syllables 'by things' (Lat. rebus), or by pictures of objects the names of which give the required sounds or an approximation to them; as the representation of the name Ashton by an ash tree upon a tun. Sentences or mottos have been thus indicated either entirely or partially; and in this manner a kind of puzzle or riddle has been instituted.

1605 Rebus or name Devises: CAMDEN, Remains, chapter-heading. bef. 1682 Retrogrades, Rebusses, Leonine Verses Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, VII. p. 42 (1686) 1711 that ingenious kind of Conceit, which the Moderns distinguish by the Name of a Rebus, that [sinks] a whole Word by substituting a picture: Spectator, No. 59, May 8, p. 06/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 Sir Roger L'Estrange, was a Dog with a Broom (the Rebus of his Bookseller). R. NORTH, Examens, I. ii 130, p. 101 (1740). 1778 [He] fineers...rebus's and charades with chips of poetry: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VII. p. 54 (1858). 1806 armorial beauings, scrolls and rebus are the usual subjects: J. Dallamary, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 76 1862 the family, as he expounds this admirable rebus, gather round the young officer in a group: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 203 (1887).

recado, sb.: Sp.: a present; a message; provisions; baggage.

1622 2 barilles wine and other recado: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 26 (1883).

— he bringeth recardo from themperour to set Damain. free: ib., p. 85. 1628
Yours of the 2. of Iuly came to safe hand, & I did all those particular recaudors, you eniopned me to do to some of your frends here: Howell, Lett., V. iv. p. 9 (1645). 1826 I was standing in despair, gazing at the recado which had formed my bed: CAPT. HEAD, Pampas, p. 246 1845 This was the first night which I passed under the open sky, with the gear of the recado for my bed: C. DARWIN, Journ. Beagle, ch. iv. p. 69.

recamara, Sp.; recamera, It.: sb.: wardrobe, private inner chamber.

1623 They made ready their Recamara, and all fitting prouision for such a businesse: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. i ch. viii. p. 92: 1625 Chambers, Bed-chamber, Anticamera and Recamera, 10yning to it: Bacon, Ess., lv p. 552 (1871).

recapitulation ($\angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. recapitulation (Cotgr.): the act of recapitulating; a summary, a brief restatement of the principal heads of a literary composition.

1589 if such earnest and hastie heaping up of speaches be made by way of recapitulation, which commonly is in the end of euery long tale and Oration: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. xix. p. 244 (1869). 1771 This short recapitulation was necessary to introduce the consideration of his majesty's speech: Junius, Letters, No. xlii. p. x83 (1827).

recapitulator $(\angle = \angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. recapitulare, = 'to recapitulate': one who recapitulates.

1589 recapitulatour: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. xix. p. 244 (1869).

recent (#=), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. recent (Cotgr.): fresh, lately produced, lately done, lately come, modern.

1611 Recent, Recent, fresh, new, late, but now come or done: Cotor. bef. 1627 Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or recent, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love: Bacon. [J.] 1678 By this time we have made it unquestionably evident, that this opinion of incorporeal substance being vnextended, indistant, and devoid of magnitude, is no novel or recent thing: Cupworth, Intell. Syst, p. 776. [R.] 1715—20 Ulysses moves; [Urgd on by want, and recent from the storms; The brackish oce his manly grace deforms: Pope, Tr. Homer's Od., vi. 163. 1748 O'er recent meads the exulting streamlets fly: J. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, II. xxvii.

receptacle ($= \angle = =$, in Shakspeare and Milton $\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. receptacle (Cotgr.): a place for holding, storing, or containing anything; a place for retreat or rest; Bot. that portion of a plant which bears the reproductive organs.

1527 a receptacle or vyole: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. 1. ch. xvii. sig. b iv ro/1. 1543 Stupefactyue payne is caused of stronge colde, or by oppilation of the pores reteynynge the sensible spyrites, as by stronge bynding and replecyon of the receptacles: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirung, fol. ccv vo/1. 1546 thei accounted that their was noe safe receptacle for suche as were vanquished: Tr. Polydore Vergit's Eng Hist., Vol. 1. p. 79 (1846). 1578 the French king, to take from the enemy that receptacle, very convenient to trouble the Realme, sent thither his army by sea: Fenton, Tr. Guiccardani's Wars of Italy, Bk. 11. p. 64 (1618). 1588 O sacred receptacle of my joys, | Sweet cell of virtue and nobility: Shaks, Tzt And., 192. 1598 A Theater, a publike receptacle | For giddy humour and diseased not: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., 11. T, Wks., p. 20 (1616) 1600 This was a receptacle and place of sure receit for certaine rovers and theeves: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. xxxiv p. 865. 1620 the receptacle of the Muses: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xxix. (1676) 1644 One of these islands has a receptacle for them flowls built of vart pieces of rock: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 58 (1872). 1667 Lest Paradise a receptacle prove | To spirits foul: Milton, P. L., xi. 123. 1775 Ephesus was greatly frequented, and the receptacle of all who journeyed into the East: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Mutor, p. 131

Teceptor (= 4, 2), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat., receptor. noun of agent

receptor (= \(\subseteq \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. receptor, noun of agent to recipere, = 'to receive': a harbourer, a concealer, a receiver. 1543 defender/maintener/and receptour/of heretyques J. Harrison, Yet a Course, &-c., sig. C 1 ro.

recessor (= 1), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. recedere, = 'to recede', 'to retire'. See quotation.

bef. 1637 So from thence [optics] it [the art of drawing and painting] took hadows, recessor, light, and heightnings B. Jonson, Discov., Wks, p. 754/2

*réchauffé, sb.: Fr.: a dish of warmed-up food; a concoction of stale materials.

1805 But it is really wasting time to confute this réchauffé of a theoryEdin. Rev., Vol 6, p. 133. 1818 she now issues from her own castle, a
prisoner with her own consent into ours, merely to get up a scene, and occasion
a réchauffée, in my capricious mother's 'promptly cold affections': LADY MORGAN,
Fl. Macarthy, Vol III ch ii p. 94 (1810). 1845 Those precious words
about réchauffés: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 97 (1885). 1865 don't give
us a réchauffé of Scrope Waverley's sentimental nonsense: OULDA, Strathmore,
Vol. I. ch. i. p. 14. 1874 this series seems to be but a réchauffé of Oriental
tales, not a collection of local traditions: Miss R. H. Busk, Folk-lore of Rome,
b. 430.

recherche, sb.: Fr.: research, studied elegance, studied

1819 They too wore, not an air of quality, but a species of recherche carried beyond natural grace: T. Hors, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. vi p. 124 (1820). 1883 The problem the mantua-maker had to solve in preparing a Holy Week tollette was in seeming plainness to show recherche: Pall Mall Gas, Mar. 24, p. 4.

*recherché, fem. recherchée, adj.: Fr.: exquisitely refined, elaborately elegant, choice; far-fetched.

elaborately elegant, choice; far-fetched.

1722 This Excuse may be thought too partial and Recherchê: RICHARDSON, Statues, 5rc., in Italy, p. 121.

1776 modest as he is tranchant and sly as Montesquieu without being so recherché: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol vi. p. 310 (1857).

1806 In addition to the fault of being too arnficial and recherché, it was evidently too profligate and unprincipled: Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 383.

1818 might put the recherché taste of a finished Parisian milliner to the blush of inferiority. Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 63 (1819).

1823 He does not speak of the Alfred [Club], which was the most recherché of any: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 933 (1875).

1826 it is generally your plain personage that is the most recherché in fills and fans and flounces: Lord Braconsfield, Viv Grey, Bk III. ch. v. p. 106 (1881).

1841 She repeatedly expressed her fears that our dinner was not sufficiently récherché: Lady Blessington, Idder in France, Vol. 1 p. 32.

1876 more varied and recherché: Echo, Aug. 3. [St.]

1883 gives dinners of a most recherché description:

M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 191.

recidive, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a return of a disease, a relapse, a recidivation.

1600 it might soone after by relapse fall backe, as it were, into a recidive, and worse disease and more daungerous than the other: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXIV. p. 529.

*recipe, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. act. of Lat. recipere,='to take': 'take', placed as the first word of a prescription; a prescription, a receipt. Abbreviated as R., R.

prescription, a receipt. Abbreviated as R., R.

1480-1500 Recipe brede gratyd, & eggis: Harl. MS., 5401, in Babees Bh.,
1. p. 53 (Furnivall, 1868).

1543 R. of fenel leaues, of melilote. Ana. m.s.:
TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lii v/1. — Recipe of syrupe de besantis,
of syrupe of roses: ib, fol. ckyni r/2.

1584 Flux caused by an Italian
Recipe: R PARSONS (?), Leitester's Commonsu., p. 29.
1601 the receit...is
in this manner; Recipe, &c.: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II.
p. 170.
1603 A good Physician, that Arts excellence | Can help with practice
and experience, | Applies discreetly all his Recipts, | Vnito the nature of each
fell-disease: J. Syrupester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 192 (1668).

1610 He will not
heare a word | Of Galen, or his tedious recipe's: B. Jonson, Alch., ii. 3, Wks.,
p. 628 (1616).

1623 he vould thrust his hand into his Satchell, (voirich he
still bare about vvith him for those purposes) and then vould he take foorth one
of his recipe's: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 31.
1630 He moues like the facry King, on scrues and wheeles | Made by his
Doctors recipes: Massinger, Picture, iv. 2, sig. K 3 vo.
1640 He sends
few Recipe to th' Apothecaries: R. Brome, Antip., i. 1, sig. B 1 vo.
1648 the sends
few Recipe of Sammonicus: SR Th. Brown, Fieud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch. vii p. 20
(1686) bef. 1652 Some thou shalt meete with, which unto thee shall say, |
Recipe this, and that: with a thousand things more, | To Decipe thy selfe, and
others: as they have done before: Bloomfield. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem.
Brit., p. 308 (1652).

1654 would be a good Recipe against cursing of others:

R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 529. 1670 they were unwilling Men should be cured by any thing, but the strange Characters in their Recipes: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11. p. 195 (1698). 1682 those two known cordial recipes, so frequently made use of, and commonly taken by most Christians in their distresses: Th. Goodwin, Whs, in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. x. p. 546 (1865). 1712 he may confide in as an excellent Recipe: Speciator, No. 450, Aug. 6, 645/1 (Morley). 1743 recipes for pastry ware: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 275 (1857). 1759 This recipe of making my broth takes up a pretty deal of room: W. VERRAL, Cookery, p. 4. 1775 the epicure will not lament that the enter recipe has not reached us: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 195 1785 These recipes may be adopted with success, whether the Feet or Hands are the parts that suffer: D. Low, Chiropodologia, p. 102.

reciproque, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. reciproque, adj. (Cotgr.), réciproque, sb. and adj.

. adj.: reciprocal, mutually equivalent.

1576 LAMBARDE, Peranto Kent, p. 408. bef. 1579 that both your affections are reciprokes: T. HACKET, Tr. Amadis of Fr., Bk. v. p. 130. — is this the reciproke loue wherewith thou wast bound to me. 1th., Bk. vIII. p. 169. 1612 Neither doth this weakenes appeare to others only, and not to the party loued, but to the loued most of all, except the loue bee reciproque: BACON, Ess., xxxvii p. 446 (1871).

2. sb.: an equivalent return, a fair exchange.

1681 ask reasonably for the dote and make a reciproque for the rest, if you would be eased of it: BURNET, Hist. Ref., Vol. VI p 256 (Pocock, 1865).

recitative ($\angle = = \underline{\omega}$), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. It. recitativo: Mus.

1. adj.: in the style of recitation, chanted with little or no melody.

1670 Recitative Musick: DRYDEN, Ess. on Heroick Plays, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 381 (1701). 1674 Then out he whines the rest like some sad ditty, | In a most doleful recitative style: J. PHILLIPS, Satyr agst. Hypoc., p. 6.

2. sô.: a piece of music in the style of recitation, a chanted speech with little or no melody, generally introducing an aria or a chorus or other melodious composition.

1722 This is Natural Recitative, and...is insensibly improv'd by Men of Breeding RICHARDSON, Statues, &.c., in Italy, p 87 1776 A harsh menacing recitative would deter me from a naughty trick as effectually as a good whipping: J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav., p. 3. 1830 each stanza commencing with a little air on the arabebbah; after which, the recitative goes on: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 267 (and Ed.).

recitativo, adj. and sb.: It.: Mus.: in a style of recitation, as if spoken; the style of recitation, a chanting style; a musical composition in the said style.

musical composition in the said style.

1617 the whole Masque was sung (after the Italian manner) Stylo Recitativo:
B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. II.), p. 10 (1640).

1645 She presented me afterwards with two recitativos of hers: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 223 (1872).

1711 some supposed that he [Signor Nicolini as Hydaspes] was to Subdue him [the lion] in Recitativo, as Orpheus used to serve the wild beast in his time: Speciator, No. 13, Mar 15, p. 23/2 (Morley).— an Air in the Italian Opera after a long Recitativo: ib., No. 39, Apr. 14, p. 65/z.

1724 RECETITATVO, or RECITATIF: or by Way of Abbreviation RECITO or RECO. The Adagio, or Grave Parts, in Cantata's, Motetts, and Opera's, have generally this Word fixed thereto, by which is to be understood a particular Way or Manner of Singing, which those Grave Parts require: Short Explic. of For. Wols. im Mus. Bis.

1767 a tremendously fine piece of recitativo: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 387 (1774).

1813 the orators were...in the habit of using somewhat of recitativo unonation: Edin. Rev., Vol. 22, p. 143.

1819 he soon discovered in my recitativos and arias a mystic sense: T. Hope, Amast', Vol. III. ch. xii. p. 323 (1820).

*réclame, sb.: Fr.: complaint, an aggressive craving for

1883 Byron was an adept in the art of réclame: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. III. ch vi. p. 195. 1888 [There is] no taint of extraneous ambitions, of money-making shrewdness, of jealousy, or of réclame: Athenaum, Jan. 7, p. ofr.

recognitor (= \(\pm = \pm \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. recognitor, fr. Late Lat. recognitor, noun of agent to Lat. recognisere, = 'to recognise': Leg.: a member of a jury impanelled on an assize.

1538 if a man be dissessed, and he arrayne assise agaynste the disseisour, and the recognitours of the assise chaunt for the playntife, and the Iustyces of the assise wyl be aduysed of their nugement vntyll the next assise, &c.: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. III. ch. vii fol. roo vo. 1765 If, upon the general issue, the recognitors find an actual seisin in the demandant, and his subsequent disseisin by the present tenant, he shall have judgement to recover his seisin, and damages for the injury sustained: BLACKSTONE, Comm., Bk. III. ch. x. [R.]

recolta: It. See raccolta.

reconciliation $(\angle = \angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. réconciliation: the act or process of renewing friendly relations after a quarrel; propitiation; the bringing apparent differences into harmony and consistency.

1604: If I have any grace or power to move you, | His present reconciliation take: SHAKS., Oth., iii. 3, 47. 1611 Reconciliation, A reconciliation, pacification, atonement, agreement: Cotgs.

reconciliator, sb.: Lat., 'a restorer', noun of agent to Lat. reconciliare, = 'to reconcile', 'to restore': one who reconciles, one who tries to reconcile, a reconciler.

1882 Ammonius Saccas, the pagan eclectic, the reconciliator of Plato and Aristotle: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. 1. p. 73/2.

*reconnaissance, earlier reconnoissance, sb.: Fr.: recognition, an acknowledgment; a reward; a survey of a tract of country or of an enemy's position.

bef. 1733 nothing, less than its pure self, will be its just Reconnoisance: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 58, p. 159 (1740). 1779 in a note of great respect and reconnoissance: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selvyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 15 (1882). 1829 looked with much anxiety at the clock, and made a frequent reconnaissance from the window: W. H. Maxwell, Stories of Waterloo, p. 9/1. 1833 a sort of reconnoissance of the outworks of the science: Edin Rev., Vol. 58, p. 172 1844 It was a strong reconnaissance, made by the French to ascertain whether the summit on which the above battery was posted, had really been intrenched. W. Sibonne, Waterloo, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 387. 1854
Two hundred francs and this reconnaissance: Thackerary, Netwoones, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 309 (1879) 1856 I determined to seek some high headland...and make it my final point of reconnoissance: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 101.

*reconnoitre (== #=), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. reconnoître, Mod. Fr. reconnaître,='to recognise', 'to take a view of'.

1. Mil. to take a view of, to make a preliminary survey (of a district or of an enemy's position); hence, to examine with the eye.

1707 having been killed the day before as he went to reconnoitre the enemy: In Tindal's Contin. Rapin, Vol. II. p. 27/I note (1751). 1711 Our general the next day sent a party of horse to 'reconnoitre' them from a little 'hauteur': Spectator, No. 165, Sept. 8, Vol. II. p. 252 (1826). 1715 we sent out a party to reconnoitre: Addison, Wes., Vol IV p. 406 (1856). 1742 Not the gross act alone employs her pen; | She reconnoitres Fancy's airy band: E. Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 265, p. 24 (1806) 1758 Reconnoitre is another favourite word in the military way, and as we cannot find out that it is much more significant than take a view, we beg leave it may be sent home again: Ann. Reg., I. Humble Remonstrance, p. 373/2. 1765 I embarked. to reconnoitre the strength of the enemy: MAJ. R. ROGERS, Fournals, p. I. 1800 Yesterday I sent a patrol to Arnee to reconnaitre the place, meaning to attack it this day: Wellington, Disp., Vol I p. 128 (1844).

to recognise.

1767 it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to reconnotre the events of their own times: HOR. WALFOLE, Historic Doubis, Pref. (and Ed.). [N. & Q.] 1773 He would hardly have reconnotired Wildgoose...in his short hair, and present uncouth appearance: Graves, Spiritual Quixote, Bk. IV. ch. i. (x808) [Davies]

recreative $(\angle = = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. récréatif, fem. -ive: refreshing; entertaining.

1573—80 the sensible and ticklinge pleasures of the tastinge, feelinge, smellinge, seinge, and hearinge ar very recreative and delectable indeede: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p 86 (1884). 1589 if the coulour be sad or not...recreative: Puttenham, Eng. Poer., III. xxiii p. 268 (1865). bef. 1603 their familiar talke and recreative disputations in their walkes: North, (Lives of Epamin., &c., added to) Plut., p. 1188 (1612) 1625 let the Musicke of them, be Recreative, and with some strange Changes: Bacon, Ess., liii. p. 540 (1871).

recriminator (= \(\perp = \pm = \pm \), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. recrimināre, = 'to recriminate', fr. Lat. crīmināri, crīmināre, = 'to make a charge against': one who recriminates.

rectify $(\angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rectifier: to make right, to correct, to amend.

bef. 1529 To rectyfye and amende | Thynges that are amys: J. Skelton, Col. Clout, 1264, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 360 (1843). 1548 put awaye yearthly affeccions and rectifie their mindes: UDALL, John, xx. [R.] 1600 your trauaile is your only thing that rectifies: B. JONSON, Cynth. Rev., i. 4, Wks., p. 194 (1866). 1610 some oracle | Must rectify our knowledge: Shaks., Temp., v. 245. 1642 to rectify the Iudgement: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 11 (1869). 1673 I...rectified divers matters about the sick and wounded: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. II. p. 94 (1872).

recto, sô.: abl. of Lat. rectus, = 'straight' (with folio, = 'leaf', 'page', suppressed): a straight page, i.e. an unturned page, which is on a reader's right hand (opposed to verso, a turned page). Abbreviated to re. See verso.

1873 It was not long before I had the verso of this agreeable recto of one leaf of my library life: J. Henry, Aencidea, Vol. 1, p. lxxvii. 1885 The second leaf has the dedication on the recto and the preface on the verso: Athenaum, Dec. 5, p. 732/2.

*rector (∠=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. rector, noun of agent to regere,='to rule', 'to direct'.

. a ruler, a director.

1482 and her sogettys ful mekyl loke ther aftur not beyng rectors and faders. but peruersours and destroyers of her sowlys: *Revel. *Monk of *Evekham*, p. 90 (1869). 1579 judge and rector of the games: *NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 387 (1612). ?1582 the kingly rector Iarbas: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's *Ann., Bk. Iv. p. 101 (1880). 1601 her death itself, which could not be her office to say is come, was faithfully confirmed by the rector of the place: *SHAKS., All's Well, iv. 3, 69.

2. the director or chief officer of a school, college, or university, or of a religious institution; (in the Church of England) the pastor of a parish, holding a benefice of which none of the revenues have been impropriated.

none of the revenues have been impropriated.

bef. 1400 rectour: Piers Pl., p. 37. [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. 1570 there shalbe one Rector of the said Achademy: Sir H. Gilbert, Q. Elis. Achad., p. 8 (1869). 1590 Come let us go and inform the Rector, and see if he by his grave counsel can reclaim him: Marlowe, Faustus, Wks., 82/2 (1858) 1607 the great Rectour or Chancellor of all the Academyes in the world: Torsell, Fourf. Beasts, sig. A 3 vo. 1620 the superiour did recommend the vacant Church, to some honest and worthy man, to gouern it ... until a Rector were provided: Rrent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk II. p. 235 (1676). 1623 O what a braue Canon is this, to qualifie a man? what an excellent Rector, what a learned Schoolemaster? Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 123. 1684 His grandfather and father... had now been rectors of this parish 101 years. Evelin, Diary, Vol. II p. 266 (1872). (1872).

rector chori, phr.: Late Lat.: master of a (the) choir.

bef. 1667 [See precentor]. bef 1670 The Bishop had a deeper insight into Man: and never faul'd to be Rector Chori, in causes that requir'd a more special Audience: J. HACKET, Aby Williams, Pt. 11. 46, p. 44 (1693).

rectrix. sb.: Lat., fem. of rector: a directress, a female ruler.

1665 The enterprize was more hopeful seging that a woman at that time was Rectrix of the Marches: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 68 (1677). — a late Queen Rectrix prudently commanded... $i\dot{b}$, p. 358.

*rectum, sb.: neut. of Lat. rectus, = 'straight' (with intes $t\bar{\imath}num$,='intestine', 'gut', suppressed): the final section of the intestine leading directly to the anus (q, v).

1541 R. COPLAND, Tr Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. H iii vo 1548 And bycause thys often a fistula persynge, Aposteme engendreth and not persynge to the gutte called rectum: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. lxxi. 1548 VICARY, Engl. Treas, p. 40 (1626). 1778 to evince the presence of fixable air in the animal rectum: J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav., App., p. 7.

rectus in cūriā, pl. recti i. c., phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: set right in court, right in point of law, with clean hands.

right in court, right in point of law, with clean hands.

1622 he is now come to be again rectus in curia, absolutely acquitted and restor'd to all things: Howell, Lett., 111 vii. p 59 (1645).

1662 whilst as yet he was rectus in curia. he sailed with three small ships to the isle of Trinidad: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. 11, p. 213 (1840).

1680 Came other witnesses...and set the king's witnesses recti in Curia: Evelyn, Diary, Vol II. p. 160 (1872).

1691 And if, indeed, upon such a fair and full Trial he can come off, he is then Rectus in curia, clear and innocent: South, Serm., Vol. II p 434 (1727).

1692 they stand recti in curia, according to the equity of God's rules: The Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser Stand. Divines, Vol. v. p. 328 (1863).

1816 He must come rectus in curia, and swear to the falsehood of the libel: Edin. Rev., Vol. 27, p. 122.

1866 we meet with the propitation or atoning sacrifice, by which they become recti in curia, right in point of law: J G. Murphy, Com. Exod. (xxix. 9).

recueil, sb.: Fr.: a collection, a selection. Early Anglicised as recule, recuyell.

1669 I made this Recueil meerly for my own entertainment: Str K. Dighy, Observ. Relig. Med., p. 183. 1887 M. Paul Verlaine has signed his name to one of the most pleasing poetical recueils of the day: Athenæum, Jan. 1,

recueillement, sb.: Fr.: meditation.

1845 Sabbath repose and recueillement: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 278 (1885).

reculade, sb.: Fr.: a retreat, a backing out.

1883 old journalists themselves, are, perhaps, too sensitive as to what the papers may say about their reculade: Standard, Sept. 14, p. 5/6.

recuperator (= \(\pm = \pm = \pm = \pm), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. recuperator, better reciperator,='a recoverer', noun of agent to reciperare,='to recover': one who or that which recuperates.

recusant, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. récusant: obstinate in refusing; one who is obstinate in refusing; esp. in Eng. Hist. one who refused to acknowledge the Anglican move-

1598 The principall catholique recusants (least they should stirre vp any tumult in the time of the Spanish inuasion) were sent to remaine at certaine convenient places: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1 p. 595. [R.] 1607 Comwallis, Bedingfield, and Silvarde were the first recusants, they absolutely refusing to come to our churches. And until they in that sort began, the name of recusant was never heard of amongst us: Sir E. Coke, in Blunt's Bk. Comm. Prayer, 24. [C] 1629 inserted his name in the scrowle of Recusants: HOMELL, Lett., v. xx. p. 25 (1645). 1687 they would not promise...their consent to the repeal of the...penal statutes against Popish Recusants: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 273 (1872). p. 273 (1872).

recusation $(\angle = \angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. récusation: a refusal; Leg. an objection or challenge to a judge or arbitrator as not duly qualified.

1563 He [Boner] to deface his authoritie (as he thought) did also then exhibite in writing a recusation of the secretaries iudgement against him: Foxe, A. & M., p. 1205, an. 1549. [R.] 1611 Recusation, A recusation, relection, refusall: Cotgr.

*rédacteur, sb.: Fr.: an editor.

1804 left nothing to the rédacteur, but the occasional labour of selection, arrangement, and compression: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 2. 1808 announce them to the public through the medium of a friendly redacteur: Scott, Wks. of Dryden, Vol. 1, p. 484 1844 the careful rédacteur for once exercised some degree of judgment in correcting these unseemly blunders: J. W. CRKER, Essays Fr. Rev., VII. p. 478 (1857). 1883 other rédacteurs of the once famous Yournal des Débats: Daily News, Oct. 2, p. 5/6.

rédaction, sb.: Fr.: an edition; an editing.

1813 The rédaction of this great work, it was known, was ultimately confided to Diderot: JEFFREY, Essays, Vol 1 p. 360 (1844).

redactor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. redigere, ='to bring into any condition': one who arranges (materials), an editor.

redan (= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. redan, redent: Mil.: two parapets forming a salient angle.

1762 at the several angles and redans: STERNE, Trist Shand. VI. xxi Wks., p. 269 (1839) 1800 It might also be possible to give flanks by drawing in the ramparts, and making them in the form of redans: Wellington, Suppl Desp., Vol. I. p 580 (1858)

reddendum, pl. reddenda, gerund.: Late Lat.: Leg.: name of a clause in a deed, by which the grantor creates a condition or reservation; e.g. the clause in a lease which fixes the rent.

1760 For they looked upon the *Reddendum* in a Lease for Life not to imply a Contract for Payment while the Land remained the Debtor, for the Contract was only feudal: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 372 1835 where special days are limited in the reddendum, the rent must be computed from those days, not according to the habendum: Tomlins, Law Dict., s.v.

reddition (= 4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. reddition.

1. a restitution, a surrender.

1535 that a man that hath recovered by assise of Mortdauncestoure/or by other Jure/or by defaut/or by Reddicton/or by any maner enqueste Tr. Littlem's Nat. Brev, fol. 160 ** 1611 Reddition, A reddition; a redeliverie: COTGR 1656 the happy reddition of your Lucretius: EVELYN, Corresp, Vol. 111. p. 77 (1872).

2. a rendering, an interpretation.

bef. 1667 occasioned the reddition of "Hoschiannah" to be, amongst some, that prayer which they repeated at the carrying of the "Hoschiannah," as if itself did signify "Lord, save us": Jer. Taylor, Wks, 1. 288 (1835). [C.]

redemptor (- \(\sigma - \), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. redemptour, assimilated to Lat. redemptor,='a contractor', Late Lat., 'a redeemer', noun of agent to Lat. redimere,='to ransom', 'to redeem', 'to undertake by contract': a redeemer.

1485 redemptour of the world, my maker and my god: CAXTON, Chas. Grete, p. 134 (1881).

*redingote, sb.: Fr. fr. Eng. riding-coat: a doublebreasted overcoat with long straight skirts; an outer garment for women of somewhat similar fashion.

*1874 Skirts of either patent or silk velvet are...worn with a redingote: Echo, Dec. 30. [St.] 1884 The Marshall wears a blue redingote, black silk small clothes and stockings: G. A. Sala, in Illustr. London News, Aug. 30, p. 105/2. 1890 The Emperor [Napoleon], buttoned up in his legendary grey redingote and seated on a white horse, stands motionless on a small rise of ground: Athenæum, June 28, p. 838/2.

redoute, sb.: Fr.: a redoubt; a ridotto (q. v.).

1809 every town with four or five houses in it has its assembles, and redoutes: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 112.

redub $(= \angle)$, redoube $(= \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. radouber, redouber, Fr. radouber: to repair; to make reparation.

1531 By whose example and negligence peryssheth also an infinite numbre of persones, whiche domage to a realme neyther with treasure ne with power can be redoubed: Elyvor, Governour, Bk. II. ch. xiv. [R] 1540 the keper was expelled from his office without hope of remyssion, and was also compelled to redoube the harme in lykewise as he shulde haue done whiche committed the offence: — Im. Governaunce, fol. 41 ro. bef. 1548 We thinke it schulde be well doon to haue a good aweyte, to the intent to redubbe it in tyme iff nede schalbe: In Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No cxxii, p. 17 (1845).

*reductio ad absurdum, phr.: Late Lat.: 'a reducing to absurdity', in logic or mathematical reasoning, a proof that a premiss is false, by arguing from the said premiss to a conclusion which contradicts it or which is obviously absurd; e.g. Euclid, Bk. I. Prop. 7. Thus, a proposition may be demonstrated by proving its contradictory opposite to be false by reductio ad absurdum. See argumentum ad absurdum.

1803 Some inferences may be drawn from the table, which are...equivalent to a reductio ad absurdam: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 248. 1843 That the premises cannot be true if the conclusion is false, is the unexceptionable foundation of the legitimate mode of reasoning called a reductio ad absurdam: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 370 (1856). 1884 The argument ends with an ad absurdam: H. DRUMMOND, Nat. Law in Spirit. Wid., p. 185. 1884 The startling reductio ad absurdam of relegating religion to the unknowable: F. Harrison, in XIX Cent., No. 85, p. 504.

reductio ad impossibile, phr.: Late Lat.: 'a reducing to an impossible' (conclusion); a reductio ad absurdum.

1552 T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 28 70. 1843 we shall thus discover the error in our generalization by what the schoolmen termed a reductio ad impossibile: J S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol 1. p. 223 (1856).

redunanza: It. See radunanza.

reekes-doller: Eng. fr. Low Ger. See rix-dollar.

reeks: Eng. fr. Lat. See rex.

reel, reill, sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. righil: a lively Scotch dance; music for such a dance.

1591 Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this reill or daunce upon a small trump: Newes from Scotland, sig. B iii. [T.]

refac(c)i(a)mento: It. See rifacimento.

refait, sb.: Fr.: a drawn game; at rouge-et-noir, a deal in which cards of equal value are turned up for both colors.

1877 Then came a re/ait, and the bank swept off half her stake: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. ix. p. 106 (1883).

referendum, gerund.: Late Lat.: a diplomatic note in which a particular point is or particular points are referred by a representative to his government; in Switzerland, the submission of a measure passed by the legislative body to popular vote.

1889 This [check] consists in calling a State convention and amending the Constitution; the process corresponds in some measure to the Swiss referendum: Athenæum, Jan. 19, p 79/1.

reflet, sb.: Fr.: brilliance of surface, lustre, iridescence; a piece of pottery with a lustrous glaze.

1888 The pottery of Mr. W De Morgan ..errs in the extreme of coppery tints and too emphatic reflets of the metallic sort. Athenaum, Oct. 6, p. 454/r.

reflexive (= \(\perceq \)), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. réflexif, fem. -ive: turning backward, regarding the past; capable of reflection; Gram. referring back to the subject.

1611 Reflexif, Reflexiue, reflexing: Cotgr.

refondre, vb.: Fr.: to recast.

1775 The ecclesiastical part .is written out in fourteen sheets, which I mean to refondre from beginning to end: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 237 (1869).

reformado, sb.: Sp.: (a) a military officer not on service, a disgraced officer; a disbanded soldier; a disbanded soldier serving as a volunteer or an irregular; (b) a person devoted to reformation (of himself or others). Anglicised as reformade. Also, attrib.

formade. Also, attrib.

a. 1598 these Reformado's: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iii. 5, Wks., p. 39 (1616).

1609 his Knights reformados are wound vp as high and as insolent, as ener they were: — Stl. Wom., v. 2, Wks., p. 589.

1643 a troop of Reformadoes: Certaine Informations, No. 30, p. 245.

1652 Spanish soulders came down from Castelnovo with a company of Reformado's: Howell, Pt II Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 82.

1643 hose dry Nurses, which the Providence of the Age has so fully reform'd, that they are turn'd Reformado's: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 80 (1687).

1654 In Rule and Order: yet I grant | You are a Reformado Saint: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 76.

1691 a lieutenant and reformado of another troop: Wood, Ath. Oxon., Wks., Vol. vv. p. 179 (Bliss, 1820).

1693 and the devil again put out of trade, and made a reformado, as to the persecuting part of this our age: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. vv. p. 331 (1863).

1654 By all that hath been said, our Mock-Reformado seemeth to be in no whit safer condition than a profest Renegado: R. WHILLOCK, Zootomia, p. 514.

1656 Ly33 I promise hereafter to be a Reformado, or no Writer at all: R. NORTH, Examen, II. iv. 146, p. 310 (1740).

1787 Never surely did any Turkish or Algerine reformado slash his subject of conversion with a spirit so zealous or so persevering: Gent. Mag., p. 1053/1.

1823 shuffling Southey...

Would scarcely join again the "reformadoes": Byron, Don Yuan, X. xiii.

reformator. 50.: Lat.: a transformer, a reformer.

reformator, sb.: Lat.: a transformer, a reformer.

1632 the Reformators came to Schoole, and caused the Swedes...to bee whipt in their presence: Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes, No. 18, Apr. 14, p. 13.

*refrigerator (= \(\perp = \perp = \perp), sh.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. refrigerātor, noun of agent to Lat. refrigerāre, = 'to cool': one who or that which refrigerates.

1852 he moves among the company, a magnificent refrigerator: DICKENS, Bleak House, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 126 (1880). 1874 our last interview of refrigerator memory: B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. x. p. 136 (1883).

refrigerium, sb.: Late Lat., 'cooling', 'mitigation', 'consolation'. See quotations.

1623 to sing Dirges and Refrigeriums for the soul of the deceased Duke: Howell, Lett., 111. xxxvi. p. 118 (1645). 1693 some of the Ancients, like kind-hearted Men, have talked much of Annual Refrigeriums, Respites, or Intervals of Punishment to the damned: South, Serm., Vol. 11. p. 11 (1727).

refusado, sb.: Sp. or It.: an inferior kind of velvet. 1598 Setanino, a kind of thin veluet called refusados: FLORIO.

regalado, adj.: Sp.: delicate, luxurious.

1622 their regalado horses Caroches and horselitters: Peacham, Comp. Gent, ch. xvi. p. 209.

*rēgāle, pl. rēgālia, sb.: neut. of Lat. rēgālis, = 'royal'.

- a privilege or prerogative pertaining to a sovereign, esp. in regard to ecclesiastical matters.
- 2. pl. insignia of royalty, crown jewels; hence, any decorations, such as those of the Freemasons.

decorations, such as those of the Freemasons.

1661 the Dean and Prebendaries brought all the regalia: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 369 (1872).

1665 in Persia, the Diadem, the Mythra, the Tiara and the Cydaris, with the Wreath or Chaplet were the Regalia of old: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav. p. 145 (1677). bef. 1670 the Archbishop all this while maintaining the Abby in his own person, with a few more, for fear they should seize upon the Regalia, which were in that place under his Custody: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 167, p. 177 (1693).

1744 The Mighty Potentate, to whom belong | These rich Regalia pompously displayd | To kindle that high Hope: E. Young, Night Thoughts, ix. p. 276 (1773).

1781 Methinks, had they deposited those regalia in the treasury of the church, they would have committed no sacrilege: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 484 (1858).

1788 [he] was escorted to the grave by upwards of 200 Free-masons, dressed in all their regalia: Gent. Mag., LvIII i. 83/1.

1792 or, should Monarchs be deprived of their crowns and regalia, I doubt it would be a fearful abridgement of majesty: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 207.

1807 young Chimney-sweepers, in all the Regalia of gilt paper, paste-board crowns: Beresforn, Missries, Vol. II. p. 207.

1807 young Chimney-sweepers, in all the Regalia of gilt paper, paste-board crowns: Beresforn, Missries, Vol. II. p. 207.

1807 young Chimney-sweepers, in all the regalia with a chastened lustre: Bowdich, Missron to Ashantee, Pt. I. ch ii. p. 40.

*regalia, sb.: Sp.: regalia; royalty (royal due); a cigar of a fine brand. Occasionally used by mistake for regalo.

1742 a jewel of fifteen purses was to be the vizier's regalio: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II p. 473 (1826). 1845 those [of the best cigars] which are the most carefully and beautifully rolled are called regalas: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt I. p. 196.

regalo, Sp.; regale (= 2), Eng. fr. Fr. régal: sb.: a gift, a banquet, a party of pleasure, a dainty. The form regalio seems to be a mistake.

seems to be a mistake.

1623 sending their servants, laden with baskets of regalo's, and delicate choice Danties: Mabbe, Tr. Alema's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 24. 1635 I thank you for the last regalo you gave me at your Musaum, and for the good company: Howell, Lett., vi. xx. p. 36 (1645). 1667 To make regalo's out of common meat. Dravpen, Wild Gallant, Eppl., Wies, Vol. 1. p. 64 (1701) 1670 Their Markets here are also well furnished with all Provisions: witness their Saisacci only, which are a Regalo for a Prince: R. Lassell, Voy Ital, Pt. 1. p. 101 (1698). 1673 Of these Leaves and the Fruit of the Tree Arek mingled with a little Chalk is made the Indian Betle which is very stomachical and a great Regale at visits: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 37. 1699 Hecanedes we find presents them [onions] to Patroclus, in Homer, as a Regalo: Eveliva, Acetaria, p. 40. bef. 1733 to gather, and garnish out, for a Regale to Posterity: R. North, Examen, p. x. (1740). 1736 Love and brown sugar must be a poor regale for one of your gooft: Gray, Letters, No. vi. Vol. 1. p. 14 (1810). 1748 he assured us of a regale, and ordered a quart to be prepared: Smollett, Rod. Rand, ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 79 (1617) 1764 the regales they gave her [the Princess of Modena]: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 104 (1857). 1784 Their breath a sample of last night's regale: Cowper, Tracin., Poems, Vol. 11, p. 247 (1808). 1849 if the speculation answer, I will not demand more than a third of the profits, leaving it to your own liberality to make me any regalo in addition, that you think proper: Lord Beaconsfield, Tracrae, Bk. Iv. ch. xi p. 329 (1821).

*Tegatta. It. pl. regatte, sb.: It.: a race of gondolas at

*regatta, It. pl. regatte, sb.: It.: a race of gondolas at Venice; a boat-race or yacht-race; a public entertainment sometimes lasting more than one day, consisting of organised aquatic contests.

1754 a regatta, which is a sort of rowing match: A. DRUMMOND, Trav., Let. iii. p 84. — four of these regatte: iô, p. 85. 1776 I...have since been at the regatta at Richmond, which was the prettiest and the foolishest sight in the world, as all regattas are: HOR WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 370 (1857).
1822 There was a regatta on the Saône while we were at Lyons: L. SIMOND,

*regenerator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. regenerare, = 'to reproduce': one who or that which regenerates.

1815 But we shall take our stand on another ground, and affirm, that the system of the Old Rulers, with all its faults, will admit of more favourable views to be taken of it, than this which the Regenerator has introduced: *Champton, No. 117, Apr. 2, in J. Scott's *Visit to Paris, Pref., p. xiv. (and Ed.). *1877 the founder and head of the Silesian school of hymnody and the regenerator (as some think) of German poetry: *Echo, July 31, p. 1. [St.]

regidor, sb.: Sp.: an alderman, a magistrate.

1623 Thus it fared with a Regidor: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman. Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. iii. p 33. 1755 dedicated to the alcaides, regidors, and gentlemen of the noble town of Argamasilla: SMOLLETT, Tr. Don Quix., in Ballantyne's Nov. Lib., Vol. III. p 282 (1821).

*régie, sb.: Fr.: administration; excise; state-monopoly.

1883 As we all know, the Régie cuts its weed, rolls its cigars and cigarettes, monopolises the manufacture, but does not monopolise the retail sale: Standard, Feb. 2, p. 3. 1890 All the frequenters of a country inn [in France]...consume the tobacco of the régie: Athenaum, Oct. 12, p. 474/3.

*régime, sb.: Fr.: a system of government, especially when considered as affecting social conditions. The 'old régime' in reference to France is the ancien régime (q.v.).

regime' in reference to France is the ancien regime (q.v.).

1805 The short sentence about the régime of the Roman provinces, affords two instances of inadvertence: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 471 1806 and many high places were .occupied by men of talents who, under the old régime, had been free negroes or mulattoes: ib., Vol. 8, p. 60. 1837 assuming these titles at the restoration as proofs of belonging to the old régime; J. F. Cooper, Europé, Vol II. p. 124. 1849 the old papal régime of centuries: G. Machenson, Life of Anna Jameson, p. 237 (1878). 1856 France has abolished its suffocating old régime: Energy English Traits, xviii Wks., Vol. II. p. 136 (Bohn, 1866). 1873 under the imperial régime there was a change in this respect: J. Haddley, Introd. Rom. Law, ch. iii. p. 65. *1874 the most devoted partisans of the Bonapartist régime: Echo, May 28 [St.] 1882 [Arnold's] peculiar régime at Rugby School...must have helped to fret his natural tenderness: T. Mozley, Reminisc., Vol. II. ch. lxiii. p. 53.

*regimen, sb.: Lat., 'government', 'rule'.

1. control, government, regular system.

1665 it will be found very hard to retain them in any long service, but do what we can, they'l get loose from the Minds Regimen: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xiv. p. 93 (1885).

I a. Gram. a word which determines the case of another word.

1600 you must...understand millia for the regimen of the Genitive case: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Index II. sig. Ecceee iv ro/1.

2. a regular or prescribed course of diet and life.

2. a regular of prescribed course of diet and fire.

1641 a person so exemplarily temperate, and of admirable regimen: Evelvn,

Diary, Vol. 1 p. 14 (1850). bef. 1733 That he should prescribe a Bath

regimen so long before: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 87, p. 184 (1740). 1754

to observe the most temperate regimen: SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch

xxxii. Wks., Vol 1v. p. 175 (1817) 1756 Dr. Cocchi's desire of seeing his

case and regimen in writing by Dr. Pringle: Hor WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. III.

Letters, Vol. II. No. 162, p. 490 (1774). 1883 with utter disregard of medical

regimen: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 28.

rēgīna, sb.: Lat.: queen.

*rēgius, adj.: Lat.: royal; applied to certain professors in British universities, whose chairs have been founded by the Crown.

1621 our regius professour of physick: R. Burton, Anat Mel., To Reader, p. 22 (1827). 1826 A regius professor of Greek: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey. Bk. 11. ch. i. p. 23 (1881).

*règlement, sb.: Fr.: regulation, regimen.

1619 his majesty's better reglement in diet: Dudley Carleton, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. II. p. 154 (1848).

rēgula, pl. rēgulae, sb.: Lat.: (a) a rule; (b) Archit. a short fillet with guttae on the lower side.

a. 1650 their punishment is made the regula of all other wicked men's: Th. Goodwin, Wis., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 177 (1862).

5. 1698 The Base...deuide this into two equall partes, and give one to Plinthus, A: the other must be deuided into three: give two to torus B: and the other to regula C: his projecture D is thus made: R. Haydocke, Th. Contailius, Bk. I. p. 86. 1664 where they do frequently encounter and meet together with a small Regula between them: Evelyn, Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 133.

*regulator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. regulator, noun of agent to regulare, = 'to regulate': one who or that which regulates; esp. a contrivance for producing uniformity of motion in machines, as the regulator of a watch.

1654 his Regulaters in administration of Remedies: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 285.

1678 the Regulator of this motion for Good: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 380

1702 Nature...must needs have designed her the Regulator of our Morals: VANERUCH, Files Friend, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 342 (1776)

1843 which laws are therefore the ultimate regulators of the division of the produce: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 486 (1856)

*rēgulus, pl. rēguli, sb.: Lat, 'kinglet': the mass of metal obtained from ore of metals or semi-metals, esp. the regulus of antimony, i.e. metallic antimony.

1641 Take of the subtile powder of the Regulus of Antimony as much as you please: JOHN FRENCH, Art Distill., Bk. III. p. 72 (1651). 1872 the simple Regulus of Antimony: R. BOYLE, Virtues of Gems, p. 69.

*Reichsrath, sb.: Ger., 'kingdom's council': the parliament of the Cisleithan division of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Reichstag, sb.: Ger., 'kingdom's parliament': name of sundry parliaments in countries in which German is spoken.

1883 In the Reichstag to-day an incident of unusual interest occurred: Standard, May 3, p. 5.

Reichsthaler, sb.: Ger., 'kingdom's dollar': a rix-dollar

reill: Eng. fr. Gael. See reel.

reins: Eng. fr. Fr. See raines.

reis, sb. pl.: Port., pl. of real: Portuguese money of account, 1000 reis being equivalent to about 4s. 6d. English. See milreis.

1555 allowynge to hym in pension seuen hundreth reys monethly, and euery daye one alcayr of barly as longe as he kepeth a horse: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. VII. p. 377 (1885) 1598 the reckoning of Portingale monie is onely in one sorte of money called Reyes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., p. 4/2.

reis: Arab. See rais.

Reis-effendi, sh.: title of the Turkish secretary of state for foreign affairs. See rais and effendi.

1741 The Reis-effendi, or Secretary of State, receives all the Dispatches from the Grand Visiers Hands: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 257. 1819 the conference between a certain Embassador and the Reis Effendee would produce a new war: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. 1 ch. iv. p. 77

Reiter, sb.: Ger.: a rider, a horse-trooper.

reja, sb.: Sp.: a grating or railing of iron-work (often ornamental).

1845 The Coro is railed off by a fine reja, the work of Sancho Muñoz 1519: Forn, Handbi. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 252. 1870 When night came the maja stood at her reja looking out for her serenade: Miss R. H. Busk, Patrañas,

rejector (= \(\perp = \), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. rējicere, reicere, = 'to reject': one who rejects, a rejecter.

bef 1779 The rejectors of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand: WARBURTON, Wks., Vol. IX. Serm. 13. [R.]

relator (= \(\mu = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. relator, used as noun of agent to referre, = 'to relate' (see collator): one who relates or narrates, a relater; a plaintiff in some ecclesiastical suits.

or narrates, a relater; a plaintiff in some ecclesiastical suits.

1591 whereof the discription by draught beeing well knowen, accompanied with the liuely voice of the Relator, it makes the Prince more capable to determine what is to bee executed for performance of his important enterprises: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 126.

bef. 1616 You are a poor Relator of my Fortunes: Beau. & Fl., Custom, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 245 (1711). 1623 nor did I euer discouer any secret, or report againe what I had heard, though it were not deliuered under the seale of Silence unto me, or that the relators had laid their finger on my mouth: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 130. 1626 I suppose he wrote a day before his time, that he might be the first relator, as he was: J. Mead, in Court & Tunes of Chas. I., Vol. 1, p. 172 (1848)

1646 Legendary Relators: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1, ch. vui. p. 24 (1685). 1648 none of the relators agree either in the place or modus: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 23 (1850). 1672 I have my self seen a monstrous Gem., and little less a Rarity then the former, that an acquaintance of mine had bought. from this Relator: R. Boyle, Virtues of Gems, p. 45. 1693 Take Word for Word, from just Relators, Not Paraphrasers, but Translators: Oxford-Act, ii. p. to.

relegation $(\angle = \underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{U}}}} =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. relégation: banishment, the act of relegating or the state of being relegated.

1611 Relegation, A relegation, or exclement, a packing or sending away into banishment: Cotgr.

1647 the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his relegation: Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, Ep. Ded. [R.]

relevé, fem. relevée, adj.: Fr.: exalted, distinguished, high.

1699 giving the utmost poinant and Relevée in lieu of our vulgar Salt: EVELYN, Acetaria, p. 100.

relievo: It. See rilievo.

*religieux, fem. religieuse, sb.: Fr.: a person who has taken religious vows.

1800 the pallid countenance of a Religieuse: J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 510. 1885 As little to our taste is the religieuse Agnes: Athenæum, July 11, p. 45/2.

rēligio loci, phr.: Lat.: the sanctity of a spot, the impressive associations of a locality. Virg., Aen., 8, 349.

1820 there is no spot in Syracuse where the religio loci can be more strongly felt, or where the ground appears more sacred: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 101. 1845 what English plignm will fail to visit such sites or be dead to the religio loci which they inspire: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pref., ix.: 1860 Surely a great deal of cant is talked about the religio loci: Once a Week, July 21, p. 95/2.

reliquaire, sb.: Fr.: a reliquary, a shrine.

1769 We were shown some rich reliquaires, and the corpo santo that was sent to her by the Pope: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 192 (1857).

*reliquiae, sb. pl.: Lat.: remains.

rem acu tetigisti, phr.: Lat.: 'you have touched the matter with a needle', you have hit the nail on the head. See Plautus, Rud., 5, 2, 19.

1820 you are right... rem acu—you have touched the point with a needle: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. p. 458/2 (1867). 1822 Bravo! bravissimo! Rem acu tengisti: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., III. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. жт. р. 609.

*remanet, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. remanere, = 'to remain': Leg.: a suit or proceeding which remains over, and

1742 For the causes, left one day, are remanets to the next, that there are attendances enough on that account: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. 1 p 436 (1826).

remblai, sb.: Fr.: a bank formed of excavated materials, an embankment.

1794 the demolition of the old fort very much advanced, and very little remblas made: Amer. State Papers, Mil Affairs, Vol. 1. p. 99 (1832)

remerciement, -îment, sb. (generally pl.): Fr.: thanks.

1777 begging you to accept our kindest remerciments for your good company: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 189 (1882).

remise, sb.: Fr.: a coach-house; hence (short for voiture de remise), a livery-carriage.

1699 This has made Glass for Coaches very cheap and common, so that even many of the Flacres or Hackneys, and all the Remises, have one large glass before: M. Lister, Journ. to Paris, p. 142. [C.] 1768 we walk'd together towards his remise, to take a view of his magazine of chaises: STERNE, Sentiment. Journ., Wks., p. 402 (1830). 1836 The vehicle is undescribable; it must have stood for upwards of a century, undisturbed, in some old remise: Refl. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 171. 1841 in former days sledges were considered as indispensable in the winter remise of a grand seigneur in France as cabriolets or britchkas are in the summer: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol II. p. 135

remonstrance (= "=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. remonstrance (Cotgr.).

- I. a demonstration, a display, a representation.
- 1603 Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power: Shaks., Meas for Meas , v. 397.
- 2. expostulation, an expostulatory statement (spoken or written).

1641 servants of yor Maties.. that oppose that remonstrance wth unanswerable argum^{ts}: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 130 (1872)

remonstrator, sb.: Eng., fr. remonstrate, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. remonstrare, = 'to represent', 'to demonstrate': one who remonstrates.

*remora, sb.: Lat.: (a) a delay, a hindrance; (b) the sucking-fish, Echeneis remora, which attaches itself by a sucker on the top of its head to another fish, a ship, &c., and was formerly credited with miraculous powers of stopping or delaying ships.

was formerly credited with miraculous powers of stopping or delaying ships.

a. 1616 This I find to be the *Remora* of my chief affaires with this State: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. 1. (Cabala), p. 321 (1654).

1620 he beheld all those things so far below himself, as to make that a Remora to his activity: Brent, Tr. Soavé: *Hist.* Counc. Trent.*, p. xciv (1676).

1647 O Modesty, the block and Remora | Which ever lies in the true Lovers way! Fanshawe, Tr. *Pastor *Fido, ii. 1, p. 52.

1689 But ye are Stops, *Remora's and Demurs: Tr. Plunket, *Char. *Gal.* Commander, p. 18/1.

1774 all the *Remora's I have met with: Dr. J. Hoaddy, *Let. to Garrick, Apr. 10, in *Garrick Correst* ob. 1567 The fish *Echemes or *Remora, staiship: J. Marlett, *Greeke For.*, fol. & *r*.

1591 All sodainely there clove unto her keele | A little fish, that men called Remora, | Which stopt her course, and held her by the heele: *Spens., *Compl.*, Wids Vanitie, ix.

1601 the said stay ship Echemes or *Remora.* Holland, Tr. *Plin.* N' H., Bk. 32, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 426.

1601 I am *sea'd on here | By a Land-*Remora, I cannot stirre: B. Jonson, *Poetast.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 300 (1616).

1603 The *Remora, I Tan Bartisa, p. 131 (1608). bef. 1627 If thou wilt use't by way of cup and potton, | I'll give thee a remora shall bewitch her straight: MIDDLETON, *Witch, i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 377 (1885). bef. 1681 Rocks or *Remoraes. | They break or stop all ships: J. Donne, *Poetast.*, p. 148 (1669).

1643 What mighty and invisible remora is this in matrimony, able to demur and to contemn all the divorcive engines in Heaven or earth! Millton, *Divorce, Bk. I. ch. viii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 364 (1860).

16465 The *Remora or *Echemets is...said to be of the same nature [as the Torpedo fish]: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw, p. 385 (1677).

bef. 1670 there was nothing then in appearance to be distrusted; no, not the *Remora of the Pontifical Dispensation, when it should come, with all its Trinkets about it: J. HAcket, *Abb, *Williams, Pt. I. 137, p. 124 (1693).

1640 The

rémoulade, sb.: Fr.: a sharp salad-dressing or sauce.

remplissage, sb.: Fr.: matter used merely to fill up space; (with respect to composition) padding.

remuneration $(= \angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rémunération: the act of remunerating, the condition of being remunerated; that which is given by way of payment or compensation.

1485 for remuneracyon the sayd emperour for thonour of kyng charles on the morne tofore the yates of the cyte dyd do ordeyne many bestes of dyuers maners: CAXTON, Chas. Grets, p. 24 (1881). 1606 O, let not virtue seek | Remuneration for the thing it was: Shaks., Troil., iii. 3, 170. 1611 Remuneration, A remuneration, remunerating, recompencing, rewarding: COTGR.

*renaissance, sb.: Fr.: a new birth, a regeneration, a revival; specially applied to the revival of art and literature and science in the latter part of 15 c. and the early part of 16 c., due to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, the invention of printing, the great discoveries of navigators, and to the Reformation; also, attrib.

1845 both Charles V. and Philip II., both real patrons of art, were the leading sovereigns of Europe at the bright period of the Renaissance, when fine art was a necessity: Forn, Handbi, Spain, Pt. II. p. 745. 1878 an Italian Renaissance palace of the fifteenth century: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. I. p. 257. 1882 The entire performance had the ensemble the reconquest of which is the most satisfactory among the signs of a theatrical renaissance, and individual impersonations were excellent: Atheneum, Dec. 23, p. 857. 1883 The goldsmith of the Renaissance had to be proficient in all the arts: C. C. PERKINS, Ital. Sculpt., p. 75.

rencontre, rencountre, rencounter $(\angle \# \pm)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rencontrer: to encounter, to light upon, to fall in with, to attack suddenly.

1528 As yet they sayd, blessed be God they kepte the feldes, and none to recountre them: LORD BERNERS, Frossart, 11. 88. [R.] 1590 Tho, when as still he saw him towards pace, I He gan rencounter him in equal race: SPENS, F. Q., II. 1. 26. 1672 I wonder who those Fellows were we rancounter'd last night: SHADWELL, Miser, v. p. 75.

rencontre, Fr.; rencountre, rancountre, rencounter, rancounter (∠ "=), Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: a hostile meeting, a sudden encounter, a casual engagement (hostile); a casual meeting.

meeting.

1562 the rencountre that they had with Selim: J Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 56r°. 1665 In the Valleys below there are delightful shades and chil-cold Rivolets, into which when the Fire is vomited, those contrary Elements echo their discontent, not a little to the terror and amazement of such as are unacquainted with those rancounters: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 398 (1677). 1711 If a Man loses his Honour in one Rencounter: Spectator, No 98, June 22, p. 755/r (Morley). 1712 every one of these yearly Rencounters: io, No. 433, July 17, p. 622/2 bef. 1726 Baron. We have not seen one another since we were school-fellows, before Mary. The happiest Rencontre! Vanerugh, Countr. Ho., i. Wks., Vol. II p. 160 (1776). 1759 Nothing, I think, in nature, can be supposed more terrible than such a rencounter,—so imprompt! Sterne, Trist. Shand., II. x. Wks., p. 76 (1830). 1770 By the excessive despair and misery which the poor waggoner testified on this unlucky rencontre, I guessed we had done some great mischief: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Schwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 3 (1882). 1818 I did not understand that accidental rencontres came under the head of your prohibitions: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. iv. p. 113 (1820). 1819 Each, therefore, was glad of the rencontre; each expressed his sincere pleasure at meeting the other: T. Hors, Anast., Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 113 (1820). 1819 there are severe punishments for regular duels on the Continent, and triffing ones for rencontres: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 664 (1875). 1826 The contest was extraordinary, and the rencontre unexpected: Capt. Head, Pampas, p. 232. 1848 The secret of the rencontre between him and Colonel Crawley was buried in the profoundest oblivion: Thackeray, Van., Pair, Vol II. ch. xx. p. 225 (1879). 1880 you will have some sort of idea of the state of mind into which Mr. Ruchard Dartmoor was thrown by this rencontre: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. xxvii. p. 181.

Variants, 16 c. reencounter, reencountries (pl.).

*rendezvous, sb.: Fr., 'betake yourselves': a meeting, a place of meeting.

 a place of meeting, a place appointed for the muster of troops, or the assembling of ships.

troops, or the assembling of ships.

1591 our army was marched.. within a myle of Roan where the rendevous was appoynted: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 22 (1847) 1600 such harbors of the Newfoundland as were agreed for our Rendez vous: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 147. 1600 the assembly of the forces at the Rendes-vous: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XLV. p. 1208. 1603 His old Randevous of madmen was the place of meeting: Wonderfull Years 1603, p. 42 (1732). 1604 Fortinbras | Craves the conveyance of a promised march | Over his kingdom You know the rendezvous: SHAKS., Ham., iv. 4, 4. 1628 His shop is the Randevous of spitting: J. EARLE, Microcom., p. 59 (1868). 1654 Spring Garden...had been the usual rendezvous for the ladies and gallants: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 301 (1872). bef. 1733 and the best [Coffee Houses] are but Rendesvouses for Cheats of one Species or other: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 32, p. 147 (1740). 1820 It afforded a rendezvous to the British fleet: T. S. Huches, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 56. 1828 He only greeted by silent gestures his friends as they came to the rendezvous is at Palmas de San Juan: Ford, Handik. Spain, Pt. 1 p. 410. 1876 that they might meet at Pekin. What a singular rendezvous! Times, May 15. [St.]

a private place of meeting, a haunt, a refuge.

1596 A comfort of retirement lives in this. Hot. A rendezvous, a home to fly unto: Shaks., I Hen. IV., iv. 1, 57. 1608 I'll know his rendezvous, and what company he keeps: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 56 (1885). 1612 the glassehouse...where was the randavus for all their vnsuspected villany: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 150 (1884) 1616 Within a twerne; whilst his coine did last | Ther was his randevous: R. C., Times' Whistle, v. 1997, p. 65 (1871). 1693 These Witches...have met in Hellish Randezvouzes: C. MATHER, Wonders of Invis. Wld., p. 81 (1862).

2. 'a coming together, a meeting, a muster.

bef. 1603 to make their rende-vous...at the towne of the Leontines: North, (Lives of Epamin., &t., added to) Plut., p. 1144 (1612). 1603 th' Eternall Render-vous: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 57 (1608). 1618 meeting them againe at the next Randezvous: W. Ralleigh, Apol. for Voy. to Guiana, in Select Essays, p. 11 (1650). bef. 1627 And what places of Render-Vous are

appointed for the new Missions: Bacon, New Atlantis, p. 20. 1682 their Rendes-vons shall be at Brin: Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes, No. 18, Apr. 14, p 1 1648 There is shortly a rendervous of the army at Newmarket: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p 31 (1872) 1661 there is a general renderouse of all the militia appointed to meete at Worcester: Hatton Corresp, Vol. Ip. 22 (1878). 1666 He pretends, that all Rivers proceed from a Colliwies or Rendevous of Ram-waters: Phil. Typans, Vol. I. No. 17, p. 305. 1679 Conven'd at Midnight in Out-houses, | T' appoint New-rising Rendezvouses. S. Butler, Hudsbris, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p 94 1711 The Coffee-house the place of Rendezvous to all that live near it: Spectator, No. 49, Apr. 26, p. 82/2 (Morley). 1781. Upon this Signal, every one, who is able to serve, hastens with his best Arms to one constant Place of Rendezvous: MEDLEY, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. I. p. 72. bef 1738 this Oxford Expedition was a general Rendesvous of all the Desperado's of the Party: R. North, Examen, I. Il. 130, p. 102 (1740) 1754 He sends directions in writing to signify the place of rendezvous. Upon receipt of this signal, all. repair to the place appointed: E. Buer, Lett. N. Scott. Vol. II. p. 122 (1818). 1765 The general rendezvous was appointed at Albany: Maj, R. Rogers, Fournals, p. vii. 1864 the child to be made ready and brought to the present place of rendezvous: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 59.

3. an appointment or an occasion for a meeting or an assembling.

bef. 1627 The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the rendezvous of cracked brains: Bacon. [C]

Variants, 16, 17 cc. rendevous, 16 c.—18 c. rendesvous, 17 c. randevous, randavus, randezvous, randezvouz, rendevouze, rendezvouz, rendezvouse.

*renegado, Sp.; renegade ($\angle = \angle u$), Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: (a) an apostate, a deserter, a turncoat; (b) a variety of the game of ombre. The form run(n)agado is due to confusion with runagate, a perversion of Mid. Eng. renegat(e), fr. Old Fr. renegat.

renegate.

a 1599 a Spaniard renegado from the host: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II.
i. p. 80. 1600 a certaine Renegado that of a Christian became a Mahumetan:
Jonn Port, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 239. 1601 Yond gull Malvolio is turned
heathen, a very renegado Shaks., Tw. Nt., iii 2, 4. 1612 The inhabitants
are Renegadoes and Bandidoes of sundrie nations: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's
Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 3. 1614 denying his Christian name, so
that ever afterward he is called a Runagado: W Davies, Trav, &c., ch ii
sig. B iii vo. 1623 if he had not well cleared himselfe of being a Renegado
that ever afterward he is called a Runagado: U Davies, Trav, &c., ch ii
sig. B iii vo. 1623 if he had not well cleared himselfe of being a Renegado
Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. 1 Ek. i. ch ii. p. 14. 1630 many
an accursed runnagado or Christian turned Turke: Capt. J. Smith, Wks.,
p. 0.15 (1884). 1648 Colonell Urrey that Runegadoe: Parlit. Scout communicating his Intell. to the Kingdom, June 20-27, No. 7, p. 6. 1651 a
hungry Renegado, a dirty Sharker about the Romish Court: Relay. Wotton,
sig. fir vo. (1683). bet 1658 And a Renegado from his Orders: J. CleveLAND, Rustich Ramp, Wks., p. 400 (1687). 1665 two famished Renegadoes
stole into the Persian Camp, and discovered to the Duke the sickly condition of
the City: Sir Th. Herrerer, Trav., p. 110 (1677).
Renegado Poets: Wychereley, Love in a Wood, Prol
thy plighted Troth; But spar'd thy Renegado Back: S. Butler, Hudibras,
Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 14. 1682 For renegadoes, who ne'er turn by halves, Are
bound in conscience to be double knaves: Dryven, Abs. & Achit., II. 366.
— all thy bellowing renegado priests: — Medal, 268. 1704 the Captain
being a Dutch Renegade: J. Pittrs, Acc. Meham., p. 2.

and Renegadoes of all Kinds: Spectator, No. 162, Sept. 5, p. 236/2 (Morley).
1728 When ev'n his own familiar friends, I Intent upon their private ends | Like
renegadoes now he feels | Against him fifting up their heels. Swift, Wes.,
p. 601/2 (1869). bef. 1733 to fix the wo

renegador, sb.: Sp.: a swearer, a blasphemer, a renegade.

1623 who doth passe his time (being a Prisoner and laden with Irons) with a Rengeador, or some ruffianly blaspheming officer, that looks to the sure chaining of the slaues in the Gallies: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. 11. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 9.

renishe: Eng. fr. Ger. See Rhenish.

renosceros. See rhinoceros.

renovation ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. renovation: renewal, revival.

1569 This ambassade was sent...for the renouation of the old league and amitie: Graffon, Chron., Hen. VII., an. 10. [R] 1611 Revocation, A renouation, renewment, repaire: COTGR. 1620 the renovation of Doctrine being begun in two places: Bernt, Tr. Soaw's Hist. Counc. Trant. Bk. 1. p. 46 (1676). 1667 Waked in the renovation of the just: Milton, P. L., XI. 65. 1786 renovation of a faded world: COWPER, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 173

renovator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. renovator, noun of agent to renovare, = 'to renew': one who or that which renovates.

rente, sb.: Fr.: income; interest; interest paid by a government on a loan; a public loan, stock in a public loan.

1882 Italians, Russians, the Austrian Paper and Gold Rente declined about \$, the Hungarian Gold Rente nearly \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent.: Standard, Dec. 18, p. 6.

*rentier, fem. rentière, sb.: Fr.: one who owns land or stock whence he derives a fixed rente.

1890 The old rentiers have fasted so much...that their privations have soured their tempers. Athenæum, July 5, p 13/1.

renunculus. See ranunculus.

renvoi, renvoy, sb.: Old Fr. (Fr. renvoi): a sending back,

1600 he gave them the renvoie, and sent them home: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. xxxvII p. 063. 1627 this rupture 'twixt us and France upon the sudden renvoy of her Majesties servants: Howell, Lett., v iii. p. 3 (1645). 1646 The Queen for the present took much to heart the renvoy of her servants: Howell, Lewis XIII, p 76.

repāgula, sb. pl.: Lat.: bolts, bars, barriers.

1611 These four rivers did that day break up their repagula: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. III. p. 76 (1776).

reparable $(\angle = = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. réparable: capable of being repaired, retrievable.

1570 Levins. [Skeat] 1627 the parts in man's body easily reparable (as spirits, blood, and flesh) die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable, (as bones, nerves, and membranes.). BACON, Nat. Hut., § 58. [R.]

*repartee (4 2 2), sb: Eng. fr. Fr. repartie,='a reply', 'a thrust back': a smart reply, a neat or witty retort; the art or faculty of making such replies.

'a thrust dack: a smart reply, a heat of whity fetolit; the art of faculty of making such replies.

1645 he would passe by any thing with som repartie, som witty strain, wherein he was excellent: Howell, Lett, 1. xvii. p. 35 1671 briske Reparties: Shadwell, Humorists, i p no. — Can you heak a Jest or make a Reperte to render your self acceptable to Persons: 16, v p. 65 1672 At Reparty already: Wycherly, Love in a Wood, i. p. q. 1672 First one speaks, then presently tother's upon him slap, with a Repartee; then he at him again, dash with a new conceipt: G. Villiers, Rehearsal, III. i p. 57 (1868). 1676 I am very unskilful in a Repartee of this nature: D'Urfey, Mad Fickle, i. p. 6 (1651). 1676 When ever he was impertment, I took him up with my old reparties: Shadwell, Virtuose, i p. 5. 1673 a smart and witty Repartie: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk i. ch. iv. p. 422. 1692 A suddain Repartee was all his Sense, J And his good Nature was his Negligence: M. Morgan, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Addison, Late Victory, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: Cowper, Friendshy, Poems, Vol. II. p. 284 (1808). 1798 Gassend had a great deal of delicate repartee. Anead. of Distinguished Persons, iv. 291 1824 although

repartimiento, Sp.; repartment, Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: distribution, allotment, division; a share, a portion.

1577 these repartments of Epaminondas: Hellowes, Tr. Guevara's Lett., p. 135. [C.] 1777 introduced among the Spaniards the Repartments, or distributions of Indians established by them in all their settlements: ROBERT-Son, America, Bk. II. Wks., Vol VI. p. 159 (1824). 1829 to furnish, according to their repartimientos or allotments, a certain quantity of bread, wine, and cattle, to be delivered at the royal camp: W. IRVING, Conq. of Granada, ch. x. p. 69 (1850).

repercussion $(= = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. répercussion: a rebounding; reverberation.

1543 some lytle repercussion at the begynnynge: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xlii ro/2. 1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 31, ch 3, Vol. II. p. 408 bef. 1627 In echoes, there is no new elision, but a repercussion: Bacon. [J.]

repercussive (== \(\pm = \)), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. repercussif, fem. -ive.

I. adj.: 1. causing reflection or rebounding.

1608 whose dishevell'd locks, | Like gems against the repercussive sun, | Gives light and splendour: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 79 (1885).

I. adj.: 2. driving back, repellent.

1543 we neuer applye vpon the sayde apostemes repercussyue medicines: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xivi vol2. 1601 The hearbe Idea... stauncheth all unmeasurable bleeding: for by nature astringent it is and repercussive. Holland, Tr. Piin. N. H., Bk 27, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 284. 1627 Bloud is stanched...by Astringents, and Repercussive Medicines: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 66.

I. adj.: 3. reflected, reverberated, echoed.

1600 Echo, fair Echo, speak... Salute me with the repercussive voice: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 1, Wks., p. 7a/2 (1860). bef 1748 Amd Carnarvon's mountains rages loud | The repercussive roar, with mighty crush | Tumble the smitten cliffs: J. Thomson. [J.]

II. sb.: a repellent, a repellent medicine.

1525 And this shalbe done with repercussyues and defensyues: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. K ij vo/r. 1543 & therfore we perceaued y colde repercussiues layed upon the forheade profyted nothynge: TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirner, fol. lii vo/r. 1563 by purging, letting bloud, glisters, diet, repercussiues: T. Gale, Enchirid., fol 30 re.

*répertoire, sé.: Fr.: a catalogue, a list; a list of pieces in which a theatrical company or an actor, singer, or musician is proficient; the extent of a person's proficiency.

1848 and though her three friends performed some of the loudest and most brilliant new pieces of their répertoire, she did not hear a single note Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol 1. ch xiii. p. 130 (1879). 1872 a Lascar crossings sweeper whose native dialect is Bengali or Tamil, and from whose linguistic répertoire Oordoo and Hindoo have been wholly omitted: EDW. Braddon, Lise in India, ch. vi. p. 201.

repertor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to reperire,='to discover'. a discoverer, an inventor.

1650 Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the repertor of mules, the industrious founder, or the casual finder of them: Fuller, Pisgah Sight, 1v. ii. 32. [Davies]

repertorium, sb.: Late Lat., 'a catalogue', 'an inventory': a list or index by means of which the contents of a book can be readily found, a book or a collection of documents furnished with a handy index; a storehouse, a well-arranged collection; a répertoire.

1818 I look upon him as the very repertorium of the laws: LADY MORGAN, Fl Macarthy, Vol 111. ch i p. 17 (1819) 1887 Its notes add a solid historical value to the book as a repertorium of original information: Athenaum, Oct. 15, p. 509/2.

repetātur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. (hortative) pass. of Lat. repetere, = 'to seek again', 'to repeat': 'let (the dose) be repeated', a repetition of medical treatment.

1762 The doctor prescribed a repetatur of the jalap, and mixed the ingredients secundum artem: SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. iii. Wks, Vol. v. p. 20 (1817).

repique, repicque, sb.: Fr.: the scoring of 30 points or more from one's own hand before play begins or the opponent scores at the game piquet (see **piquet**²); also used as vb. to score a repique against.

1668 he will pioque and repicque, and Capot me twenty times together: DRYDEN, Mart. Marr-all, i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 193 (1701).

replâtrage, sb.: Fr.: 'plastering up', a hollow reconciliation.

1849 because Molé, Thiers, and Burgeand stood aloof from him there had been a replâtrage: H. Greville, Diary, p. 315.

repletive (= \angle =), adj: Eng. fr. Fr. repletif, fem. -ive (Cotgr.): causing repletion.

1611 Repletif, Repletiue, replenishing, filling: Cotor.

*replica, sb.: It.: a facsimile of an original work of art, executed by the artist himself.

1823 and he is said to have reproduced in numerous replicos, the scenery of La Cava: Lady Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. iii p. 42 (1855). 1852 Before the statue left my studio Mr. Preston of Liverpool came to Rome and desired to have a repetition of it...when this replica was finished...: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 211 (1870). 1865 How can they imagine an ill-done replica of ourselves can attract us! Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 11.

replique (= 4), sô.: Eng. fr. Fr. réplique: a reply, a rejoinder.

1681 I have no commission to make any replique thereto: Burnet, Hist. Ref., Vol. v. p. 266 (Pocock, 1865).

reposoir, sb.: Fr.: a halting-place; an altar set up in a street or road for a procession.

1818 shall halt at Kilcoleman, the reposoir: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol 1. ch. i. p. 66 (1819).

*repoussé, fem. -ée, part.: Fr.: driven back, (of ornamental metal work) raised in relief by hammering on the reverse side.

1852 A candlestick without branches...in repoussé work: Report of Furies, Exhibition 1851, p. 512/2.

*1877 figures of men and animals in repoussé work: Times, Feb. 17. [St.]

representator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. repraesentare,—'to represent': one who represents, a representative. 1665 These Gowers adore the Sun called Mythra, believing it to be a globe of fire, a representator of a more powerful Deity: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 168 (1677)

reprinse, sb.: Fr.: "a turne in the dauncing of a Measure, &c." (Cotgr.).

1531 nexte after sengles in daunsing is a reprinse, which is one mouing only, puttynge backe the ryght fore to his felower Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. 1. ch. xxiv. p 253 (1880)

repudiator $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. repudiator, noun of agent to Lat. repudiare, = 'to repudiate': one who repudiates; one who advocates repudiation (esp. of public debts).

repuesto: Sp.: a stake; replaced. See quotation.

1674 It is called *Codillio* when the player [at ombre] is *beasted*, and another wins more Tricks then he. .striving to make it *Repuesto*, which is when the Player wins no more Tricks than another: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 100.

*requiem, sb.: Lat.: in the Latin Church, the mass for the dead, so called from the first word of the introit, Requiem aeternam dona cis, &c.,='grant them rest for ever, &c.'; a hymn for the dead; a musical setting of a mass or a hymn for the dead; perfect peace; unbroken rest.

for the dead; perfect peace; unbroken rest.

1374 at messe of Requiem: Eng. Gids, p. 76 (T. Smith, 1870)

1477 When Requiem atternant the Church shall singe, | Than shall everie ambitious thought, | Plainely appeare how that it was nought: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. v. in Ashmole's Theat Chem. Brit. p. 67 (1652).

1498 ij sewtes of westiments, one of qwhit for the festes of our Lady, a noder of blake for Requiem: R. CALVER-LEY, in Test Ebor., iv. 158

1508 He shall be the preest | The requiem masse to synge 'J. Skelton, Phyl. Sparoue, 401, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 63 (1843).

1569 and sing a sweet requiem to their own happiness' Tr. Erasmus Praise of Folly, p. 77 (Reeves & Turner).

1591 Scarse anie left upon his lips to laie | The sacred sod, or Requiem to saie: Spens., Compl., Ruines of Time, 196.

1614 At Lammas leaue milking, for feare of a thing, | least Requiem atternant in winter they sing: Th. Tusser, Husd., p. 84.

1608 for even this urn, | The figure of my sadder requiem, | Gives up my bones, my love, my life, and all: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, iii. 7, Wks., Vol. 11 p. 67 (1885).

Med. And sing sad Requiems to your departing Souls: Beau & Fi., Philaster, v. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 124 (1790).

1635 May we now sing a Requiem to our Soules...?

S. Ward, Sermons, p. 343.

1652 requiems and refrigeriums to his soul: Howell, Pt. II Massantello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 26.

1651 bef. 1658 or hast thou heard the Sacred Harmony | Of a Calm Conscience, exchoing in thee | A Requiem from above? J. Clevelland, Wks., p. 250 (1687).

1690 Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 11 p. 48 (1865).

1800 Implored the sassing traveller | To say a requiem for the dead: Souther, Philaster, v. 213.

1842 A knell is rung, a requiem for the dead: Souther, p. 31 (1879).

*requiescat in pace, phr.: Late Lat.: 'may he (she) rest in peace', a formula common on sepulchral inscriptions. Abbrev. to R. I. P.

1528 Requiescat in pace and goode rest: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 36 (1871). 1550 the blessing of their...dead men's graves, with requiescant ['may they rest'] in pace: Br. Bale, Sel. Wks., p. 528 (Parker Soc., 1849). 1598 if the waves had once gotten us about,...it had certainly beene said of us Requiescant in pace: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 244 (1885).

requisition $(= \pm \pm \pm)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. réquisition: an authoritative demand; a levying of necessaries by hostile troops; the condition of being required, the condition of being made use of.

1611 Requisition, A requisition, requirall, demaund: Cotgr.

requisitor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. requirere, = 'to require': one who makes a requisition.

17.. The property which each individual possessed should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any publick requisitors: H. M. WILLIAMS, Lett. on France, IV. 18 (1796) [C.]

rerum natura: Lat. See in rerum natura.

*rēs, pl. rēs, sb.: Lat.: a thing, a matter, a purpose; Leg. a case, an action, a point of law. Used in sundry phrases as rēs gestae, ='things done', matters of fact; rēs integra, a fresh case, a case raising a point of law which has not previously been judicially decided; rēs jūdicāta, a point or a matter already decided; rēs nihili, a thing of nought, a nonentity. See re and rebus.

1616 res gesta. [See gazetta.] 1760 and if the Matter had been res integra and undetermined, he should have held it ill if it had been brought by the other Name: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 250. 1628 Why should this same Nada del homore, this same nothing of man, this res nithili, why law should he be puffed by with pride, transported with passion, and stand vpon his puntos, and termes of honour? MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 42.

*rēs angusta domi, phr.: Lat.: scanty means at home. Juv., 3, 164.

1596 Twice or thrise in a month, when res est ['there is'] angusta domi, the bottome of my purse is turned downeward: NASHE, Have with You, Wks.,

Vol. III. p 44 (Grosart, 1883—4). 1656 Sir, I do continue in my desires to settle about London, and am only hindered by my Res angusta domi: EVELVN, Corresp , Vol III p 74 (1872). 1712 the many inconveniences and disadvantages they commonly talk of in the Res angustic [sic] dom: Pope, Letters, p. 259 (1737). 1827 But the res angusta domi could not repress the native vigour of his mind: Edin. Rev , Vol 46, p 7. 1842 he'd seen to what acts 'Res angusta' [pl] i compel beaux | And belles, whose affairs have once got out at elbows: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 223 (1865).

resai: Anglo-Ind. See rezai.

rescat(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. rescate, or It. riscatto: ransom. 1588 we must pay rescat 4. or 5 Pagies a man: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol 11 20.

*réservoir, sb.: Fr.: a place in which anything is kept in store: esb. a receptacle for water or other liquids, or for gas; a natural accumulation of water serving as a supply; also, metaph. Partly Anglicised as reservoir ($\angle = \angle$, -oi- as Fr.).

bef. 1733 the Current of History is muddy...and the Reservoirs will receive and continue the Stain: R. North, Examen, p. xii. (1740) 1741 the Reservoir into which two Pipes empty themselves: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 338 bef 1744 This year a Reservoir, to keep and spare; | The next, a Fountain, spouting thro' his Heir: Pope, Mor. Ess., III. 173 17b 37b; reservoirs on the hill supply the city: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 355 (1857). 1775 this lake was the reservoir or head of the Mæander and Marsyas both which rose below it, separate: R. Chandler, Vrav. Asia Minor, p. 237. 1785 What is his creation less | Than a capacious reservoir of means | Formd for his use, and ready at his will? Cowper, Task, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 40 (1808). 1808 I consider the work as the main pipe of my intellectual Reservoir: S. T. Coleridge, Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin, p. 106 (H. A. Bright, 1884). 1811 The inhabitants have none to drink, but what is collected by the Arabs, in reservoirs omng the hills, and brought by them from thence upon camels: Nethink's Trav. Arab, ch xiii. Pinkerton, Vol x. p. 23. 1819 Regarding each officer of the state only in the light of one of the smaller and more numerous reservoirs, distributed on more distant points of your domain: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. II. ch. xvi p. 365 (1820). 1820 the celebrated Piscma, a vast reservoir: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Scally, Vol. 1. ch i. p. 21. 1845 To the west are some vaulted brick tanks They are the reservoirs of the aqueduct. Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 284. *1876 air is admitted from the main reservoir: Times, Nov. 24. [St.] bef. 1733 the Current of History is muddy...and the Reservoirs will receive

*residuum, sb.: Lat.: the dregs, the residue, what remains over, a remnant.

1672 God...lets out so much of these corruptions as may be to his own glory, and the residuum or overplus he keeps in: T. Jacomb, Romans, Nichol's Ed. p. 126/1 (1868). 1760 a Suit against an Executor for a Distribution of the Residuum of the Testator's Estate undisposed of: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 10. 1843 For of what nature, they ask, could be the residuum? and by what token could it manifest its presence? J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 1, p. 63 (1859). 1877 farther degraded it by forcing it to compete on such terms that it could only secure the residuum of the labour market: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xlviii. p. 372 (1872).

resonator, a false, quasi-Lat. form for Eng. resounder.

respective $(= \angle =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. respectif, fem. -ive: (a) full of regard, full of care, attentive; (b) worthy of respect; (c) respectful; (d) relative; (e) pertaining severally to each one of several individuals or groups of individuals.

a. 1568 In dooing of all which thinges the king hath not beene thus respective, as the pope now sheweth himselfe towardes him: Foxe, A. & M., p. 980. [R.] 1579 so careful and respective were our predecessors, where it touched the life of any Romaine: North, Tr. Pintarch, p. 835 (1622). b. 1590 What should it be that he respects in her | But I can make respective in myself, | If this fond Love were not a blinded god? Shaks., Two Gent. of Ver., iv. 4, 200.
c. 1600 the respective Leere: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 244 (1616).

(x616).

d. 1599 Which are said to be relative or respective? Those that cannot be well understood of themselves without having relation to some other thing: BLUNDEVILLE, Arte of Logicke, i. ii. [C.]

e. 1663 And to those places straight repair | Where your respective dwellings are: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. ii [R.]

respice finem, phr.: Lat.: look to the end.

1550 Respice finem, mark the end; look upon the end: LATIMER, Serm., p. 294 (Parker Soc., 1844). 1590 Mistress, 'respice finem,' respect your end: Shaks., Com. of Err., iv. 4, 43. 1659 Respice finem, Look to the end, is a lesson which whosoever learneth not will in the end prove a fool: N. Hardy, 125 Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p 202/2 (1865).

respiration ($\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. respiration.

1. the act or process of breathing.

1543 it swageth payn, and clenseth the place, and aydeth respiration, or breathing: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xcv 10/1. 1554 They attributed godlynes to respiracion, by the whiche all men do lyue: W. Prat, Africa, sig. C vi 10.

2. a breathing-space, an interval.

1649 Some meet respiration of a more full trial and enquiry into each other's condition: Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc., iv. 6. [C]

3. a breathing again, a reviving.

1667 groaning till the day | Appear of respiration to the just: MILTON, P. L., XII. 540.

*respirator (== \(\perceq =\)), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. respirare,='to breathe': an apparatus for breathing through so that the air is warmed or filtered before passing into the lungs.

resplendor, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. re-,='back', and splendor (q. v.): refulgence.

1646 the resplendor and ray of some interiour and invisible Beauty: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk vi. ch xi. p. 270 (1686).

responsive (= 22 = 1), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. responsif, fem. -ive.

I. adi.: 1. answering (to), corresponding (to); replying, showing signs of being impressed.

1604 three of the carriages, in faith, are very dear to fancy, very responsive to the hilts. Shaks, Ham, v. 2, 150. 1620 some Letter, missive or responsive. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II p. 126 (1676) 1715—20 Taught by the goods to please, when high he sings! The vocal lay responsive to the strings: Pope, Tr. Homer's Od. [T] 1726 A certificate is a responsive letter, or letter by way of answer: AyLiffe, Parery [J.] 1770 The swain responsive as the milk-maid sung: Goldsmith, Des Village, 17 [C] 1785 nymphs responsive: Cowper, Task, IV. Poems, Vol. II. p 102 (1808)

- I. adi:: 2. including or characterised by formulated responses.
 - I. adj.: 3. Leg. relevant, pertinent (to a question).
 - I. adj.: 4. responsible, answerable.

1646 such persons .. for whom the church herself may safely be responsive: JER. TAYLOR, Apol. for Liturgy (Ord MS) [L]

II. sb.: an answer, a reply, a response. Rare. The instance given below may be adjectival.

[bef. 1530 Shew unto the same how ye have received letters from the king's highness and me, responsives to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed: Wolsey, in Burnet's Records, Bk. II. No. 23 (R.)]

resque: Eng. fr. Fr. See risk.

*ressaldar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. risāladār: a commander of a ressala (Hind. and Arab. risāla) or troop of Irregular Cavalry, or of a corps of native horse.

1800 a russalahdar of horse: Wellington, Disp, Vol. II. p 1600 (1844).

— a russalah of horse: 20, Vol. I p. 147.

1884 I rushed among my sleeping Rusalas: Baboo, Vol. I ch viii. p. 128.

1883 the Rissaldar, or native commander of one Rissala: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p 163.

*restaurant, sb.: Fr.: an eating-house, an establishment where food and drink of all kinds are served.

1837 he came to the conclusion that the substratum of all the extraordinary compounds he had met with at the restaurans was derived from this pile: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol. II. p. 148.

1845 There are several restaurants near la Puerta del Sol: Ford, Handik. Spain, Pt. II. p. 728.

1864 he dined every day at a restaurant for thirty-two sous: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 183.

*1878 The hotel and restaurant keepers: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 7/2. [St.]

For the introduction of the term in Paris in 1765 see Diderot's Euvres, Vol. XIX. p. 230 note and p. 254 (1875).]

*restaurateur, sb.: Fr.: the keeper of a restaurant.

**TOSTAUTATOEUT, 50.: Fr.: the keeper of a restaurant.

1815 Cafés, where coffee and liqueurs are taken—Restaurateurs, where dinners are served,—Patissiers, where you may regale on patties and ices: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 116 (and Ed.).

1818 Véry, a well-known Restaurateur: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 20 note.

1826 The restaurateur of Ems, in collusion with the official agent of the Duke of Nassau, were fortunate this season in having the Grand Duke knocked down to them. Lord Braconsfield, Viv. 67ey, Bk. v. ch vi p. 194 (1881).

1828 an excellent restaurateur's...where one gets irreproachable gibier: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xix. p. 49 (1859).

1841 Everybody at the restaurateur's orders beefsteak and pommes: Thacker Ary, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 384 (1885).

1848 on two occasions they were forced to leave the lecture hall and take refuge in the house of a restaurateur: H. Greville, Diary, p. 218.

restaurator, restorator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. restaurator, noun of agent to Lat. restaurare, = 'to restore' a restorer; the keeper of a place where refreshments are sold.

restitutor ($\angle = = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. restitutor, = 'a restorer': one who restores, one who makes restitution.

1654 Their rescuer, or restitutor, Quixote: Gayton, Fest. Notes Don Quixote, p. 124. [T.]

*résumé, sô.: Fr.: a summary, an abstract, a recapitulation, an epitome.

1804 After a short resumé of his observations on coffee-houses...Mr. Holcroft leaves Paris: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 98. 1837 This is the resumé of all that I remember interesting in the recital: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 12. 1850 he would be able to take a rapid résumé of a historical period: Thackersay, Pendannis, Vol. 1. ch. xxxv. p. 389 (1879). 1877 That is a brief résumé of my past history and future prospects: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xii. p. 333 (1879).

*resurgam, 3rd pers. sing. fut. ind. of Lat. resurgere,='to rise again': I shall rise again.

1654-6 Howbeit he had hope in his death, and might write Resurgam on his grave: J Trapp, Com Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 421 (1867).

resuscitator (= \(\frac{1}{2} = \(\frac{1}{2} = \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. resuscitātor, noun of agent to Lat. resuscitare, = 'to resuscitate', one who resuscitates.

resverie, resvery: Eng. fr. Fr. See reverie.

retablo, sb.: Sp.: a retable; a reredos.

1845 the Retablo is full of old carvings: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. D. 411.

retention (= # =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rétention: (a) the act of retaining, the power of retaining; (b) that which retains (impressions); (c) place of restraint.

(Impressions); (c) place of restraint.

a 1543 retention of vryne, & costyfies: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cix \(\tilde{\sigma} \) 2. 1601 no woman's heart | So'big, to hold so much; they lack retention: Shaks, Tw. Nt., ii. 4, 99. 1603 the reliques or retensions of ventosities: Holland, Tr Plut. Mor., p. 623. 1645 you have laden me with such a variety of courtesies and weighty favours, that my poor stock comes far short of any ability of retaliation; but for the other two, reception and retention, as I am not conscious to have bin wanting in the first act, so I shall never fall in the second: Howell, Lett., I xxxii p. 62. 1645 the Moor's deep-fanged retention of Andalucia: Ford, Handbk Spain, Pt. II. p. 558.

b. 1609 That poor retention could not so much hold, | Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score: Shaks, Som., 122

c. 1605 I thought it fit | To send the old and miserable king | To some retention and appointed guard: Shaks., K. Lear, v. 3, 47.

retenue. sb.: Fr.: reserve, caution.

1848 The delighted Prince, having less retenue than his French diplomatic colleague. Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 11 ch. xvi. p. 177 (1879).

rethl, rethel: Arab. See rotolo.

rethor: Lat. fr. Gk. See rhetor.

retina, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. rēte,='a net': the reticulated, nervous, innermost posterior coat of the eyeball, upon which the rays are thrown through the optic lenses.

1525 The thyrde growth of the senowe optico/the inner parte therof is named retina: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig Bi vo/2.

1619 the inner Palpebra,...the Vuea,...the Retwa, and the rest: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. viii, p. 89.

1658 at the eye the Pyramidal rays from the object, receive a decussation, and so strike a second base upon the Retina or hinder Coat, the proper Organ of Vision: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 4, p. 47 (1686).

1691 the visual Rays coming in streight lines, by those points of the Sensory or Retina which they touch, affect the common Sense: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 11.

p. 263 (1701).

1818 the retina of the eye: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. Iv. ch. ip. 95 (189).

1866 what sort of image his small person made on the retina of a light-minded beholder: Geo. Eliot, Felix Holi, Vol. I. p. 92.

1881 In both cases it is an inverted picture which is cast on the retina: Cleland, Evolution, &c., Lect. iii, p. 83. Evolution, &c., Lect. iii. p. 83.

*retire (= 4), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. retirer,='to withdraw' (trans. and reflex.), 'to recede'.

1. trans. or reflex. to draw back, to draw off, to remove, to take apart.

1539 the kings...rich pavilion. to retire themselves into after they shalbe presented to his highnes: Chronicle of Calais, p. 170 (1846).

1546 Scotlond... whereunto noe small number of fugitives wear retiered: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1 p. 78 (1846).

1578 That the Venetians should have power to enter this contract within two moneths, and if they did enter, then to retire their army by sea from the kingdome of Naples: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardiul's Wars of Italy, Bk. 11. p. 92 (2678).

1593 That he, our hope, might have retired his power: Shaks., Rich. II., ii. 2, 46.

2. intr. to draw back, to recede; to go into seclusion, to betake one's self to private life; to go to bed.

1546 endevoring to retire into Italie...was slaine at Leons: Tr. Polydore Vergits Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 99 (1846). 1591 I pray thee, good Mercutio, let's retire: Shaks., Rom., iii. x, r. 1641 Here I took leave of his Lordship, and retired to my lodgings: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 41 (1872). 1676 [See revera].

retornello: It. See ritornello.

retour, sb.: Fr.: return.

1731 The Company has put her Retour Ships under the following Regulation, with Regard to the Cape: MEDLEY, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. II. p. 325. 1871 lent us by the driver of a retour waggon: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 33.

retractor, sb.: Mod. Lat., noun of agent to Lat. retrahere, ='to draw back': one who or that which draws back.

retraite, sb.: Fr.: a retreat, a military signal for retiring, tattoo. The Eng. word retreat, fr. Mid. Eng. retrete, fr. the Old Fr. form retret, was very often assimilated to Fr. retraite in 16, 17 cc. (1546 with blaste of retrayte: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 55, Ed. 1846; 1579 he sounded the retraite: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 607, Ed. 1612). The meaning of the form retrait(t) is occasionally affected in 16, 17 cc. by Sp. retrato, It. ritratto, = 'a portrait', 'a likeness', 'a representation', 'aspect' (1590 Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery, Whose faire retraitt I in my shield doe beare: Spens., F. Q., II. ix. 4; bef. 1640 More to let you know | How pleasing this retrait of peace doth seem, | Till I return from Palestine again, | Be you joint governors of this my realm: WEBSTER & DEKKER, Weakest goeth to the Wall,

1883 The dinner .was followed by the performance of a rétraite by the combined bands of the Eleventh Army Corps: Standard, No. 18,465, p. 3/1.

retribution ($\angle = \angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rétribution: requital, retaliation, punishment; esp. the adjudication of reward or punishment in a future state according to the deserts of a person's present life.

1563 the righteous retribution and wrath of God: Foxe, A. & M., p. 155. [R.] bef. 1637 To have that finall retribution, | Expected with the fleshe's restitution: B Jonson, Elegre on Lady Digby. [R.] 1667 All who have their reward on earth... here find | Fit retribution, empty as their deeds: Milton, P. L., III. 454.

retributor $(= \angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. retributor, noun of agent to Lat. retributore, = 'to requite', 'to recompense': one who dispenses retributive justice; one who requites.

bef 1655 God is a just judge, a retributor of euery man his own: T. Adams, Wks., I. 196 (1861). [Davies]

retricato, sb.: ? It. ritirata, = 'the act of withdrawing'. See quotation.

1598 stand you faire, saue your retricato with his left legge: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., 1v. 9, Wks., p. 59 (1616).

*retroussé, part.: Fr.: turned-up, cocked-up.

1840 his eyes a little bloodshot, and his nose retroussé with a remarkably red tip: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 39 (1865). 1844 a sweet retroussé nose: THACKERAN, Misc. Essays, p. 237 (1885). 1877 a nose delicately retroussé: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. i. p. 7 (1879).

returnello: It. See ritornello.

reuberbe: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See rhubarb.

reumor: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See rumor.

*réunion, sb.: Fr.: a meeting, an assembly, a social gathering.

1835 Music is here much in fashion, and there are constant large réunions of amateurs: H. Greville, Diary, p 80.

1848 At Crawley's charming little réunions of an evening this fatal amusement commonly was practised: Thackerary, Van. Fair, Vol. II ch. i. p. 5(1879).

1888 The réunion of the Salvation Army was dissolved: Standard, No. 18,464, p. 5/1.

réussir, vb.: Fr.: to succeed, to be successful.

1769 I am glad to hear Carlyle is likely to réussir at Paris: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11. p. 368 (1882).

*revalenta, sb.: coined fr. Mod. Lat. Ervum Lens, = 'lentil', and Lat. revalescere, = 'to regain strength': a trade-name for a preparation of lentil-meal, used as food for invalids. full title is Revalenta Arabica, = 'Arabian Revalenta'.

*revanche, sb.: Fr.: revenge, retaliation, reversal of military defeat.

1882 the idea that she would keenly feel the result of the battle of Königsgratz, and wish for revanche: Standard, Dec. 27, p. 6.

*réveil, sb.: Fr.; misspelt reveille (generally trisyllabic), réveillé, reveillee, reveillée: an awaking, a beat of drum at daybreak, a bugle-call at daybreak, a "hunt's up".

at daybreak, a bugle-call at daybreak, a "hunt's up".

bef. 1668 they reveillees scorn, whom grief does wake: Davenant, Gondibert, Bk. II. Cant. iii — So soon love beats revellies in her brest: ib., Bk.-III. Cant. v. [R.] 1700 Sound a réveille, sound, sound, | The warrior god is come: Dryden, Secular Masque, 62. 1775 We were alarmed this morning by the firing of some guns after reveille beating: Amer. Archives, 4th Ser., Vol. IV. p. 224 (1845). 1781 if ever we do awake, the réveil will be terrible Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 127 (1858). 1799 You will parade with your detachment in the lines of the 12th Regiment in the morning, at the réveillé beating: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1 p. 169 (1858) 1812
There is the same crowd and condensation of images in the following reveille, with which the piece opens: Edim. Rev., Vol. 13, p. 289. 1818 The sergeant drew up his men, the reveillée was beat: Lady Morcan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. ip. 10 (1819). 1830 the réveille played by drums and fifes, at day-light: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 374 (and Ed.). 1834 The trumpets of the Furingees, were sounding the reveillee: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 137. 1840 this is followed by the lively beat of the "reveille" from the Sepoys' quarter: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. viii. p. 231. 1886 First an old nun with a lantern flitted like a black spectre from door to door, and chanted the réveille at each: L. Oliphant, Episodes, xvii. p. 369.

The trisyllabic forms found in Eng. cannot be due to the Fr. imperat. pl. réveilles-vous. Perhaps Phillips is right in saying that the Fr. inf. réveiller (= 'to rouse from sleep') is commonly called the travelly (i.e. ravelly). The change of the inf. (used as sb.) to the fem. part. is illustrated by couchee, levee (qq. v.). The form réveillez-which is of course meant to be imperative—is not so early as the form reveillee, or at any rate as the trisyllabic reveille.]

*réveillon, sb.: Fr.: a meal taken in the middle of the night.

1882 There is hardly a household so poor that will not to-night, between the hours of midnight and three in the morning, indulge in the réveillon: Standard, Dec. 25, p. 5.

revenant, sb.: Fr.: a ghost, a spectre, an apparition.

1882 The yellow glamour of the sunset, dazzling to Inglesant's eyes, fluttered upon its vestment of whitish gray, and clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy revenant from the tomb: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. It. ch. xiii. p 274 (2nd Ed.).

1886 They would not visit this undesirable revenant with his insolent wealth and discreditable origin: Mrs Lynn Linton, Paston Carew, I. viii. p 134.

revenons à nos moutons, phr.: Fr.: 'let us return to our sheep', said by the judge to a witness who would wander from the point (which concerned his sheep), in the old French farce of *Pierre Pathelin*.

1616—7 But, pour retourner ['to return'] à nos moutons, this feasting begins to grow to an excessive rate' J. Chauberlain, in Court & Times of Jas I., Vol I. p. 459 (1848).

1822 J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros, III. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol XI. p. 610.

1850 Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. axxvi. p. 405 (1879).

rēvērā, adv.: Lat.: in reality, really, truly.

1676 O Sir, I will retire, and take away all occasions of your uttering things that re vera, are more injurious to your self, than reflecting on me Shadwell, Virtuoso, i. p. 16.

reverberator ('"='='), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. reverberare, = 'to beat back': that which reverberates.

réverbère, sb.: Fr.: a reflector, a street-lamp.

1862 In the midnight, under the gusty trees, amidst which the lamps of the réverbères are tossing, the young fellow strides back to his lodgings: THACKERAY, Phitip, VOI in ch. viu p 121 (1887) 1865 for as the double light of the sunset and the réverbères fell on her, her vagrant dress was Rembrandtesque: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 224.

*reverie ($\angle = \angle$), revery, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rêverie: a raving, a day-dream, day-dreaming.

raving, a day-dream, day-dreaming.

1481 whiche brought them in suche reuerye and murmur that they spake largely and rudely ayenst the knyghtes: Godfrey of Bulloigne, fol 33 vo. 1657 and yet I am to learn whether the resueries of a soul so Elevated as yours is, are not too serious, and too rational to descend to any reflection on me: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 2, Vol I p. 3. 1709 the Barbarian walk'd silent by me, in a profound Resuery: MRS. MANLEY, New Atal, Vol II. p. 67 (and Ed.). 1714 my Reverie has been so deep: Pope, Letters, p. 126 (1737). 1731 their Drone of a Father, who lies stretch'd at his Ease in a profound Reverie: MEDLEY, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. I. p. 164. 1757 Monsieur Hecht's riveries are reveries indeed: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol II. No. civ. p. 410 (1774). abt. 1782 Fancy...Shall steep me in Elysian reverie: COWPER, Peems, Vol. II. p. 275 (1868). 1818 Nor glowing reverie, nor poet's lay, Could yield his spirit that for which it panted: BYRON, Don Yuan, I. xcvi. 1830 he seemed after this to fall into a little revery: J. GALT, Life of Byron, p. 179 1840 rousing himself from a reverie, which had degenerated mno an absolute snooze: BARHAM, Ingolds Leg., p. 14 (1865). 1864 His reverie was put an end to by the arrival of Pepper: G. A. SALA, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 109.

[Anglo-Fr. reverye, = 'raving', which appears in quot. 1481

[Anglo-Fr. reverye,='raving', which appears in quot. 1481 as early Mod. Eng., is not easy to connect with Cotgrave's resverie, = "A rauing, idle talking, dotage, trifling, follie, vaine fancie, fond imagination", whence Mod. Fr. réverie.]

reversi(s), sb.: Fr.: name of an old game at cards; a modern game played with counters on a chess- or draughtboard.

1814 Reversis is played by four persons...For this game the tens must be taken out from a pack of cards: Hoyle's Games, p. 163.

reverso, It. riverso; reverse (= "), Eng. fr. It.: sb.: a back-handed stroke.

1598 the speciall rules, as your Punto, your Reverso, your Stoccata, your Imbroccata, your Passada, your Montanto: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iv. 7, Wks., p. 54 (1616) 1598 to see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant: Shaks., Merry Wives, il. 3, 27.

revêtement, sb.: Fr.: a revetment, a facing to a wall, a retaining wall.

1804 I am inclined to be of opinion with Major Gen. Nicholson, that the revêtement would not bear those pieces of a heavy calibre: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II p. 1181 (1844). 1840 It is a very lofty building, constructed of raw bricks, like the rest of its class; but the quantity of fire-burned bricks scattered all around it prove clearly that at one time it must have had a revêtement of that material: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. vii. p. 162.

rêveur, fem. rêveuse, sb.: Fr.: a day-dreamer, a person in a reverie.

1732 If the Duchess be a reveuse, I will never come to Aimsbury: Pope, Lett., Wks., Vol. ix. p. 150 (1757).

1865 a voluptuous réveuse warm with the rich varied colours of the canvas of Greuze: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch. xiii. p. 210.

revision (= \(\perceq \), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. revision: the act of revising; a revised edition.

1611 Revision, A reuision, reuise, reuiew, reexamination, looking ouer againe:

revulsion (= # =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. révulsion: a tearing or drawing away; a violent separation; a violent reaction.

1611 Revulsion, A revulsion, a pulling vp, or plucking away: Cotgr. 1627 There is a fifth way, stanching of blood, also in use, to let blood in an adverse part, for a revulsion: BACON, Nat Hist, § 66 [R] bef. 1699 I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable enough, by the violent revulsion it may make of humours from the head: Sir W. Temple, Misc. [T]

rewbarb(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See rhubarb.

rex, reakes, reeks, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. rex: a king, esp. in the phr. to play rex,='to be violent', 'to domineer'.

the phr. to play rex,='to be violent', 'to domineer'.

1578 needs would have, with the frogs of Æsop, a Ciconia, an Italian stranger, the bishop of Rome, to play Rex over them: Private Prayers Q. Eliz, p. 465 (Parker Soc. 1851) 1589 With these did Hercules play Rex, and leaving Dis for dead, | Not one escapes his deadly hand: W. WARNER, Albion's Engl., Bk. 1. ch. vi. p. 19 1598 to suffer such a caytiff to play such Rex: Spens., State Irel., Wks, p. 659/2 (1866). 1603 if once it hap He get som Grove, or thorny Mountains top, | Then playes he Rex. tears, kills, and all consumes: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Decay, p. 124 (1608). 1614 he [the devil] plays Rex, and captivates many a soul to his obedience: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 220 (1867) 1623 laying hold on my Coller, he began to play Rex with me, taking me to Coram nobis: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. ch. vi. p. 147. bef. 1626 Love with Rage kept such a reakes that I thought they would have gone mad together: Berefon, Dream of Strange Effects, p. 17. [C] 1626 our enemies, the Dunkirkers, play rex in our seas: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 157 (1848). bef. 1642 The sound of the hautboys and bagpines playing reeks with the high and stately timber: Urquhart, Tr. Rabelass, in. 2. [C.] 1883 He will be the leader, dictator, rex, imperator, servus servorum: W. Besant, All in a Garden Fair, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 240.

reyes, reys: Port. See reis.

reynard, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. regnard, ultimately fr. Old Low Ger. Reinaerd: the proper name given to the fox in the old beast-epic; hence, a fox. Corrupted to or confused with Reynold, i.e. Reginald.

1481 CANTON, Reynard the Fox, Title
1591 th' Ape and Foxe ere long so well them sped .. That they a Benefice twixt them obtained; | And craftie Reynold was a Priest ordained 'Spens, Compl', Prosopop., 556.
1592 Raynold, the fox, may well beare up his tayle in the lyon's denne, but when he comes abroad, he is afraide of euerie dogge that barkes: NASHE, P. Penilesse, p. 23 (Shaks. Soc) [A S. Palmer]

reyn(e)s: Eng. fr. Fr. See raines.

Reysbutos: Port. See Rajpoot.

rezai, rosei, rozye, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. razāi: a quilted or wadded coverlet.

1834 I arrived in a small open pavilion at the top of the building, in which there was a small Brahminy cow, clothed in a wadded resai, and lying upon a carpet: Cot. Mountain, Mem., 135 (1857). [Yule] 1872 the native huddles himself in his rezax (a sort of coverlet which, with its padding of cotton and external coating of dirt, is an armour of proof against the cold air): Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p 13. 1884 A couple of rosess (wadded quilts, one of which will act as your mattress): C. F. Gordon Cumming, in Macmillan's Mag.

*rez-de-chaussée, sb.: Fr.: ground-floor, 'level with the causeway'.

1837 Besides the rez de chaussée, which is but little above the ground, there are two good stories all round the building: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 245.
1842 the rez-de-chaussée,—as some call the ground floor: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 375 (1865).

rhabarbo. See rhubarb.

Rhadamanthus: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Paδάμανθος: name of the brother of **Minos** (q. v.), who was one of the judges in the Infernal regions. Hence, **Rhadamant**(h)ine, inevitable, authoritatively solemn, judicial.

*1582 For instice Radamanthus: R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Aen., &c., p. 155 (1880). 1603 For who hath constituted him to be the Radamanthus thus to torture sillables, and adiudge them their perpetual doome, setting his Theta or marke of condemnation your them, to indure the appointed sentence of his cruelty, as he shall dispose? S. D., Defence of Ryme, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 211 (1815). 1828 a certain Rhadamanthus-looking personage: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 337.

rhadomontade: Eng. fr. Fr. See rodomontade.

Rhamadan: Arab. See Ramadan.

Rhamnūsia: Lat. fr. Gk. Pauvous, a town in the north of Attica, where there was a statue of Nemesis: a name of Nemesis, '(the goddess) of Rhamnus'.

1616 O how my Muse, armde with Rhamnusiaes whip, | Desires to scourge your hell-bred villanie: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 135 (1871). — From the Rhamnusian goddesse am I sent: *ib.*, p. 2.

Rhenish, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. rheinisch, = 'pertaining to the Rhine': wine produced on the banks of the Rhine.

abt. 1440 Rynisch [See algarde].

A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 6/2.

MIDDLETON, Mich. Term, in I., Wks., Vol. I. p. 274 (1885).

MIDDLETON, Mich. Term, in I., Wks., Vol. I. p. 274 (1885).

1616 Phalerno, with your richest Orleance wine, | Pure Rhenish, Hippocras, white Muskadine: R. C., Times' Whistle, v. 1918, p. 62 (1871).

1634 a cup of Rhenish: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. Iv. p. 351 (1678).

1671 Then here comes Rhenish wine; like the scouring stick to a gun: 1816 Phalerno, with your richest Orleance wine, | Pure Rhenish, Hippocras, white Muskadine: R. C., Times' Whistle, v. 1918, p. 62 (1871).

1684 a cup of Rhenish: Bottle wyne: 1678.

1672 Then here comes Rhenish in 1817 Phalerno, with your richest Orleance wine, | Pure Rhenish, Hippocras, white Muskadine: R. C., Times' Whistle, v. 1918, p. 62 (1871).

1698 goode oulde renishe wyne: 1807 Then here comes Rhenish to confirm our amity. 1816 Phalerno, with your richest Orleance wine, | Pure Rhenish, Hippocras, white Muskadine: R. C., Times' Whistle, v. 1918, p. 62 (1871).

1698 goode oulde renishe wyne: 1807 Then here comes Rhenish to comes Rhenish to come state of the second sta

rhētor, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἡήτωρ: an orator, a pleader, a speaker.

abt 1886 And if a Rethor koude faire endite | He in a Cronycle saufly myghte it write: Chaucer, C. T., Nonnes Preestes Tale, 15213. 1883 states that Helvidius was., an imitator of the Pagan rhetor Symmachus: SCHAFF-HERZOG, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. II. p. 968/1.

rhibes: Mod. Lat. See ribes.

Rhinegrave, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Rheingraf: the Count Palatine of the Rhine.

1548 both Monsieur Dessie and the Ringrave with the Frenche and part of th' Almaynes. T. Fisher, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclavi. p. 294 (1846)

rhino, sb.: a cant term for ready money, cash.

1670 Some as I know, | Have parted with their ready rino: Seaman's Adieu. [N.& Q.] 1688 Cole is in the language of the Witty, Money. The Ready, the Rhino, thou shalt be Rhinocerical, my Lad, thou shalt: Shadwell, Squire of Alsatia, 1. p. 3 (1699) 1691 But if the Client has no Ryno. The Cause is in as bad Condition, | As is a Soul in sad Contrition: Long Vacation, p. 3. 1767 rings and watches are much more so [i.e. common] than ready rino: In J H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol II p. 182 (1882)

*rhīnoceros, Lat. ρl . rhīnocerōtes, $s \dot{c}$.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\dot{\rho} w \dot{o} \kappa \epsilon - \rho \omega s$, = 'nose-horned': one of a genus of large, thick-skinned herbivorous quadrupeds, with one or two horns, now only found in the warmer parts of Asia and Africa. Sometimes Anglicised as rhinocerot(e), fr. the Lat. plural.

Anglicised as rhinocerot(e), fr. the Lat. plural.

1556 This Rhinoceros hath two homes, whereof the one is of notable bignes:
R. Eden, Newe India, p. 16 (Arber, 1885).

1567 the Elephant again and Rhinoceros with his snout so crooked: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 108 ve. bef. 1586 a man that had never seene an Elephant or a Rinoceros: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 17 (1891).

1599 the beastes called Rhinocerois: R. Haktury, Veyages, Vol. 11. ii. p. 20. 1600 I am a Rhinocerois: R. Haktury, Veyages, Vol. 11. iii. p. 20. 1600 I am a Rhinocerois: J. Haktury, Veyages, Vol. 11. iii. p. 20. 1600 I am a Rhinocerois: J. Haktury, Veyages, Vol. 11. j. p. 348.

1603 But, his huge strength, nor subtle wit, cannot | Defend him from the sly Rhinoceroi: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 132 (1668). 1605 Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear, | The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger: Shaks., Mach., ni. 4, 101.

1605 Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear, | The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger: Shaks., Mach., ni. 4, 101.

1606 Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear, | The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger: Shaks., Mach., ni. 4, 101.

1607 the Elks haue their noise: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 194.

1616 He speakes to men with a rhinoceros horne: Purchas, Pitgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 394.

1624 the breadth of the Gate is sixe of my paces, the height of each side or Gate (engraven with a mightie Elephant on one side, a Rhynoceros on the other) thirty foot high: Sir Th. Herrer, Tran, p. 59.

1662 The Rhinocero's her unequal for called Abadu: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. ir. p. 118 (1669).

1673 The Skeleton of a Morses head. Divers and very large Rhinocerots horns, Gazelle horns, and an Unicorns horn: J Ray, Yourn Low Countr., p. 246.

1742 he rode upon a rhinoceros, that he might be despised: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 61 (1826).

1753 Indian shields made of rhinocero's hides: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II.

rhododaphnē, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ροδοδάφνη: the rose-bay, the oleander, the rhododendron.

1591 Fresh Rhododaphne, and the Sabine flowre: Spens., Compl., Virg.

*rhododendron, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ροδόδενδρου,='the rosebay': name of a large genus of shrubs, Nat. Order Ericaceae, including the rose-bay.

1664 Rhododendron white and red: EVELYN, Kal. Hort, p. 219 (1729).

1814 In the crevices, between the rocks, the beautiful Rhododendron was in full bloom: Alpne Sketches, ch. v. p. 110.

1820 flowering myrtles, rhododendrons, and a variety of aromatic shrubs: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Statly, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 38.

1843 The ranunculuses, rhododendra, and polyanthuses, which ornamented that mausoleum: THACKERAY, Mic. Essays, &-c., p. 345 (1885).

1857 a thicket of azaleas, rhododendrons, and clambering roses: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, Introd., p. xi. (1877).

1862 the quick-set hedges are belts of rhododendrons of full growth: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. xii. p. 262.

rhodomontade: Eng. fr. Fr. See rodomontade.

rhombohedron, pl. rhombohedra, sb.: Late Gk. ρομβόεδρου, 'a figure with surfaces (έδρα) in the shape of rhombi': a solid figure bounded by six rhombi.

rhomboides, Late Lat. fr. Gk. ρομβοειδές; rhomboid (" '), Eng. fr. Late Lat.: sb.: a plane four-sided figure the opposite sides and angles of which are equal to one another.

sides and angles of which are equal to one another.

1570 a Perfet Square, Triangle, Circle, Onale, long square, (of the Grekes it is called Eteromekes) Rhombe, Rhombond, Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine, and such other Geometricall figures. J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig, a iiij vo.

— Rhombaides (or a diamond like) is a figure, whose opposite sides are equall, and whose opposite angles are also equall, but it hat neither equall sides nor right angles: Billingsley, Euclid, fol. 5 vo.

1640 the crosse lines of a Rhomboides | That from their meeting to all angles press: H. More, Psych., 1.

157, p. 94 (1647).

1641 laugh to see them under sail in all their lawn and sarcenet, their shrouds and tackle, with a geometrical rhomboides upon their heads:

MILTON, Reform. in Eng, Bl. II. Wiss., Vol. I. p. 55 (1860).

1672 reducible into Geometrically figur'd Bodies, shap'd like Rhombus's or Rhomboides: R.

Boyle, Virtues of Geoms, p. 91.

rhombus, pl. rhombi, Lat. fr. Gk. δόμβος; rhomb(e), romb(e), Eng. fr. Fr. rhombe: sb.: a plane quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and whose opposite angles are equal to one another, and are severally either greater or less than a right angle; an object suggesting the said figure.

than a right angle; an object suggesting the said figure.

1567 Scales having the likenesse of Rhombus, a figure with yo Mathematicians four square, having the sides equall, the corners crooked: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 18 vo.

1570 a Perfect Square... Rhombo. Rhomboud, Lunular... and such other Geometricall figures: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. a inj vo.

— Rhombus (or a diamonde) is a figure having foure equall sydes, but it is not right angled: BILLINGSLEY, Euclid, fol. 5 vo.

1670 Circles, and triangles, and Rhombus: Gosson, Schoole of Ab, p. 49 (Arber).

1600 garnished it [a house] with many kinds of trifles, as Pinnes, Points, Laces, Classes, Rombes, &c.: R. HAKLUYT. Voyages, Vol. III. p. 42.

1658 making a Rhombus or Lozenge figuration: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 1, p. 27 (1866).

1667 and that swift | Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb, supposed, | Invisible else above all stars: MILTON, P. L., VIII. 124.

1672 some were most of kinn to a Rhombus, others to a Rhomboeides, but the most were but little better figur'd than those that the Geometricians call the Trapesic: R. BOYLE, Virtuses of Gems, p. 73.

1677 the wind at one and the same time blew from different Rombs or Points of the Compass: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 6.

Thurbarb (//) ch. Fing fr Old Fr. rubarbe, resubarbare.

*rhubarb ("1), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. rubarbe, reubarbare, or Sp. and Port. ruibarbo, ultimately fr. Gk. ρηον βάρβαρον or ρᾶ βάρβαρου, = 'foreign rheum or rha', both rheum and rha being fr. Rha, Gk. 'Pâ, the name of the Volga: a plant of the genus Rheum, esp. of the species which yield the drug rhubarb, or of the species Rheum Rhaponticum, the garden rhubarb; hence, the leaf-stalk of garden rhubarb used when cooked as a substitute for cooked fruit; also, attrib.

cooked as a substitute for cooked fruit; also, attrib.

bef. 1400 rubarbe: Reliq. Ant., I. 176 (1841—3) [Skeat] 1525 Take Rebarbere one dragma: Tr. Serome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. III [1961. 1542 Manna, Reuberbe, Eupatory: Boorne, Dyetary, ch. xxv. p. 289 (1870) 1877 banishyng the vse of Ruibarbe of Barbarie. he brought a Ruibarbe from the newe Spaine, that was a verie excellente Medicine: Framforn, Poyfull News, fol 24 vo 1580 the roote Rubarbe, which beeinge full of choler, purgeth choler: J. Lvil, Euphuse & his Engl., p. 411 (1882) bef 1586 But with your rhubarb words ye must contend! To grieve me worse: Sidney, Astr. & Siella, xiv (1674) [Davies] 1598 Tamarinio is likewise proved to be a very good purgation, for the poore that are of smal habilitie, and are not able to be at charges of Rhabarbo: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 120 (1885) 1598 their commodities are spices, muske, ambergreese, rubarbe, with other drugs: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 315. 1605 What rhubarb, cyme, or what purgative drug, Would scour these English hence? Shaks., Macb. v. 33, 55. 1610 Lignum Aloes, Sassfras, Spikenard, Rubarbe: Folkingham, Art Survey, Iv. ii. p. 81. 1611 Rheubarbe, Rewbarb: Cotora. 1612 the second, third, & fourth part there of haue great neede of some Ruybarbe to purge his excessive choler: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quizote, Pt. I. ch. vi. p. 41. 1615 sundry herbs as well Physicall as for food turpentine, rubarbe, colloquintida, scammony, &c.: Geo. Sandys, Trau., p. 221 (1632). 1648 many Simples...as Senna, Rhubarb, Bewar, Ambreyris: Six Th. Brown, Pseud. Ed., Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 20 (1685). 30. (1684 mere grew canes, olive-trees, rhubarb: Evelvyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 30 (1872). 1665 the country affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna, Pistachio's, Dates, Rhubarb: Six Th. Herbert, Trau, p. 304 (2677).

rhusma: ?fr. Turk. See rusma.

rhythm, Eng. fr. Old Fr. rithme, rhythme; rhythmus, Lat. fr. Gk. $\dot{\rho}\nu\theta\mu\dot{\rho}s$,='regular motion', 'a metrical measure': sb.: regular movement in set proportions of time with methodical alternations of stress; metre.

thodical alternations of stress; metre.

1531 More ouer without musike gramer may nat be perfects; for as moche as therin muste be spoken of metres and harmonies, called rythmi in greke: Elvot, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. xv. Vol. 1. p. 165 (1880).

1577 our Poemes may instly be called Rithmes, and cannot by any right challenge the name of a Verse: G. Gaskolors, Lifz, p. 34 (1863).

1589 this rithmus of theirs, is not therfore our rime: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, II. iii. p. 83 (1869). — their rithmus or numerositie: ib., v. (vi) p. 91.

1591 When ye, these rythmes doo read: Spens., Compl., Visions of Petrarch, vii.

1600 their rude militarie rithmes and songs: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. x. p. 374. — the priests and prophets there, deliver the responds and answeres of the Oracle in verses, & those not rudely composed without rhithme & meeter: ib., Bk. xxxvii. p. 90.

1642 the old Italian times and rithmes: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 48 (1869).

1829 all the lines...melting into one another, in a kind of rhythmus. of form: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 249.

rhyton, pl. rhyta, sb.: Gk. ρυτον: a drinking-vase usually in the form of a carved horn, generally with one handle, and sometimes with a hole at the lower end to let the liquid flow into the mouth.

1883 the tablet, the rhyton, the trophies are worthy of the antique: C. C. PERKINS, Ital. Sculpt, p. 100. 1887 Mr. C. Smith read a paper by Mr. A. S. Murray 'On a Rhyton in the Form of a Sphinx.'. Mr. Murray was inclined to fix the date of the rhyton at about B.C. 440: Athenæum, Mar. 5, P 325/2.

rial: Eng. fr. Sp. See real.

*Rialto: It.: name of a bridge in Venice over the Grand Canal, called after an island upon which was the Exchange of Venice.

1549 The Rialto is a goodly place in the hert of the citee, where the merchauntes twyse a daie assemble: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 74 %. 1596 I understand, moreover, upon the Rialto, he hath a third [argosy] at Mexico: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., 1. 3, 20 1605 the rialto: B. Jonson, Volp., iii. 5, Wks., p 485 (1605). 1645 Venice.. since her Rialto was first erected: Howell, Lett., 1. xxix. p. 56. 1838 Rialto is an English abbreviation. Rialto is the name not of the bridge but of the island from which it is called. Venetians say Il ponte di Rialto as we say Westminster-bridge. It is the Island of the Exchange: S Rogers, Notes to Italy, p 244.

riant, fem. riante, adj.: Fr.: smiling, gay, bright, cheerful. riant, fem. riante, adj.: fr.: smiling, gay, oright, cheerful.

1722 The Subjects in Both are Grave or Dreadful but the Landskips are Gay and Riant: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 187.

1752 one's garden.. is to be nothing but riant, and the gaiety of nature: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 327 (1857).

1758 Nothing can be conceived so flowery, so fragrant, and so shady as the foreground, nothing more extensive and riant than the offsets [of a garden]: Mason, in Gray & Mason's Corress, p. 133 (1853).

1780 I saw nothing so light, riant, and habitable: In W. Roberts' Men. Hannah More, Vol. I. p. 111 (1835).

1791 Of late... I have found this view too riante: C. Smith, Desmond, Vol. II. p. 173 (1792).

1843 Pretty market-garden, sijve the suburbs a riante and cheerful look: Thackeray, fr. Sk. Bk., p. 13 (1887).

1845 it was the most riante scene I had yet beheld in Palestine: Warefurton, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. II. p. 134 (1848).

riat: Anglo-Ind. See ryot.

riata: Sp. See reata.

ribes, sb.: Late Lat.: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order Saxifragaceae, several species of which are called currants, and to which gooseberries belong.

1548 Rhibes...is called in some places of Englande a Rasin tree: W. TURNER, Names of Herbs, sig. H inj ro.

richesse, sb.: Fr.: wealth, richness. Early Anglicised and corrupted to riches, which is now treated as if the word were plural. See embarras de(s) richesses.

1631 4000 soldiers, the flower of the army, colonels, captains, officers, sans nombre, that had put on all their richesse and bravery: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 127 (1848).

Richsdagh: Danish. See Rigsdag.

ricksdoller: Eng. fr. Low Ger. See rix-dollar.

rick-shaw: Jap. See jinrikisha.

*ricochet, sb.: Fr.: a rebound or a series of rebounds, as in playing ducks and drakes; Mil. the rebound of a shot from the ground before it reaches its object; also, attrib.

from the ground before it reaches its object; also, attrib.

1769 Ricochet denotes a bound or leap, such as a flat piece of stone makes when thrown obliquely along the surface of water; hence, ricochet-firing, in the military art, is a method of firing guns with small charges of powder, and at a low elevation, as from three to six degrees. The ball or shot thus discharged goes bounding and rolling along, and killing or destroying every thing in its way: FALCONER, Max. Dist. [L.] 1836 It blew fresh, and just turning out by the battery, slap came a sea right over the bows of the boat...and I the recipient of more of the briny than I had ever seen detached from the main body, directly in my face; the little white horse having struck the bow, and made a ricochet over the heads of the boatmen into the stern-sheets: T. Hook, G. Gunney, Vol. III. ch. iv. [L.] 1865 Strathmore sent his ball to make a ricochet with a certain impetus, as if the conversation annoyed him, and did not join in it: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. xii p. 192. 1887 His [Vauban's] chief innovations were the extensive use of ricochet fire and the...employment of parallels and demi-parallels: Athenaum, Feb. 19, p. 249/3.

ridiculus mus: Lat. See parturiunt montes, &c.

1880 there came this ridiculus mus of a reply: J. PAVN, Confident. Agent, ch. xxxiv. p. 231

ridotto, sb.: It.: a pleasure-party, a social assembly, a public assembly for music and dancing; a hall or house thrown open to music and public dancing.

1742 the balls, operas, and ridottos: FIELDING, Fos. Andrews, II. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 127 (1806). 1749 Masquerades, Ridottos, Operas: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 148, p. 377 (1774). 1769 There was what they called a ridotto at fracto at Vauxhall, for which one paid half-a-guinea, though, except some thousand more lamps and a covered passage all round the garden... there was nothing better than on a common night: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 161 (1857). 1817 They went to the Ridotto:—'tis a hall | Where people dance, and sup, and dance again: BYRON, Berro, Iviii.

rien pour rien, phr.: Fr.: nothing for nothing.

bef 1733 It is their own saying Rien pour Rien: R. North, Examen, III vii. 44, p. 535 (1740)

*rifacimento, pl. -ti, sb.: It.: a remaking, a recasting, an adaptation. The spelling of many English writers suggests that they thought that the word meant 'a refacing' (the It. faccia meaning 'face').

1809 Though the uncouth phrase of the original old French might justify an editor in adopting a refaccimento which would be more easily understood: Edin. Rev., Vol 13, p. 474. 1809 So dexterously are these touches combined with editor in adopting a refacciments which would be more easily understood: Bain.

Rev., Vol. 13, D. 474. 1809 So destreously are these touches combined with
the ancient structure, that the refaccianients, in many instances could scarcely
have been detected: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 1. p. 30.

1823 It had been the
amusement of the Marquis, for several months, to accomplish this rifaccianients,
with the assistance of the Curate Scott, Quent. Div., Pref. p. 34 (1885)
1826 It is not a rifacimento of compliments: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv Grey,
Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 76 (1881).

1838 I must read Berni's rifacimento too, as
well as Pulci's Morgante: Macaulay, in G. O. Trevelyan's Life, Vol. II. p. 24 (1878).

rigol ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. rigolo: a ring, a crown.

1597 this is a sleep | That from this golden rigol hath divorced | So many English kings: Shaks., II Hen. IV, iv 5, 36.

rigor, rigour (1-), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. rigour, rigur, assimilated to Lat. rigor,='stiffness', 'rigidity', 'cold'.

1. stiffness, immobility.

1667 the rest his look | Bound with Gorgonian rigour not to move: Milton, P. L., x 297.

2. metaph. inflexibility, strictness, sternness.

2. metaph. inflexibility, strictness, sternness.

abt. 1886 Patience venquisheth...Thinges that rigour never shulde atteine: Chaucer, C. T., Franklin's Tale, 11087.

1478 the rigur of the lawe: Paston Letters, Vol. III No. 826, p. 239 (1874).

1509 Which seyinge Justice, playne ryght and equyte | Them falsly blyndeth by fauour or rigour: Barclar, Ship of Fools, Vol. 1, p. 24 (1874).

251 abt. 1515 Judycyall rygoure shall not me correcte: J. Skelton, Magnyf, 70, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 28 (1843).

1528 Howe be it /ve do pacify / The rigoure of god almighty: W. Roy & Jer Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 85 (1871).

1528 Howe be it /ve do pacify / The rigoure of god almighty: W. Roy & Jer Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 85 (1871).

1540 The office of Censores was to note the maners of euery person, whiche was in any degree of honour wherin was shewed suche rygour, that no man was spared: Elyot, Im. Governaunce, fol. 20 m.

1557 The stormes are past these cloudes are ouerblowne, | And humble chere great rygour hath represt: Tottel's Misc., p. 31 (1870).

1580 Cutting of those members from the Church by rigor, that are obstinate in their herises: J. Lylv Euphues & his Engl., p. 435 (1868)

1584 now some part of old rigor be qualified by two seuerall statutes made in the fift of Elizabeth. R. Scorr, Disc. Witch., Bk. I. ch. viu. p. 16.

1586 as by equitie the rigour of a lawe is often times moderated: Sir Edw. Horv, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. x. p. 20.

1600 Lorain began to remit his rigor: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Conne. Trent, Bk. viii p. 666 (1676).

1644 Why then should we affect a rigor contrary to the manner of God and of nature: Millton, Areop., p. 52 (1868)

2 a. strictness of life, austerity.

2 b. a strict interpretation.

1578 according to the rigour of the contract: FENTON, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. II. p. 86 (1618).

an act of sternness or cruelty.

1578 as soone as Ferdinand was parted from Rome, the fruites of the hatreds which the people had long borne to Alphonso, began to appeare, helping much the remembrance of many rigors which his father Ferdinand had vised against them: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 1 p. 50 (1618). 1686 Prisoners...treated with unheard of Rigours: Acct. Persec of Protest in France, p. 27. bef. 1733 many affect Rigors, and will apply them in all Cases, but of themselves and their Partisans: R. North, Examen, 1. iii 164, p. 229 (1740).

violence; biting cold, severity (of weather, &c.).

1590 Therewith upon his crest | With rigor so outrageous he smitt: SPENS., F. Q., I. ii. x8.

1591 like as rigour of tempestuous gusts | Provokes the mightiest hulk against the tide: SHAKS., I Hen. VI., v. 5, 5.

1591 for it would grieve a man to be torned naked in the rygor of the weather: CONINGSBY, Suge of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 43 (1847).

5. a chill, a shivering-fit.

1543 whyche cause rigours, fieuers, spasmes, youxinge, and perturbation of reason: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xcvi v^o/x .

rigor mortis, phr.: Late Lat.: the stiffening of the body after death, due to the contraction of the muscles.

1839-47 Passive contraction is a vital act, for it ceases with the rigor mortis: TODD, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. III. p. 524/1.

*Rigsdag, sb.: Danish: the parliament of Denmark.

1645 he was at Renshurgh...at a Ricksdagh an Assembly that corresponds to our Parliament: Howell, Lett., vi. i. p. r.

*rilievo, relievo, sô.: It. rilievo, pl. rilievi: a style of sculpture in which the design projects from a (comparatively) level ground; also, a piece of sculpture in this style. See alto rilievo, basso rilievo, and cavo rilievo.

1625 twelue tables of fine marble, cutt into historyes, some of a very great releuo: Sir Th. Rob, in A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit., p. 189 (1882).

1641 represented as to deceive an accurate eye to distinguish it from actual relievo: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 31 (1872). 1644 some relievi incrusted on the palace-walls: 1b, p. 140. 1670 Raphael was excellent in colors: Muchael Angelo in design and Andrea in making things seem to be of relievo: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital, Pt 1. p. 130 (1698). 1699 Pavilions, Portico's, Lanterns, and other Relievo's: EVELYN, Acetaria, Pref., sig. b 1 ro. 1704 distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and gave the eyes a terrible kind of relievo: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § vni Wks., p. 80/2 (1869) 1712 a bold and ample Relievo, and Swelling: Speciator. No 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley) 1741 a little Sloping on each Side, and on which are cut in Relievo Plates of Marble: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1 p. 332. 1845 her chapel is very rich and sculptured relievos of her history: FORD, Handble, Spain, Pt. I. p. 475. 1885 If the better securing of the carved rilevoi at Chichester. is the outcome of this Congress, it will not have been held in value.

rima, sb.: It.: rhyme, verse, poetry.

1824 The hinge seemed to speak, | Dreadful as Dante's rhima, or this stanza: Byron, Don Yuan, xvi. cxvi.

*Rinderpest, sb.: Ger.: pleuropneumonia (q, v), cattleplague.

1878 The talk turned on the *rinderpest* in Jamaica: Geo. Eliot, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. iv. ch. xxix. p 245

rinfresco, sb.: It.: refreshment, entertainment.

1745 Liquorice grows naturally in this plain, as fern does with us, and they carry the wood to Damascus for fuel, and the root serves to make their ninferscoes:

R. Pococke, Trav. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 508 (1811)

1782 to-night is a grand runfresco for all the dolls and doll-fanciers of Rome: Beckford, Italy, Vol 1 p. 209 (1834).

ringo: Eng. fr. Lat. See eringo.

Ringrave: Eng. fr. Ger. See Rhinegrave.

rino. See rhino.

rinoceros: Lat. fr. Gk. See rhinoceros.

ripieno, sb.: It.: stuffing, padding; Mus. a supplementary instrument, performer, or part; also, attrib.

1724 REPIENO. or REPIANO, signifies Full; and is used to distinguish those Violins in Concerto's, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole Concerto: Short Explic. of For. Wds in Mus Eks. 1811 In the next re-adjustment of the treasury-balance, he got a ripieno appointment: L M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1. p. 135 (2nd Ed.).

riposo, sb.: It.: rest, repose; in art, a representation of the Holy Family resting during the flight into Egypt.

1722 in this Collection is a Riposo by Annibale Caracci: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 5.

riposta, It.; riposte, Fr.: sb.: (in fencing) a smart counterstroke, a parry and thrust.

1866 Their attack having failed, Warren then made a gallant riposte, in which he captured four flags and four hundred prisoners: H. COPPER, Grant & his Campaigns, p. 391.

risk, risque, Eng. fr. Fr. risque; risco, Old Sp. and Port.: sb.: a hazard, a danger; esp. in the phrases at the risk of, run a risk, run the risk.

1665 his Factors meet them [the Caravans] upon entring his Dominions with a report that the passage is not onely long but dangerous. by such devices so startling them, that rather than run their resque or incur his displeasure they ofttunes condescend to a reasonable mart: Sir Th. Herrier, Trav., p. 293 (1677). 1669 you must now pretend openly to me, and run the risque of a denial from my Father: Dryden, Mock-Astrol., iv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 310 (1701). 1684 The Hollander ran a great risco in cutting it a-sunder; for it was very great luck that it had not broke into a hunder'd pieces: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p 149. 1696 I stand in need of any body's Assistance, that will help me to cut my elder Brother's Throat, without the Risque of being hang'd for him: Vannruch, Relayse, i. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 22 (1776). 1704 therefore they run no great Risque in sending their Letters unsealed: J. Pitts, Acc. Mohani., p. 148. 1742 She therefore determined to submit to any insult from a servant, rather than run a risque of losing the title to so many great privileges: Fielding, Jos. Andrews, 1. ix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 50 (1806). 1745 I should have run a great risque of being stript: R POCOCKE, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 411 (1811). 1754 his dictionary would be condemned as a system of tynanny, and he himself, like the last Tarquin, run the risk of being deposed: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 101, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 179 (1777). The good Musselman persevered and repeatedly underwent...such immediate risque: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Assa Misor, p. 274. 1798 he had the assurance to resist the arms of Louis XIV.. at the risque of being treated with the utmost severity of military laws: Anecd. of Distinguished Persons, iv. 228. 1665 his Factors meet them [the Caravans] upon entring his Dominions with

*risqué, fem. risquée, adj.: Fr.: hazardous, more or less

1883 Her conversation was more risqué than that of any woman in London:
L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. xiv. p. 183 (1884). 1884 Elders of threescore demand an entrance upon the strength of risqué stories sprung from garrisontowns and college common-rooms: J. SHARMAN, Cursory Hist. of Swearing, ch. vi. p. 108. 1887 M. Albert Cim's 'Institution de Demoiselles' justly exposes...the risquées, if not absolutely crude expressions used by the pupils in their conversation: Athensum, July 2, p. 9/3.

rissaldar: Anglo-Ind. See ressaldar.

*rissole, sb.: Fr.: a kind of mince-pie; a ball or cake of mince mixed with egg and bread crumbs and fried. Early Anglicised as russole.

1860 Once a Week, June 9, p. 552/2. 1871 the morsel of wild ass was cooked in the form of "rissoles": Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. iii.

risu solvuntur tabulae: Lat. See solvuntur r. t.

rīsum teneātis, amīci, phr.: Lat.: restrain (your) laughter, friends. See Hor., A. P., 5.

1790 The authority of the king himself [resum teneatis] proudly defied: BURKE, Rev. in France, p. 311 (3rd Ed.). 1891 I state a different conclusion from Mr Fowle's, which difference he modestly explains by saying that I have mistaken my authority. Risum teneatis amuci! Athenœum, Feb 21, p. 249/3.

ritardando, adv.: It., 'retardingly': Mus.: an instruction to performers to gradually slacken the time of a few bars or notes. Abbrev. to ritard., rit.

ritenuto, adv. and adj.: It., 'detained': Mus.: an instruction to performers to suddenly lengthen the time of a few bars or notes. Abbrev. to rit.

rithm(e): Eng. fr. Old Fr. See rhythm.

ritornello, pl. ritornelli, sb.: It.: Mus.: a refrain, esp. an instrumental prelude or refrain in a vocal composition; a full movement in a concerto.

1675 A Returnello by Martial Instruments: SHADWELL, Psyche, v. p. 60. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: — Tunon, ii. p. 31 1724 RETORNELLO, a Ritornel. Those short Symphonies for Violins, Flutes, or other Instruments, are so called, which either begins a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes plays a few Bars here and there in the Midst of a Song, and which also very often plays a few Bars after the Song is ended: Short Explic. of For. Wiss. in Mus. Bks. 1860 she was singing the same ritornella: Once a Week, June 30, p. 27/2.

ritournelle, sb.: Fr.: a ritornello.

1856 Some of us | Are turned, too, overmuch like some poor verse | With a trick of ritournelle: E. B. BROWNING, Aurora Leigh, VII. p. 309 (1857).

*ritratto, sb.: It.: a representation, a portrait, a picture.

1722 Here are several Ritrattoes, particularly that of Leo X, the then present Pope, which serves for his Predecessor St. Leo: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 233. bef. 1783 let not this Ritratto of a large Landscape be thought trifling: R. North, Examen, II. iv. 41, p. 251 (1740) 1762 'tis more like a ritratto of the shadow of Vanity than of Vanity herself: Sterne, Trist. Shand., vi xi. Wks., p. 261 (1839). 1763 Symondes adds, Sir Peter had 5l. for a ritratto: Hor. Walpole, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. III. p. 17.

Ritter, sb.: Ger.: a rider, a knight.

1840 the mail-clad Ritter of the dark ages: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 228 (x865).

rival (\underline{u} =), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. rival.

I. sb.: 1. a competitor (with respect to some specific object or generally), esp. a competitor in courtship.

Object of generally), Esp. a Competitor in Courtship.

1590 My foolish rival, that her father likes | Only for his possessions are so huge, | Is gone with her along: Shaks., Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 4, 174.

1603 And with his Rivall enters secret Duel: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Burlas, p. 83 (1608).

abt. 1630 There were about these times two Rivals in the Queens favour: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 39 (1870).

1647 She did requite | The pure affection of the Love-sick lad. | And fed his hopes whilst he no Rivall had: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, i. 2, p. 19.

1675 and she riding on horseback behind his rival: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 108 (1872).

1776 this stadium was .extolled as without a rival and unequalled by any theatre: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 81.

I. sb.: 2. an associate, a partner.

1604 If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, | The rivals of my watch, bid them make haste: SHAKS., Ham., i. 1, 12.

II. adj.: competitive, emulating, antagonistic.

1596 had I but the means | To hold a rival place with one of them: Shaks., Merch of Ven., i x, 174. 1693 Equal in years, and rival in renown: DRYDEN, Tr. Ovid's Metam., Bk. 1. [L.]

rivo, interj.: ? fr. Old Sp.: an exclamation uttered in drinking-bouts,

1590 Bell. Love thee! fill me three glasses. Itha. Three and fifty dozen; I'll pledge thee. Pilia. Knavely spoke, and like a knight at arms. Itha. Hey, Rivo Castiliano! a man's a man: Marlowe, Yew of Malia, iv. Wks., p. 1721 (1858). 1596 'Rivo!' says the drunkard: Shaks., I Hen. IV., ii. 4, 124. 1600 And Ryuo will he cry and Castile too: Looke about You, sig. L 4.

rivulet, rivolet (∠ = =), sb.: Eng. fr. It. rivoletto: a small stream, a rill.

1589 streaming foorth rivolets of teares: Greene, Menaphon, p. 27 (1886).

1615 the whole City doth stand as it were youn rivolets: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 260 (1632).

1626 Rivolets, Small drops distilling: Cockeram, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

1634 within a hundred miles is not any River or Rivolet: Sir The Herbert, Trav., p. 54.

1665 a Rivolet, called Sor: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 41.

*rix-dollar ($\angle \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Low Ger. riksdaler, = 'a kingdom's dollar': name of sundry large silver coins current in the Low Countries, Germany, and Scandinavia. See dollar, Reichsthaler.

1598 those [horses] that are good, are solde in India for fower or five hundred pardauwen each pardauwe, accounted as much as a Réekes Doller, Flemish money Tr. 9 Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 54 (1885) 1641 he accepted of a rix-dollar: Evelvin, Diary. Vol. i. p. 26 (1850). 1653 a million Ryadollers: Several Proceed. of Parlit, July 26—Aug. 2, No. 2, p. 19. 1662. Rizdollers are current in Muscory: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav. Bk. III p. 72 (1669). 1700 Each Physician was to have 42 Gelders per month, and his Table, and a Shoar instead of it 6 Ricksdollers: S. L., Tr. Fryke's Voy E. Indies, ch. i. p. 6 1705 We generally buy them here at the rate of a Rycksdollar per Dozen: Tr. Bosman's Gumea, Let xv p. 270.

riyal: Arab. fr. Sp. See real.

roanoke, roenoke, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a kind of shell used as money and for ornament.

1624 at Cuscarawaoke, where is made so much Rawranoke or white beads that occasion as much dissention among the Salvages, as gold and silver amongst Christians: CAPT. J. SMITH. Wks., p. 418 (1884) 1722 Upon his Neck, and Wrists hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke: Hist. Virginia, Bk. III.

roba, sb.: It.: a gown, a robe, gear, goods; a woman. See bona roba.

1602 Hah! fast? my roba fast, and but young night? MIDDLETON, Blurt, ii 2, Wks , Vol. 1. p. 4x (1885).

robal, Eng. fr. Sp.; robalo, Sp. and Port.: sb.: a kind of sea-bream, of which many species are found in the seas of Tropical America.

1818 The Robal abounds in the bays and harbors: Amer. State Papers, For. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 336 (1834).

Robbia. See della Robbia.

*robe de chambre, phr.: Fr.: a chamber-garment, a dressing-gown; a woman's dress made somewhat after the style of a dressing-gown.

1732 Her lady aunt was dressed in a robe de chambre: London Mag., Oct. [Fairholt] 1768 Monsieur is not worth a robe de chambre, he having nothing in his portmanteau but six shirts and a black silk pair of breeches: STERNE, Sentiment, Fourn., Wks., p. 474 (1839). 1807 honest Launcelot sat by the fire, wrapped up in his fiannel robe de chambre, and indulging in a mortal fit of the kyp?: Salmagnudi, p. 153 (1860). 1818 Lord Frederick, in a robe de chambre: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV ch. vi. p. 239 (1819). 1822 a rich robe-de-chambre: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., II. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XI. p. 475. 1848 pointing to the spot of his robe de chambre under which his heart was still feebly beating: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 251 (1870).

robe de cour, phr.: Fr.: court-dress.

1768 the tailor declared, without some money advanced, the wife should not have her robe de court: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 304 (1882).

roble: Eng. fr. Russ. or Fr. See rouble.

robust (= \(\perp)\), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. robuste: sturdy, lusty, vigorous, strong; rough, violent.

1563 stronge & robuste persons: T. Gale, Enchirud., fol. 43 v°. 1679 he ay emerge a plain, useful and robust officer: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 144 (1872).

roc, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. and Pers. rukh: a huge bird of prey of Arabian mythology.

1597—9 BP. HALL, Sat. 1619 the Ruc's hugenesse flying away with a huge Elephant: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxxiv. p. 322. 1819 hair of unborn Dives, heart of maiden vipers, liver of the bird Roc: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. vi p. 103 (1820) 1839 Mild rokh, simorgh, wise sun-spirit: BAILEY, Festus, p. 418 (1866). 1839 wherupon a bird called the rukhkh will come to thee: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. 1 ch. iii, p. 188.

rocambole, rocombole $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rocambole: a kind of onion like the shallot, but of a stronger flavor; Allium Scorodoprasum.

1699 adding to the Spice some Roccombo-Seeds: Evelyn, Acetaria, App., sig. P 4 ro. 1702 Difficulties are the Rocambole of Love; I never valu'd an easy Conquest in my life: VANERUGH, False Friend, Wks., Vol. I p. 320 (1776). 1759 take out the rocombole and herbs: W. Verrall, Cookery, p. 126. — a jot of rocambole: ib., p. 144. 1766 Then fires all his crackers with horning grimace And puffs his vile Rocambol breath in her face: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 79 (1808).

rockahomonie, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: hominy (q.v.). [C.] rock(e)lay, rocklow, roc(k)lier, rocolo: Eng. fr. Fr. See roquelaure.

*rococo, sh.: Fr.: a degraded development of the Louis Quatorze style of decoration, characterised by richness of extravagant and fantastic ornamentation devoid of meaning and taste; also, attrib. tasteless and pretentious.

1841 the whole offering a curious mixture of military and rococo taste: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 21
1845 It is that old, pretry, rococo, fantastic Jenny and Jessamy couple: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 267
(1885) 1865 The word's out of all modern dictionaries, and rococo from use
OUID., Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 37
1877 full of rococo English and
Americans: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. alv. p. 348 (1870). 1883
the Mauleverer furniture being of a rococo and exploded style, the valuation had been ridiculously low: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. 1. ch. 1. p. 18
1884 Upon the original Gothic stonework and tracery of the chapel which was very old had been introduced rococo work in mahogany and brass, angels, trumpets, and scrolls: J. H. Shorthouse, Schoolm Mark, Pt. II. ch. ix

rocolta: It. See raccolta.

rocou: Fr. See roucou.

rodomont ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rodomont, or It. rodomonte, = 'a bully', fr. Rodomonte, the name of the boastful leader of the Saracens in the Charlemagne epic: a braggart, a bully, a ranter; also, attrib.

1625 In his Rodomant fashion | And triumph't [over] our whole nation B JONSON, Masques (Vol II.), p 128 (1640) 1678 he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a rodomont: Sir Th Herbert, Mem. Chas. I. [T.]

*rodomontade (\(\sigma = \sigma' \), Eng. fr. Fr. rodomontade; rodomontado, Eng. fr. It.; rodomontada, It. (Florio), Mod. It. rodomontata: sb.: a boasting, a bragging, a ranting; a boast, a brag; also, attrib.

a brag; also, attrib.

1598 bragsrdrie, Astolpheidas, or Rodomontadas. Florio, sig. a 6 vo.
1600 most terribly he comes off; like your Rodomantada. B. Jonson, Cynth Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 245 (1616).

1623 I have heard a Biscayner make a Rodomontado, that he was as good a Gentleman as Don Philippo himself Howell, Lett, III xxxi. p. 110 (1645).

1624 the Rodomontado himself Howell, Lett, Jul 1 (Cabala), p. 283 (1654).

1624 the Rodomontado's and threatenings of the preparations of his Master In Wotton's Lett, Vol 1 (Cabala), p. 283 (1654).

1625 This we find these Rebels of St. Albans again swaggering in their old Rhodomontados. J Cleveland, Rustick Ranty, Wks., p. 503 (1687).

1665 The King of Decan at all advantages interposes, and opposes them in many petty skirmishes. But Abdulcaun (formerly acquainted with his rhodomontadoes) passes on: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 78 (1677).

bef. 1670 it was such another Rhadomontade, as the Devil made to Christ, All these things will I give thee, if thou will fall down and Worship me: J. HACKET, Abp Williams, Pt. 1. 154, p. 147 (1693).

1670 the Rhodomontades of Almanzor: Dryden, Ess on Herouck Plays, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 333 (1701).

1684 The Turkish [language], call'd Sciascet, or the Rodomontado Language: J. P., Tr Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1, Bk. v. p. 220, 1693 But Bacchus not pleased with this huffing Bravado, | With a Frown quickly silenc'd this Rhotamantado: Contention of Liquors, p. 4. 1748 This rhodomontade, delivered with a stern countenance and resolute one: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xl. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 260 (187).

1797 the Spaniards are not inferior in rhodomontade of his friend to believe his father a man of substance and credit: J Austen, Northanger Abbey, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 42 (1820).

1845 This rodomontade tok effect: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 42 (1820).

1846 The bragging of past commerce, like the hoasting of present strength, is pure rodomontade: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 11. p. 617.

roffiano: It. See ruffiano.

rognon, sb.: Fr.: a kidney.

1828 what cook can possibly respect men who ..eat rognons at dinner instead of at breakfast: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xii. p. 27 (1859). 1877 after the rognons à la brochette [see à la brochette], and a bottle of champagne, he let out: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. iv. p. 47 (1883)

*rogue, sb.: origin uncertain, assimilated to Fr. rogue, = 'proud': a beggar, a vagrant; a rascal, a wag, a sly or mischievous person.

mischievous person.

1546 the Ile of Mone.. a redie refuge for roges and ronnawayes: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist, Vol. 1. p. 17 (1846) — not...intertaining the exiled or hurtfull roge runninge awaye owt of Spaine: ib, p. 32. 1605 was thou fain... To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn, In short and musty straw: Shaks, K. Lear, iv. 7, 39. 1614 and one or two more with them chanced kill foure or fine of the white Roagues: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 17 1644. In these solitudes, rogues frequently lurk and do mischief: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 61 (1872). 1646 we were suddenly surprized by a crue of Filous or night-Rogues: Howell, Lett, l. xvi. p. 30. 1656 nor can I magyn what service the rogue could do in these partes: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. Iv. p. 312 (1872).

rogust: Fr. See ragout.

roi, sb.: Fr.: king.

*roi fainéant, phr.: Fr.: a do-nothing king; spec. one of the later kings of the Merovingian dynasty in France, who were only nominal sovereigns. See fainéant.

roideur: Fr. See raideur.

rokelay: Eng. fr. Fr. See roquelaure.

rokh: Arab. and Pers. See roc.

*rôle, sb.: Fr.: a part sustained by an actor, a character; hence, generally, any function assumed or part sustained.

1824 playing her grand rôle, | Which she went through as though it were a dance: Byron, Don Yuan, xvi. xcvi. 1827 the role of Procureur-General was sustained by a youth: Edin. Rev., Vol. 46, p. 381. 1847 You must

never enact such a pitiful rôle: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 412 (1865). *1876 to assume the rôle of Buddha for the good of the world. Times, May 15. [St.] 1883 She had time enough, however, to compose her feelings and her rôle before she arrived at the apartments: L OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. xiii. p. 165 (1884).

Romadan: Arab. See Ramadan.

Roman, adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. Rōmānus: pertaining to Rome; esp. in Printing, applied to the ordinary type used in Great Britain, America, and Romance countries—opposed to Italic (q.v.).

*romance (= \(\psi\)), romaunce, romans, roma(u)nt, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. roman(s), romant, = 'the Romance language', 'a story in verse', ultimately fr. Lat. Rōmānus, = 'pertaining to Rome': a tale in verse, such as were composed in the Romance dialects; a tale in which most of the incident is out of the common way or even supernatural; a fiction, a falsehood; the ideal kind of life delineated in the tales of chivalry.

abt. 1298 R. GLOUCESTER, p. 487 (1810) [Skeat] abt 1300 Man yhernes rimes for to here, | And romans [v.!] romance, romaunce] red on maneres sere **Cursor Mundi, 2.** abt. 1386 Men speken of romaunces of pris, | Of Hornchild, and of Ipotis: CHAUCER, C. T., Sire Thopas, 13825 1598 Romansi, romants, fabulous tales written in rime: FLORIO. 1667 what resounds | In fable or romance of Uther's son | Begirt with British and Armoric knights: MILTON, P. L., I. 580.

*Romanée Conti: Fr.: name of the finest kind of red Burgundy, produced on the Côte d'Or.

romanzo, sb.: It.: romance. The form romanza is also found in English.

1647 for I was expected all ribbon, feather and romanco: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol III. p 5 (1872). 1662 I am affraied that our Infidel Age will not give credit thereunto, as conceiving it rather a Romanza or a Fiction than a thing really performed: Fuller, Worthes, II. 365 (1811). [Davies]

romb(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See rhombus.

romer, romour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See rumor.

romery: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See rummery.

romney: Eng. See rumney.

rondache, sb.: Fr.: a small round shield, a buckler; a foot-soldier of 16, 17 cc.

1646 the siege having lasted above threescore dayes, he offer'd with his rondaches, and by an assault Seaward to carry the Town: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 122. 1673 dark Lanthorns, and Rondaches: DRYDEN, Assign., it. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 522 (1701).

*rondeau, pl. rondeaux, sb.: Fr.: a peculiar form of short poem, consisting of thirteen or ten lines, with two rhymes repeated and a refrain; a round.

1523 all the songes, baladdes, rundeaux, and vyrelayes. Lord Berners, Froissart, 11. 26, p. 71 (1812). 1710 I am glad you lik'd the foolish Rondeau I sent you upon my own Littleness: It is the first Rondeau, I believe, in our language.. the vulgar spelling and pronouncing it Round O, is a manifest corruption: Pope, Letters, p. 60 (1737). 1803 This is the rondeau of your argument: M. Edgeworfh, Belinda, Vol II. ch. xxv. p. 178 (1832).

*rondo, sb.: It.: a rondeau; Mus. a setting for a rondeau; also, a composition in which a principal phrase and subordinate phrases are repeated in a regular order.

18.. and some compose a tragedy, | And some compose a rondo: W. M. Praed, Schools and Schoolfellows, in Locker's Lyra Eligantiarum, p. 295-1888 There are connecting links harmonic and melodic between this rondo and the opening movement: Academy, Jan. 21, p. 51/3.

ropa de contrabando: Sp. See contraband.

ropia: Anglo-Ind. See rupee.

*roquelaure, sb.: Fr.: a short cloak fashionable in Queen Anne's reign. Corrupted to rock(e)lay, rokelay, rocklow, rocolo, roquelo, roc(k)lier.

1716 Within the roquelaure's clasp thy hands are pent: GAY, Trivia, in Chambers' Cyc. Eng. Lit., Vol. 1. p. 590/2. 1762 wrapping myself up warm in my roquelaure: Sterne, Trist. Shand., VI. vi. Wks, p. 253 (1839). 1796 a figure wrapped round in a dark blue roquelo: MAD. D'Arrivia, Camilla, VI. 353 (1846). [ib.] bef. 1849 Putting on a mask of black silk, and drawing a roquelaure closely about my person, I suffered him to hurry me to my palazzo: E. A. Por. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 169 (1884). 1857 She sent the roquelaure away to be cleaned, and lent her one of her best shawls: A. Trollofe, Barchester Towers, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 23.

ros sõlis, phr.: Late Lat., 'dew of the sun': the herb sundew, Nat. Order Droseraceae; also, a liqueur.

1621 ros solis, saffron: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827). 1797 Ros-solis, Sun-dew, an agreeable spirituous liquor, composed of burnt brandy, sugar, cinnamon, and milk-water;

and sometimes perfumed with a little musk. It has its name from being at first prepared wholly of the juice of the plant ros solis, or drosera: Encyc. Brit.

ROSTER

rosa solis, phr.: Late Lat., 'rose of the sun': an alcoholic cordial variously flavored; also, a name of an herb (? Ros solis or sundew, see rosolio).

1884 these sundrie others are as it were compounded or made for our necessities, but yet rather vsed as medicines than with meates: such is Aqua vita, Aqua composita, Rosa Solis: T COGHAN, Haven of Health, p 226. 1602 he so smells of ale and onions, and rosa-solis, fie: Middle Aqua miratile, 3, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 60 (1885) 1608 Some Rosasolis on Aqua miratiles ho: J. Day, Law-Trickes, sig. F 4.70. bef. 1616 Run for some Rosasolis: Beau. F.L., Scornful Lady, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 287 (1711) 1627 the Herb called Rosa-Solis, (wherof they make Strong Waters).: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. v. § 495 1630 And I entreate you take these words for no-lyes, I! had good Aqua vita, Rosa so-lies: With sweet Ambrosia, (the gods owne drinke) | Most ex'lent geere for mortals, as I thinke: John Taylor, Wks., sig. N vol. 2. 1643 this Rosa Solis of Intelligence to comfort them in their agony of ill news: Merc. Brit., No. 10, p. 76. 1652 This Rosasolis is good against Cold infirmities of the Stomach: London Distiller, p. 16 1792 regaling themselves with a glass of rosa solis: H. Brooke, Pool of Qual., Vol. 1v. p. 182.

*rosario, sb.: It., Sp., and Port.: a set of devotions, generally consisting of several decades of aves (see ave) preceded by a **paternoster** (g. v.) and followed by a **gloria** (g. v.); a set of beads used for counting the said set of devotions.

1623 playing there with her Rosario in her hand: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. viu. p. 163. 1652 the Nunnes with poor maidens amongst them made solemn processions, repeating the most holy Rosario: Howell, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist Rev. Napl.), p. 70.

rosat(e), roset, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. rosat: of roses.

bef. 1492 she sholde putte in her colde water that she dranke/suger or a lytyl suger roset: Caxton, St. Katherin, sig. b v ro/2.

HOLLAND, Tr. Piin N. H., Bk. 15, ch. 7, Vol. 1. p. 434.

Bk. 13, ch. 1, p. 382

Roscius, name of the famous comic actor of Rome, Quintus Roscius, a friend of Cicero's, who died B.C. 62.

1589 If you finde darke Ænigmas or strange conceipts as if Sphinx on the one side, and Roscius on the other were playing the wagges: Greene, Mena-plan, p 4 (1880) 1590 being a man | Whom we may rank with (doing no one wrong) | Proteus for shapes, and Roscius for a tongue: Marlowe, Yew of Malta, Prol. to the Stage, Wks., p. 143 (1858).

rosei: Anglo-Ind. See rezai.

*rosette (= \(\perp)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rosette: any circular ornament more or less resembling an open rose; a knot of ribbon or cord.

1806 by the more complicated intersection of cross-springers more ornament was introduced and carved orbs and rosettes: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 179. 1863 a young man in...a little straw hat with a purple rosette: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1 p. 32.

Rosinante, name of Don Quixote's sorry steed (see Quixote); hence, a sorry jade.

1759 the left hind-foot of his Rosinante inhumanly stepping upon thee as thou falledst: Sterne, Trist. Shand., 11. xvii. Wks., p. 99 (1839). 1770 I am to be her knight, and am just equipped to mount my Rozinante: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. 1. No xvi. p. 41 (1821). 1774 from this place we had four of the poorest Rozinantes I ever saw: In Notes & Queries, 7th S, x. Oct. 18, 1850, p. 303/r. 1820 a common rope-halter tied over the nose of his Rozinante left the choice of road very much to the discretion of the beast: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 327. 1874 a gaunt, raw-boned nag,—a sort of Rosinante: B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. xix. p. 295 (1883). 1886 Fortunately we found our trap with the two rosinantes: L. Olifhant, Episodes, ch. xvii. p. 406.

rosolio, sb.: It.: a red wine produced in Malta; a sweet liqueur.

1819 to support the ardour of my affections with rosoglio and spice: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 82 (1820). 1824 "A glass of rosolio, a fresh horse, and a pair of breeches," said he, "and quickly...": W IRVING, Tales of a Traveller, p. 273 (1840). 1830 The coffee I saw made in this way, had all the appearance of rosolio: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 270 (and Ed.). 1836 two cut-glass jugs, one containing wine, and the other, rosoglio: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 185. 1845 bottles of rum and rosolio: LADV H. STANHOPE, Mem., Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 41 1865 too many bouchées and rosolios, at his luncheon: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 128.

rosso antico, phr.: It.: 'red antique' marble, a deep-red marble used by the Ancients for statuary.

1816 the marble of Lytra is called by present antiquaries "rosso antico"; of this there is no known quarry: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 248.
1863 The columns of its lofty portico were of the rosso antico marble: Lord Lytton, Caxtoniana, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 15. 1882 The material is altogether Tuscan, the white marble having been brought from Serravezza, the red (like a fine rosso antico) from the neighbourhood of Siena: Athenaum, Dec. 30, p. 905.

*roster $(\angle =)$, sh.: Eng. fr. Du. rooster, = 'a list': Mil.: a list or register exhibiting the succession of service to be performed by the various portions of a regular army; hence, any roll or register of names.

*rostrum, pl. rostra, sb.: Lat.

1. a beak; the beak of a ship.

1645 The beaks of these vessels are not unlike the ancient Roman rostrums: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 204 (1872). 1782 These naval rostra arrived very opportunely to stay our impatience for a victory over the Dutch: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 222 (1858).

2. (from the Lat. use of pl., meaning the pulpit or platform in the forum of Ancient Rome, so called from the beaks of captured ships which adorned it) a platform or pulpit for the delivery of speeches or discourses.

The derivery of spectres of discourses.

[1879 oner the pulpit for Orations, in the place called Rostra: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 882 (1612).

1603 the common-people taking a spleene and displeasure against him, made such clamours at him upon the Rostra: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 436.

1711 With equal rays immortal Tully shone, | The Roman Rostra deck'd the Consul's throne: Pops, Temple of Fante, 239, Wks., Vol. II. p. 60 (1757) 1

1776 General Burgoyne is...making an oration from the rostrum to the citizens of Westminster: HOR WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 397 (1857).

1785 The things that mount the rostrum with a skip, | And then skip down again: Cowper, Task, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 48 (1808).

*rota, sb.: Lat., 'a wheel': a regular order of recurrence; a list or roll exhibiting such an order.

1673 These are taken out of the great Council, and go round in a rota: J. RAY, Yourn. Low Countr, p. 425

rota, rotang: Malay. See ratan.

*rôti, sb.: Fr.: roast, roast meat.

1777 All but the poor are epicures, | And reason from effects to causes, | On roti's, entremets, and sauces: Whitehead, Goat's Beard 1828 what cook can possibly respect men who take no soup, and begin with a rôti: Lord Lytton, Pellann, ch. xii, p. 27 (1859). 1841 our fish and our rôti of game or meat: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 391 (1885).

rotine: Fr. See routine.

*rôtisseur. sb.: Fr.: a keeper of a cook-shop.

1841 an English rotisseur, and an Italian confiseur: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 10.

rotolo, pl. rotoli, It.; rot(t)ola, Eng. fr. It.; rethel, Eng., direct fr. Arab. ritl, rotl: a weight of a pound (very variable according to locality).

1615 an hundred Rethels do make a Cantar: W. Bedwell, Arab. Trudg.
1626 the weight here used is called an Inen, which is two Rottalas, a Rottala is a pound of their weight: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk vi p 347. — The Bahar is three hundred and sixtie Rottolless of Moha: ib., Vol. 11. Bk. vii. p. 1188.

— some Tinne, three Scarlets, eight & twentie Rottellos of this place, of Tinne and Amber: ib., Bk. ix. p. 1644.

1836 The rust is about 15½ oz. and the occk chah, nearly 2½ lbs., avoirdupois The ckunta'r is 100 rutls: E. W. Lang, Mold. Egypt., Vol. 11. p 8.

1871 has always consumed daily...two rottolis (pounds) of melted butter: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. iii. p. 39 (1884).

rotonde, sb.: Fr.: a rotunda (q. v.); the back part of the interior of a diligence (q. v.).

1862 the two boys who were in the rotonde would have recognised the gentleman: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 331 (1887).

rottie: Anglo-Ind. See ruttee.

rotula, sb.: Lat., 'little wheel': Anat.: the patella or kneecap. In the quot., used apparently by mistake for 'elbow'.

1792 The ball...lodged on the rotula of my left arm: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. 1. p. 238.

rotulorum custos: Late Lat. See custos.

*rotunda, sb.: It. rotonda: a circular building or hall, generally covered by a dome. For specific use see quot. 1670.

generally covered by a dome. For specific use see quot. 1670.

1611 In which respect it is called the Italian Retonda: T. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol II. D. 90 (1770).

1625 the Templum omnium Decrum, but now, omnium: sanctorum, builded in a rotundo, and open at the top: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1832.

1645 Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steep rock, in form of a small rotunda, or cupolated column: Evel. N. Diary, Vol. I. p. 154 (1850).

1670 From hence I went to the Rotunda, otherwise called anciently the Pantheon, because it was dedicated to all Gods: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital, Pl. II. p. 142 (1608).

1709 a kind of silken rotunda, in its form on unlike the cupola of St. Paul's: Addison, Tatler, Jan. 5, Wks., Vol. II. p. 65 (1854).

1718 The Kitchen is built in form of the Rotunda, being one vast Vault to the top of the roof: Pope, Letters, p. 227 (1737).

colonnades, and rotundas: Swollert, Humph. Ch., p. 36/1 (1882).

1806 The hall on entering, consists of a large rotunda: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 223 (2nd dd).

roturier, fem. -ière, sb. and adj.: Fr.: a commoner, a plebeian, a vulgar person; vulgar, ignoble, of mean origin.

1790 You, Sir, have owned that your family is roturier: C. SMITH, Desmond, Vol. 1. p. 146 (1792). 1803 She would speak with majestic disdain of some coroneted roturier: Lord Lytton, in Life, Vol. 1. p. 59. 1815 Roturier as he was, Sir Robert was grafified by the homage which he rendered; Scorr, Guy Mannering, ch. xili. p. 369 (1882). 1816 An insuperable barrier was raised between the nobility and the roturiers: Edin. Rev., Vol. 26, p. 210. 1832 She'll take in some rich roturier, I hope: Lord Lytton, Godolph, ch. xvii. p. 28/1 (New Ed.). 1835 his manners, though courteous...are roturier and

vulgar: H. CREVILLE, Diary, p 56. 1865 refused to enter on her invitation roll as roturières or rococo: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xiv p 161. 1877 He is a pestilent roturier: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. lxi. p. 442 (1879).

*rouble ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Russ. rubl, or Fr. rouble: the Russian monetary unit, a silver coin worth about 3s. 2d. English, or the depreciated paper-money of the same name. See copeck. In former times the silver rouble was of much higher value and denoted a weight of more than 2 oz. English (see R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 256).

1598 267 robles and a halfe not payd. R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 464. rouche: Fr. See ruche.

roucou, rocou, sb.: Fr.: achiote, annatto (qq. v.).

1697 He is wonderfuly out in ye account he gives of cochinel and achiot or roucon [ssc], we he sath is made of ye leaves of ye flower, wheras it is made of ye seed: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. p. 225 (1878).

1741 Indigo, Roccu, Balsam of Peru, &c.: J. OZELI, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 16
1769 The Roucou is mostly cultivated by the Indians E. BANKROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 45. 1789 IIndians in Dutch Guianal manufacture... baskets, a red or yellow dye called Roucaus, and some other trifles: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. I. p. 752 (1796).

*roué, sô.: Fr., 'broken on the wheel', 'worn out': a debauchee; a profligate man. The term was first used in this sense by the Regent of France (1715-1732), the Duke of Orleans, to designate his dissipated boon-companions.

Utieans, to designate his dissipated book-companions.

1826 the second was a man of business, and was educated for the Commons; the third was a Roue, and was shipped to the Colonies: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 22 (1881)

1832 a noted roue and gamester: Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. vi. p. 15/2 (New Ed.).

1837 there is a certain rows atmosphere about them: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol II. p. 79.

1842 Though he lived a roue, yet he died a philosopher: Barram, Ingolas. Leg., p. 245 (1879).

1844 but we blass's young roue's about London get tired of these simple dishes: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 254 (1885).

1864 the fashionable roue's and actresses in Paris: G. A. Salla, Quite Alone, Vol. I ch. xi. p. 186.

1883 Byron...wanted to be the most notorious rake and roue into p. 186. 1883 Byron...wanted to be the most notorious rake and roue into the bargain: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 195.

rouerie, sb.: Fr.: something characteristic of a roué; the conduct of a roué.

1803 an affectation of rouerie: LORD LYTTON, in Life, Vol. 1 p 329. 1841 that man's extravagance, and absurd aristocratic airs, and subsequent roueries, and cutting of old acquaintance: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 412 (1885).

rouge, sb.: Fr.: any red preparation for coloring the human skin; red polishing powder for hard surfaces.

Skin; red polishing powder for hard surfaces.

1753 some of her compassionate friends there should persuade her to lay on a great deal of rouge, in English called paint: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 18, Misc Wks., Vol. 1. p. 126 (1777).

1768 it was a face of about six-and-twenty,—of a clear transparent brown, simply set off with rouge or powder: Sterne, Sentiment, Yourn, Wks, p. 403 (1839)

1771 she used rouge, and had her hair dressed in the Parisian fashion: Smollett, Humph Cl., p. 70/2 (1882).

1792 The glow of modesty is the only rouge that will be allowed to any fair face: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 188.

1811 illicit connections she seemed to consider as the rouge of modern character: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 19, 234 (and Ed.).

1816 they found her putting on rouge: Edin. Rev., Vol. 26, p. 20

1822—3 She would have been handsome, but for rouge and minimaderie: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xxx. p. 354 (1886)

1849 her cheek touched with rouge, and her fingers upped with henna: Lord Braconsfield, Tancred, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 384 (1887).

*Tourse-et-noir ch.: Fr. 2 gambling game at cards in

*rouge-et-noir, sb.: Fr.: a gambling game at cards in which a banker plays against any number of players who bet on the 'red' row or the 'black' row of dealt cards counting nearest to thirty-one. See trente-et-quarante.

1814 Rouge et Noir, or Red and Black, is a modern game, so styled, not from the cards, but from the colours marked on the tapis or green cloth with which the table is covered: Hoyle's Games, p. 144 (New Ed.).

1828 one of the spectators at the rouge et noir table: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xix. p. 49 (1859).

1832 but, even at rouge et noir, I carry about with me the rules of whist: Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. vi. p. 15/1 (New Ed.)

1842 addict himself...to play, | To Rouge et Noir, Hazard, Short Whist, Ecarté: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 228 (1863).

1850 If we'd gone to Rouge et Noir, I must have won: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 47 (1879).

*roulade, sb.: Fr.: Mus.: a roll, a kind of flourish.

1854 Such trills, roulades, and flourishes go on from the birds and the lodger! THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 135 (1879).

rouleau, pl. rouleaux, sb.: Fr.: a roll, a packet of rolled papers; a packet of similar coins placed exactly one over the other.

1694 A Rouleau, is a paper of Guineas, to the number of 30: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 12/2.

1704 Is any Countess in Distress, She files not to the Beau; Tis only Cony can redress Her Grief with a Rouleau: Sir Geo. Etherege, Wks., p. 287.

1741 There is a small Astragal below the Rouleau: J. Ozell., Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II p. 107.

1756 [blazon for hazard-table] two rouleaus in saltire between two dice proper: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 107 (1857).

1779 To — I presented a hadsome rouleau | When his All I had luckily won: C. Anstev, Liberalty, Wks., p. 273 (1868).

1795 I have so bften intended to thank you over and over for the charming rouleau of heap repository poetry which you bestowed upon me: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. I. p. 467 (1835).

1823 How beauteous are rouleaus! Byron, Don. Yuan, XII. xii.

1827 skirt trimmed

with two flounces each, one quarter of a yard deep, with one satin rouleaux on the lower edge: Souvenir, Vol. 1. p. 13

1842 She has lent a rouleau to Dick Sheridan Thackerar, Miscellanies, Vol. IV. p. 68 (1857).

1849 a rouleau of gold: A Reach, Cl Lorimer, p. 41.

*roulette, sb.: Fr., 'little wheel': a game of chance played with a rotatory machine and a ball which after a few revolutions lodges in one out of thirty-eight numbered compartments. Players back any number or numbers from one to thirty-six against the bank.

1826 The roulette table opens immediately: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 201 (1881). 1854 Clive .took out five napoleons from his purse, and besought Florac to invest them in the most profitable manner at roulette: Thackerary, Newcomes, Vol. i. ch. xxvii. p. 310 (1879). 1864 Antoine was always ready with a portable roulette box with an ivory ball: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. i. ch. viii p. 133 1877 It was the roulette table she chose. That seems a law of her sex she goes, by her nature, to roulette, which is a greater swindle than the other. C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. ix. n. cs 8 (1882). p. 98 (1883).

roullion, sb.: ? Fr. rollon (Cotgr.), = 'a roller'. See quo-

1699 for quick Travelling there are great number of Post-Chaises for a single Person; and Roullions for two Persons: M. LISTER, Journ. to Paris, p. 13.

roupee, rowpee: Anglo-Ind. See rupee.

rouse: Eng. fr. Ger. See carouse.

Roussillon, sb.: Fr.: name of a strong, dark-red wine produced in the south of France.

1847 The rich juice of Rousillon, Gascoygne, Bordeaux: Barham, *Ingolds.*Leg., p. 440 (1865).
1865 drank down fiery draughts of fierce Roussillon, or above-proof cognac, or poisonous absinthe Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 11. ch. xxii. p. 281.

*route, sb.: Fr.: (a) a line of journey, a line of march, a course traversed or to be traversed; (b) Mil. marching orders. Early Anglicised as rout(e), rut(e).

a. 1704 pilots well versed in the route, and that know all the rocks: SWIFT, Tale of a Tub, Wks., p. 98/2 (1865).

1748 having got out at the window upon the roof, from whence he continued his route along the tops of the adjoining houses: SMOLLETT, Rod Rand., ch. x. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 48 (1817).

1754 Our southern rambles, in which without any previous route we used to wander from place to place: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. 1. p. 29 (1818).

1768 if my route should ever lay through Brussels: STERNE, Sentiment. Fourn., Wks., p. 420 (1839).

1811 The Europeans think this the safest route, as there is not through the whole one rock on which a ship can be wrecked: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. xii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 18.

1813 Cattle...are also bought and exported to England by the same route: Times, Apr. 18.

1814 (1828).

*routine, sb.: Fr. (rottine, rotine, Cotgr.): a regular round, an usual course of incident or action, uniformity of practice, regular occurrence. Also, attrib.

1676 a fashion of Wit, a Rotine of speaking, which they get by imitation: SHADWELL, Virtuoso, i. p. 2. 1751 the outlines, and first routine of business: LORD CHRSTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 45, p. 196 (1774). 1828 adapting themselves to the school routine: Harrowian, p. 46. 1845 drag their slow weight through miry ruts, deep as Spanish routine: FORD, Handbe. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 149. 1863 as reasonable as most routine: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 11. p. 124. "1877 the routine of promotion: Echo, June 4. [St.] 1877 I had only to pay my fees, and enter upon my routine of studies: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. xiv. p. 140 (1883).

roux, sb.: Fr.: a thickening for soups and gravies, made of flour and butter.

rovistico, sb.: It.: privet.

1616 flowers of *Rouistico*: B. Jonson, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 148 (1631-40).

rowse: Eng. fr. Ger. See carouse.

Rozinante. See Rosinante.

rozye: Anglo-Ind. See rezai.

ruat caelum, phr.: Lat.: though the heavens (universe) go to ruin. See fiat justitia, r. c.

1642 Ruat calum, fiat voluntas tua ['thy will be done'], salveth all; so that whatsoever happens, it is but what our daily prayers desire: Str Th. Brown, Relig. Med., Pt. II. ch. xi. p. 141 (1831).

1830 They who are of the ruat calum sort, who will carry everything their own way or not at all: Greville Memoirs, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 267 (1875).

1862 but, ruat calum, we must tell no lies: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 206 (1887).

rubarbe: Eng. fr. Fr. See rhubarb.

rubble, ruble: Eng. fr. Russ. or fr. Fr. See rouble.

rubia: Sp. See ruvia.

*Rubicon: Lat. (more often Rubico): name of a small river on the east coast of Italy (the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul), the crossing of which by Julius Caesar

was the first act of the Civil War, B.C. 49-46. Hence, to cross the Rubicon='to venture upon some momentous step'.

1626 But now he is past the Rubicon: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I. p. 180 (1848). 1670 This noise may chill your Blood, but mine it warms; | We have already past the Rubicon: DRYDEN, Cong. of Granada, I. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 400 (1701). 1691 Y' ave a dangerous Rubicon to pass over: CARVI, Sir Salomon, i. p. 5. 1772 The very soliloque of Lord Suffolk, before he passed the Rubicon: JUNIUS, Letters, Vol. II. No. liv. p. 241 note 1782 young Ellis will not dare to cross the Rubicon, when he has but one man more in his army than is on the opposite shore: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VIII p. 162 (1818)

rubor, sb.: Lat.: a blush, a redness of the skin, due to suffusion of blood.

bef. 1733 Mr. Justice Jones...being of Welsh extraction, was apt to warm, and, when much offended often shewed his heats in a rubor of his countenance: R. NORTH, Examen, p. 563 (1740). [Davies]

ruc: Eng. fr. Arab. and Pers. See roc.

*ruche, sb.: Fr.: a full quilling or frilling of ribbon or of any soft, light fabric.

1827 a bonnet... with a blue and white ruche of gauze at the edge: Souvenir, Vol. 1. p. 127/3. 1862 a ruche full of rosebuds: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 11. ch. ix. p. 127 (1887). *1874 a ruche of lace: Echo, Dec. 30. [St.]

Rüdesheimer, sô.: Ger.: a fine kind of hock produced near the town of Rudesheim on the right bank of the Rhine.

ruelle, sb.: Fr., lit. 'bedside': a bedchamber in which the great ladies of France in 17, 18 cc. held levees. In the sense of 'space between a bed and the wall', the word was early Anglicised as ruel.

1697 The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the ruelle: DRYDEN, Tr. Virgu's Aen., Pref. [T] 1704 [See quota]. 1717 adorned with white marble pillars like a ruelle: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 224 (1827). 1751 that necessary book [the world] can only be read in company, in publick places, at meals, and in ruelles: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 28, p. 123 (1774). 1775 virtue was the bon-ton in all the ruelles in Rome: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 261 (1857).

ruffiano, roffiano, sô.: It. (Florio): a pimp; a bully.

1611 She will cause thy throat to be cut by her Ruffiano: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. 11 p. 45 (1776).

ruibarbe: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. See rhubarb.

ruiter, sb.: Du.: a trooper, a mercenary horse-soldier. Sometimes used instead of Eng. rutter (fr. Old Fr. routier).

1579 Albeit sometimes also the Ruyters vse to Whéele about with their whole Troughe: Digges, Stratiot., p. 111. 1591 To euerie 12. Ruiters commonly there is allowed a wagon with 4 horses: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 242. 1604 Ruytters with their Pistolles, and Argoletires with their Pettronels: T. Digges, Poure Parad., 11. p. 63.

rukhkh: Arab. See roc.

rumal. sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. rūmāl: a handkerchief, a small square of silk or of other fine material.

rumb: Eng. fr. Fr. See rhombus.

rūminātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. rūmināri, ='to ruminate': one who ruminates, one who ponders.

rumine, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ruminer: to ruminate, to ponder. 1603 As studious scholar he self-rumineth: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barias, 6th day, 1st week, 44. [Davies]

Rummadan: Arab. See Ramadan.

rummer (_ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Römer: a drinking-glass, a drinking-cup.

1673 Then, in full Rummers, and with joyful Hearts, | We'll drink Confusion to all English Starts: DRYDEN, Amboyna, v. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 587 (1701). 1821 he quaffed a rummer glass of brandy with as much impunity as if it had been spring water: Scott, Pirate, ch. iv [L.]

rummery, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. romier, = 'a pilgrim', 'a Rome-er': a pilgrimage.

1665 King Badur...disguised himself with thirty Noblemen in his company in the habit of Kalenders or Friars, as if they were upon a Rummery or Pilgrimage: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 63

rumney, romney ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng., ultimately fr. It. romania (Florio): a kind of sweet wine named from (Napoli di) Romania in the Morea.

bef. 1536 malmesay & romney burnt with sugar: Tyndale, Wks., fol. 229.

[R.] 1542 wyne course, wyne greke, romanysk, romny: Boorde, Dystary, ch. x. p. 255 (1870).

1584 Sacke, Rumney and Bastard: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 210.

1621 Malmsie, Allegant, Rumny, Brown-bastard, Metheglen, and the like: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. 1. p. 100 (1827).

rumor, rumour ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. rumour, rumor, assimilated to Lat. rāmor: a confused noise, a report.

a confused noise.

abt. 1440 And whan these com on ther was so grete toile and romour of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk: Merlin, iii. 393 (1869). [C.] 1595 bear me hence | From forth the noise and rumour of the field: SHAKS., K. Yolin, v 4, 45

2. a report, a statement passed from mouth to mouth.

abt 1374 ydel rumours: CHAUCER, Tr. Boethius, Bk. 11 p 59(1868). abt. 1400 for alle the comoun rymour and speche is of alle the peple there, bothe fer and nere, that thei ben the Garneres of Joseph: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. v. p 52 (1839). 1540 we can not here your false rumours, which ye haue sprind of Sexthius: ELYOT, Im. Governaunce, fol & vo. bef. 1548 the first rumor and brute of this matier: ABP, WARHAM, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol I. No. cxvviii p 374 (1846). 1573-80 as the rumor goth: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p 48 (1884). 1579 spread a rumor abroad among the Syracusans: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 989 (1612).

1611 I have heard a rumour from the LORD, and an ambassador is sent unto the heathen, saying, Gather ye together, and come against her, and rise up to the battle: Bible, Jeremiah, xlix. 14.

4. the common talk, fame, bruit, reputation.

1579 Thus brought he common rumor to taber on his head: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 89 (1612)

1591 Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight: SHAKS, I Hen. VI, ii. 3, 7.

1597 Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo, | The numbers of the fear'd: — II Hen. IV., iii. 1, 97.

Variants, 14 c. rymour, 15 c. romer, romour, 16 c. reumor.

rundeau: Eng. fr. Fr. See rondeau.

runtee, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a disc of shell, used as an ornament.

1722 The Boy wears a Necklace of Runtees. Runtees are made of the Conch-Shell as the Peak is, only the Shape is flat and round like a Cheese: Hist. Virginia, Bk. III. ch. 1. p 145.

*rupee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. rūpiya, = 'wrought silver', 'stamped silver': name of sundry silver coins formerly current in British India, and of the present monetary unit of British India, a silver coin of the weight of 180 grains (165 being pure silver), worth 2s. English, or less, according to the price of silver. The sicca rupee (see sicca) weighed 192 grains, of which 176 were pure silver, while other varieties were generally of less value than the current rupee.

were generally of less value than the current rupee.

1625 a Mussocke of water being sold for a Rupia: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk iv. p. 427.

1634 a Rowpee, [is] two shillings three pence: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 41.

1662 we should make them a present of five or sir Ropias: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk i p. 21 (1669).

1665 they now sell us a Moan of 6 pounds for two Rupias and a half: Phil. Trans., Vol. I. No. 6, p. 104.

1799 The expense of the tombs...has been only 306 rupees: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 30 (1844).

1802 rupees have been issued in great numbers from the pay office at Chittledroog under the denomination of sicca rupees: ib., p. 303.

1811 The great Mogul remits annually sixty thousand roupees to the Sherriffe: Niebuhr's Trav. Arub., ch. kv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 88.

1826 there is nothing in this world equal to rupees. Get them and you will get everything: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. ip. 22 (1884).

1872 those lass of rupees which Providence (kinder to the Anglo-Indian than to others) pours upon him without any effort made on his part to secure them: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. i. p. 4. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. i. p. 4.

rupture (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. rupture: the act of bursting or breaking, the state of being burst or broken; hernia; also, metaph. a breach of peace or amity, a quarrel.

1533 than shall ensue to hym that exerciseth, no peryll of obstruction or rupture: ELYOT, Cast. Helthe, Bk. 11. ch. xxxii. [R] 1603 It is a rupture that you may easily heal: SHAKS, Meas. for Meas, iii. 1, 244. 1627 [See renvol]. 1667 th' egg that soon | Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclosed | Their callow young: MILTON, P. L., VII. 419. 1683 he died by the rupture of a vein in a vehement speech he made: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. D. 181 (1872).

rural (\angle =), adj. (also sb. in Eng.): Eng. fr. Fr. rural: pertaining to the country, rustic.

1. adj.: pertaining to the country, rustic, clownish, agricultural.

1509 a folysshe man rurall: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 36 (1874).

1531 More over where vertue is in a gentyll man, it is commenly mixte with more sufferance, more affabilitie, and myldenes, than for the more parte it is in a persone rural, or of a very base linage: ELVOT, Governour, Bk. I. ch. iii. Vol. I. p. 27 (1880).

1547—8 they be rurall and rusticall: BOORDE, Introduction, ch. v. p. 140 (1870).

1590 Then in the countrey she abroad him sought, And in the rurall cottages inquir'd: Spens., F. Q., III. vi. 15.

1611 if ever henceforth thou! These rural latches to his entrance open: Shaks., Wint. Tate, v. 4, 449.

1667 each rural sight, each rural sound: MILTON, P. L., IX. 453.

1690 the employment...beng suitable to my rural genius: Evelvn, Corresp, Vol. III. 9 318 (1872).

181 1792 Contusion hazarding of neck, or spine, | Which rural gentlemen call sport divine: Cowfer, Needless Alarms, Poems, Vol. II. p. 262 (1808).

2. sô.: a dweller in the country, a countryman, a peasant, a rustic.

1494 ye said sir Thomas punysshed the sayd vyllages and rurallis by greuous fynes: FABYAN. [R.] 1546 the ruralls and common people, bie the entercourse. they have with the nobilitie are made verie civill: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol 1. p. 4 (1846).

*rus in urbe, phr.: Late Lat.: country in city.

1759 I am now settled in my new territories commanding Bedford gardens, and all the fields as far as Highgate and Hampstead, with such a concourse of moving pictures as would astonish you; so russin-urbe-ish, that I believe I shall stay here Grav, Letters, No. cvi Vol. II p 44 (1819) 1804 To this rus in urbe.. resorted a knot of philosophic friends: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p 233.

rusala: Anglo-Ind See ressaldar.

*ruse, sb.: Fr. or Eng. fr. Fr. ruse: a trick, a stratagem; trickery, artifice.

THICKETY, ATTINCE.

1681 so another pretty ruse was found to keep off the suspition of Casal: Savile Correst, p. p. 225 (Camd Soc., 1858).

1818 The younger traveller, however, saw only in the latter circumstance some ruse beyond the ordinary stratagem of a common robber: LADV MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 151 (1819).

1834 The plan. was one which, the moment the ruse was detected, was sure to recoil on the head of the...author: Edin. Rev., Vol. 60, p. 197

1841 spread out her skirts and ensure them from injury by means of this dastardly ruse. THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &-c., p. 414 (1885).

1848 the rehearsals of his favourite ruse: LORD LYTTON, Harold, Bk. XII ch. viii. p. 321/1 (37d Ed.).

1876 The ruse, however, was too evident to answer: Times, Nov. 24. [St.]

1887 An ingenious ruse of the Tory wirepullers at Waterloo for constituting an overflow meeting: Liverpool Daily Post, Apr. 26, p. 417.

rusé, fem. rusée, adj.: Fr.: artful, cunning, sly.

1849 They are too old, too rusés: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. IV ch. iii p. 263 (1881)

*ruse de guerre, phr.: Fr.: an artifice of war, a stratagem.

1813 I thought your praises of Rosamond's disposition. might be ruse de guerre or ruse d'amour: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. 11 ch. xxxii. p. 283 (1833) 1818 Stratagem, too, a term derived from the Greek, etymologically meaning an artifice, or ruse de guerre, a device, trick. imposition: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol 11 ch. in. p. 98 (1819). 1827 a clever, though unsuccessful ruse de guerre Edin. Rev., Vol 45, p. 369. 1874 Philip reasoned that no ruse de guerre would be of use in this emergency: B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. xi. p. 154 (1883) 1888 stubborn party duels, ruses de guerre, and all the hewing and hacking of the parliamentary fray: Academy, Nov. 10, p. 300/2.

rusk, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. rosca, = 'a roll', 'a twist' (rosca de mar, = 'sea-biscuit'): light, crisp bread or cake.

1599 a basket full of white Ruske to carie a shoare with me: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II. i. p. 186. 1625 two roasted Hennes, a roasted Pigge, a small quantitie Ruske: Purchas, Pilgrams, Vol. I. Bk iv. p. 403. 1759 putting on it some rusks or toasts of French bread: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 25.

rusma, sb.: ? fr. Turk.: a depilatory composed of lime and orpiment.

1666 In what part of Turky the Rusma is to be found: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 20, p. 360.

russalah: Anglo-Ind. See ressaldar.

russalahdar, russildar: Anglo-Ind. See ressaldar.

rut, ruth, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. rath, = 'a chariot': a native pony-carriage; a car for the carriage of idols in procession.

1834 the driver of the ruth had been found: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 176. rutl: Arab. See rotolo.

ruttee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. rattī: the seed of a leguminous creeper, Abrus precatorius, used as a goldsmith's weight in India, equivalent to 1.75 grs. Troy.

1625 yet could he find neuer any one for his purpose, but one of fine Rotties, which was not very foule neither: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 223.

ruvia, Port.; rubia, Sp.: sb.: madder.

1599 Ruusa to die withall, from Chalangi: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i p. 277.

ruvid, adj.: Eng. fr. It. ruvido: rough, uneven, harsh. 1839 on passing my hand over the body...there was a ruvid feel: A. B. GRANVILLE, Spas of Germany, p. 172 (2nd Ed.) [N. & Q.]

ruybarbe: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. See rhubarb.

ruyt(t)er: Du. See ruiter.

ryal: Eng. fr. Sp. See real.

rycksdollar: Eng. fr. Low Ger. See rix-dollar.

rygur: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See rigor.

rymour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See rumor.

Rynisch: Eng. fr. Ger. See Rhenish.

ryno. See rhino.

ryot, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. raiyat, fr. Arab. ra'iyat, = 'herd at pasture', 'subjects': a subject; a peasant, a cultivator. See rayah.

1625 his poore Riats or Clownes: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 223.
1776 Such oppressions as produced complaints. against him from great numbers of the Reiots: Trial of Isseph Founke, 18/1.
1799 he would order to be released ryots and others belonging to this province: Wellinstron, Suppl Desp., Vol. 1. p. 344 (1858)
1828 The ryots, who are of the soodra caste, wear very small cloths round their loins. They are the lowest of the caste, which comprises all labourers, artizans, and manufacturers Assiate Costumes, p. 63.
1836 the ryots, or actual cultivators of the soil in India: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 11 p. 417.
1840 Formerly, they say, he was the Ryot,—that is,

a subject, of Sulimaniah: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. v. p. 120 1883 In theory at least, the 'ryot remained as before, a cultivator': XIX Cent., Sept., p. 426.

ryotwar, ryotwary, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. and Hind. raiyatwār: the contract as to rent made every year by the Government agent directly with each ryot, esp. in the Madras Presidency.

1834 I consider Ryotwar and Radical very nearly synonymous terms Baboo, Vol. 1 ch. v. p. 71. — By your ryotwary system, you would elevate the peasant and labourer ib.

S.

S.1, s., abbrev. for Lat. solidum, or pl. solida, used to denote a shilling, shillings. See L. S. D.

S.2, s., abbrev. for Lat. semi-, = 'a half', used in prescriptions.

S. Benito: It. See sanbenito.

s'il vous plaît, phr.: Fr.: if you please.

1862 describing moonlight raptures and passionate outpourings of two young hearts, and so forth—excuse me, s'il vous plant: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p 314 (1887) 1865 Sit where you are, Bertie. I'm your guest to-night, s'il vous plant: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch xiii p. 202

saba(h)da(u)r: Anglo-Ind. See subadar.

sabander: Anglo-Ind. See shabunder.

Sabaoth, sb. pl.: Late Lat. Sabaōth, fr. Gk. $\Sigma a\beta a\omega \theta$, for Heb. $tseb\bar{a}\bar{o}th$,='armies', 'hosts', pl. of $ts\bar{a}b\bar{a}$.

I. hosts, armies.

1535 the LORDE of Sabbaoth: Coverdale, Rom., ix. 29. 1611 the Lord of Sabaoth: Bible, l.c.

2. (by confusion with sabbath) the sabbath; a day of rest; a rest. Also, attrib. and in combin.

1583 restrain menne from these exercises vpon the Sabbaoth: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 85 v. 1696 thence-forth all shall rest eternally | With Him that is the God of Sabaoth hight: | O! that great Sabaoth God, grant me that Sabaoths sight: SPENS, F. Q., VII. viii. 2. 1603 Th' eternall Sabaoths end-less Festimall: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Handy-Crafts, p. 308 (1608). 1611 Sabath, The Sabaoth day, Sunday: Cotton. 1628 Sabaoth-dayes iourneyes: J. Earle, Microcosm., 43, p. 63 (1868).

sabat, sabbat (4=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. sabat, sabbat, = 'sabbath': a Witches' Sabbath. Archaistic.

1763 my youthfullity.. bears me out even at a sabat: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol Iv. p. 106 (1857).

*sabbath (\angle =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. sabbatum, more often pl. sabbata, fr. Gk. $\sigma \acute{a}\beta\beta\alpha\tau o\nu$, more often pl. $\sigma \acute{a}\beta\beta\alpha\tau a$, fr. Heb. $shabb\bar{a}th$, = 'rest', 'day of rest'.

1. the Jewish weekly day of rest devoted to religion, the seventh day of the week.

abt. 1300 Qui dos pou men sli plaint to mak, | For pi wircking on vr sabbat [v.l. sabat, sabate, saboth]: Curror Mundi, 17997. abt. 1400 Moyses seide, Etith that to day, for it is the saboth [v. sabat] of the Lord, yt shal not be founde to day in the feelde: Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xvi. 25.— if he helide in sabothis [v.l. the sabatis]: ib., Mark, iii 2. 1590 Againe, in the Sabboths eue Adam was created: L. LLOVD, Consent of Time, p. 6. 1596 by our holy Sabbath have I sworn: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., iv. 1, 36. 1611 To morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the Lord: Bible, Exod., xvi. 23. 1671 on his shoulders bore! The gates of Azza... Up to the hill by Hebron... No journey of a sabbath-day: Milton, Sams. Agon., 149.

1 a. the sabbatical year of the Mosaic ordinances.

abt. 1400 the seuenthe forsothe seer of the loond shal be the saboth [v.l. sabat] of the restynge of the Lord: Wycliffite Bible, Lev., xxv. 4. 1535 the seuenth yeare the londe shal haue his Sabbath of rest for a Sabbath vnto the LORDE: CoveRpale, Lc. 1611 But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the Lord: Bible, Lc.

I \dot{b} . a period of seven years (terminated by a sabbatical year).

1535 seuen of these yeare Sabbathes: COVERDALE, Lev., xxv. 8. 1611 And thou shalt number seven sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years: Bible. Le.

2. the first day of the week, Sunday, the weekly day of rest kept holy by most Christian Churches.

1509 The sabbot to Worshyp and sanctyfy alway | The seuenth day of the weke called the sonday: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. 11. p. 175 (1874). 1579 To celebrate the Sabboth: Gosson, Schoole of Ab., p. 35 (1868). 1624 The next Sabboath day: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 643 (1884).

3. a period of rest; freedom from labor, struggle, pain, sorrow, &c.

1635 The branded slave that tugs the weary oar | Obtains the sabbath of a welcome shore: Quarles, Emblems, in 15. [C.] bef 1701 Nor can his blessed soul look down from heavin, | Or break the eternal sabbath of his rest, | To see her miseries on earth: DRYDEN. [J.] bef. 1744 Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb, | And wake to raptures in a life to come: POPE. [J.]

4. a midnight meeting of witches, wizards, and fiends, according to medieval mythology. See sabat.

Variants, 14 c. sab(b)at, sabate, saboth, 16 c. sabbot, saboth(e), 16, 17 cc. sabboth.

sabe, sh.: U. S. Eng. fr. Sp. sabe, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of saber, = 'to know': knowledge, capacity. The colloquial forms savvy, savvey, may be either fr. Sp. sabe, or fr. Fr. savoir. All three forms sabe, savvy, savvey, are used as vbs.

1883 You have got all the sabe of a frontier man's wife: BRET HARTE, in Longman's Mag., Vol. II. p. 441.

sabendor, sabindar: Anglo-Ind. See shabunder.

sable, sb.: Sp. or Eng. fr. Sp.: a sabre.

1625 received a cut on the fore-finger with a Sable: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1 Bk. iii. p. 184. 1630 his men, some with Sabels which we call Fauchins: John Taylor. Wks., sig. 2 Ccc 6 29/1. 1684 she came and fell upon the rest with the Zable in her hand, and cut them all in pieces: Tr Tavernier's Trav., Vol. II. p. 39.

*sabot, sb.: Fr.: a wooden shoe.

1655 A fustian language, like the clattering noise of sabots: Bramhall, Agst. Hobbes, p. 20. [T.] 1765 two fellows were...dancing about in sabots to rub the floor: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 414 (1857). 1768 the women and girls ran altogether into a back apartment to tie up their hair,—and the young men to the door to wash their faces, and change their sabots: STERNE, Sentiment. Fourn., Wiss., p. 471 (1839). 1840 He'd a 'dreadnought' coat, and heavy sabots! With thick wooden soles turn'd up at the toes: Barham, Ingolds, Leg., p. 212 (1879).

*sabretache, sô.: Fr.: a pouch hanging by straps from the sword-belt beside the sabre.

1842 the ostrich plume work'd on the corps' sabre-taches: Barham, $\it Ingolds.$ $\it Leg., p. 297 (1865).$

sabreur, sb.: Fr.: a soldier armed with a sabre, a cavalry-

1845 Diego Leon, a brave sabreur and his tool, was taken and executed: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 784.

1859 he was a kind of melo-dramatic sabreur: Once a Week, July 9, p. 24/2.

sac, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. sac: Physiol.: a cavity or a receptacle in an animal body.

sac de nuit, phr.: Fr., 'bag for night': a carpet-bag, a travelling-bag.

1826 your portmanteau, and sac de nuit, that have safely passed the ordeal of the rumpling hand, ready for instant departure: Reft on a Ramble to Germany, Introd. p. 1. 1845 The company makes itself responsible for baggage...at relative allowances for sacs de nuit, portmanteaus, and trunks: Ford. Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 17. 1860 a little black sac-de-nuit: Once a Week, Dec. 8, p. 646/2.

saccage, sackage ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. saccage: a sacking, a plundering.

1601 all your wealth is come to you by that saccage: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 470.

saccaleva, sackalever, sb.: It. saccaleva: a small Levantine sailing-vessel; a lateen-rigged three-masted Greek vessel of about 100 tons burden.

1819 meaning myself to go by land as far as Gallipoli, where the sacoleva was to ballast: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. 1. ch xii. p. 223 (1820).

sacces (pl.): Arab. See sakka.

sacellum, pl. sacella, sb.: Lat.: a shrine, a small chapel. 1806 In Winchester Cathedral is an unrivalled series of sepulchral sacella: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 119

1848 a small sacellum, or fane to Bacchus Lord Lytton, Harold, Bk. 1. ch. i p 3 (3rd Ed.).

sacerdotal (!= "="), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. sacerdotal:

1611 Sacerdotal, Sacerdotall, Priestlie, belonging vnto Priests: Cotgr 1620 the Synod doth condemn those who say that Priests have sacerdotal Power for a time: BRENT, Tr Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk viii. p. 690 (1676). 1665 the Priests and Levites in their Sacerdotal Habits: Sir Th. HERBERT, Trav., p. 247 (1677)

sachem, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a chief (among some Indian tribes); a sagamore (q. v.); metaph. a great man.

1624 their great Sachem of Massasoyt: CAPT J. SMITH, Whs, p. 755 (1884).

1771 The intention of these Indians was to give one of them as an adopted son to a venerable sachem, who had lost his own in the course of the war: SMOLLETT, Humph Cl., p. 170/1 (1882)

1836 And, when at length the College rose, | The Sachem cocked his eye | At every tutor's meagre ribs | Whose coat-tails whistled by: O. W. HOLMES, Song for Centennial Celebration of Harran College, 1836 It Sassyous (rather than Alcibades) find a parallel in Beauregard, so Weakwash, as he is called by the brave Lieutenant Lion Gardiner, need not seek far among our own Sachems for his antitype. J. R. LOWELL, Biglow Papers, and Ser. U. D. 22 units. 2nd Ser , 11. p. 33 note.

sachet, sb.: Fr.: a small bag; a small bag for holding

1487 in stede of a celyer he had but a lytel sachet: Caxton, Book of Good Manners, sig. d it v^o .

*sack, seck, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. seco: name of the strong light dry wines brought from Spain and the Canary Islands. Often in combin. as Canary-sack (see Canary), Sherris-sack (see sherry).

1542 secke: Buorde, Dyetary, ch. x. p 255 (1870) 1556 Get my lorde a cup of secke to comfort his spirites: Poner, Polit. Power. [A. S. Palmer]? 1567 called for a cupp of sack: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. p. 328 (1846). 1598 Give me a cup of sack, boy: Shaks, I Hen. IV., ii. 4, 129. 1598 [such a report] being taken up perhaps at tavernes or porte townes and market places by some merchauntes servant or factor.. 2s well tipled with Spanish seck as with English heresie: R. PARSONS, Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word, Pt. VIII. p. 112. 1600 Sacke. Canary-wine, myscadell. tent in iarres, and marker piaces by some merchannes servant or factor. as well tipled with Spainst seck as with English heresie: R. Parsons, Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word, Pt. VIII. p. 172. 1600 sacke, Canary-wine, muscadell, tent in iarres, and good store of oile in iarres. R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 571 1626 Wine, vinegar, Canary Sacke, Aqua vitze: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 803 (1884) 1628 a Pottle of Sacke: J. Earle, Microcosm., 14, p. 35 (1868). 1630 it must be well liquored with two or three good rowses of Sherrie or Canarie sacke: John Taylor, Wks., sig. N 3 vol2. 1634 That Hypocrene shall henceforth Poets lacke, | Since more Enthusiasmes are in my sacke: (1639) W. Habington, Castara, Pt. II. p 64 (1870) 1653 The three barrells of Sacke are yett here: Sir R. Browne, in Evelyn's Corresp., Vol IV p. 290 (1850). 1654 one that carce knew any, but Crop-sicknesse, cryeth, no such Apothecaries Shop as the Sack-shop: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 126. 1662 that kind of Spanish Wine, which is called Sech. though the true name of it be Xeque, from the Province whence it comes: J. Davies, Tr. Mandeislo, Bk. I. p. 5 (1669) 1665 Laguna, at the bottom of the Hill called Garachica, which exceeds it m Grapes, yielding yearly, as some say, eight and twenty thousand Buts of Sack: Sir Th. Herbert, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 207, p. 224 (1693). 1847 Canary, Sack, Malaga, Malvoise, Tent: Barham, Ingolds. Leg, p. 440 (1865).

sackalever, sacoleva. See saccaleva.

sackiyeh: Arab. See sakiah.

*sacque, sb.: quasi-Fr. fr. Eng. sack. See quotation.

1846 About 1740, another ugly novelty was introduced in the sacque, a wide loose gown open in front: F. W. FAIRHOLT, Costume in Eng., p. 371.

*sacrārium, sb.: Lat.: a sacred repository, a shrine; a

1883 The register was signed in the sacrarium behind the altar: Guardian, Apr. 4, p. 482.

sacré, fem. sacrée, adj.; sacré!, interj.: Fr.: damned,

1828 and, pushing through the atmosphere of sacrés! and mille tonnerres!... strode quickly to the door: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch xix. p. 50 (1859).

sacrificator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. sacrificare, = 'to sacrifice': one who sacrifices, a sacrificer.

1550 HOOPER, Later Writings, p. 30 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1646 not onely in regard to the subject or sacrifice it self, but also the sacrificator, which the picture makes to be Jepthah: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch. aiv. [R.]

sacristia, sb.: Late Lat.: a sacristy.

1630 The pavement of this Sacristia is laid with divers kinds of Jaspar: J. Wadsworth, Further Observ. on Eng. Sp. Pilgr., p. 7. 1642 There is a most sumptuous sacristia: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 119 (1872).

*sacrum: Lat. See os sacrum.

saecula saeculorum: Late Lat. See in saec. saec.

*saeculum, sb.: Lat.: an age, a cycle. See in saecula saeculorum.

1675 a Seculum of a 1000 years: J. Smith, Christ Relig. Appeal, Bk. IV ch. vii § 1, P 55.

saffian $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Russ. safiyan: dyed Persian leather which has been tanned with sumach.

1598 His buskins.. are made of a Persian leather called Saphian: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol 1. p. 497. — the Russe marchants trade for rawe silkes, syndon, saphion, skinnes, and other commodities · ib., p 490.

saffo, pl. saffi, sb.: It.: a bailiff, a catchpoll.

1605 officers, the Saffe, | Come to apprehend vs: B. Jonson, Volp., iii. 8, Wks., p. 492 (1616).

*saga, sb.: Icelandic: a tale, a saw, a story, a legend, a tradition. Properly applied to episodes of Scandinavian mythology or early history. Hence, sagaman, pl. sagamen, for Icelandic sogumaor, = 'a reciter of sagas', 'a minstrel'.

1780 the extreme incorrectness of the manuscripts of our Sagas, particularly of the poetry: Tr Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p 202 (2nd Ed). 1814 but the last has the least chance, as I should choose to read the Saga's first: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol II. p. 346 (1856). 1818 The historical compositions of the Icelanders, generally known by the name of Sagas, are exceedingly numerous E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. I. p. XXXIX. 1873 The earliest Indian Sagas. speak of the Ârja as already established in Central India: Miss R. H. Busk, Sagas from Far East, p. ix

1887 There will arise among us rhapsodists, scalds, or sagamen: Athenæum, Oct 8, p. 461/z.

sagamitty, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: gruel made from coarse hominy (q, v).

1763 The women come for several days and pour Sagamitty on the place: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 279.

sagamore, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a chief (amongst some tribes). Some say a chief of inferior rank to that of a sachem (q, v).

1624 The Penobscotes, [call] their greatest power Tantum, and their Kings Sagomos: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 767 (1884). 1634 An Indian Sagomore once hearing an English woman scold with her husband: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 73. bef. 1656 The barbarous people were lords of their own; and have their sagamores, and orders, and forms of government: Br. Hall, Wks., viii, 447. [Davies] 1826 I, that am a chief and a Sagamore: J. F. Cooper, Last of the Molicans, ch. iii. p. 29 (Cassell's Red Libr.).

sagan, sb.: Heb. sagan: a Jewish priest next in dignity to and deputy of a high-priest.

1681 Zadoc the priest, whom, shunning power and place, | His lowly mind advanced to David's grace. | With him the Sagan of Jerusalem, | Of hospitable soul and noble stem: DRYDEN, Abs. & Achit, 866.

sagar: Eng. fr. Sp. See cigar.

Sagittārius: Lat., 'an archer': name of one of the signs of the zodiac, and of a southern constellation. Anglicised as Sagittary $(\angle = = =)$, meaning, as well as Sagittarius, a 'centaur', and a 'daric' (a Persian coin impressed with the figure of a crowned archer; see daric).

1393 The ix signe in Nouembre also, | Whiche foloweth after Scorpio, | Is cleped Sagittarius: Gower, Conf. Am., Bk. vii. [R.] bef. 1593 As though that Sagittarius in his pride | Could take brave Leda from stout Jupiter: Greene, Orlando Fist., Wks., p. 102 (1861). 1606 the dreadful Sagittary | Appals our numbers: Shaks., Troil., v. 5, 14 1665 Timagoras. had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 243 (1677). — a Sagittary was blazoned in their Royal Standard. A fit Emblem of that people, who for skill in Horsemanship and frequent riding might properly be resembled to a Sagittary: 1b., p. 301. 1788 another comet appeared to follow in the Sagitary: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. vii. ch. xliii. p. 412 (1813). p 412 (1813).

sago (""), sb.: Eng. fr. Malay sāgu: a granulated farinaceous meal made from the pith of sundry palms, esp. Metroxylon laevis and Metroxylon Rumphii.

1555 breade of the roote of Sagu, ryse, gates, sheepe, hennes: R Eden, Decades, Sect. III. p. 260 (1885).

1600 we received of them meale, which they call Sagu, made of the tops of certaine trees, tasting in the mouth like sowre curds, but melteth like sugar, whereof they make certaine cakes: R. HARLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 740.

1625 Cloues, Ginger, Bread of the branches or inner parts of Sagu: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 44. — we bartered for some Sagow, some Hennes, two or three Tortoyses: ib., p. 100.

1779 they hove overboard a cask of water, and many cakes of sago: T. FORREST, New Guinea, p. 100.

saguire, sagwire, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. sagueira, = 'the Gomuti palm', Arenga saccharifera: a kind of toddy or spirit obtained from the sap of the Gomuti palm, palm-wine.

1784 The natives drink much of a liquor called saguire, drawn from the palmtree: T. Forrest, Voy. Margui, 73 (1792). [Yule] 1820 The Portuguese, I know not for what reason, and other European nations who have followed them, call the tree and the liquor sagwire: Crawweurn, Hist., L 401.

sagum, sb.: Lat.: the woollen cloak of an Ancient Roman soldier or inferior officer. See paludamentum.

1800 At All Souls' College is a statue of Col. Codrington, the founder of their library, in a Roman military Sagum: J. DALLAWAY, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 399.

*Sahib, sahib, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. çāhib,='companion', 'master': an address of courtesy, 'Sir!'; a title of courtesy affixed to other titles and to proper names; an European.

1673 To which the subtle Heathen replied, Sahab (i e. Sir), why will you do more than the Creator meant? FRYER, E. India, 417 (1698) [Yule] 1834
These English Sahebs are white-skinned, white-livered lepers: Baboo, Vol. 11
ch. ii. p. 28. 1864 This dagger. At once the costly Sahib yielded to her.
TENNYSON, Aylmer's F, Wks, Vol. 111, p. 97 (1886). 1876 he says the
English Sahibs are against Meriahs: Cornhill Mag, Sept., p. 317.

sahoukar: Hind. See soucar.

saia: Anglo-Ind. See chaya.

saic, saik, sb.: Fr. saique, fr. Turk. shāiqa: a kind of ketch, Turkish or Grecian, common in the Levant.

1704 Shykes [See ketch]. 1741 there are at least 500 sea-faring Men in the Island, and above 100 Barks, besides 40 or 50 large Saicks for the Trade to Turkey and the Morea: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. I. p. 294. 1834 The decks of the saique were greatly encumbered: Ayesha, Vol. III. p. 40.

saice: Anglo-Ind. See syce.

saie: Eng. fr. It. See shahi.

Saint Anthony, name of a holy man of Padua (Patavia), credited with a miraculous power of curing erysipelas (q. v.), called in consequence Saint Anthony's fire.

1527 Sorell water slaketh Saynt Anthonys fyre or plage: L Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. 11. ch ii. sig. A ii rol 1558 Saynct Antonies disease, called commonlye in Italye and in Fraunce, S Antonies fier: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessto's Secr., Pt 1. fol. 31 vo. 1563 [See exysipelas]. 1689 Gazophylacium Anglicanum.

Saint Elmo, name of the patron saint of Italian mariners, applied to the **corposant** (q, v). The name *Helen* seems to have been a confusion of Elmo with *Helena*, sister to **Castor** and Pollux (q. v.).

1555 the fyer baule or starre commonly cauled Saynt Helen wh is comonly seene abowt the mastes of shyps: R. Eden, *Decades*, fol. 17 v^{0} .

saio: Jap. See soy.

saiyid: Arab. See sayid.

saj. sb.: Hind. and Arab. sāj: an oriental tree, Terminalia tormentosa (Nat. Order Combretaceae), yielding a hard ornamental wood; the wood of the said tree,

1839 Its door was of saj, adorned with brilliant gold: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. II. ch xiii. p. 384.

*sajen(e), sagene, sb.: Russ.: the Russian fathom, equivalent to seven feet English.

1797 Sagene: Encyc. Brit.

*saké, sb.: Jap.; a spirituous liquor made from rice.

1884 A little beyond lives a young saké brewer: Dr. Gordon, in Missionary Herald (Boston), p. 310/2.

*sakia(h), sakieh, sb.: Arab. saqieh: a water-wheel used in Egypt, like those found in Persia, the water being raised in earthen pots tied to projecting spokes. Sometimes pronounced sageer (hard g).

1793 One of the ways in which the water is generally raised is by the Sakial or Persian wheel: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11. p. 603 (1796).

183 sackiyeh: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 11 p. 24.

sakka, sb.: Arab. saqqā: a water-carrier.

1704 In their March they are attended with several Sacces, or Water-Carriers, to supply them with Water: J. PITTS, Acc. Moham. p. 22 1839 Then the Sakka exclaimed Avaunt, O basest of Arabs: E. W. LANE, Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 261.

 sal^1 , $s\dot{\nu}$: Lat. or Eng. fr. Lat.: salt. Often used in combin., as in sal alkali, = 'alkali' (q, v_{\cdot}) ; sal ammoniac (q, v_{\cdot}) ; sal gemme, = 'salt of gem', rock-salt; sal nitre, saltpetre (nitrate of potassium); sal tartre, salt of tartar; sal volātile (g. v.).

abt. 1460—70 sal comen preparate to the medicyne of men: Book of Quinte Essence, p. 12 (Furnivall, 1866).

1471 Sal Tarter, sal Comyn, sal Geme [gemme] most clere; Sal Peter, sal Sode, of these beware: G. RIPLEY, Comp. Alch., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 190 (1652)

1471 Sal Armonyake and Sandever, Sal Alkaly, sal Alembroke, sal Attinckar: G. RIPLEY, Comp. Alch., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 190 (1652).

1558 Salt Peter, Sal alcali, Tartre: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 107 20

1777 The whole plain contains transparent sal-gemmæ: BORN, Trav. in Transcit.

1777 THE WINDS PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

sal², saul, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sal. the best building timber of N. India, the wood of Shorea robusta, Nat. Order Dipteraceae.

1803 A forest, consisting of Saul trees, Seetsal, and Bamboos: J. T. Blunt, in Asiatic Res., VII. 61 1846 Saul, the best and most extensively used timber in India, is produced by the same tree: J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p. 394 1876 In the middle of an amphitheatre of hills, thickly clad with bamboo forest, and studded here and there with tall clumps of sch and sissu: Cornhill Mag, Sept., p. 318 1886 sal wood. Offic Catal of Ind Exhib., p. 44.

sal ammoniac, phr.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. sal ammoniacum: ammonium chloride.

ammonium chloride.

1393 And the Spirite which is seconde, | In Sal Armoniake is founde. Gower, in Ashmole's Theat Chem. Brit, p. 368 (1652)

1477 Or whether I shall sal Almoniack take, | Or Minerall meanes, our Stone thereof to make. T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. iii. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 41 (1652)

Sal Armoniack with Sulphur of kinde: th. p. 43, 1663 take Sall Armoniacke and vinsleecked Lyme. T. Gale, Antid., fol. 71 ro. 1584 verdegreec, borace, boles, gall, arsenicke, sal armoniack: n. Soutt, Disc. Witch, Bk. xiv. ch. 1. p. 354.

1666 of Sal Armoniack one ounce. Phil. Trans., Vol. I. No. 7, p. 126 1697 mixt with a Volatile Alcali, such as Spirit of Sal Armoniack: th., Vol. xix. No. 228, p. 542.

1709 but such Vapour's that was not in the power of Sal-volatile, Sal-armoniac, nor Spirit of Harts-horn to cure: Mrs Manley, New Atal., Vol. 1. p. 112 (2nd Ed.)

sal Atticus, also pl. salēs Attici, phr.: Lat.: 'Attic salt', Athenian wit. See Attic, adj.

sal volātile, phr.: Late Lat., 'volatile salt': ammonium carbonate; also, a spirituous solution thereof flavored with aromatics

1709 but such Vafours that was not in the power of Sal-volatile, Salarmoniac, nor Spirit of Harts-horn to cure: Mrs Manley, New Atal., Vol. I. p. 112 (and Ed). 1736 revived by the sal volatile of your most entertaining letter: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 10 (1857). 1754 a much more powerful remedy than the sal volatile which the other held to her nose SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch xxviii Wks., Vol. IV. p. 155 (1817). 1771 assafectida drops, musk, hartshorn, and sal volatile: SMOLLETT, Huntph. Cl., p. 26/2 (1882) 1807 just as you are saved from a swoon by a strangling twinge of sal-volatile: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 196 (5th Ed).

*sala, sb.: It.: a dining-room, a hall, a large apartment.

1611 Hee had entred with his whole troupe of men into the Sala where the Duke sat: T. Corvat. Crudities, Vol 1 p. 262 (1776). 1670 Passing from hence through the Sala again, I was led into the great Room hard by: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 34 (1698) 1672 He who lately feasted in a sumptuous Sala: SIR V. MULLINEAUX, Temporal & Eternal, III. viii. p. 312.

*salaam, salam, sb.: Arab., Pers., Hind. salām, = 'peace', 'a salutation': an Oriental salutation on meeting or parting; an obeisance performed by bowing nearly to the ground, with the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

with the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

1625 he sheweth himselfe to the people, receiuing their Salames, or good morrowes: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii p. 224.

1634 some of the bride-maids come out vnto vs, and after a Salama or Congee began a Morisko: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 123.

1684 the Ambassador put himself in a posture, which was something lower than the Indian Salam, or Salute: Tr. Travernier's Trav., Vol. II. p. 47.

1776 Maha Rajah was got out of his palanquin, as he was going in, I paid my Salams to him: Trial of Joseph Franke, B, 13/2.

1808 salute them courteously with a Salam, or some other compliment: Edin. Rev., Vol. 12, p. 326.

1834 came smiling and making frequent salaams: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 53.

1845 Makes a formal Salama, and is then seen no more: Barham, Ingolds Leg, p. 214 (1879).

1845 After salams, and pipes and coffee, we made sail and floated away: Warburton, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. I p. 242 (1843).

1849 He great Sheikh has sent us a long way to give you salaam. Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 232 (1881).

Salaam aleikoum, phr.: Arab. (as) salāmu 'alaikum, = '(the) peace (be) upon you': the Arabic formula of greeting.

peace (be) upon you?: the Arabic formula of greeting.

1612 many souldiers. who knowing our Ienesary and other Turkes in our company, let vs passe by them quietly, and gaue vs the salam aliek, that is, peace be vint vs passe by them quietly, and gaue vs the salam aliek, that is, peace be vint you? W BIDDULFH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 07.

1704 he (the Enaum!) looks about over his right Shoulder first, and then over his left, saying, Salem Maelick at each; i.e. Welcome (viz) my Angels [1731 or, Peace be to you: p. 58]: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 39.

1811 An inhabitant of Jambo, supposing them Turks, gave them the salutation of peace, Salam Alicum, and entered familiarly into conversation with them Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. xii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 19.

1828 "Salam Aleicome" said he;—"Aleicomo Salaam! returned Hussun Allee! Kuzzilbath, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 303.

1828 "Salâm alicum!" (Peace be with you!) was heard from all: Sir J MALCOLM, Perna, Vol. 1. p. 23 (1889).

1834 he would only say, 'Salam aleikum—peace be unto you': Ayesha, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 201.

1840 it was Selaam. Mil. Aleekoom and Aleekoom-ti-salaam: Fraser, Koondistan, &c., Vol. 1 Let. vi p. 180.

1849 'Aleikoum! We know where you come from,' was the reply of one of the horsemen: Lord Braconsfield, Tancred, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 232 (1881).

1871 the usual greeting, "Salaam aleikum" "Peace be with you": Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. v. p. 75.

salamandra, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σαλαμάνδρα: a salamander, a kind of lizard formerly supposed to live in and to extinguish

1555 There is also founde the Serpente called Salamandra, which lyueth in the fyre wythoute any hurte: R. EDEN, News India, p. 27 (Arber, 1885). 1557 As salamandra repulsed from the fyre: | So wanting my wishe I dye for my desyre: Tottel's Misc., p. 177 (1870)

saleb, salep, salo(o)p, sb.: Sp. and Turk. saleb: a mucilaginous and starchy substance obtained from the tubers of various orchideous plants.

bef 1779 When boiled, it is somewhat like saloop; the taste is not disagreeable: CAPT. COOK, 37d Voy, Bk III ch. xi. [R.] 1884 a man can get no food unless he buy semeet and saloop and cakes of odd confection from the wandering pedlars: F. Boylle, Borderland, p. 336.

saleratus, sb.: Mod. Lat., for sal aeratus, = 'aerated salt': a name of potassium bicarbonate or sodium bicarbonate, used in cookery for counteracting acidity and as baking-powder.

Salii, sb. pl.: Lat.: the dancing priests of Mars (q. v.), in Ancient Rome.

1600 he elected twelve priests called Salij: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. 1 p rs. 1669 two or three of the Salii or Priests of Mars sing as follows: Shadwell, Roy. Shep., iv. p. 53.

salina, sb.: Sp.: a place where salt is deposited; saltworks.

1589 The Spaniards have certaine Salinas: M. PHILLIPS, in Arber's Eng Garner, Vol. v. p 276 (1882) 1829 gave him in perpenual inheritance the territory of Andarax and...with the fourth part of the salinas or salt-pits of Malaha: W. IRVING, Conq. of Granada, ch. IRXINI. p. 441 (1850). 1845 a herd apparently drinking the briny fluid from a salina near Cape Blanco: C. Darewin, Journ. Beagle, ch. viii. p. 167 — I rode to a large salt-lake, or Salina: ib., ch. iv. p. 65.

1845 Salt is the staple, it is made in the salinas and marshes below where the conical piles glisten like ghosts of British tents: Ford, Handbl. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 218.

salitral, sb. and adj.: Sp.: a place where saltpetre (nitrate of potash) is deposited; saltpetre-works; nitrous.

salitrose $(\angle = \angle)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Sp. salitre: consisting of or containing saltpetre.

1845 clouded in a Salitrose dust: FORD, Handbk Spain, Pt. II p. 559.

*saliva, sb.: Lat.: spittle, or the analogous secretion of animals other than man.

1691 the Saliva notwithstanding its insipidness, hath a notable Vertue of macerating and dissolving Bodies: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. 1. p 146 (1701). 1763 The saliva of these animals must be a very powerful dissolvent: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acci. Voy. Canada, p 330. 1811 It is said that the saliva of this creature, falling upon victuals, infects the persons who eat them with the leprosy: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x p. 188.

*salle, sb.: Fr.: a room, a hall.

1819 music, dancing and play, all in the same salle: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 697 (1875). 1826 The hotels white, and vast; the salles white, and vast: Reft on a Ramble to Germany, p. 64. 1877 Ashmead started up and walked very briskly, with a great appearance of business requiring vast despatch, to the other end of the salle: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch 1. p. 7 (1883).

*salle à manger, phr.: Fr.: a dining-room, a dining-hall.

1762 The house consists of a good salle à manger above stairs...: STERNE,
Lett, Wks, p. 75a/z (1839)

1771 Two or three rooms in a row, a naked
salle-à-manger, a white and gold cabinet, with four looking-glasses.: Hor.
WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 30r (1857)

1837 leading by an ante-chamber
and salle à manger out of the salon: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 31
1862 very mild negus and cakes in the salle-à-manger: Thackeray, Philip,
Vol. II. ch. iii p. 48 (1887).

1877 went into the salle à manger and ordered
dinner: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xx. p. 234.

*salle d'attente, phr. : Fr. : a waiting-room.

1883 It was a large barely furnished apartment like the salle d'attente at the Northern Railway Station at Paris: FROUDE, Short Studies, 4th Ser., p. 381.

*salmagundi ($\angle = \underline{\omega} =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. salmagondin (Cotgr.), salmigondis: a hotch-potch; also, metaph. a medley, a miscellany.

1706 Salmagundi, or Salmigund, an Italian dish made of cold turkey, anchovies, lemmons, oil, and other ingredients; also, a kind of hotch-potch or ragoo: PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1748 a dish of salmagundy and a pipe: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xxvi. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 174 (187). 1781 discover sentiments in a salmagundi of black and blue, and red and purple, and white: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 485 (1848). 1791 Salmagundi, a Miscellaneous Combination of Original Poetry: Title.

salmis, sb.: Fr.: a ragout of minced game, stewed with sundry flavoring ingredients.

1759 Salmis des becases. Salmy of woodcocks: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 132. 1818 May have our full fling at their salmis and pates: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 83. 1826 Your mother sends her love, and desires me to say, that the salmi of woodcocks, à la Lucullus, which you write about, does not suffer from the practice here in vogue: LORD BEACONSTELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 133 (1881). 1845 A Salmi of Cold Game: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 205. 1848 The salmi is excellent indeed: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 39 (1879). 1865 pondering on a new flavour for a salmi of woodcocks that he should have tried by his chef the first day of the season: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 168.

Salomon. See Solomon.

*salon, sb.: Fr.: a large room, a saloon; esp. the receptionroom of a fashionable lady in Paris. See précieux. The Salon is often used to denote the exhibition of the French Academy of Arts.

ACADEMY Of Arts.

1758 eating-room and salon: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol III. p 164 (1857).

1785 Strange! there should be found, | Who, self-imprison'd in their proud salons, | Renounce the odours of the open field: Cowper, Task, Poems, Vol. II. p. 26 (1808)

1810 she still has her salon filled twice a day with company: Jeffrey, Essays, Vol. I. p. 256 (1844).

1828 A decayed silk curtain of a dingy blue,...separated the chambre à coucher from the salon: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxiii. p. 64 (1859).

1843 As for De Balzac, he is not fit for the salon: Thackerary, Misc. Essays, p. 16 (1885).

1859 the sound of the billiard balls gently rolling in the adjoining salon: Once a Week, Sept 17, p. 236/1.

1877 That lofty and magnificent salon, with its daring mixture of red and black, and green and blue: C. Reader, Woman Hater, ch. is. p. 89 (1883).

1878 their refinement and concentration in the salon: J. C. Morison, Gibbon, ch. iv. p. 48

*saloon (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. It. salone, or Sp. salon, or Fr. salon: a large chamber for the reception of company, for public entertainment, for the exhibition of works of art, &c.; a public apartment for the sale of refreshments, for games, or entertainment; the main cabin of a passenger-steamer.

1760 a wretched saloon: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III p. 327 (1857)
1824 And when he walk'd down into the saloon, He sate him pensive o'er a dish of tea: Byron, Don Juan, xvi. xxx. 18... in a shadowy saloon, On silken cushions half reclined: Tennyson, Eletanore, viii. Wks, Vol. I. p. 89 (1886). 1839 He then advanced to the saloon: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. I. ch. iv p. 203. *1878 the meeting of most unlikely people in on saloon: Lloyd's Why, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.] 1883 The Saloon passengers were taken next: Froude, Short Studies, 4th Ser., p. 383

salpa, sb.: Sp.: a dorado (see dorado 1).

1555 soles, maydens, playces, salpas, stockefysshes: R Eden, Decades, Sect. IV. p. 300 (1885).

*salpicon ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. salpicon, or Sp. salpicon: stuffing, forcemeat.

salsaperillia: Port. or It. See sarsaparilla.

salsiccia, sb.: It.: sausage.

1670 giving every one a couple of hard Eggs, and a slice of salsigia, with Bread and Wine: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 152 (1698).

saltarello, salterello, pl. -elli, sb.: It.: a kind of lively dance in triple time; the music for such a dance.

1597 The Italians make their galliardes (which they tearme saltarells) plaine, and frame ditties to them: Th. MORLEY, Mus., p. 181. 1724 SALTARELLA, a particular Kind of Jig so called: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1883 The saltarello, too, would be enough to make Mendelssohn jealous, were he alive, and allowing him a jealous disposition, contrary to his nature: Standard, Apr 19, p. 2. 1887 The first ['La Zingara'] resembles a saltarello: Athenæum, Oct. 8, p. 477/2.

saltimbanco, sb: It., 'jump-on-bench': a mountebank (q, v), a quack.

1646 Saltimbancoes, Quacksalvers, and Charlatans, deceive them in lower degrees: Str. Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686) 1664 He play'd the Saltimbanco's part, | Transform'di'a Frencham by my Art: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 11. Cant. iii p. 203. bef 1733 the View of this fellow's Saltimbanco Tricks: R. North, Examen, II. iv. 68, p. 264 (1740).

saludador, sb.: Sp.: 'a saluter', an impostor who professes to work miraculous cures by prayer.

1685 His Majesty was discoursing...what strange things the Saludadors would do in Spain: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 11. p. 243 (1872).

*salus populi suprēma lex, phr.: Lat.: the safety of the people is the highest law.

1612 Iudges ought aboue at to remember the conclusion of the Roman twelue Tables; Salus populi suprema lex, and to know that Lawes, except they bee in order to that ende are but things captious, and Oracles not well inspired: BACON, Ess., xxxviii. p 458 (1871). 1617 but necessity hath no law, if salus populi be suprema lex, in this case, salus regis was included too: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. II. p. 10 (1848). bef. 1670 J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1. 226, p. 220 (1693). 1788 In so new a case the salus populi must be the first law: GIBBON, Life & Lett., p. 115, (1869). 1836 These are contained in their sacred books, whose principle is literally, salus populi suprema lex: J. F. DAVIS, Chinese, Vol. I. ch. vl. p. 251.

salvā conscientiā, phr.: Lat.: 'with a safe conscience', without violence to one's conscience. Seneca, Ep., 117, 1. Sometimes Anglicised 'with a salve to his conscience'.

1623 whether the King may doe this salva conscientia: Howell, Lett , III. xx. p. 82 (1645).

*salvā dignitāte, phr.: Late Lat.: 'with dignity safe', without loss of dignity.

1771 how happy it would make me to see you here, saiva your dignitate: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 300 (1857).

salvā reverentiā, phr.: Late Lat.: 'saving (your) reverence', a formula of parenthetical apology. Anglicised as save-reverence.

*salvātor. sb.: Late Lat.: a saviour, a preserver.

abt 1370 A saluator. per may pou se | Neuer I.-peynted. with hond of Mon: Stactons of Rome, 298, p. 10 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867) 1682 He covets to be stil'd the Pater | Patrice or at least Salvator: T. D., Butler's Ghost, Canto I. р. 60.

salvē, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. salvēre,='to be sound': hail!, a formula of greeting.

bef. 1593 Salve, Doctor Burden! GREENE, Friar Bacon, Wks., p. 163/2 (1861)

salve, interj. and sb.: It. or Sp.: all hail!; a salutation. Written salvo by confusion.

1622 The Hollandes generall sent his nois of trompets to geve me a salve this mornyng before day: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p 343 (1883). 1665 On Easter day they joyfully celebrate the Resurrection by a representative body, using that morning .the old Salvo, He is risen indeed: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 158 (1677).

*salver ('=), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. salva: a tray on which anything is presented or handed.

salvia, sb.: Lat., 'sage' (the herb): name of ornamental species of the genus Salvia, Nat. Order Labiatae; the herb sage (Salvia officinalis).

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 26, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 246.

*salvo1, adv. and sb.: short for Late Lat. salvo jūre. ='saving the right' (a formula of reservation or exception). Sometimes salvo may be for It. salva,='an exception',

I. adv.: saving, excepting.

1601 for that (salvo the Appeale) they are like to carrie as good as they bring: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent., p. 19.

sb.: an exception, a reservation, an excuse, an evasion.

2. sb.: an exception, a reservation, an excuse, an evasion.

1621 In this case, this Salvo shall make the Donee to hold of the Donor by Knights service: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. x. § 650, p. 278 (1642).

1660 Here is so readie a Salvo to that objection: Gentlemans Calling, p. 152.

1665 Within Spahawm I found that Column or Pillar of Heads of Men and Beasts which was erected as a Salvo and expiation of the King's Oath: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 165 (1677)

1675 Ovid shuts up the discourse of the translation of Esculapius with an Epiphonema . though he had begun it with this Salvo of the Roman maxime: J Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 2, p. 12.

1684 There-upon Nacti-Rani, with a Salvo, as he thought, to his Honour and his Conscience, return'd for answer to Fessonseing that he could not consent to betray the Prince: J. P., Tr. Taverner's Trav., Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk, ii. p. 119.

1692 The righteousness of Christ imputed is a salvo to God's law, and makes full satisfaction for the breaches of it: Watson, Body of Div., p. 530 (1858).

1705 that they were bound to read every declaration, with this salvo that it did not import their approving it: BURNET, Hist. Own Time, Vol. II. 9 367 (1818).

1716 any private salvos or evasions: ADDISON, Wiss., Vol. IV p. 416 (1856).

1724 bef. 1733 the Author hath a salvo for that: R. NORTH, Examen, I. iii. 101, p. 192 (1740)

1748 I suffered myself to be persuaded by his salvo: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand, ch. lx. Wks., Vol. I. p. 428 (187).

1757 he [Fox] will reconcile all by immediate duty to the King, with a Salvo to the intention of betraying him to the Prince: Hor. Wallede, Letters, Vol. III. p. 70 (1857).

1771 As a Salvo for his own reputation, he has been advised to traduce the character of a brave officer, and to treat him as a common robber: JUNIUS, Letters, Vol. III. No. xlii p. 135 (1772)

*Salvo², Eng. fr. Sp. or It. salva; Salva, Sp. or It.: sb.: a

*salvo2, Eng. fr. Sp. or It. salva; salva, Sp. or It.: sb.: a salute of artillery, a simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery; hence, a loud acclamation.

1591 his company be commaunded to discharge certain volles of shot, or a Salva: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 11. — You must make a generall Salva with your péeces: ib., p. 136. bef. 1733 All which was performed with fitting Salvos of the Rabble: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 95, p. 578 (1740). 1816 salvoes of artillery were fired on the evening of the 24th: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, App., p. 319 (2nd Ed.). 1826 Subaltern, ch. 3, p. 49 (1828) 1845 because the municipality had not welcomed him with salvos, fined them 100,000 dollars: FORD, Handik. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 412. 1863 [The noise of the wind] would have silenced a salvo of artillery fired along-side: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 294. 1877 a clapping of hands like a salvo: — Woman Hater, ch. iii. p. 35 (1883). Vol. I. p. 294. ch. iii. p. 35 (1883).

salvo conducto, phr.: Sp.: a safe-conduct.

1598 the Salvo-conducto, or passeport: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 73 (1885).

salvo honore, phr.: Lat.: 'with honor safe', without loss of honor.

1836 would be sufficient to enable the Whigs salvo honore to take the Bill: Greville Memoirs, Vol. III. ch. xxxi. p 356 (1874).

*salvo jure: Late Lat. See salvo1.

salvo pudore, phr.: Lat.: 'with modesty safe', without loss or violation of modesty. Ovid, Pont., 1, 2, 68.

sam, sb.: Arab. samm, = 'poison': the simoom (q. v.).

1811 Another wind, of a more dangerous nature, is the famous Sam, Smum, or Samiel, which seldom blows within Arabia: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. cxxxvi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 183.

samara, samera, sb.: Lat.: the seed of the elm; a dry winged fruit, a kev.

1601 The Atman Elmes. beare no Samara (for so they call the seed or graine of the Elme): HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 16, ch. 17, Vol. 1. p. 468.

samarra, sb.: Late Lat.: a sanbenito (q. v.).

1842 a | Smock-frock sort of gaberdine, call'd a Samarra: BARHAM, Ingolds Leg., p. 264 (1865).

sambenito: Sp. and Port. See sanbenito.

sambouse, sb.: Turk.: a pasty of hashed meats.

1612 Sambouses are made of paste like a great round Pastie, with varietie of Hearbes and Meates therein, not minced but in Buckones: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 55.

1630 Samboyses and Muselbits are great dainties, and yet but round pies, full of all sorts of flesh they can get chopped with varietie of herbs: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 855 (1884).

1665 They have withal little pasties of hasht meats, not unlike the Turks Sambouses: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 310 (1677).

sambur, sambre, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sāmbar: the elk of North India, Rusa aristotelis.

1823 The skin of the Sambre...forms an excellent material for the military accourtements of the soldiers of the native Powers: Sir J. Malcolm, Cent. India, I. 9. [Yule] 1883 long yellow sambur-skin boots: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p 175. 1887 The sambre, or elk...usually stands about thirteen hands high: L. OLIPHANT, Episodes, viii. p. 141.

samiel, sb.: Turk. samyeli,='poison-wind': the simoom (q, v.).

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1811 persons suffocated in the middle of the streets by the burning wind called Samoum or Samiel: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. lxvi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 89 1830 [See siroccol.

samoum: Arab. See simoom.

*samovar, sb.: Russ.: a tea-urn heated by a central cylinder containing live charcoal.

1884 the samovar, which is in almost hourly requisition: Epm. O'Donovan, Merv, ch. xvii. p 182 (New York).

*sampan, sanpan, sh.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay sampan: a kind of skiff, used in the East from India to China.

1622 Yt was thought fytt and brought in question by the Hollanders to trym up a China sampan to goe with the fleete, but she was found unservesable: R Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 122 (1883). 1702 Sampans being not to be got we were forced to send for the Sarah and Eaton's Long-boats; MS. Corresp. (from China Factory at Chusan) in I. Office, Jan 8. [Yule] abt. 1788 Some made their escape in prows, and some in sampans: Mem. of a Malay Family, 3. [tb.] 1883 When a sanpan is chartered, the fare is rowed to his destination by three generations: Standard, Sept. 13, p. 3/1.

samshoo, sb.: Chin.: an ardent spirit manufactured in China from rice.

1727 Samshew or Rice Arrack: A. HAMILTON, East Indies, II. 222. [Yule] 1797 Before this idol stands some samso, or Chinese brandy: Encyc. Brit., s v. Sampan. 1836 ardent spirits, called samshoo, generally adulterated with ingredients of a stimulating and maddening quality: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. I. ch. iii. p 86.

Samson, name of the Jewish champion against the Philistines, whose story is told Judges, xiii.—xvi.; representative of physical strength and warlike courage.

of physical strength and warlike courage.

abt. 1370 so strong to tere | As in his tyme. was Sampson: Of Clene Maydenhod, 20, p. 3 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867).

1547 he...was another Sampson: Hooper, Early Writings, p. vi (Parker Soc, 1843).

1567 mighty Sampsons: Jewel, Apol. & Def., Wks., p. 613 (1848).

1573—80 Was not Salomon wiser, | And Sampson stronger, | And David holyer, | And Job pacienter, | Then 1? Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bh., p. 137 (1884).

1582 for streingth and currag a Sampson: R. Stanyhurst, Tr Virgil's Aen., &c., p. 154 (1880).

1591 For none but Samsons and Goliases | It sendeth forth to skirmish: Shaks., I Hen VI., i. 2, 32. 1689 They had on their heads such a Sampson-like power, | They cast him at one clever toss in the Tower: W. W. Wilkins' Potit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 4 (1860).

*samurai, sb. sing. and pl.: Jap.: the military class of Japan under the feudal system; a member of the said class.

1890 Her reflections...are those of a European or American tenderly nurtured young lady, not those of the daughter of a Japanese samurai: Athenaum, Feb. 15, p. 206/3.

*sānātōrium, inferior spelling sānātārium, Late Lat. pl. -ria, sb.: Late Lat., neut. of sānātōrius, = 'health-giving': an institution for the reception of sick persons; a place to which people repair for the improvement of their health.

1872 Simla or Mussoorie, or any other sanatorium to which, in the hot weather, the Anglo-Indian betakes himself: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. iv. p. 102.

sanbenito, It.; sambenito, Sp. and Port.: sb.: lit. 'Saint Benedict'; a garment worn by victims of the Inquisition when they were led out for public penance or punishment.

1589 bringing with them certain fool's coats...being called in their language San Benitos...made of yellow cotton and red crosses upon them both before and behind: M. PHILLIPS, in Arber's Eng. Garner, Vol. v. p. 288 (1882). 1600 euery one with a S. Benito upon his backe, which is halfe a yard of yellow cloth, with a hole to put in a mans head in the middest, and cast ouer a mans head: R. HAKLUYT, Vopages, Vol. III. p. 451. 1632 the Sambinito which is a streight yellow coar without sleeves, having the pourtrait of the Devill painted up and down in black: HOWELL, Lett., v. xliv. p. 48 (1645). 1691 I presently

got the one to be drest up in a Sanbenito: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p. 14.

1806 none of his forefathers had. carried the infamous san-benuto: Edin. Rev.,
Vol. 3, p. 383.

1842 All the flames and the devils were turn'd upside down | On
this habit, facetiously term'd San Benito: Barham, Ingolds Leg, p. 262 (1855).

1844 many of them wore the San Benito: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Coningsby,
Bk. IV ch. x. p. 212 (1881).

sance: Eng. fr. Fr. See sans.

sancho: native W. Afr. See sanko.

sancta mājestas, phr.: Lat.: sacred majesty.

1593 Ah! sancta majestas, who would not buy thee dear? Let them obey that know not how to rule: SHAKS., II Hen VI., v. 1, 5.

*sanctum, sh.: short for Late Lat. sanctum sanctorum: a sacred place; a private room, a retreat where the occupant is free from intrusion. The pl. form sancta is rare and scarcely admissible.

Scarcely admissible.

[1614 I assure you the sanctum [cler. err. for 'fountain'] of your means is drawn so dry that, who,oever hath occasion to drink there, is like to tarry till he be athirst: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol. I p. 309 (1848)]

[1618 This vail was the partition betwikt the sanctum sanctorum and the sanctum: T. Adams, Wiss., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 90 (1857)

[1819 then dragged us by main force into what he called his sanctum: T. Hove, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 362 (1820).

[1837 the clerk disappeared into the legal luminary's sanctum. Dickens, Pickwock, ch. xx. p. 324

[1840 Long before Madame Marsh had returned to her Sanctum: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 70 (1865).

[1854 The Colonel breaks into the sanctum of these worthy gentlemen: Thackeran, Neucomes, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 69 (1879).

[1856 The Colores, Three Clerks, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 1864 play Vanjohn in his sanctum: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 120.

**sanctum: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 120.

*sanctum, adj.: neut. of Lat. sanctus: inviolable, sacred. 1609 That which is done by this consent [of the Parliament] is called firme stable and sanctum and is taken for Law: Sir Th. Smith, Commonw. of Engl., Bk. 11. ch. ii p. 76 (1633).

*sanctum sanctōrum, sancta (pl.) sanctōrum, phr.: Late Lat.: 'the holy of holies', the innermost sanctuary of the Jewish Tabernacle and Temple; hence, a private retreat secure from intrusion.

Jewish Tabernacle and Temple; hence, a private retreat secure from intrusion.

abt. 1400 in the myddel place of the Temple ben manye highe Stages, of 14 Degrees of heighte, made with gode Pyleres alle aboute: and this place the Jewes callen Sancta Sanctorum; that is to seye, hely of halewes: Tr Maundeville's Voyage, ch viii. P. 85 (1839). bef. 1492 that holy place that is callyd Sancta sanctorum: Caxton, St. Katherin, sig b iij rolt. 1602 The Iewes offer and enter their Sancta sanctorum but once a yeere: but there shall be daily offered inge sacrifictium: W. Warson, Quadithets of Relig. & State, p. 206 1615 a little Chappell called Sanctum Sanctorum: Geo. Sandys, Tract., p. 1632 and him that buyes an Office, whose money only (without any other merit) hath inthroned him in the Sancta Sanctorum of the world: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. 18k ii ch. iv. p. 123 1630 The blest Sanctum Sanctorum, holiest place | Blest oft with high Iehouah's sacred Grace: John Taylor, 18ke., sig. C 2 volo 1642 There is...no sanctum sanctorum in Phylosophy: Sir Th Brown, Relig. Med., § xiii Wks., Vol. II. p. 337 (1852). 1647 before they shall have admittance into the Sanctum Sanctorum of their jesuitical Order: Merc. Prag., No. 7, p. 52. 1692 If Christ be born in thy heart, it is a sanctum sanctorum, an holy of hulies: Watson, Body of Dro., p. 135 (1858). 1714 in Solomon's Temple there was the Sanctum Sanctorum, in which a visible Glory appeared among the Figures of the Cherubims: Spectator, No. 580, Aug. 13, p. 822/2 (Morley). 1760 He would have the sanctum sanctorum in the library opened: Hor. Walfole, Jetters, Vol. III. p. 207 (1857). 1771 led him forthwith into the inner apartment, or sanctum sanctorum of his political temple: Smollett, Vol. 8, p. 95 1820 seated like the very genius of antiquarian lore, in his sanctum sanctorum, clothed in a flowered dressing-gown: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 47 1832 the interior chambers, still more retired, the sanctum sanctorum of emale privacy: W. Isving, Alham

*Sanctus, sanctus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. sanctus, = 'inviolable', 'sacied', 'holy': name of the sentences of adoration, beginning 'Holy, holy, holy', in the Anglican Communion Service, so called from the first word (thrice repeated) of the Latin version (see Isaiah, vi. 3; Rev., iv. 8); a musical setting of the said sentences. The sanctus-bell or 'sacring-bell' is a bell rung during the progress of the Mass. The phr. black sanctus (santus, santos, santis, sanctis) means an uproarious torrent of profanity; hence, any hideous uproar.

bef. 1380 [See agnus Dei 1].

bef. 1380 [See agnus Dei 1].

With blyssed sanctus and agnus dei: W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 36 (1871).

1586 It. for mending the frame of the sanctus bell viij d.: Stanford Churchwardens Acci., in Antiquary, May, 1888, p. 210/2.

1600 with an hideous and dissonant kind of singing (like a blacke Santus) they filled all about with a fearefull and horrible noise: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. v. p. 204.

1602 and nothing but a mournefull blacke sanctus in steede of a loyfull Alleluia at the conversion of any soule: W. Warson, Quodiliots of Relig. & State, p. 212.

1623 sing a rare black Sanctus: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. 11.), p. 97 (1640).

1625 the Dogs with howling, holding with the Rauens crying, a

blacke Sanctus for five houres each Night: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk ii p 41. 1631 so that now they have no cause to sing a Te Deum, but rather to howl out a black Sanctus: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol 11. p 128 (1848) 1635 Sometimes they whoop, sometimes their Stygian cries [Send their black santos to the blushing skies: Quarles, Emblens, I. x. 20. [Davies]

sandalo, sb.: Port. or It.: sandal-wood. The earlier forms sandal(e), sandall, sanders, &c., are fr. Fr. sandal. The form sandale may be fr. sandalo for sandalo.

1588 hee sendeth a small Ship to Timor to lande white Sandolo T HICKOCK, Tr. C Frederick's Voy, fol 19 vo. — all sorts of spices, with silke of China, with Sandole, with Elephants teeth: ib, fol. 5 ro. 1589 they do burne his bodie with wood of sandalo, which is of a great smell: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoca's Hist. Chin, Vol 11 p. 326 (1854)

sandhi, sb.: Skt., 'composition': the system of phonetic changes to which the beginnings and ends of Sanskitt words are subject in consecutive speech; analogous phonetic phenomena in any language.

*sang froid, phr.: Fr., 'cold blood': coolness (of temperament), self-possession.

ment), self-possession.

1752 I know no one thing so useful, so necessary in all business, as great coolness, steadiness and sang frond: Lord Chesterrield, Letters, Vol. II. No. Liv. p. 276 (1774).

1754 whereupon one of them, with Sang froid and a serious Air, said, no Matter Sir, we shall have you by and by. E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl, Vol I p. 162.

1767 He came up and talked to me at the coach window, on the Marriage-bill, with as much sang froid as if he knew nothing of what had happened: In J. H. Jesse's Geo Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II p. 223 (1882).

1800 Fitzaubert preserved his sang froid: Mouritray Family, Vol. IV. p. 71.

1808 He declined with great sang froid: H. More, Calebs in search of a Wife, Vol. II. h. x. p. 120 (1802).

1828 no being ever stood in a pedagogue's presence with more perfect sang froid: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. I ch. in. p. 4 (1881).

1851 Without venturing to conjecture what more sense, sang froid, and energy might have done, we must say that such a defence of the neglect and dereluction of a special, and we may even say sacred, duty, is unparalleled in our recollection: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., III. p. 144 (1857).

1850 eshibited not only the most complete sang froid, but a certain innocent gaiety in the performance of her duties: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. xxiii. p. 115.

Sangaree (1 - 11) sh: Eng fr. Sp. sangaria: a cold drip!

sangaree ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. sangria: a cold drink of red wine diluted, sweetened, and flavored.

1854 the West Indies, where a fellow's liver goes to the deuce with hot pickles and sangaree: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxiii. p. 253 (1879). 1872 a luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookab-smoking, servant-scolding, tiffin-eating, sangaree-drinking: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. 1. p. 4.

sang-de-boouf, sb.: Fr., 'blood of ox': a deep red color found on old Chinese porcelain.

1886 His "Cat-cup" of crystal and silver-gilt, and his claret-jug with a body of sang de bænef, are trophies of art: Atheneum, May 15, p. 650/3.

sang-de-dragon, sb.: Fr.: dragon's blood, a red resin obtained from various trees, e.g. from several Indian palms of the genus Calamus.

1601 by an error Minium or Vermillion is called Cinnabaris ..that other Cinnabaris of India...Cinnabaris or Sangdragon: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H, Bk. 33, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 476.

*Sängerfest, sb.: Ger.: a singers' festival, a choir festival. sanglier (#==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. sanglier: a wild boar; a heraldic representation of a wild boar.

?1582 Rearing with shoutcry soom boare, soom sanglier oughly: R. Stany-hurst, Tr. Virgil's Acm., I. 310 (1880). [Davies]

Sangrado, name of the physician in Le Sage's Gil Blas, who bleeds his patients for every ailment.

1845 it is evident he effects more cures than the regular Sangrados: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 269.

*sangre azul, phr.: Sp.: blue blood, aristocratic blood.

1846 Sangre azul is the ichor of demigods which flows in the arteries of the grandees: FORD, Gatherings from Spain, p 260.

sanguis dracōnis, phr.: Late Lat.: dragon's blood (see sang-de-dragon).

Sang-Ge-Gragon).

1855 whiche beinge coulde, is congeled into that substaunce which the apothecaries caule Sanguis Draconis, (that is) dragons blud: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. VII. p. 383 (1885) 1584 vsed together with sanguis Draconis, in Raspis or red wine: T. Coghan, Haven of Health, p. 101.

1098 out of Arabia divers sortes of Drugges for Poucaries, as Sanguis Draconis, Manna, Mirre. and such like: Tr. y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. l. Vol. l. p. 47 (1885) 1600 It is frequented by merchants for Cinabre, Sanguis Draconis, and the most excellent Aloes of the world: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 47.

1625 there is a small quantitie of Sanguis Draconis, or Dragons blood: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. l. Bk. iii. p. 280. 1665 The holy Port. fruitfull it is in Wheat, Rye, Rice, Oxen, Sheep, Bores, Conies, Sanguis Draconum [pl.], Fruits, Flowers and Grapes: Sir Th. Herbert, Trau., p. 2 (1677).

*Sanhedrim, Sanhedrin, sb.: Heb. sanhedrin, fr. Gk. συνέδριον,='a sitting together', 'a council': the supreme ecclesiastical and civil council of the Jewish nation, consisting of 71 chief priests, elders, and scribes; hence, any assembly or conclave.

1588 the Sanedrim, the Eldershipp: Udall, Dem. of Truth, ch. i p. 15 (1880). bef. 1654 The Jews Ecclesia was their Sanhedrim, their Court: Selden, Table, Table, p. 48 (1868). bef. 1658 there's more Divines in him, I Than in all this their Yewish Sanhedrim: J. Cleveland, Wks., ii. p. 35 (1687) 1675 the number of those Translators was not proportioned to the Tribes, but the great Sanhedrim and priest enslaved the nation | And justified their spoils by inspiration: Dryden, Abs. & Achit, 523. bef 1670 Welden, Wilson, Payton, and a Sanhedrim of Scots, that contended against the Articles of Perth. J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 232, p. 226 (1693) 1723 stay. from that idle, busy-looking Sanhedrin, where wisdom or no wisdom is the eternal debate, not (as it lately was in Ireland) an accidental one. Pope, Lett., Ws., Vol. viii p. 52 (1757). 1778 what tropes, what metaphors drawn from asses would describe a sanhedrim that suffered such a petition to be laid before it: Hox Walford, Letters, Vol viii p. 64 (1888) 1852 a general Sanhedrim apparently of all the cats and dogs of nature: Carlyle, in J. A. Froude's Lye, Vol II p. 103 (1884).

sanidad, sb.: Sp.: the sanitary officials of a port.

1887 Waiting only for the usual formalities of the visit of the sanidad: John Ball, Notes of a Naturalist in S America, ii p. 57.

sanies, sb.: Lat.: corrupted blood, bloody matter.

1563 Sanies, pus, sordicies, and virulentia, and hereof cometh that of sanies, the vicer is named a sanious vicer. Sanies is a norishement corrupte, which enature coulde not digeste. ther is twoo kyndes of sanies: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 39 70 1654—6 J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1, p. 24/2 (1867).

*sanja(c)k, Turk. sanjaq,='a standard', 'a government of the second grade' (whose military governor is entitled to a standard with one tail); sangiac(c)o, zanziac(c)o, It. fr. Turk.: sb.

I. a Turkish department of the second grade, a division of a vilayet (q. v.) or of an eyalet (q. v.).

1802 A pachalic is divided for military purposes into certain districts, called sangiacs or standards: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 52. 1820 It was governed by beys, and pashas of two tails, sent by the Porte, but never became the head or capital of a sandgiac till the time of its present sovereign: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11 ch. i. p. 23.

2. a sanjackbeg.

2. a sanjackbeg.

1562 y Turcke made him a Sangiacco, which is as muche to say as a conductour of sundrie bandes: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), it fol 12%. 1599
The Santaque of Tripolis presented six camels: R. Hakeuvt, Voyages, Vol. II.
i p 113 — two and twentie Saniackes, whose office is onely to ouersee and guarde the kingdome for euery good respect: ib, p. 200. 1615 [Peloponnesus] groneth vnder the Turkish thraldome, being gouerned by a Sanzacke, who is vnder the Beglerbeg of Gracia: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 9 (1632). — one Sanstack having vnder his conduct fue thousand Timariots: ib., p 50. 1617
the Turkish Sangiaco (who is the military Gouernour of the City and Province):
F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. 1. p. 222. — foure Zaniacci... The foresaid Zaniacco is chiefe Gouernour for military and civill affaires of all Pallestine: ib., p 241.
1630 the Bashaw of Buda, and foure or five Zanzacks, with divers other great Commanders: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 834 (1884). 1630 your sanzacke: Massinger, Renegado, iii. 4, Wks., p. 121 (1839). 1630 The Sanzake of Damascus comes along: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Kkk 4 re/2
1665 In the pursuit five Sanziacks, eight hundred Janizaries, and twenty thousand private souldiers were slain: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 277 (1677). 1741 the other Visiers assisted in it with their Beglerbeys and the Sangiacks: J Ozell, Tr. Townfort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 201. 1793 Egypt is now divided into 24 provinces, each of which is governed by a Sangiac, or Bey: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 201, 1791 the stipendary lenissaries under the command of their Sangeaks or generals by promotion: T Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xiii. p 303 (1820).

sanja(c)kbeg, sanja(c)kbey, sb.: Turk. sanjaqbeg: a governor of a sanjack.

1599 they were three saniacheis, that is to say, great seneshalles or stuards R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 83. — the Beglerbegs, and Zansiachegs, our Captaines, our slaues and seruants of Captaines: ib., p. 145. — sundry exactions and oppressions be offered ours by such Byes, Sanjachies, justices and Cadies: ib., p. 181.

sanko, sancho, sb.: native W. Afr.: a kind of simple guitar played by Áfrican negroes.

1819 small drums, sankos, stools, swords, guns, and birds: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1. ch. ii. p. 38.

sanpan: Anglo-Ind. See sampan.

sans, Fr.; sance, sanse, sanz, saunce, saunez, Eng. fr. Fr.: prep.: without.

Fr.: prep.: WILHOUL.

abt. 1340 In luf & pes sanz faile went Edward our kyng, | & spak with the kyng of France at Paris as he went: R. BRUNNE, p. 245. [R.] abt. 1386 Or in desert? no wight but crist sanz faille | ffyue thousand folk it was as greet merusille: CHAUCER, C. T., Man of Law: Tale, 4921. 1469 we pore sanz deners of Castr have brook iij. or iiij. stelle bowys: Paston Letters, Vol. II. No. 607, p. 349 (1874). 1477 Another Ensample is good to tell. | Of one that trusted to doe as well | As Raymond Lully, or Bacon the Frier, | Wherefore he named himselfe saunce peere: T. NORTON, Ordinall, ch. ii. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p 26 (1852). bef. 1529 The owner therof is lady of estate | Whoos name to tell is dame saunce pere: J. SKELTON, Bowge of Courte. [R.] 1588 sans question: SHAKS., L. L. L., v. 1, 91. soft. 1593 long ago I learn'd in School | That love's desires and pleasures cool | Sans Ceres wheat and Bacchus vine: PEELE, Edw. I., Wks., p. 381/2 (1861). 1602 all...right Alchumists, that is, sance peeres in all things are the fathers of the society: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 16. 1603 Vet sans Beginning, Midst, and End at all: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Lawe, p. 464 (1608). 1630 Nay

then sans question | It is of moment: Massinger, Picture, i. 2, sig. B 4 7° 1633 You are of a sweet nature, and fit again to be cheated: | Which, if the Fates please, when you are possess'd | Of the land and lady, you, sans question, shall be: — New Way to Pay, ii. 3, Wks, p. 299/1 (1839). 1640 grosse Pie-crust will grow wise | And pickled Cucumbers sans doubt Philosophize: H. More, Song of Soul, III. App., p. 277 (1647). bef. 1658 That heretofore his total Weight | Was full three Hundred, sans deceit: J. Cleveland, Wês., p. 345 (1687). 1659 All play interdicted, sans bowls, chess, &c.: Evelyn, Corresp, Vol. III. p. 119 (1872). 1807 Sans slippers—sans coat—| And what's worse,—sans culottes | Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 242 (5th Ed.).

sans appel, phr.: Fr., 'without appeal': one from whose decision there is no appeal.

1885 he had followed in full faith such a sans-appel as he held Frank to be: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. xix. p 344 (1889).

sans cérémonie, phr.: Fr.: without ceremony, unceremoniously.

1645 Under this is the burying place for the common prostitutes, where they are put into the ground, sans ceremonie: Evelyn, Duary, Vol. 1 p. 177 (1872). 1709 whatever a Lady possesses, is, sans ceremone, at the service, and for the use of her Fair Friend: MRS. MANLEY, New Atal., Vol. 11. p. 57 (and Ed.) 1773 The Sheriffs of Middlesex, sans ceremone, summoned Wilkes, instead of Luttrell: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 456 (1857). 1807 no sooner do they set up for style, but instantly all the honest old comfortable sans ceremone furniture is discarded: Salmagundi, p. 150. 1820 I pray ye be seated, "sans cérémonie": Byron, Blues, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 33 (1832). 1834 the whole village followed us, and sans ceremonie... walked into the parsonage: Edin. Rev., Vol. 59, p. 385

sans façon(s), phr.: Fr.: without ceremony.

1865 "Well! Bowdon has lost his head about her," went on his Grace, in his usual sans façon, good-humoured style: Oudda, Strathnore, Vol II. ch. xxiii. p. 305. 1883 Mr Oliphant fits the real herress.. sans façon with an eligible partner: Spectator, Sept. 15, p. 1190/2.

sans faute, phr.: Fr.: without fail.

1616 The Lady Harrington hath been going these ten days, but now sets out a Monday, sans fante, and Sir John Finet accompanies her to Heidelberg: CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol. 1. p. 446 (1848).

sans marchander, phr.: Fr.: without hesitation.

1763 she flew into a rage, and, sans marchander, abused him so grossly: HOR WALPOLE, Letters, Vol IV. p. 110 (1857).

sans nombre, phr.: Fr.: without number.

1601 great feasts where they meet to make merrie Sans-nombre: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 25, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 224. 1609 tweakes by the nose sans numbre: B. Jonson, Sil Wom, 1v. 5, Wks., p. 582 (1616). 1631 4000 soldiers, the flower of the army, colonels, captains, officers, sans nombre, that had put on all their richesse and bravery: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II p. 127 (1848). 1638 We'll swing these Rogues with Indictments for a Riot, and with Actions Sans Nombre: Shadwell, Squire of Alsatia, iv. p. 52 (1699)

sans pareil, phr.: Fr.: without an equal, matchless.

1766 Eau de chipre, eau de luce | Sans pareil and citron juice: C. ANSTEY, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 16 (1808).

*sans peur et sans reproche, phr.: Fr.: without fear and without blame. Used especially of Bayard (see Bayard2).

1812 he told them that he had nothing to fear, that he was "sans peur et sans reproche": Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. III. p. 556 (1832). 1826 few persons talked more agreeable nonsense than the Knight sans peur et sans reproche: Lord Beaconsfield, Vio. Grey, Bk. vII. ch. x. p. 445 (1881). 1847 He had been sans reproche, as he still was sans peur Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 456 (1879). 1858 his conduct had been sans reproche: A Trollope, Three Clerks, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 23. 1865 the Marquis being a man sans reproche as far as "blood" went: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 115 1879 he was all that a Chevalier ought to be, sans reproche: Mrs. Oliphant, Within the Pracinitis, ch. xiii. p. 130. Within the Precincts, ch. xiii. p. 130.

sans phrase, phr.: Fr.: without (set) phrase, in plain speech, bluntly; without qualification or addition.

sans prendre, phr.: Fr., 'without taking': a term of quadrille (see quadrille 1), playing without calling the king. See Hoyle from 1745.

1728 Lady Grace...But have you no notion, Madam, of receiving pleasure and profit at the same time? Mask. Oh! quite none! unless it be sometimes winning a great stake; laying down a Vole, sands prendre may come up, to the profitable pleasure you were speaking of: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb., v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 333 (1776).

sans rien faire, phr.: Fr.: without doing anything.

1631 It is generally reported throughout the town that the Prince of Orange hath put his great army into garrison, sans rien faire, which an old soldier interpreted yesterday, that they had so billeted them in the towns upon the confines, as at any forty-eight hours' warning they could draw them to a head: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 11. p 124 (1848).

sans souci, phr.: Fr.: without care; freedom from care; an unceremonious assembly.

1781 Mrs. Hobart did not invite me to her sans souci last week, though she had all my other juvenile contemporaries: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 65 (1858). 1797 in short their tout ensemble indicates health and delight, or at least an air of sans souci: Encyc. Brit., Vol. VIII. p. 685/1.

sans tache, phr.: Fr.: without spot, spotless.

1848 Duke William.. spoilt a friar sans tache, by making a knight sans terre: LORD LYTTON, Harold, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 29/2 (3rd Ed.)

*sansculotte, sb.: Fr., 'without-breeches': a designation of the poor Parisians who took part in the early stages of the first French revolution; hence, a member of the lowest class; a socialist, an anarchist.

1793 nor do I dislike the Royalists having beaten the Sans Culottes and taken Dol: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 173 (1860) 1807 [See sans]. 1815 the continued shouts of the little sans culottes: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xiv. p. 383 (1852) 1820 in all the dirty and negligent attire of a sans culotte. Mrs. Opie, Tales, Vol III. p. 310. 1835 a volunteer body guard of sans-culottes: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., VI. p. 387 (1857). 1841 Everybody said sansculotte was right: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 218 (1885)

santa cosa, phr.: It.: a sacred matter.

bef. 1733 O, that is a Santa Cosa and will conjure up a World of Zeal: R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 98, p. 83 (1740)

santo1, sb.: Sp. or It.: a santon.

1665 Few of them [the Persians] can read, yet honour such as can; that Science being monopolized by Churchmen, Clerks, Santos, and Merchants: Sir Th. Herrer, 7rav., p. 305 (1677).

1793 [Mahometans] have among them their santos, or fellows, who pretend to a superior degree of holiness: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11. p. 605 (1796)

santo2, sb.: It.: a church; a saint.

1611 The Santo which is otherwise called St. Anthony's Church: T. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol. 1. p. 174 (1776).

santon, sb.: Sp.: a Mohammedan devotee; a reputed saint among Mohammedans.

saint among Mohammedans.

1599 6 Santones with red turbants vpon their heads: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 204.

1615 lodgungs for Santones, and Ecclesiasticall persons: GEO. SANDYS, Traw., p. 22 (1632).

1617 a Mahumetan Mosche or Church... kept by the Santons or Turkish Priests: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. I. p. 220

1628 was depos'd for his simplicity, being a kind of santon or holy man that is, twixt an Innocent and an Idiot: Howell, Lett., III. xxi p. 85 (1645)

They also account fooles, dumbe men, and mad men, Santones, that is, Santos Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II Bk. viii. p. 1339.

1665 Hodgee Abdul-radge... one admired by most and resorted to by many sorts of Tartars from Bochar, Tus., and other parts, none of which came empty-handed, so that in small time this Santoon became comparable in riches with most Potentares in Asia: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 96 (1677).

1786 he diverted himself, however, with the multitude of Calenders, Santons, and Dervises, who were continually coming and going, but especially with the Brahmins, Fakirs, and other enthusiasts: Tr. Bechford's Vathek, p. 85 (1883).

1811 As the Zeidites and Beisai are not worshippers of saints, they cannot have Dervises and Santons: Niebuhr's Traw. Arab., ch. cxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x p. 141.

1819 Go to the wandering Santons that ply in the cross ways, and presume not again to appear in the presence of one...: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 107 (1820).

1829 one of those holy men termed santons, who pass their lives in hermitages: W. IRVING, Cong. of Granala, ch. iv. p. 25 (1850).

1845 So the Moors respect their idiots and call them Santons thinking because they are fools on earth that their sainted minds are wandering in heaven: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 805.

sanyasee: Anglo-Ind. See sunyasee.

sanz: Eng. fr. Fr. See sans.

sanza(c)ke, sanziack: It. fr. Turk. See sanjack.

sapadillo: Eng. fr. Sp. See sapodilla.

saphian, saphion: Russ. See saffian.

saphie, sb.: W. Afr.: a charm; a scrap of Moorish writing so used.

1810 He had been told, he said, that white men's hair made a saphie, that would give to the possessor all the knowledge of white men: Mungo Park, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 840 (1814).

Covered with fetishes and saphies in gold and silver: Bowner, Mission to Askartee, Pt. 1. ch. ii. p. 32.

1830 E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 179 (2nd Ed.)

sapodilla, sb.: Sp.: the sapota-tree.

1846 the Sappodilla Plum: J. LINDLEY, Veg Kingd., p. 591.

sapor, sb.: Lat.: taste, savor, flavor. Occasionally spelt sapour $(\bot =)$.

1646 there is some sapor in all aliments: SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxi. p. 125 (1686). 1665 though the savour [of Assa-feetida] be so offensive to most, the sapor is so good, that no meat, no sauce, no vessel pleases some of the Gasurats palates save what relishes of it: SIR TH HERBERT, Trav., 50me of the Ossarats palates save what tensies of the tensies of t Vol. I. p. 573. [R.] 1699 the native Sapor a Acetaria, p. 91. 18. Meats have no sc crowd: C. Lamb, Essays, p. 364 (Ainger, 1883).

sapota, sapote, sb.: Sp.: the fruit of a tree native in Tropical America, Achras Sapota, the sapodilla plum.

1600 there are many goodly fruits in that Countrey, whereof we have none such, as *Plantanos, Guyaues, Sapotes, Tunas*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p 454. — fruits of the countrey...as *plantans, sapotes, guiaues, pinas*: ib.,

sappan, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. sapão, or Malay sapang: brazil wood. See brazil.

1598 the wood Sapon, whereof also much is brought from Sian, it is like Brasill to die withall: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy, Bk. i. Vol. 1, p. 121 (1885). 1622 all our sappon which was com in this junk: R Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 209 (1883). 1662 a sort of Wood called Sappan: J Davies, Tr. Mandelsto, Bk. 11, p. 158 (1669) 1727 [See aguila-wood] 1846 The Bukkum or Sappan-wood of India belongs to Cæsalpinia Sappan: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 550 1860 The other productions which constituted the exports of the island were Sapan wood to Persia: E. Tennent, Ceylon, II. 54 (4th Ed.). [Yule]

*Sappho: Lat. fr. Gk. $\Sigma a\pi \phi \hat{\omega}$: name of the most celebrated poetess of Ancient Greece, native of Lesbos; a poetess; an amorous woman. Hence, Sapphic, fr. Lat. Sapphicus, = 'pertaining to Sappho', applied to a lyric metre invented or made popular by Sappho.

1586 I haue turned the new Poets sweete song of Eliza into such homely Sapphick as I coulde: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet, in Haslewood's Eng Poets & Poety, Vol. II p 78 (1815). 1886 your really great women—the Sapphos, the Aspasias: J. McCarthy & Mrs. Campbell Praed, Rt. Hon., Vol. I. ch. iii p. 47.

saraband ($\angle = \angle \prime$), Eng. fr. Fr. sarabande; zarabanda, Sp. : sb.: name of a lively Spanish dance; also, music for the said

dance.

1623 For some are much taken with the Zarauanda; and others may come hereafter that will viterly mislike it, and make it grow out of date: MABBE, Tr Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt i. Bk iii. ch. vii. p 224

1625 And then I have a saraband: B. Jonson, Stap of News, iv. i, Wks., p. 356/2 (1860). 1657 the Violins suddenly struck up a Saraband so full of life: J. D., Tr. Lett of Voiture, No 11, Vol. 1. p. 18. 1665 dance a Saraband with Castanieta's DRYDEN, Ind. Emp., v. 3, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 136 (1707). 1681 [See castanet] 1727 in playing of preludes, sarabands, jigs, and gavotts: Pope, Mem M. Scriblerus, p. 95 (1741)

saraband: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1, p. 35 (1837). 1814 Ma'mselle danced a Russ saraband with great vigour: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 92 (1832). 1822—3 She has brought us the very newest saraband from the court of Queen Mab: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xxxi. p. 367 (1836). 1845 Pellicer enumerates the licentious chacona, guirguirgay and other varieties of the Zarabanda: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 187.

saraf. See sarraf or sheriff.

sarafagio: It. See serafagio.

saraffo, saraffi: Arab. See sheriff.

sarai, saray: Arab. See serai.

sarape: Mexican. See serape.

saraph(o). See sheriff.

sarcaparillia: Sp. See sarsaparilla.

sarcenet ($\angle = =$), sars(e)net, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. sarcenet, = 'Saracen-stuff': a fine, thin, silk fabric.

= 'Saracen-stuff': a fine, thin, silk fabric.

1463 my tipet of blak sarsenet: Bury Wills, p. 4x (Camd. Soc., 1850)

1485 a pair of hosyn of crymesyn sarcenet vampers: Ruiland Papers, p. 8 (1842).

1500 And ther was on the lefte syde of the highe aulter a travers of red sarcenet: Chronicle of Calais, p. 50 (Camd. Soc., 1846).

1506 Of grene sarcenet: bordred with golde | Wherin did hange, a fayre astrology: Hawes, Past Ples., sig. M iii 1º.

1514 It shalbe leful to al.. wardens of cathedrall and collegiate Churches. to weare sarcenet in theyr lynynges of theyr gownes; Fitzherrer, Yustyce of Peas, fol. 121 (1538)

1606 thou green sarcenet flap for a sore eye: Shaks., Troil., v. 1, 36.

1641 laugh to see them under sail in all their law and sarcenet, their shrouds and tackle, with a geometrical rhomboides upon their heads: Milton, Reform. in Eng., Bk. 11 Wks., Vol. 1, p. 55 (1806).

1646 if they be covered, though but with Linen or Sarsenet: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 11. ch. iv. p. 60 (1686).

1667 His letters of credence brought by his secretary in a scarf of sarsenet: Evelun, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 31 (1872).

sarcle ($\prime\prime\prime$ =), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. sarcler: to hoe.

1601 sarcled or raked: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 18, ch. 26, Vol. 1.

sarcocolla, sb.: It. or Late Lat.: a medicinal gum obtained from Persia and Arabia. Anglicised as sarcocol.

1599 Sarcacolla, from Persia: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 278. 1665 the Countrey affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna, Pistachio's, Dates, Rhubarb, Opopanax, Sarcocolla, and Assa-foetida: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 304 (1677).

*sarcophagus, pl. sarcophagi, sb.: Lat. (with lapis, = 'stone', suppressed) fr. Gk. σαρκοφάγος λίθος, = 'flesh-eating' stone'.

 a kind of limestone used by the Ancient Greeks for making coffins.

1601 about Assos in Troas, there growes a stone, wherewith all bodies are consumed, and thereupon Sarcophagus it is called: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 2, ch. 96, Vol. 1. p. 42.

1619 this...consumes many carkasses of Fishes and Fowles...so true a Sarcophagus is the belly: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch xxxv. p. 329.

2. a stone coffin, generally ornamented and inscribed.

1704 I have since observed the same device upon several sarcophagi, that have enclosed the ashes of men or boys: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 473 (Bohn,

1854). 1763 HOR WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 86 (1857). 1786 They assembled before a sarcophagus of white marble: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 120 (1883). 1816 It is a plain, open, and partly decayed sarcophagus I VRON, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 308 (1832). 1820 in one fragment alone I counted twenty-three niches or sarcophagi. T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sixtly, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 23. 1854 An immense receptacle for wine, shaped like a Roman sarcophagus, lurks under the side board: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xiv. 166 (1858).

sard, Eng. fr. Fr. sarde; sardine, sardyn, sardiner, Eng. fr. Old Fr. sardine; sardius, Late Lat. fr. Gk. Σάρδειος: sb.: stone of Sardis (capital of Lydia), a reddish brown variety of carnelian.

abt. 1360 Safyres, & sardiners, & semely topace: Allt. Poems, ii. 1460 (Morris, 1864). [C.] abt. 1400 [See chalcedony]. 1567 It hath many kindes as Sardonix, so called that by committure of the Onix which is white and Sardus which is red, it becommeth but one of them both: J. MAPLET, Greene For., fol. 16v. 1611 the sixth [foundation], sardius; the seventh, chrysolyte; the eighth, beryl: Bible, Rev., xxi. 20.

*Sardanapālus: Lat. fr. Gk. Σαρδανάπαλος: according to Ctesias, name of the last king of the Assyrian kingdom of Nineveh, whose extreme effeminacy caused a rebellion, whereupon he discovered himself as a warlike hero, who-when unable to hold out against the rebels-immolated himself.

1591 Although the general or captaine were a right Sardanapalus, for that his lawes be obeyed all things fall out well: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 32. 1630 but had I beene a Sardanapalus, or a Heliogabalus, I thinke that...the great trauell ouer the Mountaines had tamed me: John Taylor, Wks., sig. N 5 7º/2.

sardella, pl. sardelle, sb.: It.: "a little pickled or salt fish like an anchoua, a sprat or a pilcher, called a sardell or sardine" (Florio, 1598). Anglicised as sardel(1).

1617 great abundance of red herrings and pickled herrings, Sardelle, anchone [sic], and like pickled fishes: F. Morvson, Itin., Pt. III., p. 115.

*sardine (4 44), Eng. fr. Fr.; sardino, Eng. fr. It. or Sp. sardina; sardina, It. or Sp.: sb.: a Sardinian pilchard, a Mediterranean pilchard. The form sardeines (pl.) occurs in a 15 c. cookery-book [Bradley]; it is fr. Old Fr. sardaine (Cotgr.).

1547—8 salt sardyns, which is a lytle fyshe as byg as a pylcherd: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xxx. p. 198 (1870). 1555 there commeth also therwith such a multitude of the smalle fysshes cauled sardynes: R. Edden, Decades, Sect. II. p. 223 (1885). 1625 All this Channell is very full of fish, especially of Sardinaes and of Anchones. Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 990. 1646 the Reliques are like the scales of Sardinos pressed into a mass: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 239 (1686). 1834 Merton devours sardines and mullikatauny enough: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 298.

sardoin, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. sardoine: a sardonyx.

abt. 1400 And the principalle Zates of his Palays ben of precious Ston, that men clepen Sardoyne: Tr. Maundevile's Trav, p. 275. [C.]

sardonian (' " = =), Eng. fr. Fr. sardonien; sardonic (∠ ∠ =), Eng. fr. Fr. sardonique, or Lat. Sardonius,='pertaining to Sardinia': adj.: (with allusion to Sardonia herba, a plant supposed to cause wry faces) forced, bitter, scornful, cruel, derisive (of a laugh, a smile, mirth, &c.).

1596 the villaine...with Sardonian smyle | Laughing on her, his false intent to shade, | Gan forth to lay his bayte her to beguyle: Spens., F. Q, v. ix. 12, 1603 these toles will set him (I say) into a fit of Sardonian laughing! HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 256. 1651 Where strain'd sardonick smiles are glosing still, | And gnef is forc'd to laugh against her will: Relig Wotton., p. 391. [T.] 1684 if pork, or any thing made of swines flesh were brought into the room, he would fall into a convulsive Sardonian laughter: I. MATHER, Remark. Provid., 12, 126 (1964). p. 72 (1856).

[In Late Lat., Sardonius seems to have been utilised to translate Gk. σαρδάνιος, = 'bitter' (of laughter). See Homer, Od., 20, 302. But originally rīsus Sardonius, Gk. γέλως Σαρδόνιος, meant 'laughter of despair', 'a forced laugh'.]

sardonyx, Lat. pl. sardonyches, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σαρδόνυξ: a variety of chalcedony consisting of layers of red or brown relieved by layers of white or some light color; a variety of chalcedony exhibiting various shades of red and brown. The forms ending in -c, -ck, -k are fr. the Lat. adj. sardonychus. See sard and onyx.

abt. 1400 sardenyk ston: Wycliffite Bible, Job, xxviii. 16. — the fyuethe [foundement], sardonix, the sixte, sardius: ib., Apocal., xxi 20. 1567 [See sard]. 1601 This stone...was a Sardonyx...one of the least Sardonyches: HOLLAND, Tr. Plim. N. H., Bk. 37, ch. r, Vol. II. p. 60r. 1611 The fifth [foundation], sardonyx; the sixth, sardius: Bible, Rev., xxi 20. 1670 Another [Vase] of Sardonick: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 293 (1698). 1672 I have seen worn in a Ring a Sardonix it self that was transparent: R. Boyle, Virtues of Gems, p. 86. 1816 the group called the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, Sardonyx: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Scutyi., p. 30r. 18.. branchwork of costly sardonyx: Tennyson, Palace of Art, Wks., Vol. I. p. 167 (1886).

saree, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sārī: the principal garment of a woman in N. India, consisting of a long piece of

cloth or silk wrapped round the body so as to fall nearly to the feet, while the other end is thrown over the head.

1872 The women wear petticoats or trousers, and the saree above: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 47.

1886 The pure silk saris of Raichur, and the mashru or mixed satin for Mohammedan use: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 70.

sarell: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See seraglio.

sargasso, sb.: Port. sargasso, sargaço: gulf-weed, a seaweed which forms floating islands in the north Atlantic in and near the Sargasso Sea (named from the weed).

1598 The hearbe is like Samper, but yellow of colour, & hath berries like Goose berries, but nothing in them. The Portingales call it Sargasso, because it is like the herbes that groweth in their welles [in Portingall,] called Sargasso: Tr. 9. Van Lunchoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 11. p. 262 (1885). 1658 Sargasso for many miles floating upon the Western Ocean: Sir Th. BROWN, Garden of Cyr., ch. 4, p. 44 (1686). 1665 the Sargasso or Sea-weeds we saw floating upon the Sea: Sir Th. Herbert, Truv., p 11 (1677).

*sarong, sb.: Malay sarung: a body-cloth worn in the Malay Archipelago.

1884 Huddled up beneath a handsome sarong...she watched the bustle: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 271.

*sar(r)af, shroff, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab, carrāf: a moneychanger, a banker.

changer, a banker.

1598 There is in every place of the stréet exchangers of mony, by them called Karaffos, which are all Christian Jewes: Tr. 7. Van Linschoten's Voy., 18t. 1. Vol 1. p. 230 (1885) — Karaffes: th. p. 244. 1662 money-changers, whom they call Xeraffe: J Davies, Anibassadors Trav., Bk. vi. p. 223 (1669) 1673 It could not be improved till the Governor had released the Shroffs or Bankers: Fryer, E India, 413 (1698) [Yule] 1684 the Cheraff or Banker: J. P., Tr. Twwernier's Trav., Vol. 1. Pt. 2, p. 4. 1776 Shroff, A Banker, an Exchanger of money: Trial of Suseph Fownke, Gloss. 1809 I had the satusfaction of hearing the Court order them to pay two lacs and a half to the plaintiff, a shroff of Lucknow: Lord Valentia, Voy., 1. 243. [Yule] 1811 When we afterwards presented it to the Dola he sent us to receive the money from his Saraf, or banker, who paid us by instalments: Niebuhy's Trav. Arab., ch. lii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 71. 1836 Many of the Egyptian Jews are sarrifs (or bankers and money-lenders): others are sey refees, and are esteemed men of strict probity: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt, Vol. 11. p. 348. 1839 there inquire for the shop of the Shereef: — Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. 11. ch. xiv. p. 416. 1839 many of the principal men of that nation [i.e. Armenians] resident at Constantinople being sarafs, or bankers to the different Pashas: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 31. 1845 serâf or banker: Ladv H. Stanhope, Menn., Vol. 1. ch. xp. 339. 1884 But a vast deal of underhand business is transacted by the sarafs and the yaghliktchis, small bankers and jewel-brokers: F. Bovle, Borten and the sarafs and the yaghliktchis, small bankers and jewel-brokers: F. Bovle, Borten and properties of the Sarafs and the yaghliktchis, small bankers and jewel-brokers: F. Bovle, Borten and properties of the Sarafs and the yaghliktchis, small bankers and jewel-brokers: F. Bovle, Borten and properties of the Sarafs and the yaghliktchis, small bankers and jewel-brokers: F. Bovle, Borten and properties of the Sarafs and the yag Borderland, p. 341.

sarray: Arab. See serai.

sarsa, sarza, sb.: short for sarsaparilla (q. v.).

1625 You may take sarza to open the liver: Bacon, Ess., Friendship (1887).
[C.] 1691 the China; Sarsa; the Serpentaria Virginiana, or Snake weed:
J. RAY, Creation, Pt II p. 218 (1701).

*sarsaparilla, Old Sp. carcaparilla (Mod. Sp. zarzaparilla); salsaparrilha, Port.: sb.: the rhizome of several species of Smilax, found in Tropical America, used as an alterative drug.

alterative drug.

1577 the water of Sarcaparillia: Frampton, Yoyfull Newes, fol. 16 vo. 1593—1622 all the bankes and low lands adjoining to this river, are replenished with salsaperillia: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § 1. p. 263 (1878). 1600 The country yeeldeth great store of suger, hides of oxen, buls and kine, ginger, Cana fistula & Salsa perillia: R. Hakkinty, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 449. 1621 the decoction of china roots, sassafrass, sarsaparilla [salsaperilla, p. 66], gualacum: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. I, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). 1624 Balmes, Oiles, Medicinals and Perfumes, Sassaparilla, and many other physicall drugs: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 582 (1884). 1625 they vse much Salsaparillia, which the Hollanders ships bring them: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 960. 1662 (Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds. Althan Frutex, Sarsaparilla, Cupresses: Evelun, Kal. Hort., p. 227 (1729). 1671 Hast thou not rais'd the price of Sarsaperilla, and Guacum all over the Town: Shadvell, Humoritis, i. p. 4. 1722 They have a Sort of Briar, growing something like the Sarsaparilla: Hist. Virginia, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 120. 1741 Cochineel, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, Brasil, Campechy, Verdigrease, Almonds: J. Ozell, Tr. Tourufort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 335. 1789 exported...sarsaparilla, coffee, indigo: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. I. p. 496 (1796).

sars(e) net: Eng. fr. Fr. See sarcenet.

sars(e)net: Eng. fr. Fr. See sarcenet.

sasarara. See certiorari.

*sash, sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. shast,='a girdle worn by the Magi': a band of fine material worn as a turban; in western countries, a scarf (generally of silk) worn over one shoulder or round the waist.

1612 their Cassesses, that is, their Churchmen (with blew shashes about their heads): W. BIDDULFH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 28.
1615 All of them weare on their heads white Shashes and Turbants: GEO.
SANDYS, Trav., p. 63 (1632). 1625 Chints and Chadors, Shashes and Girdles:
PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 530. 1634 their head, has a Tulipant or Shash, sometimes of one, sometimes of many colours: Sir Th. HERRERT, Trav., p. 38. 1684 thrust the Ponyard into his Sasche before his Breast:
Tr. Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag., p. 56. 1741 weare the white Sash round their Turbant as well as the Turks: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy.

Levant, Vol. 11. p 61
1811 Over all these caps they wrap a large piece of muslin, called a Sasch, ornamented at the ends, which flow loose upon the shoulders, with silk or golden fringes: Nuchuhr's Trav. Arab, ch. cxxii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 156

sassafras $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. sassafras, or Sp. sasafras: an American tree (Nat. Order Lauraceae), the bark of whose root is a valuable drug, as also are the bark of the branches and the wood; also, the bark of the said tree,

1577 the water of this Sassafras. FRANDTON, Joyfull Newes, fol. 50 70.

1600 the tree is in their language called Aneeda or Hanneda, this is thought to be the Sassafras: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 227.

1621 [See Sarsapartila].

1624 boyled with Sasafras leaues: CAPT. J SMITH, Wks., p. 16 (1834). — we saw many Vines, Saxefras, haunts of Deere and Fowle. ib., p. 750.

1630 compositions | Of Sassafras, and Guacum: Massinger, Picture, iv. 2, sig. K 3 70.

sassaparilla: Sp. See sarsaparilla.

sat sapienti: Late Lat. See verbum sap.

sat verbum: Late Lat. See verbum sap.

*Satan, Sathan, Sat(h)anas: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Σαταν, Σατανâs, fr. Heb. sātān, = 'an enemy': a name of the devil, the chief spiritual enemy of man.

abt. 1384 moche more thes prelatis ben sathanas, that thus myche contrarien abt. 1384 moche more thes prelatis ben sathanas, that thus myche contrarien cristis wille & sauvinge of mennus soulis: Of Prelates, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's Christiad Eng II ks. of Wyclif, p. 57 (1880) 1482 the wekyd angelle of that deuyl Sathanas: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 50 (1869) 1602 How many Sathana and begotten of the diuell did he tearme them: W. WATSON, Our dilibets of Relig. & State, p. 9 — that olde satanas Segnior Beleebub Don Luifer: th., p. 197. 1640 Satanas: H. Morr, Song of Soul, III. in 27, p. 243 (1647). bef 1654 Men do not care for Excommunication because they are shut out of the Church, or delivered up to Sathan: Selden, Table-Talk, p. 42 (1868).

sati: Anglo-Ind. See suttee.

satinisco, sb.: quasi-It. or Old It. *setinesco*: an inferior kind of satin or velvet.

1619 Callimanco, Sattinisco, Figuretto, Poropus: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch anvii. p. 268.

satire (\(\perp \perp), \) satyr(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. satire, satyre (Cotgr.): a literary composition devoted to the exposure of the vices and follies of mankind; the aggressive use of wit and humor against vice and folly, or against anything which is regarded as foolish and objectionable.

1509 Therfore in this satyre suche wyll I repreue: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol 1. p. 134 (1874). 1605 Epithalamions, Satyres, Epigrams: G. CHAPMAN, Al Foolog, ii. 1. 1712 the finest Strokes of Satyr which are aimed at Particular Persons: Spectator, No. 451, Aug. 7, p. 646/1 (Morley).

satirian, adj.: ? Eng. fr. Old Fr.: satiric (applied to an author).

1509 For in lyke wyse as olde Poetes Satyriens in dyners Poesyes conjoyned repreued the synnes and ylnes of the peple at that tyme lynynge: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Arg., Vol. 1 p. 17 (1874).

satis superque, phr.: Lat.: enough and to spare, enough and more (than enough).

*satrap (\angle = or \angle =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. satrapa, satrapēs, fr. Gk. σ arpanns (fr. Pers.): a governor of a Persian province; hence, any subordinate ruler or tyrannical officer.

hence, any subordinate ruler or tyrannical officer.

abt 1383 that schal not be dispensid with but reserved to a grettere satrap: Wyclif (P), Leaven of Pharisees, ch. ii. in F. D. Matthew's Unprivited Eng. Wyc. of Wyclif, P., 7 (1880).

1549 the byshoppe would bear onthing at all wyth hym [the Lorde Protectoure], but played me the Satrapa, so that the regente of Fraunce was faine to be sent for from beyond the Seas to set theim at one: Latimer, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw VI., II. p. 63 (1869).

1579 these Lords and Satrapes: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 529 (1612).

1677 a report confirmed by Mythropastes a Persian Satrapa, who fled thither to avoid the Anger of King Darius: Sir Th. Herrierian Satrapa, who fled thither to avoid the Anger of King Darius: Sir Th. Herrierian Satrapa, who fled thither to avoid the Anger of King Darius: Sir Th. Herrierian Satrapa, who fled thither to avoid the Anger of King Darius: Sir Th. Herrierian Satrapa, who fled thinter to avoid the Anger of King Darius: Gibbon, Daci. & Fall, Vol. III. ch. xviii. p. 135 (1813) 1817 Never did fierce Arabia send | A satrap forth more direly great: T. Moore, Lulia Rookh, Wks., p. 47 (1860).

18. Warrior of God, whose strong right am debased | The throne of Persia, when her Satrap bled | At Issus by the Syrian gates: Tennyson, Alexander, Wks., Vol. I. p. 96 (1886).

Satranon Sh: Eng. fr. It. satrapone. = 'a greaf Satrap': an

satrapon, sb.: Eng. fr. It. satrapone, = 'a great satrap': an important personage.

1650 the peeple shew'd it to their Satrapons & Councel: Howell, Tr. Gineff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 34.

Saturn: Eng. fr. Lat. Saturnus: an old Italian god, the father of civilisation, identified with the Greek Kronos, whose name was given to Saturday, Anglo-Sax. Sæternesdæg, and to the planet of the solar system, next in size to Jupiter, which was regarded in astrology as malefic; name of the metal lead in alchemy. Hence, saturnine, Saturnine, pertaining to Saturn, under the influence of the planet Saturn; melancholy, morose, reserved. Hence, also, **Saturnian**, pertaining to Saturn, pertaining to the fabled "golden age" of Saturn's reign. Saturnian metre is the extant old Italian

1642 I was born in the Planetary hour of Saturn: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., Pt. II § xi Wks., Vol. II. p 445 (1852).

1591 let him accustome himselfe rather to be of a Saturnine and seuere condition then a common skoffer Garrard, Art Warre, p. 14.

1886 Gervase Aylmer, a saturnine man with a history, ...is debarred by circumstances from marrying her. Athenaeum, Oct 23, p. 526/1.

1587 Mauortian moods, Saturnan furies fell: Tottel's Misc., p. 115 (1870).

1729 This, this is he, foretold by ancient rhymes: | Th' Augustus born to bring Saturnan times. Pops, Dunciad, III. 320.

*Sāturnālia, sb. pl.: Lat.: in Ancient Rome, the festival of Saturn, celebrated with much license in the middle of December as a thanksgiving for the produce of the year; hence, any wild orgy or noisy revelry. Anglicised as Saturnal(l)s.

1591 imitating the orders and maners in the feast Saturnalia, wherein also were Backanalia vsed, in the which feast were men, women, and children: L LLOVD, Triph of Triumphes, sig. B 3 %. 1600 throughout the citie both by day & night were proclaimed the solemn Saturnalia. HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXII. p 432. 1603 no man hungreth or fasteth during the Saturnalis:—Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 161. 1611 the Saturnalis: B. Jonson, Cat., iii. 3, Wks., p. 720 (1616). bef. 1654 Christmas succeeds the Saturnalia SELDEN, Table-Talk, p. 33 (1668) 1782 malignity at least will have its Saturnalia: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII p. 252 (1858) 1788 The first days, which coincided with the old Saturnalia; were devoted to mutual congratulation and the public joy. Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. VII ch. xh. p. 224 (1813). 1816 Why, it is a kind of judicial Saturnalia: SCOTT, Guy Mannering, ch. Iviii. p. 509 (1852). 1819 The Yam custom is like the Saturnalia; neither theff, intrigue, or assault are punishable during the continuance: Bowdick, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 274. 1821 True freedom but vuelcomes, while slavery still raves, | When a week's saturnalia hath loosen'd her chain: Byron, Irish Avatar, xiii 1884 allowed to indulge in an unchecked Saturnalia of murder and robbery: Sat. Rev., Apr. 12, p. 468/1.

satyr ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. satyre, ultimately fr. Gk. σάτυρος.

1. a sylvan deity of Greek mythology, attendant upon Pan and Bacchus. The satyrs were represented as lascivious creatures with horns, pointed ears, and tail, sometimes with goat's legs; their leader was Silenus. See faun, panisk. In the Bible, the Heb. $sa^i Ir$, = 'a kind of demon', *lit.* 'shaggy', 'a he-goat', is translated 'satyr' (Isaiah, xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14).

he-goat', is translated 'satyr' (Isatah, xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14).

1567 the Faune and Satire: J MAPLET, Greene For., fol 96 ro.
1579 there was a Satyre taken sleeping: North, Tr. Plutach, p. 481 (1612)
Here also playing on the grassy greene, Woodgods, and Satyres, and swift Dryades: Spens., Compl., Virg Gnat, 178.

1601 groves, wherein the Æginenes and Satyres doe converse: Holland, Tr. Pluta. N. H., Bk. 6, ch. 30, Vol. 1 p. 148

1607 Fauni, Satyres, and Incubi: Topsell, Fourf Beasts, p. 15.

1621 many Satyres dancing about a wenche asleep: R. Burlon, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. 11 p. 338 (1827).

1637 Rough Satyrs danced, and Fauns with cloven heel: Milton, Lycidas, 34.
1704 the several musical instruments that are to be seen in the hands of the Apollos, muses, fauns, satyrs, bacchanals, and shepherds: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 465 (Bohn, 1854).

1722 Satyr teaching a Young Man, perhaps Apollo;...the Legs of this Satyr are very Bad: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 127.

1868 A satyr, a satyr, see, Follows: Tennyson, Lucretius, Wks., Vol. III. p. 176 (1886).

2. a lascivious person.

boughs.

satyrion, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σατύριον, name of a plant to which aphrodisiac properties were ascribed: name of a species

1548 Satyrion is hote and very moyst: W. Turner, Names of Herbs. 1627 As we see in White Satyrion, which is of a Dainty Smell: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. v. § 507. 1695 'tis the Root Satyrion, a very precious Plant: OTWAY, Souldiers Fortune, v. p 62.

*sauce piquante, phr.: Fr.: a sharp-tasting sauce.

1759 for your sauce piquante get a parcel of herbs, such as tarrogan, &c.: W. VERRAL, Cookery, p. 64.

W. VERRAL, Cookery, p. 64.

1817 No one would like to make an entire meal on sauce piquante: Edin. Rev., Vol. 29, p. 3.

1845 The bolero is la suks de la comedia, the essence, the cream, the sauce piquante of the night's entertainment: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 189.

1853 Seal...with a little patience, and a good deal of sauce piquante, is very excellent diet: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xvii. p. 120.

18. Opposition and inaccessibility are the sauce piquante of life: RITA, My Lord Concett, Vol. 1. Bk. i. ch. iv. D. 56.

saucisse, sb.: Fr.: a sausage; Mil. a hose of pitched cloth containing train-powder.

1826 Count, let me help you to a little more of these saucisses aux chou: ['with cabbages']: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 169 (1881) saucisson, sb.: Fr.: a sausage; Mil. faggots of large

*Sauerkraut, sb.: Ger., 'sour cabbage': cabbage slice and pressed with salt so as to become sour by fermentation a popular dish in Germany. Anglicised as sourkrout, sour 1778 I duned yesterday at Garrick's, with the sour-crout party. In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. 1 p. 82 (1833). 1815 we can cook up, between us three, as pretty a dish of sour-crout as ever tipped over the tongue of a bookmaker: Byron, in Moore's Lyfe, Vol. III. p. 147 (1832). 1840 On the banks of the Rhine. while sour-krout she sells you, the Landlady tells you: BARHAM, Higolds. Leg, p. 157 (1865). 1845 Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 416. 1855—6 The king's fondness for Hanover occasioned all sorts of rough jokes among his English subjects, to whom sauer-krout and sausages have ever been ridiculous objects: THACKERAY, Four Georges, p. 98 (1875). 1880 She would rather have a good plate of sourkraut: C. W. Collins, St. Sunon, p. 59. Simon. p. 59.

saul: Anglo-Ind. See sal2.

saunce, saunez: Eng. fr Fr. See sans.

sauté, sb.: Fr.: a stew.

1828 I ask you to meet a sauté de foie gras ['of foie gras' (q.v.)], and a haunch of venison: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. lxvi. p. 217 (1859).

1845
The sauté-pan is much used now, instead of the frying-pan: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 184

sauterne, sb.: Fr.: name of a white wine produced near Sauterne in the department of Gironde in France, on the left bank of the Rhone. The name is sometimes extended to similar white wines.

1828 I took my sauterne and soda-water in my dressing-room: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxiii. p. 60 (1859).

sauve qui peut, phr.: Fr.: 'save (himself) who can', the order for flight attributed to Napoleon I. when he saw that the battle of Waterloo was lost; a complete rout, a disastrous dispersion.

1828 the camp is broken up, sauve qui peut: Lady Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. vi. p. 141 (1855).

1828 Lord Lyiton, Pelham, ch. xlix. p. 142 (1859).

1842 Sauve qui peut! That lawless crew, | Away, and away and away they few! Barnam, Ingolds Leg., p 308 (1865).

1856—6 what a fine satirical picture we might have had of that general sauve qui peut among the Tory party. Thackeran, Four Googrege, p. 41 (1875).

1883 it would have been a case of sauve qui peut: Lady Bloomfield, Reminusc., Vol. 1. p. 89.

savane, sb.: Fr.: a savannah.

1763 Low marshy and partly wooded lands...which they call Savanes: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 108.

savanna(h), sb.: Sp. savana, lit. 'a sheet': a treeless plain; a prairie. Generally used in reference to Tropical America.

a prairie. Generally used in reference to Tropical America.

1555 Hauynge towarde the southe a playne of twelue leages in breadth and veary frutefull This playne, they caule Zauana: R. Edder, Decades, Sect. 1.
p. 148 (1885). 1604 the plaines, which they call Savannas: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. V. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 263 (1880). 1685 open ground and plaine Fields, or Savanara as they there call them: J. S., A brief and perfect Yournal of se late Proceed, of se Eng. Army in se W. Indies, p. 18. 1722 in other Places they found large level Plains, and fine Savannas's, three or four Miles wide: Hist. Virginia, Bk. 1 ch. iv p. 62. 1727 Plains immense | Lie stretch'd below, interminable meads, | And vast savannashs: J. Tromson, Summer, 692 (1834) 17. Delighted all the while to think | That, on those... green savannas, she should share | His board with lawful joy Wordsworth, Ruth, 112. 1819 some search the scorch'd savannas of Sabæa: Hans Busk, Tea, p. 48. 1819 The red and yellow ochres brought to me, were dug in the neighbourhood of a savannah three journies south-eastward of Empoorgwa: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. II. ch. Aiii p. 448. 1846 the grassy savannah of La Plata: C Darwin, Journ. Beagle, ch. ii p 55. 1884 A wide savannah edged the stream: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 360.

**Savant. fem. Savannte. sb.: Fr.: a person of eminence in

*savant, fem. savante, sb.: Fr.: a person of eminence in science or in literary studies. Formerly spelled scavant(e).

science or in literary studies. Formerly spelled scavant(e).

1750 very different sorts of people, as beaux esprits, scavants, et belles dannes:
LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 6, p. 20 (1774). 1762 This Baron is one of the most learned noblemen here, the great protector of wirs, and the Scavans who are no wits: STERNE, Lett., Wks., p. 746/2 (1839). 1765 I dined to-day with a dozen savans: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. Nr. p. 486 (1837). 1766 Her manner is soft and feminue, and though a savante, without any declared pretensions: iô., p. 470. 1767 I do not think that all entertain this idea of us; I only mean the scavans; those who can read: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Schwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11. p. 202 (1882). 1805 the most zealous society of savans that ever existed: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 420. 1813 an only child, and a savante who has always had her own way: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 348 (1875). 1815 That artists by profession, and scavans by profession, should flock to the finest, and wisest, city in the world for instruction: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 6 (and Ed.). 1840 the unfortunate traveller Schultz, a German scavant, sent into this country by the French Institute: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. iii. p. 62. 1866 A blind savant, like Huber and Sanderson: Emerson, English Traits, xviii. Wks, Vol. m. 135 (Bohn, 1866). *1876 his projects were held by Parisian savants: Times, May 15. [St.] 1882 (Newman was) stirred by the vulgarity of the triumphant Savans: T. Mozley, Reminica, Vol. 1. ch. xviii p. 179.

savendar: Anglo-Ind. See shabunder.

savoir, scavoir, sb.: Fr.: knowledge, learning.

1841 Most, if not all of them, have studied the guide-books, and like to display the extent of their savoir on the subject: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 17.

*savoir-faire, sb.: Fr., 'knowing (how) to do': good management, tact, the faculty of discerning the right course upon an emergency.

1815 But he had great confidence in his own savoir faire: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxv. p. 298 (1852). 1819 In this dilemma I bethought myself of my own savoir-faire: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 162 (1820). 1842 showd so much of the true-section faire: Barnam, Ingolds. Leg., p. 209 (1865). 1853 the inexperience and want of savoir-faire in high matters of diplomacy of the Emperor and his ministers: Greville, Memoirs, 3rd Ser, I. ii. 54. 1857 Meanwhile, the oaf had not even savoir faire enough to ask for my second. C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xiv. p. 246 (1877). 1866 A failure not due to want of good intentions but apparently to a want of military savoir faire: H Copper, Grant & the Campaigns, p. 329.

savoir-vivre, sb.: Fr., 'knowing how to live': good manners, good breeding, the faculty of understanding how to behave with propriety under any circumstances.

behave with propriety under any circumstances.

1755 For though France is remarkable for its savoir vivre and Italy for its virth, yet Germany is the reservoir of sold literature: Mason, in Gray and Mason's Correst, p. 26 (1853).

1760 I hope in a fortnight to break through, or rather from the delights of this place, which, in the scavoir vivre, exceeds all the places, I believe, in this section of the globe: STERRE, Lett., Wk., p. 746/2 (1839).

1775 it was not sçavoir vivre to feel like a man. Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol v. p. 261 (1857).

1806 The use of red wine with oysters, shews great want of sçavoir vivre: Edin. Rev., Vol. 8, p. 418.

1818 He is continually railing at our English want of savoir vivre: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol II. p. 75 (1833).

1819 they had so little savoir vivre, that they let their heads be chopped off like cabbage tops: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. I. ch. viii p. 163 (1820).

1841 He has acquired all the polish and savoir vivre of the best foreign society: Lady Blessington, Idea in France, Vol. II. p. 123.

1878 People with any savoir vivre don't make a fuss about such things: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. vi. ch. Alvini. p. 449.

savoy (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Savoie, = 'Savoy', a district of S. France: a winter variety of cabbage with remarkably wrinkled leaves.

1699 The Broccoli from Naples, perhaps the Halmyridia of Pliny (or Athenaus rather), Capitata marina & florida, our Seakeele (the ancient Crambé) and growing on our Coast, are very delicate, as are the Savoys, commended for being not so rank, but agreeable to most Palates: Evelyn, Acetaria, p. 16. 1759 your savoys should be well blanch'd, and tied up separate: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 23.

saxafras, saxefras: Eng. fr. Port. See sassafras.

say: Eng. fr. It. See shahi.

sayer, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. sāir, = 'moving', 'current', 'the remainder': a term used to denote miscel-'the remainder': a term used to denote miscellaneous items of Indian taxes and imposts other than the land revenue, as though 'current' charges, customary charges. [Yule]

1790 I shall briefly remark on the Collections of Sayer, that while they remain in the hands of the Zemindars, every effort to free the internal Commerce from the baneful effects of their vexatious impositions must necessarily prove abortive: Minute, Feb. 10, by Hon. C. Stuart, quoted in Lord Cornwallie Minute, July 18. [Yule] 1817 Besides the land-revenue, some other duties were levied in India, which were generally included under the denomination of Sayer: J. MILL, Brit. Ind., v. 417 (1840) [ib.]

sayette (= \(\perp)\), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. sayette: a kind of serge; a kind of woollen yarn.

*sayid, sayyid, saiyid, seyd, sb.: Arab. sayyid: lord, a Mohammedan title of honor. See Cid, siddee.

1811 He looked with disdain upon the Turkish Sherriffes, and the Arabian Seids: Niebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. xxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 30. 1827 A young seyd, a friend of mine, when riding one day. : LADY H. STANHOFF, Mem., Vol. 1. ch ii. p. 56. 1840 wait until he should procure from a certain Seyed, who was Lord of the Village, a pledge of safety for himself...that order of Seyeds, called Suggerán: FRASER, Kordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let iv. p. 90. 1834 I observed two Sowars talking.. to a Sayyid: F. BOYLE, Borderland,

sbirreria, pl. sbirrerie, sb.: It.: "the crue, company, or order of base catchpoles or sergeants" (Florio, s. v. Sbirraglia, below which is "Sbirraria, Sbirreria, as Sbirraglia").

1625 they call all Temporall Businesse, of Warres, Embassages, Iudicature, and other Emploiments, Shirrerie; which is, Vinder Sheriffries; As if they were but matters for Vnder-Sheriffes and Catchpoles: BACON, Ess., XXIX. p 357 (1871).

*sbirro, pl. sbirri, sb.: It.: a bailiff, a police-officer.

*sbirro, pl. sbirri, sb.: It.: a bailiff, a police-officer.

1670 a Barigello or Captain of the Sbirri, or Sergeants, to keep all in order and awe, both day and night: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 153 (2698).

1701 This Captain who executes the orders of the civil government of Rome) is called Bargello, and his Soldiers Sbirri: New Account of Italy, p. 38. 1744 some sbirri that had insolently passed through the street in which the king of Great Britain's arms condescended to hang: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 310 (1857). 1787 What could they do who had only a parcel of Sbirri under their command: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 216 (1803). 1793 Like other princes, he [the Popel has his guards or sbirri: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 436 (1795). 1830 Had I been silent, not a sbirro but I Had kept me in his eye, as meditating | A silent, solitary, deep revenge: Byron, Doge of Ven., ii. 2, Wis. Vol. XII. p. 116 (1832). 1825 pistols were but for brigands and sbirri: English in Italy, Vol. 1. p. 60.

desperate homicide, invoking the said of the Madonna, attacked the sbirri and killed four of the twelve: C. Mac Farlane, Bandiiti & Robbert, p. 18. 1882 Still, when the captain of the Sbirri made way for me I thought I was in the toils; J. H. Shorthouse, Yohn Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 364 (2nd Ed.).

scabbado, sb.: quasi-Sp. or quasi-It.: venereal disease. Cf. Sp. cscarbar,='to scratch'.

1689 But we have no more of 'em [hot bashs] now, since they are found to be ill for the Scabbado: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. Erasmus sel. Collogu., p. 62.

scabin, sb.: Eng. fr. It. scabino: an alderman, a judge. See échevin.

1673 The Government is by a Scout or Prætor, four Burgomasters, nine Scabins, and 36 Counsellors or Senators: J. RAY, Fourn Low Countr., p. 42.

scaene: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat. See scene.

*scagliola, sb.: It.: an Italian process for imitating stone and marble; imitation stone and marble; also, attrib.

1747 I have been desired to write to you for two scagliola tables: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 11 p. 36 (1857) 1787 John Hugford, an Englishman, Friar of this Convent, was the inventor of the Scagliola: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 298 (1825). 1806 a cupola supported by columns of scagliola: J Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 153. 1866 the scagliola pillars: Geo. Eliot, Felix Holt, Vol. 1 p. 19.

scahi, scahy: Pers. See shahi

scāla caeli, phr.: Late Lat.: a ladder to heaven; the name given to a flight of steps in Rome.

abt. 1384 Also prelatus disceyuen cristene men in feith, hope & charite bi here nouelerie of massis at rome, at scala celi, & newe pardons & pılgrimages: Of Prelates, ch. xxxviii. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 102 (1880).

1536 it is much necessary that such abuses be clearly put away. which make men believe...that masses said at scala calif, or otherwhere... send them straight to heaven: Articles devised by the Kinges Highnes Majestie, p. xxiii. (1825).

1549 scal[a] calif, the ladder of heauen. The fyrste [step] is preachynge, then hearynge, then beleuynge, and last of all Saluation: LATMER, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. 17, v. p. 139 (1869)

1603 Making loose lines (forsooth) their Scala Calif; A. Tauerne for a Temple, to adore | Their only odd, their guts: J. Davies, in J. Sylvester's Tr. Du Bartas, p. 540 (1668). bef.

1627 And the seuerall Degrees of Ascent, wherby Men did climb vp to the same, as if it had bin a Scala Calif: Bacon, New Atlantis, p. 15.

scalado, skalado (= "=), scalade (= "), Eng. fr. It. scalada (Florio), Mod. It. scalata; scalada, It.: sb.: an escalade, a scaling of fortifications with ladders. See escalade.

a scaling of fortifications with ladders. See escalade.

1591 when it is time to assault the enemies vpon a Wall, Trench, Scalade, Bulwarcke, Breach: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 63 1598 Scalata, a skalado giuen to any towne or wall: Florio. bef. 1599 Of flankers, ravelins, gabons he prates | And of false-brays, and salles, and scaladoes: Davies, Epigr., xxiv. in Marlowe's Wike., p. 358/a (1683) 1601 the honour which geese deserved and woon by discovering the skallade that the Frenchmen made into the capitoll hill of Rome: Holland, Tr. Pilin. N. H, Bk 29, Ch. 3. [R.] 1611 Escalade, A scalado: a skaling; the taking, or surprisall, of a place, by skaling: Cotgr. 1630 three sixe-penny Veale pyes, wall'd stiffly about, and well victual'd within, were presented to the hazard of the Scalado: John Taylor, Wiks., sig. O 1 vo/2. 1632 The next day General Norris hauing viewed the advantage, resolved to attempt the place by a scalado: J. Speed, Hist. Gt. Brit., Bk. IX. ch. xxiv. p. 1788/1. bef 1670 the Soldiers entred the Castle by Scalada, and by forcing the Gate:: J. Hacker, Aby Williams, Pt. II. 204, p. 220 (1693). 1712 Thou raisedst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalade of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens: Arbuthnot, Yohn Bull. [T.] 1795 taking a town by Scalado: Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv., p. 22, Scald: Icelandic. See Skald

scald: Icelandic. See skald.

scalda-banco, sb.: It., 'a warm seat': one who keeps a seat warm, i.e. one who pours out empty declamations.

bef. 1670 The Presbyterians, those Scalda-banco's, or hot Declamers, had wrought a great distast in the Commons at the King: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 11. 171, p. 182 (1693).

scalenon, scalenum, sô.: Lat. fr. Gk. (τρίγωνον) σκαληνὸν: a scalene triangle, a triangle with three unequal sides.

1570 Scalenum is a triangle, whose three sides are all unequal...the triangle B...is also a Scalenon, having his three sides unequal! BILINGSLEV, Euclid, fol. 4 vo. 1603 that triangle which is called Scalenon, with three unequall sides: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1340. 1787 The true figure of the encampment is rather an isosceles than a scalenum: Gent. Mag., p. 1059/2.

scalier, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. escalier: a staircase. Rare. bef. 1642 In the midst there was a wonderful scaller or winding stair: URQUHART, Tr. Rabelais, Bk. 1. ch. lili. (1848). [Davies]

scaliola: It. See scagliola.

scallion ('_ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Ascalonia (caepa), = 'onion of Ascalon': a shallot.

bef. 1400 Ac ich haue porett-plontes perselye and scalones, | Chiboles and chiruylles and chiries sam-rede: Piers Pl., C. IX. 310. [C.] 1603 bulbs, scalions, olives, salade herbes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 703. 1699 scalion: Evelyn, Acetaria, p. 63.

*scandalum magnātum, pl. scandala magnātum, phr.: Late Lat.: Leg.: defamation of high personages, the offence of speaking evil of dignities. Abbrev. to scan. mag.

1607 A writ of delay, Longsword; scandala magnatum, Backsword: MIDDLETON, Phanix, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 160 (1885). 1623 they will presently call thee into the Court, and frame a bill against thee, executing that Statute vpon thee, of Scandalum magnatum: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. II.

Bk. 1. ch. vii. p 63

1630 From scandala magnatum I am cleare: John Taylor, Wks., p 126.

1659 'tis more punishable in our house | Than scandalum magnatum: Massinger, City Madam, i. 1, Wks., p 315/2 (1830).

1697 whoever, I say, should venture to be thus particular, must expect to be imprisoned for scandalum magnatum: Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref., Wks., p. 55/2 (1869).

1714 I do assure you, says he, were I my Lady C-p--t-s, I would sue him for Scandalum Magnatum: Spectator, No 568, luly 16, p 808/1 (Morley).

bef. 1733 a Case of Scandalum Magnatum against a Peer: R North, Examen, III. viii. 61, p 631 (1740).

1771 the statute of scandalum magnatum is the oldest I know: Burke, Thoughts on the Present Discontents, p. 143 (1886).

1779 And (though I can't on learning brag) | I do pronounce it all scan mag. P Pindar, in R. Polwhele's Biogr. Sk. in Cornwall, Vol. II. App., p. 4.

Scanderbeg, the Turkish name (='Alexander Bey') of George Castriotto, Prince of Albania, the champion of the Christians against the Turks, 1432—1467.

1688 He is a very Scanderberg incarnate: Shadwell, Squire of Alsatia, i. p. 4 (1699).

*scapulae, sb. pl.: Lat.: the shoulder-blades; scapula, sing. (Late Lat.), a shoulder, a shoulder-blade. Rarely Anglicised as scapple.

1578 the scapple bones: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk i. fol. 2 ro. 1734. The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and scapula. WISEMAN, Surgery. [J.]

scapus, sb.: Lat.: Archit.: the shaft of a column.

1563 The which thicknes under at the lowest parte of Scapus, you shall deuide into 4 partes, wherof at the head of the Scapus, shalbe .3.: J SHUTE, Archit., fol. ini vo. 1664 Sometimes also it signifies the Kings or small Ferruls begirting the Scapus of a Column near the Apophyges, or the Plinth of a Pedistal: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 139.

*scarabaeus, pl. scarabaei, sb.: Lat.: a beetle; also, an Egyptian gem, usually green, cut in the form of a beetle on the upper side and inscribed on the lower side, used as an amulet. Anglicised as scarabee (through Fr. scarabée), and as scarabe (1579 Gosson, Schoole of Ab., p. 19, Ed. 1868), and as scarab (1582 In T. Watson's Pass. Cent., p. 29, Ed. 1870).

as scarab (1582 In T. Watson's Pass. Cent., p. 29, Ed. 1870).

1591 The kingly Bird, that beares Joves thunderclap, | One day did scorne the simple Scarabee: Spens, Compl., Wids Vanitie, 1v. 1623 Thou imitatest that importunate, troublesome, and eare-offending Fly (through his vutuneable buzzing) the Scarabee, who not dwelling on the sweeter sort of Flowers, fiyes from forth the delicate Gardens: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, sig. *5 v°. 1651 and had a very curious collection of scarabees: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 277 (1872). 1710 A horned scarabeus: Addison, Taller, Aug. 26, Wks, Vol. 11. p. 157 (1854). 1722 They likewise eat Grubs, the Nymphæ of Wasps, some kinds of Scarabei, Cicadæ, &c: Hist. Virginia, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 151

1816 in Egypt the artists, from superstition, gave the gems an oval form, which are now distinguished as "Scarabei": J. Dallaway, Of Stat. &c Sculpt., p. 297. 1843 he had hunted down and secured, with Jupiter's assistance, a scarabeus which he believed to be totally new the whole tribe of scarater: E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol 1. p. 5 (1884). 1888 One [tablet] has the impression of a scarabeus inscribed with the hawk of Horus wearing the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt: Athenaum, Oct. 20, p. 519/1.

Scaramoche. Sb.: Eng. fr. It. scaramuscia: a skirmish a

scaramoche, sb.: Eng. fr. It. scaramuccia: a skirmish. a body of skirmishers.

1562 [Hannibal] sent certaine bands to take a hill not far from Minutius to prouoke him to battayle: Minutius forthwith sent forthe his lighte armed men and attacked the scaramoche: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. xxiii vo.

scaramoche, vb.: Eng. fr. It. scaramucciare: to skirmish. 1562 salied forth daiely and scaramoshed with them: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. xxxiii ?.

*scaramouch (∠=∠), sb.: Eng. fr. It. Scaramuccia, the name of a famous Italian low comedian: a cowardly, braggart buffoon of Italian comedy.

gart buffoon of Italian comedy.

[1662] accompanying their cries with such distorted Countenances and Postures, as Scaramusza himself would be much troubled to imitate: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trazu, Bk. vi. p. 283 (1669).]

1673] The Italian merry-andrews took their place... Stout Scaramoucha with rush lance rode in: Dryden, Epil. to Univ. of Oxford. [C.]

1675 But I speak no Italian, only a few broken scraps which I pick'd up from Scaramouch and Harlequin at Paris: —Kind Keeper, i. r., Wks., Vol. II p. 114 (1701).

1676 Entry of Scaramouchi and Clowns: Shadwell, Virtusos, v. p. 78. — Enter Sir Formal in Scaramoucha's habit: ib., p. 79

1691 Nor have the Ultra Mottani, the Italians met with better entertainment, but are attack'd and ridicul'd in their own dear-beloved diversions of Harlequin and Scaramouchi: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., p. 8.

1711 dressed like a Venetian Scaramouch: Spectator, No. 83, June 5, p. 134/1 (Morley). 1716 The scaramouches everywhere [With open throats bawl'd out: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 175 (1860).

1729 some Comedy, a great deal of Tragedy, and the whole interspersed with scenes of Harlequin, Scaramouch and Dr. Baloardo: BOLINGROKE, in Pope's Lett., Wiss., Vol. IX. p. 107 (1757).

1749 a troop of harlequins and scaramouches: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 151 (1857).

1824 he swore no scaramouch of an Italian robber would dare to meddle with an Englishman: W. Inving, Tales of a Traveller, p. 322 (1849).

Scarification (————), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. scarification:

scarification (4== #=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. scarification: the act of scarifying; the state of being scarified.

1601 Now concerning the juice or soveraigne liquour beforesaid, the manner was to draw it after two sorts; to wit, by scarification, either out of the root; or forth of the stem and maister stalke. Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H, Bk, 19, ch. 3.

[R.] 1611 Scarification, A scarification or scarifying: Cotgs. bef. 1667 The disease...may be forced out by deleteries, scarifications; Jer. Taylor, Serm., p. 153. [T.]

scarificator $(\angle = \angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. scarificare, = 'to scarify': one who scarifies, a scarifier.

1611 Scarificateur, A Scarificator, or Scarifier: Cotgr. 1748 What though the scarificators work upon him day by day? It is only upon a caput mortuum: RICHARDSON, Cl. Harlowe, iv. 141 (1811). [Davies]

scarify $(\angle = \angle)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. scarifier: to make several small incisions in the skin with a sharp instrument. The vbl. sb. occurs in Elyot's Cast. Helthe (1533), Bk. III. ch. vi. [Skeat].

1563 If the fleshe be brosed and contused, then scarifie the parts for feare that gangrena doth folow: T GALE, Encharia., fol. 48 v 1611 Scariffer. To scarifie: COTGR.
1645 cupped, and scarified in the back: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 222 (1872)

*scarlatina, sb.: It. scarlattina, earlier scarlatina: scarlet fever; esp. scarlet fever in a mild form.

scarpines, sb.: Eng. fr. It. scarpini, = 'pumps', 'light shoes': an instrument for applying torture to the feet, something like the boot, used by the Inquisition.

1855 to suffer any shame or torment whatsoever, even to strappado and scarpines: C. Kingsley, *Westward Ho*, ch. xviii. p. 326 (1889)

scartoccio, sô.: It. (Florio): a conical case of paper, such as grocers use for wrapping up small quantities of goods; a cartridge.

1605 wrapt vp in seuerall scartoccios: B. Jonson, Volp, ii, 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616)

scarvel, sb. See quotation.

1555 cuppes of glasse, beades, certeyne scaruels of the fine whyte earthe cauled Porcellana, of the which are made the earthen dysshes of the worke of Maiolica: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 270 (1885).

scatches, sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Du. schaats (pl. schaatsen), = 'a skate', (in pl.) 'skates', 'stilts': stilts for walking on over muddy or marshy places.

bef. 1642 men walking upon stilts or scatches: Urquhart, Tr. Rabelais, Bk. 11. ch. i. (1848). [Davies]

sçavant: Fr. See savant.

scavasches, sb. pl. See quotation.

1588 They make of the bowes...Scauasches for Marchandyze. T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 7 r^o .

sçavoir: Fr. See savoir.

scazōn, sb.: Gk. σκάζων, = 'halting': Prosody: a name given to a variety of iambic trimeter verse, and to a variety of trochaic tetrameter verse, in which the last syllable but one is long.

1886 We find specimens of the masculine form closing with a trochee (like the classical scazon): MAYOR, Eng. Metre, vi. 83.

Sceithan: Arab. See Shaitan.

scélérat, sò.: Fr.: a scoundrel, a villain, a man of no principle.

bef. 1743 Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience: CHEYNE. [J.] 1809 Creation disgracing scélérats such as they God only can mend and the Devil only can punish: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 1. p. 24. 1835 went on to designate Bourdon as a scélérat: J. W Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., VI. p. 402 (1857). 1882 "He was, and is, a scélérat and a coward," said Inglesant fiercely: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 25.

scelet, sceleton, sceletos. See skeleton.

*scena, pl. scene, It.; scēna, pl. scēnae, Lat.: sb.: a scene.

1819 inspired me.. with the scenas of a pastoral: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xii. p 323 (1820). 1829 Do you know, I think that it would be an excellent locale for the scena: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 122 (1881).

scenario, $\not\sim l$. scenari, sb.: It.: an outline of a drama; the plot of a drama.

1882 The young lady chose to submit to him...a scenario of a story carefully worked out: Sat. Rev., Vol. 54, p. 799.

1890 It is more like a scenario than anything else—outlines of a plot, fragments of conversation, and hints at incident: Athenxum, Jan. 25, p. 114/1.

scene, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. scène.

 the scena or stage of an ancient theatre; a stage for dramatic representation, including whatever at its back and sides and above it is visible to the audience.

1590 The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort, | Who Pyramus presented, in their sport | Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake: Shaks., Mids. Nr.'s Dr., iii. 2, 15.

1594 meeting Heroick feete in every line, | that tread high measures on the Scene of Fame: CONSTABLE, Sonnets, 8th Dec., No. 4 (1818).

1697 From thence return, attended with my train, | Where the proud theatres disclose the scene: DRYDEN, Tr. Virgil's Georg. [R.]

2. the locality in which the characters of a drama are supposed to enact their several parts; also, *metaph*. the locality in which any event, episode, series of events, career, or action is laid.

bef. 1658 The Sand was always the Scene of Quarrelling: J. CLEVELAND, Wks, p. 100 (1687).

- 3. the representation to the eyes of the audience of a piece or of an episode of dramatic action.
- 3 a. an integral portion of the pictorial or material representation of the locality in which dramatic action is supposed to be laid; hence the phr. behind the scenes (lit. and metaph.).

bef. 1627 The alteration of scenes, so it be quietly and without noise, are things of great beauty and pleasure: BACON, Ess., Of Masques & Triumphs.

[L.] 1644 where are represented several objects in the manner of scenes. EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. 1. p. 58 (1872). 1665 when the green and crimson curtains or scenes of silk were drawn, there was a lively prospect into a great square Court: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 132 (1677). 1671 I stepped in at the theatre to see the new machines for the intended scenes: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. II. p. 66 (1872).

4. an episode or division of one of the acts of a drama, an integral portion of the action which has a certain amount of completeness in itself; also, *metaph*. an episode of real life; a written or artistic representation of the same.

1540 all the versis of this scene be Senarii: PALSGRAVE, Tr. Acolastus, sig. C iii v. 1588 O, what a scene of foolery have I seen, Of sighs, of groans, of sorrow and of teen! SHAKS., L. L. L., iv. 3, 163. abt. 1780 The entrance of a new personage upon the stage, forms what is called, a new scene. These scenes, or successive conversations, should be closely linked and connected with each other: BLAIR, Lect., No 45. [R.]

- 4 a. a striking episode of real life, a display of strong passion, emotion, or excitement; hence the phr. make a scene, to make an unseemly exhibition of passion or feeling, to work one's self into a fainting fit or the simulation thereof, to fly into tantrums or hysterics.
 - 5. a view, a landscape, a spectacular effect.

1667 But now prepare thee for another Scene. | He look'd and saw wide Territory spread | Before him: MILTON, P. L., XI. 637, p. 447 (1705). 1715—20 The smiling scene wide opens to the sight, | And all th' unmeasur'd Æther flames with light: POPE, Tr. Homer's IL, XVI. 360. 1797 a most curious scene did our dressing-room exhibit. SOUTHEY, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 240.

scepsis, skepsis, $s\delta$.: Gk. $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\psi\omega$: scepticism, philosophic doubt, doubt as to the objective reality of phenomena.

schah: Pers. See shah.

schaich: Arab. See sheikh.

schako: Eng. fr. Hungarian. See shako.

schal: Pers. See shawl.

Schechinah, Schekinah: Heb. See Shekinah.

scheets: Eng. fr. Du. See skate.

scheik: Arab. See sheikh.

schekel: Heb. See shekel.

scheleton, scheliton: Gk. See skeleton.

schelm, so.: Du. (cf. Ger. Schelm): a rogue, a knave, a scoundrel, a rascal.

1611 He findeth sour grapes and gripes from a Dutch Skelum: L. WHITAKER, in Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities, sig b 21°(1776).

1632 being reproched to be a Schellam or villaine, openly and boldly answered, that he was as honest as the Governor himselfe: Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna, p. 39.

1663 He ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable skellum), his preaching and stirring up the mayds of the city to bring in their bodkins and thimbles: Peprys, Diarry, Apr. 3. [C.]

1754 the schellum's heart's-blood: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 55 (1877).

1822—3 her father must have been a damned hundsfoot, and a schelm, for selling his own flesh and blood to Adrian Brachel: Scott, Pev. Peuk, ch. xx. p. 230 (1886).

1823 you shall sip, you two schelms, grog and flip: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., VII. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XIII. p. 383.

schēma, sò.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\sigma\chi\eta\mu\alpha$, ='form', 'shape', 'figure': a diagram, a scheme, a plan; a grammatical figure.

schepen, sb.: Du.: a Dutch alderman or municipal magistrate, an **échevin** (q, v.).

1797 At the end of the great hall is the schepens or aldermens chamber, where civil causes are tried: Encyc. Brit., Vol. 1, p. 636/1 1809 The post of schepen, therefore...was eagerly covered by all your burghers of a certain description: W. Irving, Knickerb. Hist. N. York, p. 156. [C.]

Scherah. See Shiraz.

scherbet: Arab. See sherbet.

scherif. See sheriff.

*scherzo, sb.: It., 'a jest', 'a joke': Mus.: a passage or movement of a lively, playful character; esp. a movement of such a character in a sonata or in a symphony.

1877 an essential condition of the Mendelssohnian family of scherzos: Times, Feb 6. [St] 1882 Herr Joachum gave Spohr's ban arolle and scherzo from the Salon Stücke: Athenaum, Dec. 23, p. 856.

schesis, sb.: Gk. σχέσις: natural disposition, the state of one thing with respect to another.

1671 the creature's σχεσις or habitude to its principle: JOHN HOWE, Wks., p. 214/1 (1834).

schetse: Eng. fr. Du. See sketch.

schiech: Arab. See sheikh,

schiedam, sb.: Du.: a kind of schnapps or Holland gin, named from Schiedam, a town of Holland.

*schistus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. σχιστος: metamorphic crystalline rock divided into thin layers by cleavage planes. Anglicised as schist.

Anglicised as scrists.

1626 Schistos, a stone of Saffron colour, easie to be cleft into thinne plates: Cockeram, Pt. III. (2nd Ed). 1777 Clay-schistus...cap'd the lower granite. Born, Trav. in Transyl., p. 47. 1810 Upon this height the soil is shallow; the rocks are iron-stone and schistus, with detached pieces of white quartz: Munco Park, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 862 (1814). 1818 a bed of dark grey schistus, about four inches in thickness: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. II. p. 116. 1859 The vast ridge of lime-stone alternating with the schist, and running north and south in high serrated ridges, was cut through by a deep fissure: H. Kircher, Coeffry Hamlyn, ch. xlin [Davies] 1871 grey granute takes the place of the volcanic slag and schist that formed the rocks to that point: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. i. p. 9. 1878 the rose-coloured schist veining the quartz: Times, May 10. [St.]

schizzo, pl. schizzi, sb.: It., "a sparkling, a sprinkling, a spinning or gushing out...an ingrosement or first rough draught of any thing" (Florio): a sketch.

bef. 1733 the Crafts-masters of that Plot, from the very first Scient of the Design: R. North, Examen, II. iv. 6, p. 234 (1740). 1742 pictures from the hands of the best masters, and a magazine of Scients, and drawings of divers finishings: — Lives of Norths, Vol. II p. 211 (1826) 1793 A Schizzo on the Genius of Man: Sir Edw. Harrington, Title.

Schlafrock, sb.: Ger.: a dressing-gown, a night-gown.

1842 where, in his schlafrock, the old Israelite was smoking his pipe: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 314 (1885).

Schloss, sb.: Ger.: a castle, a palace.

*schnapps, schnaps, sb.: Ger. Schnapps, = 'a dram', 'gin': hollands (q. v.), gin manufactured in Holland; spirituous liquor.

1823 and also pause besides, to fuddle, | With "schnapps"—sad dogs! Byron, Don Juan, x. laxi. 1840 of all things in nature...There's not one that is half so seducing as Schnaps: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 213 (1879). 1849 the articles of tobacco or schnapps: A. Reach, Cl. Lorimer, p. 11. 1877 received such a warming. as would have closed the mouth of a timid courier against schnaps for the remainder of his days: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xviii, p. 160 (1879). 1886 When the author mentions an Eskimo selling, egg. to "the governor" of Ritenbenk...for schnapps only, he must be mistaken: Athenaum, Mar. 6, p. 320/2.

Schne(e)berger: Ger. See Dreier.

scheene, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. schoenus, fr. Gk. oxoîvos, = 'a rush': a Persian measure of length equivalent to 40 stadia.

1555 It is extended betwene the south and the north almost two hundreth schoenes in longitude: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. iv. p. 300 (1885). — a hundreth and ifftie myles, or .xxx. schoenes [Lat. acc. pl.]: ib., p. 30r. 1603 Measure not wisedome by the Persian Schoene: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 274. 1615 three Schoenes about the South angle of Delta, (each Schoene containing flue miles at the least, and sometimes seuen and a half differing according to their seuerall customes): Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 132 (1632).

*scholium, pl. scholia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. σχόλιον: a marginal note of explanation, esp. one appended by a grammarian or scholiast to a Greek or Latin text. Rarely Anglicised as scholy. Also, an observation appended to an argument or a proof.

1535 scholias notis and gloses in the mergent: G. Jov, Apol. to W. Tindale, p. 23 (1833). 1580 Hereunto have I added a certain Glosse, or scholion, for thexposition of old wordes, and harder phrases: E. K., Ep. to Spenser's Shep. Cal., Wks. p. 443(1 (183)). 1678 thus the Ancient Scholia upon that Book begin: Cudworf, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 238. 1718 the Greek scholia upon [Aristophanes]: Porg. Letters, p. 220 (1737). 1808 a dubious interpretation hastily adopted on the credit of a scholium: Scott, Wks. of Dryden, Vol. 1, p. 512. 1885 under the several heads of sacred scriptures, commentaries thereon, scholia on the commentaries: Altenæum, July 25, p. 109/2.

schomacke: Eng. fr. Fr. See sumach.

schorbuch, schorbuck(e): Du. See scorbute.

*schottische (4 11, shoteesh), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. schottisch, ='Scotch': name of a lively dance, not unlike a polka; the music for such a dance.

schout: Du. See scout.

*schuit, sb.: Du.: a short vessel used on Dutch rivers.

1617 we went in a skeut by water, in foure houres space, one mile to Dockam: F. Morvson, Itin, Pt I. p 42 bef 1731 We see more vessels in less room at Amsterdam. hoys, bilanders, and schouts: Defoe, Tour Gt. Brit, II. 147 (1748). [Davies] 1814 we agreed with a waterman to convey us to Delft in a schuyt: Alpine Sketches, ch. i. p. 3.

Schwager, sb.: Ger.: a postillion.

1819 The immoveable schwager would rather be shot dead on the spot, than submit to become instrumental in the nefarious deed of turning his horses' heads: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 425 (1820).

*schwanpan: Chin. See shwanpan.

Schwärmerei, sb.: Ger.: a rioting, a revelling; extravagant enthusiasm, effusive sentiment.

1886 The charm and effect of local and contemporary colouring are not to be gained. by a few hours' schwarmere: over what Joan [of Arc] must have felt under certain circumstances: Athenæum, Apr. 3, p. 451/3.

schytz: Eng. fr. Du. or It. See sketch.

*sciatica, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λοχιαδικός,='pertaining to pain in or near the hip or the thigh-bone's upper joint' (lσχίον): pain in a sciatic nerve, neuritis in the region of the sciatic nerves.

scibboleth: Heb. See shibboleth.

scilicet, adv.: Lat. (for scire licet, = 'it is granted to know'): to wit, namely, that is to say. Abbrev. to scil., sc.

1547 God sendeth another mistress to school man, scilicet, adversity: Hooper, Early Writings, p. 89 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1572 Whittoff, Wks., Vol. 11 p. 25 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1602 And to this I answere: that a supposed proposition must have a supposed solution, scilicet that supposing all were right, iust, lawfull...: W. WATSON, Quadithets of Relig. & State, p. 178. 1625 scilicet, euery Sultana, twentie Loaues: euery Bashaw ten: Punchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk x p. 1601. 1652 the ultimate end of the universe, sc. to know, and loue God: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 160.

scima: It. See cyma.

scimetar $(\underline{\prime} = \underline{-})$, sb.: Eng. fr. It. scimitarra (scimitar(r)a, cimitar(r)a, Florio): a curved, one-edged Turkish sword usually broadening to the point. Some forms are affected by the Fr. cimeterre, cemeterre.

by the Fr. cimeterre, cemeterre.

1562 a Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falchion he was a righte dama-kyne: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii. sig. Cc i ro.

1579 with a cimiter drawne in his hand: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 705 (1612).

1588 He dies upon my scimitar's sharp point! That touches this my first-born son and heir! Shaks.

7it. And., iv. 2, 91.

1598 Scimitar by my side: Peele,

1698 seest here this scimitar by my side: Peele,

1608 my head was cloven with a Barbarians cimeter: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1264 1611 Cimeterre, A scymitar, or smyter; a kind of short, and crooked, sword, much in ves among the Turks: Coter.

1618 The Spachies are horsemen, weaponed for the most part at once with bow, mace, lance, harquebush, and cymiter: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 48 (1632).

1617 the pummels of their Cemeters (or short and broad Swords): F Moryson, Itin., Pt. III, p. 175.

1628 thinking to strike him with his Cimiter, the body of the beast vanish: Howell, Lett., III. xxi, p. 87 (1645).

1630 a Semitere and belt worth three hundred ducats: Capt. J. Smith, Wes., p. 840 (1884).

1630 Being thus hend in | Their Cimitars rag'd among vs, and my horse! Kil'd vnder me: Massinger, Picture, ii. 2, sig. E 3 vo.

1664 their Envisors, Shields, Cymeterrs, the harness of their Charbes and of their Charbers: Evelyn, Tr. Preav's Parall. Archit., Pt 11. p. 90.

1665 He trod upon two sharp egg'd Semiters with his bare feet: Sir N. Herser, Trav, p. 125 (1671).

1670 a Turkish Scimeter: R. Lassel, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11. p. 175 (1669).

1682 the Vizier riding about with a Cimere in one hand: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, xiii. p. 100 (1680).

1682 with leather socks...rich scymitar, and large calco sleeved shirts: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 170 (1672).

1711 some with Scymears in their hands: Spectator, Vol. 11. p. 170 (1678).

1712 The road has been hewn double bunderbuss, a good bag of bullets, and a greathorn of suppowder: Vansbugh, Yourn. Lond., i. Wis., Vol. 11. p. 182 (1770).

in the rock. Our Armenian told us the work was done by St Paul with a single stroke of a scymitar' R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 132 1788 he admonished him with his scymetar: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol XII. ch. laviii. p. 255 (1818). 1800 And forth he flashed his scymetar: Souther, Thalba, v. p. 309. 1810 Ten thousand scymitars at once uprear'd | Flash up' — Kehama, p. 82. 1817 The best and brightest scimitar: T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks, p. 52 (1850)

scintilla, sb.: Lat.: a spark; also, metaph.

1692 God takes notice of the least scantilla, the least spark of grace in his children: WATSON, Body of Div, p 392 (1858). 1828 Congress Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. ii p 1052. 1885 Their methods of investigation have been so organized that every scintilla of talent tells: Athenæum, Sept 19, p. 362/1

sciolus, sb.: Late Lat.: a smatterer, a sciolist.

1622 For Hippias, that vain-glorious sciolus, how great his knowledge was, there is no man ever testified but only he himself: FOTHERBY, Atheom., p 190 [T.]

scire facias, phr.: Late Lat., 'cause to know': name of a writ issued to enforce the execution of a judgment, patent, or matter of record, or to annul the same.

matter of record, or to annul the same.

1535 For if the parte one tyme sue one Scire facias / he shall neuer assygne erroure in dede after 'Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 28 vo. 1538 if the grantee sue a Scire facias: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. III. ch. x. fol 122 vo. 1548 Where it is adiudged that of landes holden of the kynge in chiefe, the kynge as in ryghte of hys warde myghte sease by a Scire facias yppon a tytle of entre: Staunford, Kinges Preng, ch. i fol. 8 vo (1567) 1621 it is said that such assignment shall not be a barre in a Scire facias brough by the same woman to have execution of the indepenent. Tr. Perkins' Prof Booke, ch. v § 410, p. 177 (1642). 1626—7 The attorney-general moved the other day, before the barons of the exchequer, to have a scire facias granted out against those that had contracted for the payment of the royal subsidy, and now refuse to pay In Court & Times of Chas I, Vol. 1, p. 193 (1848). 1679 What Magical Attracts and Graces. | That can redeem from Scire facias: S BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt III Cant. i p 54 1688 put the Case you are indebted to me 201 upon a Scire facias: S HADWELL, Squire of Alsatia, i. p. 5 (1699).

*scirocco: It. See sirocco.

*scissors, a false form (as if fr. Lat. scissor, = 'a carver'), fr. Mid. Eng. cisoure, &c., = 'a small pair of shears', fr. Old Fr. cisoire, which is not connected with Lat. scindere, = 'to divide', 'to cut', pass. part. stem scisso-.

scituation: Eng. fr. Fr. See situation.

scizzo, scizzi: It. See schizzo.

scolia, scolion: Gk. See skolion.

scolopendra, pl. scolopendrae, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σκολόπενδρα: a centipede or milleped; also, a kind of fabulous fish (see quot. 1611) or sea-monster. Anglicised in 17 c. as scolopendre, scolopender, through Fr. scolopendre.

pendre, scolopender, through Fr. scolopendre.

1590 Great whirlpooles which all fishes make to flee; | Bright Scolopendraes arm d with silver scales; | Mighty Monoceroses with immeasured tayles: Spens., F. Q, II. xii. 23 1601 These Scolopendres of the sea, are like to those long enewigs of the land, which they call Centipedes, or many-feet: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. M. H., Bk., 9, ch. 43, Vol. 1, p. 262. 1603 like unto the scolopenders of the sea: — Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 561 1603 if the Scolopendra haue suckt-in | The sowr-sweet morsell with the barbed Pin. J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartias, p. 127 (1608). 1611 Scolopendra, The Scolopendria, a reddish, many-legd, and venomous worme; also, a certaine fish, which hauing swallowed a hooke, vomiteth her bowells, and rid of it, sucketh them vp againe: Cotter 1618 a certain rough worme, which is called Scolopendra: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 21 (1632). 1811 A sort of scolopendra likewise torments the inhabitants of this country: Niebukr's Trav. Arab., ch. cxl. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 190.

scolopendrium, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. σκολοπένδριον, a kind of fern: name of a genus of ferns, allied to Asplenium, which includes the well-known species Hart's tongue, Scolopendrium vulgare.

1621 scolopendria, cuscuta, ceterache, mugwort: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827).

scope, sb.: Eng. fr. It. scopo, = 'a mark', 'a butt', 'a purpose', 'an object'

1. an aim, a purpose.

bef. 1548 The scope and effecte of both my sermons stode in three thyngs: Cranmer, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxvi. p. 24 (1846). 1563 Of these foure scopes & intentions according to my poore knowledge I wyll seuerally intreate: T. Gale, Enchirid., fol. 42 vo. 1570 his finall scope & intent: J Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid., sig. * inj vo. 1681 these free wyll men, or anabaptisticall sectaries, doe followe the same scoope that the deified men of the Famylye of Love do followe: Sir F. Knollvy, in Ellis' Orig. Lett, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxiii. p. 36 (1846). 1598 my principall scope and purpose: R. Barret, Theor of Warres, sig. \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ 20}. 1601 my intention and only scope: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Pref., p. i.

2. an object.

1590 cursed night that reft from him so goodly scope: Spens., F. Q, III. iv. 52. 1593 His coming hither hath no further scope | Than for his lineal royalites and to beg | Enfranchisement immediate on his knees: Shaks., Rich. II., iii. 3, 112.

a range.

1555 walking at free skope emong the wanderyng beastes of the fielde: Fardle of Facions, Pref., sig. A ii ro. 1591 An she agree, within her scope of choice | Lies my consent and fair according voice: Shaks., Rom., i. 2, 18.

an extent, a length.

1578 to compile some worke of Anathomy, whiche might occupy sufficient scope to entreate of all the partes of man: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man.*, sig. A iitj %.— extended with such ample scope and convexitie: ib., Bk. 1. fol. 23 %. 1603 The glorious Prince, whose Scepter ever shines, | Whose Kingdom's scope the Heav'n of Heav'ns confines: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Lawe. [C.]

4 a. an extensive tract.

1674 D' Hen. More, whose soul may have roamed as far into these scopes and vastnesses as most mens. N. FAIRFAX, Bulk & Selv., p. 61.

5. liberty, license, freedom.

1593 And the offender granted scope of speech: Shaks, II Hen. VI., iii. 1, 176 bef 1603 humane wit doth giue scope and licence: North, (Lives of Epanin., etc., added to) Plat, p. 1224 (1612). 1603 As surfeit is the father of much fast, So every scope by the immoderate use | Turns to restraint: Shaks., Meas. for Meas., i. 2, 131.

scorbute, scorbuicke, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. scheurbuik, or Low Ger. scorbut (whence Eng. scorbutic): scurvy.

1598 sicknes and diseases, as swellings of the legs, and the scorbuicke: Tr. 7. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk i. Vol. 1. p. 23 (1885) — the Schorbucke... in India verie few men are found with stinking breathes or tooth aches, or troubled with the Scorbuch or any such diseases: th., Vol. 11. p. 64. 1601 Some thinke this disease to be the Schorbuck or Scorbute: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. W. H., Bk. 25, ch. 3, Vol. 11. p. 212. 1614 a man that hath at this instant three dangerous diseases upon him, that is, the jaundice, the scorbut, and a dropsy: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas I., Vol. 1. p. 295 (1848). 1625 The Captaine of the Hope dying of the Scorbute Purchas, Pilgruns, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 72.

scordium, sh.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. σκόρδιον, a plant smelling like garlic: a name of the water-germander, Teucrium Scor-

1621 capers, fetherfew, scordium, stoechas, rosemary: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II p 96 (1827).

*scōria, pl. scōriae, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σκωρία: dross, slag, cinder, volcanic ash (usually in pl.).

1601 the drosse Scoria: Holland, Tr Plin N. H., Bk. 34, ch 18, Vol. II. p 520 1704 we see the scorium of metals always gathers into a solid piece: Addison, Wks., Vol 1. p. 438 (Bohn, 1854). 1811 hills of scoria, an atmosphere of smoke, and huge black piles: Southey, Lett., Vol II. p. 231 (1856). 1840 I never myself saw the Staffordshire manufactories, but one of the party who had, observed that he had seen even larger mounds of such scoriæ there: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol II. Let iii. p 49. 1845 These consist either of lava and scoriæ, or of finely-stratified, sandstone-like tuff: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. xvii. p. 373. 1885 The novel.. seems devoted...to the painting of deserts and scoriæ: Athenæum, Aug. 8, p. 177/2.

Scorpio, Lat. fr. Gk. Σκορπίων; Scorpios, Scorpius, Lat. fr. Gk. Σκορπίος: the Scorpion, name of a constellation and of the eighth sign of the zodiac.

1642 At my Nativity, my Ascendant was the watery Sign of Scorpius: Sir Th Brown, Relig. Med., Pt. II. § xi. Wks., Vol II. p. 445 (1852).

scortator, sh.: Lat., noun of agent to scortari, = 'to be a whoremonger': a whoremonger.

bef 1655 There be tumblers too, luxurious scortators, and their infectious harlots: T. Adams, Wks., II. 119 (1862). [Davies]

scotia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σκοτία, lit. 'darkness': Archit.: a hollow moulding in the base of a column.

1563 the nethermoste Trochilus or Scotia: J. SHUTE, Archit, fol. xi r. 1598 The square E under torus, is as much as astragalus it selfe: That which remaineth in the middle, maketh trochilus or scotia: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 92. 1664 when their Torus and Scotia's were carv'd: EVELVM, Tr Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. II p 110 1878 the Scotia was usually very narrow and deep, so much so as to hold water: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. 1. p. 153.

scotome, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. scotome (fr. Gk. σκότωμα): dizziness accompanied with dimness of sight, also called scotomy (perhaps fr. It. scotomia).

1543 Vertigo or scotome, which is a darkening of the syght, and a swymmyng in the head as though all thynges turned aboute: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. iv vo/2.

scout, sb.: Du. schout: a sheriff, a chief magistrate.

1622 The Scout is chosen by the States who with the Balues have the judging of all criminall matters in last resort without appeal: Howell, Lett., II. xv. p. 28 (1645). 1673 [See scabin].

*scow, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. schouw: a ferry-boat, a large flatbottomed boat for carrying goods.

*scrībendi cacoēthes, phr.: Lat.: a morbid passion for writing (literary composition). Juv., 7, 52.

1654 scribendi Cacoethes, dabling in Ink will be found guilty: R. Whitlock, Zootonita, p. 227. 1747 this letter is the effect of the scribendi cacoethes, which my fears, my hopes, and my doubts, concerning you, give me: Lord Chesterfull, Letters, Vol I. No. 102, p. 223 (1774). 1845 deterred many authors, who having gratified their cacoethes scribendi were content to remain in typeless obscurity: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. II. p. 708.

*scriptōrium, pl. scriptōria, sb.: Late Lat., neut. of Lat. scriptorius, = 'pertaining to writing': a writing-room, a room in which manuscripts were copied.

1877 the "Scriptoria," in which the copying was carried on: Times, Dec. 10. [St.] 1883 the castle.. had neither scriptorium nor scribe: Sat Rev., Vol. 56, p. 343/1. 1885 Whence, O Missal, hither come, | From what dim Scriptorium? A DOBSON, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 44. 1888 The tenants of mediæval scriptoria took no more heed of posthumous fame than their forerunners in antiquity: Athenæum, July 28, p. 136/2.

scritorio, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. and Sp. escritorio: an escri**toire** (q, v), an office-desk or counter.

1622 to have the contor, or scritorio, sould: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 9 (1832).

scrivano, scrivan, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. escribano, or It. scrivano: a writer, a notary, an accountant.

abt 1506 there [the Mamolukes] scryvan ever writing our names man by man: Str R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16 (Cand. Soc., 1851). 1600 In this barke also were certaine Spaniards, whereof one was the Scrutamo or secretary of Carthagena: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. p. 529. 1617 Therefore wee kept our goods in our lodging, still inquiring after the Scrutano, who dwelt hard by vs: F. Morkson, Itin., Pt. I. p. 209. 1622 Our scrivano of the junck: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. I. p. 44 (1883). 1623 Nervisanos, or Notaries: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gumman, Pt. I Bk. i. ch. i. p. 8 1625 he bad me I should shew his Scrivana those Captaines: Purchas, Pylgrims, Vol. I Bk iii. p. 169. — took vs with him to the Great Vizier, Sarek, Hogea, who presently called his Scrivans, and made draughts of what we desired: ib., Bk. iv. p. 523. — As Coadiutors to these Iudges, and next in place to them be the Scrivans: ch. It. and I at a Lat fr. Lat Scrön

*scrofula, scrophula, sb.: It. and Late Lat. fr. Lat. scrofulae, = 'glandular swellings'. Anglicised as scrofule, scrophule, fr. Fr. scrofule, scrophule.

the king's evil, a tubercular disease characterised by swellings of the glands of the neck.

1541 for scrophules and kyrnelles: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. Si 10%. 1546 the swellinge in the throte, called...in Italian scrophula: Tr. Polydore Vergu's Eng. Hist, Vol. 1. p. 294 (1846). ?1547 Scrofula.in Englyshe ...named 'knottes or burres which be in chyldrens neckes': Boorde, p. 50 (1870).

pl. scrofulae, scrofulas, scrofules (Eng. fr. Fr.), glandular swellings.

1527 It withdryueth scrophulas: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. II. ch. cexevi. sig. U iv v⁰/2. 1543 Symple colde Apostemes bene these, glandules, or kernelles, scrofules, nodys, or knobbes: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xxxv v⁰/1. - scrophules & glandules: 2b., fol. xxxv v⁰/1 1563 ther cometh tumors which is named Charades in latine strumas and Guido nameth them scrofulas: T. Gale, Inst Chururg., fol. 22 v⁰. 1601 the scrophules or swelling kernels called the Kings evill: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 22, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 122.

*scrōtum, pl. scrōta, sb.: Lat.: the bag which covers the

1690 he was shot through the scrotum, and thereby forced to retire: Davies, Diary, p. 114 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1796 The scrota of sheep are sometimes served up at table: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 21

scrutator (= \(\mu = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. scrūtātor, noun of agent to scrūtāri, = to search carefully', 'to investigate': an examiner, an investigator, a scrutiniser.

1580 To this Dr. Howland answered, that he believed your lordship was made privy to the alteration of that statute for the scrutators: GRINDAL, Let. to Lord Burleigh, Wks, p. 365 (1843) 1593 Master Camden, a singuler scrutator of antiquities: J. Norden, Spec. Brit., Pt. 1. p. 10. 1667 The office of a water-baillie or scrutator is a bare ministerial officer, which the king doth...appoint in those rivers that are his franchise: HALE, De Jure Maris, ch. v. p. 23 (1786).

*scrutin d'arrondissement, phr.: Fr.: a voting by arrondissement, a method of voting at French elections, in which each arrondissement is entitled to one representative, and each voter has one vote only, namely for a candidate for the representation of the voter's own arrondissement; opposed to the scrutin de liste, a voting by list, in which each voter votes for representatives of a whole department, and may vote for as many candidates as the number of representatives to which the department is entitled.

1882 his dictatorial attempt to force the scrutin de liste on Parliament: Globe, Dec. 5. 1883 the policy of scrutin de liste, whilst awaiting the abolition of scrutin d'arrondissement: J. Reinach, in XIX Cent., Sept.,

scrutinio, sb.: It.: a scrutiny, an examination. 1605 the Scrutineo: B. Jonson, Volp., iii. 9, Wks., p. 493 (1616). scrutoir(e), scrutore: Eng. fr. Fr. See escritoire. scryvan: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See scrivano. scudella, sb.: It. (Florio): a dish, a porringer.

1612 giue vnto their friends when they come to visit them, a Fin-ion or Scudella of Coffa: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four English-

*scudo, pl. scudi, sb.: It., 'a shield': name of various Italian coins worth rather more than 4s. English.

17. 1644 I am told the gardener is annually allowed 2000 scudi for the keeping of it: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1 p. 134 (1850). 1673 That of the greatest value, which they rated at 500000 Scudi: J. RAN, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 333 1756 [435,000] reduced to sequins or scudi: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 7(1857). 1765 you cannot have good lodgings ready furnished for less than a scudo: SMOLLETT, France & Haly, xxvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 454 (1817). 1823 Ross. in the course of time was offered for it four hundred scudi: LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. vi. p. 131 (1855). 1874 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 131 soullows at the course of Rome, p. 334 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 131 soullows at the course of Rome, p. 344 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 131 soullows at the course of Rome, p. 344 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 131 soullows at the course of Rome, p. 345 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 131 soullows at the course of Rome, p. 345 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 345 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 345 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 345 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 345 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 345 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 345 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H BUSK, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 345 my

scullogue, sb.: Ir. sgolog, sculog, scalog: a rustic, a petty

farmer, a servant.

1665 my Mother, attended by two Scullogues, her menial servants: R. HEAD, Engl. Rogue, sig. B 3 ro.

*sculptor ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. sculptor, noun of agent to sculpere, = 'to carve': one who models or cuts out figures artistically (unless the material be wood, in which case the artist is called a 'carver'), a plastic artist.

1634 an inuention of the Sculptor, to expresse his workemanship. Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 59. 1641 he brought over Wenceslaus Hallar, the sculptor: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 16 (1872). 1658 Sculptors in their strongest shadows, after this order to draw their double Haches: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 2, p. 30 (1686). 1715-20 fixed as stands | A marble courser by the sculptor's hands, | Plac'd on the hero's grave: Pope, Tr. Homer's 11, xvii. 495.

scyetyka: Late Lat. See sciatica.

*Scylla1: Lat. fr. Gk. Σκύλλα: certain rocks on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina, and also a fabulous monster supposed to inhabit a cave in the said rocks, and to devour sailors who came too close to them. See Charybdis.

1634 to auoid which Charibdis she fell into as bad a Scilla: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 185. 1809 But you may now be at rest, my dear children, though I should have this Scylla and Charibdis to encounter a hundred times: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. vr. p. 65. 1826 in avoiding Scylla, I have fallen upon Charybdis: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. II. p. 411 (1835).

*Scylla²: Lat. fr. Gk. Σκύλλα: name of a daughter of Nisus, King of Megara, who fell in love with Minos when he was besieging Megara, and killed her father by pulling out the golden or purple hair on which his life depended; for which she was drowned by Minos.

1713 Fear the just Gods, and think of Scylla's Fate: POPE, Rape of Lock,

scyphus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σκύφος: a large drinking-cup shaped like the cylix (q. v.), but without the foot.

scytala, scytale, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σκυτάλη: one of two exactly similar staves used by the Spartans for conveying secret messages. A strip of parchment was rolled by the sender on his staff and written upon; the parchment was unrolled and sent, and the recipient could decipher the writing by rolling the parchment round his staff. Also, the strip of parchment sent in this manner; a message or despatch sent in this

1579 scytala...These two little staues they call Scytales: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 457 (1612). bef. 1603 they sent Ambassadors vnto him with the Scytala, in the which was written...: — (Lives of Epamin., &c., added to) Plut., p. 1231 (1612).

sdeigne, vb.: Eng. fr. It. sdegnare, or a lopped form of Eng. disdain, disdeigne, suggested by It.: to disdain. The sb. sdaine seems to be rather an analogical lopping of disdain than direct fr. It. sdegno.

1590 For great rebuke it is love to despise, | Or rudely sdeigne a gentle harts request: Spens., F. Q., III. i. 55. 1667 lifted up so high | I sdeind subjection: MILTON, P. L., IV. 50, p. 124 (1705).

sdrucciola (rima), sb.: It.: a kind of rhyme. See Florio,

"Sdrusciolo, slipperie, sliding, glib, gliding, isie. also a kindé of smooth running blanke verse".

bef. 1586 even the very tyme it selfe the Italian cannot put in the last silable, by the French named the Masculine ryme, but still in the next to the last, which the French call the Female; or the next before that, which the Italians terme Schrecciola. The example of the former, is Buono, Suono, of the Schrecciola, Fenina, Semina: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 61 (1891). 1605 In any Rime Masculme, Feminine, | Or Schrecciola, or cooplets, Blancke Verse: G. CHAPMAN, Al Fooles, ii z.

se defendendo, phr.: Lat.: Leg.: in self-defence.

1548 in a case where one killeth another se defendendo or by misaduenture: STAUNFORD, Kinges Prerog., ch. xvi. fol. 45 vo (1567). 1580 I must craue pardon of course, seing our law allowes that is done se defendendo: and the law of nature teacheth vin vi repellers: Sir John Harington, Apol. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 122 (1815). bef. 1631 both sides may be in justice and innocence; and the wounds which they inflict upon

the adverse part are all se defendendo: J. Donne, Lett. p. 161, quoted in Southey's Com. pl Bk., 1st Ser., p 336/2 (1840).

1682 For what should hinder me to sell my skin, | Dear as I could, if once my hand were in? | Se defendendo never was a sin: Drydden, Duke of Guise, Ep., 12.

1710 Addison, Tatler, Nov 28, Wks, Vol II. p 203 (1854)

*se non è vero, è ben trovato, phr.: It.: if it is not true, it is well invented.

1829 'Si non è vero è ben trovàto,' was the motto: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk III ch. x. p. 174 (1881). 1884 Her statement. has perhaps received more credit than it deserves, but se non è vero è ben trovato: Seeley, Hor. Walfole, p. 4.

*séance, sb.: Fr.: a sitting, a meeting; esp. an assembly for witnessing a display of 'spiritual' phenomena or of occult power.

1845 The hour was too late and so the séance broke up: WARBURTON, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. I. p. 123 (1848). 1860 To get up an effective séance, the Medium should procure an assistant to engage the attention of the sitters while she manipulates: Once a Week, Oct. 6, p. 405/1. 1883 long and jovial séances: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, p. 132.

seapoy: Anglo-Ind. See sepoy.

Sebat, Shebat: Heb.: name of the fifth month of the civil, and of the eleventh month of the ecclesiastical Jewish year.

abt. 1400 In the foure and twentithe day of the elleuenthe moneth Sabath: Wycliffite Bible, Zech., i. 7. 1611 Sebat: Bible, l.c.

sebesten, sebestan, sô.: Eng. fr. Arab. sebestān: the fruit of the tree Cordia Myxa, and of the allied species Cordia latifolia; also the tree itself.

1543 of sebesten of minutes of clene barley ana . 3. i.: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol xxv vº/1.

1599 Sebesten, from Cyprus: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 11. 1. p. 278.

sebundy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. sihbandī: an irregular native soldier, a member of a local militia which is often employed by the police and the revenue department; collectively, a local militia.

1799 Ram Rao will receive orders to assist you with some of his sebundies to enable you to place guards in such parts of the lines as you may think necessary: Wellington, Disp, Vol. 1. p. 37 (1844). — the sebundy peons with a party of the Honourable Company's troops: — Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 390 (1858).

secchio, sb.: It.: a bucket, a pail.

1617 a secchio of wine thirty fiue sols: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1. p. 70.

secco, så.: It., 'dry': a term applied to painting on dry plaster, opposed to fresco (see fresco 2).

seck: Eng. fr. Sp. See sack.

seckatour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See executor1.

secondine, sb.: Fr.: the afterbirth, the secundine.

1601 the secondine of a bitch, that is to say, the skin wherein her whelps lay in her belly: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 30, ch. 16, Vol. II. p. 399. 1642 Till we have once more cast our secondine, that is, this slough of flesh: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med, § xxxix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 383 (x852).

secretaire ($\angle = \underline{\omega}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. secrétaire, earlier secrétoire: a writing-desk or table fitted with pigeon-holes and drawers.

1840 a chest of drawers, secrétaire, cabinet, or bahut: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, p. 180 (1885). 1849 A very old-fashioned secrétoire, littered with papers: A. REACH, Cl. Lorimer, p. 41. 1860 Once a Week, Jan 28, p. 93/1. 1882 A pedestal secretaire, by Riesener, in mahogany, with a trellis pattern: Standard, Dec. 12, p. 3.

sectātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to sectāri, = 'to follow persistently or eagerly', 'to pursue': a follower, an adherent.

1614 the opinion of Aristotle and his sectators: W. RALEIGH, Hist. World, Bk. I. ch. i. [R.] 1621 Maximus Tyrius his sectator: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. I, Vol. II p. 345 (1827). 1664 the sole Sectator of Vitruvius: Evelyn, Tr Frear's Parall. Archit., p. 32. 1665 a Sectator of this Philosophy, Oviedo a Spanish Jesuite: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xviii. p. 129 (1885).

section $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. section.

 the act or process of cutting or dividing; the condition of being cut or divided.

1611 Section, A section, cutting: Cotgr.

2. a portion cut off; a division, a subdivision; esp. a subdivision of a book or writing, a paragraph, often indicated by the sign §.

1579 This done, I dash 6 with the penne, and goe to the next Section or member of my Multiplyer: DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 38. 1671 and other signal particulars, in 167 paragraphs or sections: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 229 (1872).

3. a curve formed by the line (or lines) of intersection of two surfaces.

1654 He had...conic, and other sections: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p 318 (1872).

4. a drawing or diagram representing the lines of intersection with a plane of the interior of an object.

1682 so accurate a piece from the keel to the lead block ..with a draught .and several sections: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 173 (1872).

5. a thin slice cut off or out of an object for the purpose of examining its structure minutely.

sector $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. (fr. Lat. sector, ='a cutter', noun of agent to secāre, ='to cut'): the area enclosed by two radii of a central curve and the arc enclosed between them; a kind of mathematical rule bearing scales of geometrical functions.

1610 The Diameter that mediates the Arch of each Sector is the Meridian, &c.: Folkingham, Art Survey, II. vi p. 57.

sectour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See executor1.

secula seculorum: Late Lat. See in saec, saec.

*seculum: Lat. See saeculum.

secundo, adv.: Lat.: secondly.

1601 [See primo].

*secundum artem, phr.: Late Lat.: according to art, artistically, scientifically, according to the theory and practice of a profession or science.

of a profession or science.

1632 Very methodicall, Secundum Artem: B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, iii. 4, p. 37 (1640). 1675 a Cods-head, with the various appurtenances, drest secundum artem, sparing no cost: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 68. 1685 shall dose and bleed, and kill him secundum artem: SOUTH, Serm., Vol. 1 p. 316 (1727). 1699 you have a Sallet (for a Table of Six or Eight Persons) Dress'd, and Accommodated secundum Artem: EVELW, Acetaria, p. 123. 1714 he was killed secundum artem: Spectator, No. 592, Sept. 10, p. 837/2 (Morley). 1748 dressed the wound, applied the eighteen-tailed bandage, and put the leg in a box, secundum artem: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xxviii. Wls., Vol. 1. p. 189 (1817). 1807 if the patient must die, he does it secundum artem, and always is allowed time to make his will: Salmagund, p. 134 (1860). 1823 This is the way physicians mend or end us, Secundum artem: EVRON, Don Fuan, X. xiii. 1850 had done justice to a copious breakfast of fried eggs and brouled rashers, which Mr. Grady had prepared secundum artem: Thacke-RAY, Pendennis, Vol. 11. ch. v. p. 46 (1879). 1863 Lucy declined him secundum artem: C. READE, Hard Cask, Vol. 11. ch. 1. 2 at a 1-2 coording to

secundum mājus et minus, phr.: Late Lat.: according to more and less, quantitatively. Also in the form secundum magis (adv.) et minus (adv.).

1602 for in respect of Gods omnipotencie miracles admit not maius & minus: W. Warson, Quadlibets of Reig. & State, p. 48. 1621 Alexander Gordonius, Jason Fratensis, Savanarola, Guianerius, Montaltus, confound them, as differing secundum magis et minus: R. Burton, Anat. Mel, To Reader, p. 25 (1827). bef. 1733 the Difference was only in majus & minus: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 75, p. 561 (1740). 1837 He might have gone on to instances secundum magis et minus: MACAULAN, Essays, p. 409 (1877). 1883 to the mind of man this principle is true, not only absolutely, but also secundum majus et minus: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 521.

secundum nātūram, phr.: Late Lat.: according to nature, naturally, opposed to artificially.

1563 I wyll tell you, theis .vj. thinges which are secundum naturam, spring of, vij. natural thinges: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 16 °°. 1754 the modern Hero grafts his Happiness on the Passions...and in that Sense may be said to live secundum naturam: Gray's Inn Journal, Vol. 11. p. 153 (1756).

secundum quid, *phr*.: Late Lat.: according to something, in one respect only.

1619 Heaven is called a crowne or reward secundum guid, and in a respect simply and absolutely is only a gift: S. Norris, Antidote, Bk. vi ch. xxix. Vol. ii. p. 232. 1659 If it be but a deputed derived Soveraignty, secundum guid so called, as the Viceroy of Mexico &c. yet so far he must be the fountain of all inferiour power: R. BAXTER, Key for Catholicks, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 425. 1827 Cobbett is comical only as the schoolmen have it—secundum quid: Anecd. of Impudence.

secundus, adj.: Lat.: second, second in age, second in seniority, appended at some schools to the name of the second (in seniority) of two or more pupils who have the same surname.

1826 'What a knowing set out!' squeaked Johnson secundus: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk 1. ch. hi. p. 4 (1881). 1871 Mahomet secundus (a groom), and Barrake'. Sir S. W. Barrer, Nile Tributaries, ch. xi. p. 189. 1867 The former contains some sensible advice on the playing of the game by Robert Chambers secundus: Athenaum, Mar. 12, p. 350/2.

sed quis custodiet i. c.: Lat. See quis custodiet i. c. 1783 Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. viii. p. 359 (1858).

*sedan $(= \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Sedan, a town in the northeast of France: a closed vehicle for one person, borne on two poles which pass through rings fastened to the sides. Also, in combin., as sedan-chair, sedan-man.

1645 the streets [of Naples] are full of gallants on horseback, in coaches and sedans: EVELVA, Durry, Vol. 1. p. 162 (1850) 1657 a Coach is too rough, nay I find some inconvenience even in the Sedans of Monsieur Sonscariere: I. D., Tr Lett of Volture, No. 104, Vol. 1 p. 178. 1670 they use here few Coaches, but many Sedans and Lutters: R. Lassells, Voy. Hal., Pt 1 p. 60 (1693) 1684 they [palanquin-carriers] go switter than our Sedan-men, and with a much more easy pace J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1 Pt. 2, Bk i. p. 29. 1691—2 the king was removed in a sedan or close chair from Whitehall: Wood, Ath. Oxora., Vol. IV. p. 25 (Bliss, 1820) 1784 half the chariots and sedans in town: Cowper, Tirocia, Poems, Vol. II p. 244 (1688). 1837 not quite certain whether what he saw was a sedan chair or a fire engine: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xxv. p. 391. 1878 the rich [Chinese] in sedans, the poor on foot: J. Payn, By Praxy, Vol. 1. ch iii. p. 25.

**sēde Vacante. bhr.: Late Lat. 'the seat heing empty':

*sēde vacante, phr.: Late Lat., 'the seat being empty': the see being vacant, vacancy of a see, esp. of the papal see.

the see being vacant, vacancy of a see, esp. of the papal see.

1535 my predecessor visited the diocese of Winchester after the decease of my lord cardinal, as he did all other dioceses, sede vacante: Cramber, Lett & Romains, p. 305 (Parker Soc., 1846).

1589 in time of Sede vacante, when merry concerted men listed to gibe and iest at the dead Pope. Putienham, Eng. Poes, I. xxvii. p. 69 (1869).

1608 But yet I must not let fall my suit with mistress Purge, lest, sede vacante, my friend Gudgeon join issue. Middleton, Family of Love, in 3, Wks., Vol III. p. 36 (1885).

1670 the Ceremony of a Sede Vacante: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 150 (1698).

1711 lof the Steward of the Everlasting Club! there has not been a Sede vacante in the Memory of Man. Spectator, No 72, May 23, p. 117/2 (Morley).

1713 not-withstanding the President sate in it, there was a Sede Vacante: POPE, Wks., Vol. VI p. 287 (1757).

1783 It is not quite new in this country to see a sede vacante. Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 344 (1858)

sederitis: Lat. See sideritis.

*sēdērunt, 3rd pers. pl. perf. ind. of Lat. sedēre,='to sit': 'they sat', a word used before the names of persons who were present at a sitting of a court or other body; hence, a sitting of a court, or of any company or society of persons; also, the entry of the names of the members of a court or other body present at a particular meeting.

1705 but he examined the sederunt in the book: Burner, Hist Own Time, Vol II. p. 17 (1818) 1815 it is time, I believe, to close the sederunt for this night: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch l p. 448 (1832) 1840 after a sederunt of more than two hours [conversation on matters of State]: Fraser, Koordistan, &-c., Vol. II. Let. xiv. p. 269.

sedia, sb.: It.: a chair, a sedan-chair.

1654 The Cardinal made a shew to go a hunting one day in a Sedia: HOWELL, Parthenop., Pt. II. p. 31.

*sedīlia, sb. pl.: fr. Lat. sedīle, = 'a seat': the seats within the sanctuary for the celebrant of mass and his assistants, or for officiating clergy of the Anglican Church. They are often recesses in the south wall of the chancel, and constitute a decorative feature of the building. The sing. sedīle and the false form sedīlium are rare.

1794 This goes a great way in accounting for the varieties in the sedilla: Archwol., XI. 343. [Davies] 1833 Scaliles, scalila, stone seats on the left of the archwol. The officiating priests: J. Dallaway, Dus., Archit. Eng. &ec., p. 172. 1885 The chancel contains good triple sedilia: Athenaum,

sēductor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. sēdūcere, ='to lead astray', 'to seduce': a misleader, a seducer.

1600 the sepulchre of their Seductor Mahumet: John Port, Tr. Led's Hist. Afr., p. 368. bef 1640 To suppress | This bold seductor: Massinger, Believe as you List, ii. 2. [C.]

séduisante, sb.: fr. Fr. séduisant (adj.),='seductive', 'bewitching'. See quotation.

1829 Then there was chat about the latest fashions, caps and bonnets, séduisantes, and sleeves: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. II. ch. x. p. 95 (1881)

sedum, sb.: Lat.: house-leek, Nat. Order Crassulaceae.

1664 you must never give your Aloes or Sedums one drop of Water during the whole Winter: EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p. 224 (1720).

1767 very little water must be given at this season to any of the aloes, sedums, or any other of the succulent plants: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man oum Gardener, p. 59 (1803) 1846 To me it appears that if we were to resolve the fruit of a Sauvagesia, or any other of this Violal Alliance, into its component parts, the result would be what we find in Sedum and Crassula: J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p. 345.

seene: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See senna.

*seer. sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. ser: name of a weight equivalent to 80 tolas or rupee weights or about 21 lbs. Troy, but at different times and at different places the weight has varied from 3 lbs. 1 oz. to about 8 oz.; also, a dry measure containing rather more than a pint.

1662 There is but one kind of weight all over the Kingdom of Guzuratta, which they call Maon, that is to say, a hand, which weighs fourty Ceers, and makes thirty pounds and a half, each pound containing sixteen ounces, and a Ceer weighs eighteen Peyses, which is a kind of brass money that makes about twelve ounces: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1 p. 67 (1669). 1684 the Serre contains seventy-two of our Pounds, at sixteene Ounces to the Pound; and forty Serres make a Mein, or 2824 Pounds of Paris: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Traw., Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 184. 1798 The weight which each Carnatic bullock

is able to carry is 72 purca seer: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol I. p 101 (1858). 1803 They brought with them about ten seers of Chenna grain: J. T. Blunt, in Assatic Res., VII. 64.

Seerath: Arab. See Alsirat.

seerpaw: Anglo-Ind. See serapah.

segar: Eng. fr. Sp. See cigar.

*segnior. seignior, sign(i)or (#=, -gni-=-ny-), sb.: Eng. fr. It. segnore, signore, affected by senior (q. v.): a lord, a person of rank, a title of respect and courtesy. some Mid. Eng. forms fr. Old Fr. seignour, senior.

Some Mid. Eng. forms ir. Uld Fr. seignour, senior.

1573—80 Me thinkes thou sckornist seigniores: Gab. Harvey, Lett Bk., p 69 (1884)

1582 Love is the Lord and Signor of my will: T. Watson, Pass. Cent., p. 96 (1870).

1599 No., I assure you, Signor: B Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., Prol., Wks. p. 87 (1616).

1603 mightie men and grand Segniors: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 244.

1630 you Signiers!

Haue no businesse with the souldier, as I take it: Massinger, Picture, ii. 2, sig. F 2 vo.

1630 And Mounsieur Claret, and sweet Signior Sacke: Jont Taylor, Wks., sig. Ddd 1 vol. 2.

1636 Char. Is he yet married? Cont. No, signior, sull a bachelor: Massinger, Duke Florence, i I., Wks., p. 167/2 (1839)

1655 their Governour...an old decrepit Segnior: J S., A brief and perfect Fournal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng Army in ye W. Indies, p. 21.

1748 the company of an English signior: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. lxvi. Wks., vol. 1. p. 473 (1817).

segnorye: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See seignory.

segregation ($\angle = \underline{\mathscr{U}} =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ségrégation: a separation, a dispersion; a setting apart.

1604 A segregation of the Turkish fleet: Shaks., Oth, ii 1, 10. Segregation, A segregation, separation, severing from: Cotgr. 1611

seguidilla, sb.: Sp.: name of a lively Spanish tune and

1763 he joined the others & danced a Sequedillas; which is little better upon the Spanish stage than gently walking round one another: Court & City Mag., Apr., p. 192/1. 1845 the women replied in doggrel seguidallas: FORD, Handbk Spain, Pt. 1, p. 217. 1854. Percy sings a Spanish seguidallas: German lied, or a French romance, or a Neapolitan canzonet: THACKERRY, Newwomes, Vol. 1 ch. xxiii, p. 259 (1879). 1874. As with the Spanish Seguidillas, the Zilleithalers accompany their dance with sprightly songs: Miss R. H. Busk, Tirol, p. 98.

*Sehnsucht, sb.: Ger.: yearning, aspiration.

1848 It is not to blame to them that after marriage this Sehnsucht nach der Liebe ['after love'] subsides: Thackerry, Van. Fair, Vol. 1 ch iv. p. 34 (1879). 1880 There is a certain sehnsucht in the pieces of music he is always improvising: Miss Yonge, Pillars of the House, Vol. 11. ch. xxxiii. p. 240.

seid: Arab. See sayid.

seidlitz[-powder], sb.: a mild, cooling, aperient powder, named from the village of Seidlitz in Bohemia (whence Seidlitz-water is imported). The powder is made up in two packets, one containing alkaline salts, the other tartaric acid; the two portions are dissolved separately in water, and then mixed so as to form an effervescing draught.

1837 another clerk...was mixing a Seddlitz powder: Dickens, *Pickwick*, ch. xx p. 193. 1858 a seidlitz-powder: A. Trollope, *Three Clerks*, Vol. 11. ch. iii. p. 58 1871 the simple effect of mixing a seidlitz powder was a source of astonishment: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii p. 112.

seigneur, sb.: Fr.: a lord; a person of rank.

1883 every one of those grave and reverend seigneurs [would have] been but too pleased to occupy his leisure moments...with a pastime at once so attractive and so scholarly: Sat Rev., Vol. 54, p. 760.

seigneurie, sb.: Fr.: seignory.

1763 Here is a large and good house...in the midst of a most extensive seigneurie: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. I. p. 269 (1882).

seignior: Eng. fr. It. See segnior.

seignory (#==, -gn- or -gni- as -ny-), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. seignorie: lordship, paramount authority; pre-eminence; the lords of a Court; a dominion; a domain; a manor; the supreme council of an Italian republic. An early word never quite naturalised.

quite naturalised.

abt. 1298 seignorie: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 284 (1810). [Bradley] abt. 1450
The soueranest of my senory [v.l. seniourie] my satrapers halden: Wars of
Alexander, 1313 (1886). 1485 seen that your seygnorye ne your lordes be
not here now present: CAXTON, Chas. Grete, p. 88 (1881).

1606 the
Duke...with all the Seygnyoury, went in their Archa triumphali, which is in
maner of a Galye of a straunge facyon and wonder stately: SIR R. GUYLFORDE,
Pylgrymage, p. 8 (1851). 1538 tenauntes that hold after the custome of a
seignorie: Tr. Litition's Tenures, Bk. 1. ch. x. fol. 18 ro. 1648 Put case
then that anie of these persones pourchace a seignorie since the tyme of the
makynge of this statute, shall the kyage have hys prerogative in the landes
holden of that seignorie or not: STAUNFORD, Kinges Prerog., ch. i. fol. 9 ro
(1557). 1062 the Seigniorie of Venise: J. SHUTE, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii.
fol. 36 ro. 1579 to fight for the seignorie by sea: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch,
p. 171 (1612). 11882 Heere then a poore remnaunt in this thy segnorye landed:
R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Aem., Bk. 1. p. 35 (1880). 1586 hee shoulde
diligently reade such bookes, as intreated of the governmenters of kingdomes,

and segnuries: Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xvii. p. 69 — great segneuries & kingdomes. ib., ch. xxxviii p. 170 1593 you have fed upon my signories, | Dispark'd my parks and fell'd my forest woods: Shaks., Rich. II., iii. 1, 22. 1600 Zichimit being Lord of those Sygnories: R. Haks., Rich. II., iii. 1, 22. 1601 A third seignorie or shire: HOLAND, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 5, ch. 29, Vol 1. p. 107. 1602 Trust us, ladies, our signory stands bound in greater sums of thanks to your beauties for victory, than to our valour: MIDDLETON, Blurt, i. 1, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 10 (1885). 1611 I've lost a Signorie | That was confin'd within a piece of earth, | A wart upon the body of the world: Tourneur, Atheist's Trag., iii. 3, p. 92. 1621 hee shall not have the Rent of his Seignorie: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. i. § 45, p. 21 (1642). 1665 the Venetians monopolized it for some time, to the great enriching of their Seigniory: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 39 (1677).

seik: Arab. See sheikh.

seiren: Gk. See siren.

séjour, sb.: Fr.: sojourn, stay; place of residence.

Sejour, 50.: Fr.: Sojourn, stay; place of residence.

1759 make the best of your sejour where you are Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol II No. 130, p. 422 (1774). 1770 then comes the charming sejour of Minorca: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 6 (1882). 1814 The situation of Cologne, with its antiquities and numerous curiosities, renders it a most interesting sejour for a few days: Albine Sketches, ch. x. p. 215. 1828 my sejour at Paris: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxvii. p. 78 (1859). 1834 Dined with the Granvilles, and met Countess Apponyi, whom I had not seen since my first sejour at Rome: H. Greville, Diary, p. 36 1840 Mrs. Simpkinson preferred a short sejour in the still-room with Mrs. Botherby: Barham, Ingolds Leg., p. 8 (1879).

Sela(a)m aleikum: Arab. See Salaam aleikoum.

Selah: Heb. selāh: a word of unknown meaning, occurring in Hebrew poetry, supposed to be a direction to the musicians. It may mean 'rest', 'pause'.

1636 record, not all and every favour, which is impossible, but the most memorable and thankworthy, putting a special Selah of thanks upon them: S. Ward, Wks., Nichol's Ed., p. 146 (1862). 1870 [See Higgaion].

selas. See chelas.

selector $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. selector, noun of agent to Lat. sēligere, = 'to choose out': one who selects.

1777 Like all inventors and selectors of their own systems, they have been hurried to excess: KNOX, Ess., 104. [R.]

selictar, sb.: Turk. silihdar: a sword-bearer.

1812 Selictar! unsheathe then our chief's scimitar: Byron, Childe Harold, II. lxxx. (12). 1820 the selictar or sword-bearer of the vizr: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol II. ch. vi. p. 148.

sella curulis, phr.: Lat.: a curule chair, the official seat (inlaid with ivory) of a consul, praetor, or curule aedile in Ancient Rome.

1600 the yvone chaire of estate, called Sella curulis: Holland, Tr. Livy, t. I. p. 7. 1658 [See aedile 1 a].

seltzer, seltzer[-water], sb.: Ger. Selters: a carbonated mineral water imported from Lower Selters in the duchy of Nassau; also, an artificial aerated water, manufactured in imitation of natural seltzer-water.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1822 There's a variety of liqueurs on the side-table—Odoherty, give Mr Wodrow a little Seltzerwater, or something cooling. J. WILSON, Noctes Ambros., III. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol XI. p. 603. 1826
He was indeed wearied, and agreed to take a glass of hock and seltzer: Lord Braconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 104 (1881). 1854 quantity of ice, champagne, and seltzer: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 86 (1879).

semé, fem. semée, part.: Fr.: 'sown', covered with an indefinite number of repetitions of the same device or figure. A term in heraldry.

1651 six trumpets...preceding as many heralds in blue velvet semée: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 281 (1872).

*sēmen, sb.: Lat.: seed, seminal fluid.

1704 the collected part of the semen, raised and inflamed, became adust, converted to choler, turned head upon the spinal duct, and ascended to the brain: SWIFT, Tale of a Tub, § ix. Wks., p. 83/x (1869).

*semester $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Semester: a period of six months; esp. an academical term of six months (in Germany and the United States of America).

*semi, semi- (/=), adj. and prefix: Eng. fr. Fr. semi, semi-, or fr. Lat. sēmi-: half.

1602 must be reputed for Metaphisicall, semie Diuine: W. WATSON, Quod-libets of Relig. & State, p. 95.

semian, semia(e)ne: Anglo-Ind. See shameeana.

Semīramis: Lat. fr. Gk. Σεμίραμις: the wife of Ninus, the mythical founder of Nineveh, who succeeded her husband and reigned for forty-two years, famous for her warlike character and for the cities she founded and for the wonderful buildings which she had made.

abt. 1386 O Sowdanesse roote of Iniquitee | Virago thou Semyrame the secounde: Chaucer, C. T., Man of Law's Tale, 4779.

1588 [See siren].

1783 The Semiramis of the North, the devil take her, has fetched it to this side of the globe. Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 394 (1858).

semitar: Eng. fr. It. See scimetar.

semolina, sb.: It. semolino, = 'grits': grains which are left after the fine flour has been sifted out of meal.

1845 three ounces of semolina: Bregion & Miller, *Pract Cook*, p. 220. 1863 tapioca, or semolina pudding: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. 1. p. 69.

*semper eadem, phr.: Late Lat.: always the same (of a female; or pl. of inanimate objects).

bef. 1626 for I wolde be sorrie not to be as constant indeid, as she was that callid her self semper eaden: James I., in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No cocol p. 161 (1846) 1662 True holiness is like that famous Queen Elizabeth, Semper eaden, always the same: BROOKS, Wes., Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 140 (1867). bef. 1716 SOUTH, Serm., Vol. V p. 45 (1727) 1732—3 Your Lady friend is Semper Eaden, and I have written an Epistle to her on that qualification in a female character. Pope, Lett., Wks., Vol. IX. p. 169 (1757).

semper idem, phr.: Late Lat.: always the same (properly of a male). An inanimate object would correctly be spoken of as semper idem.

1680 She's semper idem, alwayes one the same: John Taylor, Wks., sig. K vir/l. 1664 this...Prelate was Semper idem of the same judgment in his elder days as. formerly: J. Worthington, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wks., pl. 1689 He's Semper idem, take him when you will: T. Plunker, Char. Gd. Commander, p. 17/1.

sempervive, Eng. fr. Fr.; semper-vivum, Late Lat.: sb.: 'always alive', a name of sedum (q, v). Called also sengreen (fr. Old Eng. singrene, = 'evergreen').

1625 Here is also plentie of an herbe (which for his forme is scarce to be discerned from a Semperusue): Purchas, Pelgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 277. 1627 the greater Semper-viue: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 28.

sēnārius, pl. sēnārii, sh.: Lat., fr. sēnārius, = consisting of six each: an iambic verse of six feet, an iambic trimeter acatalectic.

1540 all the versis of this scene be Senarii: Palsgrave, Tr. Acolastus, sig. C iii v^{ρ} .

*senator ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. senatour, assimilated to Lat. senator: a member of the supreme council of the republic of Ancient Rome; a member of the Upper Chamber of a representative legislature; a member of a legislative assembly.

abt 1298 Fram the cenatour of Rome hii come, and thys seyde: "Lucie, the cenatour of Rome, to Arture the kyng": R. GLOUCESTER, p. 193 [R.] abt 1374 men seyne pat I wolde sauen pe compaignie of pe senatours: CHAUCER, Tr. Boethius, Bk. 1. p. 17 (1868). 1474 the senatorye where the senatours were assembled: CAXTON, Chesse, fol. 10 vo. 1509 Hym selfe of the stocke of the Romayns senatours: BARCLAY, Skip of Fools, Vol. 11. p. 66 (1874). bef. 1529 Was neury suche a senatour: J SKELTON, Speke, Parrot, 337, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 16 (1843). 1540 Whan was there a better consul than Tully, or a better senator than Cato called Uticencis? ELYOT, Im. Governaunce, sig. b i ro. 1555 Senatoures or Lordes of the counsayl: R. EDEN, New India, p. 17 (Arber, 1885). 1569 the whole assent of the Senatours of the same lande: GRAFTON, Chron., Pt vii. p 189. 1579 the Senators & the people: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 26 (1612). 1586 And the Ephores, hauing chosen a Senator that was very true...: Sir EDW. Hory, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. viii. p 23. 1601 a Senators reuenue: B. JONSON, Poetast., i. 2, Wks., p. 261 (1616). 1619 in a Court of Graue Senatours, (wee might suppose there should present themselues an Assembly of Graue Senatours, (vee the Greeke word if you will): PUNCHAS, Microcosmue, ch. lxxviii. p 770. bef. 1627 Have you not places fill'd up in the law | By some grave senators...? MIDDLETON, Old Law, i. 1, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 123 (1885). bef. 1674 Than whom a better senator ne'er held | The helm of Rome: MILTON, Som., xvii. 2. 1711 Rakes in the habit of Roman Senators [at a masque]: Spectator, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 25/2 (Morley). 1769 He will soon fall back into his natural station.,—a silent senator, and hardly supporting the weekly eloquence of a news paper: JUNIUS, Letterz, Vol. 11. No. xxxv. p. 53 (1772). 1785 Dure is the frequent curse, and it's twin sound, | The cheek-distending oath, not to be prais d | As ornamental, musical, polite, | Like those, which modern senators employ, | Whose oath is rhetric, and who swear for fame! Cower xli. p. 121 (1859).

senātūs consultum (pl. consulta), phr.: Lat.: a decree of the senate (properly of Ancient Rome).

1758 twelve bottles of the wine...if you can obtain a senatus consultum for it:
LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 214, p. 429 (1774). 1886 It contains a rescript of the consuls...communicating to the Oropians the senatus consultum regarding the dispute between their city and the representatives of the Roman State: Athenaum, Mar. 27, p. 429/3

*sen, sb.: Jap.: a Japanese cent, a copper coin worth about a halfpenny English, the hundredth part of a yen

sene: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See senna.

senhor, sb.: Port.: a lord, a gentleman; Sir.

senhora, sb.: Port.: a lady; Lady.

1807 and as for the never forgiving of which you talk, it is I, Senhora, who have to forgive you the imprudence with which you have subjected me to this risk of displeasing Sir Edward. Southey, Lett., Vol. 11. p. 36 (1856).

*senior ("=), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. senior,='older', 'elder'. The early substantive forms meaning 'lord' are fr. Old Fr. seignour (see segnior). See junior.

- I. adj.: 1. elder, older, elderly, pertaining to old age or to comparative old age.
- I. adj.: 2. of higher standing in, or prior entrance into, an institution, a profession, or a business.

1573-80 M. Alin, then and now senior proctor: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk, p. 7 (1884) 1659 It made the Pope no more a Soveraign . then the Senior Justice on the Bench is the Soveraign of the rest: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks,

II. sb.: 1. an elder, a person of comparatively advanced age, an elder holding office or dignity in a community. Sometimes not easy to distinguish from senior for Mid. Eng. seignior, fr. Old Fr. seignour.

seignior, fr. Old Fr. seigniour.

ab. 1380 & non drede siche seniours ben fendis pat speken lying in ypocrisie, & pei hauen here conscience brent wip fier of coueytise: Wyclif, Pseudo-Freris, ch. iii in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wes. of Wyclif, p. 303 (1880). abt. 1400 seniour: York Myst, p. 433. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1482 And when the bretheren had begunne matens y mette with a senyor that ye knowe wele in the chirche porch: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 37 (1865). 1578 Into which consideration of me I first beseech you (most graue Seniors and Christian brethren) to enter: J Banister, Hist. Man, sig A iiij v. 1588 Arm. How canst thou part sadness and melancholy, my tender juvenal? Moth. By a familiar demonstration of the working, my tough senior: Shaks., L. L. L., 1. 2, 70. 1603 wherefore the Seniours or Elders sat many daies in deciding and judging criminall causes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Morr., p. 453. 1640 that Senior sad: H. Morr, Phil. Po., II. 44, p. 28 (1647) ? 1784 True, answerd an angelic guide, Attendant at the senior's side: Cowper, Poems, Vol. II. p. 258 (1808).

II. sh.: 2. a person of higher standing in or prior en-

II. sb.: 2. a person of higher standing in, or prior entrance into, an institution, a profession, a business, or a society. In some English colleges a certain number of seniors have greater privileges and a larger share in the government of their society than the rest of the members.

bef. 1568 my taulke came to D. Medicalfes eare: I was called before him and the Seniores: and after greuous rebuke, and some punishment, open warning was geuen to all the felowes, none to be so hardie to geue me his voice at that election: ASCHAM, Scholemaster, p. 201 (1884). 1599 his Seniors giue him good sleight lookes: B JONSON, Ev Man out of his Hum, iv. 4, Wks., p. 144 (1616) bef 1627 Forty of 'em I know my seniors, I That did due deeds of darkness too: MIDDLETON, Old Law, i. 1, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 130 (1885).

seniores priores, phr.: Late Lat.: 'elders first', elders take

1883 Seniores priores. We turn first to J. D. Esquire, who wrote The Secrets of Angling: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 476/1.

senio(u)rie: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See seignory.

senna, Mod. Lat. fr. Arab. sena; sene, Eng. fr. Old Fr. sene: sb.: a drug consisting of the dried leaslets of certain species of Cassia (see cassia); the name of any species of Cassia which yields the said drug. Also, attrib.

1525 Sene...is good. for the synacop/for y' splenne: Herball, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. di ro. ? 1530 Sene leues, Cassie fistule, of eche .ii. ownces: Anthotharius, sig. E i vo. ? 1540 femytorye, Mercurye, Sene: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. A ii ro. 1542 quyckbeme, Seene, sticados, hartys tounge: BOORDE, Dytetary, ch. xxvi. p. 289 (1870). 1646 Scammony, Rhubarb and Senna will purge without any vital assistance: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 111. ch. x. p. 101 (1686). 1753 LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 74, p. 316 (1774). 1811 This province of Gezam..carries on a considerable trade in senna: Nuebuhr's Trav Arab., ch. lxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 97.

*señor, pl. señores, sb.: Sp.: a lord; a gentleman; Sir.

1623 How now Sinior N, &c. Is this it, that you were sworne vnto: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 33. — How now (Sennor few-clothes) what winde draue you hither? ib., Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 120. 1845 Castor Urdiales of which the Black Prince was Señor, has its bay, headland and hermitage: FORD, Handbk Spain, Pt. 11. p. 938. 1884 I am strong, señores, but the sun was hot, and a dog is heavy on one's shoulders: F. Boyle, Border-land, 2004.

*señora, sb.: Sp.: a lady, a gentlewoman; Lady, Madam. señoria, sò.: Sp.: lordship, jurisdiction, seignory.

1866 a prince of Portugal, Don Fernando by name, who held the señoria of Serpa: IRVING, Span. Papers, p. 401.

*señorita, sb.: Sp.: a young lady, a young gentlewoman;

1845 In the evening we reached a comfortable farm-house, where there were serveral pretty señoritas: C. Darwin, *Yourn. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 263. 1853 like the fan of a Spanish señorita: E. K. K. Kanke, *1st Grinnell Exped*, ch. xivii. p. 443. p. 443. 1886 He filled up Athenæum, Aug. 28, p. 276/1.

senory: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See seignory.

*sensōrium, pl. sensōria, sb.: Late Lat.: the (supposed) seat of sensation; the brain; the gray matter of the brain; a nervous centre regarded as a seat of sensation; the entire sensory system of the body.

Sensory System of the DOGY.

1714 the noblest and most exalted Way of considering this infinite Space is that of Sir Isaac Newton, who calls it the Sensorium of the Godhead: Spectator, No. 565, July 9, p. 805/1 (Morley).

1768 all comes from thee, great,—great Sensorium of the world' which vibrates, if a hair of our heads but fall upon the ground, in the remotest desert of thy creation: Sterne, Sentiment. Fourn, Wks., p. 470 (1839).

1805 Now we hear of a sensorium, the proper seat of the soul: Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 168.

1842 [no word] acts so direct, | And with so much effect | On the human sensorium: Barriam, Ingolds. Leg., p. 374 (1865)

1858 when the Scotch-plaided snuff-box went round, and the dry Lundy-Foot tickled its way along into our happy sensoria: O W. Holmes, Autoc. Breakf. Table, ch. v. p. 78 (1882).

sensu, &c. See in sensu, &c.

sentine, sh.: Eng. fr. Fr. sentine, or direct fr. Lat. sentīna, = 'bilge-water', 'the hold of a ship': a sink, a repository for refuse and filth.

bef. 1555 I can say grossly ..the devil to be a stinking sentine of all vices, a foul filthy channel of all mischiefs: LATIMER, Sermons, &c., I. 42 (Parker Soc, 1844) [Davies]

sentinel ($\angle = =$), centinel(1), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. centinela.

- I. guard, watch (cf. Sp. hacer centinela, = 'to keep watch'). bef. 1627 Counsellors are not commonly so united but that one counsellor keepeth sentinel over another: BACON, Counsel (1887). [C.]
- 2. a soldier on guard, a soldier on watch; also, attrib. and metaph.

and metaph.

1579 with a Ring and trenche meete to receyue the Sentinels and Souldiours for defence: Digges, Stratiot., p. 59

1588 ther is manie places made for cennuels to watch, made of Wood and couered or gullt with gold: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy, fol. 27 vo.

1589 they returned vnto their sentencla from whence they departed: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist Chin, Vol II p. 244 (1854).

1590 And he, that points the Centonell his roone, Doth license him depart at sound of morning droome: Spens., F. Q., I. ix. 41.

1591 That daie, at nighte, we had many that preste upon our sentnells half a dozen tymes: Coningsby, Siege of Rouen, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 23 (1847) bef.

1893 These milk-white doves shall be his centronels [sie]: Marlowz, Did., ii. Wks., p. 259/2 (1888)

1598 Centinell, a Spanish vvord, and signified the souldier visited is set to vvatch at a station or post: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Table.

1600 given the captaines of the ships in charge, to looke well to their centinels and watches in the night: Holland, Tr. Läng, Bk. xxvi.

p. 618.

1601 Simon devised the sentinels and watch-towers: — Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 180

1619 the centinell of sin: Hutton, Foll. Anat., sig. A 6 vo.

1625 my Centinell vpon the Mount, saw ouer the top of an other hill...the heads of some of the Portugals: Purchas, Picture, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 298.

1630 Heere I stand centinell: Massinger, Picture, viii. r, sig. F 4 vo.

1646 It [the Cathedral] has four turrets, on one of which stands a continual sentinel: Evelivi, Diary, Vol. I. p. 249 (1872).

1663 They were upon hard Duty still, And every night stood sentinel: S. Butler, Hudi-bras, Pt. I. Cant I. p. 30

1702 I shall be in a better Condition to perform the Duty of a Centinel: Vanbrugh, False Friend, iii Wks., Vol. I. p. 339 (1776).

1775 he tried to ascend there, where not even a centinel was placed, and succeeded: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 252.

[The usual derivation of sentinel is fr. Old Fr. sentinel, dim. of Old Fr. sente, = 'a path', fr. Lat. sēmita. But it is preferable to derive both the Eng. and Fr. forms and It. sentinella fr. Sp. centinela, fr. a Late Lat. *centenāria*, meaning 'a centurion's post', 'a guard under the charge of a centurion'; as the centurions in a Roman army had charge of the watch. The form sentry is a corruption of century, fr. Lat. centuria, or is short for centinery, cf. Holland's centineir, fr. Late Lat. centenārius, = 'a centurion' (1603 when they were ready to joine battell, certeine Centineirs came and brought him word that their men were not yet all come: Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 418). Note that the phr. sentinel perdu (see perdue, I. 2) translates the Sp. centinela perdida.

senza, prep.: It.: Mus.: without; used to form phrases such as senza pedale, senza oboi, senza tempo.

1724 SENZA, without. This Word is used in the following Manner: SENZA LARIA, without the Air. SENZA RITORNELLO, without the Retornel. SENZA VIOLINO, without the Violins. SENZA STROMENTI, without the Instruments: Short Explic. of For. Was. in Mus. Bks.

Seogun: Jap. See Shogun.

separator ($\angle = \angle = \rangle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. separator, noun of agent to Lat. separare, = 'to separate': one who or that which separates.

sēparātum, pl. sēparāta, sb.: neut. of Lat. pass. part. sēparātus, = 'separated': a separate copy of a scientific or literary paper which is published in a volume or part of a volume with other matter; a Separat-abdruck (Ger.).

*sēpia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σηπία: a cuttlefish; the black secretion ejected by the cuttlefish, and the pigment prepared

1639 the sepia's inky humour: Optick Glasse of Humours. [Nares] 1692 One Death shall not secure them, they shall sink | Like the Sepia, in Satyrick Ink. M. Morgan, Late Victory, p. 2.

*sepoy, seapoy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. sipāhī, = 'a soldier': a native soldier under British command, armed and trained in British fashion.

and trained in British fashion.

1776 the support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswarry only: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 9/2.

1787 The Sheriff sent a reinforcement of English sailors and sepoys to the number of 60 men: Gent. Mag., p. 1181/2

1793 the natives, when formed into regular companies, and disciplined, are here, and all over the East Indies, called Seapoys. J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11. p. 557 (1796).

1798 such a body of sepoys as must keep them in awe: Wellington, Suppl Desp, Vol. 1. p. 73 (1858).

1811 At Bombay there is also a body of three thousand Sepoys, or Indian soldiers, Pagan and Mahometan: Nuebuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. cxlvii. Pinkerton, Vol. x p. 205

1826 turn Sepoyin the Company's service: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. vi. p. 59 (1884).

1828 The dress of the Bengal sipahee consists of a white cotton jacket and trowsers, with a blue cotton belt round the waist: Asiatic Costumes, p. 65.

1834 Sreekishun the Sepoy was in attendance: Baboo, Vol. 1 ch. xviii. p. 317.

1884 But for the Sepoy it was all new experience: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 99

September. sb.: Lat.: name of the ninth (originally the seventh) month of the year.

septemvir, pl. septemviri, sb.: Lat.: a member of a committee or college consisting of seven men.

1883 The scheme of Honours Examinations.. proposed by Professor Seeley and the other septemviri is simplicity itself: Sat. Rev , Vol. 55, p. 560

sept-et-le-va, septleva, sb.: Fr., 'seven and it goes': a term at faro and similar games, the risking by the punter of his stake and his winnings equal to three times his stake after having won a paroli, i.e. after having risked his stake and his winnings (equal to the stake) and having won.

1709 Sept-et-le-va is the first great Chance that shews the advantages of this Game: Compil. Gamester, p. 180. 1716 The Knave won Sonica, which I had chose; | And the next Pull, my Septleva I lose: Pope, Basset-Table, 52. 1756 making a septleva: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 506 (1857).

septième, Fr.; septiesme, Old Fr.: sb.: a seventh part, a sequence of seven.

1674 his Sequences [at Picket]...are Tierces, Quarts, Quints, Sixiesms, Septiesms, Huictiesms and Neufiesms: Compl. Gamester, p 82.

septier, setier, sb.: Fr.: an obsolete measure of capacity and of area; as a corn-measure, apparently equivalent to about four bushels English.

1523 a ceptyer of whete ... and a septier of otes: LORD BERNERS, Froissart,

septuāgēsima, adj.: fem. of Lat. septuāgēsimus,='seventieth': title of the third Sunday before Lent.

seq., abbrev. for Lat. sequens,='(and) the following'; seqq., abbrev. for Lat. sequentes (pl.), = '(and) the following'. 1888 vol. i. pp. 260 seq.: Athenæum, Nov. 17, p. 659/2.

sequedillas: Sp. See seguidilla.

sequel (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. sequele.

1. that which succeeds in time, the continuation of a course of action, adventure, or suffering; the continuation of a story or history.

a story or history.

1579 the sequele of this history: J Lyly, Euphues, p. 34 (1868).

1579 as it fell out in sequele: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 936 (1612).

1582 On the bed his picture shee set, ful playnely bethincking, What would be the sequel: R. Stany-hurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk Iv. p. 113 (1880).

1588 Arm....Moth, follow. Moth Like the sequel, I: SHAKS, L. L. L., iii 135.

1641 and the sequel is too well known to need any notice of the event: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 16 (1872).

1647 To mark the sequell, do thou here remain: Fanshawe, Tr. Pastor Fido, iii. 6, p. 114.

1678 All which Genesis or Generation of Gods is really nothing but a Poetical Description of the Cosmogonia: as throughout the Sequele of that whole Poem, all seems to be Physiology, veiled under Fiction and Allegories: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 238.

1689 you remember the sequel: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III, p. 303 (1872).

1689 you remember the sequel: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III, p. 303 (1872).

1776 the antiquities of which an account will be given in the sequel: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 35.

1883 every particular of mode, of date, of sequel: Trav. Greece, p. 35. XIX Cent, Feb., p. 208.

that which follows as a practical consequence.

2. that which follows as a plactical consequence.

1494 Wherfore, after punyshment done voon some of his enemyes, he ferynge ye sequell and reuengement of the same, left that countree and retourned vnto Rome: FABYAN, ch. 63. [R.] bef. 1529 Whate sequele shall follow when pendugins mete togethyr? J. SKELTON, Spéke, Parrot, 408, Wks., Vol. In. p. 20 (1843).

1581 the commodites and good sequele of vertue: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. xi. Vol. 1. p. 20 (1880).

7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI., 1v. p. 121 (1869).

1556 had I...doubted any such sequele at the beginninge of my plaie: ROBINSON, Tr. More's Utopia, p. 20

(1869). **1601** the fearful sequele of that experiment: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch 23, Vol* II p. 135.

that which follows as a logical consequence; logical consequence.

bef 1604. What sequel is there in this argument? An "archdeacon is the chief deacon": ergo, he is only a deacon: Whitteift, Wks., 1. 305 (Parker Soc.) [C] 1640 Ne fear I what hard sequel after-wit | Will draw upon me. H. MORE, Infin Wilds., 71, p. 200 (1647). 1646 these were presages of their overthrow. Which notwithstanding are scarce Rhetorical sequels: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. I. ch. xi. p 33 (1686).

4. succession. Rare.

1533 al the sequell of your lettres: Suppress. of Monast., p. 28 (Camd Soc., 1843)
1599 The king hath granted every article: | His daughter first, and then in sequel all: Shaks., Hen. V., v. 2, 361.

5. pl. posterity. Rare.

bef. 1547 A goodly meane both to deterre from crime, | And to her steppes our sequele to enflame: Surrey, Death of Sir T. W. [R.]

*sequēla, pl. sequēlae, sb.: Late Lat.: a consequence, a result; esp. a morbid state induced by a preceding disease.

1883 those terrible sequelæ which interfere so deeply with human happiness: Spectator, Apr. 28. 1889 Mr. Stanley ...whose journey is another of the sequelæ of the Soudan troubles · Pall Mall Budget, Jan. 27, p. 3/1.

sequestrator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. sequestrator, noun of agent to sequestrare, = 'to sequestrate', 'to sequester': one who sequesters or sequestrates property; one to whom a sequestration is entrusted.

1649 was sequestred by the Additionall Sequestrators of the said County: In Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol IV. No. dxii. p 273 (1846). 1654 Even that first and worst Sequestratour, that sequestred man from his God: R. Whitt-Lock. Zootomua, p 381. bef 1658 The Committee-man hat a Side-man, or rather a Setter right, a Sequestrator: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 76 (1687). bef. 1670 He and Powel were Sequestrators indeed, to collect the Rents: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 122, p. 128 (1693). 1822—3 the authority of the man in office under the Parliament, the sequestrator, and the committee-man, had been only exerted for the protection of the cavalier: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. i. p 26 (1886).

sequestrātrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of sequestrātor: a female who acts as a sequestrator.

1657 For that is the sequestratrix that gives to every thing its form and essence: H. Pinnell, Tr. Paracelsus' 3 Bks. Philos., p. 9.

sequin (/ =), Eng. fr. Fr. sequin; chekin(e), chickeno, zechin(o), &c., fr. It. zecchino, earlier cecchino: sb.: name of various Italian coins of which the earliest and best known was a gold coin of Venice, worth about 9s. 1d. English.

1582 chekines of gold: R HAKLUYT, Divers Voyages, p. 166 (1850). 1588 they cost the merchants forty or fifthe chickens apeece: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C Frederick's Voyage, fol. 1 vo. — Chickenoes which be peeces of gold worth seuen shillings a peece sterling: ib., fol. 5 ro. 1599 I hauing paied...flue hundred Zechius for my ransome: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 129. — the Chekin of gold of the Turkes made at Constantinople is at Alger worth an seuen shillings a peece stering: 20, 101. 592.

hundred Zechins for my ransome: R Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 129.

the Chekin of gold of the Turkes made at Constantinople is at Alger worth an 150. Aspers, and at Constantinople it is but 66. Aspers: 20, p. 176

a bag of bright cecchines: B. Jonson, Volp., i. 4, Wks., p. 459 (1616). 1608

Three or four thousand chequins were as pretty a proportion to live quietly, and so give over: Shaks, Pericles, iv 2, 28. 1612 disbursing unto him an hundred chickins of very good gold: Passenger of Benvienuto. [Nares] 1612

under the paine of forfeiting foure Chiquins: T. Convart, Fournall, in Crucitus, Vol. III sig. U 8 vo (1776) 1614 twenty Checkeenoes in gold: R. Coverte, Voyage, p. 48. 1615 They pay tribute to the Turk, 14000. Zecchins veerely: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 3 (1632). 1617 seuen of vs hired a ship of a Greke dwelling in Cryprus, for twenty eight zechines to Ioppa: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. I. p. 214. 1620 a demand of roso Checchines: Bern, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent., p. lxxvi. (1676). 1622 In Venice likewise, euery Mechanique is a Magnifico, though his magnificenza walketh the Market but with a Chequin: Pracham, Comp. Gent., ch. i. p. 15. 1623 He made money of most that he had, and putting it into Chekines, (a certaine coyne, that is made of fine Barbary gold): Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Lyfe of Gusman, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 6 1630 Pyasters Chicqueenes and Sultanies, which is gold and silver: Capt. J. SMITH, Wise, p. 827 (1884). 1634 a hundred and twenty millions of Zechynes or Crownes: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 130. 1650 son hundreds of Zecchins of gold Howell, Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 18. 1665 the Gold Coins are Sultanies, equal to a Venice Chequin: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 130. 1650 son hundreds of Zecchins of gold Howell, Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 18. 176. 176 former is the Scherif, otherwise called Sequin, or Sultanies; equal to a Venice Chequin: Sir Th. Herbert Tranks, French Money: Tr. Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serug, p. 13. 1709 Fou

Variants, 16 c. chekin(e), chicken, chickeno, chickino, zechin, 17 C. cecchine, chequin, chickin, chiquin, chiquiney, checkeenoe, zecchin, zechine, chekin(e), chicque(e)ne, checchine, zechyne, 18 c. chequin, zechin, chequeen, zequeen.

*sequitur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. sequi, = 'to follow': '1t follows', an inference; logical consecution.

1840 he looked as if he did not quite subscribe to the sequitur: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p 2 (1865).

ser: Anglo-Ind. See seer.

seraf: Anglo-Ind. See sarraf.

serafagio, sb.: It.: the agio of an Oriental banker or money-changer.

1599 but if one would change them into basaruchies, he may have 5 tangas, and 16 basaruchies, which overplus they cal cerafagio: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol 11 i. p. 274. — these also have serafagion of 6, 7, 8, 10, vntill 16, by the Vol 11 i. p. 274. 100: 26, p. 275.

seraffi: Anglo-Ind. See sheriff.

serafin(e): Port. See xerafin.

*seraglio (= \(\(\t = \), \(-gli \) as \(-ly - \), \(sb. \): Eng. fr. It. \(serraglio, \) = 'an enclosure', 'a cloister'. Occasionally Anglicised as \(serail, sarell, serral, \) fr. Old Fr. \(serrail, sarrail. \)

- an enclosure, a place to which persons are confined. 1644 I passed by the Piazza Judea, where their seragho begins: EVELYN, Diury, Vol. 1. p. 142 (1872).
- 2. a palace surrounded by walls; esp. the serai or palace of the Sultan at Constantinople; also, the buildings devoted to the ladies of the Sultan's harem (q, v).

to the ladies of the Sultan's harem (q. v.).

1588 This King of Pegu hath one principall wife, which is kept in a Seralyo:
T. Hickock, Tr C. Frederick's Voy., fol 30 ro.
1590 He shall be made a chaste and lustless eunuch, | And in my sarell tend my concubines: Marlowe, | Tamburt., Wks., p. 2a/2 (1865)
1599 Heere the Agent appointed the master of the Ascension to stay with the shippe vntill a fitte winde and opportunity serued to bring her about the Seragito to salute the Grand Signior:
R. Harluyt, Voyages, Vol. 11. 1 p. 304
1600 they are called home againe to the Seragitos of the Zamoglans (for so are they termed, till they be enrolled among the lanissaries) to remaine there vider their heads and governours: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist Afr., p. 386.
1612 Fishing under the wall of the Seraglia. T. Cornat, Yournall, in Crudities, Vol. 111. sig. T. 7 ro (1776).
1612 This Mahomet was the first founder of the great Seralia (where the great Turke now vsually dwelleth): W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 18.
1625 a kinswoman of his, liung in the Zeraglia: Purchas, Pilgrums, Vol. 1. Bk. iv p. 553.— diuers women in the Seraglia: by p. 555.
1639 a spacious Palace to walk in, more sumptious then either Louvre, Seralio, or Escurial! Howell, Lett., vi. xxxix. p. 60 (1645).
1642 to pull out the Ottoman Tyrant out of his Seraglio, from between the very armes of his fifteen hundred Concubines: — Instr. For. Trav., p. 45 (1869).
1651 5000 youths out of the Seraglia Philip: Reliq. Wotton., p. 404 (1885).
1670 Near to the Stables stands the Seraglio where the Wild Beasts are kept: R. Lassells, Voy Ital., Pt. 1. p. 136 (1698).
1681 That the uncertain and adultrate fruit | Might put the Palate in dispute. | His green Seraglio has its Eunuchs too: | Lest any Tyrant him out-doe: A. Marvell, Mic., p. 40.
1683 In that stately serail he discerned a prince: Situation of Paradise, p. 68. [T.] bef. 1733 Ships of War to go and lie before the Seraglio: R. North, Examen, III. vi 54, p. 453 (1740).
1768 Entering the sec

the Court of the Sultan, women of the Sultan's harem collectively; women of a harem generally.

collectively; women of a harem generally.

1599 the Officers of his Seraglio or Court: R. Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. II.
i. p. 200. 1610 Thou shalt be master | Of my seraglia: B. Jonson, Alch.,
ii. 2, Wks., p. 621 (1616). 1615 the great mens Serraglia: Geo. Sandys,
Traw., p. 33 (1632). 1617 the Court or Seraglio of the Great Turke:
F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. I. p. 264. 1619 Eunuchs may be trusted to keepe
the Seraglio's of Potentates! Purchas, Microcosmuse, ch xilv. p. 418. 1634
he has three hundred women in his Seraglio (called here Haram): Sir Th.
Herbert, Trav., p. 62. 1646 the daily provision of whose Seraglio ..consumed two hundred Sheep: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Ek. VII. ch. xvi.
p. 307 (1686). 1654 when as the Turks Seraglio to this of Salomon was not
to be compared: R. Whittock, Zootomia, p. 403 bef. 1658 Then blend
the Gall'ry of the Skies | With her Seraglio of Eyes: J. CLEVELAND, Wks.,
Maid, Qu., v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1707) bef. 1699 Seraglios of the most
sparkling beauties: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol. III. p. 268 (1770).
Maid, Qu., v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 181 (1707) bef. 1699 Seraglios of the most
sparkling beauties: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol. III. p. 268 (1770).
1709 he
provided for him a seraglio of mares, the most beautiful that could be found in
the whole Ottoman Empire: Addison, Tatler, Jan. 17. Wks, Vol. II. p. 61.
1788 the mob of London were highly diverted at the importation of so uncommon a seraglio: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levuni, Vol. II. p. 61.
1788 the mob of London were highly diverted at the importation of so uncommon a seraglio: In Hor. Walpole's Letters, Vol. 1. p. 0. (1857). 1803
I was not married to a single volume, in a hundrum-mongyanical connection.
I was Solomon in all his glory, and surrounded by all his seraglio: Lordon
I was Solomon in All his glory, and surrounded by all his seraglio: Lordon
I was Solomon in Life, &te., Vol. I. p. 105.
1879 Richardson was still giving laws
to his little seraglio of adoring women: L. Stephen, Samuel Yohnson, ch. ii.

*serai, sh: Arab. serāy, or Hind. serāi, fr. Pers. serāī, = 'a palace', 'a court', 'a harem'.

a palace, a seraglio.

1665 nothing more observable in the Town [Kabul] than the Serrays and two great well built Forts: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 77 (1677). 1812 the

Serai's impenetrable tower: Byron, Childe Harold, II lxxvii. 1820 the gallery of the Serai...was crowded with the retainers of a court: T S Hughes, Trav. in Secily, Vol. 1. ch vi. p. 177 1840 About the Serai, or Pashal's palace, there is no bustle nor show: France, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1.

2. a court furnished with buildings for the accommodation of travellers in the East, a caravanserai (q, v). See choultry,

Khan 2.

1609 by it the great Suray, besides which are duers others, both in the city and suburbs, wherein duers neate lodgings are to be let, with doores, lockes, and keys to each. W. Finch, in Purchas' Pilgrims, I. 434 (1625). [Yule] 1614 there are goodly Surroles or Innes for horsemen and footmen: R. Coverte, Voyage, D. 33. 1625 Luneherra, a small Saray where wee pitched the ninth nineteene faire Saraies ruinated: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I Bk iv. p. 426.

— Euery fine or sixe Course, there are Seraes built by the King or some great men: ib, p 520. 1638 Which being done we departed from our Serray (or Inne): W. Bruton, in R. Hakluyt's Voyages, v. 49 (1807). [Yule] 1665 each eight miles there is a convenient Saray built for travellers to repose in gratis: SIR TH. Herbert, Trav., p 70 (1677). 1813 My tent on shore, my galley on the sea, | Are more than cities and Serais to me: Byron, Bride of Abydos, II xx. Wks., p. 86 (1873) 1825 The whole number of lodgers in and about the serai, probably did not fall short of 500 persons: Bp. Heber, Narrative, II. 122 (1844) [Yule]

Variants, 17 c. suray, surroie, saray, sarray, serray, serae, 18 c. serauee.

sérail, sô.: Fr.: a seraglio.

1865 the Rosières revel in their roubles, and the lords of the serfs are the slaves of the serail: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol 1 ch. vi. p. 93.

serain, serein, sb.: Fr.: "the mildew, or harmefull dew of some Summer euenings" (Cotgr.). See sereno.

1642 he hath felt the excesse of heat, the dangerous Serains: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 74 (1869).

serang, syrang, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. sahrang,='a commander', 'an overseer': a commander of lascars; a native boatswain in a lascar crew.

1801 took with them to attend their tents 1 serang, 2 tindals, and 54 lascars, belonging to this garrison: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp, Vol II. p. 472 (1858). 1802 The syrang has been sentenced to make good the value [two blank cartridges]: — Disp, Vol. 1. p. 285 (1844).

serapah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. $sar-o-p\bar{a}$, = 'cap-à-pie': a complete suit of honor, a khalat (q. v.).

abt. 1866 He. commanded, there should be given to each of them an embroider'd Vest, a Turbant, and a Girdle of Silk Embroidery, which is that which they call Ser-apah, that is, an Habit from head to foot; Tr. Bernier, 37. [Yule] 1873 Sir George Oxendine. had a Collat or Serpan, a Robe of Honour from head to foot, offered him from the Great Mogul: Fryer, E. India, 87 (1698). [ib.] 1684 another rich Serapah or Vest: Tr. Tavernier's Trav. Vol. II. p. 46. 1759 Another deputation carried six costly Seerpaws; these are garments which are presented sometimes by superiors in token of protection, and sometimes by inferiors in token of homage: In R. Orme's Hist. Mil. Trans., I. 159. [Yule]

serape, so.: Sp. fr. Mexican: a shawl or plaid worn by Spanish Americans.

1850 native Californians in sarapes and sombreros: Household Words, June 29, p. 313/2.

E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxiv. p. 196.

18.. The furnace fire painted the faces of the men an Indian red, glanced on brightly coloured blanket and serape, but was eventually caught and absorbed in the waiting shadows of the black mountain: BRET HARTE, Story of a Mine, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 16 (1882).

1884 From his shoulders depended the sarape, or blanket shawly F. A. OBER, Trav. in Mexico, &c., p. 545.

*seraph, pl. seraphim(s), Eng. fr. Heb. seraphim (pl.), = 'the exalted ones'; seraphin, Eng. fr. Fr. séraphin: sb.: one of the highest order of angels. See cherub.

one of the highest order of angels. See cherub.

bef. 1400 Crist Kyngene Kyng Knighted ten, Cherubyn and Seraphyn: Piers Pl., 671. [R.]

abt. 1450 Seraphens: & othire sere halows: Wars of Alexander, 4975 (1886).

1551 From about flakred the seraphins, wherof euery one had syxe wynges: Bible, Esay, vi 2. [R.]

1556 her thankes ascend further vnto heauen, conueyed by thousand Seraphins: W. C. Polimanteia, sig Tr. vo.

1596 those eternall burning Seraphins: Spens., Hymne of Heavenly Beautie, 94.

1603 a Seraphin that bore | A wauing sword: Synthester, Tr. Du Bartas, Imposture, p. 265 (1688).

1616 Stillester, Tr. Du Bartas, Imposture, p. 265 (1688).

1667 who now be that would soul's sacred comfort win | Must burn in pure love, like a seraphin: MIDDLENON, Witch, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 428 (1885).

1667 who now beholds | Cherub and Seraph rolling in the flood | With scatter'd arms and ensigns: MILTON, P. L., I. 324.

1670 the representation of S. Teresa wounded by a Seraphin: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II p. 102 (1698).

1675 the poorest sincere Christian hath a love to God, a knowledge or apprehension of God, of a more generous kind, a more noble tincture, than Cherubins and Seraphins have: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. viii. § 4, p. 93

1712 the Rabbins tell us, that the Cherubins are a Set of Angels who know most, and the Seraphins a Set of Angels who love most: Spectator, No 600, Sept. 29, p. 845/2 (Morley).

seraph: Arab. See sheriff.

seraphin(e): Port. See xerafin.

*seraskier, sb.: Turk. serasker (ser, = 'head', 'asker, ='army'): a Turkish general of division.

1717 strengthened by a very numerous garnison of their bravest janisaries, commanded by a pasha seraskier (i.e. general), though this last expression is not

very just, for, to say truth, the seraskier is commanded by the janisaries: LADV M. W Montagu, Letters, p. 113 (1827). 1819 For what purpose, do you think, has the Porte made, in my favour, the hitherto unexampled exception to its rules of joining the rank of a Turkish Seraskier to the prerogatives of a Greek Hospodar? T Hoff, Anast, Vol II. ch xiii. p. 290 (1820) 1823 three thousand Moslems perish'd here, | And sixteen bayonets pierced the Seraskier: Byron, Don Juan, viii Lxxx. 1840 a poor village, which .had been much ruined by the frequent passage of troops when the Seraskier was stationed at Bayazeed in August and September: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II Let. xv p. 339.

serauee: Arab. See serai. *serdar: Pers. See sirdar. serebanda: It. See saraband.

serena: Sp. See sereno.

serena gutta: Late Lat. See gutta serena.

*serenade ($\angle = \angle \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. serenade (Cotgr.): evening music, esp. music performed by a lover or admirer under the window of a lady.

[1645 Here they were singing...and serenading their mistresses: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 204 (1872).] 1662 they go and give the Governour a Serenade: J. DAVIES, Ambassadors Trav, Bk. v. p. 175 (1660). 1663 a serenade of deep mouth'd Currs: DRYDEN, Wild Gallant, iii. Wks, Vol. 1. p. 47 (1701) 1679 To these th' address with Serenades, And Court with Balls and Masquerades: S. Butler, Hudsbras, Pt. III. p. 239.

serenata, sb.: It.: a serenade; a variety of musical composition.

1724 SERENATA, Serenade; a Consort of Musick is so called when performed in the Midst of the Night, or Morning early, in the open Air or Street: Short Explic of For Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1759 We are next week to have a serenata for the King of Prussia's birthday: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol III. p. 201 (1857). 1823 nor silence the passionate serenatas which floated along the shores: LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. iii. p. 30 (1855).

serenate, sb.: Eng. fr. It. serenata: a serenade.

1667 nor in court-amours, | Mix'd dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball, | Or serenate, which the starved lover sings | To his proud fair, best quitted with disdain: Milton, P. L., IV. 769.

serenissimo, pl. serenissimi, sb.: It.: 'most serene one', a title of honor bestowed on kings and princes.

1665 the Tiara. was worn by Serenissimo's: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 140 (1677). 1672 How many are called Serenissimi, who have their understanding darkened and their will perverted: Tr. J. E. Nieremberg's Temporal & Eternal, Bk. III. ch. vi. p 272.

sereno, sb.: Sp.: evening-dew, chilly damp of evening; blight. Anglicised as serene.

1600 the most infectious serenas or dewes that fall all along these coasts of Africa: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p 575. 1605 Some serene blast me, or dire lightning strike | This my offending face! B. Jonson, Volp., iii. 5, Wks., p. 191 (1860). 1732 They had already by way of precaution armed themselves against the Serena with a caudle: Gentleman Instructed, p. 108. [Davies]

sēria, sb. pl.: neut. of Lat. sērius, = 'serious': serious subjects (of speech or thought).

1665 Methinks those grave contenders about opinionative trifles, look like aged Socrates upon his boyes Hobby-horse, or like something more hudicrous; since they make things their seria, which are scarce tolerable in their sportful intervals: Glanvill, Sceptis, ch. xxvii. p. 200 (x885).

*seriātim, adv.: Late Lat.: in a series, in regular succession.

Cession.

1680 But y° judges did every one of them seriatim declare y° that board was a proper place of judicature of state affaires: Hatton Corresp., Vol. I. p. 225 (1878). bef. 1783 the Judges thought fit to give their judgments, seriatin, after solemn Argument had: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 80, p. 72 (1740). 1760 After hearing Counsel on both Sides and great Consideration, the Court delivered their Opinion seriatim: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 257. 1823 Then follow, seriatim:...conclusions and corollaries of law: Edin. Rev., Vol. 30, p. 25I. 1832 when the counsel withdrew the Lords gave their opinions seriatim: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 308 (1875). 1842 Don't fancy... I mean to go on | Seriatim through so many ages by-gone: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 382 (1865). 1854 the wife of your bosom goes round and embraces the sons and daughters seriatim: Thackeray, Neucomes, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 102 (1870).

*series $(\angle = \angle \text{ or } \angle \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. series: a regular sequence or succession; a set of anything issued or arranged in order; in *Mathematics*, a succession of terms or quantities, each of which bears some specific relation to the next. The Mid. Eng. serie (Chaucer) is borrowed through Old Fr. serie.

1611 This south series or row of building: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. 1. p. 218 (176). 1646 his whole life attended with a series of good successes: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 20. 1652 the series both of fate, and of fortune: J. GAULE, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 152. 1664 that hideous and unproportionate Chasma betwitt the Predictions in the eleventh Chapter of Daniel and the twelfth is in this way filled up with matters of weighty concernment, and the Series of times continuedly carried on to the Day of Judgement: H. Morr, Myst. of Iniquity, BL. 11. ch. 2. § 3, p. 397. 1671 nor can they make a true estimate of the time requisite to solve that continued series of difficulties: H. O., Tr. N. Stends

Prodrom. on Solids in Solids, p. 2. 1877 they together carried out a sense of experiments: Times, Dec. 1. [St.]

serif(f): Arab. or Turk. See sherif.

serif(f)o: Port. and Sp. See sherif.

serinjaumy, surinjam, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. sar-anjām, = 'beginning-ending': apparatus, goods, and chattels; a grant of land or revenue for a special object.

1803 I think that I can arrange with him to serve the state for his ancient serinjaumy, which was for 700 horse: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 903 (1844)

serioso, adv.: It.: Mus.: a direction to performers to render a passage or a movement in a serious, grave style.

serishtadar: Anglo-Ind. See sherishtadar.

sermōcinātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. sermōcināri, = 'to discourse': a speechmaker, a talker.

bef. 1666 These obstreperous sermocinators make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar: Howell. [J.]

sermonettino, sb.: quasi-It.: a very short discourse.

1818 Sermonettinos or religious Bagatelles: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II ch. i p. 17 (1819).

seron, Sp.; seroon, Eng. fr. Sp. See ceron.

1625 chists, Serons, and Baskets for many vses: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II Bk. ix. p. 1617.

serpaw: Anglo-Ind. See serapah.

serpigo, sô.: Late Lat., 'ring-worm': the shingles; any variety of herpes.

1603 the gout, serpigo, and the rheum: SHAKS., Meas. for Meas., iii. 1, 31.

serraglio: It. See seraglio.

serray: Arab. See serai.

serrement de cœur, phr.: Fr.: oppression of the heart, heartburning.

1818 Mr. Courtnay left him with as little serrement de cœur as possible: Mrs. Opie, New Tales, Vol. II p 339 1879 This gave Rollo a serrement de cœur: Mrs. Oliphant, Within the Precincts, ch xxx. p. 311.

serrishte(h)dar, serrishtadar: Anglo-Ind. See sherishtadar.

*serum, sô.: Lat., 'whey': the light-colored watery fluid which separates itself from the blood in coagulation; any serous fluid.

1665 a Serum as white as Milk: Phil. Trans., Vol. 1. No. 6, p. 118. 1691
And if the Blood be extraordinarily heated by Exercise or otherwise, it casts off
its Serum plentifully by Sweat: J. Ray, Creation, Pt 11. p. 303 (1701). 1710
Diseases caus'd by too much and too sharp Serum: FULLER, Pharmacop., p. 6.

*serviette, sb.: Fr.: a table-napkin.

1864 he...carried a serviette in lieu of a feather broom under his arm : G. A. Sala, Quete Alone, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p 133.

serviteur, sb.: Fr.: a servant, an attendant.

1661 BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1665 what he leaves, is not given the Poor, for it is the Crows pittance: good reason too, They think them his serviteurs: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 338 (1677). 1702 I like your Daughter very well; but for marrying her—Serviteur: VANBRUGH, False Friend, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 319 (1776).

servitor ($\underline{w} = \underline{-}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. servitour, assimilated to Late Lat. servitor, noun of agent to Lat. servite, = 'to serve', 'to attend upon': a servant, an adherent, an attendant, a waiter at table; at Oxford, formerly a kind of exhibitioner who originally had to wait at the Fellows' table; one who serves or has served as a soldier.

serves or has served as a soldier.

abt. 1386 No maister, sire, quod he, but servitour, | Though I have had in scole that honour: Chaucer, C. T., Summoner's Tale, 7808.

1420 We zowr servitours and bede men' In Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. XXX. p. 67 (1846).

1485 I shold not suffre ony persone, lord, knyght, ne seruytour, to passe: CAXTON, Chas. Grete, p. 168 (1881).

1509 I flater nat I am his true seruytour: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. In p. 81 (1874).

1543 For nature sendeth bloude or cholere, and spirytes as seruitoures to succour the hurted place: Trahleron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. XXXV **\sigma_1\$.

1548 a flatteringe servitor of his who thought to tickell hm in the eare: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng.

1815: Vol' I. p. 27 (1846).

1566 the principall and almost the only rebell in that realme hath his servitors secretly following practises about the Queene there in Scotland: Q. Ellz, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 2rd Ser., Vol. III. No. coxxxv. p. 360 (1846).

1575 he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars: J. Awdellay, Frat. Vag., p. 3 (1869).

1588 Here none but soldiers and Rome's servitors | Repose in fame: Seruitors which walking vp and downe at the feast of larbas the Gymnasophist, serued at the table: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. II. p. 2. 1603 O most excellent for riches, for keeping a bountifull table, for many servitours Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 47.

1624 you may perceive what partiality hath been used, when some such fresh-water soldiers are preferred to old servitors: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. II. p. 467 (1848).

1641 the

Levites were but as servitors and deacons: Milton, Ch. Govt., Bk. 1. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 92 (1806). 1675 Gentellus, who entertain'd the Consul and Tribunes with naked She-servitors: J. Smith, Christ. Relig Appeal, Bk. 11. ch. iii. § 1, p. 20.

servum pecus, phr.: Lat.: a servile herd. Hor., Epp., 1, 19, 19.

1804 Apprehensive, perhaps, of being rated with the servum pecus: Edin. Rev , Vol. 5, p. 66.

servus (pl. servi) servorum (Dei), phr.: Late Lat.: servant of the servants (of God); a title adopted by the pope, cf. Mark, x. 44.

1528 Fye apon his bulles breves and letters | Wherin he is named seruus servorum: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &*c., p. 29 (1871). 1590 he became so great, that though he called himself servus servorum: yet would he be compted and esteemed lord of lordes: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 704. 1621 their three-crowned soveraign lord the pope, poor Peter's successour, servus servorum Dei: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 40 (1827). 1659 Servus servorum Dei: E. LARKIN, Spec. Patr., p. 79. 1861 Then again, those servi servorum have dependants in the vast, silent, poverty-stricken world outside your comfortable kitchen fire: Thackerry, Roundabout Papers, p. 97 (1879).

*sesame ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. sesame; pronounced in Eng. as if fr. Gk. $\sigma\eta\sigma\acute{a}\mu\eta$.

1. the plant, Sesamum Indicum, which produces gingelioil (see ajonjoli).

abt. 1420 Sysame in fatte soil and gravel is sowe, | Sex sester in oon acre lande is throwe: Pallad. on Husb., p. 181 (E. E. T. S.). [C]

2. in the phr. open sesame, the charm by uttering which the door of the thieves' cave is opened in Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves; hence, open sesame or sesame = any charm or influence by which entrance or passage is gained.

1882 have obtained the sesame to those apartments: LORD LYTTON, Godolph., ch. xxii. p. 45/1 (New Ed.). 1845 certain words, in all countries, like 'open sesame' have a charm in themselves as well as in their meaning, the adopted recognized terms of opening a conversation: FORD, Handolk. Spain, Pt. 1, p. 83

sēsamum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σήσαμον: the name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Pedalineae*, the seeds of which yield oil; esp. the Sesamum Indicum or sesame.

1658 of Athenian sesamum half a Sextarius: Tr. J Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk Iv. ch. xx. p. 147. 1684 They bake every day, making up their Dow in the form of a thin Cake, strow'd over with Sesamum: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 241 1876 he had of course likened her... nose to the sesamum flower: Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 326.

Sesquialter, adj.: Lat.: once and a half, of one and a half. 1598 Petruccius would have the plaine square of the Tuscane stylobata a perfect square; because that forme is the strongest; that of the Dorick a diagonall proportion; of the Ionick a sequi-alter, of the Corunthian a suprabipartient: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 83.

sesquialtera, sb.: fem. of Lat. sesquialter: an interval in which the ratio is as one to one and a half, or two to three; a rhythm of three minims made equal to and compared with a rhythm of two minims.

1570 As, bycause it is well demonstrated, that a Cylinder, whose heith, and Dinmeter of his base, is æquall to the Diameter of the Sphære, is Sesquialtera to the same Sphære (that is, as 3. to 2:): J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. 1597 at the voices go together in one tume with the stroke of sesquialtera time, or three minimes for a stroke, for that is no tripla, but as it were a sesquialtera compared to a sesquialtera: Th. Morley, Mus., Annot., sig. *470.

sesquipedālia verba, phr: Lat.: 'words a foot and a half long', excessively long words. Hor., A. P., 97.

1805 but surely the sequipedalia verba of Fleetwood attach to these grievances a degree of consequence in which none can sympathize: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 188. 1824 shocked by encountering those sesquipedalia verba, which Horace justly condemns: ib, Vol. 40, p. 406.

sestertium, pl. sestertia, sb.: Lat.: a sum of one thousand sesterces, equivalent up to the time of Augustus to a little more than £8. 17s. English.

1540 euery Sestertium (which in englysh money of olde grotes, wherof .viii. made an ounce, amounteth to iiii li. xvi. s. viii. d.): Elvor, Im. Governaunce, fol. 71 v. 1549 The conneighaunce of this water did coste 555 thousande Sestercia: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., 50. 27 v. (550). 1598 Setama sister vnto Augustus the Emperour was exceeding bountifull vnto Virgil, who gaue him for making 36 verses, 113 pounds, to wit, tenne Sestertiaes for euerie verse: F. Meres, Comp. Discourse, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. 11. 155 (1815). 1603 Fiftie sestertia: B. Jonson, Sey., i. 1, Wks., p. 364 (1616).

sestertius, pl. sestertii, sb.: Lat.: a small silver coin originally equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses and equal to the fourth of a denarius, or a little more than 2d. English. Anglicised as sesterce.

1584 paid for one of the said fishes 8000 Sestercies [acc. pl.], which after TONSTALS account is fourty pound sterling: T. COGHAN, Haven of Health, p. 143.

1600 twentie millions of Sestercij: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XLV. p. 1232.

he should be presented with a certaine summe of sesterces: ib., p. 1232.

1601 Fourescore sesterties, sir: B. JONSON, Poetast., iii. 4,

Wks., p. 302 (1616). 1621 Nonius the senator hath...rings on his fingers worth 20000 sestercies: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 3, Vol II p 27 (1827). 1630 There were some Sicles, some Meruades, An As, a Drachma, a Sesterties, | Quadrens, Sextanes, Minaes (it appeares) | An As, a Dudrachmaes, and Sportulas and Denieres: John Taylor, Wks., sig. G 3 vol. 1645 The sestertius was a small silver coin: Evelun, Diary, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850). 1873 Lollia, whe of Claudius, was wont to show herself.covered with jewels which her father Marcus Lollius had taken from the kings of the East...valued at 40 million sesterces: Miss R. H. Busk, Sagas from Far East, 19, 274.

sestet $(\angle \angle)$, Eng. fr. It.; sestetto, It.: sb.: Mus.: a composition for six voices or for six instruments.

sestina, It.; sestine, Eng. fr. It.: sb.: a poem in six stanzas of six lines, the lines of each stanza ending in the same six words in six different orders, with a triplet after each stanza, containing three of the final words at the end of the lines and the other three in the middle; a poem constructed on a similar principle to the above, with two or three repeated rhymes.

bef. 1586 The day was so wasted that onely this riming Sestine delivered by one of great account among them, could obtain favour to bee heard: SIDNEY, Arcadia, p. 442 (1674). [Davies] 1883 To the poets of sestinas and the rondeau redouble it will arrive as a message from Apollo's self: Sat Rev., Vol 56, p. 252/1.

sesto: Sp. See cesta.

Setebos, a name given by voyagers as that of the chief devil of the Patagonians, adopted by Shakspeare as the god of the witch Sycorax.

1555 theyr greate deuyll *Setebos* to helpe them: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III p. 252 (1885). 1610 his art is of such power, | It would control my dam's god, Setebos: Shaks, *Temp.*, i. 2, 373.

setier: Fr. See septier.

settea, sb.: It. saettia: "a very speedie pinnas, barke, foyst, brigandine, or barge" (Florio). Anglicised as settee.

1599 a vessell, called a Settea: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II i. p. 190. 1742 the small boats or settees. R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 318 (1826).

sève, sb.: Fr.: vigor, flavor (of wine).

1729 Another (for in all what one can shine?) | Explains the Seve and Verdeur of the Vine: Pope, Dunciad, IV. 556.

Sèvres, name of a kind of porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, a town near Paris.

1786 He thought her Wedgwood had been séve [sic]: H. More, Florio, 862, p. 55. 1826 A purple inkstand of Sèvre [sic]: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. vi. ch. vi. p. 343 (1881).

sewar(r)ee, sewar(r)y: Anglo-Ind. See sowarry.

sexāgēsima, sb.: fem. of Lat. sexāgēsimus, = 'sixtieth': the name of the second Sunday before Lent, being approximately the sixtieth day before Easter.

sextārius, pl. sextārii, sb.: Lat.: an Ancient Roman measure of capacity, one-sixth of a congius (q. v.), equivalent to nearly a pint English.

1658 There is another composition of the same, that hath of Athenian sesamum half a Sextarius, of honey a half part, of oyle a Cotyle, and a Chænice of sweet Almonds mundified: Tr. y. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk. Iv. ch. xx. p 147.

sextertium, sextertia: Lat. See sestertium.

sexto, ord. number abl. case: Lat., '(in) sixth': in Printing and Bookbinding, a term applied to books, &c., a leaf of which is one-sixth of a full sheet or signature. Sometimes abbreviated to '6to.' or '6o'.

sexto decimo, ord. number abl. case: Lat., '(in) sixteenth': in *Printing* and *Bookbinding*, a term applied to books, &c., a leaf of which is one-sixteenth of a full sheet or signature, so that each signature contains thirty-two pages, each of which untrimmed is generally $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in., unless the size of the sheet is specified. Usually indicated by '16mo.' or '16°'. See decimo sexto, which was formerly the commonest form.

seya: It. See shahi.

seyd, seyed: Arab. See savid.

seyrefee, seyrefi, sb.: Arab. çairafi, another form of çarrāf: a money-changer, a banker. See sarraf.

1836 A Turkish soldier, having occasion to change some money, received from the sey refee (or money-changer), who was a Moos lim, some Turkish coins called 'adlee yehs, reckoned at sixteen piasters each: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. II. P. 345.

sforzando, sforzato, adj. and adv.: It.: Mus.: forced or pressed, with force; a direction to performers to bring out a single note or chord with distinct emphasis. Abbrev. sf., sfz.

sforzato, pl. sforzati, sb.: It. (Florio): a galley-slave. See forçado.

1605 I was condemn'd a Sforzato to the galleys: B. Jonson, Volp., ii 2, Wks, p 468 (1616)

sgraffito, pl. sgraffiti, sb.: It.: graffiti (q. v.).

1886 Then, with a stylus, these coats are scratched through in a manner analogous to Italian sgraffito decoration: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 53.

shable, shabble, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. sable: a sabre. See sable. bef. 1642 At their pleasure was he completely armed capa-pie, and mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom, with a good, slashing shable by his side: URQUHART, Tr. Rabelaus, Bk. 1 ch. xl. (1848). [Davies.] 1818 As he saw the gigantic Highlander confront him with his weapon drawn, he tugged at the hilt of his shabble as he called it: Scott, Rob Roy, ii. 170 [ib]

shabrack (/=), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Schabracke: a saddlecloth used by some mounted officers in European armies.

shabunder, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. shah-bandar,='king of the port': a harbour-master.

of the port': a harbour-master.

1606 Then came the Sabendor with light, and brought the Generall to his house. Middleton, Voyage. [Yule] 1625 the Sabandar and Secretarie sent for me: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii p. 120 — by agreement the Generall made with the Sauendar, or Gouernour of the Citie: 16., p. 161. — Pissalin, a dutie to the foure Sabandares, of foure peeces Sarassa, or Malatian Pintadoes: 16, p. 198. — the King came, and sent his Chap to me for my landing, brought by an Eunuch, and sixe or eight more, and also the Xabandar; 16, Bk. 10, p. 462 1662 The King of Persua hath there also a Sabandar, or Receiver, who does not only receive the duties at the coming in, and going out of Commodities, but sets such an Imposition upon them as he thinks fit: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 9 (1659) — the Chabandar of the Yaponeses. 16., Bk II p. 106. 1665 The best houses in the Town are the Sultans, the Shaw-banders, the English and Dutch Agents houses: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 113 (1672) 1684 In all Surati there be but nine or ten Houses which are well built: whereof the Chabander, or chief of the Meichants, has two or three: J. P. Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 16 1711 The Duties the Honourable Company require to be paid here on Goods are not above one fifth Part of what is paid to the Shabander or Custom-Master: C. Lockyer, Trade in India, 223 [Yule] 1800 invested with the important office of Shawbunder, or intendant of the port, and receiver of the port customs: Symes, Emb. to Ava, p. 160 (1800). [16.] 1836 the Shâdher' dar (or chief of the merchants of Cairo): E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 132.

*shadoof, sb.: Arab. shādūf: a machine for raising water, used in Egypt and the East, consisting of a long lever which turns on a pivot, from one end of which a bucket is suspended, while there is a counterbalancing weight at the shorter end.

1836 E. W. Lane, Mod Egypt, Vol. 1. p. 134.

*1876 The seed is... watered by the shadoofs, which are thickly planted along the banks: Western Morning News, Feb. 2. [St.]

1884 a shadoof, or long lever mounted on a post: J. W. Dawson, Naturalist's Visit to Egypt, in Leisure Hour.

*shagreen (= \(\mu\)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chagrin: leather with a granular surface, prepared from the skin of horses or other animals; also, attrib. See chagrin.

1684 Shagrun-Skuns. Shoos of Shagrin-Leather: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Traw, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 21. 1768 As soon as I sat down, he took his spectacles off, and, putting them into a shagreen case, returned them and the book into his pocket together: STERNE, Sentiment. Fourn., Wks., p. 429 (1839). 1819 the sheaths were of leopard skin, or the shell of a fish like shagreen: BOWDICH, Missian to Ashantee, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 35. 1864 shagreen-covered registers to keep the accounts in: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 131.

*shah, sb.: Pers. shah: a king, the title of the King of Persia

1598 did honour them with the name of Xa, which is to say, a King: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1 p. 173 (1885).

Shaugh: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 1 sig. * 5 vo.

1625 Ismael the Persian Xa, or Sophis: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 18 ki. ip. 32.

1677 Sophy, a Name usually attributed to the Kings of Persia...I imagine it a derivative from Sha, i King, or Sho: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 273 (1677).

1793 His title is Shah, or the Disposer of Kingdoms. Shah or Khan, and Sultan, which he assumes likewise, are Tartar titles: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 575 (1796).

shahee, sb.: Pers. shāhī: lit. 'royal'; see quotation.

. 1665 they had no Compass to direct their way...but crept along the Arabian and Indian shores, as at this day the Mogul's great Shahee or Junk uses to do: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 350 (1677).

shahgoest, s(i)ya(h)gush, sb.: Pers. siyāh-gosh: a caracal. 1760 the Shahgoest, the strange Indian beast that Mr. Pitt gave to the King this winter: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 294 (1857). 1774 stagush: Goldsmith, Nat. Hist., Vol. I. p. 381/1 (1840).

shahi, shahee, sb.: Pers. shāhī: a small silver coin of Persia, equivalent to the fourth part of an abassi (q.v.); also, a modern copper coin worth abt. §d. English.

1598 I have received 6. tumens in ready money, 200. shaughs is a tumen, reckoning every shaugh for sixe pence Russe: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1,

p. 356. 1617 eight aspers at Cyprus made one scahy (a Turkish money which the Italians call Seya) being esteemed at little more then sixe pence English, and fifteene scahy made a zechine, twelue scahy made a French or Spanish Crowne, ten scahy made a piastro or Spanish peece of eight Reali: F. Morvson, Itun., Pt. 1 p. 293. 1625 in the Riall of eight are thirteene Shahees: Puckhas, Pulgrims, Vol. 1. Bk iv p. 524. — The cariage of a Mule from Arzerum to Arsingam, costeth twelue Shehides: ib., Vol. II. Bk. ix p. 1478. 1634 Larrees fashioned like point-aglets, and are worth ten pence, Shawhees foure pence, and Bistes two pence: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 151. 1662 The Abas, the Garent-Abas, or half-Abas, which they commonly call Chodabende, the Scahi and Bisti, are of Silver: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., ke Vi. p. 223 (1669). 1684 There are four several pieces of Silver Coyn; Abassi's, Mamoudi's, Shaet's, and Bisti's: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 51 1884 a liberal distribution of small copper coins called pools and shahis: Edm O'Donovan, Merv, ch. x. p. 100 (New York). 1886 two hundred shahis go to the toman, which is worth 9s. 5d. or the reabouts: Cassell's Sat Yrnl., Vol. IV No. 167, p. 168/2. No. 167, p 168/2.

*Shāhzādah, sb.: Pers.: a royal prince.

1696 Shawh Zaudeh, the Grand Signiors Son: PHILLIPS, World of Words.
1800 You have heard of the conspiracy here to murder the hunters and carry off the Shah-zadahs: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1, p. 461 (1858) 1834 "Then tell me...should you know me in this dress?" "Know your lordship ha! it is surely a Shahzadeh of Lucknow": Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 203. 1840 Thus, however, the Beglerbeggee becomes regarded nearly in the light and rank of a Shah Zadeh, and maintains the state of one: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. 111. p. 56.

shaii: Anglo-Ind. See chaya.

shaik: Arab. See sheikh.

*Shaitān: Arab.: name of 'the evil one', Satan (q. v.).

1662 But as soon as they were gone, Sceithan, that is to say, the Devil, represented himself to Hagar: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 173 (1669). 1834 Cara Beyl og? he is a Shestan, he is Satan, he is a black Yezidi, a worshipper of the devil! Ayesha, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 18. 1834 Ranjit Singh, that Shaitan, turned it into a magazine: F Bovle, Borderland, p. 377.

shakal: Eng. fr. Arab. See jackal.

*shakarie: Anglo-Ind. See shikaree.

*shako ("11), sb.: Eng fr. Hungarian csako: a military cap with a peak in front and generally with an ornament raised above the front of the crown.

1837 The great coat trailed down to his heels, the schakos covered his ears, the cartouch-box descended to his hams: C. MACFARLANE, Banditti & Robbers, p. 77: 1840 the odd shakoes of the troops: Fraser, Koordistan, &-c., Vol. II. Let xix. p. 450.

shale, sh.: Eng. fr. Ger. Schale, = 'scale', 'slice': a general name for rock which splits easily into thin layers, without being as firm as slate.

shalee, shaloo, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of cotton piecegoods, apparently the same as chelas (q, v).

shallop (4=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. chaloupe (Cotgr.): a light vessel, a sloop.

1590 Into the same shee lept, and with the ore | Did thrust the shallop from the floting strand: SPENS, F. Q., III. vii. 27. 1665 How could we expect safety in an open Shaloup. R. Head, Engl. Royae, sig. Eee 4 ro. 1689 There was a great many people at Calis that took a Chaloup to put them aboard a great ship: R. L'Estrange, Tr. Erasmus sel Colloqu., p. 42 1705 I stepped into the Shalop, and went on shoar: Tr. Bosman's Chainea, Let. xxii. p. 475. 1733 There was a pretty many of us upon the shore of Calais, who were carried thence in a chaloupe to a large ship: Balley, Tr. Erasmus, p. 255 (1877). [Davies] 1743—7 At last the shallop, by break of day, came near the Isle of Gorne: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 1641 (1751). 1832 The shallop flitteth silken-sail'd | Skimming down to Camelot: Tennyson, L. Shalott, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 108 (1886). Vol. 1. p 108 (1886).

shallot $(= \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. eschalotte, ultimately fr. Lat. Ascalonia, = 'of Ascalon': a mild variety of onion, Allium Ascalonicum.

1706 Shalot: PHILLIPS, World of Words.

shaloon (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Châlons: a light woollen stuff, originally manufactured at Châlons, a town of France.

abt. 1386 a bedde, | With shetes and with chalons faire yspredde: CHAUCER, C. T., Reves Tale, 4138. 1678 and instead of a Perpetuana or a Shalloon to Lyne Mens Coats with, is used sometimes a Glazened Calico: Ancient Trades Decayed, p. 16. 1754 appeared like the mummy of an Egyptian king, most curiously rolled up in bandages of rich figured gold shalloon: SMOLLETT, Ferd. Ct. Fathom, ch. xxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 162 (1817).

shalwars: Pers. See shulwars.

*shameeana, shamianah, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. shami $y\bar{a}na$: a flat awning or canopy.

1622 fyne Semian chowters: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 287 (1883). 1625 you enter another small court, where is another open Chounter of stone to sit in, couered with rich Semianes: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 432. 1872 There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its durbar tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants' päls or canvas wigwams: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 185.

shammy, shamois, shamoyse, shamwayes, shamoy: Eng. fr. Fr. See chamois.

*shampoo, vb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. champo, imperat. of champna,='to shampoo': to press and rub the limbs with a view to restoring or augmenting vigor, to apply massage (q. v.); to wash the hair in a special manner.

(7.0.); to wash the half in a spectral halfitch and the spectral halfitch and I not seen several China merchants shampooed before me, I should have been apprehensive of danger, even at the sight of all the different instruments: Voyage to E I radie in 1747 and 1748, p. 226 (1762) [Yule] 1800 The Sultan generally rose at break of day: after being champooed, and rubbed, he washed himself, and read the Koran for an hour: Beatson, War with Tippon, p. 180. [16.] 1822 A stream of the hot spring is directed, by means of a tin leader, to the diseased limb, which is, besides, rubbed, kneaded or champooed, secundam artem, by three vigorous Savoyards: L. Simond, Switnerland, Vol. 1. D 332.

*shamrock (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. seamrog: trefoil, a kind of clover.

1598 yf they founde a plotte of water-cresses or sham-rokes, there they flocked as to a feast for the time: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 654/2 (1883). 1617
They willingly eat the hearbe shamrocke, being of a sharp taste: F. Morvson (N. & Q.) 1630 all the Hiberman Kernes in multitudes, | Did feast with Shamerags stew'd m Vsquebagh: John Taylor, Wks., sig As 3 ve/2.

shamsheer, sb.: Pers. shamsher: a sword, a scimetar (q. v.). See shumsheer.

1665 the Persians.. mounted, with lances in their hands, Shamsheer Swords and Quivers by their side: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 162 (1677)

shanker: Eng. fr. Fr. See chancre.

shaparoon, shapperoon(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See chaperon.

shappar: Pers. See chappar.

Sharawaggi. See quotations.

1723 the hanging gardens of Babylon, the Paradise of Cyrus, and the Sharawaggi's of China: Fope, Letters, p. 107 (1737).

Chinese want of symmetry: HOR WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 11 p. 108 (1857).

1781 Though he was the founder of the Sharawaggi taste in England, I preached so effectually that his every pagoda took the veil: 10., Vol. VIII. p. 51 (1858).

sharif: Turk. See sherif.

sharif(fe): Arab. See sheriff.

shash: Eng. fr. Pers. See sash.

*shastra, sb.: Skt. castra-m: one of the sacred books of

1665 Their Moral Law (read and taught them...out of the Shaster) has eight Commandments: SIR Th. HERBERT, Trav., p. 49 (1677). 1872 some amount of study of the Shastras or Koran: EDW. BRADDON, Life its India, Ch. vi. p. 242. *1877 the re-marriage of widows is nowhere prohibited by the Shastars: Times, Aug. 2. [St]

shaugh: Pers. See shah or shahi.

shawbander: Pers. See shabunder.

shawhee: Pers. See shahi.

*shawl, sh.: Eng. fr. Arab., Pers., and Hind. shal: a piece of soft material-square or oblong in shape-used in the East as a turban or a scarf, and in the West chiefly to cover the shoulders of women.

1662 another rich Skarf, which they call Schal, made of a very fine stuff: J. DAVIES, Ambassadors Traxu., Bk. vi. p. 235 (1669). 1792 There are few oriental travellers who are not acquainted with those fine woollen stuffs known in Bengal by the name of shawle, which the Mahometans use for turbans: Tr. Rochon's Madaguscar, Pinkenton, Vol. xvi. p. 760 (1814). 1834 fold your shawl close round your throat: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 208

shaya: Anglo-Ind. See chaya.

shebander: Anglo-Ind. See shabunder.

Shebat: Heb. See Sebat.

*shebeen, sb.: Ir.: an unlicensed house in which spirituous

1818 fitted up a couple of bed-rooms in what had lately been a mere Shebens house: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 105 (1819). 1883 there is a little shebeen close by where we will take a rest: H. JAY, Connaught Cousins, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 22.

shehid. See shahi

*sheikh, sb.: Arab. sheikh, sheykh: an elder, a chief; a master, a doctor of sacred law.

1615 Here we should have payd two dollers apiece for our heads to a Sheck of the Arado: Gro. Samper, Trov., p. 33 (165a). 1615 Say on, 6 Sheich: W. Bedwell, Mokam. Import., II. 30. — Sheich, Seechas, Seechas [sic], or after the Spanish manner of writing and promunication, Xechas, and Xalchas: a tile of honour attributed to none but men of desert... The word signified as much as Somez, specfor, old, ancient: — Arab. Trady. 1625 they will not have them indged by any Custome, and they are content that their Xayas doe determine

them as he list: Purchas, Pelgrims, Vol II Bk, vii. p. 1146. 1684 there is a Chieke or Doctor J. P. Tr. Tavernier's Trev., Vol I. Bk ii. p. 59. — Two days after we meta Schek: ib, p. 64. 1707 there being a small shock's house, or burying-place, hard by, we comforted ourselves with hopes that we might take sanctuary there: H. Maundrell, Yourn., Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 309 (1811) 1786 the Moullahs, the Sheiks, the Cadis and Imans of Schiraz arrived, leading .a train of asses: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 131 (1883) 1788 The Sheik with 8000 of his followers crossed the Kuban with a design to penetrate as far as the Russian frontiers: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 71/1 1811. A few Schiechs. carried complete armour, and rode upon dromedares: Nuchak's Trev. Arnot., ch. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 4. 1819 The Bey, however, recommended me to the tuition of a schaich, bred in the college of El-Azhar: T. Hope, Amast., Vol. II. ch. i. p. 18 (1820). 1820 a sheik or priest presided over the orgies: T. S. Hughes, Trev. in Skitly, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 321. 1839 And the Sheykh said, For a thousand pieces of gold: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab, Nis., Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 438. 1849 You will send to the great Sheikh: Lord Braconsfield, Tancred, Bk. IV. ch. i. p. 422 (1881). p. 438. 1849 You will send Tancred, Bk. IV. ch. i p. 242 (1881).

Sheitan: Arab. See Shaitan.

shekar: Anglo-Ind. See shikar.

shekarry: Anglo-Ind. See shikaree.

*shekel, sb.: Heb. sheqel: a Hebrew weight equivalent to about 218 grs.; a Hebrew silver coin of the above weight. There was also a gold shekel worth nearly a guinea. The earlier form in English was sic(k)le, fr. Lat. siclus, through Old Fr. sicle. See gerah.

abt 1400 sicle [v.l. cicle]: Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xxx. 13 abt 1565 a bushell of flower should be solde for a sickle: J. Sparke, F. Hawkins' Sec. Vayage, p. 45 (1878). 1611 after the shekel of the sanctuary: (a shekel is twenty grashs:): Bible, Exod., xxx. 13. 1628 His estate consists much in shekels, and Roman Coynes: J. Earle, Microcosm., p. 28 (1868) 1675 let the Apostolical Shekle pass as currant: J. Smith, Christ, Reig. Appeal, Bk. I. ch. v. 8 2, p. 29. 1682 Dejected all, and rutefully dismayed, For shekel, without treat or treason, paid: DRYDAN, Abs. & Ackit., II. 930.

*Shekinah, Shechinah, sb.: Aram. shekhtnah, = 'dwelling': the name of the luminous cloud which rested over the mercyseat in the Tabernacle and in Solomon's temple.

shelelagh: Ir. See shillelagh.

Sherash. See Shiraz.

*sherbet (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. sharbat, or Turk. shurbet: an Oriental cooling drink consisting of water, either sweetened or made acid with fruit juice, and flavored in various ways.

Various Ways.

1610 and drank out of great earthen dishes water prepared with sugar, which kind of drank they call Zerbet: Knolles, quoted in Southey's Com. pl. Bl., at Ser., p. 390/1 (1849)

1612 Other compound drinks they have called Sherbet, made of water and sugar: W. Biddulpe, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 55.

1615 Their vasual drink is pure water, yet have they sundry Sherbets, (so call they the confections which they infuse into it) some made of sugar and lemons, some of violets, and the like: Geo Sandys, Trave, p. 65 (1632).

1625 Sherberke, which is onely Hony and Water: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1368.

1634 They was another potion, faire water, juice of Lemmons, Sugar, and Roses, which Sherbets are vsed more commonly in India: Sin Th. Herbert, Trave, p. 150.

1662 delso Sherbett (made in Turkie) of Lemons, Roses and Violets perfumed: Mesc. Publ., Mar. 12—19, Adv., quoted in Lawood's Signibasrds, p. 51.

1685 Sherbett...a drink that quenches thirst, and tasts deliciously: The composition is cool water: into which they infuse simpo of Lemons and Rose-water: Sin Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 133 (1677).

1672 Sweet-mests, Limonades, Sherbetts, and all sorts of Wines: Shadwell, Misr, iii, p. 25.

1682 they also drank of a sorbet [Fr.] and jacolatt: Eveluy, Diary, Vol. II. p. 271 (1872).

1788 They offered him coffee, and another liquor, which at first he took for sherbet: Gens. Mag., p. 154/2 Latla Rosek, Wis., p. 50 (1860).

1839 and brought me some sherbet of sugar, infused with musk: E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab. Mis., Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 161.

1845 Indian Sharbut: Bregow & Millers, Pract. Cook, p. 336.

1847 bring in sherbet, ginger-pop, lemonade: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 400 (1865).

shereef: Anglo-Ind. See sarraf.

*sherif, shereef, so.: Turk. sherif, or Arab. sharif, = 'noble': a title of the descendants of Mahomet through his daughter Fatima; a chief, asp. the chief magistrate of Mecca.

Fatima; a chief, asp. the chief magistrate of Mecca.

1599 a Pangaia of the Moores, which had a priest of theirs in it, which in their language they call a Sherife: R. Hakluyr, Voyages, Vol. II. II. p. 104. 1600 The New otherwise called The Mismonia, or the king of Marcoc. JOHN PORY, Tr. Led's Hist. Afr., To Reader, p. iii. — a Serific or Mahumetan priest: 15., p. 50. 1615 Sherif, Sharif, Scharifus, or as the Spaniards do write it, Aerif, Newifisus, New Johnson. It was the name of the great-grandfather, as I take it, of Muley Seedan that now reigneth in Fesse and Marcoco... it hash bene ener since taken for an honourable title, and, as farre as I remember, attributed to none but such as are descended from the kings stocke: W. Bedwell, Arab. Trudg 1621 The Keriffes of Barbary: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 450 (1827). 1625 the Sheriffe of Mecca: Durchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1 Bk. iii. p. 257. — they stand or kneele all towards the Sunne and pray, the New Joy Col. 1 howards which hanc their Keriffes, Mulas and Priests: 15., p. 595. — new risen Frophets which hanc their Keriffes, Mulas and Priests: 15., p. 595. 1672 Is this the Almansor whom at Fes you knew, I when first their Swords the Xeriff Brothers drew? Durden, Com. of Granda, I. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 369 (1707). 1704 the Saltan of Mecca, who is Shirreef, i.e. one of the race of Mahomet: J. Firtrs, quoted in Button's El Medianek & Mecca, Vol. II. p. 309 (1858). 1797 grande Sherif or so there write it, Xary, that is, "successor, or vicegerent,") of the great prophet Mohammed:

Encyc Brit., Vol. XII. p. 339/2. 1805 this morning came in two deserters from the enemy's camp .a choux and a cheriff, corresponding with the rank of aid de camp and ensign: Amer State Papers, Vol. II. p. 723 (1832) 1811 one of his countrymen, who was goldsmith to the Sherriffe of Mecca: Neibuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. xiii. Pinkerton. Vol. x. p. 21. 1836 A shereef (or descendant of the Prophet) wears a green turban, or is privileged to do so E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1 p. 35.

Variants, 16 c. sherife, xerifo, serif(f)0, xarifo, 17 c. seriff, xeriff(e), sharif, sheriffe, xeriff, 18 c. shirreef, sheriff, sharif, xarif, 18, 19 cc. sherriffe, 19 c. cheriff.

*sheriff, seraph, saraf(fo), sarapho, ashurfee, sb.: Arab. $sharāf\bar{\imath}$, $ashraf\bar{\imath}$, ='noble': a gold mohur (q, v); a Turkish gold coin; a silver coin, a xerafin (q. v.).

1547—8 a saraf is worth v. s. sterlynge: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xx. p. 173 (1870). 1555 those pieces of Gold which they call Saraphos: R. Eden, in Purchas Pulyrims, Vol. 11. Bk, ix p. 1483.— three thousand Seraphs of gold: 16, p. 1487. 1600 he first paid vnto the Soldan an hundred thousand Saraffi: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 322. 1615 The revenues of this little country amounting to three millions of Shariffes: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 108 (1632). 1684 The Scheriff, otherwise called Sequin, or Sultanine is worth at the present six Franks, French Money: Tr. Tavernier's Grd. Seagnior's Serag., p. 13. 1834 bring them with me, and take another bag of ashurfees under thine arm: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 200.

sherishtadar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. sarishtadār, = 'register-keeper': the head official of an Indian court of justice.

1801 Serrishtehdar, in Bengal, keeper of records or accounts: Encyc. Brit., Suppl. 1834 The Serishtadar commenced business by informing me that this wretch was a Goreyt: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 110. 1872 The sherishtadar cross-examined witnesses, droned out the proceedings when they were recorded, prompted the decision, and placed the completed case before the judge for signature: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. vii. p. 284.

sherriffe: Turk. See sherif.

sherry (1 =), sherris, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp., short for Sherris-wine or Sherris-sack, = 'wine of Xeres' (a town of S. Spain, near Cadiz): wine of Xeres, any strong white wine of S. Spain.

1597 The second property of your excellent sherris is, the warming of the blood: Shaks, II Hen. IV., iv 3, 111. 1608 Some sherry for my lord's players there: MIDDLETON, Mad World, v. 1, Wks, Vol III. p. 341 (1885). 1616 Rich Malago, [Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., Times Whistle, v. 1916, p. 52 (1871) 1627 a cup of the best Clarret, and the best Sherry: HOWELL, Lett., v. ii p. 2 (1645). 1630 Canara, Mallago, or sprightfull Shery: JOHN TAYLOR, Wks, sig. Qq 1 ro/2 1634 those kinds [of wine] that our Merchants carry over are those only that grow upon the Sea-side, as Malagas, Sheries, Tents, and Aligants: HOWELL, Epist. Ho-EL, Vol. II. Iv. p. 350 (1678) 1686 we'le Reconcle these matters in a Bumper of Sherry: D'URFEY, Banditti, ii. 1, p. 15. 1693 Six Men in a Tavern dispos'd to be merry, [Shall drink six sorts of Wine; the first he drinks Sherry...And the fifth thinks Good Tent is the best of all Juices: Contention of Liquors, p. 2.

*shibboleth ($\angle z = 1$), sb.: Eng. fr. Heb. shibboleth, = 'an ear of corn': the word used by Jephthah to distinguish the Ephraimites (who pronounced sh- as s-) from his own Gileadites (see Judges, xii. 4—6); hence, any testword, watchword, or distinguishing phrase.

word, or distinguishing phrase.

1654 not but that degrees or fair trialls of mens Abilities, are commendable Politick Shiboleths: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 106. bef. 1658 They had a Shibboleth to discover them. J. Clevelland, Russick Ramp., Wks., p. 423 (1862). 1662 R. was Shiboleth unto him, which he could not easily pronounce: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. I. p. 520 (1840). — abate only the siboleth of barbarism, the fault of the age he lived in: ib, Vol. II. p. 460. 1666 who in way of devotion have used to cut out part of their Tongues as a Sacrifice, and whereby to speak the Shiboleth better ever after: Sir Th. Herrer, Tran., p. 50. 1671 adjudged to death, | For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth: Milton, Sams. Agon., 289. 1687 Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise: Dryden, Hind & Panth., III. 1076. 1805 It has been...improperly made a Shibboleth, to distinguish the true Celt from his Saxon or Pictish neighbours: Edin. Rev., Vol. 6, p. 436. 1814 The moment Mr Pembroke had uttered the Shibboleth, with the appropriate gesture, the bibliopolist greeted him: Scott, Wav., p. 85. 1823 Juan, who did not understand a word | Of English, save their shibboleth, "God damn!" Byron, Don Suan, XI. Xii. 1832 It was really a shibboleth difficult to be learnt: Rdin. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 153. 1878 "Na mi o mi tah fuh," which is their great shibboleth: J. Payn, By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 28. 1882 All lips mechanically repeating the same shibboleth for centuries after its significance has been worn away: Farrar, Early Days Chr., Vol. 1 ch. xii. p. 248.

*shikar. sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. shikār: sport

*shikar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. shikar: sport (hunting and shooting); game; also, attrib. and in combin.

1625 whatsocuer is taken in this inclosure, is called the Kings Sikar or game: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. r. Bk. iv. p. 430. 1800 I find that he can assist with about 250 or 300 horsemen, without inconvenience: these, divided into 2 or 3 small parties, supported by our infantry, would give a proper schear: Wellington, Disp., Vol. i. p. 72 (1844). 1872 But otherwise he is free to spend his days in the saddle or on the shikar ground: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 181. 1883 we always took it on shikar excursions: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 187. — shikar-gharry or cart: 5h. p. 242.

*shikaree, shekarry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. shikari: a hunter, a sportsman; a native hunter.

1872 successful shikares who have tracked down a tiger: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 196. 1876 No greater pleasure in life than that of the Shekarry, especially if he be after big game: Besant & Rice, Golden Butterfly,

Prol. I. p. 5 (1877)

1883 guided by Young's shikarry: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv p. 135.

1884 So soon as it is thoroughly conveyed to his mind that these intruders wish to see him personally, he turns with a roar that always gives sufficient warning to such practised shikaris: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 363

*shillelagh, sb.: Ir., name of a district in county Wicklow, celebrated for oaks: an oak sapling, a blackthorn sapling; a

1818 threw up their hats and shelelaghs in the air: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch. iii. p 133 (1819). 1822 But the easiest way of any is to knock an eagle down with a shillain: J. WILSON, Noctes Ambros, v. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XII. p. 372. 1861 is this an easy chair to sit on, when you are liable to have a pair of such shillelaghs flung at it? Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, p. 45 (1879). 1883 the Irishman brandished his shillelagh: H. Jay, Connaught Cousins, Vol. I. ch. i p. 16.

Shiraz, wine of Shiraz (a town of Persia).

1662 a bottle of Scherah, or Persuan Wine: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav, Bk. iv. p. 130 (1669). — two flaggons of Schiras Wine: ±b., p. 174. 1665 twenty Camels load of Shyras Wine: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 77 (1677) 1690 generous Sherash and Arak Punch: Ovincton, Voy., 394 (1696) [Yule]

shirreef: Turk. See sherif.

shittim[-wood], sb.: Heb. shittim (pl. of shittah): wood of a kind of acacia (q. v.), highly valued by the Hebrews.

abt. 1400 Sychym: Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xxv. 10.—Sechym: ib, 13. 1611 they shall make an ark of shittim wood: Bible, Exod., xxv. 10.

shoe-goose: Anglo-Ind. See shahgoest.

*Shogun, sb.: Jap., 'lead-army': the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, and chief vassal of the Mikado under the feudal system. The office being hereditary, the holder, though nominally a subject, really had the power of a sovereign in temporal matters. See Dairi, Mikado.

1727 the Seogun, or Crown-General: Scheuchzer, Tr Kampfer's Japan, App., p. 65.

1822 The Dairi is yet considered as the sovereign of the empire, but the supreme power is really vested in the Djogoun: Shoberl, Tr. Titsingh's Japan, p. 3

shomio, sb.: Jap., 'little name': one of the inferior nobles of Japan, who were vassals of the Shogun. See daimio.

1727 The Lords of smaller districts are call'd Siomio, well named, Lords of an inferior rank... All the Siomio are so far subject to the Emperor, that they are allow'd but six Months stay in their hereditary dominions: Scheuchzer, Tr Kampfer's Japan, Bk. 1. ch. v. Vol. 1. p 80.

shoot: Eng. fr. Fr. See chute.

shotee: Anglo-Ind. See suttee.

shout: Du. See schuit.

shragh, sb.: Ir. sraith: a tax, a fine, the quartering of soldiers on a vassal or tenant,

1598 Spens., State Irel., Wks , p. 623 (1869)

*shroff: Anglo-Ind. See sarraf.

shrub, shraub, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. sharāb, = 'wine'. 'beverage': a drink prepared with wine or spirits. Generally in combin. as rum-shrub.

1755 JOHNSON. 1857 "I smoke on srub and water, myself," said Mr. Omer: Dickens, D. Copperfield, ch. xxx. [A. S. Palmer]

shubasha, shubashi: Turk. See subassi.

shudder(o): Anglo-Ind. See chadar.

Shuddery(e): Anglo-Ind. See Sudra.

shulwars, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. shalwar: Oriental drawers or trousers.

1824 Can I offer him five Tomauns, and a pair of crimson Shulwaurs? Hajji Baba, p. 179 (1835). [Yule]
1828 his huge shulwars, or riding trowsers:

Kuzzilbash, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 200.
1834 he spread out the circumference of his shalwars, or trowsers, to such a size: Ayesha, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 130.
1840 the ample swathes of the Sheikh's cloaks and shulwars: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. v. p. 118.

shumac(h): Eng. fr. Fr. See sumac.

shumsheer, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. shamshir: a scimetar (q, v), a sword.

1834 With my shumsheer's point I directed the march towards the fort: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 128.

shute: Eng. fr. Fr. See chute.

shuttee: Anglo-Ind. See suttee.

shwanpan, swanpan, sb.: Chin., 'reckoning-board': the Chinese calculating frame, a kind of abacus (see abacus 2).

1836 This inconvenience is got over, in calculation, by the assistance of a little apparatus called a Suán-pán, or "calculating dish": J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. II. p. 296.

shyke: Turk. See saic.

Shyras. See Shiraz.

si: It.: Mus.: name of the seventh note in the scale of C major and of the movable scale. See B.

si fortuna me tormenta, esperança me contenta, phr.: Old Sp.: if fortune torments me, hope contents me.

1593-1622 common experience taught me, that all honourable enterprises are accompanied with difficulties and dangers. Si fortuna me tormenta; Esperauça me contenta: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § vil. p 107 (1878). 1597 Si fortuna me tormenta, spero contenta Shaks, II Hen. IV., v. 5, 102.

si ingratum dixeris: Late Lat. See ingratum si dixeris.

1696 st ingratum dixeris, omnia dixeris, when you call a person ungrateful, you brand him in one word with all that is odious: D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 385 (1864).

*si monumentum requiris, circumspice, phr.: Late Lat.: if you seek (his) monument, look around. The epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in S. Paul's Cathedral.

1840 And, talking of Epitaphs,—much I admire his, | Circumspice, si. Monumentum requiris: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 61 (1865). 1877 Si monumenta [pl.] quæris, circumspice: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. v. p. 47

si non è vero, &c. See se non è vero, &c.

si parva licet componere magnis, phr.: Lat.: if it be permissible to compare small things with great. Georg., 4, 176.

1693 si parvis liceat componere magna ['if it may be permitted to compare great things with small']: J. RAY, Three Discourses, L. p. 13 (1713).

si populus vult dēcipi, dēcipiātur, phr.: Lat.: if the people is willing to be deceived, let it be deceived.

1690 Si populus decipi vult, decipiatur, was ever a Gold and Silver Rule amongst them all: South, Serm., Vol 11. p. 256 (1727). 1769 Beattie, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 21, p. 66 (1820). 1785 J. Adams, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 539

*si quis, phr.: Late Lat., 'if anyone': a public notice; esp. a public notice in reference to a candidate for ordination, asking "if anyone" know any impediment to his ordination.

1599 B. JONSON, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii. 6, Whs. p. 120 (16.16). 1607 Set vp a Si quis for it: A. Brewer, Lingua, i. 5, sig. B iii r. 1656 this si quis is not so large as to take in them that sin: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 123/1 (1865). bef. 1668 And here I think it were not amiss to take a particular how he is accoutred, and so do by him as he in his Siguis for the Wall-ey'd Mare, or the Crop-Flea-bitten, give you the Marks of the Beast: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 81 (1687).

si sic omnia, phr.: Lat.: if all (had been said or done) thus. Cf. Juv., 10, 123.

bef. 1733 That's fair, and well so far; si sic omnia: R. NORTH, Exam 111. vi. 22, p. 439 (1740). 1888 Judging from the above specimen one can only exclaim, "Si sic omnia!" Athenaum, Mar. 10, p. 308/2.

siagush: Pers. See shahgoest

sibboleth: Heb. See shibboleth.

*sibyl (4 =), Eng. fr. Lat.; sibylla (Lat. pl. sibyllae), Lat. fr. Gk. $\sigma i\beta \nu \lambda \lambda a$: sh.: a prophetess (of Classical mythology). The number of reputed sibyls varies according to different authorities, but the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl of Italy, who was said to have sold the "sibylline books" to Tarquinius Superbus, King of Rome. The sibylline oracles cited by Christian writers are a spurious compilation. Hence, a wise woman, a sorceress, a woman who professes to foretell future events; also, a representation in art of one of the sibyls of antiquity. The Queen of Sheba was perhaps confused with one of the sibyls in Middle English under the name sibell, sibele, but this name may be a dim. of Lat. siba, *saba*, = 'wise woman' [A. S. Palmer].

Solda, = 'wise woman' [A. S. Palmer].

1540 Also by his holy spirite speakynge by the mouthes of prophetes, as welle Hebrewes as Grekes and other whom ye call *Vates and Sybillas...the prophetes as welle of the Hebrewes as of the Sybilles: ELNOT, In. Governance, fol. 54 °°. bef. 1548 I truste your Lordshype wyll bestow our grett Sibyll to sum good purposse at periat memoria cum sonitu: LATIMER, in Ellis' Orig.

Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cocxxxiii. p. 207 (1846) 1556 Apollo soo shakynge his Sibylles with extreme furie: R. EDEN, Decades, Sect 1. p. 102 (1885). 1679 Sibylla sirverwards gaue out such a like oracle ouer the citie of ATIMENS: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 12 (1612). — this old prophecy of the Sibyls: th., p. 852. 1591 "I am"—said she "that holy prophetes | Who sung the birth of Christ ere he appear'd; | Sibylla is my name': PERIE, Speeches at Theobalds, i. Wks., p. 57/2 (1865). 1601 by direction and commaundement out of the bookes of Sibyla: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin, N. H., Bl. 3, ch. 17, Vol. 1. p. 67. — one of the Sibyls brought unto Tarquisius the prowd three books: th., Bk. 13, ch. 13, p. 394. 1604 A sibyl.: In her prophetic fury sew'd the work: Shaks., Oth., iii. 4, 70.

1615 an earth-quake, which terribly shooke the whole Iland, prophesied of by Sibyl: Geo. Sandys, Trat., p. 91 (1632).

Poems, p. 23 (1669). 1642 I cannot but marvail from what Sibyl or Oracle they stole the prophesie of the worlds destruction by fire. Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., §xlv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 390(1852). 1664 The Sybills leaves more orderly were laid: Dreviden, Maud. Qu., ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1701). 1670 Raphael Urbin himself, who painted the Prophets and Sybils in the Chappel of Augustino Chigi: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital, Pt. II. p. 138 (1698) 1712 the Prophecies of the Sybils,...made many Years after the Events they pretended to foretell. Spectator, No. 495, Sept. 27, p. 707/2 (Morley). 1722 This Sibyl is that which in Biscop's Book is ascribed to Mich. Angelo: Richardson, Statues, &c., urlady, p. 104. 1775 a writer of the second Century has cited a Sibyl, as foretelling that. the temple of Diana should be shattered up like a ship in a storm: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 141. 1788 Their industry had scooped the Sibyll's case into a prodigious mine: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. vii. ch. xhiii. p. 392 (1818) 1853 The daylight is hardly now worthy of the name. but to us it is the last leaf of the sibyl: E. K. Kane, ist Grinnell Exped., ch. xxviii. p. 236. 1883 flaming out at him like a sibyl: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 267.

*sic, adv.: Lat.: so, thus.

sic de ceteris: Late Lat. See et sic de ceteris.

1752 suck them with regard to the constitution, and civil government, and sic de cæteris: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 52, p. 225 (1774).

sic ītur ad astra, phr.: Lat.: thus one reaches the stars (i.e. achieves fame and becomes immortal). Virg., Aen., 9, 641.

1858 A. TROLLOPE, Three Clerks, Vol III. ch. xi. p. 168.

*sic transit gloria mundi, phr.: Late Lat.: thus passeth away the glory of the world.

1598 B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., v 5, Wks., p. 70 (1616). 1614
J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1, p. 322 (1848). 1625
Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 543. 1777 Hor. Walfole, Letters,
Vol. vii. p. 13 (1858). 1787 P. Beckford, Lett. fr Ital, Vol. 1, p. 429
(1805). 1832 Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. lxv. p. 120/2 (New Ed.).

*sic volo, sic jubeo, phr.: Lat.: thus I will, thus I command. An inferior variant reading for hoc volo, sic jubeo, Juv., 6, 223.

bef. 1893 if sic volo, sic jubeo, holde in those that are able to command, ... onely tyrants should possesse the earth: Greene, Groats-worth of Wit, Wks., p. 59 (1861).

1665 although the King himself be incircumscriptible and have his Sic volo, sic jubeo allowed him; nevertheless...: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 295 (1677).

1854 When Lady Kew said Sic volo, sic jubeo, I promise you few persons of her ladyship's belongings stopped, before they did her biddings, to ask her reasons: Thackerry, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxxiii. p. 374 (1879).

1877 he glared at Cosmo with a sic volo, sic jubeo air: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. iv. p. 51 (1879).

*sic vos non vobis, phr.: Lat.: thus ve (toil) not for yourselves. It is said that Virgil wrote these words four times as the beginning of four verses which he tacitly challenged Bathyllus, a plagiary, to complete. Upon Bathyllus' failure Virgil wrote above the half lines-hos ego versiculos feci tulit alter honores, = 'I made these verses, another takes the credit', and added the four endings—fertis aratra boves, = 'draw ploughs (ye) oxen'; vellera fertis oves, = 'carry fleeces (ye) sheep'; mellificatis apes,='make honey (ye) bees'; nidificatis aves, = 'build nests (ye) birds'.

[1589 PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., I. xxvii. p 70 (1869).] 1665 they swarm in mulutudes, sucking in the sweetness of gain by an immeasurable thirst and industry: but sic vos non vobis, for it is ravished from them by Drones, the Moors...lording it over them: Sir TH. HERBERT, Trav., p 330 (1677). 1787 Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol I. p 410 (1805). 1850 THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxxvi. p. 405 (1879) 1885 Sic vos non vobis. So did Gordon work heroic deeds, that others might reap "royalties": Athenæum, July 25, p. 107/1.

sicca, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sikkā,='coined money': a term applied to newly coined rupees, and to a rupee of the Bengal Presidency, first coined in 1793 (see rupee); hence applied also to silver of superior fineness. Generally attrib.

applied also to silver of superior fineness. Centerally control files having received 25,000 Rupees Siccas for Rajamaul: Hedges, Diarry, Apr. 4. [Yule] 1776 He was a shroft of consequence, possessed of a succa ink-stand: it was silver: Trial of Nundocomur, p 43/2. 1815 we must ballast it with a few bags of Sicca rupees: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch Iviii. p. 550 (1852). 1834 Five hundred succa rupees a month: Babo, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 105. 1872 the charge for box tickets is 1 gold mohur (32s. to 40s.), and that for pit tickets 8 sicca rupees: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iii. p. 78.

sicco pede, phr.: Lat.: with dry foot. See pede sicco. 1820 to pass sicco pede over all that might offend prudish ears: Edin. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 303.

sic(k)le: Eng. fr. Fr. See shekel.

sīcut alias, phr.: Late Lat.: the name of a certain kind of writ. See alias, II.

1535 But if he make nat execution/than shall there go out a Sicut alias... and after that one pluries: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 24 ro. 1607 Sicut alias is a Writ sent out in the second place, whereas the first sped not: COWELL, Interpr.

siddee, seedy, Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sīdī; seedi, fr. Arab. saiyidī. sb.: 'my lord', a title of respect, applied in India to African Mohammedans and on the west coast of India to negroes generally.

negroes generally.

1615 Seedl, a name or title of honour, yet attributed vnto meane persons. It signifieth, My lord. The word is vsed in all respects as Monsteur, the French word, or Sir, the English: W. Bedwell, Arab. Trudg. 1673 An Hobsy or African Coffery (they being preferred here to chief employments, which they enter on by the name of Siddies): Fryer, E. Indian, 17, 1683. [Yule] 1759 The Indian seas having been infested to an intolerable degree by pirates, the Mogul appointed the Siddee, who was chief of a colony of Coffrees, to be his Admiral. CAMBRIDGE, War in India, &c. p. 26 (1765) [ib] 1814 Among the attendants of the Cambay Nabob...are several Abyssinian and Caffree slaves, called by way of courtesy Seddees or Master Forees, Or. Mem., III. 167 [ib.]

sidērītis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σιδηρῖτις (λίθος), = 'iron-stone':

1603 they call the loadstone or Sederitis, the bone of Horus: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1312.

siècle, sb.: Fr.: an age, a century.

1771 The glories of his szècle hasten fast to their end, and little will remain but those of his authors. Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. v. p. 328 (1857).

*sienna, sb.: It.: a name applied to certain varieties of earth, used as pigments, properly earth of Sienna (a town in Tuscany).

*sierra, sb.: Sp., lit., 'a saw': a jagged mountain ridge, a chain of mountains.

1600 you shall see the Sierras or mountaines de Cobre: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol III. p. 671.

1604 the Sierra or mountains: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol I. Bk. IV. p. 266 (1880).

1691 there are vast ones [caves] under those Alps and Sierras from whence our rivers derive their plentiful streams: Eveliv, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 326 (1872).

1811 These animals are inhabitants of the sierras, and snowy regions of upper Peru: W. WALTON, Pervoian Sheep, p. 116.

1832 put up a prayer for a prosperous wayfaring across the sierra: W. Irving, Albambra, p. 122.

*siesta, sb.: Sp.: a midday rest; an afternoon rest.

*siesta, sô.: Sp.: a midday rest; an afternoon rest.

1662 he slept his Siesta (as the Spanaard calls it) or afternoon sleep:

1662 he slept his Siesta (as the Spanaard calls it) or afternoon sleep:

1602 howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. Iv i. p. 431 (1678)

1797 there will be little to do, that I can foresee, besides sleeping siestas: J. Adams, Wks.,

Vol. VIII. p. 545 (1853).

1804 The porters range themselves along the houses, to take their siesta or afternoon's nap: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 138.

1818 each was in the habit of taking a siesta between dinner and tea: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. Ch. IV. p. 218 (1819).

1823 My residence in the east and in Italy has made me somewhat indulgent of the siesta: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 932 (1875)

1830 The Russians...almost universally take a siesta after dinner: Edin. Encycl., Vol. xvi. p. 533/2 (1832).

1834 The ladies rose to retire to their usual siesta, when the table was cleared: Baboa, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 123

1839 groups of idlers... spreading their mats for the mid-day siesta: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 20.

1886 I have seen lads... secure pickerel, taking their unwary siesta beneath the lily-pads too nigh the surface, with a gun and small shot: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. II. (Halifax)

*1878 Mr. P. lies stretched under a thorn bush. enjoying a siesta: Lloya's Wkly., May 19, p. 5/1. [St.]

sieur, sb.: Fr.: sir. See monsieur.

sigillātim, adv.: Lat., better singillātim: one by one, singly.

1611 I hold it expedient to answere each particular Sigillatim, as they follow in order: CORVAT, Crambe, sig. D 3 r^o .

sigillative $(\angle = \angle =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. sigillatif, fem. -ive: capable of being sealed, capable of sealing, pertaining to sealing.

1611 Sigillatif, Sigillative, sealeable, apt to seale; made of wax: Cotgr.

sigillum, pl. sigilla, sb.: Lat.: a seal; a mystic sign or character; a signature.

bef. 1637 While she sits reading by the glow-worm's light...The baneful schedule of her nocent charms, | And binding characters, through which she wounds | Her puppers, the sigilla of her witchcraft: B Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2, Wks, p. 500/2 (1860).

sigla, sb. pl.: Late Lat.: signs of abbreviation, abbreviations; a monogram.

sigma, sb.: Gk. σίγμα: name of the Greek sibilant letter Σ , σ , s, equivalent to the breathed English s.

1607 written with Iota and simple Sigma: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 290. signalement, sb.: Fr.: a description of a person's appearance.

1779 he was to my knowledge the very reverse of the signalement: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Seluyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 57 (1882). 1864. His appearance harmonised with the signalement on his passport: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 149.

signātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to signāre, = 'to sign', 'to seal': the agent which causes the signature or characteristic temperament of anything.

1650 In this Booke it is convenient for us speaking of the Signature of things in the first place, to declare by whom things are signed, and who the Signator is: John French, Tr. Paracelsus' Nature of Things, Bk. IX. p. 100.

significator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. significare, = 'to signify': one who or that which signifies; Astrol. the planet which rules a house, esp. the apheta (q. v.), or else the lord of the ascendant.

1584 they séeke to find out the meaning of the significators, attributing to them the end of all things: R. Scott, Disc Witch, Bk xI, ch xxi, p. 210. 1598 Also they doe toyne to the significators, any Planet which hat any communite or fellowship with the signification of the thing: F. WITHER, Tr. Dariot's Astrolog, sig. N 4 vo. 1603 But if the time fall out to be very neare, I have before shewed that the greatest respect in this case is to be had to their significators: C Heydon, Def. Judic. Astrol., p. 242. 1621 by direction of the significators to their several promissors: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 420 (1827). 1652 the starres must be purposely set up for signes, and Significators, of whatsoever prophane men.. should afterwards imagin: J. Gaule. Mag-astro-mancer, p. 1.

*significavit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. significare, = 'to signify': 'he has signified', the name of an obsolete writ issuing from the court of chancery, authorising, upon the certificate of the ordinary, the imprisonment of an excommunicated person if he did not submit to the ecclesiastical authority.

abt. 1386 For curse wol sle right as assoiling saveth, | And also ware him of a significavit Chaucer, C. T., Prol., 664.

1607 No, No, I say; if it be for defect of apparance [appearance], take me out a special significavit: MIDDLETON, Phanix, ii 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 157 (1885).

1882 An Established Church cannot be kept going by sheer force of monitions and writs of significavit; nor can there be anything more unintelligent than that form of Erastianism which seems to suppose that it can be Pall Mall Gaz., Dec. 22, p. 1.

sign(i)or: Eng. fr. It. See segnior.

sign(i)ory: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See seignory.

*signora, pl. signore, sb.: It.: a lady; Lady.

1763 An Italian signora: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 281 (1817). 1821 and got off my horse to walk in an avenue with a Signora for an hour: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. v. p. 262 (1832).

*signore, sb.: It.: a lord, a seignior; a gentleman; Sir.

1622 In Naples...euery base groome...must be termed Signore, and scarce will he open a note...if Don be not in the superscription: Peacham, Comp Gent, ch. i p 15 1641 I know Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any punctualist of Castile, Naples, or Fountain-Bleau, could have done: Milton, Ch. Goot., Bk. II ch. i Wks, Vol. I. p 125 (1806) 1820 that worthy signore was enjoying his siesta: T. S. Hughes, Tran. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iz. p. 267. 1882 If the signore was pleased to go upstairs, he believed he would find some letters for him left by the Cavaliere: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 45 (2nd Ed) p. 45 (2nd Eď)

signoria, sb.: It.: lordship, government; a manor, a dominion; the council which controlled the affairs of an Italian republic.

1549 without licence of the Signoria: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol 81 v. 1622 the Venetian ambassador gave notice of such a thing more than two or three months since, by order, as he said, from the signoria: J. Chamberlan, in Court & Times of Fas. I, Vol. II. p. 334 (1848). 1644 the Signoria, or Court of Justice: Evelin, Diary, Vol. I. p. 95 (1850) 1670 The Great Council here, which is the Foundation of the Government, consists of Four hundred men chosen indifferently out of all the Families of the Town; these deliberate with the Signiora, of all things that belong to War or Peace: R. Lassels, Voj. Ital., Pt. 1 p. 66 (1698).

signorina, sb.: It.: a young lady.

1820 a beautiful signorina of ancient times: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 42.

sikar: Anglo-Ind. See shikar.

sil, sb: Eng. fr. Fr. sil: yellow ochre.

1601 Ochre or Sil: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 13, Vol. 11.

*Sīlēnus (pl. Sīlēni): Lat. fr. Gk. Σειληνός: Gk. Mythol.: a tipsy old man, the leader of the satyrs. Sometimes several such characters are represented together. Anglicised as

1601 the drunken Silenes: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 35, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 544. 1742 He was a very Silenus to the boys, as, in this place, I may term the students of the law, to make them merry whenever they had a mind to it: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 44 (1826). bef. 1744 old Silenus, youthful in decay: Pope, Vertumnus & Pomona, 24, Wks, Vol. II. p. 205 (1757). 1820 beating the instrument like an ancient Silenus: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 53.

silex, sb.: Lat.: flint, a flint, any mineral containing a quantity of silica.

*silhouette, sb.: Fr., fr. Étienne de Silhouette, the French minister of finance in 1759; originally a black portrait of the profile; hence, any opaque representation in profile; the representation made by a well-defined shadow of an object.

1806 Whenever they send me their sulhoustive, or what do they call them, I chuck them out of the window: BERESFORD, Miscrees, Vol. 1 p. 205 (5th Ed.). 1848 He had a silhouette of his mistress in his back shop: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. 11 ch ii p 12 (1879) 1863 a poetised and half-allegorical sulhouette of Augustus: Lord Lytton, Caxtoniana, Vol. 11. Ess. 23, p. 146.

*silica, sb.: Late Lat.: an extremely hard mineral with a non-metallic base (silicon), the commonest of all mineral

Silla: Lat. fr. Gk. See Scylla.

silladar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. silahdar, = 'bearingarms': an irregular horse-soldier who provides his own horse and equipment. Also, attrib.

1802 Goklah's body of troops consists of 4000 horse, and 3000 foot.. the horse are 2000 good, and 2000 indifferent; that 500 of the good are pagah, and 1500 silladar: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 312 (1844). 1803 A body of silladar horse, amounting to above 5000: ib., p. 323

Sillery, name of the Champagnes produced in the neighbourhood of Sillery (a village near Rheims).

1680 nothing but Wine can make us merry; and therefore to our Celery again: Shadwell, Wom. Captain, v. p. 56

silo (==), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. silo: any receptacle for the storage of green crops (for fodder) under pressure so as to produce ensilage.

sima: It. See cyma.

simagrée, sb.: Fr.: a wry face, a grimace.

1675 these languishing Eyes, and those Simagres of yours: DRYDEN, Kind Keeper, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 123 (1701).

1813 no simagrée, no espionage: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. I. p. 233 (1833).

*simile, sb.: Lat., neut. of similis,='like'. the rhetorical figure of comparison; an imaginative comparison; the expression of such a comparison. Often Anglicised in pl. as similies.

bef. 1400 Piers Pl. [T. L. K. Oliphant]

bef. 1400 Piers Pl. [T. L. K. Oliphant]

will he be poysoned with a simile: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iv 7, Wks., p. 57 (1616).

1600 Similies: that is when two things or moe then two, are so compared, resembled, and conferred together, that they in some one propertie seeme like: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similes, sig. A 2 re.

1603

His Simile of the Cuckowe, may best fitte himselfe: C Heydon, Def. Judic. Astrol., p. 348.

1640 Similies: H. More, Song of Soul, III App., 88, p. 277

(1647).

1642 Similes as apply applyed: Howellt., Instr. For. Treav., p. 58 (1869).

1672 one of the most delicate, daintie Simile's in the whole world: G. VILLIERS, Rehearsal, I. p. 43 (1868).

1688 Curse on your sawcy similies: Was not I yours, and only yours: SHADWELL, Spaire of Alsatia, II. p. 17 (1699).

1714 a Metaphor is a Simile in one Word: Speciator, No. 595, Sept. 17, p. 839/2 (Morley).

1748 I made use of these similes to express my sentiments: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xxx Wks., Vol. I. p. 197 (1817).

1771 I willingly accept of a sarcasm from colonel Barré, or a simile from Mr. Burke: JUNIUS, Letters, No. lix, p. 250 (1829).

1784 Survey our schools and colleges, and see [A sight not much unlike my simile: Cowper, Tirocin, Poems, Vol. II. p. 250 (1828)

1823 I have but one simile, and that's a blunder, [For wordless woman, which is sitent thunder: Byrox, Don Juan, vi. Ivii.

simile gaudet simili, phr.: Late Lat.: like rejoices in

1549 LATIMER, 7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI., IV. p. 113 (1869). 1681 for only simile gaudet simili: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VI. p. 438 (1863)

*similia similibus (curantur), phr.: Late Lat., 'like things (are cured) by like': diseases are cured by remedies of which the effect is similar to the effect of the disease. The system based on this principle is now called homeopathy.

1589 the Paracelsians, who cure [similia similibus] making one dolour to expell another: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., 1 xxiv. p. 63 (1869) 1830 Cures... may have been effected, while specifics seeming to comply with the rule, similia similibus, were employed: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 500. 1880 It seems wild enough, but then the whole affair is wild, and similia similibus curantur: J. Pavn, Confident. Agent, ch xxxi. p. 212.

simitar: Eng. fr. It. See scimetar.

*Simon: Lat. fr. Gk.: the name of the sorcerer Simon Magus who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost; whence simony (the corrupt trafficking in sacred things, esp. in benefices or sees), and several derivative adjectives and adverbs. See Acts, viii. 9 ff.

abt. 1384 that alle othere synnes ben holden for nouzt in comparison of this symonye...in thre maneres is symonye don: Of Prelates, ch. v in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wis. of Wyclif, p. 6a (1880). abt. 1400 For now is Symonye Kyng crouned in Holy Chirche: Tr. Maundevile's Vorage, ch. iii. p. 19 (1839). 1482 Of a knyghte that sinnyd yn simony: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 93 (1869). 1509 the fowle synne of cursyd symony: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 169 (1844). 1581 But after that by symony and ambition there happened to be two bisshops whiche deuided their authorities: Elyor, Governour, Bk. I. ch. ii. Vol. I. p. 15 (1880). 1549 He vsed verie great Symonie:

W THOMAS, Hist. Ital., fol. 68 rd. 1602 which foule abuse is nothing else but a meere mentall Simonie, vsurie, sacriledge and most impious hypocrisie: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 83. 1621 why may not a melancholy divine, that can get nothing but by simony, profess physick? R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 22 (1827).

abt. 1383 thei ben cursed symonyemis & so heretikis: Wyclif (?), Leaven of Pharisees, ch. xi. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif, p. 26

simoom, simoon, sb.: Turk. semūm, or Arab. samūm, = 'a poisonous wind': the pestilential hot dry wind of the Arabian desert and other hot Oriental plains. See sam, samiel.

1800 Prostrate in prayer, the pious family | Felt not the Simoon pass: Southey, Thalaba, ii. p 100. 1816 The red-hot breath of the most lone Simoom, | Which dwells but in the desert: Byron, Manfr, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. x1 p 57 (1832). 1819 bladders filled with the wind Simoom: T. Hope, Anast, Vol. 11 ch vi p. 103 (1820) 1880 Those who have suffered least from fatigue, are best able to meet the simoom. E Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 142 (2nd Ed) 1842 the breath | That, like the Simoom, scatters death: Barham, Ingolds Leg, p. 384 (1865). 1849 He need not say it is one on whom he has lavished a thousand favours, whose visage was darker than the simoom when he made the great Pacha smile on him: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tangard Rk, iv. ch. v. p. 27 (1881) Tancred, Bk. IV. ch. v p. 277 (1881)

simorg(h), sb.: Pers. simurgh: a fabulous bird of monstrous size, similar to the roc (q. v.).

1786 I will not hesitate to climb for thee the nest of the Simurgh, who, this lady excepted, is the most awful of created existences: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 122 (1883). 1800 In Kaf the Simorg hath his dwelling place | The all-knowing Bird of Ages: Sourney, Thalaba, viii. p. 124. 1839 Simorgh, and rokh, and phœnix, comet-like, | Which nested in the sun: Bailley, Festus, p. 305 (1886).

*simpatico, fem. simpatica, adj.: It.: sympathetic, expressive of tender feeling.

*1876 The charming and simpatica Princess Margherita: Times, May 15. [St.] 1888 The most simpatico specimen by Bassano, 'The Good Samaritan': Quarterly Rev., Oct., p. 508.

simplex munditiis, phr.: Lat.: simple in neat adornment. Hor., Od., 1, 5, 5.

1792 Even the simplex Munditiis, that ornament of a clean simplicity, recommended by Horace, can operate only by intimation of deeper purity: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II p. 209. 1803 Indeed the simplex munditiis stamped every thing that he did: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 8. 1886 It is ... language of a simplicity so choice (simplex munditiis, indeed) that one might fancy each word stood in its place inevitably: Athenæum, May 29, p. 712/3.

*simpliciter, adv.: Lat.: simply, absolutely, not merely in some one respect. See secundum quid.

1664 Not bad simpliciter, nor good, | But meerly as its understood: S Butler, Hudibras, Pt. II Cant. i. p. 15. 1726 We are here indeed to consider a production not simpliciter, but secundian quid: John Howe, Wks., p 508/2 (1834).

simulācrum, pl. simulācra, sb.: Lat.: a likeness, an image; a phantom; a vague representation; a counterfeit. Early Anglicised as simulacre, through Old Fr. simulacre.

1805 Does he mean certain films, shadows, or simulacra proceeding from real external existences. 1 Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 183. 1832 in whose stream the far-famed simulacrum (the image of Cybele), which fell from Heaven: Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch xxvi. p. 52/1 (New Ed.). 1838 some spirit of life breathed into their simulacrum of a faith: Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 334. 1884 the hideous simulacra of the new philosophy: R. Buchanan, Fozgiove Manor, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 33. 1887 He [Carlyle] objurgated the little local man as no better than a simulacrum and charlatan: Atheneum, Apr. 2, p. 450/1.

simulator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. simulator, = 'an imitator', noun of agent to simulare, = 'to imitate', 'to simulate', 'to copy': one who simulates, one who feigns.

bef. 1854. They are merely simulators of the part they sustain: DE QUINCEY, Autob. Sk, i. 200. [Davies]

sinamon: Eng. fr. Lat. See cinnamon.

sinciput, sb.: Lat.: the front half of the head, opposed to occiput (q, v).

1578 the fore part [of the head], called Sinciput, or Bregma...vnder it, both sistole and diastole of the brayne [of infants]..is to be observed: J. Banister, Hist. Man, fol 8 vo. 1804 humbly saluting, with sinciput bare,] The first Lord of th' Admiralty: J. Collins, Naval Subaltern. [N. & Q.] 1828 conversations might thus have taken place 'twixt sinciput and occiput: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 28.

*sine diē, phr.: Late Lat.: 'without a day', applied to the indefinite postponement of a business or the adjournment of a meeting, no day for resumption of the business or sitting being named.

1631 my Lord of Salisbury's cause is put off sine die: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 11. p. 125 (1848) bef. 1733 they seemed to lie there, without Bail or Trial sine die: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 146, p. 217 (1740). 1771 If by next Sunday I have so answer, or if I hear that your journey to Denham is put off sine die, or to a long day, I shall on Monday set off for London: Grason, Life & Lett., p. 212 (1869). 1809 finally prorogued the whole meeting sine die, by kicking them downstairs: W. Isving, Knokerb. Hist. N. York, p. 450 (1848). 1811 I have this day postponed your election 'sine die': Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. II. p. 107 (1832). 1842 the 18te was postponed sine die:

BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 350 (1865).

1877 I'll cruise about, sune die, without bothering about the port at all: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch xi. p. 106 (1879).

Alf the summons giving notice to destroy had been adjourned sine die: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 5/4 [St.]

*sine quā non, phr.: Late Lat., 'without which not' (rē, = 'thing', or causā, = 'cause', or conditione, = 'condition', being understood with the fem. relat. abl. quā), Gk. ων οὖκ ἄνευ: necessary, indispensable; something necessary or indispensable. When more than one thing, cause, or condition are spoken of, the phr. sine quibus (relat. pl. abl.) non is occasionally used.

1615 he became guilty (though no actor), not only in his blood, but was in some sort as a cause sine qua non of their blood that were dead for the fact before him: J. CASTLE, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol 1. p 378 (1848) 1623 my mother agreed with her marriage-maker, her Sine qua, non, and some of the people of her house, to come one day thither to make merry: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guaman, Pt. I. Bk i. ch ii p. 17. 1678 Which kind of Philosophers (satth he) do not seem to me, to distinguish betwixt the True and Proper Cause of things, and the Cause Sine qua non, that without which they could not have been effected: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk 1 ch iv. p. 382. 1681 They [parents] are causes sine quibus non of sin: Th Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. II. p. 127 (1861). bef. 1733 the Preliminary Article sine qua non, was that...: R. North, Examen, III. vii. 64, p. 550 (1740). 1754 for that with me is a condition sine qua non: Smollett, Ferd. Ct. Fathon, ch. xlvii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 269 (1817). 1763 Lord H. made [the removal of Lord B.] the sine qua non of their re-acceptance. Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 114 (1857). 1774 remember, a brother is the sine qua non: J. Addams, Diary, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 117. 1712 their might mightinesses insisted upon the freedom of navigation as a preliminary and a sine qua non: J. Addams, Diary, Wks., Vol. III. p. 340 (1851). 1807 the question is still left undecided whether we ought...to make them [the colonies] a sine qua non of peace. Edin. Rev., Vol. 9, p. 460. 1811 they would not insist upon the fisheries or western lands as conditions sine quabus non of peace: J. Addams, Wks., Vol. I. p. 673 (1856). 1811 they would not insist upon the fisheries or western lands as conditions sine quabus non of peace: J. Addams, Wks., Vol. I. p. 673 (1856). 1811 they would not insist dupon as a sine qua non in the treaty, was not to appear in my new character in any of the streets I had before frequented: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. I. ch. v. p. 107 (1820). 1845 a cigar

Singalese, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Hind. Sihala, fr. Skt. Simhala, = 'Ceylon', perhaps fr. simha, = 'lion': pertaining to Ceylon; a native of Ceylon; language of Ceylon.

1598 The Hand of Seylon is. inhabited with people, called Cingalas...the Chingalans: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 77 (1885). 1665 the Singales and Jogues report, That many years ago...: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 342 (1677). 1681 The Chinguleys are naturally a people given to sloth and laziness: Knox, Ceylon, 32. [Yule]

singultus, sb.: Lat.: a sob, a hiccough. Anglicised as

1824 But, more or less, the whole's a syncopé | Or a singultus—emblems of emotion: Byron, Don Juan, xv. ii.

sinior: Sp. See señor.

*sinister $(\angle = =)$, adj: Eng. fr. Lat. sinister, = 'left', 'illomened', 'hostile', 'malicious'. See dexter.

I. left, on the left hand, on the left side.

1599 the left or Sinister syde: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 35/1. 1622 a bend sinister Azure: Peacham, Comp. Gent., ch. i. p. 9. 1646 the Wounds under the fifth Rib may be more suddenly destructive, if made on the sinister side: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. Iv. ch. ii. p. 151 (1686).

ill-omened, unpropitious.

1579 to withdraw the euill from them these sinister tokens threatened: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 322 (1612).

1647 suddenly were heard | Sinister omens, and dire signes appear'd: FANSHAWE, Tr. Pastor Fido, iv. 3, p. 135.

malicious, mischievous, treacherous, morally crooked.

3. malicious, mischievous, treacherous, morally crooked.

1523 ruled himself by sinister counsells of certayne parsons: Lord Berners, Froissarf, p. 3 (1812).

1540 Whan he was in his progresse, suche as were gouernours or Justyces in prouynes, whom he herde worthily commended without synister affection, he wolde in his iourneye take them into his horselyghter, communying with theym of the state of their countrey: Elvor, Im. Governaunce, fol. 23 v. bef. 1550 Their lawes be so sinystre: Quoted in J. Skelton's WEs., Vol. II. p. 432 (Dyce, 1842).

1569 by synister meanes he plucked their riches and goodes: Graffon, Chrom., Pt. vt. p. 62.

1584 The triall of the archers sinister dealing, and a proofe thereof expressed: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. III. ch. xv. p. 64.

1589 King of that famous Continent pitying the sinister accidents of his people: Greene, Menaphon, p. 21 (1830).

1600 we must not behold any vngodlinesse, or sinister dealing with our eyes: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 606.

1612 Wee take Cuming for a sinister crooked Wisdoms: Bacon, Ess., xxxvi. p. 434 (1871).

1633 made wretched By your sinister practices: Massinger, New Way to Pay, tv., Wks., p. 3061 (1839).

1658 Men may upon many sinister accounts...keep up and frequent duties of Religion: J. Owen, Of Tempt., ch. iv. p. 94.

1681 This senseless arrogance to accuse | Another of sinister views, | Our own as much distorted: Cowper, Friendskip, Poems, Vol. II. p. 304 (1802).

1887 The things which issued from his dark soul were like the sinister glidings of vipers: Anne Gilleners, Century Guild Hobby Horse, p. 14.

Sinon, name of the Greek who persuaded the Trojans to take the Wooden Horse into their city. See Virg., Aen., 2, 57-198.

abt. 1630 they decipher him for another Solon, and the Synon of those times: (1653) R NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 38 (1870). 1634 he first sends secretly to yong Temeriske and by his Sinon, possesses him: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav.,

sinus, sb.: Lat., 'a fold', 'a hollow', 'a bay': a hollow, a cavity, a concavity; a bay, a gulf; a narrow passage leading from a deep-seated wound, abscess, &c. Anglicised as sine.

1693 The Sea would rather run into them, and make Sinus's; or else, if they were enclosed, the Water would stagnate there, and make Pools: J. Ray, Three Discourses, ii p. 85 (1713) 1761 into whose ducts and sinuses the blood and animal spirits being impelled and driven by the warmth and force of imagination: STERNE, Trist. Shand, III. XAXVIII. Wks., p. 150 (1839).

siomio: Jap. See shomio.

sipahdar, sb.: Pers. sipāhdār, = 'army-holder': a general, a military governor.

1840 I went to meet the Envoy at the Sipahdar's: FRASER, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xii. p. 242.

*sipahee: Pers. See sepoy.

siphon ($\underline{\prime\prime}$ =), sb: Eng. fr. Gk. $\sigma i\phi \omega \nu$: a bent tube divided by the bend or angle into unequal portions; if the shorter portion be immersed in watery fluid, so that its orifice be higher than the other end, and the air in the tube be exhausted, a continuous flow of fluid through the tube is produced. Also, a kind of bottle for holding aerated waters, which, when a tap is opened, are forced up through a tube into a spout.

1691 Pumps, Siphons and other Engines: J. Ray, Creation, Pt I. p. 79 (1701). 1754 Allowing every siphon but six hours a day to suck his two bottles in: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World, No 22, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 160 (1777). 1845 That it possesses the power of ejecting water there is no doubt, and it appeared to me that it could certainly take good aim by directing the tube or siphon on the under side of its body: C DARWIN, Yourn. Beagle, ch. i. p. 8.

siquis: Lat. See si quis.

siraskier: Turk. See seraskier.

Sirat: Arab. See Alsirat.

*sircar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. sar-kar, = 'head of affairs': the government; the master of a house; a servant or clerk who is employed to make purchases; a province.

1793 In the year 1596, the dominions of the Emperor of Indostan consisted of 1793 sircars or provinces: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 11 p. 532 (1796).
1828 The surcars are brokers, agents, and clerks, in all the public offices in Calcutta: Asiatic Costumes, p. 41.
1834 I say to my Sirkar: 'Baboo, go pay for that horse two thousand rupees,' and it is done: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. 1, 1, 1, 1844 The Sircar has been watching you, and, if disturbances follow, it knows whom to hold responsible: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 388
1888 not even the omnipotent "Sircar" could find Christian men to do all the teaching: W. R. BLACKETT, in Centen. Conf. Missions, Vol. 11, p. 253.

*sirdar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sirdar, fr. Pers. sardar: a chief, a commander; a body-servant.

1799 the family of the Sultaun and the great sirdars had surrendered themselves: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 29 (1844). 1826 men of rank, sirdars, jagheerdars, Brahmins, and pundits, were present: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xxxvi p. 389 (1884). 1828 The barburdar, or surdar, corrupted into bearer, 15 the principal servant in every establishment...He keeps the keys, and in fact has charge of every thing in the house: Asiatic Costumes, p. 27. 1834 in the act of inserting his arms into the sleeves of a white jacket, which his Sirdar-bearer...held spread open for the purpose: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 117.

*siren ("=), syren, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Sīrēn, pl. Sīrēnes, fr. Gk. Σειρήν: Gk. Mythol.: birds with the faces of virgins, which dwelt on the south coast of Italy, and enticed passing sailors to their destruction by the charm of their singing; hence, a mermaid; a fascinating woman; an acoustical instrument consisting of a pierced disc which revolves so as to open and shut periodically the mouth of a pipe through which air or steam thus passes in periodic puffs. Large instruments on this principle are used as fog-horns. Also, attrib. fascinating, bewitching. The Mid. Eng. serein, sereyn, are fr. Old Fr. sereine, fr. Late Lat. serēna, sirēna.

are fr. Old Fr. sereine, fr. Late Lat. serēna, sirēna.

1893 Sirenes of a wonder kind | Ben monstres as the bokes tellen, | And in the great sea they dwellen: Gower, Conf. Am. 1545 What honest pretences, vayne pleasure layeth dayly...Homer doeth well shewe by the Sirenes, and Circes: Ascham, Toxoph., p. 58 (1868).

1567 Blame not the stopped eares against the Syrenes song: | Blame not the mind not moved with mone of falsheds flowing tong: Tottel's Misc., p. 216 (1870).

1579 If therefore thou doe but hearken to the Syrenes, thou wilt be enamoured: J. Lvuy, Euphuses, p. 39 (1868).

1588 This goddess, this Semiramis, this nymph, This siren, that will charm Rome's Saturnine, | And see his shipwreck and his commonweal's: Shaks., Tit. And., ii. 1, 23.

1600 Ulysses stopping his eares with waxe, escaped the danger of the Sirenes: R. Cawdray, Treas of Similies, p. 52.

1601 the tombe of a Sirene or Meeremaid: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bls. 3, ch. 5, Vol. I. p. 59.

1603 Siren-notes | Inchaunt chaste Susans: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barias, Furies, p. 288 (1608).

1609 What potions have I drunk of Siren tears, | Distill'd from limbecks foul as hell within: Shaks., Son.. cxix.

Ah, beauty, syren, faire enchanting good: DANIEL, Certaine Small Workes, &c., quoted in Marlowe's Wks., p 364/1 (Dyce, 1858).

1615 the lake of Zembre (in which they say are Syrens & Tritons) GEO. SANDYS, Trav., p. 93 (1522) 1637 the song, of Sirens sweet: MILITON, Comus, 878. 1647 Ah Syren! thinkst thou to deceive me still? FANSHAWE, Tr Pastor Fido, ii. 6, p. 75. 1657 To the Water there belong Nimphs, Undens, Melosyns, whose Monsters or bastards are the Syrens that swim upon the water. H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 26 1879 Sirens with their charming Notes: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. i p. 39. 1742 a broad-spread party went about with such syren songs to engage the community to join in their project of divesting the king of his commissions of the peace and lieutenancy: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol II. p 83 (1826) 1748 his syren melody. J. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, I. viii. 1811 Call her Cockatrice and Siren, | Basilisk, and all that's evil, | Witch, Hyens, Mermaid, Devil, | Ethiop, Wench, and Blackamoor: C. LANB, Farewell to Tobacco. 1820 It is of the purest gold, and represents a Syren: T S Huches, Traw in Sicily, Vol. I ch v p. 163. 1877 15 birds with human faces—syrens: Times, Feb. 17. [St.]

*Sirius: Lat. fr. Gk. Zeiange: the doc-ster

*Sīrius: Lat. fr. Gk. Seipios: the dog-star.

1697 Sirius, flashing forth sinister lights | Pale human kind with plagues and with dry famine frights. DRYDEN, Tr. Virgil's Aen, x. 382. [L.]

*sirocco, sb.: It.: a hot blighting wind blowing from the south-east over the Mediterranean and S. Europe. Anglicised as siroc.

Cised as Siroc.

1667 Forth rush...with lateral noise, | Sirocco and Libecchio: MILTON, P. L., X., 706. bef. 1701 When the chill charokkoe blows, | And winter tells a heavy tale: 17 c. Ballad. [Nares] 1775 the Southerly wind called Sirocco prevailed: R CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 55

1800 And like the blasting Siroc of the East: SOUTHEY, Thalaba, i. p. 45. 1814 our silver lamp | Is trimm'd, and heeds not the sirocco's damp. Byron, Corsair, 1. xiv. 1820 During the two days of our residence in Messina a violent sirocco blew from the S.E. and greatly abridged our excursions: T S. Hughes, Trav. in Sixily, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 121. 1830 This wind, which is known as the scirocco in the Mediterranean, is called samiel: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 142 (2nd Ed.). 1845 The summer scirocco blights vegetation. Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 723. 1864 Now Scandal's sirocco seized a spiteful anecdote, and twirled and twisted and sent it spinning: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 40 1872 from the west blows a scorching wind, the sirocco of that cussine de diable the Daodpore desert: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 14

sirwan, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sarwān, fr. Pers. sārwān: a camel-man.

1844 armed Surwans, or camel-drivers: Sir C. Napier, in J Mawson's *Records*, 93 (Calcutta, 1851) [Yule] 1884 the sirwans were mustering at earliest dawn: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 289.

siserari. See certiorari.

sissoo, sissu, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sīsū: the tree Dalbergia Sissu, Nat. Order Leguminosae, an excellent timber-tree of northern India, akin to the blackwood, Dalbergia latifolia, of southern India.

1846 Sissoo, the timber of the Dalbergia of that name, 15 one of the most valuable of forest-trees: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 548. 1876 [See sal 1]. 1886 In the Kotah screen dark sissu wood is employed: Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl., p. 12/1.

sīstrum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σείστρον: a kind of rattle used in Ancient Egyptian music, and an attribute of Isis.

Afticient Egyptian music, and an attribute of 1sis.

1603 that brasen Timbrel which they sounded and rung at the sacrifices of Isis, named Sistrum: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1312. bef. 1682 A Draught of all sorts of Sistrums, Crotaloes, Cymbals, Tympans, &-z. in use among the Ancients: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, XIII. p. 99 (1686)

1699 A Sistrum or Egyptian Rattle with three loose and running Wires cross it: M. Lister, Yourn. to Paris, p. 111.

1729 Rattling an ancient Sistrum at his head: Pope, Dunctad, IV. 374.

1788 In her right hand she holds up the sistrum, an ancient kind of musical instrument used by the priests of Isis and Osiris: J. Lettsom, in Gent. Mag, LvIII. i. 98/z.

1836 Silence being then commanded by a species of wooden rattle, or sistrum: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. II.

Sisyphus: Gk. Eloupos: name of a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for the crimes of his life on earth was to roll a huge stone up hill for ever, the stone continually rolling back again.

1589 louers sorrowes then be like Sisiphus turmoyles: Greene, Menaphon, p. 25 (1880).

1598 his minde neuer resting like Sisiphus rowling stone: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk. Iv. p. 110.

1670 Whate'er I plot, like Sisyphus, in vain | I heave a stone that tumbles down again: Dryden, Cong. of Granada, n. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 442 (1701).

1857 Did you ever "realize" to yourself the sieve of the Danaides, the stone of Sisyphus, the wheel of Ixion: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xiv. p. 212 (1877).

sitio, sb.: Sp.: a place, a country-seat, a landed estate.

1832 Texas is carrying off thousands of our agricultural citizens, by offering "sitos" of more than 4000 acres to every family: Executive Documents, 1st Sess., 22nd Cong., p. 17.

1864 H. W. Bates, Nat. on Amazons, ch. v. p. 118.

sittim: Heb. See shittim.

situation ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. situation: place, location, position, condition, posture; a place of employment; also, metaph.

1506 This is the waye, and the sytuacion | Unto the toure, of famous doctrine: HAWES, Past. Ples., sig. A ii ro. 1519 Four Elements, in Dodsley-

Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol 1. p 9 (1876). 1581 the situation of his campe, for his mooste suertie: Elnot, Governour, Bk. 1. ch viii Vol 1 p. 45 (1880) 1543
Touching the situation of the arme, it muste be susteyned towarde the bresse, that the humours may not easelye descende: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xovi 10 1. 1545 had theyr situacion on the mounte Sion: G. Jove, Exp. Dan., fol. 30 vo. 1546 the scituation of the place was naturally of passing strength: Tr. Polydore Vergi's Eng. Hist., Vol. 11. p 19 (1844). 1580 the situation of the place: J. Lvlv, Euphaes & his Engl., p 225 (1868). 1597
we survey | The plot of situation and the model: Shaks, II Hen IV., i. 3, 51. 1620 knowing by Geography as much as could be known of Kingdoms, and Scituations and People. Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p xcv (1676). 1645 we again pass the Elysian Fields so celebrated. for their situation and verdure: Evelva, Diary, Vol 1 p. 167 (1872). 1657 The situation is excessively dirty and melancholy: w. p. 337.

Sivan: Heb. sivan: name of the third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

1611 the third month, that is, the month Sivan: Bible, Esther, viii. 9.

sixain, sizain, sb.: Fr.: a stanza of six verses.

1575 There are Dyzaynes, & Syxames which are of ten lines, and of sixe lines, commonly used by the French, which some English writers do also terme by the name of Sonettes: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 7 (1815).

sixième, Fr.; sixiesme, Old Fr.: sb.: a sixth part, a sequence of six.

1674 [See septième].

siyah-gush: Pers. See shahgoest.

skald, scald, sb.: Icelandic skald: an ancient Scandinavian

1780 a Skald has the permission of putting one genus for another: Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p 202 (2nd Ed). 1789 Minstrel' or Troubadour' or Scald' | On whom the Muses fondly called: Grove of Fancy, 103 1818 When a Skald was anxious to improve his external circumstances, he repaired to the court of a prince, or earl, and requested liberty to repeat one of his poems: E. HENDERSON, Iceland, Vol II. p. 356. 1886 A word of praise is due. to the skill with which the author has reproduced...the alliterative verse of the Skalds: Atheneum, Apr. 24, p. 551/2.

skance, sb.: Du. skans: a sconce (fort).

1598 being with his Squadron alone in any skance, trench.. or abroad at the watch: R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. 11. p. 16.

skate, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. schaats (pl.): a steel runner under a frame which is fastened to the foot, for going over ice; applied also to rollers on which a somewhat similar motion can be obtained.

1662 the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new canal in St. James's Park, perform'd by divers gentlemen and others with scheets after the manner of the Hollanders. Evelyn, Diary, Dec 1. [Davies] 1662 the parke where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their skeates: Pepvs, Diary, Dec. 1. [ib.] 1726 they sweep, On circling skates, a thousand different ways: J. Thomson, Winter. [R.]

skean, skein(e), sb.: Ir. sgian: a knife, a dagger.

SKERMI, SKEIM(E), SJ.: IT. SJIAM: a KHIIE, a Clagger.

1548 a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with dartes and skaynes, after the maner of their countrey: HALL, Hen. V., fol. 28. [Halliwell]
1589 and hidden Skeines...drew: W. WARNER, Albion's England, p. 115.
1599 Against the light-foot Irish have I serv'd, | And in my skin bear token of the skeins: Soliman & Perseda. [F. W. Fairholt] 1606 with short swords & skames by their sides: HOLLAND, Tr. Suet., p. 52
1617 I hop'd your great experience, and your years, | Would have proved patience rather to your soul, | Than with this frantic and untamed passion | To whet their skeens: Merry Devil of Edmonton [F. W. Fairholt] bef. 1627 being only armed with darts and skeines: BACON, Hen. VII. [T.] 1644 the Irish Baggages and their long skeines: Merc. Brit., No. 22, p. 176. 1665 a long skean or knife which he brandisht about his head: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 28 (1677).

*skeleton, Gk. σκελετὸν, σκελετὸς (whence Late Lat. sceletus); skelet ($\angle =$), Eng. fr. Gk.: sb.: (a) the bony part of an animal body collectively; (b) metaph. an attenuated figure, one who is all 'skin and bone', a ruin, a framework, an outline, the remains of an army or of a subdivision of an army, or of any organised association of which the numbers have been seriously reduced. Also, attrib.

have been seriously reduced. Also, attrib.

a. 1578 For my part amongest those very few bodies, which, also in very few yeares, though to my cost, yet for the very zeale I have had thereto, I have dissected, I have found some of Galens Sceletons in sundry pointes: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, sig. B iiij ro. 1603 As for the fashion and maners of the Egyptians, namely to bring in place ordinarily at their feasts a Scelet, that is to say, a dire and withered anatomic of a dead man: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 328. — the drie sceletos or dead corps of a man: iô., p. 1294. 1607 such a Rawbon'd Skelton as Memory: A. Brewer, Lingua, iii. 2, sig. E 4 ro. 1622 my body was brought so low with all sorts of Physic, that I appeard a meere Skeleton: Howell, Lett., II. xxi, p. 42 (1645). 1646 the Sceleton of a Woman: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vit. ch. ii. p. 281 (1656). 1646 his body might be said to be but a sackfull of bones, and a meere Scheleton: Howell, Lettis XIII., p. 134. 1662 a Skeleton hanging behind him, which the wind coming in at the window caused to move: J. Daviers, Ambassadors Traw., Bk. III. p. 58 (1660). 1693 And a Being without it (Virtue), is not Life, but rather the Skeleton or Caput mortuum of Life. South, Serm., Vol. II. p. 25 (1727). 1696 thou Jack-al-lent, fit to hang on a Sign Post; thou Scheliton of Barber Surgeons Hall: D'Urpey, Don Quix., Pt. III. v. p. 50. 1820 a human skeleton with a fine terra-cotta lamp: T. S. Hughes, Traw. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 50.

seven skeletons and numerous skulls: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1.

seven skeletons and numerous skulls: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 95.

5. 1621 to be a living anatomy, a skeleton: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1., Sec. 2., Mem 3., Subs. 7, Vol. 1. p. 147 (1827) bef. 1658 So by an Abbey's Sc. 2., Mem 3., Subs. 7, Vol. 1. p. 147 (1827) bef. 1658 So by an Abbey's deleton of late | I heard an Echo supererogate | Through Imperfection, and the Voice restore, | As if she had the Hiccop o'er and o'er]. Cleveland, Wks, ii. p. 32 (1687). 1665 I was a meer walking Skeleton: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. Dd 7 vo bef. 1754 within a few months I became a skeleton: Fielding, Wks, Vol. IV. p. 369 (1806). 1779 you have made a great deal more than I thought possible out of the skeleton of a story: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VII. p. 376 (1858). 1819 some of round arches symmetrically turned, having a skeleton of bamboo: Bowdich, Mission to Askantee, Pt. I. ch. in. p. 56. 1828 fingered paper of verses, bedabbled all over by sundry breaks, present a beggarly account of skeleton lines: Harrovian, p. 10. 1863 that great gaunt skeleton, the ship's rigging and bare poles: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 294. *1878 unless you can swallow them [ants] by dozens in your food, you may dwindle away into a skeleton, ant-driven into your grave! Lloyd's Wkly, May 19, p. 5/1. [St.] 1883 I hope the meagre fare will not make a skeleton of you: W. Black, Yolande, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 212

skel(l)um: Du. See schelm.

sketch, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. schets: an outline, a rough draught, a slight delineation; also, metaph. a brief description, a short abstract, the outline of a plot. The form schytz may be directly fr. Italian; see schizzo.

1693 I in my Calculations intending only what the Dutch Painters call a Schytz, and not a perfect Delineation or Draught, in several places I used the word [about] where it is omitted by the Press: P PETT, Barlow's Rem., Pref., sig. A 8 vo. 1697 The first schetse of a comedy, called 'The Paradox': Dr. Pops, Life of Bp. Ward, p. 149. [L.] bef. 1719 I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect sketch of it: ADDISON. [].]

σκευασία, sb.: Gk.: a preparing, a dressing (esp. of food). 1699 some alone, and per se without any σκευασία, Preparation, or Mixture at all: EveLyn, Acetaria, p 96.

skeut: Du. See schuit.

skilling, sb.: Low Ger. schilling, or Scandinavian skilling: a shilling.

1700 the Cash-keeper paid us two months Salary before-hand; and three Dutch Skillings every day while we stayed on Shoar: S. L., Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies, ch. i. p. 6.

skipper ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. schipper: the master of a small sailing vessel; the captain of any kind of vessel.

1617 in ages pass'd, as the skipper told me, ther grew a fair forrest in that channel where the *Texel* makes now her bed: Howell, *Lett., I. v. [Skeat] 1680 drink Brandy like Dutch Skippers: Shadwell, *Wom. Captain, iii p 30. 1681 Or what a Spectacle the *Skipper gross, I *A *Water-Hercules Butter-Coloss, | Tunnid* up with all their seviral Towns of Beer: A. Marvell, *Misc., *Texel* and *Texel* and

skolion, pl. skolia, sb.: Gk. σκόλιον: a song sung to a lyre at banquets in Ancient Greece.

1603 Terpander was the inventour of those songs called Scolia, which were sung at feasts: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1257.

skunk, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a North American quadruped of the genus Mephitis and family Mustelidae, which defends itself by ejecting an extremely fetid secretion.

skurfula. See scrofula.

skute: Du. See schuit.

skyr, sb.: Icelandic: curds, curdled milk.

1883 They commonly lunched at farms off skyr, a compound mysterious and (when fresh) delicious: Guardian, Mar. 28, p. 463.

*slave, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. esclave, ultimately fr. Ger. Sklave, ='a Slavonian', 'a slave': one who is completely subject to another; metaph. one who is completely subjected to a passion, a habit, or an idea; a drudge; an abject, servile person.

bef. 1878 First like a slaue enforst to beare to euery breach, | Two baskets laden full with earth Mustaffa dyd him teach: G. Gaskoigne, Deuise of a Maske for Visc. Mountacute. [R.]

F. Q., II. vii. 33. 1605 Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service | Improper for a slave: Shaks., K. Lear, v. 3, 221.

1667 of guests he makes them slaves | Inhospitably: Millton, P. L., KII. 167.

slogan, sb.: Gael. sluagh-gairm: a war-cry, a battle-cry. bef. 1600 Then raised the slogan with ane shout, | Fy. Tividaile to it, Jedburgh here: Maidment's Scot. Ballads, Vol. I. p. 150. 1808 The Border slogan rent the sky: | A Home! a Gordon! was the cry: Scott, Marmion, VI.

sloop, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. sloep: a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with one mast.

1658 HEXHAM. [Skeat] 1697 the Jamaica men come hither frequently to build sloops: Dampier, Voy., an. 1680. [R.] 1722 went over to him from the Western Shore in Sloops and Boats: Hist. Virginia, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 72. 1744 M. BISHOP, Acct. Campaigns. [T. L. K. Oliphant]

smack, sb.: Du. smak: a sloop-rigged coaster or fishingvessel; a fishing-vessel with a well for keeping fish alive.

1704 In a few Days I was put Aboard a Smack, which was appointed to carry the Imprest Men to the Dread-nosyst Man of War: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 257. 1743—7 He came before Cork ..with only twelve ships of war...two yachts, and two smacks: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 91/1 (1751).

smalt, sb.: Eng. fr. It. smalto, = 'enamel': the name of enamel powder used as a pigment.

1558 Take white smalts well beaten in poulder: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol, 118 vo. 1598 Azures and smaltes shaddow those skiecolours, which are made of them and white mixed together: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk III p. 106.

smiter: Eng. fr. It. See scimetar.

snaphance, snaphanse ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. snaphaan: a flint-lock for a gun or pistol; a gun or pistol with a flint-lock; also, metaph. and attrib. meaning 'snappish'.

1612 There arrived four horsemen...very well appointed, having snaphances hanging at the pommel of their saddles: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quizote, IV. 16. [L.] 1625 Muskets, Snaphanses, Pistols, Petronels: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk iii. p. 236.

snow, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. snaauw: a two-masted vessel almost identical with a brig.

1824 I broke with them at last for what they did on board of a bit of a snow: SCOTT, Redgauntlet, ii 156. [Davies]

sobressault, sb.: Old Fr.: a somersault.

1611 Sobressaut, A Sobressault, or Summer-sault: COTGR.

*sobriquet, sb.: Fr.: a nickname.

1818 designated in the country by the soubraquet of the "BLACK BARON":
LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 195 (1819). 1837 The Boar
of Ardennes got his sobriquet from bearing the head of a wild boar in his arms:
J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol. 1. p. 290.
1844 his oft-told story of the events
by which he had gained the sobriquet of "Admiral," never failed to delight his
hearers: Kinglake, Eothen, p. 90 (1845).
1883 his other name, if indeed in
that age he bore any, except the sobriquet that his tragic history earned for him:
LORD SALTOUN, Scrape, Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 45.

*soda, sb.: Mod. Lat. or It.: carbonate of sodium, an important alkaline salt; soda-water, i.e. water aerated with carbonic acid.

1558 Take an vnce of Soda (whiche is asshes made of grasse, whereof glasse-makers do vse to make their Cristall): W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 78 ro. 1580 They have Cole mines, Salt Peter for ordinance, Salt Sode for Glasse: J. Lvly, Eughuse & his Engl., p. 439 (1868). 1616 Soda di levante | Or your Ferme ashes: B. Jonson, Dev. vs. an Ass, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 151 (1631—40). 1823 Half-solved into these sodas and magnesias: Byron, Don Yuan, x lxxiii. 1824 like a soda bottle when its spray | Has sparkled and let half its spirit out: 10., xvi. ix. *1878 soda crystals: Llvyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 8/5. [St]

sodium, sb.: Mod. Lat.: the soft, light, metallic base of soda.

Sodomite, an inhabitant of Sodom (see Gen., xix.); a person guilty of unnatural crime.

abt. 1884 And sathanas transfigurid in-to an aungel of lizt, & ben gostly sodomytis worse than bodily sodomytis of sodom and gomor: Of Prelates, Ch. 1. in F. D. Matthew's Uniprinted Eng. Wes. of Wycit, p. 55 (1880). 1482 Of a doctour a lawe that was a sodemyte: Revel. Monk of Euskann, p. 60 (1869) 1528 Then to quenche their apetytes / They are fayne to be sodomytes: W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 96 (1871).

sodomy $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng., fr. Sodom: the sin imputed to the men of Sodom (Gen., xix.), unnatural crime.

abt. 1400 the abhomynable synne of Sodomye: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. ix. p. 101 (1839). 1549 Sodomie: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 139 v°.

sœur de la charité, phr.: Fr.: a sister of charity.

1822 The patients, in single beds, are attended by women, saurs de la charité: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 313.

*sofa, sopha (==), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. and Turk. soffa, ='a bench', 'a couch': a couch; a long stuffed seat with a stuffed back and a stuffed end or stuffed ends.

Stutted back and a stutted end or stutted ends.

1625 a Sofa spread with very sumptuous Carpets of Gold ..vpon which the Grand Signior sitteth: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1581. — the Sofaes, were coursed with very costly Persian Carpets of silke and Golde: 15., p. 1583. — 1713 he leaped off from the sofa on which he sat, and cried out, "It is he' it is my Abdallah!" Addison, Guardian, No. 167, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 130 (1856). — 1717 they seemed negligently thrown on the sofa: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 229 (1827). — 1741 His Excellency being in that of the Visier, sat down on a Stool, the Visier on a Sopha: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 202. — 1748 I am so nice, wheever saw | A Latin book on my sofa: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 275 (1857). — 1768 sat down upon a sofa of turf by the door: Sterne, Sentiment. Journ., W. ks., p. 471 (1839). — 1775 a spatious apartment with a sopha on which the Aga was sitting cross-legged: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 186. — 1806 and delightfully diffused yourself on the sopha for the rest of the evening: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 37 (5th Ed.). — 1811 The floor was to be set with sofas, and spread with carpets: Niebuke's Trav. Arab., ch. cxx. Pinkerion, Vol. x.

p. 152. 1818 evangelical tracts covering the sophas: LADV MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 16 (1819). 1830 broider'd sofas on each side: Tennyson, Rec. Arab. Nts., Vbs., Vol. 1. p. 36 (1886). 1834 he bounded off the sofa upon which he sat: Ayesta, Vol. 1. ch. vui p. 188. *1878 was found dead on a sofa: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

soffit (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. It. soffitto, soffitta: the under surface of a cornice, architrave, balcony, gallery, staircase, or aich; a panelled ceiling.

1644 the soffito within [the church] gilded and full of pictures: EVELYN, Duary, Vol. I. p. 117 (1872).

1645 The Sala Clementina's Suffito is painted by Cherubin Alberti: ib., Vol. I. p. 139 (1850).

1664 those great Roses of the Soffito or Eves of the Corona. — Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. I. p. 20.

1670 The Soffeta or roof of this Church most richly gilt: R Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 64 (1668).

1776 the spectator will discover some ornaments... in the soffits of the lacunaria of the portico. R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 72.

1845 one peculiarity is the arrangement of the house portals, the soffits, door posts, lintels...: Ford, Handlek. Spain, Pt. II. p. 850.

sofi: Eng. fr. Pers. See sophy.

*soi-disant, part.: Fr.: self-styled, would-be.

*Soi-disant, part.: Fr.: self-styled, would-be.

1606 Facomo Pietro disant Romano, a young man of 26 yeares of age:

1606 Facomo Pietro disant Romano, a young man of 26 yeares of age:

1752 like many

1750 our soi disant great men who love power. C. SMITH, Desmond,

1701 our soi disant great men who love power. C. SMITH, Desmond,

1701 like in 1701

soins, sb. pl.: Fr.: pains. See petits soins.

1850 no more trouble or soins to keep a good footing in the best houses in London than to dine with a lawyer in Bedford Square: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xvii, p. 178 (1879).

*Soirée, sb.: Fr.: an evening party, an evening assembly.

1822 when the soirée is happily over, most people say it was tiresome: Edin Rev. Vol. 37, p. 317.

1832 I went the round of the most noted soirées at Venice: Byron in Moore's Life, p. 927 (1875).

1826 he deigned to be exceedingly courteous to our hero, whom he had publicly declared at the soirée of the preceding night to be 'very good style': Lord Braconsfreil, Vio Grey, Bk. vii. ch. v. p. 405 (1881).

1837 A select company of the Bath footmen presents their compliments to Mr. Weller, and requests the pleasure of his company this evening, to a friendly swarry, consisting of a boiled leg of mutton with the usual trimmings. The swarry to be on table at half past nine o'clock punctually: DICKENS, Pickwick, ch. xxxvii. p. 393.

1848 Jos begged the Colonel to come and see him that night, when Mrs. Crawley would be at a soirée: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 371 (1879).

1861 handed bread and butter at her soirées, took the chair at her favourite meetings: What & Tarse, ch. ii. p. 11.

*1878 no official ball...has approached this soirée in splendour: Lloyd's Whiy., May 19, p. 7/2. [St.] *soirée, sb.: Fr.: an evening party, an evening assembly.

*soirée dansante, phr.: Fr.: an evening party for dancing. 1854 the persons who were present at Baroness Bosco's ball, and Mrs. Toddle Tompkyn's soirée dausante in Belgrave Square: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 166 (1879).

soixante-et-le-va, sb.: Fr., 'sixty(-three) and it goes': a term at faro, "when the player having obtained a trente, ventures all once more, which is signified by making a fifth paroli, either on another card, if he has parolied on one only before, or by breaking the side of that one which contains four, to pursue his luck in the next deal" (Hoyle's Gaines).

1709 Soissant-et-le-va is the highest and greatest chance that can happen in the Game, for it pays Sixty seven times as much Mony as is Stak'd: Compl. Gamester, p 180.

Sol: Lat. sol,='the sun': (a) the sun personified, or partly personified; (b) gold.

personnited; (b) gold.

a. bef. 1593 More beautiful by wisdom's sacred doom | Than Sol himself amid the Planets Seven: Peele, Poents, Wks., p. 6012 (1861).

1603 So soon as Sol, leaving the gentle Twins...; J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 38 (1668).

1640 So soon as Sol his fiery head doth rear | Above the Eastern waves: H. More, Psych., i. ii. ri, p. 83 (1647).

2018 giorious Spheare: Fanshawe, Progr. of Learn.

1665 when Sol is Zenith: Sir Th. Herrer, Traw., p. 5 (1677).

b. 1477 Good Master (saide he) then teach me trewly, | Whether the matters be Sol or Mercury? | Or whether of Sol or Lune it maie be: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. ii. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 41 (1652) 1567 Sol the Precious stone, is in colour like to the Sunne, and is called Sol, for that it gueth reflexions of Sunne beames, euen as the Sunne doth: J. Maplet, Greene For., fol. 217.

sol1, sb.: Old Fr.: a French coin containing twelve deniers (see denier), a sou (q. v.).

1605 for six sols more: B. Jonson, Volp., iv. 5, Wks., p. 503 (1616). 1617
I bought a pound of mutton for five sols and a halfe: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. 1.
p. 70. 1662 Two Copiecks, which make two sols French, would buy a tame
Fowl: J. Davies, Ambassaders Trav., Bk. 1. p. 7 (1669). 1701 the Gazette,
[is worth] Two Sols: New Account of Italy, p. 49.

sol2: It .: Mus.: name of the fifth note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the natural scale.

bef. 1529 lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol' J Skelton, Bouge of Courte, 258, Wks., Vol I. p. 40 (1842). 1688 then about an hour after comes Signuor Sembrif the Singing-man, and he and I make such a dreadfull Noise with our Soll's, and our Fa's, and our Crochets, and our Quavers: D'URFEY, Banditte,

*sola, solar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sholā, name of the plant Aeschynomene aspera, Nat. Order Leguminosae: the pith of the said plant, of which sola topees or pith hats are made. The word topee, = 'hat', is fr. Hind. tope.

1872 'where the Etrurian shades high overarched embower,' and pour down richly-scented blossoms upon his sola topee: EDW BRADDON, Life in India,

solano, sb.: Sp.: a hot oppressive easterly wind which blows in the west part of the Mediterranean.

*solātium, sb.: Lat., 'solace': a compensation, a compensatory present.

1883 M. Ferry has prudently compromised the difficulty with England by a small solatium to Mr Shaw: Sat. Rev, Vol. 56, p. 523/r.

soldado, sb.: Sp.: a soldier.

1592 ternble like a warrior or soldado: Greene, Upst. Courtier. [F. W. Fairholt] 1598 your Poets, and your potlings, and your soldado's and your foolado's: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iv. 2, Wks., p. 48 (1616). 1602
Wenchy, by Mars his sweaty buff-jerkin (for now all my oaths must smell a the soldado): MIDDLETON, Blurt, i. 1, Wks, Vol. 1, b. 6 (1885). bef 1637
Chanon Hugh, accounted as you see | Disguised Soldado like: B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 9, p. 89 (1640)

soldārius, pl. soldārii, sb.: Late Lat.: a soldier.

bef. 1631 To die with them, and in their graves be hid, | As Saxon wives, and French soldarii did: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 148.

soldat, sb.: Fr.: a soldier.

1591 there a Chieftaine shrillie cries, | And Soldats doth command: James I., Lepanto, 664 (1818). 1665 A Soldat's Wife...petitioned the King for...help: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p 177 (1677).

soldatesca, sb.: It.: soldiery.

1650 There went som hundreds of that Soldadesca to the Pelace of the Duke of *Mataloni* to burn it also: Howell, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 57.

*soldo, pl. soldi, sb.: It.: a small Italian coin, the twentieth part of a lira. See lira¹, sol¹, sou.

part of a lira. See IITA', SOI', SOU.

1599 These are so plentifull that when there is no shipping, you may buy them for 10 Carchues, which coine are 4, to a Venetian Soldo, which is peny farthing the dozen: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 110.

1617 Here I payed thirtie three sold (that is the fourth part of a Ducaton) for my supper: F. Morvson, Itm., Pt 1. p. 172.

1787 This astonishing fabric was built in the time of the Republic by a tax on cloth, at the low rate of one soldo per braccio. Four soldi a day, when the Duomo was built, were equal to twenty at present: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 124 (1805).

1830 The small coins circulated in the regency, are called mussona, equal to about four soldi of Italy: E. BlaQuIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 249 (2nd Ed)

1842 St Siro Genoa. one fellow I have in my sketch book; he is on his knees, and while receiving a soldo from a very poor old woman, counts his beads: Sir C. Bell, Expression, p. 117 note (1847). p. 119 note (1847)

*solecism $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. solecisme, or Lat. soloecismus, fr. Gk. σολοικισμός, = 'incorrect speech': a mistake in grammar showing ignorance of one's native tongue as spoken by the educated; any error in diction or grammar; any gross blunder or incongruity.

gross blunder or incongruity.

1582 they easily take offense of the simple speaches or solecismes in the scriptures: N. T. (Rhem.). Pref., sig. b 1 v. 1600 It was the solecisme of my starres: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., v. 4, Wks., p. 250 (1616).

1603 letting him goe away cleere with solecismes, incongruities and barbarismes, as if he heard them not: Holland, T. F. Piul. Mor., p. 97.

1621 My mind lately prompted me, that I should commit a great Solecisine [sic.], if amongst the rest of my frends in England, I should leave you unsaluted: Howell, Lett., 1. xxxix, p. 77 (1645).

1625 The Solecismes of Fishermen dissolued the Syllogismes of Philosophers: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11, Bt., ip. 61.

1666—6 if it be not a solecism to give a place so vulgar a name: Evelin, Corresp., Vol. III, p. 70, (1872).

1712 and indeed there is scarce a solecism in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if...: Spectator, No. 470, Aug. 29, Vol. v. p. 201 (1826).

*solfa, vb.: fr. It. sol fa, names of the fifth and fourth notes of the gamut and of hexachords: to utter the names of notes as they are sung, to solmisate, to sing a solfeggio. Early Anglicised as solf(e), solfye.

bef. 1529 But ire and venire, | And solfa so alamyre: J. Skelton, Col. Cloute, 107, Wks., Vol. I. p. 315 (1843).

1596 By often repeating of vyhich six notes, euery song is solfaed and song: Pathway to Muss., sig. A iii vo. 1597 you shall not find a musicion...able to sol fa it right: Th. Morley, Muss., p. 156.

1609 to solfa...is to expresse the Syllables and names of the Voyces: Douland, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 14.

1628 Let who would solfa, I'd give them my part: Middleton, More Dissemblers, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 458 (1884).

*solfa, sb.: It sol fa, names of the fifth and fourth notes of the gamut: the system of syllables used as names of musical notes; a solfeggio (q. v.); a musical scale. See fa, gamut, sol²

1579 if thou haddest learned the first point [part] of hauking, thou wouldst haue learned to haue held fast, or the first noat of Descant, thou wouldest haue kept thy Sol Fa. to thy selfe: J. Lyly, Euphnes, p 93 (1868).

1580 As froward as the Musition, who being entreated, will scarse sing sol fa, but not desired, straine aboue Ela: — Euphnes & his Engl., p 213 1641 an alphabet or sol fa: Milton, Liberty of Printing, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 317 (1806). bef. 1744 Now was our overabundant quaver and trilling done away, and in lieu thereof was instituted the Sol-fa, in such guise as is sung in his Majesty's Chapel: POPE, Wes., Vol. VI. p. 247 (1757). 1842 Fiddle-de-dee — Fiddle-de-dee — We'll have nobody give us sol fa but He! Barham, Ingolas. Leg., p. 347 (1865).

solfatara, sb.: It.: a volcanic region over which sulphureous vapors escape from the ground.

1886 In the eastern ranges...lies the Furnas village with a variety of mineral springs, geysers, and solfataras, or respiradores: Athenœum, July 17, p. 72/1.

*solfeggio, pl. solfeggii, solfeggi, sb.: It.: Mus.: a vocal exercise in which the syllables which are used as the names of notes are sung.

1776 playing his new Solfeggi to the groans of the miserable Poles: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., Ded., p. ii.

solicitation, sollicitation $(\angle = = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. solicitation: the act of soliciting.

solicitation: the act of soliciting.

1573—80 your advice or advices, procurement or procurements, labour or labours, meane or meanes, sollicitation or sollicitations, motion or motions, or such lake: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 62 (1884).

1596 And whether we maye perswade our selves, that he will make warrs uppon us if wee lett him alone, let his sollicitacons and guifts, offered to the rebells of Irland, his beseeging of Calls, and wynning those parts of France that front uppon us, and his strengthening of himself by sea, by so many meanes, let all these thinges (I saye) tell us: Earl of Essex, in Ellis' Org. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. coccali p 131 (1846).

1604 I will give over my suit and repent my unlawful solicitation: Shaks, Oth., iv 2, 202.

1611 Solicitation, A solicitation, or soliciting, a moung, or importuning vnto: Cotter.

1652 You know how little service I can do in that kinde by any personall sollicitation of my owne: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. IV. p. 250 (1872).

1671 far abler to resist | All his solicitations, and at length | All his vast force: MILTON, P. R., I. 152.

solicitrix, sb.: quasi-Lat., fem. of Eng. solicitor: a woman who solicits.

bef. 1733 R. North, Examen, 11. iv. 120, p. 293 (1740).

solidus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. solidus (nummus), = 'a solid (coin)': (a) the name of a gold coin of the Roman Empire, first struck by Constantine the Great in place of the aureus (g.v.), worth about a guinea; (b) a medieval money of account, equivalent to twelve denarii (see denarius), a shilling. See L. S. D., soldo, sou. The forms solidi, solidos [acc.] are plural.

a. 1885 Mr. Webster exhibited...a gold solidus of Constantius: Athenaeum,

Oct. 24, p. 541/2.

b. 1487 I bequest to the reparacion of the stepull of the said churche of Saint Albane xx. solidos: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 463 (1874).

sōliloquium, sò.: Late Lat.: a soliloquy.

1623 making a large Soliloquium, and meditation to my selfe: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 122.

*solitaire, sb.: Fr.: a recluse, a hermit; a jewel or precious stone (generally a diamond) worn by itself on the dress or hair; a black silk neck-ribbon for men, fashionable in the eighteenth century.

eighteenth century.

1716 How often have I been quietly going to take possession of that tranquillity and indolence I had so long found in the Country; when one evening of your conversation has spoil'd me for a Solitaire! Pope, Lett., Wks., Vol. vii. p. 124 (1757).

1740 Before a solitaire, behind | A twisted ribband: Shenstone, Moral Pieces, Progress of Taste, 88, Wks., p. 204 (1854).

1753 Then a black solitaire, his neck to adorn: Monsieur A-la-mode. [F. W. Fairholt] 1766 Shape and gate, and careless air, | Diamond ring, and solitair, | Birth and fashon all declare: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Let. IX.

1792 it was a solitaire, composed of oriental pearls, with a diamond of the first was forely created, and the other stilled: Scott, Redgrauntlet, ch. xi. p. 247.

1826 and lederly gentleman, in a suit of court mourning, with bag and solitaire, ruffles, and a mustice of a Ramble to Germany, p. 340.

*solo, pl. soli, sb.; solo, adj.: It., 'alone': Mus.: a part performed alone or only with a subordinate accompaniment; performed alone or only with a subordinate accompaniment.

performed alone or only with a subordinate accompaniment.

1695 your Solo's or Sonata's: Congreve, Love for Love, ii. 7, Wks., Vol. 1. p.
365 (1710). 1724 Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1729 See now, half-cur'd, and perfectly well-bred, | With nothing but a Solo in his head: Pope, Dunctad, rv. 324. bef. 1758 this liquid instrument still played its solo: still pursued its busy way, and warbled, as it flowed, melodious murmurs: J. Hervey, Dial., Vol. 1. p. 314, quoted in Southey's Com. \$\textit{\textit{Dial.}}\$, \$\text{Rk.}\$, ist Ser.; p. 2041 (1849).
1762 and on a wooden stage entertains the populace with a solo on the salt-box, or a sonata on the tongs and gridiron: SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 35 (1817).

1776 Saying this, he took up his fiddle, and play'd a most divine solo: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 86. 1834 They however did leave him, and he was obliged to play his flute-parts of the opera, in solo: Baboo,

Vol II. ch. vii. p. 124. 1885 The second of the novelties...was Mr. C. Harford Lloyd's 'Song of Balder,' for soprano solo and chorus: *Athenænem*, Sept. 19, p. 378/3.

*Solomon, name of the third king of Israel, the son of King David, who built the great temple of Jerusalem, and was celebrated for wisdom; representative of wisdom.

was celebrated for wisdom; representative of wisdom.

abt. 1370 so wys. as Salomon: Of Cleve Maydenhod, 22, p. 4 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867)]

1554 the famous Prince and seconde Salomon, kynge Henrye the seuenth: J. Mayland, in Hawes' Past. Ples., sig. * iii ro. 1557 In sober wit a Salomon, yet one of Hectors sede: Tottel's Misc., p. 168 (1870). 1655 He [Christ] is the true Solomon, the prince of peace: SIBBRS, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol III. p. 388 (1862). 1679 For if you all were Solomons, | And Wise and Creat as he was once: S. Butler, Huadivars, Pt. III. p. 245 1773 These Solomons delight to sit to a maker of wax-work, and to have their effigies exhibited round Europe: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 42 (1857).

Solomon's-seal, sb.: the common name of a species of the genus *Polygonatum*, Nat. Order *Liliaceae*, esp. of the variety *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

1543 of the rootes of salomons seale sodden after the same maner: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. clxxxii vol2. 1616 the roots and leaues of Salomons seale: Surflet & Markham, Countr. Farm, p. 456. 1767 Now is also a proper time to...transplant the roots of peonies, lilies of the valley, Solomon's Seal: J. Abercombie, Eu. Man own Gardener, p. 553 (1803).

*Solon: Gk. $\Sigma \delta \lambda \omega \nu$: name of the celebrated lawgiver of Athens, who flourished at the beginning of the sixth century B.C.

1625 your graue great Solons: B Jonson, Stap. of News, ii. 3, p. 23 (1631). solsequium, sb.: Late Lat.: heliotrope. Early Anglicised as solsecle.

? 1540 .ii. handfull of Solsequium: Treas of poore men, fol. lxxix r.

solstitium, pl. solstitia, sb.: Lat.: one of the times when the sun seems to stand still, i.e. when it enters Cancer on the longest day of the year, about June 21, and when it enters Capricorn on the shortest day, about December 22. Early Anglicised as solstitioun (Chaucer), solstice (abt. 1250 Genesis & Exodus, 150).

1550 St Paul.. had longer days at the solstitium and pitch of the sun in Macedon than Christ had at Jerusalem: Hooper, Later Writings, p. 77 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1555 It hath bothe the steyinges and conversyons of the soonne (cauled Solstitua) in maner equall with the Equinoctiall, with lyttle difference betwene the length of the days and nyghite throughout all the years: R. Edd. Decades, Sect. 1 p. 167 (1885). 1598 Summer solstitium.. Winter Solstitium: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, p. 626 (1896). 1600 their Solstitia they account the fit of June and the 16, of December: John Porky, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 36. 1630 Talkes of the lewish Thalmud, and Cabals, | Solstitiums and Equinoctials: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Aaa 6 vo/2.

sõlus, fem. sõla, adj.: Lat.: alone.

1599 I would have you solus: SHAKS., Hen. V., ii. I, 48. 1676 Jacomo solus: SHADWELL, Liberting, ii. p. 16. 1711 The famous blunder in an old play of "Enter a king and two fiddlers solus": Spectator, No. 29, Apr. 3, Vol. I. p. 112 (1826). 1821 Came home solus: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. V. p. 104 (1832). 1843 spending the day, solus, among the hills: E. A. Poe, Wks., Vol. I. p. 11 (1884).

sölus cum sölä, phr.: Late Lat.: 'alone (mass.) with alone' (fem.), male and female alone together.

1700 Stretching his neck, and warbling in his throat, | Sobis cum sola then was all his note: Dryden, Cock & Fox, 90. abt. 1705 and here in dalliance spend the live-long day, | Solus cum sola, with his sprightly May: Pope, Fanuary & May, 472, Wks., Vol 11. p 93 (1757).

solus cum solo, phr.: Late Lat.: alone by one's self (masc.).

1742 But he was in the midst of all the court, solus cum solo, alone by himself: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 84 (1825). 1818 I shall have the honour to drink your ladyship's health, solus cum solo: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 202 (1819).

*solvitur ambulando, phr.: Lat.: '(the problem) is solved by walking', (the problem) is solved by practical experiment.

[bef. 1637 So Zeno disputing of Quies ['rest'] was confuted by Diogenes, rising up and walking: B. Jonson, Eng. Gr., Pref., Wks, Vol. II. p. 33 (1640).] 1863 "Solvitur ambulando" quoth Stephenson [when his steam-engine had dragged 8 carriages up an incline]: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 226. 1879 The one seems somewhat artificial, the other too eclectic; but Solvitur ambulando: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. II. p. 322.

solvuntur rīsu tabulae, phr.: Lat.: the case is dismissed with laughter, or, the severity of the court is relaxed by laughter. See Hor., Sat., 2, 1, 86.

1845 Verdict for the defendants with costs, solvuntur risu tabulæ: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 187. 1884 The attempted religion of Spiritism has lost one after another every resource of a real religion, until risu solvuntur tabulæ: F. Harrison, in XIX Cent., No. 85, p. 505.

sōma¹, sb.: Skt.: an intoxicating beverage, much used in Brahminical sacrifices, prepared from the juice of an Indian plant which was perhaps a species of Asclepias.

soma2, sb.: Jap.: a small trading-junk.

1622 We had news of 2 Chna somas arived at Goto: R Cocks, Diary, Vol 1. p. 19 (1883). — 3 somos, or small junkes: ib., p. 35.

sōmatalgia, sô.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. σῶμα (σωματ-),='body', and ἄλγος,='pain': bodily pain.

1639 Somatalgia and Psychalgia · Optick Glasse of Humours. [Nares]

*sombre, adj.: Fr.: gloomy, dull, heavy-looking. Anglicised as sombre ("=).

1760 painted ceilings, inlaid floors, and unpainted wainscots make every room sondere: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 111. p. 337 (1857). 1786 Beshrew the sombre pencil! said I, vauntingly—for I envy not its power, which paints the evils of life with so hard and deadly a colouring: STERNE, Sentiment. Journ., Wks., p. 439 (1839) 1798 a black and lurid sky, rendered still more sombre by...: Aneed of Distinguished Persons, iv. p. 393. 1808 the sombre air of a funeral: SCOTT, Wks. of Dryden, Vol. 1. p. 230. 1842 provided the colouring be low and sombre: Sir C. Bell, Expression, p. 217 (1847)

*sombrero, sb.: Sp.: a broad-brimmed felt hat; formerly, also, a canopy or umbrella to keep off the sun. The forms sumbr(i)ero may be fr. Port. sumbreiro.

sumbr(i)ero may be fr. Port. sumbreiro.

1599 a great broad sombrero or shadow in their hands to defend them in the Summer from the Sunne, and in the Winter from the raine: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 261. 1665 one of them fattendants] holds a Sumbrero over his [the Sovereign's] head, which probably was not so much for shade as State: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 143 (1677) — Some the a leather skin about their neck; and as a badge of devotion gird their middles with a thong and hold a Sumbrero in their hands to abate the heat. 16., p. 357 1727 some lusty Dutch Men to carry their Palenqueens and Somereras or Umbrellas. A. HAMILTON, East Indies, i. 338. [Yule] 1823 a slouched overspreading hat, which resembled the sombrero of a Spanish peasant. Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. xiv. p. 191 (1886). 1842 Sancho...lighted his cigar, tied on a Guayaquil somdrero and waved us farewell: New World, Vol. Iv. p. 308. 1864 Dick, under terrific appearance of waving cloak, bristling beard, and shadowy sombrero, is a good kindly simple creature: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 190 (1870). 1875 The hat shop contains every sort of sombrero: Times, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

sombrero de sol, phr.: Sp.: a canopy to keep off the sun.

1625 a Sombrero de Sol (or Indian Canopee to keepe off the Sunne): Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1545. 1665 Men usually travel in Chariots drawn by Oxen, but in Towns upon Palambeens, and with Sumbreros de Sol over them: Six Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 45 (1677).

sommier, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. sommier: a sumpter-horse. Early Anglicised as somer, summer (a form still extant in carpentry, meaning a piece of timber which has to bear weight).

1485 xx sommyers passed forth by, which certeyn paynyms ledde, whyche were charged wyth wyn, brede, and flesshe; Canton, Chas. Grete, p. 138

somnambule, so.: Fr.: a person who walks about while asleep, a somnambulist.

1837 A woman, who was subject to the magnetic influence, or who was what is commonly called a *somnambule*, had a cancer in the breast: J F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. 11. p. 288.

*Somnus, sb.: Lat. somnus,='sleep': sleep personified, Morpheus (q. v.).

bef. 1599 I creep out of my drowsy den when Somnus hath supprest | The head of every valiant heart: PEELE, Sir Clyonton, Wks., p. 522/2 (1861).

*sonata, sb.: It.: Mus.: a composition for instruments; an instrumental composition of a special kind, comprising three or four movements.

1695 [See solo]. 1724 SUONATA, or SONATA, is the Name of certain Pieces of Instrumental Musick: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Eks. 1777 quite digusted at the numberless subscriptions we are pestered with, for cantatas, sonatas, and a thousand other things: Loxo Chesterfield, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. xxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 110 (1777). 1787 After dinner the company dispersed...some to hear a sonata on the dulcimer: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. 11. p 64 (1834). 1886 In speaking of his first sonata... we said that it was virtually a solo work for the violoncello: Athenaum, Apr. 10, 1016.

sonatina, so.: It.: a short or simple kind of sonata.

1724 SUONATINA, a Little, Short, Plain, or Easy Sonata: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

sonica, adv.: Fr.: in the nick of time.

1716 [See sept-et-le-va]. 1748 My prophecy, as you observe, was fulfilled sonica, which I heartily congratulate both you and myself upon: Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. 11. No. xxx Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 330 (1777).

sonnet (12), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. sonet, Fr. sonnet: a song, a short poem, esp. a short poem of fourteen lines, composed according to regular rules.

1557 Songes and Sonettes: Tottel's Miss.

sonettes: G. GASKOIGNE, p. 39 (1868)

L. ROBINSON, Pleas. Del., p. 2 (1880).

in Ioue, and neuer get fauor, for lacking skill of a Sonnet: SIDNEY, Afol. Post., p. 72 (1868).

1609 the Fabulous sonets of the Greeks so highly commended; HOLLAND, Tr. Marr., Bk. XXXI. ch. xv. p. 426.

1797 when he had found a

good thought for a sonnet, the nature of that composition prevented him from spoiling it: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 167.

soobashee: Turk. See subassi.

soock, sook, sb.: Arab. sūq: a market, a bazaar.

1836 soo'cks: E. W Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 164. 1839 In many of the sooks...in Arabian cities auctions are held: — Tr. Arab. Nts., Vol. I. p. 306 note.

Soodra: Anglo-Ind. See Sudra.

sooja, sooju: Jap. See soy.

soojee, soojy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sūjī: superior granulated flour made from the heart of the wheat, like the semolina of Italy; porridge made with such flour.

1810 Soojy is frequently boiled into 'stirabout' for breakfast: WILLIAMSON, V. M., II. 136. [Yule] 1878 Sujee flour, ground coarse: Life in the Mofussil, I. 213. [ib.]

soorma: Pers. See surmeh.

sooterkin, sb.: ? Du.: a false birth supposed to be produced by Dutch women owing to their sitting over their

1530 trym hys owne suterkin: xx. songes by Ashwell, &c, sig F i ro. bef 1658 There goes a report of the Holland Women, that together with their Children, they are delivered of a Sooterkin, not unlike to a Rat, which some imagine to be the Offspring of the Stoves. J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 79 (1687). 1679 Knaves and Fools b'ung near of Kin, | As Dutch-Boors are t'a Sooterkin: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p 92

1729 Fruits of dull Heat, and Sooterkins of wit: Pope, Dunctad, I. 125.

sopha: Eng. fr. Arab. and Turk. See sofa.

sophie, sb.: Old Fr.: wisdom.

1557 that, in my shield, | The seuenfold sophie of Minerue contein: Tottel's Misc., p. 121 (1870).

*sophy, sb.: Pers. cefewī, adj. fr. proper name Çefī (Çafī) [Skeat]: one of the titles of the Shah of Persia, properly confined to the dynasty which reigned 1505-1725, founded by Ismael Safi.

by Ismael Safi.

1649 Venucassan kyng of Persia (whose successour is nowe called Sophie):
W. THOMAS, Hist. Ital, fol. xo8 vo. 1655 the Sophie of Persia: R. EDEN, Decades, p. 60 (1885).
1662 the enterprise...against the Sophie: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), sig. *iii vo. 1689 Neere unto the straite of Oromuz is Arabia Felix, where as all the inhabitants are of the sect of Mahomet, and doo follow the same interpretation that the Sophi doth: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. 11. p. 336 (1884).
1690 for so nowe all the kings of Persia are called Sophie: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 308.
1699 the borders of the countreis of the Sophie: R. Hakluyr, Vojages, Vol. 11. 1. p. 94.
1605 the Persian Sophies wife: B Jonson, Volp., 11. 7, Wks., p. 492 (roto).
1625 Ismael the Persian Xa, or Sophi: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 32.
1635 the Sophy of Persia: Howell, Lett., VI. Xxxiii. p. 535 (1656).
1687 Some of these grand Sophys will not allow him the Reputation of Wit at alli. J. Cleveland, Wks., Ded., sig. A 4 ro.
1711 the Sophi of Persia: Spectator, No. 23, Mar. 27, p. 41/2 (Morley).

sopor, so.: Lat.: a profound sleep, lethargy, stupor.

soppressata, pl. soppressate; soppressada (Florio), sb.: It.: a kind of large sausage.

1654 the people of the Country make great store of Sausages, and Sopressate: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. 1. p. 45.

*soprano, pl. soprani, sb.: It.: the highest kind of human voice, treble, generally applied to female voices; a person who has such a voice; a part written for such a voice. Also, attrib.

1788 Sopranos being the objects of the attention, and raptures of the ladies: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Common Sense, No. 51, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 81 (1777). 1776 hence he could not sing only bass and treble, counter-tenor, and soprano to admiration: but also squeak like a pig: J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav., p. 32. 1787 little madam whisks about the botanic garden with the ladies of the palace and a troop of sopranos: Beckrord, Italy, Vol. 11. p. 30 (1834). 1817 Soprano, asso, even the contra-alto, | Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto: Byron, Beppo, xxxii.

1877 The Soprano is insipid: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. i. p. 12 (1883).

sopra-porta, sb.: It., 'over-door': a decorative panel over a door.

1771 I shall be very thankful to you for any two views of Florence, not as sopra-portas, for my houses are not furnished at all in the French style, but as pictures: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 291 (1857).

*sorbet: Fr. See sherbet.

sordes, sb.: Lat.: filth, dregs, baseness.

1654 - Such persons choose to remain in the sords: of their sins, and so are miserable by their own election: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III., p. 657/2 (1868). 1789 Yet this, however, not under the name of pleasure; to cleanse itself from the sordes of its impure original, it was necessary it should change its name: Bentham, Introd. to Morals & Legislation, ii. 6. [C.]

sōrītēs, sb.: Lat. fr. Late Gk. $\sigma\omega\rho\epsilon i\tau\eta s$, = 'a heaper': a logical sophism consisting of an accumulation of arguments by which one is gradually led from what is true to what is false; a series of syllogisms in which all the conclusions except the last are omitted, so that a consecutive argument is formed.

last are omitted, so that a consecutive argument is formed.

1552 Then I reason thus, for the confirmation of my purpose by the argument, called Sorties: T. Wilson, Rule of Reas., fol. 59 r 1565 This is a deceitful kind of argument, and riseth by degrees and steps, and in the schools is called sorties: Jewel, Serm., Wkk., p. 438 (1847). 1603 But this Sorties, which M. Chamber vest consisting of three degrees. C. Heydon, Def Judic. Astrol., p. 227. 1621 The whole must needs follow by a sorties or induction: R Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 66 (1827). bef. 1670 such a long Sorites of Sciences and Tongues: J Hacket, App. Williams, Pt. 1. 13, p. 11 (1693). 1711 These Disputants convince their Adversaries with a Sorites, commonly called a Pile of Faggots: Spectator, No. 239, Dec 4, p. 3441 (Morley).

*sortes Virgiliānae, phr.: Late Lat.: 'Virgilian lots'; divination by Virgil's poems, the book being opened at hazard and the first sentence on which the eye fell being regarded as prophetic.

bef. 1586 Whereupon grew the worde of Sortes Virgilianae, when by suddaine opening Virgils booke, they lighted upon any verse of hys making: Sidney, Apol. Poet, p. 6 (1891). 1646 The first an imitation of Sortes Homerica, or Virgilianae, drawing determinations from Verses casually occurring: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch. xxiii. p 224 (1685). 1761 We were drawing Sortes Virgilianae Jacc.] for her: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 481 (187). 1832 every page of the history of Italy, consulted as a sortes Virgilianae, should teach its would-be-rulers a far different lesson: Edin. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 367.

*sortie1, sb.: Fr.: a going out, a departure; a sally.

1. a departure.

1778 before their last sortie, one heard nothing but What news of the fleets? HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 134 (1858) 1783 As soon as all the sorties and entrées have been made...things will fall into their usual channel: iô., Vol. VIII. p. 350

2. Mil. a sally; also, metaph.

1828 resisting a sortie of the Turks from the fortress: Gent. Mag., Apr., p 372 1831 She was mighty glorious about her sortie upon Lambton: Grevulle Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 119 (1875). 1859 he made a sortie from the circus: Once a Week, Vol. I Nov. 26, p. 455/2.

sortie², sb.: ? Fr. See quotation.

1694 A sortie, is a little knot of small Ribbons, it appears between the bonnet, and pinner: N. H , Ladies Dict , p. 11/1.

sospitātor, sh.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. sospitāre, = 'to preserve': a preserver, a saviour.

1654-6 in honour of God our Sospitator, for his mercy: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test, Vol. 1. p. 146/2 (1867).

*sostenuto, part.: It.: Mus.: sustained, prolonged.

1724 SOSTENUTO, is to hold out the Sound of a Note Firmly, in an Equal and Steddy Manner: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1887 if you find a line with a deficiency of syllables there will probably be a Sostenuto note in the melody to which it is sung...so that the metre is made good: Miss R. H. Busk, Folksongs of Italy, p. 20.

*sotana, sb.: Sp., 'an under-shirt': a cassock.

1623 I had furnished my-selfe in Mulan, with as much rich silke Grogram, as would serue to make mee a cloake, and a Sotana: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. vii. p. 161.

1681 Thus armed underneath, he over all | Does make a primitive Sotana fall: A. MARVELL, Misc., p. 56.

sot(t)ise, sb.: Fr.: a piece of stupidity, a foolish action, silly conduct.

bef. 1733 seems to be a Sottise of the lowest Form of Secretaryship: R. NORTH, Examen, I. iii. 23, p. 136 (1740).

*sotto voce, phr.; sottovoce, adv.: It.: in a low voice.

1787 and in a half voice, or sotto voce, discusses her solid trifles in his ear:
LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Common Sense, No. 33, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 68
(1777). 1828 Thornton pressed the invitation still closer, and even offered,
sotto voce, to send Dawson on before: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. kiv, p. 206
(1859). 1840 'Marry, Heaven forbid that I should baulk their fancy! quoth
the Leech sotto voce: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 72 (1879). 1863 'it is no
use," Observed one, sotto voce: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 1, p. 33. 1878
''Of course, if you like, you can play the madwoman," said Grandcourt, with
sotto voce scorn; Geo. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bk. IV. ch. xxx. p. 260.

sottocoppa, sb.; It.: a salver; a saucer.

1670 They bring you Drink upon a Sottocoppa of Silver, with three or four Glasses upon it: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 14 (1698).

1882 At this moment a servant entered the room, bringing a sottocoppa of silver, upon which were two or three stiff necked glasses: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. 11. ch. vii. p. 171 (and Ed.).

*sou, Fr. (Old Fr. sol); sous, souls, Old Fr.: sb.: a solidus (q, v); a French coin, originally of gold, then of silver, and ultimately of copper, its value under the decimal system being 5 centimes or one-twentieth of a franc. Properly the sou is obsolete, but the name is popularly applied to the 5 centime piece. See sol, soldo.

1547—8 in bras they haue mietes, halfe pens, pens, dobles, lierdes, halfe karalles and karales, halfe sowses & sowses: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xxvii. p 191 (1870).

1577 the Frenche Kinge hathe coyned newe sowces soe bace that an C²⁺ of theim doe hold but xxv²⁺. sterl. in the C²⁺. P Osborne, in Ellis' Orge. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV No. cccx p. 25 (1846).

1600 all that they had together, besides their boates and nets was not worth fine souce: R HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 208.

1681 never a soulz: Burner, Hist. Ref., Vol. vv. p. 269 (1865).

1681 never a soulz: Burner, Hist. Ref., Vol. vv. p. 269 (1865).

1686 Not a Sous, damn'd Rascal· Otway, Cheats of Scapin. II p. 46.

1696 Not a Sous, by Yupiter. Vanbrugh, Relapse, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1776)

1742 I add an account of the five sous pieces, called temeens, their rise and fall in Turkey. R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. 443 (1826)

1768 I was predetermined not to give him a single sous: Sterne, Sentiment, Yourn., Wks., p. 395 (1839).

1818 translating | His English resolve not to give a sou more: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. I. 1877 salt, which formerly sold for ten sous a pound, now sells for four: Col. Hamley, Vol. and Aralle II. Let. Con the sous and had a selled a soul and the contraction of the sous source.

soubah, soubahdar: Anglo-Ind. See suba, subadar.

soubashi: Turk. See subassi.

*soubrette, sb.: Fr.: Theatr.. a maid-servant or lady's-maid in comedy.

1753 HOR WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 364 (1857). 1774 a fat woman, rather elderly, who sometimes acted the soubrette: 10., Vol. VI. p. 147. 1822 from the humble soubrette to her titled mistress. Mrs. OPIE, Madeline, Vol. II. p. 201. 1829 The letters in question were stolen from his cabinet by his valet, and given to a soubrette of his wife. Lord Beaconsfill, Young Duke, Bk. v. ch. xiii. p. 323 (1881). 1886 Miss Lottle Venne makes Honour a fairly typical soubrette: Athenæum, Apr. 17, p. 530/3.

soubriquet: Fr. See sobriquet.

soucar, sb.; Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. sāhūkār: a native banker.

1799 a debt due by him to a soucar, by name of Rugobah: Wellington, Suppl Desp., Vol. 1. p. 376 (1858). 1826 We were also sahoukars and granted bills of exchange upon Bombay and Madras, and we advanced money on interest: Hockley, Pandurang Harr, ch. xvl. p. 174 (1884).

souchong, sb.: Fr. fr. Chin.: a kind of black tea.

1842 A hag, surrounded by crockery-ware, | Vending, in cups, to the credulous throng, | A nasty decoction miscall'd Souchong: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 287 (1865). 1865 swear they cannot live apart over their pre-prandial Souchong: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 26

soucoupe, sb.: Fr.: salver; saucer.

1717 coffee was served in china, with gold soucoupes: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 227 (x827).

Soudra: Anglo-Ind. See Sudra.

*soufflé, sb.: Fr., fr. soufflé, past part. of souffler,='to inflate': any very light dish made by mixing materials with white of egg beaten to a froth, and heating the mixture in an oven until it is puffed up.

1845 Ginger Soufflé: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 260.

1849 I entrusted the soufflées to him, and, but for the most desperate personal exertions, all would have been lost: Lord Braconsfield, Tenered, Bk. 1 ch. p. 6 (1881).

1850 The cultets were excellent, and the soufflé uncommonly light and good: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p 199 (1879).

1865 Rockingham dropped half a dozen almond soufflées on to a terrier's nose: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1 ch. xiii. p. 202.

1888 We believe that she meant to make 'A Japanese Fan' mere whipped-egg soufflé work of the most artistic kind in that order of production [vers de société]: Athenæum, Sept. 22, p. 377/3.

soulagement, sb.: Fr.: relief, solace, alleviation.

1777 I know our house might be a soulagement to you; In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 171 (1882).

*soupçon, sb.: Fr.: a suspicion, a slight taste, a very small quantity.

1766 Wesley is a lean elderly man, fresh-coloured, his hair smoothly combed, but with a soupeon of curl at the ends: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 16 (1857). 1856 soft and tender, with a flavor of lamp-oil... a mere soupeon, however, for the blubber...is at this season sweet and delicious: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xx. p. 260. 1865 I like the smallest soupeon of an adventure: Outpa, Stratimore, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 64. 1884 from reading [the rules] nobody would suppose there was even a soupeon of a gambling character about the establishment: Sir H. HAWKINS, in Law Times Reports, L. 814/1.

soupe, sb.: Fr.: soup.

1729 The sturdy Squire to Gallic masters [may] stoop, And drown his Lands and Manors in a Soupe: POPR, Dunciad, IV. 596. bef. 1733 Barillon and his French Soupes: R. NORTH, Examen, III. vii. 41, p. 532 (1740).

soupé, souper, sb.: Fr.: supper.

1809 But, alas! so soon as the body is satisfied here, so soon does the mind long for the friendly dines and soughs of Paris: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xx. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 72.

1834 those soupers are inestimable, and must not cease: Baboo, Vol. 1, ch. i. p. 10.

*soupe maigre, phr.: Fr.: vegetable soup. See maigre.

1759 he should be glad of a soup-maigne: W. VERRAL, Cookery, Pref., p. xvi. 1766 If you could persuade them of the wholesomeness of soup maigre and barley bread, it might be of great use to them: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Seturyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 25 (1852).

1828 neither wearers of plaid, nor devourers of porridge, but blowsses and soupe maigre well supplied the want:

Engl in France, Vol II. p 100 1840 Yelaun choorbeh, a sort of soup mangre: France, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let xv. p. 366.

soupirail, sb.: Fr: an air-hole, a vent-hole.

1820 serving his prison for a window...This soupirail being placed exactly under Halbert's window...: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. 11. p. 490/2 (1867).

souplesse, sb.: Fr.: suppleness, pliability, flexibility, adaptability.

1803 He ascribes it to the extreme souplesse of the French character: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 83.

sourcrout, sourkrout: Ger. See Sauerkraut.

sourd bruit, phr.: Fr.: a whispered rumor.

1616 There is a sourd bruit, as if the blazing star, at last, were toward an eclipse: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. 1. p. 445 (1848)

sourdine, sb.: Fr.: "A Sourdet; the little pipe, or tenon put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound low; also, a Sordine, or a kind of hoarse, or low-sounding Trumpet" (Cotgr.).

1591 lette him make it secretly, and without striking vp the Drums, or sounding Trompets, but rather vse Drum stickes and Surdines Garrard, Art Warre, p. 343.

1681 Death-Trumpets creak in such a Note, | And 'tis the Sourdine in their Throat: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 99.

sournois, fem. sournoise, adj. and sb.: Fr.: dissembling, sly; a dissembler.

1848 the din, the stir, the drink, the smoke, the tattle of the Hebrew pedlars, the solemn, braggart ways of the poor tumblers, the sournois talk of the gambling-table officials: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol II. ch. aax. p. 334 (1879).

sousbachi: Turk. See subassi.

*sous-officier, sb.: Fr.: a non-commissioned officer.

1862 Only sous-officiers, brawling in their provincial cases over their dominos, fight duels: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 151 (1887).

soutache. sb.: Fr.: narrow flat braid for embroidery.

souterrain, sb.: Fr.: a cave, an underground vault, a basement below the level of the ground.

1775 near it is a souterrain R CHANDLER, Trav Asia Minor. 1806 In the souterrain of vaulted stone the military engines and stores were deposited: J. Dallaway, Obs. Eng. Archit., p. 89. 1830 the cavern...the souterrain: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 53 (2nd Ed.).

souvenance, sovenance, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. souvenance: memory, remembrance.

1590 Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce, | And all thy wronges will wipe out of my sovenaunce: Spens, F. Q., 11. viii. 51. 1591 To dwell in darkenesse without sovenance: — Compl., Teares of Muses, 486.

*souvenir, sb.: Fr.: a remembrance, a memorial, a keepsake, a memoir, a memorandum-book.

1775 souvenirs: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 284 (1857). 1783

Trav. Anecd., Vol. 1. p. 41. 1814 It is not without a feeling of indignation that we have read the Souvenir of Barnum: Ediu. Rev., Vol. 22, p. 283. 1834

A musical snuff-box, and souvenir for Mrs. Derozio: Baboo, Vol. ii. ch. iii p. 55.

1845 This well-timed souvenir of his father's fate was probably intended by Chaumette to apprise the boy of the lot intended for his mother: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., v. p. 268 (1857). 1865 Nina Montolieu's envelope, a souvenir of the past season: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 9

1872 souvenirs of people who have come and gone; Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iv, p. 130. ch. iv. p. 110.

*sowar, suwar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. sawār,='a horseman': a native cavalry soldier, a mounted orderly.

1824—5 The sowars who accompanied him: BP. Heber, Narrative, I. 404.
[Yule] 1834 My practised ear immediately knew that it was a single Suwar, and with my tulwar unsheathed on my arm, I moved to the edge of the tope: Baboo, Vol. L. ch. viii. p. 125. 1882 a sowar paced slowly up and down to keep away any curious listeners: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. v. p 93.

sowarry, suwarry, Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. sawārī; as(s)warry Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. aswārī: sb.: a cavalcade, a mounted retinue.

1776 the support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my as-warry only: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 9/2. 1776 I sat down in the Dewan Connah: just as I sat down, Maha Rajah's Sewarry came, and he also came: Trial of Yoseph Fowke, B, 13/2. 1803 which measure would of itself put an end to the use of the Company's sepoys as sowarry: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 789 (1844).

Variants, sewar(r)y, souarree, soirre, swarry.

sowce, sowse: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See sou.

*soy, sb.: Eng. fr. Jap. shōyu: a strong sauce made from the beans of a plant called Dolichos soja, boiled and fermented.

1679 Mango and Saio, two sorts of sauces brought from the East Indies: J. LOCKE, Yrnl., in Lord King's Life, 1. 249. [Yule] 1688 I have been told that soy is made with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely by the Taste: DAMPIER, Voyages, II. 28 (1729). [ib.] 1797 a pickle celebrated among them under the name of sooju or soy: Encyc. Brit., Vol. VI. p. 81/2.

*spa, spaw, sb.: Eng., fr. Spa or Spaa, the name of a place in the east of Belgium: a mineral spring, a place in which there is a mineral spring or mineral springs.

which there is a mineral spring or mineral springs.

1589 In the time of Charles the ninth French king, I being at the Spaw waters: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, III. p. 225 (1869).

1590 Both Silo this, and Jordan, did excell, I And th' English Bath, and eke the German Spau: Spens., F. Q., I. xi. 30.

1603 the Lord Cobham meant to go over to the Spa, thereby to have had access to the archdules: Lord Cecil., in Corrt & Times of Jas. I., Vol. I p. 12 (1848)

1604 The far-famed English Bath, or German Spa: Massinger, Parl Love, ii. 2, Wks., p. 128/2 (1839).

1636 the taste and operation of the Spaw-water: Relig. Wolton, p. 455 (1654).

water great affinity: French, Vorksh. Spa. viii. 7:

1673 you shall find no faity substance swimming upon them as upon the Spaw Waters: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 67.

1674 The mentions a Spaw mear Room, whose water was excellent: T Rawlins, Tom Essence, p. 18.

1720 Thither may whole cargoes of neetar (Inquor of life and longævity!) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: Pore, Letters, p. 184 (1737).

1740 the Sea-shore near the Spaw at Scarborough: Martyn, in Phil Trans., Vol. XII. p. 336.

1771 The Spa is a little way beyond the town, on this side, under a cliff, within a few paces of the sea: Smollett, Humph Cl., p. 65/1 (1882)

1807 the vuland Spa is not a jot behind the Fishing-town in the article of tortures: Beresford, Miserues, Vol. II. p. 27 (sth Ed.).

spadillo, spadillo, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. espadilla: the name of the ace of spades at the games of ombre and quadrille. Anglicised as spadille, perhaps through French.

1674 There are two suits, Black and Red; of the Black there is first the Spadillo, or Ace of Spades, the Mallillio or black Deuce, the Basto or Ace of Clubs: Compl. Gamester, p. 98. 1713 Spadillio first, unconquerable Lord! | Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board: Pope, Rape of Lock, III. 49. 1728 She slipped spadillo in her breast, | Then thought to turn it to a jest: Swift, Wks., p. 596/z (1869).

spado¹, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σπάδων: an eunuch.

1460-70 Or whan pat spado lowythe paramours: Lydgate, in Q. Eliz. Achad, p. 81 (1869) 1646 This is true, not onely in eunuches by nature, but spadoes by art: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep. [L.]

spado², sb.: Eng. fr. It. spada, or Sp. espada: a sword.

bef. 1723 By St. Anthony you shall feel what mettle my spado is made of (laying his hand to his sword): CENTLIVRE, Marplot in Lisbon, i. 1 (1872). [Davies]

*spahee, spahi, sb.: fr. Turk. and Pers. sipāhī: a horsesoldier of the Turkish army. See sepoy.

Spalies, Spalie, 30.: It. I terk. and tests septem. a moise-soldier of the Turkish army. See Sepoy.

1562 the Spachi, and other ordres of horsemen: J. Shutte, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 53.*.

1599 The Spahi, men of Armes of the Court and the City: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 291 1600 in short time they become lanissaries, or Spahies, and either they go to the warre, or are bestowed in some garrison: John Pork, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 386. 1611 by a Spahie as they call him, that is one of the horsemen of the great Turke: T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. III. sig | 5 vo (1776) 1615 Seminaries of Spachies and Giamoglans: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p 33 (1632). 1625 contenting themselues with the Title and small pay of a Spahee, or a Mulafrenda: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix p. 1592. 1632 to massacre all the Syphahies, by that meanes to confirme the authoritie of the Emperor, or great Turke, and reestablish the same: Contin. of our Weekly Newes, Mar. 28, p. 5. 1654—6 those Turkish desperadoes, the Spahyes: J. Trapp. Com. Old Test., Vol. I. p. 474/1 (1867). 1704 The Bay is accompanied with his Spahys, or Troopers: J. FITTS, Acc. Moham., p. 22. 1717 We found the road full of the great spahis and their equipages coming out of Asia to the war: Lady M. W. Montage Ladies, p. 200 (1827). 1741 The Janizary Aga reviews them from time to time, and enters those whom he likes among the Janizaries of the Port. Some of them become Spahis: J Octal., Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 244. 1754 being assaulted in flank by a body of the Spahis: Smollett, Ferd Ct. Fathom, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 12 (1817). 1788 a national cavalry, the Spahis of modern times. Gibbon, Companies of ...Spahis; armed with a musket, two pistols and a sabre: Edim. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 48. 1818 And where the Spah's hoof hath trod, | The verdure flies the bloody sod: Byron, Masspha, xi. Wks., Vol. XI. p. 163 (1832). 1820 the spahis, a species of military force somewhat resembling our yeomanry cavalry: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 81.

spait, spate, speat, sb.: Eng. fr. Gael., cf. Ir. speid,='a great river-flood': a flooding rise of a stream or river; the condition of being flooded.

1821 the Brawl burn...when there happened to be a spait on the Sunday, it kept them from the kirk: J. Galt, Annals of the Parish, ch xxxi. [Davies] 1870 The last tall son of Lot and Bellicent, | And tallest, Gareth, in a showerful spring | Stared at the spate: Tennyson, Gareth & Lynette, 3, Wks, Vol. VII p. 41 (1886).

*spalpeen, sb.: Ir. spailpin: a mean fellow, a common laborer.

1818 surrounded by petitioning, whining, wretched cotters, spalpeans, road makers, and labourers: LLDY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 3 (1819). 1822 Blackwood's Mag., July, p. 80. 1857 I've brought away the poor spalpeen of a priest, and have got him safe in the house: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xix. [Davies]

*spaniel (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. espagneul, espagnol, ='a Spanish dog': the name of a breed of dogs used for

sport and as pets, of which there are many varieties; also, attrib. fawning.

abt. 1386 spainel: CHAUCER, C. T., Wif of Bathes Prol., 5849. abt. 1425 spangel: Seven Sages, 1448 (Percy Soc., 1846). 1567 This [the badger] hath a certaine while heade to deceive, and daunt his enimies, the Spannell, & Fox: J. MAPLET, Greene For, fol. 104 vo. 1580 The bastarde Spangell, which beeing once rebuked, neuer retrieth his game: J LVIL, Eughuse & his Engl., p. 363 (1868). 1584 From the which affection towards a man, a spaniell doth not much differ: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. XIII. ch. viii. p. 302. 1602 a page must have a cat's eye, a spaniel's leg. MIDDLETON, Blurt, ii z., Wks., Vol. 1, p. 29 (1885). 1607 The water Spagnell: Toysell, Fourf. Beasts, p 153. bef. 1739 So well-bred spaniels civilly delight | In mumbling of the game they dare not bite: Pope, Prol. to Satires, 313, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 39 (1757)

Spaniolate(d), Eng. fr. Sp. Español, = 'Spanish'; Spanifled, Eng. fr. Lat. Hispānus, = Spanish': made Spanish, imitating the Spanish character, devoted to Spanish interests, See Hispaniolise.

1602 vnles they could make vs beleeue that all the state, or those honors they meane of, are throughly spanified and entred into a trayterous league & confederacie against their Prince and countrey: W.W.ATSON, Quadifiets of Relig & State, p 350. 1855 using a cant phrase of Sidney's...all heaven and earth were spaniolated to him. C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. xxvii. [Davies]

Spaniolise: Eng. fr. Fr. See Hispaniolise.

sparadrap, sb.: Old Fr.: a medicated bandage or plaster. 1543 dyppe cloutes therein, in the fourme of a sparadrap: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. cclxvin vo/2.

sparage, sparagra(s), sparagus. See asparagus.

sparsim, adv.: Lat.: here and there, scattered about.

1627 see principally...And otherwise Sparsim in this our Sylua Syluarum: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. ix. § 839.

spart: Eng. fr. Lat. or Fr. See esparto.

Spartan: Eng. fr. Lat. Spartanus, = 'pertaining to Sparta': characteristic of the Ancient Spartans (Lacedæmonians, Laconians); frugal, austere, laconic.

spartum, sb.: Lat.: esparto (q.v.), Spanish broom.

1673 round thin baskets made of Spartum like frails, having a round hole in the top: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 458.

spasm, Eng. fr. Fr. spasme; spasma, Gk. σπάσμα; spasmus. Lat. fr. Gk. σπασμὸς: sb.: a sudden morbid contraction of the muscles, a local convulsion; also, metaph. a sudden

1541 for daunger of the spasma, which is moste peryllous: R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. A iv ro. 1543 And for the prohibition of a spasme ye shal rubbe often the nuke or marye of the backebone: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xc vo/1. 1591 Els Spasmus. strait doth holde | The Senewes of weake Adam: James I., Furies, Poet. Exercises, 554 (1818). 1625 a violent Feuer and Spasma: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. v. p. 662.

spatula, sb.: Lat.: a flat blade of wood or metal for spreading, mixing, or stirring, used by chemists, painters, &c. Anglicised as *spattle*, *spatule*.

1525 take a spatula & styrie all these togeder: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. C iiij rola.

1599 reverberate the same dilligentlye with the Spatula: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 45/x.

1601 stirring it [thickened mulbery juice] thrice a day with a spatule: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 170.

1841 I saw a cadaverous cook with a spatula, thumping a poor beefsteak with all his might: THACKERAY, Misc. Essays, &c., p. 386 (1885).

*spécialité, sb.: Fr.: a special characteristic; anything which is characteristic of a place or establishment; anything which is useful for a special purpose or for a particular oc-

1865 it is your habit to speak suavely and mean nothing, it is the specialite that will get you the Garter and give you an Earldom: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. 1x. p. 147. 1874 to have an underground cellar is so far a specialite. as to supply the title of "del Grottino" to those inns that possess one: Miss R. H. Busk, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 38. 1877 He had no specialite: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. ix. p. 87 (1879).

*specie, sb.: Lat., abl. of species, = 'kind', in the Late Lat. phr. in specie, = 'coin': kind; coin, a metallic medium of exchange, stamped and issued by authority; also, attrib. See in specie.

1753 Good manners are the settled medium of social, as specie is of commercial life: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 8x, p. 340 (1774). 1784 If air-balloons could reach the moon, I believe the first inquiry of philosophers would be after the Specie in the planet: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 530 (1858). 1790 He calculates the numerative, or what we call Specie: BURKE, Rev. in France, p. 193 (3rd Ed.). 1797 The Indian trade is carried on with a view to render more easy the transmission of the surplus revenue to Europe, without draining Bengal of its specie: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 30 (1858). 1823 they beheld the silver showers | Of rubles rain, as fast as specie can: Byron, Don Fuan, IX. Ixix. 1863 all the specie in the Bank of England: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 114. 1883 The United States at the beginning of 1879 resumed Specie payments: Sat. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 371/x.

*speciēs, pl. speciēs, sb.: Lat., 'kind'. Early Anglicised as spece, spice, through Fr. espèce. See genus.

(used to render Gk. eldos) a division of a class, including several individuals, a kind, a sort; esp. a division of a genus, including individuals or sub-species or varieties.

including individuals or sub-species or varieties.

[abt 1384 but of lecherie men seyn pat many prelatis ben ful per-of & of pe moste cursed spices per-of: Of Prelates, ch. ix. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Whs of Wyclif, p. 73 (1880.)]

1567 what ado was made in daily disputations for exercise of young wits about genus and species, and the rest of the universals. Jewell, Apol. & Def, Wks., p 612 (1848). bef. 1586 now in his parts, kindes, or Species, (as you list to terme them) it is to be noted, that some Poesies have coupled together two or three kindes: Sidney, Apol. Poet., p. 43 (1868).

1598 the species or shapes: R HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. v. p. 181.

1599 Genus & Species long since barefoot went, I Upon their ten toes in wild wanderment: Bp. Hall, Sat., Bk. II iii.

1622 we know these to transpose their inward excellence and vertues to their Species successuely: Peachham, Comp. Gent., ch. i. p. 2.

1641 a vegetable of its own species: John French, Art Distill., Bk. v. p. 127 (1651).

Aristocratical and Democratical are several species: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, ch. vii. p. 26.

1663 For we are Animals no less, I Although of different Speciess: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 65.

1672 Gems of the same species: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 65.

1691 Gyecies of Fossils: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. I. p. 21 (1701).

1697 To hold to every Man a faithful Glass, I And shew him of what Species he's an Ass: Vanbrugh, Prov. Wife, Prol., Wks., Vol. I. p. 17 (1705).

1713 the exercise of tyranny over their own Species: Popp, Wks., Vol. Vi. p. 278 (1757).

1722 One Species of them is white: Hist Virguna, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 170.

1733 another Trick of the same Species and to the same End: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 105, p. 87 (1740).

1764 will, by an infamous species of extortion, put ye to the most immoderate expence of fifty or threescore: J. Bush, Hib. Cur., p. xii.

1876 Donnet or hat... for the way it is worn decides which species it is: Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

2. a visible appearance.

2. a visible appearance.

1598 the picture mooveth the eye, and that committeth the species and formes of the things seene to the memory: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatius, Pref., p. 4.

1607 Wherein I sit and immediately receive, | The Species of things corporaell, | Keeping continual watch and centinell: A. Brewer, Lingua, in. 6, sig. G 2 vo. 1640 if she know those species outsent | From distant objects: H. More, Song of Sond, III. ii. 32, p. 237 (1647).

1652 certain external species, signes, or effects: J Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 195.

1665 Objects are conserved in the Memory by certain intentional Species: GLANVILL, Sceptis, ch. vi. p. 29 (1885).

1671 Species and accidents...are proper objects of adoration: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 236 (1872)

1678 of any Intentional Species or Shews, propagated from the Objects to our Senses: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. i. p. 7.

1681 When a man hath the species or image of an horse or man in his mind, or the thought thereof, you cannot call that image a man or a horse: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 335 (1862).

1699 the Land of Spectres, Forms, Intentional Species, Vacuum, Occult Qualities, and other Inadequate Notions: Evelyn, Acetaria, Ded., sig. A. 3 ro.

1756 But if you understand by ideas these chimerical species, the mere fictions of metaphysicians, and, as it seems to me, not sufficiently disproved by Mr. Locke, I return to my assertion, and maintain that the distinction is unintelligible between "being in the mind," and "being in the memory": Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 182 (1869).

3. a spectacle.

a spectacle.

bef. 1627 Shews and species serve best with the people: BACON. [J.]

a constituent part.

1599 play the Alchymist with me, and change the species of my land, into that metal you talk of: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii. 6, Wks., p. 118 (1616). 1601 the Species that goe to the composition of sweet Perfumes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 12, ch. 22, Vol. 1. p. 375.

coin.

1763 The augmentation of the species in a colony is not the way to keep it in it: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 37.

specificum, sb.: neut. of Late Lat. specificus, = 'specific': a specific.

1641 a specificum against all distempers of the liver: John French, Art Distill., To Reader, sig. B 2 vo (1651).

*specimen, sb.: Lat.: an example, a sample, a representative or illustrative portion of a whole or of an aggregate, a representative individual of a number, class, or type.

1610 Virgil prescribes a generall Specimen in his conclusion for triall of salt and bitter soyles: Folkingham, Art Survey, 1. viii. p. 17. 1664 this early Specimen of his Theological studies: J. Worthington, Life, in Jos. Medes Wiss., p. 1722 in the upper part of that Drawing, Correggio has given a Specimen of the whole Gallery: Richardson, Statues, 6-c., in Italy, p. 330. bef. 1733 It is a curious piece, and may pass for a Specimen of the Author's Perfections: R. North, Examen, p. v. (1740). 1748 and, as a specimen, directed us to a piriwig warehouse: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 77 (1817). 1866 a specimen or two survived to a great age: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. viii. (Halifax). *1878 He secured specimens of this rock: Times, May 10. [St.]

*spectacle, sb.: Fr.: a show, a sight, a pageant.

1761 Company, suppers, balls, spectacles...are now your only schools and universities: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 22, p. 98 (1774). 1790 Their confederations, their spectacles, their civic feasts: BURKE, Rev. in France, p. 279 (2rd Ed.). 1812 the shews and spectacles in which the people take so much delight: Alpine Sketches, ch. ii. p. 33. 1828 a ball-room, a billiard-room, and the most essential, a spectacle, or theatre, will give content to

the most numerous and mingled population of French: Engl in France, Vol. II. p. 250 1860 the end of a grand spectacle: Once a Week, July 14, p. 70/1. *1878 it was not a tragedy, but simply a grand spectacle: Echo, June 6,

*spectator (= #=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. spectātor, noun of agent to spectāre,='to behold': a beholder, a looker on, an eye-witness, esp. one who watches an action, a game, or a representation (theatrical, &c.).

representation (theatrical, &c.).

1590 in a secret corner layd, | The sad spectatour of my Tragedie: Spens., F.Q., II. iv. 27 1604 there be of them [clowns] that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too: Shaks, Ham, ili. 2, 46. 1619 where enery vulgar eye is a Spectator, enery lauish tongue a Censour: Furchas, Microcosmus, ch. xix. p. 458 1625 the World is both the Spectacle and Spectator: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. 1. p. 1. 1628 But sits aloft on the Scaffold a censuring Spectator: J. Earle, Microcosm. p. 65 (1868) abt. 1630 there passed a challenge between them at certain exercises, the Queen and the old men being spectators: (1653) R. Naunton, Fragm Reg., p. 40 (1870). 1641 What a death it is to think of the sport and advantage these watchful nemmles, these opposite spectators, will be sure to make of our sin and shame? MILTON, Animadv., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 200 (1806) 1665 their feet spurning the yielding sands, forces the spectators further off: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 22 (1677). 1703 four of his men-of-war stood spectators without coming to his assistance: Evelun, Diary, Vol. II. p. 382 (1872). 1675 an attempt to cheat the Spectators in such a Juncture: J. Smith, Christ, Relig Appeal, Bk. I. ch. xi § 4, p. 104. 1785 Amus'd spectators of this bustling stage: Cowper, Task, v Poems, Vol. II. p. 165 (1808). *1876 crowds of spectators: Times, May 15. [St.]

spectātrix, sb.: Lat., fem. of spectātor: a female spectator. 1611 Spectatrice, A spectatrix; a woman that gives a (publike) thing the looking on: Cotgr.

*spectrum, pl. spectra, sb.: Lat.: a spectre, a phantom.

I. a spectre, a phantom.

1. a Spectife, a phantom.

1621 castles in the ayre, pallaces, armies, spectrums, produgies: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. 1. p. 37 (1827).

1657 the Spectrum, ghost, or fantasis, the Light of Nature: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p. 67.

1672 Christ's body was no spectrum or phantasm: T. Jacoms, Romans, Nichol's Ed., p. 24/1 (1868).

1689 For all Divisions these Hundred years, And errors among Protestants, appears | To be the Spectrums of their plotting brains: T. Plunket, Encom. Divke Brandenb., &c., p. 42/2 bef. 1834 Fierce Anthropophagi, | Spectra, Diaboli: C. Lamb, Hypochond.

1877 They see the king of the valley, sitting on his throne: and beside him, (but it is only a false vision), spectra of creatures like themselves, set on thrones: Ruskin, Ethics of the Dust, Lect. i. p. 11.

2. the band of light, showing the prismatic colors, formed when light is reflected after passing through a prism.

1811 the inherent congruity of those [colors] that are called complementary, with reference to the prismatic spectrum. JEFFREY, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 66 (1844). 1887 No chemist...could afford to overlook the remarkable work of Mr. Crookes on the phosphorescent spectra of the rare earths when submitted to electric discharge in a high vacuum: Athenæum, Sept. 3, p. 300/1

*speculation ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. spéculation: observation, inspection, insight; philosophic contemplation, theoretical reasoning; a risking of money in hazardous com-mercial or financial ventures (colloquially abbreviated to spec.).

1579 soothsayers...and they specially who seemed to have some singular speculation aboue others: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 469 (1612) 1605 Thou hast no speculation in those eyes | Which thou dost glare with! Shaks., Mach., iii 4, 95. 1667 Thenceforth to speculations high or deep | I turn'd my thoughts: Milton, P. L., Ix. 602. 1794 many merchants have already made a noble spec of the embargo by raising their prices: J. Adams, Wes., Vol. I. p. 469 (1856). 1836 they do it all on speculation...them Dodson and Fogg, as does these sort o' things on spec: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xxvi. DD. 273, 274.

*speculator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. speculator,='a scout', noun of agent to speculari,='to spy', 'to observe'.

an observer, a seer who investigates mysteries.

1555 Nowe to speake more particularly of this metall of syluer, the philosophers speculatours of naturall thynges, saye that it is engendered of substaunce more watery then fyerie: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. vi. p. 367 (1885). 1646 Cabalalistical Speculators: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. xiv. p. 276 (1686). 1652 Diviners, Speculators, Circulators, Prognosticators, Calculators, &c.: J. Gaule, Magastro-mancer, p. 9. 1663 Like Speculators, should foresee, From Pharos of Authority: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. 1. p. 55. 1820 the speculator or man who descries the movements of the fish: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. x39.

one who forms or investigates theories.

1654 the lazy Speculator in Arts, and Knowledge: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 201. 1837 Those speculators, therefore, did not perform the inductive process carefully: MACAULAY, Essays, p. 411 (1877).

3. one who risks capital in hazardous commercial or financial ventures.

1819 This little frolic, at the expense of the English speculator, recommended me to a French chevalier: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 162 (1820). 1850 married the rich attorney's daughter in spite of that old speculator: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxiv. p. 255 (1879).

*speculum, pl. specula, sb.: Lat.: a mirror.

1646 speculums of Parabolical figures: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vii. ch. xviii p. 312 (1686). 1673 Likewise a Speculum of the same fashion, by looking upon which through the former you see your face so many times multiplied Several concave burning Specula of metal: J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 245. 1776 firing them with parabolic specula: J. Collier, Mus Trav,

spēlunca, sb.: Lat.: cave, den, grotto.

1773 he was forced to do the honours of the spelunca! Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. v. p 504 (1857).

spenditore, sb.: It.: a steward, a purveyor.

bef. 1733 Officers, Spenditores, and Architects: R. NORTH, Examen, III. vii. 90, p. 575 (1740).

sperma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σπέρμα: seed, sperm, seminal

1527 causeth apetyte and lust to the worke of generacyon /& multyplyeth the nature and sperma: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. II. ch. ccalvii. sig. R ii volz. 1543 of symple membres some haue theyr generation of Sperma or sede: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirurg, fol. ii volz. 1600 whether the said Amber be the sperma or the excrement thereof, they cannot well determine: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p 344.

*spermaceti ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. spermaceti, or Late Lat. spermaceti, = spawn of the whale': a crystalline fatty substance obtained from the head of the cachalot (q, v)and kindred cetaceans. Also, in combin.

and kindred cetaceans. Also, in combin.

1471 And Sperma Cete ana with redd Wyne when ye wax old: G. Ripley, Comp. Alch, Ep., in Ashmole's Theat. Chem Brit., p. 113 (1652)

Take sperma ceti iij. dragma mumie an ounce: Tr. Ferome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. R. iij. vo/2.

1558 Sperma Ceti, a dragme, Muske, foure scrupules: W. Warde, Tr. Alessad's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 56 vo.

1593—1622 The fynnes are also esteemed for many and sundry uses; as is his spawne for divers purposes: this wee corruptly call parmacettie; of the Lanne word, spermaceti: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § xix. p. 155 (1878).

1596 telling me the sovereignist thing on earth! Was parmacett for an inward bruise: Shaks., I Hen. IV., i. 3, 58.

1601 I am mum, my deare mummia, my balsamum, my spermacete: B Jonson, Poetast., ii. z., Wks., p. 28, (1616).

1646 common oil Olive may be distilled after this manner, and be made very pleasant and sweet, also most unctious things, as Sperma ceti: John French, Art Distill, Bk. I. p. 36 (1651)

1646 streams of oyl and Sperma Ceti... the Magazm of Sperma Ceti was found in the head [of a whale] lying in folds and courses: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III ch. xxvi. p. 139 (1686)

1659 Some have told me it was spermacet, which I have not essayed: Evelvin, Corresp., Vol III. p. 111 (1872).

1710 See the Traumatic Decoction, and Mixture of Sperma Ceti, to which its Virtues are akin: Fullers, Pharmacop., p. 373.

1749 Sperma Ceti whales are to be found almost every where: W. Douglass, Summary of Brit. Settlements in N. Amer., p. 296.

1841 don't spare the spermaceti [candles]: Thackeray, Miss. Essays, &t., p. 1842 (1885).

speronara, pl. speronare, sb.: It.: a speedy, stout-built boat used in the seas of S. Italy.

1819 Auxious to gain the place of my destination, I hired a speronara to convey me to Sicaly: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 357 (1820). 1883 The steely sea, like a mountain lake, on the still expanse of which the hulls and sails were reflected, was studded with the *speronara*, which seemed as if carved out of charcoal, black as the volcanic smoke: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 498.

spes gregis, phr.: Lat.: the hope of the flock. See Virg., *Ecl*., 1, 15.

1597 So if one have lost divers children, it is more griefe to him to loose the last than all the rest, because he is spes gregis: BACON, Coulers of good & entil, p. 153 (1871).

sphalma, pl. sphalmata, sb.: Gk. $\sigma\phi \dot{a}\lambda\mu a$: a slip, an error. 1652 But this is a trifling σφαλμα: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p 63 (1872) 1656—7 your amanuensis has committed some sphalmatas: iδ., p. 90.

sphincter, sb.: Gk. σφιγκτήρ: that which binds or contracts; a muscular ring which serves to close an orifice.

1578 the Muscles called Sphincter: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. vii. fol. 97 70 1646 The Sphincters inserving unto the Fistula or spout, might have been examined: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p 140 (1686).

*sphinx, Lat. pl. sphinges, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\sigma\phi l\gamma \xi$: a monster with the body of a lion and the head of a man (in Egyptian art) or of a woman with a winged body (in Grecian art). The Sphinx of Thebes in Boeotia was a monster with a woman's head, which had power to afflict the city until a riddle which she propounded should be solved—a feat performed by Oedipus (q. v.). The said riddle combined with the impenetrable calm of the faces of Egyptian sphinxes makes the sphinx a representative of mystery and inscrutability. Also, in combin. as in sphinx-like, sphinx-moth.

1555 Likewise a precious stone of the kynde of them that are cauled Sphinges, inclosed in golde: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 197 (1885). 1579 a Sphinges of Yuorie: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 862 (1612). 1588 Subtle as Sphinx; as sweet and musical | As bright Apollo's lute: Shaks., L. L. L., iv. 3, 342. 1603 And th' vgly Gorgons, and the Sphinzes fel, | Hydraes and Harpies gan to yawn and yel: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Furies, p. 273 (1608). 1603 setting up ordinarily before the porches and gates of their temples, certaine Sphinges: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1290. 1607 if he have a Sphinz,

I haue an Œdipus: A Brewer, Lingua, iii. 6, sig. G 1 vo. 1621 those Ægyptam pyramids, labyrinths and Sphinges: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 107 (1827). bef 1658 As Temples use to have their Porches wrought | With Sphynxes, Creatures of an Antick draught: J. Cleveland, Wks., ii p. 48 (1687). 1678 they place Sphinges before their Temples: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 315. 1738 a sphynx of curious workmanship and of inestimable value: Lord Chesterrield, in Common Sense, No. 57, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 02 (1777). 1766 two sphynxes in stone, with their heads coquetly reclined: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. Iv. p. 492 (1857) 1788 I conceive every bold and ignorant empirick to be analogous, in depredation and mischief, to the Theban Sphinx. J. Lettersom, in Gent. Mag., LvIII. i. 38/2 1819 many a time, when there occurred what seemed inexplicable riddles to Mamluke interests, I could only escape my part of Œdipus, by my insufficient proficiency in the language of the Egyptian sphynx: T Hore, Anast., Vol. II. ch. i. p. 18 (1820). 1857 He was a sphinx; a chimera, a lunatic broke loose: C Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xxvii, p. 477 (1877) 1877 There are handles ornamented with bull's heads, winged sphinges: Times, Feb. 17. [St.] 1882 he took it for the filp of a bat, or perhaps of a Sphinx-moth, attracted by his light: R D BLACKMORE, Christowell, ch. xxix. p. 237. 1882 He was like the sphinx who endures and is silent, immutable: Anne Gilchrist, Century Guild Hobby Horse, p. 14.

spīcula, pl. spīculae, Mod. Lat.; spīculum, pl.-la, Lat., a small sharp point': sb.: a minute needle-shaped body.

1840 The wind was of that low but heavy sort, loaded with spicula of cold, which penetrated every limb and joint: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol II Let. vi. p. 146. 1863 A hazy day; with moonlight, and a drizzling fall of broken spiculæ following it: E. K. KANE, ist Grinnell Exped, ch. xxxiv p. 300 1888 It was argued that the vapour was changed into ice, and that the higher atmosphere was charged with spiculæ: Athenæum, Oct. 6, p. 451/3.

spīna, sb.: Lat.: Rom. Antiq.: the barrier in a Roman circus or hippodrome, along and round which the race-course

1765 A good part of this was taken up by the spina, or middle space, adorned with temples, statues, and two great obelisks: Smollett, France & Italy, xxxii Wks., Vol. v. p. 499 (1817).

spinel $(= \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. spinelle: a kind of ruby, also called spinel ruby or balas ruby.

1555 an other kynde of Rubies, which wee caule Spinelle and the Indians Caropus: R. Eden, *Decades*, p. 264 (1885) 1665 translucent stones which want neither beauty nor esteem; namely Topazes, Amethysts, Spinels, Heliotropes and other sorts: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 88 (1677).

spīrāculum, pl. spīrācula, sb.: Lat.: a vent, an air-hole, an aperture through which vapor of any kind passes. Early Anglicised as spiracle.

Affightched as *Spiracula*, or vents round about it, out of which the thick Smoak presseth furiously: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital*, Pt. II p 190 (1698) 1704 the enclosed Fire was not of Force sufficient to make its way out, or found not *Spiracula* to vent itself: J. Ray, *Three Discourses*, I ch. III. p. 13 (1713) hef. 1773 like a Chymist's Fire...upon opening the Spiracula of the Furnace,... encreased till the Flame broke out: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II v. 74, p 360 (1740). 1820 it contains two principal spiracula, or vents, from whence...huge stones and rocks are precipitated several thousand feet into the air: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 115.

*spīraea, sb.: Lat., 'meadow-sweet': name of a genus of rosaceous plants, many species of which are cultivated for the sake of their large panicles of bloom.

spiritato, pl. spiritati, adj., also used as sb.: It.: possessed by an evil spirit; one who is possessed.

1659 Did we never know, before these new Illuminates and Spiritaties rose up, what belonged to the humble seeking, the happy finding, and holy acquaintance with God? GAUDEN, Tears of Church, p. 195. [Davies]

spiritoso, adv.: It.: Mus.: with spirit, with fire. See con.

1724 SPIRITO, or SPIRITOSO, with Spirit and Life: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

*spirituel, fem. spirituelle, adj.: Fr.: exhibiting or affecting spirituality or intellectual refinement, characterised by exalted delicacy of sentiment.

1832 The admired—the cultivated—spirituel—the splendid Godolphin: Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. lxiv. p. 117/2 (New Ed.).

1841 France is the paradise for old women, particularly if they are spirituelle: LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 86.

1848 He was the heir of the inch and spirituelle Miss Crawley: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 380 (1870).

1857 This dependence on astrology opens a very nice volume of mysticism for the more spirituelle of the sexes: LADY MORGAN, Mem., Vol. I. p. 6 (1862).

*1877 the expression of the face quite romantic and spirituelle: p. 6 (1802). Times, Dec. 10. [St.]

splendida bīlis, phr.: Lat.: 'bright bile', anger, indignation. Hor., Sat., 2, 3, 141.

1697 any other common-places, equally new and eloquent, which are furnished by the splendida bilis: Swift, Tale of a Tub, Pref., Wks., p. 55/r (1869).

splendide mendax, phr.: Lat.: honorably untruthful. Hor., Od., 3, 11, 35.

1845 True exponents of the man and his system, the "Œuvres de N. Buona-parte"...breathe fire and spirit...splendide mendax: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 134. 1862 He said that his little nurse Brandon was splendide Pt. 1. p. 134.

mendax, and that her robbery was a sublime and courageous act of war: Thackerax, Philip, Vol. II. ch. xx p. 279 (1887). 1887 Joan Darenth, the Juno-like farmer's daughter, splendide mendax, denies her love for the handsome and heavily-moustached captain: Atheneum, July 2, p. 17/3.

splendidum peccātum, pl. splendida peccāta, phr. : Lat.: a brilliant fault, a dazzling sin.

1619 Our vertues are splendida peccata: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xliii, p. 406. 1696 The best thoughts and actions of an unregenerate person, ... are but splendida peccata, gilded evils: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 388 (1855). 1887 To Dr. Scrivener the text of Westcott and Hort is a splendidum peccatum: Athenæum, Jan. 29, p 159/1.

splendor, splendour (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. splendour, splendor, assimilated to Lat. splendor: brilliance, brightness; also, metaph. grandeur, magnificence, glory.

also, metaph. grandeur, magnificence, glory.

1591 I'll go along, no such sight to be shown, | But to rejoice in splendour of mine own: Shaks, Rom., i. 2, 106

1603 rebating the said splendor through those dewy drops, causeth a purple tincture: Holland, Tr Plui. Mor., p. 829

1608 whose dishevell'd locks, | Like gems against the repercussive sun, | Gives light and splendour: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, iv. 3, Wks, Vol. III. 197

(1885). 1611 The whole Europæan territorie is possessed with the renowne and Splendor of this princely Order: T. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol. III. sig. o 1 vo (1776).

1619 Nor hath any thing more dazeled their Eyes, then this splendor of Ancestrie: Purchas, Microcosneus, ch. xlvii. p. 437.

1620 from the holiness of his conversation, he received such a splendour: Bredt, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xii (1676).

1664 things useful and necessary are to be preferr'd before splendour and magnificence: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit, Ep, sig. A 3 vo.

1782 all the glaring entertainments, numerous lights, and false splendors, of an Assembly of empty heads, aking hearts and false faces: Pope, Letters, p. 192 (1737).

1769 splendour and great magnificence: Junius, Letters, No. xxvi p. 109 (1827).

1787 from the splendor of their exploits: Southery, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 112.

1842 freshwash'd in coolest dew | The maiden splendours of the morning star | Shook in the sted-fast blue: Tennyson, Dream F. Wom., Wks., Vol. I. p. 203 (1886).

Snode sh. Eng. fr. Fr. shade: dross of bress

spode, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. spode: dross of brass.

1611 Spodizateur, One that maketh Spode, or getteth soot, &c, from Brasse, by trying, or melting it: COTGR.

spodium, sb.: Lat., 'dross of fused metal': a powder obtained by calcination.

1588 the Spodiom coniealeth in certaine canes: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 38 vo. 1599 redde Sawnders, Spodium, Pearles: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 121/1. 1662 Spodium is the ashes of a Tree growing near Sunda: J Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 11. p. 122 (1669).

spolia opīma, phr.: Lat.: noble spoils, arms taken on the field of battle from a vanquished general. See Livy, 1, 10; Virg., Aen., 6, 856.

Virg., Aen., 6, 856.

1679 North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 28 (1612)
1600 Which spoiles, with a soleme manner of dedication, he bestowed and hung up in the temple of lupiter Feretrius, neare unto those of Romulus, which were the first and only spoiles, untill that time, called Opima Spolua. Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. IV. p. 152.
1762 but, taking it for granted he had a right to make the most of his advantage, resolved to carry off the spolua opima. Smollett, Laune. Greaves, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 182 (1817).
1771 he freely owned that it consisted chiefly of the opima spolia taken in battle: — Humph. Cl., p. 123/2 (1882).
1780 a huncane...deserves a triumphal arch,—perhaps opima spolia, for nothing has yet been heard of Admiral Rowley! Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 479 (1858).
1809 We cannot find that he has on any occasion brought home the spolia opima: Quarterly Rev., Vol. 1 p. 327.
1822 Let nations be...divided amongst the ruling powers as the spolia opima of victory: Edin Rev., Vol. 36, p. 515.
1832 He demanded his body...and the spolia opima at aken with him: W IRVING, Alhambra, p. 345.
1846 The Spolua opima of Vittoria were found in the imperial of Joseph's carriage: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt II. p. 917.

spoliator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. spoliator, noun of agent to spoliare, = 'to spoil': a despoiler, a robber, a plun-

spondēus, spondaeus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σπονδείος,= 'pertaining to libations': a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables, apparently named from use in hymns accompanying libations. Anglicised as spondee, spondæe.

1586 A simple foote of two sillables is likewise twofolde, eyther of two long sillables called Spondæus, as — goodnesse, or of two short called Pyrrichius as — hyther: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815) 1602 The Spondæe [consisting] of two long, the Tribrach of three short: T. Campion, Eng. Poes., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 167 (1815) 1603 But he stood sufficed and contented with those which were endited to the praise of Mars and Minerva, and with Spondæes: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1253. bef. 1637 The steadie Spondæes: B. Jonson, Tr. Horace's Art Poet., p. 17 (1640). 1667 Spondæes or Dactiles: Dryden, Ann. Mirab., sig. A 6 ro. 1886 the spondee is allowable in any position: Mayor, Eng. Metre, ch. v. p. 72.

spondyl(e), $\angle z$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. spondyle: a joint; a joint of the backbone, a vertebra

1541 in the necke be.vii. spondyles: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. F iii vo. 1543 there ben foure partes of spondiles in the backe: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. vii vo/1. 1578 the pectorall Spondilles... the Spondile following: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1. fol. 21 vo. bef. 1637 a kind of rack | Runs down along the spondils of his back: B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2, Wks., p. 499/1 (1860).

spongiosity ((= 1 = 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. spongiosité: sponginess.

1543 the spongiosite of the dugge: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lxv vo/1.

*sponsor ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. sponsor,='a surety', noun of agent to spondere, = 'to promise': a surety, a surety at baptism, a godfather or godmother. See consponsor.

1706 PHILLIPS, World of Words.

1726 sponsors or sureties for their education in the true Christian faith 'AVLIFFE, Parery. [T.] 1827 I may as well let Danvers be his sponsor. Southey, Lett., Vol. II. p. 37 (1856) 1826 This clerical destination was greatly encouraged by his uncle and sponsor: Life of Dr. Franklin, ch. i. p 7.

spontoon (_ "), sb.: Eng. fr. It. spontone: a kind of pike, a kind of partisan formerly borne by certain officers of the British line.

1598 and that euerie one of these should have a Spontone, or a long sharpe iron, to the end, that when any waine, wagon, or cart, laden with hay or such like, do passe by, he may therewith thrust the same thorough, to know if there be any deceipt therein hidden: R. Barret, Theor. of Warres, Bk Iv. p 113. 1772-84 They have no defensive armour; but, besides their weapons, the chiefs carried a staff of distinction, in the same manner as our officers do the spontoon Cook, 1st Voy., Bk. II. ch. x. [R.]

spoor, sb.: Du.: a track, a trail.

1871 For about eight miles we followed the spoor through high dried grass and thorny bush. Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. vi. p. 71 (1884).

*sporran, sb.: Gael. sporan,='a purse': an ornamental purse or pouch hanging from the front of the belt in Highland costume.

1818 Scott, Rob Roy, ch. xxxiv. [Skeat]

sportula. sb.: Lat.: 'a little basket', the dole of food or money distributed by great men in Ancient Rome to their clients.

1630 There were some Sicles, some Mermades, | An As, a Drachma, a Sesterties, | Quadrens, Sextanes, Minaes (it appeares) | Didrachmaes, and Sportulas and Denieres: John Taylor, Wks., sig. G 3 vo/2.

sposa, pl. spose, sb.: It.: bride, spouse.

1752 The earl and his sposa follow on Thursday: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Setwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 154 (1882).

sposo, sb.: It.: a bridegroom, a spouse, a husband.

1887 Italian girlhood...has two sole points of interest, the sposo and the fashion plate: Athenœum, May 21, p. 670/2.

*sprētae injūria formae, phr.: Lat.: the insult of beauty being slighted. Virg., Aen., 1, 27.

1842 And all might observe, by her glance fierce and stormy, | She was stung by the spreta inpuria forma: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 236 (1865). 1845 the pilgrum resisted, whereupon, smarting under the spreta inpuria forma she hid some spoons in this Joseph's afforjas: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 910.

*springbok, sb.: Du.: a South African species of antelope, Antilope Euchore.

*sproposito, sb.: It.: a piece of nonsense, a blunder, a silly speech.

1752 she every day says some new sproposito: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 167 (1882).

Spruch-sprecher, sb.: Ger.: an orator.

1825 The spruch-sprecher and the jester had both retired to a safe distance when matters seemed coming to blows: Scott, Talisman, ch. xi. p. 54/x (1868).

sprunking-glass. See quotation.

1694 A Sprunking Glass, this sprunking is a Dutch word, the first as we hear of that Language, that ever came in fashion with Ladies, so that they give us reason to believe, they at last may tack about from the French to the Dutch mode. This signifies pruning by a Pocket-Glass, or a Glass to Sprucifie by: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 12/1.

sprusado, sb.: quasi-It. or quasi-Sp. fr. Eng. spruce: a sprucely dressed person.

1665 They put me in mind of the answer of that sprusado to a judge in this kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits: Comment on Chaucer, p. 19. [T.]

spūtum, sb.: Lat.: spittle, saliva.

1885 The pathological variations of the respiratory movements are treated and...formation of sputum and various objects found in it pathologically: Athenæum, Sept. 19, p. 375/2.

squadre, sb.: Eng. fr. It. squadra, or Sp. esquadra: a squadron.

1591 deviding & distributing the Squadres indifferently and discreetly: GARRARD, Art Warrs, p. 71.

squadro, sò.: It.: a square.

1588 they sell the earth within the wall, for so much a Squadro [squadron, R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 11. p. 221]: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 9 vo.

squadron ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. squadrone, or Fr. squadron (Cotgr.): a square (of soldiers), a phalanx (q. v.); a troop of cavalry; a detachment of ships; in Printing, an old name for a crotchet (see quot. 1618).

old name for a crotchet (see quot. 1618).

1562 There shalbe a squadrone ordered and in the myddest of the same shalbe a voyde space throughoute the squadrone. J. Shutte, Two Comm (Tr.), sig. 'lini vo.' 1579 the troupes of their footmen...did put themselves into a squadron, as broade as long, for in enery side they occupied almost thirty furlong: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 433 (1612). 1586 a squadron of Spaniards: T. B., Tr. La Prunaud. Fr. Acad., p. 792. 1591 [of ships]: W. RALEIGH, Old English Valour, p. 9 (1757). 1595 He had a three hundred men more in his squadron: DRAKE, Voyage, p. 5 (Hakluyt Soc.). 1598 gallant squadrons of Muskets: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. 1. p. 5. 1607
Ile speake nothing but guns, and glaues, and staues, and phalanges, & squadrons, and barracadoes, ambus-cadoes, palmedoes.. tarantantaras: A. BREWER, Lingua, ii. 1, sig. C 4 vo. 1618 because the holle Scriptures are very much cited in this Booke, I have thought it better, not to print them in a distinct Character, but rather to include them within two squadrons []: T. Worthincton, Anker of Christian Doctrine, Printer to Reader, Vol. 1. p. 18 1646 the four figures in the banners of the principal squadrons of Israel, are answerable unto the Cherubins in the vision of Ezzekiel. Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Et., Bk. v. ch. x. p. 203 (1686). 1687 all the plain, | Cover'd with thick embattled squadrons bright: MILTON, P. L., vi. 16. 1670 It's ordinary Squadron of Gallies are but twenty: R. Lassells, Voy. Ital, Pt. 11 p. 165 (1698). 1820 the squadron moved forward in a strait line: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Swilly, Vol II. ch. iii. p. 45.
and spirited chorus: Subaltern, ch. 15, p. 226.

*Squalor (1 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. squālor: neglected ap-

*squalor (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. squalor: neglected appearance, dirtiness, the externals of sordid misery.

bef 1637 take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and squalor: B. Jonson, *Discov.*, Wks., p. 757/1

squalor carceris, phr.: Late Lat.: Scots Law: 'misery of prison'; strict imprisonment (of a debtor, at the instance of a creditor).

1814 for creditors have an interest that their debtor be kept under close confinement, that by the squalor carceris they may be brought to pay their debts: Edm. Rev., Vol. 22, p 396.

squash, sb.: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. asquutasquash, asquash: the fruit of numerous varieties of gourd (Cucurbita).

squash. See musquash.

squaw, squa, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a North American Indian woman or wife.

1634 If her husband come to seeke for his Squaw: W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 97. 1836 But when the Greek and Hebrew words | Came tumbling from their jaws, | The copper-coloured children all | Ran screaming to the squaws: O. W. Holmes, Song for Centennial Celebration of Harvard the squaws: College, 1836.

squnck: N. Amer. Ind. See skunk.

srub: Anglo-Ind. See shrub.

*stabilimento, pl. stabilimenti, sb.: It.: an establish-

1883 Here were the various bathing Stabilimenti, as they are called: W. H. RUSSELL, in XIX Cent., Sept., p. 487.

staccado, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. estacada: a stockade (q, v). See estacade¹.

1612 he entred into the Fortresse of Chiuabrie, not by the gate, but by leaping ouer the Staccado like a robber and a thiefe: T. SHELTON, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. II. ch. v. p 97. 1743—7 the enemy...contrived in the narrow part of the river where the ships were to pass, a sort of staccado, being a boom of timber joined by iron chains: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1. p. 82/1 (1751).

*staccato, adv., adj., and sb.: It.: Mus.: disconnectedly, with each note quite distinctly separated; disconnected; a disconnected style. Opposed to legato (q, v). Also, metaph.

1724 STACCATO, or STOCCATO. See the word SPICCATO: Short Explic. of For. W ds. in Mus. Bks 1787 the monotonous staccato of the guitar: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. II. p. 37 (1834). 1883 the staccato notes they call letters nowadays: W. BLACK, Yolande, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 292. 1885 Our orchestral performers are much too prone to play all unslurred notes as if they were marked staccato: W. GLOVER, Cambridge Chorister, I. xxiv. 275.

staccato: Eng. fr. It. See stoccado.

stackado: Eng. fr. Sp. See stoccado.

*stade, Eng. fr. Fr. stade; stadie, Eng. fr. Lat.; stadio. It.; stadium, ρl. stadia, Lat. fr. Gk. στάδιον: a length of about 202 yards English, a race-course.

1. a distance of about 202 yards English, roughly, a furlong.

1554 and dothe extende almost thre thousand Stades: W. Prat, Africa, sig. D viii vo. 1598 suppose an image stand 20 cubites, or one stadium from vs: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. v. p. 181. 1600 in length three thousand stadios or furlongs: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 11, 1601 for the space of thirtie Stadia: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 12, ch. 22,

Vol. 1. p 375. 1617 About 500 stadia make a degree, 125 paces make a stadium, an Italian mile makes 8 stadiuz: F Morrson, Itin., Pt. III. p. 76. 1621 though many stadiums asunder: R. Burton, Anat. Met., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem 1, Subs 1, Vol. II. p. 194 (1827). 1741 This Author determines the distance of the Terra-firma at eleven Stadia, equivalent to 1375 Paces, tho' they reckon about six Miles: J Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II p 79. 1820 According to Diodorus, whose measurement seems accurate, it was seven stadia, nearly one mile, in circuit: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. i. p 21.

a race-course; a foot-race.

abt. 1374 yif a man renney in pe stadie or in pe forlonge for pe corone: Chaucer, Tr. Boethius, Bl. iv, p. 119 (1868) 1603 The stadium or short race of this warre is good, but I feare (quoth he) the doluchus thereof: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor., p. 354. 1741 We must not judge of the true Bigness of the Circus or Stadium by the Measures we have given: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III p 343. 1776 the bridge over the bed of the Ilissus is opposite to the stadium called the Panathenzan: R Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 80. 1788 the naked spectacles which corrupted the manners of the Greeks, and banished from the stadium the virgins and matrons: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. xi. ch. lviii. p. 39 (1813). 1820 it was in this stadium that Dion gave a magnificent feast to his troops: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. i. ch. vp. 150. 1874 Dyer says it was the Stadium of Domitian: Miss R. H. Busk, Folk-lore of Rome, p 289. 1891 Similar illustrations. are taken chiefly from the stadium and from bodily exercises and arts: Atheneum, Jan. 10, p. 53/3. Jan. 10, p. 53/3.

3. (Lat. stadium) a stage, a period.

Stadthaus. sb.: Ger.: 'city (town) house', a town hall, a city hall.

1646 a Stat-House in Delph in Holland, which had bin burnt in like maner and reedified: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 42. 1678 only the Stadt-house is a stately Structure. J. Rav, Journ. Low Countr., p. 10. 1731 The next Day the Ceylonian brought the dead Lion in a Cart to the Guild- or Stadt-house of Stellenbash. Medlev, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope, Vol. 11. p. 41. 1797 Under the stadt-house is a prodigious vault, wherein is kept the bank of Amsterdam. Encyc. Brit., Vol. 1. p. 636/1. 1840 they stuck up placards on the walls of the Stadthaus: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 138 (1865)

*stadtholder (\(\psi = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. stadhouder, = 'steadholder': a governor of a province, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland.

bef. 1699 Neither stadtholder or governor, or any person in military charge, has session in the States-general: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 107. [R.] 1746 making him Stadtholder of Holland: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. II. p. 10 (1852). 1748 I do not see that things tend to quet in the republic; the people, having now carried one point, will want twenty more, of which the stadtholder must refuse at least nineteen. Lord Chesterreleld, Lett., Bk. II. No. xxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II p 36 (1777). 1809 that the King is nothing more than a stadt-holder, or the first among his fellows: Maty, Tr. Reisbeck's Trav. Germ, Let. Iii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi p 198. 1826 Prince William of Orange became the sole Stadtholder: Butler, Life of Grotius, ch. xiv. § 2, p. 218.

staffiere, pl. staffieri, sb.: It.: a groom, a lackey. Anglicised as staffier.

1644 a number of noble Romans ..followed by innumerable staffieri and pages: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 136 (1872). 1664 Before the dame, and round about, | Marched whifflers, and staffiers on foot: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt II. Cant ii. p. 189 (1866). 1670 They [the Italians] value no Bravery but that of Coach and Horses and Staffiers: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. I. p. 10 (1698).

Stagirite, The: a designation of the great analytical philosopher Aristotle, who was born at Stagira in Macedonia. Wrongly spelt Stagyrite by some.

[1603 the Stagyrian Sage: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 72 (1608).]
1642 I confess with the Stagirite, that Hearing is the sense of Learning:
HOWELL, Instr. For. Traw., p. 12 (1869) bef. 1667 Welcome, great
Stagirite, and teach me now | All I was born to know: Cowley, Wks., Vol. I.
p. 2 (1707). 1744 The Stagirite, and Plato, he who drank | The poison'd
bowl: E Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 976, p. 264 (1806).

stagnum, sb.: Lat., 'a pool': the receptacle full of quicksilver in which the tube of a barometer is immersed.

1704 I borrowed a weather-glass, and so fixed it in the grotto, that the stagnum was wholly covered with the vapour, but I could not perceive the quicksliver sunk, after half an hour's standing in it: ADDISON, Wks., Vol. I. p. 437 (Bohn, 1854). 1742 This must draw down the tube into the stagnum, till so much of the glass tube is immersed, as shall answer that increase of weight: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 199 (1826)

*stāmen, Lat. pl. stāmina, sb.: Lat., 'the warp in a loom', 'a thread', 'a fibre', 'the male organ of a flower': Bot.: one of the male or pollen-bearing organs of a flower, consisting generally of a thread-like stalk and an anther (see anthera 2).

1691 the figure and number of the stamina and their apices, the figure of the Stile and Seed-vessel, and the number of Cells into which it is divided: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. I. p. 113 (1701). 1741 Each Flower has five Stamina, which are not a Line long: J. OZELI, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11. p. 62.

*stāmina, sb. pl.: Lat., pl. of stāmen: the stays or supports of anybody; hence (often treated as singular) the qualities which give or constitute the peculiar strength of a constitution or character, power of resistance and endurance.

1691 they must have had some rude kind of Organical Bodies, some Stam of Life, though never so clumsy: J. Rav, Creation, Pt. II. p. 369 (1701).

nothing left to found thy stamina in but negations: STERNE, Trist. Shand., IV. xix. Wks., p. 187 (1839) 1770 When the poison of their doctrine has tainted the natural benevolence of his disposition, when their insidious counsels have corrupted the stamina of his government...: JUNIUS, Letters, No. xxxviii. p. 156 (1827). 1782 Your private lamentation, Madam, is equally well founded, though the relapse will be much more dangerous to Mr. Fox than to Mr. Fitzpatrick, whose stamina are of stouter texture: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. viii. p. 256 (1858). 1803 productions which have scarcely stamina to subsist: Edin Rev., Vol. 1, p. 452. 1814 reading things, which cannot have stamina for permanent attention: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 54 (1832). 1856 He has stamina; he can take the initiative in emergencies: Emerson, English Traits, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 46 (1866). *1876 The moral stamina of these warriors was certainly not much: Times, Nov. 24 [St.]

stamnos, sb.: Gk. στάμνος: an Ancient Grecian vase like a hydra (q. v.), but with a short neck and small handles; also, a kind of crater (see crater 1), chiefly found in Apulia.

1889 a large double-handled vase, not unlike the shape of a stannos, but with a narrower mouth: Athenæum, Sept. 28, p. 424/2.

*stampede (∠ "), stampedo, sb.. fr. Amer. Sp. estampida (Sp. estampida, = 'a crash', 'a loud report'): a sudden fright causing horses or cattle to rush off and get scattered; a sudden flight.

1834 A stupid sentinel last night ... alarmed the camp and sent off in a stampedo the rest of the horses: Executive Documents, and Sess., 23rd Cong., Vol. 1 p. 74
1856 Last night three stampedes of the mules took place: Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U.S.A., p. 95.

*stanza, pl. stanze, It.; stanzo, Eng. fr. It.: sb.: a lodging, an abode, a chamber; a group of systematically arranged verses forming a compound metrical integer.

a group of verses forming a metrical integer.

1. a group of verses forming a metrical integer.

1588 Let me hear a staff, a stanze, a verse: Shaks, L. L. L., iv. 2, 107

1589 which makes our Poets vndermeale Muses so mutinous, as euerie stanzo they pen after dinner, is full poynted with a stabbe: Nashe, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 15 (1880)

1640 on one stanza a whole age to dwell: H More, Phil. Po., Cupid's Confl, p 304 (1647).

bef. 1667 Nor, 'till the Nuptual Muse be seen, | Shall any Stanza with it shine: Cowler, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 157 (1707)

1671 Strophe, Antistrophe, or Epod, which were a kind of Stanza's frand' only for the Musick, then us'd with the Chorus that sung: Milton, Sams. Agon., Introd. (1695).

1681 He'd Stanza's for a whole Appartement: A. Marvell, Misc., p 55.

1736 the first stanza of Justime et lenacen: Hor. Walfole. Letters, Vol. 1. p. 27 (1857).

1815 I can only recollect the first stanza.

2 Constituent a chamber as the pher decorated by

2. an apartment, a chamber, esp. a chamber decorated by some famous artist.

1823 carried Salvator to the stanzz or work-room of Francesco: LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. iii. p. 35 (1855). — studied or worked in the galleries, churches, or stanze of the eminent masters in Rome: 16, p. 37. 1883
The loggie and stanze, different parts of the Vatican, are associated with the wonderful genius of Raphael, who painted them: Schaff-Herzog, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. III. p. 450/2.

1890 "Do the Stanze interest you?" was Mallard's next question: G. Gissing, Enancipated, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 30.

*stat magni nominis umbra, phr.: Lat.: 'there survives the shade of a great name', he has outlived his reputation. Lucan, 1, 135.

1821—2 Stat nominis umbra—their pretensions are lofty and unlimited, as they have nothing to rest upon: HAZLITT, Table-Talk, p 280 (1885). 1845 Everything [in Span] speaks of a past magnificence stat magni nominis umbra: FORD, Handbk. Span, Pt. I. p. 217.

*stat pro ratione voluntas, phr.: Lat.: '(my) will stands in the place of reason', that such is (my) will and pleasure is a sufficient motive and justification. See Juv., 6, 222.

1602 W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 67. 1682 And he will love because he will love, stat pro ratione voluntas, that is all his reason: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IX. p. 238 (1864).

stater, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. στατήρ: a standard coin; the name of several coins of Ancient Greece, e.g. of a Persian gold coin also called a daric (q. v.), worth nearly £1. 2s. od., and of an Athenian gold coin worth twenty Attic drachmas or about 16s. 3d.

abt 1400 Y paiede to hym siluer, seuene stateris, and ten platis of siluer: Wycliffite Bible, Jer., xxxii. 9

1879 peeces of gold called Stateres: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 452 (1512).

1885 Some numismatists have traced in British coins the Sussex horse and the wheel of the esseda, or war-chariot, rather than the well-known reverse of the Greek stater: Athenaum, Aug. 29, p. 278/r.

statu quo, &c.: Late Lat. See in statu quo, &c.

statua, sb.: Lat.: a statue. Early Anglicised as statue (Chaucer), through Old Fr. statuë.

1593—1622 whosoever should be the author of this reformation, would gaine... of his country a statua of gold: R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xliii. p. 237 (1878).

1604 they vsed to make Statuas and Epigrams in their honour: T. DIGGES, Foure Parad, II. p. 51.

1610 giue such Glosse, and Tincture to home-made Statuass: Folkingham, Art Survey, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2 v².

1617 The Senate house is very beautiful, and is adorned with carned statuaes of the nine Worthies: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. I. p. 3.

1620 the head of the Popes statua was beaten off, and drawn through the streets:

BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. v p. 390 (1676). 1625 In a word, a Man were better relate himselfe, to a Statua, or Picture, then to suffer his Thoughts to passe in smother: Bacon, Ess, Friendship, p. 175 (1871). 1658 The Statua of Hercules made in the Reign of Tarquinius Priscus: STATH BROWN, Hydriotaph., p. 31 1665 Golden Statua's he crected in the middle of the City: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 226 (1677). 1691 the effigies or statua broken: Wood, Ath. Oxon, Vol. 11. p. 811 (Bliss, 1815)

*statuette, sb.: Fr.: a small statue, a sculptured figure much smaller than life size.

1883 He sculptured several statuettes for the Façade of S. Mark's: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 35.

*status, sb.: Lat.: standing, condition, position; state of

1671 The third and last period include the status or height of the war: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 229 (1872). 1813 The forfeiture of condition, or status, is a class of great extent: Edin. Rev., Vol. 22, p. 24. 1845 Let us be content with our status as literary craftsmen: THACKERAY, Muc. Essays, p. 107 (1885).

*status quo, phr.: Late Lat.: the same state (of affairs) as (at present); status quo ante, the same state (of affairs) as before.

1833 The status quo was to be maintained...during negotiations: Edin. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 436

1877 his autumn plans were in the status quo ante: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xxxv p. 300 (1879).

steccado, sb.: It. steccada, better form than Mod. It. steccata: lists to fight or joust in. See staccado, stockade.

bef. 1617 MINSHEU, Guide into Tongues.

stec(h)ados, steckadoe: Eng. fr. Lat. See stichados.

steenbok, sb.: Du.: name of several small South African species of antelope, found in rocky places.

1796 Steen-boks: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi

Steenkirk, Steinkirk, name of sundry articles of fashionable costume, esp. of a lace cravat loosely tied and with long hanging ends, introduced after the battle of Steenkerke in Belgium, 1692. Also, attrib.

1694 Wear a huge Steinkirk twisted to his Waste: D'URFEY, Don Quix., Prol 1695 Lac'd Coats, Steinkirk Cravats: Congreve, Love for Love, i 13, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 344 (1710). 1696 I hope your Lordship is pleas'd with your Steenkirk: Vanbrugh, Relapse, i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 18 (1776).

stěla, pl. stělae, Lat. fr. Gk. στήλη; stělě, Gk.: sb.: an upright gravestone, memorial stone, or milestone, of Ancient Greece, in the form of a slab or a pillar.

1776 In the courts of the houses lie many round stelæ or pillars once placed on the graves of the Athenians: R. CHANDLER, Trav Greece, p. 35.

1820 their names inscribed upon a marble stele or column: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sciily, Vol. 1. ch. z. p. 303.

1885 Inside there were many things. First of all, a stele...supporting the bust of a lady: Athenaum, Oct. 20, p. 478/z.

steletto: Eng. fr. It. See stiletto.

Stellwagen, sb.: Ger.: a stage-coach.

*Stentor: Lat. fr. Gk. Στέντωρ, = 'Roarer', 'Shouter': name of a herald in the army of the Greeks before Troy, whose voice was equal in strength to the sound of fifty men's voices. Hence, Stentorian, excessively loud.

1609 Hell-hounds, Stentors, out of my dores, you sonnes of noise and tumult: B. JONSON, Sil. Wom., iv. 2, Wks., p. 570 (1616).

1603 whose Stentorian sound | Doth far and wide of rall the world redound: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magnif., p. 48 (1608).

1820 Psalida reiterated his shouts with Stentorian lungs: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 11. ch. iii.

stent(o)rophonic ($\bot = (=) \ \underline{\prime\prime} =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Gk. $\sigma \tau \epsilon \nu \tau \sigma \rho \phi \phi \omega \nu \sigma s$, = 'Stentor-voiced': Stentorian. Rare.

1879 I heard a Formidable Noise, | Loud as the Stentrophonick Voice: Stentrophonick Voice: Stentrophonick Horn of Alexander, there is a figure preserved in the Vatican: Derham, Phys. Theol., Bk. Iv. ch. iii. Note. [R.] 1797 Stentorophonic Tube, a speaking trumpet: Encyc. Brut.

*steppe, sb.: Eng. fr. Russ. stepi: a level (or fairly level) treeless tract of country, such as are characteristic of S.

1810 The steppe or wilderness over which they passed was every where dotted with tunuli: Quarterly Rev., Vol. IV. p. 129.

1845 the ancient rhinoceroses might have roamed over the steppes of central Siberia...as well as the living rhinoceroses and elephants over the Karres of Southern Africa: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. v. p. 89.

*1876 the Kinghiz Steppes: 7 Imaes, May 15.

[SL] 1883 the nomadic herdsmen of the immense Steppes: Stepniak, Underground Russia, p. 71.

stère, sb.: Fr.: the French unit of solid measure, a cubic mètre, equivalent to about 35'3 cubic feet English.

sterile (4 =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. stérile: barren, unfruitful; fruitless, unprofitable.

1570 Levins. 1597 lean, sterile and bare land: Shaks., II Hen IV., iv. 3, 129. 1627 It is certaine, that in sterile years, come sowne will grow to an other kinde: Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 525. [R.] 1665 for our language is in some places sterile and barren: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 161 (1872)

stet, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of Lat. stare, = 'to stand': 'let it stand', a direction not to alter a proof, a revise, or a MS. where an alteration has been in some way suggested.

*stevedore ($\prime\prime\prime$ ==), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. estivador,='a packer (of wool)': one who loads or unloads ships' cargoes.

1856 The Scandinavian fancied himself surrounded by Trolls, a kind of goblin men with vast power of work and skilful production—divine stevedores, carpenters, reapers, smiths, and masons: EMERSON, English Traits, ch. v. [Davies]

stever: Eng. fr. Du. See stiver.

*stibium, sb.: Lat.: black antimony; see antimonium. Anglicised as stiby (1601 Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Vol. 11. p. 366).

1598 Antimonio, a minerall called Stibium or Antimonium: Florio. 1603 Iron, Orpine, Stibium, Lethargie: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 86 (1668) 1634 their belly-timbers, which I suppose would be but stibium to weake stomacks as they cooke it, though never so good of it selfe. W. Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 67. 1646 Roch-Alum, common Glass, Stibium, or Glass of Antimony: Sir Th Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. 11. ch. 1v p. 59 (1686). 1654 two pennyworth of Stybium: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 58.

stic(h)ados, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. stoechas, gen. stoechados: an aromatic plant, Lavandula Stoechas, Nat. Order Lamiaceae, which has antispasmodic properties.

which has antispasmodic properties.

1525 and do in the drynke Sticados with water and hony: Tr. Ferome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. G iiij vo'i.

1542 polypody, netyll, elder, agarycke, yreos, mayden-heere, and stycados: Boorde, Dyetary, ch. xxiiii. p 288 (1870).

1548 Stichas...The herbe may be called in english stichas, or Lauander gentle, the Poticaries call thys herbe stichados: W. Turner, Names of Herbs. 1562 the flowers of Stichados arabick: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. III. fol. 25 ro.

1598 Aurelia, the herbe called Mothweede, or golden Floweramour, or golden Stechados or Cudweede: FLORIO 1611 Stechados. Steckadoe or Stickadoue, Cassidonia or Cast-me-downe, French Lauender, or the sweet flower thereof: Cotgr. bef. 1617 Stecados, or Stickadoue, Cassidonia, or French Lauender: ib. 1621 fetherfew, scordium, stechas, rosemary, ros solis, saffron: R. Burton, Anat Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827).

στιχομυθία, sb.: Late Gk.: a dialogue or part of a dialogue in which the interlocutors each deliver one verse for each speech.

1891 He has erred in prolonging the agony of his history— by too much τιχομυθία in the dialect of the nineteenth [century]: Athenæum, Oct. 3x,

*stigma, Lat. pl. stigmata, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. στίγμα,='a prick', 'a brand', 'a tattoo-mark'.

I. a mark impressed with a hot iron on, or tattooed on slaves and criminals; also, metaph. a mark or ascription of infamy, disgrace, or worthlessness.

infamy, disgrace, or worthlessness.

1588—93 Tarlton, Yests, p. xxxi. (Halliwell). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1647 All such slaughters were from thence called Bartelmies, simply in a perpetual stigma of that butchery: Sir G. Buck, Rich. III., p. 63. [T.] 1776 Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 304 (1857). 1786 Yet, by one slight insinuation, | One scarce perceiv'd exaggeration, | Sly Ridicule, with half a word, | Can fix her stigma of—absurd: H. More, Florio, 636, p. 40. 1787 He had not the least intention to throw the smallest stigma on the noble Admiral: Gent. Mag., p. 1735/2. 1826 This friend it was who first conceived the idea of throwing a stigma on my brother's birth: HOCKLEY, Pandurang Hari, ch. xxxvi. p. 301 (1884) 1862 the public feeling was so strongly with Beaumarchais that he paraded his stigma as if it had been a mark of honour: Macaulay, in G. O. Trevelyan's Life, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 363 (1878). "1878 He thought that the relief should be given "without any such stigma": Lloyd's Whly., May 19, 6/5 [St] 1885 The tracheal system is unlike that of the majority of the Diplopoda...the branched spiral filament not taking origin directly from the stigmata themselves: Athenaum, Dec. 5, p. 736/2.

2. (pl. stigmata) the marks of the wounds of Jesus Christ; corresponding marks supposed to have been miraculously impressed on devotees (generally female).

1670 I remember Monsieur Monconys was by no means satisfied with the stigmata of those nuns: Evelin, Diary, Vol. II. p. 55 (1872). 1670 S. Katherine of Siena...her Chamber, where she received the holy Stigmata, now turned into a Chapel: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. I. p. 154 (1698). 1684 discovering the stigmata made upon their bodies by the devils hand: I. Mather, Remark. Provid., p. 133 (1856).

stigmatica, sb. fem.: Late Lat.: a female devotee supposed to be miraculously marked with the sacred stigmata.

1883 Louise Lateau, the stigmatica of Bois d'Hame, is reported to be dead: Birmingham Wkly. Post, Sept. 1, p. 1/5.

stilettata, sb.: It.: a stab with a stiletto.

1620 the two first stilletato's he felt like two blowes strucken with fire: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. lvil. (1676).

*stiletto, sò.: It.: a small dagger, a small poniard; a sharp bodkin; a sharp instrument for piercing round holes in cloth, &c.; a beard trimmed to a sharp point.

in cloth, &c.; a beard trimmed to a sharp point.

1611 and a little sharpe dagger called a stiletto T. Corvat, Crudities, Vol. II. p. 55 (1776). bef. 1616 Your Pocket-dagger, your Stiletto, out with it: Brau. & Fl., Custom, ii z., Wis., Vol. I. p. 336 (1711). 1620 the innocent Father had three wounds with Stillettoes. The Assassin could not pull back his Stilletto, because it had past the bone, where it stuck so fast, and went so far in that it was bearded: Brent, T. Foave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. Ivi. (1676). 1630 Some round, some mow'd like stubble, some starke bare, | Some sharpe Steletto fashion, dagger like: John Taylor, Wies, sig. D 5 vo/2 1638

Wears a stiletto on his chin: Ford, Fancies, iii. z, Wks. p. 132/2 (1839). 1630 slashed him with daggers and stilletos: Howell, Tr. Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Nasl., p. 68. 1657 cuckolds carry such sharp stilettos in their foreheads: Ford, Sun's Darl., i. z, Wks., p. 171/1 (1830). 1665 Andrew Evans Captan of our Ship swimming towards it with a Stiletto wounded the fish in several places: Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 384 (1677) 1691 Of which with any Friend of yours I'll lay | This keen Stiletto against all your Stars: D'Urfey, Husb. Revenge, iii. p. 29. 1699 a broad Lancet or Stilleto: M. Lister, Journ to Paris, p. 233. 1749 Lord Bolingbroke..says that simulation is a stilletto: Lord Chesterefield, Letters, Vol. I. No. 151, p. 380 (1774). 1764 Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 17 Dec. 1861 you open the case, and presently out flees a poisoned stiletto, which springs into a man's bosom 'Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, p. 47 (1879).

stillatim, adv.: Lat.: drop by drop, in a succession of drops.

1668 I...cause abundance of cold fountain water to be poured upon me stillatim, for a good half-hour together: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 208

stilo novo, phr.: Late Lat.: 'in the new style', according to the Gregorian Calendar, published by Pope Gregory XIII., 1582, and soon adopted in Roman Catholic states, but not adopted in England by enactment until 1752. Opposed to 'according to the Julian Calendar' (stilo vetere).

1619 The 25th of December stile nove. the Lady Elizabeth was delivered of a young son in Prague: W. Yonge, Diary, p. 33 (Camd. Soc., 1848). 1625 The thirtieth of March, Stile nove, we. came to anchor: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p 386. 1631 the 4. of February, stile nove: Contin of our Weekly News, Mar. 14, p. 3. 1673 5000 foot and 1000 horse marched out of ye towne, June ye 24th, stile nove: Hatton Corresp, Vol. I. p. 108 (1878).

stilo vetere (veteri), phr.: Late Lat.: 'in the old style', according to the Julian Calendar.

1621 there put into that port a barke the 3. of June, that left him in Mayorque on the last of May stilo veteri: Fortescue Papers, p. 153 (Camd Soc., 1871). 1626 Yorke-House, July, 19. stilo vet. 1626: Sir Th. Roe, in A. Michaelis' Auc. Marb. in Gt. Brit., p. 198 (1882).

stimulator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. stimulator, noun of agent to Lat. stimulāre, = 'to prick', 'to goad': one who or that which stimulates.

stimulātrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of stimulātor: a female who stimulates.

1611 Stimulatrice, A stimulatrix, an instigatrix: Cotgr.

*stimulus, pl. stimuli, sb.: Lat.: a goad, a spur, an incentive, an incitement; a physical cause of functional activity or of any reaction in living tissue.

1805 The analogy between natural stimuli and natural functions was observed and improved: Edin. Rev., Vol. 5, p. 393. 1814 opposition is a stimulus: Byrkon, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 87 (1832). 1819 that very circumstance...added a new stimulus to my friend's exertions in my behalf: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 139 (1820).

stipple (4-), vb.: Eng. fr. Du. stippelen: to cover with specks or dots, to produce dotted shading or coloring in a drawing or painting.

stipulation ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. stipulation: a bargaining, a covenanting; a bargain, a contract; an article of a contract or agreement.

1611 Stipulation, A stipulation; a couenant, promise, bargaine, agreement: 1666 an exactness in this no way importing the stipulation: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 190 (1872).

*stipulator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. stipulator, noun of agent to stipulari,='to demand a formal promise or covenant', 'to propose a bargain': one who stipulates or makes a stipulation.

1611 Stipulateur, A stipulator; he that intending to bind another by words, asketh him whether he will giue, or doe, such a thing or no: COTGR.

stirps, pl. stirpes, sh.: Lat.: race, lineage, family; the origin or the founder of a race or family. Early Anglicised as stirp, stirpe (Chaucer).

*stiver ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. stuiver: a small silver coin worth a twentieth part of a Dutch gulden, formerly current in Holland; also, an old Dutch copper coin of the same value. See gulden.

1527 doble ducats, single ducats, crownes, royalls of Spayne, stufers, and black monaye: Edw. Lee, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clvi. p. 94 (1846) 1547—8 a snappan is worth. vi. steuers: vi. steuers is worth ix. d. ob: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xi. p. 153 (1870). 1598 Evene Quintall is 128. pounds, and euery Pardawe three Testones or thirtie Stivers heave money, and every Tanga, sixtie Reijs, or sixe Stivers: Tr. y Van Linschoter's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 122 (1885). 1617 I paied twenty foure Stivers for my passage: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. I. p. 38. 1630 Through thy protection they are monstrous thriters, I Not like the Dutchmen in base Doyts and Stivers: John Tanlor, Wks., sig. Aa 3 roli. 1641 I gave. thirty-one stivers to the man-of-war: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 31 (1850). 1705 we are obliged to go to Church every Day, on forfeiture of twenty five Styvers: Tr. Bosman's Gumea, Let. vii. p. 99.

stoa, sb.: Gk. στοα: Gk. Antiq.: a portico, a colonnade; esp. the Στοὰ Ποικίλη, or Painted Porch, in the agora of Athens, which gave their name (Stoics) to the followers of Zeno the philosopher.

1603 call to minde and consider the renowmed clerkes and famous Philosophers, either in *Lycaum* or the Academie: go to the gallerie *Stoa*, the learned schoole *Patladium*, or the Musicke-schoole *Odeum* HOLLAND, Tr. *Phit. Mor.*, p. 249. 1671 MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 253 1775 Both above and below were large quadrangular Stoas or *porticoss*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 39.

*stoc(c)ado, stockado (∠ "=), Eng. fr. normal It. stoccada; stoccada, normal It.; (e)stoc(k)ado, Eng. fr. Sp. estocada; stoccata, Mod. It.: sb.: a stab or thrust with a rapier or thrusting sword.

thrusting sword.

1578 Rodolph Gonzague as he raised by chance his beauer, was so hurt in the face with an estockado by a French man, that falling from his horse, his people could never rescue him in so great a confusion: FENTON, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 11. p. 79 (1618). 1595 hee maie gue you a stoccate or imbroccata: Saviolo, Practise, Bk. 1. sig. I 4 ro. 1598 Astoccata, by or with a thrust or stoccado, or a phoine: FLORIO.

1598 In these times you stand on distance, your passes, stoccadoes, and I know not what: SHAKS., Merry Wives, ii. 1, 234. 1598 you shall kill him .the first stoccata. B Jonson, Ev Man in his Hum., 1. 5, Wks., p. 17 (1616). 1603 Such forns, stramazos, and stoccados: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. Du Bartas, Vocation, p 421 (1608). 1603 he has his mandrittaes, imbrocataes, stramazones and stoccataes at his fingers ends: Wonderfull Years 1602, p. 42. 1608 lie haue about with you at the single Stackado: J. DAY, Law-Trickes, sig H 4 vo. 1623 For to giue another man a cut in the legge, or a slash on the arme, and to receiue a home-thrust, and full Stocada in his owne bosome, shewes himself to bee but a foole in his Science: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Rk. ii. ch. v. p. 137. bef 1670 This was the Jealousie which gave the Lord-Keeper the deadly Stoccada, who would not abuse his own knowledge so far, to extol my Lord for his Spanish Transactions, which broke the Peace, the Credit, the Heart of his King, and his Patron, never to be requited: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 3, p. 5 (1693). 1676 a Stockado, a Gentle thrust through the Lungs or so, might have Happen'd: D'URFEY, Mal. Fichle, v. p. 55 (1691). 1855 Thy fincture, carricade, and sly passata, Thy stramazon, and resolute stoccata: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. ii p. 56 (1889). 1860 your stancatos and passados and cursed Italan tricks of fence: Whyte Melville, Holmby House, p. 123. Holmby House, p. 123.

stockade (∠ L), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. estacada, = 'an enclosure to fight in', 'a palisade': a fence or rampart of stakes, an enclosure surrounded by a paling or by stakes.

1772-82 in such sort | As, round some citadel, the engineer | Directs his sharp stoccade: W. MASON, English Garden, Bk II. [R.] 1857 He read of nothing but sieges and stockades, brigade evolutions, and conical bullets: C. KINGSLEY, Two Years Ago, ch. vii. p 118 (1877).

stoechas: Lat. See stichados.

storax, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. στύραξ: the fragrant resin of the tree Styrax officinalis, native in Syria.

1543 of liquide storax. 3. vi.: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cclxvii vo/x.
1555 Franckencense, Myrre, Storax, Coralle: R. Eden, Newe India, p. 21
(Arber, 1885). 1558 the Ambre, Styrax, and other thinges: W. Warder,
Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 45 ro. 1563 an vnce of Storax: ib., Pt. 11
fol. 50 vo. 1577 a plasster made thereof, and of Aliptia Mucata, and of
Storacke: Frampton, Soyfull Newes, fol. 85 vo. 1589 then do they perfume them with frankensence and storax and other sweet smels: R. Parke, Tr.
Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. 1. p. 54 (1853). 1625 they burne Myrrhe, Storax,
and other Sweets: Purchas, Pilgrums, Vol. 1. Bk. ii p. 4x. 1654 Gum,
Pitch, Turpentine, and liquid Storax: S. Lennard, Parthenos, Pt. 1, p. 48.
1741 Laurels, Adrachnes, and Storax. J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant,
Vol. 11. p. 113.

*storgē, sb.: Gk. στοργή: natural affection.

**Storge, 50.: GK. 670ργη: natural anection.

1681—1703 a natural storge in parents to their children: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. VIII. p. 113 (1864).

1769 this στοργη is something entirely different from that affection we feel towards dependents: BEATTIE, Letters, Vol. I. No. 21, p. 67 (1820).

1806 Yes—and there is another specimen of this sort of στοργη, quite as delightful to witness: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. I. No. 25, the Ed.).

1850 I protest I could have knelt-before her too, and adored in her the Divine beneficence in endowing us with the maternal storge, which began with our race and sanctifies the history of mankind: THACKERAY, Pendenns, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 27 (1879).

1866 The yet more invincible storge that drew them back to the green island far away: J. R. LOWELL, Biglow Papers, Introd. (Halifax).

1884 The mother is bound by influences she cannot overcome, by the maternal storge, and an instinctive...sense of duty: Spectator, Jan. 12, p. 48.

*Storthing, sb.: Dan. and Norwegian: 'high court', the national parliament of Norway.

1883 the Ministry of Norway have been summoned to appear before the Storthing, formed for the occasion into a High Court of Justice: Standard,

stouph: Eng. fr. It. See stufe.

stove, sb.: Eng. fr. Low Ger. stove: an enclosed fireplace; a heated chamber; a hot-house.

1612 Her palaces, her walks, baths, theatres, and stoves: DRAYTON, Polyolb., \$iv [R.] bef. 1658 [See sooterkin]. 1664 when. housed Trees grow tainted with Mustness, make Fire in your Stove, and open all the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon: EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p 224 (1729). 1717 [See tendour].

strabismus, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. στραβισμός: a squinting, a squint.

1856 Mr Ohlsen suffered some time from strabismus and blindness: E K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xvl. p 139. 1866 A slight obliquity of the visual organs has been heightened ..into too close an approach to actual strabismus: J. R. LOWELL, Biglow Papers, Introd. (Halifax). 1887 It is, alas I no longer lament, but remedy, that is required. The question [of bribery in India] is rather one of strabismus than of sentiment: Athenæum, May 21,

stradaruolo, sb.: It.: a freebooter, a highwayman. Anglicised as stradarolle.

1562 lyke a stradarolle and thefe: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), ii. fol. 25 ro.

stradico, sò.: It.: "a kinde of officer, magistrate, iudge, or prouost marshall" (Florio).

1650 the Stradico of Messina, which is a most honorable charge: Howell, Tr. Giraff's Hist Rev. Napl., p 103.

*Stradivarius, a name applied to violins made by Stradivarius. See Cremona.

1865 he had a Straduarius violin to dispose of · Dickens, Mutual Friend, Bk. 111. ch. xiii. Vol. 11 p. 157 (1880)

stramazon(e), Eng. fr. It. stramazzone, or Fr. estramaçon (Cotgr.); estramaçon, Fr.: sb.: a downright stroke with a sword.

1599 made a kind of stramasoun, ranne him up to the hilts: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., iv 6, Wks, p. 148 (1616). 1603 Such thrusts, such foyns, stramazos, and stoccados: J. Sylvester, Tr. Die Bartis, Vocation, p. 421 (1608) 1603 he has his mandrittaes, imbrocataes, stramazones and stoccataes at his fingers ends: Wonderfull Yeare 1603, p. 42. 1822—3 now offering my blade, now recovering it, I made a blow at his nose—a sort of estramaçon: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch xxxiv. p. 396 (1886) 1855 Thy stramazon, and resolute stoccata: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. iii. p. 56 (1889).

strangullion ($\angle \angle =$), sô.: Eng. fr. It. (Florio) strangoglioni, strangullioni, Mod. It. stranguglioni: strangury; a choking in the throat, quinsy.

1598 Strangoglioni, the strangulion, strangurie or choking in the throte: Florio. 1626 Diagonas, that grand atheist, when he was troubled with the strangullion, acknowledged a deity which he had denied: R. Stock, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's Treas, David, Vol. 1. p. 132 (1874). 1647 may the strangullion be your best firend, and ne'er forsake you till your end; may you be the People's scorn, and curse the hour that you were born: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. 1. p. 52 (1860).

strappado (= "=), Eng. fr. normal It. strappada, Mod. It. strappata; strapado (= "=), Eng. fr. Sp. estrapada, or fr. It.: sh: 'a pulling', a torture which consisted in tying the victim to the end of a rope, hoisting him up, and letting him fall some distance so as to be jerked violently.

fall some distance so as to be jerked violently.

1590 Thrice had I ye strappado, hoisted vp backward with my hands bound behinde me, which strook all the joynts in my armes out of joynt: Webbe, Trav., p. 21 (Arber). [Skeat] 1596 an I were at the strappado, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion: Shaks, I Hen. IV., ii. 4, 262. 1598 A thousand strappadas coulde not compell him to confesse: Florio, Ep. Ded., sig. a 4 7°. 1599 Whereupon we presently determined rather to seeke our liberties, then to bee in danger for euer to be slaues in the country, for it was told vs we should have y's strapado: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 253. 1612 And whosoeuer presumeth to come on shoare without Pratticke, is in danger of hanging, or having the strappado: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Trawels of Four Englithmen, p. 5. 1628 Felton was put to the strappado, and some say beaten with cudgels: J MEAD, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 432 (1848). 1634 famine, strapadoe: R. Brome, Foviall Crew, ii. sig. C 3. 1659 I am contented to be... was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a Sciatica; I mean, Sir, the strapado: R. Brome, Foviall Crew, ii. sig. C 3. 1659 I am contented to be... used by them as cruely as their malice can invent, or flames or their strappado execute: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicis, 17ef., p. 15. 1670 and a Pocket Pistol found about you, or in your Cloakbag, is enough to make you be set to the Gallies, with tre traiti di corda, that is, strappada thrice: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p. 154 (1698). 1686 Racks and Strapado's are too rigid a Test for a young Officer: D'Urfey, Banditti, ii. 2, p. 20. 1710 I had several times given him the strappado on that account: Addition, 70, 1764 fingellation, and the strappado: Smollert, France & Italy, xx. Wks., Vol. v. 4, 20 (1877). 1855 to suffer any shame or torment whatsoever, even to strappado and scarpines: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. xviii, p. 326 (1889).

stratagem (== =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. stratagème: a piece of generalship, a trick of war; an artifice, a piece of policy.

Of generalship, a trick of war; an artifice, a piece of policy.

1562 Scanderbeg determined to put in vise a Stratageme J. Shute, Two Comm (Tr.), ii. fol 12 vo.

1579 Learned he ought to be in Histories, to consider of manifold Stratagemes that by noble Souldiours have heretofore bene vised: Digges, Stratiot, p. 112.

1579 the noblest stratageme of warre that Nicias shewed: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 550 (1612).

1588 and to close vp the comedie with a tragicall stratageme, hee slewe himselfe: Greene, Pandosto, Wks., p. 54 (1861)

1590 Our plots and stratagems will soon be dash'd: Marlowe, Edw. II., Wks., p. 215/2 (1858)

1602 the very complementall and historicall summe of all plots, practises, stratagemes, pollicies: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 123.

1642 It is an honest stratagem to take advantage of ourselves: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., ii. 13. [C.] Med , it. 13. [C.]

stratagematic $(\angle = = \angle =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. stratagematique (Cotgr.): versed in stratagem or strategy.

1589 notable Captaines stratagematique: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., I. viii.

strath, sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. srath: a large valley, generally traversed by a river.

1754 And certainly, it is the Deformity of the Hills that makes the Natives conceive of their naked Straths and Glens, as of the most beautiful Objects in Nature: E. Burr, Lett N. Scotl., Vol. 11. p. 15. 1840 the sweet strath-like valley, with 1st fresh verdure and scattered wood: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11. Let. xviii p. 427.

*strātum, pl. strāta, sb.: Lat., 'coverlet', 'pavement', and in pl. 'road', 'street': a layer; a bed of rock; also, metaph. (see couche).

(see coulche).

1671 To the Sediments of Fluids do belong the Strata or Beds of the Earth: H. O., Tr. N. Stend's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids, p. 37.

1693 This Stratum of green Sand and Oyster-shells: J. Ray. Three Discourses, ii. p. 131 (1713) 1699 cover the Bottom of the Jar with some Dill, an Handful of Bay-Salt, &-c. and then a Bed of Nuts; and so stratum upon stratum: EVELYN, Acctaria, App, sig. P4 ro. 1728 the sandy stratum: J. Thomson, Autumn, 744 (1834) — the mineral strata there: iö, 1357.

1754 perforate the Crannies of Rocks, and looser Strata: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. 15.

1802 and we are to imagine the expansive power of the same irresistible agent to have since elevated the strata from the bottom of the sea: Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 202

1818 several horizontal strata of rock overhanging the long slope of debris: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. II. p. 7.

1840 like the strata of a Christmas pie: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 18 (1865).

1845 At St. Helena... I ascertained that some pinnacles, of a nearly similar figure and constitution, had been formed by the injection of melted rock into yielding strata, which thus had formed the moulds for these gigantic obelisks: C. Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. i. p. 11.

1847 the Princess rode to take | The dip of certain strata to the North: Tennyson, Princ., iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 76 (1886).

1858 A stratum of false horizon separated the two images: E. K. Kane, 1st Grunnell Exped., ch. xxxvv p. 209.

1876 the Lower Meiocene strata of France: Times, Dec. 7. [St.] 1885 The clergy. were...taken from a much lower social stratum than has been common of late years: Athenseum, Aug. 8, p. 169/2.

strātum super strātum, phr: Late Lat.: layer upon

strātum super strātum, phr.: Late Lat.: layer upon

1785 the Nails .. are formed stratum super stratum, like a common pasteboard: D. Low, Chiropodologia, p 106.

strātus, pl. strāti, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. strātus, pass. part. of sternere, = 'to spread': a horizontal layer of cloud, generally uniform in thickness. L. Howard (1803), in Tilloch's Phil. Mag., Vol. XVI. p. 97. See cirro-stratus, cumulo-stratus.

1853 a permanent dark cloud, a line of stratus with a cumulated thickening at the western end: E. K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxiv. p. 199

stria, pl. striae, sb.: Lat., 'a furrow', 'a channel': a fillet between flutings or mouldings; a ridge, a streak or narrow band.

1664 the Stria being commonly a third or fourth part of the widness of the Flutings, and diminishing with the Contraction of the Scapus: EVELYN, Tr. Freur's Parall Archit., &c., p 130. 1673 the ridges or strize of a cochlestell. J. Ray, Fourn. Low Countr., p 341. 1693 the Similitude of Conformation in their Pores, Strize, Hinges, Teeth, Prominences, Threds, &c.. — Three Discourses, ii. p. 142 (1713).

stridor, sb.: Lat.: a creaking, a rasping noise.

1697 her screaming cry, | And stridor of her wings: DRYDEN, Tr. Virgil's Aen., XII. 1256. [L]

strophē, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. στροφή, = 'a turn': [orig. the movement of a Classical chorus (q. v.) from right to left, exactly answered in dance-rhythm by a return movement or antistrophe (q. v.)] the first stanza of a Greek lyric metrical system, to which the second stanza of the system corresponded in rhythm.

1603 By making turnes and winding cranks so strange | In all his strophes, and those without the range: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1257. 1671 [See antistrophe]. 1757 [Gray, in his Pindaries] had shackled himself with strophe, antistrophe, and epode: Hor. Walfols, Letters, Vol. III. p 97 (1857). 1840 The knight and the maiden had rung their antiphonic changes on the fine qualities of the departing Lady, like the Strophe and Antistrophe of a Greek play: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 161 (1865).

structor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to strucre, = 'to build', 'to erect': a builder, one who causes a building to be erected. 1634 These Persians say one Iamshet was the structor: Sir Th. Herbert,

Trav , p. 59.

*stucco, sb.: It.: fine plaster used for decorative work and for coating walls (either internal or external) or other parts of a building, in imitation of stonework or as a preparation for painting.

1698 certayne Children done by the hand of Balthasar of Siena, which so perfectly seeme to be made in Siucco, that they have deceaved divers good Painters: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lonatius, Bk III. p. 94. 1616—7 some heads...one of marble, the other of siucco or plaster: J. Chamberlan, in Court & Times of Fas I., Vol. I. p. 465 (1848). bef. 1739 Palladian walls, Venetian doors, Grotesco roofs, and Stucco floors: Pope, Innt. Hor, II. vi. 192. 1758 both their eating-room and salon are to be stucco, with pictures: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 164 (1857). 1764 the roof covered with a thick coat of succo: Smollett, France & Italy, xxiii. Whs., Vol. v. p. 425 (1817). 1787 A parcel of naked boys over the doors, in white stucco: P. Berkford, Lett fr. Ital, Vol. I. p. 148 (1805). 1820 The walls of the recesses are covered with a fine stucco: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 75.

*studio, sb.: It.: the work-room of a sculptor or a painter, an atelier (q. v.).

1819 the greatest work which proceeded from his *studio*, was his scholar Giotic: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 322. 1820 We had seen some beautiful casts from different figures of this sculpture in the studio of Monsieur Fauvel: T S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicity*, Vol I. ch x. p. 282 1851 Chantrey I did not see, but went round his studio: J Gibson, in Eastlake's *Lyfe*, p. 42 (1857).

stufe, sb.: Eng. fr. It. stufa, or Mid. Low Ger. stove: a hot-house, a bath-room, a bath.

1542 yf blode do abounde, cleanse it with stufes, or by fleubo homye: Boorde, Dyctary, ch. xxiii. p. 287 (1870). 1598 Stufa, a stufe, a bath, a whot house: Florio. — Stufatuolo, a bathe or stufe-keeper: 10. 1603 the Bamekeepers poole asse. carrying billots and faggots...to kindle fire and to heat the stouphes. Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 212.

stufer: Eng. fr. Du. See stiver.

stuffata, sb.: It.: a dish of stewed meat.

1771 several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepperpots, pıllaws, corys, chabobs, and stuffatas: Smollett, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 116/2 (1882).

stum, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. stom: unfermented wine.

1664 [See Champagne]. 1682 And with thy stum ferment their fainting cause, | Fresh fumes of madness rise: DRYDEN, Medal, 270.

stupefaction $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. stupéfaction: the state of being insensible.

1543 reduced to suche colde, and congelation or stupefaction: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxvi vo[1.

stupidity (= \(\sigma = \sigma), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. stupidité: dulness,

1541 Nowe we must esteme the stupydyte or audacyte of the man: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. and C ii vo. 1620 Brent, Tr. Souvo's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 199 (1676). 1656 and it were as well impiety as stupidity to be...without natural affection: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 80

*stupor (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. stupor: insensibility, bewilderment.

1482 beyng holde in a certeyn stupour and wondyr of mynde of suche thinges that he had seyne: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 26 (1869). 1619 what shall we say of Him, not the least, but the great Stupor and Wonder of Diunes, a King of that Nation also? Purchas, Microcosnus, ch. lxxiii p. 297. 1785 Laugh ye, who boast your more mercurial pow'rs, | That never felt a stupor, know no pause, | Nor need one: Cowpers, Task, iv. Poems, Vol. 11. p. 127 (1808). 1863 C. Reade, Hard Cask, Vol. 1. p. 167. 1874 At times he would lie almost in a stupor, wanting nothing, saying nothing: B. W. Howard, One Summer, ch. xi. p. 150 (1883).

Sturm und Drang, phr.: Ger.: storm and stress. A phr. applied to a period of literary excitement and rebellion against convention in Germany during the last quarter of 18 c.

1845 he was occasionally extravagant in his attitudes; his was what the Germans call a sturm und drang style: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II p. 628. 1855 The period known as the Storm and Stress period was then about to astonish Germany, and to startle all conventions, by works such as Gerstenberg's Ugolino, Goethe's Gôts von Berlichingen, Klinger's Sturm und Drang (from whence the name), and Schiller's Robbers: G. H. Lewas, Goethe, I. 140 1888 He [Byron] was the poetical representative of the "Sturm und Drang" period of the nineteenth century: Athenaum, Mar. 10, p. 307/2.

Stygian: Eng. fr. Lat. Stygius, fr. Gk. Στύγιος: pertaining to the Styx, a river bounding the Infernal regions of Greek mythology, by which the gods swore, and across which Charon ferried the souls of men; infernal; utterly gloomy; inviolable (of an oath).

? 1582 No stigian vengaunce lyke too theese carmoran haggards: R. Stany-Hurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., Bk. III. p. 77 (1880). 1602 involued in laberinths of errours, drowne themselves in the Stigean lake of their owne folly: W. Warson, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 46. 1606 I stalk about her door, | Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks | Staying for waftage: Shaks., Troil., iii.

2, 10. bef. 1627 If this be not the man whose Stygian soul | Breath'd forth that counsel to me: MIDDLETON, Mayor Queenb., v 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 108 (1885) 1640 Stygian vow: H. MORE, Phil. Po., p. 300 (1647). 1667 The Stygian council thus dissolved; and forth | In order came the grand infernal peers: MILTON, P. L., II. 506 1742 Is it a Stygian Vapour in my Blood? E. YOUNG, Night Thoughts, v. p. 83 (1773) abt 1782 While through the stygian vell, that blots the day, | In dazzling streaks the vivid lightnings play COWPER, Heroism, Poems, Vol. II. p. 271 (1808). 1891 The heroism of the great Alfred shines like a star amidst the surrounding Stygian gloom: Athenæum, Mar. 7. D. 305/2. Mar. 7, p. 305/3.

Stylites, sb.: Late Gk. στυλίτης (fr. στῦλος,='pillar'): an Eastern anchorite who lived on a pillar, the first of whom was Simeon, a Syrian, early in 5 c. Anglicised as Stylite.

1776 you are told it has been the habitation of a hermit, doubtless a Stylites: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece

*stylobata, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. στυλοβάτης, = 'pillar-foot': the raised substructure or foundation on which a Greek temple or similar building was raised. Anglicised as stylobate.

1563 the Pedestale or Stylobata J. Shute, Archit., fol viv. 1664 I am not ignorant that some contend about this Office, confounding it with the Stylobata and Pedistals of Columns: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.,

styrax, sb.: Lat fr. Gk. στύραξ: (a) the tree which produces storax (q. v.); (b) storax.

a. 1579 great plentie of Styrap [sic] trees. North, Tr. Phitarch, p. 462 (1612). 1767 Trees and Shrubs raised from Seed...Yew, Scorpion-sena, Toxicodendron, Styrax-tree, &c.: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener,

p. 685/1 (1803)
b. 1621 belzoin, ladanum, styrax, and such like gums, which make a pleasant and acceptable perfume: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Vol 1.

Styx: Lat. fr. Gk. Στὸξ: Gk. Mythol.: name of a river of the Infernal regions. See Stygian.

1588 Why suffer'st thou thy sons, unburied yet, | To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? Shaks, Tit. And., i. 88. 1589 By Styx I vowe: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk v. ch. xxxi. p. 134. 1625 Some of them dreame of Elystan fields, to which their soules must passe ouer a Styx or Acheron, and there take new bodies Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1478. 1640 quill [pen] | Steeped in sad Styx: H. Morg. Psych., I. i. 5, p. 74 (1647). and swore by Styx: J. D., Tr. Lett. of Voiture, No. 12, Vol. 1. p. 20.

sua si bona norint: Lat. See bona si sua norint.

*suave, adj.: Fr.: bland, pleasant in manner and speech. complaisantly polite.

1865 those courtly, elegant, suave gentlemen: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. 1. p. 19.

suave mari magno, phr.: Lat.: it is pleasant (to watch from the shore another's struggling) on the mighty sea. See Lucretius, 2, 1.

1765 I see and hear these storms from shore, suave mari magno, &c.: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 164, p. 493 (1774).

suaviter in modo: Late Lat. See fortiter in re.

*sub dīo, sub dīvo, phr.: Lat.: under the open sky (the divine), in the open air.

divine), in the open air.

1611 being a plaine pitched walke subdio, that is under the open aire:
T. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol. 1. p. 30 (1976).

1625 it standeth sub dio. in the open Aire: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. x. p. 1822.

1639 but now they were better accommodated, yet lay sub dio: E. NORGATE, in Court & Times of Chas I., Vol 11. p. 285 (1848).

1645 divers terraces arched sub dio, painted by Raphael with the histories of the Bible: EVELIVE, Diary, Vol 11. p. 143 (1872).

1673 they set their beds upon the roofs of their houses, and sleep sub Dio, in the open air: J. RAN, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 403.

1704 attended the levee sub dio: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § ii. Wks., p 61/2 (1869).

1713 Our meetings are held, like the old Gothic parliaments, sub dio, in open air: Addison, Guardian, No. 108, Wks., Vol. 1V. p. 203 (1856).

1764 The air of Nice is so dry, that...you may pass the evening, and indeed the whole night, sub dio, without feeling the least dew or moisture: SmoLLETT, France & Indy, xxiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 429 (1817).

1803 But the feats of ventriloquism are often performed sub dio: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 195.

1809 The officers of a Saxon regiment of dragoons, which made part of the army that fought against Prince Henry of Prussia in Bohemia, took an oath, sub dio, that they would put to death any of their number who should run away in action: MATV, T. Rieskedis's Trave. Germ., Let. xlii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 150.

1882 I would always...be 'sub dio,' if it were possible: J. H. Shorthouse, Yohn Inglesant, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 310 (2nd Ed.).

sub forma dauperis: Late Lat. See in forma.

sub forma pauperis: Late Lat. See in forma pauperis.

sub hastā, phr.: Lat., 'under a spear': (for sale) by auction. 1689 the humour of exposing books sub hasta is become so epidemical: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p 303 (1872).

sub Jove frigido, phr: Lat.: under the chilly sky (Jupiter, q. v.), in the open air. Hor., Od., 1, 1, 25.

1819 There was ... a peripatetic brother of the brush, who exercised his vocation sub Jove frigida, the object of admiration to all the boys of the village: Scott, Brids of Lammermoor, ch. i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 967/r (1867). 1845 both sexes remain for days and nights together in woods and thickets, not sub Jove

frigido, but amid the life-pregnant vegetation of the South: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1 p. 121.

*sub judice, phr.: Lat.: 'under (the consideration of) a judge', undecided, in dispute.

1613 Lord Hay is like to be a privy councillor shortly, and to be made an earl, but whether English or Scottish is yet sub judice: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 1. p. 279 (1848). 1626—7 While the cause was this day sub judice, came a letter from that earl to Judge Doddridge, intreating him to stay the suit: In Court & Times of Chas I., Vol. 1. p. 192 (1848) bef. 1733 Impartial ramps it on the Title Page, and how truly is sub Judice: R. North, Examen, p. 1 (1740). 1760 Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 166. 1827 These questions are at this moment sub judice in the Supreme Court: Congress. Debates, Vol. 111. p. 136. 1860 Once a Week, Feb. 25, p. 1881.

sub modo, phr.: Late Lat.: 'under a condition', 'in a (special) manner', in a limited degree, in a qualified sense.

1760 they construed the Common a Qualified Common, and that the Party had it sub modo, in order to give the Lord a Remedy for his Rent. Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 42 1807 the opinion. might be held sub modo with perfect impunity: Edin. Rev., Vol. 10, p 352. 1826 whether they [the Indians] are to be considered as independent sub modo only: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. i. p. 349.

sub plumbo, phr.: Late Lat.: 'under lead', under (the leaden impression of) the pope's seal.

1522 The bull of the Kyngs title was made up sub plumbo bifore the Popis deth: J Clerk, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. cxii. p 314 (1846) 1535 The pope, gaue hym licens...and hath goode writing sub plumbo to discharge his conscience: Suppress. of Monast., p. 38 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

sub poena: Late Lat. See sub-poena.

*sub rosā, phr.: Late Lat.: 'under the rose', secretly, confidentially.

[1646 When we desire to confine our words, we commonly say they are spoken under the Rose, which expression is commendable, if the Rose from any natural property may be the Symbol of silence, as Nasianzen seems to imply: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. v. ch xxil. p 218 (1686).] 1854 what euer thou and the foule pusse did doe (sub Rosa) as they say: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix, p. 93. 1772 This however, sub rosa: J. ADAMS, Wks, Vol. II. p. 305 (1850). 1811 I speak sub rosa: L. M HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. 1. 1857 (2nd Ed) 1857 J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 21. 1887 Athenæum, Oct. 15, p. 506/2.

sub sigillo, phr.: Late Lat.: 'under the seal' (of confession), in the strictest confidence.

1623 the forenamed Mr Elliot told, sub sigillo, some suspicious passages: J. Meap, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol. 11 p. 406 (1848). 1673 I may tell you, as my Friend, sub sigillo. DRYDEN, Marr. A-la-Mode, ii. Whs., Vol. 1. p. 478 (1701). 1707 I may tell you, as my Friend Sub Sigillo. Classes, Comic. Lov, ii p. 18. 1760 I hear (but this is sub sigillo) no very extraordinary account of the Princess of Saxe Gotha: Grav, in Gray & Mason's Corresp., p. 227 (1855). 1777 one tells one's creed only to one's confessor, that is sub sigillo: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 493 (1857).

*sub silentio, phr.: Late Lat.: in silence, without any observation being made, without appearing to notice.

1617—8 but, by late letters from Newmarket, he is restored, and all things shut up sub stlentic: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas I., Vol. II p. 5a (1848). 1760 these are better than many Precedents in the Office, who have passed sub silentio without being litigated: GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 267. 1811 Mr. Sydenham would have passed the matter sub silentio: L. M. HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. I. p. 292 (2nd Ed.). 1826 their observations have passed sub silentio: Edin. Rev. Vol. 44, p. 49. 1843 both therefore concurred in its abolition, almost sub silentio: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., VIII. p. 558 (1857).

suba, subah, souba(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. caba, = 'a province'.

1. a large province of the Mogul empire.

1763 From the word Soubah, signifying a province, the Viceroy of this vast territory is called Soubahdar, and by the Europeans improperly Soubah: R ORME, Hist. Mil. Trans., r. 35. [Yule] 1793 The names of the Soubahs, or Viceroyalties, were [fifteen in all]: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 19. 532 (1795). 1823 The Delhi Sovereigns whose vast empire was divided into Soubahs, or Governments, each of which was ruled by a Soubahdar or Viceroy: Sir J. Malcolm, Cent. India, 1. 2. [Yule]

2. (short for *subadar*) the governor of a province of the Mogul empire, a viceroy.

1768 [See 1]. 1776 this person is the Vakeel, or Public Minister, of the Subah of these Provinces: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 2/1. 1788 the Soubahs of the provinces had erected the standard of rebellion: GIBBON, Decl & Fall, Vol. xII. ch. lxv. p. 13 (x813). 1803 The General also requests that you will give the Soubah of Aurungabad the accompanying copies of a proclamation by his Excellency: Wellington, Dieg., Vol. 1. p. 817 (x844).

*subadar, subahdar, souba(h)dar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. çūbadār, ='the holder of a suba': the governor of a large province of the Mogul empire, a viceroy; a native captain of a company of sepoys.

1673 The Subidar of the Town being a Person of Quality: FRYER, E. India, 77 (1698). [Yule] 1776 he and his ancestors, Subabdars of Bengal, have exercised the power of making Peace and War: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 24/2.

to know the reason of that violation: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 68/x. 1799 he has detached five companies. one under a subahdar to Hyderghur: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 303 (1858). 1805 the plural of this term, is likewise an hereditary title of honour, which was always conferred on the subadars, frequently on the ndibs, and sometimes on the emurs or nobles of the empire: Assatic Ann. Reg. Characters, p. 45, quoted in Southey's Com. pl. Bk., 2nd Ser., 409/z (1849). 1826 talking very seriously to Scindea's soobahdar, a Brahmin of consequence and chief of the city: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xiv. p. 157 (1884). 1871 Sir John, in one of his Indian campaigns, was abruptly made to halt on the march by a subadahr running to tell him...: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. II. ch. xvi p. 265.

*subaltern $(\angle = =)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. subalterne (Cotgr.): under another, subordinate; a subordinate officer.

bef. 1586 Subaltern magistrates and officers of the crown: Sidney, Arcadia, Bk III [R.] 1611 Subalterne, Subalterne, secundarie, vnder, inferior, subiect vnto others: COTGR.

subassi, sb.: Turk. sūbāshi: a constable of a city, an official in command of a small district or village.

official in command of a small district or Village.

1599 vs Subassi, & the Meniwe, with the Padre guardian: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II i. p. 106 — The Admirall .appointeth the Subbassas ..The Subbassi of Pera payeth him yeerely fifteene thousande ducats: io, p. 292.
1612 both he, and the whole Contrado where hee dwelleth must pay vnto the Subbaskaw, so many hundred Dollers: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travets of Four Englishmen, p. 49.

1615 The Shubashie is as the Constable of a City both to search out and punish offences: Geo. Sandys, Trave, p. 63 (1632). — the Subassee of Galata: io, p. 85.

1617 the Subasse of Ramma sent vs a Horseman or Lancyer to guide vs: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. I p. 215.

1684 a Sou-Baski, who is a kind of Provost of the Merchants: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trave, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 59.

1741 the Sous-Backi whereof is a sworn Enemy to the Robbers: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy Levant, Vol. II. b. 211.

1819 summoned me before the Soo-bashee: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 377 (1820).

subbosco, sb.: apparently fr. sub, and It. bosco: 'underwood', the hair on the lower part of the face.

1573-80 the chippings of your thris-honorable...subboscoes to overshadow and to coover my blushinge: Gab. Harvey, Lett Bk, p 61 (1884). 1592 Whether he will have his crates cut low, like a jumper-bush; or his suberche [? subosche] taken away with a razor: GREENE, Upst. Courtier. [F. W. Fairholl] 1654 suboscos [See N. E. D., s.v. Bosco].

sub-factor $(\angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. sub,='under', and factor (q, v.): an under-factor.

1705 his Salary equal to a Sub-factor's, is twenty four Gilders: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. vii. p. 98.

subhanam: Hind. See abrawan.

subintelligitur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of Late Lat. subintelligere, = 'to understand in addition': 'it is further understood', an unexpressed addition to a statement.

bef. 1733 That's his Subintelligitur: R. North, Examen, 1. ii. 8, p. 35 (1740).

subjectum, pl. subjecta, sh.: Late Lat.: a logical subject, that concerning which a predication is made.

1552 There be two partes in a Proposition, the one is called Subiectum (that is to saie, that whereof somwhat is spoken): T. WILSON, Rule of Reas., fol. 87. 1603 he doth not say that the thing affirmed which the Logicians call Predicatum, is all one with the Subjectum, of which it is affirmed: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1122 1681. And it is this new creature...which is the subjectum of the first creation, which in Scripture is termed 'the man': Th. GOODWIN, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 535 (1862).

subjugator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. subjugātor, noun of agent to Lat. subjugāre, = 'to bring under the yoke', 'to subjugate': one who subjugates.

sublimātum, sb.: Late Lat., fr. sublimātus, = 'sublimated': mercuric sulphide, corrosive sublimate.

1577 the simple water of Sublimatum: FRAMPTON, Joyfull News, fol. 1870. — In so muche that it dooeth wrorke [sic] the same effecte, whiche Sublimatum dooeth: ib., fol. 62 70.

*Sublime Porte: Eng. fr. Fr., 'the Sublime Gate': a name given by Europeans to the court and to the government of the Sultan of Turkey. See Porte.

submerge (= 2), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. submerger: to plunge under, to overwhelm.

1606 So half my Egypt were submerged and made | A cistern for scaled snakes! Shaks., Ant. and Cleop., ni. 5, 94. 1611 Submerger. To submerge; to plunge or sinke vnder, whirken or ouerwhelme by, dip, drowne, or boulge in, the water: Cotor.

submersion (- # -), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. submersion: the act of submerging; the state of being submerged.

1611 Submersion, A submersion, plunging, sinking, overwhelming, drowning, boulging: Cotor.

suborn $(= \mu)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. suborner: to persuade to bear false witness, to tamper with, to corrupt (by bribes or promises); to procure by intrigue or treachery.

1579 he beganne for spite to suborne the bands called Fimbrians: NORTH, Tr Plutarch, p. 530 (1612). 1603 thou know'st not what thou speak'st, | Or else thou art suborn'd against his honour | In hateful practice: Shakes, Meas. for Meas., v. 106. 1611 Suborner. To suborne; to make, prepare, instruct, foist or bring in, a false witnesse: Cotgr. 1667 reason not impossibly may meet | Some specious object by the foe suborn'd: MILTON, P. L, IX. 361.

subornation (= \(\psi \psi \); sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. subornation: the act of suborning; the condition of being suborned.

bef. 1534 This were in my mynde perillous, not onely for fere of subornacion & false instruction of witnesse a thing easy to be done upon the sight of that that is deposed all redy before: Sir T. More, Wes., p 211. [R] 1596 set the crown | Upon the head of this forgetful man | And for his sake wear the detested blot | Of murderous subornation: Shaks, I Hen. IV., i. 3, 163. 1611 Subornation, A subornation, or suborning: Cotgr.

*sub-poena, sb.: Late Lat. sub poena,='under a penalty': the name of a writ commanding the attendance of a person in a court of justice 'under a penalty' if he fail to attend.

in a court of justice 'under a penalty' if he fail to attend.

1472 I wold be sory to delyver hym a subpena and ye sent it me: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No 702, p. 57 (1874).

1607 I have so vexed and beggared the whole parish with process, subpoenas, and such-like molestations. Middle to he whole parish with process, subpoenas, and such-like molestations of the molestations of the world judges cannot be so little worth as £2000 clear profit yearly: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol II. p. 61 (1848)

1625 nor Sub-pana, nor Attachment: B Jonson, Stap. of News, v. 2, p. 68 (1631).

1632—3 I am given to understand that not only many subpoenas have been made to summon such into the Star Chamber.: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol II. p. 218 (1848).

1676 Where's the Sub-pana, Jerry? I must serve you, Sir: Wycherley, Plain-pana and a sequestration, and the officers that depend thereon, when the former is a summons, and the latter distringus, answerable to the common law? R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol I. p. 422 (1826)

1792 scarce a day passed wherein I was not served with a subpoena from Chancery to answer such or such a bill: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. III. p. 119.

1837 It's only a subpana in Bardell and Pickwick on behalf of the plaintiff: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xxx. p. 317.

subprior $(\angle \# \bot)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. sub, = 'under', and prior (see prior, II.): an under-prior, an official assistant or locum tenens of a prior.

1340 Ayenb., quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's New English, Vol. 1 p. 30 (1886).

subsellium, pl. subsellia, sb.: Lat.: Rom. Antiq. a bench, a stone seat in a theatre or amphitheatre; Eccl. a footstool (as a mark of special dignity).

1707 the caves or vaults which run under the subsellia all round the theatre: H. MAUNDRELL, Fourn., Pinkerton, Vol. x p. 313 (1811).

subsidium, pl. subsidia, sb.: Lat.: a help, an aid.

1729 I would acquire what is a kind of subsidium: POPE, Lett., Wks., Vol. IX. p. 107 (1757)

substraction ($= \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. substraction (Cotgr.): subtraction.

1611 Substraction, A substraction, a withdrawing or taking away from; a diminution of: COTGR.

substractor, sb.: quasi-Lat., as if noun of agent to *substrahere*, for Lat. subtrahere: a subtracter; a detractor.

1601 they are scoundrels and substractors that say so of him: SHAKS, Tw. Nt., i. 3, 37.

*substrātum, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. substrātus, past part. of substernere, = 'to spread or lay under': an under-layer, that which underlies; a foundation.

that which underlies; a foundation.

1640 some more precious substratum within, then inveterate custome or naturall complexion: H. More, Phil Po., sig. B 2 (1647).

1678 So that Res Extensa, is the only Substance, the solid Basis and Substratum of all: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. in. p. 69

1705 the substratum and root of all the rest: Journ Howe, Wks., p. 32/2 (1834).

1764 I do not at all suppose that even the very first and original growth of this heath, at the bottom of the present bog, in any sense sprang from the fallen wood, its neighbouring substratum: J. Bush, Hib. Cur., p. 79.

1807 the very circumstance of being artificially superinduced upon the substratum: Beresport, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 787 (5th Ed.).

1823 fact is truth...Of which...There should be ne ertheless a slight substratum: Byron, Don Yuan, VII lxxxi.

1837 he came to the conclusion that the substratum of all the extraordinary compounds he had met with at the restaurans was derived from this pile: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 148.

1843 His scepticism related to the supposed substratum, or hidden cause of the appearances perceived by our senses: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 407 (1856).

1887 The former contains probably some substratum of truth: Athenaum, Aug. 27, p. 269/1.

subterfuge ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. subterfuge: 'an underflight', a disingenuous evasion, an underhand artifice planned to escape a difficulty, a shift; an evasive statement.

1611 Subterfuge, A subterfuge; a shift: COTGR. 1620 complaints, subterfuges, and lamentations: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. IV. p. 314 (1676). abt. 1782 No subterfuge or pleading | Shall win my confidence again; COWPER, Friendship, Poems, Vol. II. p. 288 (1808).

subvention (= #=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. subvention: help, aid, support; a grant of pecuniary assistance.

1611 Subpention, Subuention, helpe, aid, reliefe, succour; also, a subsidie;

*succēdāneum, pl. succēdānea, sb.: fr. Lat. succēdāneus, = 'supplying the place of', 'substituted for': something which is put in the place of something else, a substitute, a makeshift in default of the proper thing. Anglicised as succedan(e). See quid pro quo.

cedan(e). See quid pro quo.

1601 The ashes...be counted a good Succedane of Spodium: Holland, Tr Plin N. H., Bk 19, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 5 1641 Whereof this Oil may be the Succedaneum of true gold: John French, Art Distill., Bk. vi. p. 177 (1651) 1662 physicians have their succedanea, or seconds, which will supply the place of such simples which the patient cannot procure: Fuller, Worthes, Vol III p. 513 (1840). 1684—5 R. Boyle, Hist. Min. Waters, p. 108. 1699 of all the Ofysapa the best succedaneum to vinagar: Evelyn, Acetaria, p. 50. 1137 Succedanea there are none; I shall only endeavour to suggest lenitives: Lord Chesterfield, in Common Sense, No 30, Misc Wks., Vol. I. p. 58 (1777) 1748 he was the most expert man at a succedaneum of any apothecary in London: Smollett, Rad. Rand., ch. xxx. Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1817). 1769 A succedaneum to the yellow wax: E. Bancroft, Ess. Nat Hist. Guiana, p. 231 1776 The most grievous part of old age is the loss of old friends: they have no succedaneum: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 357 (1857). 1792 such is the fond succedaneum which short-lived creatures propose for eking out their existence: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 222. 1804 this millita rotation is proposed as a succedaneum for the ancient millitia: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 471. 1818 and so, as a succedaneum, he proposed the Spanish farce of the Padlock: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 66 (1830). 1883 tinned salmon, that appalling succedaneum is ignominiously hooted from the table: Daily News, Oct. 6, p. 61.

*succentor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. succinere, ='to sing to an accompaniment', 'to agree with': a promoter.

1609 Paulus all the whiles was the prompter and succentor of these cruell enterludes: Holland, Tr. Marc., Bk. xix. ch. xii. p. 141.

*succès d'estime, phr.: Fr.: 'a success of esteem', a success which earns respect or qualified approval, but does not bring profit or popularity.

1859 my second attempt...will be something more substantial than a mere succès d'estime: Once a Week, Aug. 13, p. 136/1. 1883 Tennyson has written a drama and two comedies, but they only met with a succès d'estime: MAX O'RELL, John Bull, ch. xix. p. 168

succès fou, phr.: Fr.: a surpassing success, an extravagant success.

1878 The book was...a succès fou: J. C. Morison, Gibbon, ch. vi. p. 86.

successive $(= \angle =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. successif, fem. -ive: following in order, forming a series or part of a series; having the right to succeed to a dignity or property; conferring the right to succeed to a dignity or property.

1588 And, countrymen, my loving followers, | Plead my successive title with your swords: Shaks., *Tit. And.*, i. 4. 1670 successive ones [crosses] set in other different, yet uniform order: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol II. p. 54 (1872).

*successor $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. successor, noun of agent to succeedere, = 'to succeed': one who succeeds (follows).

agent to succēdere, = 'to succeed': one who succeeds (follows).

abt. 1298 Of Seinte Peter, & of him, & of is successours of Rome, | To holde euere Engelond, & is eirs that of him come: R. Gloucester, p. 507. [R.]
abt. 1380 Frere fraunces bihetith obedience and reuerence to the lord the pope honorie, & to his successouris: Wyclif(), Rule of St. Francis, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's Unprinted Eng. Whs. of Wyclif, p. 40 (1880). bef. 1400 alle pe childryn of his successours scholde bere pe name of pes. 11j. kyngis for euermore after: Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne, p. 150 (1885). 1485 they that were present, and theyr successours shold be free: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p. 214 (1885). 1509 The whiche londes were neuer knowen nor founde Byfore our tyme by our predecessours | And here after shall by our successours Parchaunce mo be founde: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 26 (1874). 1535 his successour shall haue for that defaute one Juris virum. &c.: Tr. Little. On's Nat. Brev., fol. 4°. 1545 his mighty confedered successours: G. Jove, Exp. Dan., fol. 28 vo. 1562 euery one murthered his predecessor, and was killed of his successor: J. Pilkington, Abdyas, sig. Ff i vo. 1579 successour: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 388 (1612). 1611 so his successor: Was like to be the best: Shaks., Wint. Tale, v. 1, 48. 1641 There is in the same place a magnificent tomb of his son and successor Maurice: Evelun, Diary, Vol. I. p. 23 (1872). bef. 1733 he delivered over the Office to his Successor, as he had receved it from his Predecessor: R. North, Examen, III. viii. 49, p. 620 (1740). 11877 the probable successor of Pius IX.: Echo, Sept. 29. [St.] succinum, better Sücinum, sb.: Lat., for the more com-

succinum, better sucinum, sb.: Lat., for the more common electrum: amber. See electrum 1.

1608 No poorer ingrediences than the liquor of coral, clear amber, or succinum: Middleton, Mad World, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 300 (1885).

succotash, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a mess of green maize and beans boiled.

1836 They had not then the dainty things | That commons now afford, | But succotash and homony | Were smoking on the board: O. W. Holmes, Song for Centennial Celebration of Harvard College, 1836.

succubus, Late Lat. pl. succubi; fem. succuba, Late Lat. pl. succubae, sb.: Late Lat.: a demon supposed to have the power of lying with a man in the form of a woman. See

1559 a feend of the kind that succube some call: Mirr. Mag., p. 329. [T.] 1584 they affirme vadoubtedlie, that the diuell plaieth Succeeding to the man:

R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. III. ch. xix p. 72. 1608 Enter Succubus in the shape of Mistress Harebrain, and claps him on the shoulder: Middleton, Mad World, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 317 (1885). 1610 succubæ: B Jonson, Alch, ii. 2, Wks., p. 621 (1616). 1619 if the Deuill cannot turne himselfe into a Succubus Spirit, to be, or seeme to be, a transubstantiate Woman: Purchas, Murocosmus, ch. l. p. 479. 1634 an old Tartarum Hecate my seruant to whom I allowed eight pence daily, inuocated her Succuba reso sharp set: Massincer, Duke Florence, i. 1, Wks., p. 1681 (1839). 1644 Incubusses and Succubusses or angels of light to these: Merc Brit., No. 23, p. 178. bef. 1667 So Men, (they say) by Hell's Delusions led, Have ta'en a Succubus to their Bed. Conview, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 78 (1707). 1675 lest upon that inspection he prove no Virgin, but a succuba: J. Samtir, Crist Reig. Appeal, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 5, p. 60. 1681—1703 a devil succubus: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. vi p. 156 (1863). 1748 So there's no legacy, friend: ha! there's an old succubus: Snollett, Rod Rand., ch. vv. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 16 (1817). 1840 the most impudent Succubus...dare as well dip his claws in holy water as come within the verge of its [the passing bell's] sound: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 160 (1865). sound: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 160 (1865).

succulent (4==), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. succulent: full of juice or sap, juicy.

1601 their succulent substance besides, when they begin to ripen, is white like milke: Holland, Ti Plin. N. H, Bk. 15, ch. 19. [R.] 1611 Succulent, Succulent, sapple, moist, full of iuice: Cotgr

*sūdārium, sb.: Lat.: a napkin for wiping off sweat, a handkerchief. Early Anglicised as sudarie, meaning a napkin venerated as a sacred relic.

1612 shee brought forth a Sudarium, that is, a napkin or handkerchiefe to upe his face: W. Bidduph, in T. Lavender's Trax. of Four Englishmen, p. 115.

1644 they showed us the miraculous Sudarium indued us the picture of our Saviour's face: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 128 (1872).

1816 he holds a sudarium in his right hand: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 312.

sūdātōrium. sb.: Lat.: the sweating-room of a Roman hath.

1820 I take this to have been a sudatorium, or sweating-room: T. S Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 74.

*sudder, sb. and adj.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. çadr,='chief': supreme (board or court). The Sudder Adaulet was formerly the chief court of appeal in Calcutta from the Mofussil (District) courts. See adaulet, dewannee.

1787 The Governor General ..reviving the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adaulet, and placing him at the head of it with a large salary . Gent Mag., p. 1181/2.

18. Sudder Adawlut: Wellington, Disp. 1884 I was trying to save myself from appearing a fool before my masters in the Sudder to-morrow: Baboo, Vol. I ch. iii, p. 50. — sudur: ib., ch. xv. p. 260. 1854 Hastings Hicks, Esq., Sudder Dewanee Adawlut: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 351 (1879).

Sudra, Soodra, adj., also used as sb.: Skt. çūdra: the fourth caste of the Hindoos. See Brahmin, caste, Kshatriya,

Vally it.

1665 The Shudderyes or Bannyans are Merchants.. Full of phlegmatick fear they be and superstition. They are indeed merciful, grieving to see other people to hard-hearted as to feed upon Fish, Flesh, Raddish, Onions, Garlick, and such things as either have life or resemblance of blood: Sir Th. Herrer, Tran., p. 52 (1677). 1684 The fourth Caste is that of the Charados or Sondras; who go to War as well as the Raspoutes, but with this difference, that the Raspoutes serve on Horseback, and the Charados on foot: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Tran., Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 162. 1828 These men are Hindoos of the soodra caste: Asiatic Costumes, p. 60. 1872 By Manu the classification was made fourfold, and Brahmins, Kherrees, Vaisyas, and Sudras were distinguished as the four castes: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. vi. p. 208.

sufficit, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. sufficere,='to suffice': it is sufficient.

1615 What cosmopolite ever grasped so much wealth in his gripulous fist as to sing to himself a Sufficit? T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 434 (1867).

suffito: It. See soffit.

suffocation $(\angle = \angle \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. suffocation: a stifling, a choking.

1543 causyng the patient sometyme to dye by suffocatyon or chokyng in the space of xij. houres: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. bi vo/t.

1598 it was a miracle to scape suffocation: Shaks, Merry Wives, iii. 5, 110.

1601 daunger of suffocation: Hollann, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 25, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 218.

suffragator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to suffragari,='to vote for', 'to support': a supporter, a partisan.

1618 The Synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their suffragators are already assembled: Bp. of Chester, Lett., p. 67. [T.]

suffusion (= "="), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. suffusion: a pouring over; an overspreading.

1611 Suffusion, A suffusion, or powring vpon; a spreading abroad: Cotor. 1667 So thick a drop screne hath quench'd their orbs, | Or dim suffusion veil'd: Milton, P. L., III. 26.

*suggestio falsi, phr.: Late Lat.: a suggestion of what is false. See suppressio veri.

1833 This omission...ingeniously combines the suggestio falsi with the omissio veri: Edin. Rev., Vol. 57, p. 271.

constant effort of the whole work, as it was of M. Mignet's—suggestio falsi—suppressio veri: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., 1. p. 29 (1857). 1880 It is the suggestio falsi with a vengeance: J Payn, Confident. Agent, Ch. xxiii p. 155. 1891 There is a suggestio falsi in the very title of Mr. Black's new book: Atheren. næum, Jan. 3, p. 14/3.

*sui generis, phr.: Late Lat.: of his (her, its, their) own kind, unique, peculiar.

kind, unique, peculiar.

1793 Spain, he observed, was a country sui generis, as to commerce: Amer.

State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. 1, p. 261 (1832).

1804 According to him a
Celici understanding is sui generis: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 387

1808 I
believe, that in the salvation of man a spiritual process sui generis is required:
S. T. Coleridge, Unipubl Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin, p. 105 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

1812 Last night I received "Count Julian,"—a work of sui generis.
Souther, Lett., Vol. 11, p. 232 (1836).

1829 The power of rulers is not... a
thing sui generis: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, p. 111.

1843 The progress of experience, therefore, has dissipated the doubt which must have rested on the
universality of the law of causation while there were phenomena which seemed to
be sui generis, not subject to the same laws with any other class of phenomena,
and not as yet ascertained to have peculiar laws of their own: J S. Mill., System
of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 103 (1856)

1878 Thought and charity are each sui generis:
Mozlev, Ruling Ideas, x. 229.

sui jūris, phr.: Lat.: 'of his (her, their) own right', not in the power of a master or under the control of a guardian, but endowed with legal rights as a free citizen.

1616 for that every man that is once knighted is isso facto made a major, and sus jurus: J. Castle, in Court & Times of fas. I., Vol. I. p. 431 (1848).

1663 Quoth he, Th' one half of man, his mind, I is Sus jurus, unconfind:
S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. iii, p. 420. 1680 God is sovereign of the world, He is sus jurus: S. CHARNOCK, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. I. p. 31 (1864). 1696 A bond-servant was no way sus jurus; could no way dispose of his own person. D. CLARKSON, Pract. Wise, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 369 (1864). 1750 the woman is, as I have said, sus jurus, and of a proper age to be entirely answerable only to herself for her conduct: Fielding, Tom Yones, Bk. I. ch. xii. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 58 (1866). 1816 Our friend here must be made sus juris: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. lii. p. 461 (1852).

*suisse, Suisse, sb.: Fr.: a native of Switzerland; the porter of a large house; a beadle of a church.

[1522] He shewed me also that the Bastard of Savoy was with the Swices and had obteyned there $x^{M'}$ men: J Clerk, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii p. 312 (1846).] 1620 the Cantons of the Suisses: Brent, Tr. Sowie's Hist. Counc Trent, Bk. 1. p. 16 (1676). 1687 Those Swisses fight on any side for pay: Dryden, Hind & Panth, 111. 177. 1722 The Priest, his Assistant & the Suisses of the Pope: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 231. 1888 Voild? (99) gives ...M. Chevillard's laughable impressions of a suisse enchanting a little choir-boy in a red frock by the cup and ball trick: Athenaeum, Mar 24. p. 278/1. Mar 24, p. 378/1.

*suite. sb.: Fr.: remainder, retinue, series, set, sequel, consequence, result.

a series, a set.

1722 Here is a Suite of Emperors. Busts: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 151. 1807 your suite of rooms: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 45 (5th Ed.). 1818 This suite, intended to be imposing, terminated in a little room: LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15 (1820). 1820 a fine suite of rooms: T. S. Hughers, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch i p. 8. 1834 the whole suite of rooms had been carpeted with one rich piece of Brussels' handsomest manufacture: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19.

a retinue, a body of attendants.

1752 he is to go to that election in the suite of one of the king's electoral ambassadors: Lord Chrstrefield, Lett., Bk. II. No. kix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (1777). 1819 I was suddenly aroused by the loud shouts of my suite: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 34 (1820). 1826 his Imperial Highness, followed by his silent suite, left the gardens: Lord Beaconstfeld, Viv. Grey, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 194 (1881). 1838 a milord and his suite: S. Rogers, Notes to Italy, p. 160. *1875 the members of the Imperial suite: Times, May 29.

3. the remainder, the sequel.

1779 the Decline and Fall. I have resolved to bring out the suite in the course of next year: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p 262 (1869).

a consequence, a result.

1862 a Polish colonel...whom Philip had selected to be his second in case the battle of the previous night should have any suite: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 79 (1887).

suivante, sb.: Fr.: a waiting-maid, a chambermaid.

1709 Mademoiselle Frippery, the Suivante told him, Lady Bertha was so very angry: Mrs. MANLEY, New Atal., Vol. 1. p. 175 (2nd Ed.).

1819 I kept myself in readiness, the moment Sophia appeared, to pounce like a hawk upon the dilatory suivante: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. ii. p. 43 (1820).

Suizzer: Ger. See Switzer.

*sulphur, sulfur(e), "=, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. sulfur, inferior spelling sulphur: a non-metallic element found in volcanic regions, brimstone.

the sulphure of Hell-coale i' my nose: B. Jonson, Dev is an Ass, v. 7, Wks., Vol. II. p. 165 (1631—40).

1646 Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. vi. ch. x. p. 263 (1686).

1650 women...carrying wood and sulfer upon their backs to fire where occasion requir'd: Howell, Tr. Grraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p. 49.

1665 what sort of Minerals the Water has either its heat or Tincture from (whether from Sulphur, Vitriol, Steel, or the like?) our short stay would not discover: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 201 (1677). "1878 three great sulphur beds: Times, May 10. [St.]

sulphur vive, Eng. fr. Fr. sulphur vif; sulphur vivum, Late Lat.: phr.: quick sulphur, live sulphur.

abt. 1400 putten there upon Spices and Sulphur vif and other thinges, that wolen brenne lightly: Tr. Maundevile's Voyage, ch. v. p. 48 (1839) ? 1540 Take a quantyte of sulpher vyfe: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce, sig. B iv vo. 1600 they dip their torches into the water, and take them out again light burning still, because they are made with sulphur vife and quicke lime: HOLLAND, Tl. Livy, Bk. XXXIX. p. 1031. 1610 Sulphur-vif or Quick-brimstone: — Tr Plin. N. H., Bk. 35, ch. 15, Vol. 11. p. 556 1646 Sulphur vive makes better Powder than common Sulphur: Six Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 11. ch. v. p 68 (1686). 1691 I have in many places taken up sulphur vivum, both under and above the surface: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. 111. p. 327 (1872).

*sultan ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. sultan, or direct fr. Arab. sultan, = 'conqueror', 'ruler'.

1. a Mohammedan sovereign, esp. the ruler of the Turkish Empire; also, metaph. a despotic ruler.

Empire; also, metaph. a despotic ruler.

1596 this scimitar | That slew the Sophy and a Persian prince | That won three fields of Sultan Solyman: Shaks., Merch. of Ven., ii 1, 26. 1615 the Sultans Cabinet, in form of a sumptuous Summer-house: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 33 (1632).

1630 when they come before him, the Sultaines, Tutans, Vlans, Markies, his chiefe Officers and Councellors attend: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 862 (1884).

1667 Till, at a signal givn, th' uplifted spear | Of their great Sultan waving to direct | Their course: Milton, P. L., 1. 348.

1788 The sultan followed his guide: GIBBON, Decl. & Fall, Vol. x. ch. lvil. p. 335 (1818)

1800 There in his war pavilion sate... The Sultan of the Land: Southey, Thalaba, vil. p. 73.

1820 the Sultan's permission to take for themselves wives among the daughters of the Greeks: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Scily, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20.

1839 the news reached the ears of the Sultan's E. W. Lane, Tr. Arab Nts., Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 443.

1868 Barbarians who..added to their native ignorance and brutality the pride, cunning, and cruelty of an Eastern Sultan: C. Kingsley, Hermits, p. 3 (1879).

2. the name of a genus of plants, Amberboa, Nat. Order

1664 June .. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting,...Viola Peistaphyl, Campions or Sultans, Mountain Lillies: EVELYN, Kal. Hort., p. 208 (1729). 1767 Pricking out and sowing less tender annuals...[such as]...capsicums, and love-apples, yellow sweet-sultan, persicaria: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 227 (1803).

sultana, sb.: It.: the wife of a sultan; by extension, a king's or emperor's mistress; also, a small kind of raisin.

king's or emperor's mistress; also, a small kind of raisin.

1599 the Sultana or Empresse: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 304.
1625 a Nunnere, wherein the Queene, the other Sultanaes, and all the Kings women and slaues do dwell: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk, ix. p. 1581. bef. 1658 th' Sultana's Chamber-maid: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 354 (1687). 1666 they...were kindly welcomed by Rookia Sultanae the Mother Queen: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 74 (1677). 1670 the Sultana Queen: Dryden, Cong of Granada, II. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 451 (1701) 1707 You are my Sultana Queen: Cibber, Comic. Lov., ii. p. 25. 1717 the sultana took a great deal of pleasure in these lovely children: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 229 (1827). 1741 The Sultana's consume the greatest part of the Mastick design'd for the Seraglio: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 61. 1788 Bathsheba...seemed to maintain her power, as other favourite sultanas have done by suffering partners in the sovereign's affections: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. cv (1857). 1823 Rose the sultana from a bed of splendour: Byron, Don Yuan, vol. Excit.

sultane, sb.: Fr., 'a sultana'. See quotation.

1694 A Sultane, is one of these new fashioned Gowns, trimmed with Button's and Loops: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 11/2.

sultanee, sultanie, so.: Turk. sultānī, = 'royal': a Turkish gold coin equivalent to about 7s. 6d. English.

1615 the yeerely value of sixtie Sultanies: Geo Sandys, Trav., p. 48 (1632).

1634 they have sundry Coines of gold, as Sultanies, &c. but I saw very few of them: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 151.

1635 they pay the Turk the quarter of their encrease, and a Sultany for evry poll: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. ix. p. 298 (1678).

1665 the Gold Coins are Sultanies, equal to a Venice Chequin: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 314 (1677).

1704 They being so eager after these Screeds, a piece of the bigness of about a Sheet of Paper will cost a Sultane, i.e. nine or ten Shillings: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 91.

sumac, sumach ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. sumac, sumach (Cotgr.): name of the genus Rhus, Nat. Order Anacardiaceae, esp. the Rhus Cotinus.

esp. the Krus Courus.

1540 then take Bole Armeniacke, Psidium, and Sumach, of each three drams: Raynald, Birth Man., Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 169 (1612)

1548 Rhus...is called of the Poticaries Sumache, and it maye be so called also in englishe: W. Turner, Names of Herbs.

1558 Ros Syriacus or Rhus. Which the Apoticaries call Sumache. W. Warde, Tr. Alexsio Secr., Pt. L. fol. 29 v. 1599. Sumach, from Cyrus: R. Hakluyt, Vojages, Vol. II. i. p. 278.

1600 Dies of divers kinds: There is Shormake well knowen, and vsed in England for blacke: W., Vol. III. 269.

1617 divers kinds of Indian wood, as Fernandbuckwood, Schomache, Fustocke, and Logwood: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. iii. p. 234.

1624 For Dyes, Showmack: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 339 (1884). p. 319 (1884).

sumbr(i)ero: Sp. See sombrero.

summa, sb.: Lat.; summa totālis, phr.: Late Lat.: the sum of an account, or of several quantities added together, the sum total; in literature, summa is a summary, a treatise comprising a whole subject.

comprising a whole subject.

1471 Summa totalis, lyis. nijd.: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 682, p. 26 (1874).

1484 the summa of C.ü.: ib., No. 880, p. 313

1520 Summa totalis: Rutland Papers, p. 42 (Camd. Soc., 1842).

1529 Summa totalis: Rutland Papers, p. 42 (Camd. Soc., 1842).

1529 Summa totalis xlij thousand poundes: Fish, Supple. for Beggars, p. 4 (1880).

1591 Summa for maintenance of the Brew-houses, and the appurtenances, as appeareth, foure hundreth xxxiij!'. viijs. iiij d'.: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 358.

1608 Summa totalis, a good audit ha' you made, master Poppin: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 174 (1883).

1619 and behold (Summa totalis) all is Vansitie and Vezation of spirit: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch kxiv. p. 740.

1647 and the summa totalis, is, that all Excise, Assessements, the whole Kingdome must yeeld themselves prisoners to the Agitators: Merc. Melancholicus, No. 9, p. 54.

1652 if you'l beleeve Solomons reckoning, the very summa totalis of vanities, all is vanity and vezation of spirit: N. Culverwell, Light of Nat., Treat., p. 69. bef. 1670 the summa totalis of the Civil Magistracy: J Hackett, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 162, p. 172 (1693)

1693

Summa Quoted in E Burt's Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. 1. p. 129 (1818)

1725 such summa of Christian doctrine and practice, as we have pointed to us: John Howe, Wks., p. 597/2 (1834).

Summa summārum. phr.: Lat.: the sum of sums, the

summa summārum, phr.: Lat.: the sum of sums, the universe; the final consummation (of a business or of a career).

1567 This is summa summarum: which thing being granted, what should a man seek any farther? Jewel, Apol. & Def., p 234 (1848). 1631 and it is thought that, in summa summarum, he will be called to be the king's solicitor: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 162 (1848)

*summum bonum, phr.: Lat.: the supreme good, the ultimate object of all rational effort; identified with Plato's idea of the good, αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν, and with God. See τὸ καλὸν.

timate object of all rational effort; identified with Plato's idea of the good, αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν, and with God. See τὸ καλὸν.

1563 As one myght thynke hymselfe ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to Aristoteles summum bonum, or Plato kis Idaa: T. Gale, Inst. Chirusg., fol. 11 το.

1583 The onely summum bonum...is the meditation of the Passion of Iesus Christ: Stubbes, Anal. Ab, fol. 90.

1684 And therefore the follie of the Gentils, that place Summum bonum in the felicitie of the bodie, or in the happines or pleasures of the mind, is not onelie to be derided, but also abhorred: R. Scott, Disc. Witch, &c.p., p. 400

shalt see a troop of bald-pate friars, I Whose summum bonum is in belly-chee: Marlowe, Faustus, Wass, p. 912 (1858).

1602 as inclined to seeke for good to eschewe euill, and wishing after summum bonum, if in puris naturalibus they could have obtained it: W. Watson, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 204.

1610 was not Aristippus there with his bodily summum bonum, and Antistheuss with his mentall? J. Healey, Tr. St. Augustine's City of God, p. 730.

1628 Epicurus was not far from right, in making pleasure the summum bonum: Felthanh, Resolves, Pt. H. p. 299 (1806).

1638 my soul...alwaies moves towards him [God], as being her summum bonum, the true center of her happines: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. liv. p. 346 (1678).

1642 Aristotle whilst he labours to refute the ulass of Plato, falls upon one himself: for his summum bonum is a Chimaera: Sir Th. Brown, Relig. Med., Pt. II. § xiv. Wiss., Vol. II. p. 457 (1852).

1650 No summum bonum can be had in this life: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 48 (1577).

1641 bef. 1670 Indeed when the Harvest was great, and the Laboures few, it was the Summum bonum of a Labourer to ply that Harvest: J. Hacket, Abj. Williams, Pt. I. 66, p. 55 (1693).

1690 For, surely, it could be no ordinary Declension of Nature, that could bring some Men, after an ingenuous country in the chief good: Watson, Body of Pive, p. 20 (1858).

171 1690 God is the summum bonum, the chief go

summum genus, pl. summa genera, phr.: Late Lat.: the highest or most comprehensive class in a system of distribution and classification. See genus.

1602 the first as a summum genus of the society, commands all in all nations: W. WATSON, Quadilibets of Reing. & State, p. 120.

1843 an enumeration by the summa genera, i.e. the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 49 (1856).

*summum jus summa injūria, phr.: Lat.: 'the highest legality is the highest injustice', i.e. a rigorous interpretation of the law may work extreme injustice. Cic., De Offic., 1,

1588 Summum ius, must be your best help in this case: UDALL, State Ch. Eng., p. 29 (1880).

1603 for to leave me to the cruelty of the law of England, and to that summum jus before both your understandings and consciences be thoroughly informed; were but carelessly to destroy the father and the fatheriess: W. Raleigh, Let., in Edward's Life, Vol. II. p. 271 (1868).

1685 the worst

Tyranny is Law upon the Rack: Summum Jus summa est injuria: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 177 (1677) 1684 God might have exacted his right without making any promise, it had been summum jus: S. CHARNOCK, W.ks., in Nichol's Ser Stand. Divines, Vol. III. p 229 (1865). 1692 God doth not go according to the summum jus, or rigour of the law: Watson, Body of Div., p. 63 (1858).

sumoom: Arab. See simoom.

sumpitan, sb.: Malay: a blow-pipe (for discharging poisoned arrows).

1886 [Both sides were] drawn up ready to fire—muskets on one side and sumpitans and poisoned arrows on the other: Athenæum, Feb. 6, p. 196/2.

sunnud, sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. sanad: a patent, a deed of grant.

1776 a Fermaun from the King, confirming a former Sunnud to the Company, for coming money in Calcutta, in the name of the King: Claim of Roy Rada Churn, 9/2. 1799 I have besides made out sunnuds, and have given orders, for the payment of the following pensions: WELLINGTON, Suppl. Deeps, Vol. 1. p. 404 [1858) 1834 What think you, of one of your collectors attaching his jagger in the face of a sunud, bearing a seal of Council? Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 218.

sunyasee, sh.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. sannyāsī: a Hindoo religious mendicant.

1834 Who comes to disturb the devotions of a Sunyasee: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12

suonata, suonatina: It. See sonata, sonatina.

supellex, sb.: Lat.: furniture, chattels.

1553 knowing how short my supellex and store is, would be loth for the enemies to have just occasion of evil speaking: Bradford, Writings, &-c., p. 4x (Parker Soc., 1848).

supena. See sub-poena.

*super, adv. and prep.: Lat., 'over', 'above': often used in combin. and composition meaning 'more than' with adjectives, and 'over' with substantives and verbs.

1573—80 but shape a benigne answer to so benigne and superbenigne a replye: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk, p. 92 (1884)

1619 I maruell not, that a Lye is so hainously taken by our Magnifico's, which hath such a super-superlative place in impletie: PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch. xl p. 380.

1748 I borrowed of the supercargo a Spanish grammar: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. lxv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 469 (1817).

supercherie, sb.: Fr.: deceit, trickery, fraudulent conduct.

1611 Supercherie, Supercherie; foule play: Cotgr.

1854 Mr. Newcome will understand my harmless supercherie: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. txviii, p. 309 (1879).

superficies, Lat. pl. superficies, Lat.; superficie, Eng. fr. Fr. superficie: sb.: a surface, a magnitude which has length and breadth only. In geometry, a plane superficies is such that if any three points be taken in the said superficies the straight lines joining the three points lie wholly in that superficies. Early Anglicised as superfice (Chaucer, Astrol., p. 12, Ed. 1872).

ficies. Early Anglicised as superfice (Chaucer, Astrol., p. 12, Ed. 1872).

1640 the limer face or superficie of the fleshie skinne: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 21 (1673).

1670 A plaine superficies, is the shortest extension or draught from one lyne to an other...so from one lyne to an other may be drawn infinite croked superficiesses, & but one plain superficies: EBILINGS-LEY, Euclid, fol. 27°.

1679 A solidate cubicall figure, is imagined with sixe square Superficies or sides like a Dye: Digges, Stratiot., p. 16

1686 And in our enterprises we must not onely consider, the superficies and beginnyng of thinges, but to looke more inwardly what may happen in time: Six Edw. Hony, Polit. Disco of Truth, ch. xvii. p. 73

1693 The face or superficies of this countrey, is most beautifull: J. Norden, Spec. Brit., Pt. 1, p. 12.

1603 and there within the superficies contracteth a resplendent and shining hew: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1187.

1607—12 to see what shiftes their Farmatists have, and what perspectues to make superficies, to seeme body, that hath depth and bulk: Bacon, Ess., xvi. p. 214/1 (1871).

1615 contrary to their expectations they saw the pile mount aboue the superficies of the sea: Gro. Sandys, Trav., p. 215 (1632).

1623 I did not diue to the bottome of his drift, I only lookt vpon the Superficies: Maber, T. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1 Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 187.

1625 whatsoeuer the height of His may be aboue the common superficies of the Earth, it seemeth to me after good consideration, that the depth of the Sea is a great deale more: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 124.

1634 The other (Church) for vse, whose superficies is Mesaicke worke: Six Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 61.

1646 So Glass which was before diaphanous, being by powder reduced into multiplicity of superficies; colours, and no substance: Massinger, City Madam., v. 3, Wks., p. 338/a (1839).

1680 Here's nothing but | A superficies, to colours, and no substance: Massinger, City Madam., v. 3, Wks., p. 338/a (1839).

1680 the

of a Tub, § iii Wks., p 67 (1869). 1712 the same Quantity of Superficies: Spectator, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley)

superflue, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. superflu, fem. -flue: superfluous. 1509 some tyme addynge, somtyme detractinge and takinge away suche thinges as semeth me necessary and superflue: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Arg, Vol. 1, p. 17 (1874). 1525 it defended the eyen from superflue moystes and euyll accedent: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. I i ro/1.

*superior (= #= =), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. superiour, assimilated to Lat. superior, = 'higher'. See inferior.

I. adj.: 1. higher (in space), farther from the ground, farther from the earth's centre; in reference to bodies (outside the earth and its special sphere of attraction), farther from the sun.

1528 For ofte combyng draweth vp the vapours to the superior partes: PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal, sig B in vo. 1541 the superyour party therof: R. COPLAND, Tr Guydo's Quest, &c., sig H iv vo. 1578 the superiour part of euery ribbe, is thicker then the inferiour. J. BANISTER, Hist. Man. Bk. 161, 23 vo. 1596 The fourth by the proportions of lesse inequality principallie prescribed, that is when all the notes and rests following, are so often multiplied in themselies, as when the inferiour number containeth the superiour: Pathway to Mass, sig. D iro 1632 the superior bodies: Massinger, Emperor East, 1. 2, Wks., p. 245/1 (1839) 1646 the superiour Planets: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. Iv. ch xii. p. 174 (1686).

I. adj.: 2. numerically larger, higher in serial order, higher in grade or rank, higher in any kind of merit.

higher in grade or rank, higher in any kind of merit.

1485 god hath. made the [=thee] superyor in worldly puyssaunce aboue al other kynges & worldly prynces: CAXTON, Chas. Grete, p. 203 (1881). 1552
From the superiour vnuersal to the inferiour, thus we may reason: T. WILSON, Rule of Reas., fol. 21 70 (1567). 1619 this vn-created superiour Portion concurrent to the Constitution of the Soule: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. lviii. p. 568. 1641 But wherefore should ordination be a cause of setting up a superior degree in the Church? MILTON, Ch. Grovel, Bk. 1, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 93 (1866) 1664 having passed through so many superior offices: Evelun, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 145 (1872). 1678 the Superiour Psyche or Soul of the World: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1, ch. iv. p. 259 1827 when I am called to the superior bourne: Anecd. of Impulence, p. 121. 1878 the Attorney-General took up a ground of his own, superior to all precedent: Echo, May 22, p. 2. [St.] 1882 Melchizedek, the kingly Priest of Peace, anterior and superior to Aaron: Farrar, Early Days Chr., Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 348.

II. sh.: a person of a higher, or comparatively high, social or official position; a person of higher dignity than another.

another.

1497 But & he be inobedyent to his superyor than he is no monke/but a deuyl: J. Alkok, Mons Perf., sig. c iii vo/r.

1528 Yonge men agaynst their superiours/And prelates agaynst their inferiours: W. Roy & Jer. Bar-Lowe, Rede me, &c., p. 90 (1871).

1540 he wolde purpose or speke of to his superioure: ELVOT, Pasquill, sig. A v v.

1554 there is gyuen to theym an other superior by the Cytizens: W. Prat, Africa, sig G 1 v.

1579 to execute, with all diligence, such matter as he is enloyned by his Superiours, and to feare nothing but Infamie: Diages, Stratiot., p. 94.

1606 so every step, lexampled by the first pace that is sick | Of his superior, grows to an envious fever | Of pale and bloodless emulation: SHAKS., Troil, i. 3, 33.

1642 they seeme to draw respect from their Superiours and Equals: Howell, Inst. For. Traw., p. 69 (1859).

1783 Unduffulness to lawful Superiors: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 34, p. 142 (1740).

1785 Whose freedom is by suff'rance, and at will | Of a superior: Cowper, Task, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 146 (1808).

"1876 one man who had risen from the rank of corporal to that of captain, simply by the death of his superiors: Times, Nov. 24.

[St.]

supernaculum, sb.: Late Lat., 'over-nail': a draught of intoxicating liquor, so called because the drinking-vessel, after being drained by the tippler and turned up empty on to the nail, only yielded a single drop.

the nail, only yielded a single drop.

1592 Drinking super nagulum, a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce: which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his naile, and make a pearle with that is left; which if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drinke againe for his penance: NASHE, P. Penilesse, sig. G 2 vo. [Nares]
plays super-negulum with my liquor of life: B Jonson, Case is All., vii. p. 348.

1622—3 How our doctors pledged healths to the infanta and the arch-duchess; and, if any left too big a snuff, Columbo would cry, "Supernaculum! supernaculum!" J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. II. p. 370 (1848).

1630 And when he drinkes out all the totall summe, [Gaue it the stile of supernaculum: JOHN TANLOR, Wies., sig. 2 Asa 3 vol. 1675 He drank thy Health five times, supernaculum, to my Son Brain-sick: DRYDEN, Kind Keeper, i. z, Wiss., Vol. II. p. 137 (1701). 1691 Drank Bumpers Supernaculum, [To better Luck for time to come: Long Vacation, p. 16.

1719 But I doubt the oraculum is a poor supernaculum: SWIFT, To Dr. Sheridan, Dec. 14.

1822—3 Nay, it shall be an overflowing bumper, an you will; and I will drink it super naculum: SCOTT, Pev. Peak, ch. xxvii. p. 312 (1886).

1826 One pull, a gasp, another desperate draught; it was done! and followed by a supernaculum almost superior to the exulting Asmanshausen's: Lord Beacons-FIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 284 (1881)

1836 drinking supernaculum out of grotesque goblets: Edin. Rev., Vol. 62, p. 41.

Supersaedeas. 2nd bers. sinv. subi. used as imbergat. of Lat.

supersedeas, 2nd pers. sing. subj. used as imperat. of Lat. supersedère, = 'to forbear', 'to refrain from', 'to desist from': name of a writ commanding a person or persons to refrain or desist from specified proceedings; hence, metaph. a stop, a cessation, a remission.

1475 as for a supersedeas for yourselfe: Plumpton Corresp, p. 29 (Camd. Soc., 1839). 1535 And also the tenaunt maye haue a Supersedias/in case that he vouche a foreyne to warranty in the courte of auncient demeane: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 18 ro. 1548 whiche seiser by thaduise of all the Justices was discharged by a Supersedeas awarded to thexchetor: Staunford, Kinges Prerog., ch. in. fol 13 vo (1567). 1585 But this I dare affirme unto your Lordship, that the fees are so greatly increased upon proces, that whereas an Habeas Corpus since the begynninge of this Queenes time hath bin but 2º. 6⁴. in the Common Pleas, and 3º. 4⁴. in her Majesties Benche, are nowe at 12º. or 14º in the said Courtes, and Supersedeas at 18⁴., and nowe 7º. 6⁴.; Latitats 3º. 4⁴. and nowe 5º. 16¹. F. Alford, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol IV. No cccxxi. p 57 (1846). 1601 A Supercedeas to your melancholy: B. Jonson, Poetast., i. 3, Wks., p. 284 (1665). 1610 his Ban-bels, which they take to be a strong Supersedias against all perils & dangers: B. Rich, New Descript. Irel., p. 88. 1616 The Lord Coke is now quite off the books, and order given to send him a supersedeas from executing his place: J. Chamber. LAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p 437 (1848). bef 1627 we will be marned again, wife, which some say is the only supersedeas about Limehouse to remove cuckoldry: Middleton, Anything for Quiet Life, ii., Ykks., Vol. v. p 265 (1885). 1637 I have now had too long a supersedeas from employment: Howell. Lett., Vi. Xixi p 5.3 (1645). 1648 having acted nothing since the supersedeas which was sent him: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 31 (1872). 1665 Death giving him a Supersedeas he bid the world an unwilling farewell: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 259 (1677). 1675 I take this as a Supersedeas from that toylsom labour. J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk II. ch. iv. § 1, p. 32. 1760 M fw Wood moved for a Supersedeas to discharge the Defendant out of Custody: Gilbert, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 5.

superstrātum, pl. superstrāta, sb.: Late Lat.: an upper layer, opposed to substratum (q, v).

1805 The superstratum is of a blackish brown color, upon a yellow basis: Amer. State Papers, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 737 (1832). 1828 chaos | The superstratum which will overlay us: Byron, Don Yuan, IX. xxxvii. 1883 a thin superstratum of loose brown earth: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. II. ch.

supplement (4==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. supplement: a filling up; that which is added to make something complete.

abt. 1520 Counterwaying your busy diligence | Of that we beganne in the supplement: J. SKELTON, Garl. Lawr, 415. 1569 as James Philip of Bergamo sayth, in the suppliment of his Chronicles: Grafton, Chron., Pt. 1 p. 3. 1611 Supplement, A supplement, supplying: COTGR

supplicate, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of Lat. supplicare, = 'to supplicate', 'to petition': 'he supplicates', in English universities, a petition duly certified as to the requisite conditions, presented by a candidate for a degree.

supplicator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. supplicare, = 'to beg', 'to pray': one who supplicates, a suppliant. 1640 Well fare that bold supplicator to Queen Elizabeth, which moved, that. .: BP HALL, Episcopacy by Divine Right. [R.] 1824 The supplicator being an amateur: Byron, Don Juan, xvi. lxxxix.

supplicavit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. supplicare, = 'to beg', 'to pray': 'he has begged', name of a writ formerly issuing out of the court of chancery or King's Bench for taking the surety of the peace against a person.

1533 there is one William Smythe hath enterprised to infringe the said liberties, in serving of a supplicavit to one John Kydder: Cranner, Rem. & Lett., p. 253 (Parker Soc., 1846) 1607 take me out a special supplicavit, which will cost you enough MIDDLETON, Phænix, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). 1616 "Dread Dame" (quoth shee), "because hee cries peccauit, we bothe will sue his special supplicauit...": J. Lane, Squire's Tale, Pt. XI. 116 (1887).

*suppressio vēri, suggestio falsi, phr.: Late Lat.: the keeping back of what is true (1s) a suggestion of what is

1755 Here is not only the suppressio veri, which is highly penal, but the crimen falsi too: Logo Chesterfield, in World, No. 105, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 177 (1777). 1889 There is an unintentional suppressio veri in his assertion: Athencam, Apr. 20, p. 500/3.

suppression (= \(\pm = \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. suppression: a keeping under, a keeping down; a putting down, a causing to cease.

1487 the tyrant seketh...the suppressyon of the people: Caxton, Book of Good Manners, sig. fi i v. 1581 the suppression of unlaufull games and reducinge apparaile to convenient moderation and temperance: Elyot, Governour, Bk, II. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 85 (1880). 1611 Suppression, Suppression, a suppressing or holding downe; a concealement; a stopping, or staying: Cotgr

suppressor (= \(\perceq \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. suppressor,='a concealer', noun of agent to Lat. supprimere, = 'to suppress': one who suppresses.

1641 to suppress the suppressors themselves: Milton, Liberty of Printing, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 330 (1806).

*suprā, adv. and prep.: Lat.: above, formerly, over.

1622 to cattis tobaco to his host, cost 2 mas 3 condr. catty...xo cattis tobaco to hym selfe, cost as supra: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 100 (1883).

suprēma lex, phr.: Lat.: the highest law. See salus populi s. l.

1637 it is the main reason that makes for religion...it is suprema lex: SIBBES, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. Iv. p. 42 (1863).

rule, the suprema lex, the highest law that must guide a man's whole life: Th. Goodwin, Wkz., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 1. p. 362 (1861). 1696 All things must lower to this, even that which is suprema lex: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 11. p. 487 (1865). 1774 recourse is had to the...suprema lex of the king of Sardinia: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 38 (1821).

supreme (= "), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. suprême: highest, greatest, superlative in power or dignity.

cst, superiative in power or digitity.

st. 1520 What thyng occasioned the shoures of rayne | Of fyre elementar in his supreme spere: J. Skelton, Garl. Law [R] bef. 1548 the sayd Bisshop of Romes pretensed supreme ecclesiasticall power: J. Barlo, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol III. No cocxii. p. 145 (1846). 1591 Fic, lords' that you, being supreme magistrates, | Thus contumeliously should break the peace! Shaks., I Hen. VI i. 3, 57. 1649 It is determined, by supreme council here, that Jones shall sooner set fire on the city than yield it: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 42 (1872) 1715 when the Supream Being is represented in Picture: Richardson, Theor. Painting, p. 54. 1810 here thou art yet | Supreme, and yet the Swerga is thine own: Southey, Kehama, p. 68

sur le champ, phr.: Fr., 'on the field': at once, immediately.

bef. 1670 bring Counter proofs Sur le Champ: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 145, p. 153 (1693).

1804 Britain can furnish her 300,000 men, but not sur le champ: J. Larwood, No Gunboats, no Peace, p. 8.

1840 Don't let papa catch me, dear Saint —rather kill At once, sur-le-champ, your devoted Odille! Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 147 (1855)

1880 Reports of actual speeches, written sur-le-champ: C W. Collins, St. Simon, p. 15.

sur le pavé, phr.: Fr.: on the street.

1767 I fear they will be very much sur le pavé, having no acquaintance at all: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p. 174 (1882).

sur le tapis, phr.: Fr., 'on the carpet' (i.e. table-cloth): into notice, under discussion. See tapis.

bef. 1733 the Matter never was brought sur le Tapis, and discoursed at such Councils, or promiscuous Meetings: R. North, Examen, II. v. 125, p. 392 (1740).

sura, sb.: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Skt. sura: fermented liquor (obtained from various kinds of palm-trees), toddy.

1598 in that sort the pot in short space is full of water, which they call Sura, and is very pleasant to drunke, like sweet whay, and somewhat better: Tr. 7 Van Linschoten's Voy., ror [Yule] 1609—10 A goodly country and fertile...abounding with Date Trees, whence they draw a liquor, called Tarree or Sure: W. Finch, in Purchas? Pilgrims, I. 436 (1625). [16.8] 1684 Nor could they drink either Wine, or Sury, or Strong Water, by reason of the great Imposts which he laid upon them: Tr. Tavernur's Trav., II. 85. [16.] 1700 This [juice from the Coco-Nut Tree] they call Suri, which is to be sold at the Suri-houses, and is a very pretty refreshing Liquor, and extream pleasant: S. L., Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies, ch. in. p. 47.

sura: Arab. See Assora. suray: Arab. See serai.

surcar: Anglo-Ind. See sircar. surdar: Anglo-Ind. See sirdar.

surdine: Fr. See sourdine.

surdo canere, phr.: Lat.: 'to sing to a deaf man', to waste one's words. See Virg., Ecl., 10, 8.

1616 But nothing comes of it, and yet I furthered it then what I might, and divers times since, I assure you, as occasion offered, or any mention was made of him; but it is surdo canere, so that not long since I told him the poor man meant to come over, and solicit for himself: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. 1. p. 411 (1848).

surgit amari aliquid: Lat. See amari aliquid.

surinjam: Anglo-Ind. See serinjaumy.

surme(h), soorma, sb.: Pers. surma: kohl (q. v.).

1819 and a pair of eyes expressive enough without foreign assistance, were not deemed to possess all their requisite powers, until framed in two black cases of surmeh: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. iii. p. 50 (1820). 1820 their eyebrows carefully arranged and tinged with surme, a powder of the blackest dye: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 255.

surmise (44), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. surmise, = 'a false accusation': a false charge, a guess, an inference, a conjecture, a groundless anticipation; a reflection upon, a ponder-

ing over.

1531 And in them that be constante is neuer mistrust or suspition, nor any surmise or iuell reporte can withdrawe them from their affection: Elyot, Governour, Bk. II. ch. xi. Vol. II. p. x28 (1880).

1546 But after being reserved ix monthis...and her surmise founde false, she was burned: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. II. p. 38 (1844).

1569 mought with more reason be demed the first gener of this name vnto this Isle, then y the other surmises should be likely: Grafton, Chron., Pt. IV. p. 34.

1579 false surmizes: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 548 (1612).

1594 Being from the feeling of her own grief brought | By deep surmise of others detriment: Shaks., Lucrece, 1579.

1595 I know what surmises have ben made touching my religion, but hitherto I could be never called to my aunswer. For so would it have appeared in whome the common surmise of not followinge lawe remayned: R. Beale, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. coccoki. p. 124 (1846).

1597 For in a theme so bloody-faced as this | Conjecture, expectation, and surmise | Of aids incertain should not be admitted: Shaks., II Hen. IV., i. 3, 23.

surpass (= 1), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. surpasser: to excel. to outstrip, to go beyond.

bef. 1586 Philoclea, much resembling (though I must say much surpassing) the lady Zelmane, whom so well I loved: Sidney, Arcadia, Bk. I. [R.] 1593 when a painter would surpass the life, I in liming out a well proportion steed. Shaks., Ven. and Ad., 289. 1600 the joys so farre surpasse all troubles: R. Cawdray, Treas of Similies, p 137. 1645 a villa...surpassing...the most delicious places I ever beheld: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 185 (1872).

surposh, surpoose, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. sar-posh, ='head-cover': a cover.

1828 covered with a massive and richly-chased silver surposh, or cover: Asiatic Costumes, p. 29.

surprenant, fem. -ante, part.: Fr.: surprising.

abt. 1650 There is nothing new or surprenant in them: Dorothy Osborne, Lett., in Athenaum, June 9, 1888, p. 721.

surroie: Arab. See serai.

sursarara, surserara, sursurrara. See certiorari.

sursum corda, phr.: Late Lat.: 'lift up your hearts', an exhortation in the Communion Service of the Anglican Church and in older liturgies.

1637 Before it was Sursum corda, Lift up your hearts, unto the Lord; but now is Sursum capita come in, Lift up your heads: Tr. Becon's Wks., p. 207 (Parker Soc, 1844).

1880 A Sursum Corda more genuine than a more service: Mrs. Oliphant, Cervantes, p. 29.

*surtout, so.: Fr., 'over-all': an overcoat.

**SUTFOUT, 50.: F1., OVET-All: An OVERCOAL.

1694 A Surtout, is a Night-Hood, which goes over, or covers the rest of the head geer: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 11/2 1709 A Surtout and riding Periwing sufficiently disguised him: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 1. p. 222 (and Ed.). 1712 the new-fashioned Surtout: Spectator, No. 319, Mar. 6, p. 467/2 (Morley). 1760 Dr Acton came down when I was there, and entertained us much with his beaver and camblet surtout: Mason, in Gray & Mason's Corresp. p. 237 (1832). 1828 exquisites in green surtouts and silver buttons: Harrovian, p. 10. 1840 without more ado, He put on his surtout: Barram, Ingolds. Leg., p. 165 (1865). 1864 The valet's coat was perfection. It wasn't a body-coat, and it wasn't a swallow-tail—nay, nor a frock, nor a surtout, nor a spenser, nor a shooting-jacket: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1 ch. vi. p. 94.

surturbrand. sb.: Icelandic surtarbrandr, = 'black-brand': wood partially converted into coal, bituminous fossil wood.

1780 The substance, called by the natives surturbrand, is likewise a clear proof of it. This surturbrand is evidently wood, not quite petrified, but indurated, which drops asunder as soon as it comes into the air, but keeps well in water, and never rots: Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p 42 (and Ed.). 1818 This regularity of position, which obtains throughout the whole extent of the strata, presents an insuperable argument against the surturbrand's having been reduced to its present state by the operation of fire: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. II. p. 118.

*surveillance, so.: Fr.: supervision, the state of being

1810 She remained under the surveillance of the commandant: Quarterly Rev., Vol. III. p. 149.

1816 himself under the surveillance of Thurot his chief secretary: Edin Rev., Vol. 26, p. 229.

1820 been assured by the officer that I should be under surveillance: Mrs. Opie, Tales, Vol. III. p. 373.

1850 He was under surveillance: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 382 (1879).

1883 the mistresses and pupil-teachers were allowed to promenade without surveillance: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 178.

surwan: Anglo-Ind. See sirwan

Sus Minervam, phr.: Lat.: 'a sow (is teaching) Minerva', an ignorant person is pretending to teach the wise. Cic., Acad., 1, 5, 18.

1589 they reviue the olde saide Adage, Sus Mineruam, and cause the wiser to quippe them with Asinus ad Lyram: NASHE, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 7 (1880).

*sus. per coll., short for Late Lat. suspensus per collum, ='hanged by the neck'.

1850 her pedigree with that lamentable note of sus, per coll. at the name of the last male of her line: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 272 (1879). 1882 the tale of his life holds us suspended, until the dear hero is sus. per coll.: R. D. Blackmore, Christovell, ch. xxxiii. p. 262. 1889 So it will be said or sung till the end of time, even when every Irishman has three acres and a cow, and no one is sus. per coll. for want of agents or landlords to murder: Athenaum, Sept. 7, p. 318/x.

susceptible $(= \bot = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. susceptible: capable, ready to receive, quick at taking.

1611 Susceptible, Susceptible, Capable: Cotgr. 1665 he [my little boy] is now susceptible of instruction: Evelyn, Cotter, Vol. III. p. 154 (1872). bef. 1738 being very susceptible of Offence: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 45, p. 52 (1740).

susceptor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. suscipere, = 'to undertake': one who undertakes, one who receives, a guardian, a protector.

1644 my grandfather...together with a...near relation of my mother, were my susceptors: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. 1. p. 4 (1872).

susurrus, sb.: Lat.: a whisper, a gentle murmur; a whispering, a gentle murmuring.

1884 the great limes and sycamores...rolled gladsomely in the sun, and filled the world with a vast sealike susurrus: R. Buchanan, Foxglove Manor, Vol. 1 ch. iv. p. 73.

suterkin: ? Du. See sooterkin.

*sutler (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. soetelaar, zoetelaar: one who sells provisions to an army on the march or in camp.

1599 I shall sutler be | Unto the camp: Shaks., Hen. V., ii. 1, 116. 1665
At the gate is sometimes a Buzzar or Tent, that (like Sutlers in Armies) for money
furnish passengers with provisions: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 117 (1677)
1765 A servant ... a sutler to the Rangers was captivated by...the enemy: Maj
R. Rogers, Journals, p. 79. 1826 Subattern, ch. 14, p. 220 (1828).

sutor ultra crepidam: Lat. See ne sutor u. c.

sūtra, sb.: Skt. sūtram: a mnemonic line; a series of aphoristic or mnemonic lines or sentences; a guide or directory to some portion of the sacred books of the Hindoos. 1886 This stitra contains the legendary biographies of some of the great worthies of the Jams: Athenæum, July 10, p. 43/3.

*suttee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. satī, = 'good woman', good wife': a Hindoo widow who is burnt on her husband's funeral pile; more often, the Hindoo rite of widow-burning.

funeral pile; more often, the Hindoo rite of widow-burning.

1787 my mother, who was eighty years old, became a sati, and burned herself to expiate sins: Sir W. Jones, Letters, Vol. II. No. exxiii p. 95 (1821).

1826 His wife became a suttee, and I saw her ascend the funeral-pile of her husband: Hockley, Pandurang Hari, ch. xxxvi. p. 391 (1884).

1834 the pillared memorial of a Hindoo suttee formed a convenient place of rest: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 126

1860 the subtle Brahmins inculcate various rewards for the burning of the Shuttee: J. C. Gangooly, Life & Relig. of Hindoos, p. 62

1872 The faithful Hindoo widow, stimulated by ganja (a preparation of hemp) may not ascend the pyre and by the rites of suttee destroy herself in honour of her deceased lord: Edw. BrahDon, Life in India, ch. vi. p. 249

1886 He [Carey] was a friend of humanity, as his efforts for the abolition of suttee and infanticide... testified: Athenaum, Oct. 2, p. 426/1.

*suture (\mathcal{L} =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. suture: a seam, a line of junction resembling or suggesting a seam, as the sutures of the skull; the stitching up of a wound.

1578 the extreme Suture of the ingall bone: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. iv. fol. 45 v?. 1600 it hath three leather thongs hardened and made stiffe with many sutures and seames: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1001.

suum cuique (tribuito), phr.: Lat.: (render) his own to

1588 'Suum cuique' is our Roman justice: Shaks., Tit. And, i. 280. 1614 the law of all nations hath provided that cuique snum, every man may enjoy his own: T. Adams, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 196 (1867). 1698 for justice or righteousness...consists...in giving snum cuique, every one his own: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 380 (1864). 1815 snum cuique tribuito: Scott, Gny Mannering, ch. li. p. 453 (1852). 1828 snum cuique tribuere ['to render']: Congress. Debates, Vol. 1v. Pt. iv. p. 214.

suwar, suwarry: Anglo-Ind. See sowar, sowarry.

*suzerain, fem. suzeraine, sb.: Fr.: a paramount ruler, a sovereign in relation to another (subordinate) sovereign or to other (subordinate) sovereigns.

1849 We will acknowledge the Empress of India as our suzerain, and secure for her the Levantine coast: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. 1v. ch. iii, p. 263 (1881). 1880 the wife of the minister was careful always to acknowledge the Queen of Fashion as her suzeraine: — Endymion, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 45.

suzeraineté, sb.: Fr.: the dignity of a suzerain, paramount sovereignty, suzerainty.

1822-3 the family of Peveril, who thereby chose to intimate their ancient suzerainté over the whole country: Scott, Pev. Peak, ch. xxiii. p. 264 (1886).

*svelte, adj.: Fr.: slender, slim, elegant.

1881 Tall, lithe and svelte, her form was enchanting: JESSIE FOTHERGILL, Kith and Kin, Vol. 1. ch. ii p. 30.

swamy, sammy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. svāmin, = 'lord': a Hindoo idol.

1799 some brass swamies, which were in the toshekhana, were given to the brahmins of different pagodas: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 50 (1844).

swanpan: Chin. See shwanpan.

. swarry: Anglo-Ind. See sowarry.

Swice: Eng. fr. Fr. See suisse.

Switzer, sb.: Ger.: a Swiss, a native of Switzerland; one of a royal body-guard of mercenaries.

1549 out of the bisshops palaice came his garde of Suizzers all in white harneis: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 38 *9. 1591 but against the Switzers and Launce Knights, the Launce anaileth litle: Garrard, Art Warre, p. 348. 1604 make the Zwitzers or Launce-Knights to leave their massie mayne Battaile or Phalaux: T. Dieges, Foure Parad., 11. p. 64. 1624 one William Volday, a Zwitzars by birth: Capt. J. Smith, Wis., p. 475 (1884). 1644 First went a-guard of Switzers to make way: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 130

(1850). 1673 a guard of 500 Suitzers: J. RAY, Journ Low Countr., p. 255. 1681 Tulips, in several Colours barr'd, | Were then the Switzers of our Guard: A. MARVELL, Misc., p. 88.

syagush: Pers. See shahgoest.

*Sybarite $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Sybarita: a native of Sybaris, a town of Magna Graecia (S. Italy), notorious for luxury and debauchery; a person of luxurious habits.

1597—9 BP. HALL, Sat 1787 I have some noisy tradesmen near me, that the Sybarites would not have permitted in their city: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr Ital., Vol 1. p. 291 (1805).

1823 Rose the sultana from a bed of splendour, | Softer than the soft Sybarite's: BYRON, Don Fuan, VI. Ixxxix 1883 Without being a Sybarite...he would gladly have.. a more elaborate toilet: Sat Rev., Vol. 56, p. 305/2.

sybilla, sybil(le). See sibyl.

*syce, Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. sāzs; sais, Arab.: sō.: a groom.

1819 four or five Sais, or grooms, to take care of my stud: T. Hope, Anast., Vol II. ch. ii. p. 30 (1820)

1827 The second man must be an old dragoon to overlook sayses: Lady H. Stanhope, Mem., Vol. I. ch. 1. p. 25 (1845). 1834 the syce by his side muttering "Bâpre, Bâpre": Bâboo, Vol I. ch. iii p. 48

1836 a sa'is, or groom, for the horse: E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 163.

1837 a stable where the saees had kept his horses: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 295.

1854 And he calls his grooms saices! He said he was going to send away a saice for being tipsy: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch. xxviii. p. 312 (1879).

1872 A syce, or groom, who does little except bring the horse or trap round to the door when his master requires it: Edw. Braddoon, Life in India, ch iv. p. 115.

1876 Ladds was never known...to swear more than is becoming and needful at a syce: Besant & Rice, Golden Butterfly, Prol I. p. 2 (1877)

sygnory: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See seignory.

Sylla: Lat. fr. Gk. See Scylla.

syllabārium, pl. syllabāria, sb.: Late Lat.: a system of representations of the sounds of a language, in which each sign stands for a syllable, unless the contrary be indicated.

syllabātim, adj.: Lat.: syllable by syllable.

1628 examined every one syllabatim by the records: J. Mead, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 344 (1848).

*syllabus, sb.: Late Lat.: a list, an abstract, an announcement of the general contents of a proposed lecture or course of lectures.

1809 Almost every professor composes a plan of his lectures, which serves his hearers for a syllabus of what they are to be taught: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let, lix. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 233. 1886 The 'Retrospections' should have been furnished at least with a copious syllabus or list of contents: Athenaum, Oct. 2, p. 431/1.

syllēpsis, sô.: Gk. σ ίλληψις,='a taking together': *Rhet*.: a figure by which a predicate belonging to one subject is attributed to several subjects.

1589 the figure Szllepsis: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. xii. p. 176 (1869). 1635 hee speakes it in the plurall number by way of Syllepsis: S. WARD, Sermons, p. 360.

*sylva, sb.: Lat. (better silva), 'a wood', 'a forest': the trees of a country or region collectively; a treatise on the same; a literary work comprising many separate items.

syma: Lat. See cyma.

symbol ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. symbole: a token.

I. a token, a sign, an emblem, a representation.

1. 2 token, 2 sign, an emolem, a representation.

1590 That, as a sacred Symbole, it may dwell | In her sonnes flesh: Spens., F. Q., II. ii. 10. 1600 that [the Tree of Life] should be a Symbole, and a memoriall of life taken of God: R. CAWDRAY, Treas. of Similies, p. 28. 1604 All seals and symbols of redeemed sin: SHAKS., Oth, ii. 3, 350. 1646 prudent Symbols and pious Allegories: SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Blk. VII. ch. p. 280 (1586). 1665 returning him by his Ambassadors some of their Earth and Water, the usual symbols of subjection: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 27 (1677). 1671 after the prayer...the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 232 (1872). 1845 the day after the conquest the removal of Moslem symbols commenced: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 364.

2. a creed, a profession of faith.

1620 the use of Councils hath been to make a Symbol of their own: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. vi. p. 514 (1676).

3. a ticket, a lot.

bef 1667 The persons who are to be judged...shall all appear to receive their symbol: Jer. Taylor, Serm., Vol. 1. No. 1. [R.]

4. (in the sense of the Gk. συμβολή) a contribution towards a common entertainment; a contribution. Rare.

bef, 1667 there are portions that are behind of the sufferings of Christ, which must be filled up by his body, the church, and happy, are they that put in the greatest symbol. JER. TAYLOR, Raith & Patience of the Saints. [L.]

symmetry $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. symmetrie: due proportion of the several parts of a whole; exact proportion of corresponding parts of two figures.

of corresponding parts of two figures.

1541 curacyon...is none other thynge but a retourne to the fyrste symmetrye or commoderacyon of the said conduytes: R. Copland, Tr. Guydd's Quest., &c., sig. and Ei v. 1563 Considered howe to make a fust Symetrie: J. Shute, Archit, sig. Bi v. 1570 Thus, of a Manneken, (as the Dutch Painters terme it) in the same Symmetrie, may a Giant be made: and that with any gesture, by the Manneken vsed: J Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. c iij v. 1600 a creature of her symmetry..dar'd so improportionable a digression: B Jonson, Cynth. Rev., i. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). 1646 the two foundations of Beauty, Symmetry and complexion: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep, Bk. vi. ch. xi, p. 271 (1686). 1669 I will show what symmetry if [the building] holds with this description: Evelin, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 120 (1872). 1891 such Accuracy, Order and Symmetry in the frame of the most minute Creatures: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. p. 63 (1701) 1797 One grave old judge observed that it was right | Well to remark the Symmetry of form: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 141.

symphysis, $s\delta$.: Gk. $\sigma \dot{\nu} \mu \phi \nu \sigma \iota s$: a growing together, the junction of two bones originally distinct.

1578 that kynde of conjunction of bones, that is called Symphysis: as when they are so vnited together that they have motion neither manifest, nor obscure: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, Bk. I. fol. 4 70.

symploce, sb.: Gk. $\sigma v \mu \pi \lambda o \kappa n$, = 'a twisting together': *Rhet*.: a figure in which the same word occurs at the end of successive clauses.

1589 Symploche, or the figure of replie: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. xix p. 209 (1869).

*symposium, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. συμπόσιον: a drinking together, a banquet, a literary composition feigned to be a conversation carried on at a banquet.

Conversation carried on at a banquet.

1603 Epicurus himselfe in his Symposium or banquet, hath discussed the question at large: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 689

1711 the rules of a Symposium in an ancient Greek author: Spectator, No. 9, Mar. 10, p. 18/2 (Morley).

1754 I much question whether an account of a modern Symposion, though written by the ablest hand, could be read with so much pleasure and improvement: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 90, Misc. Wis., Vol. 1. p. 147 (1777)

1786 The rare Symposium to proclaim, | Which crown'd th' Athenians' social name: H. More, Bas Blez, 5.

1820 The harmony of these our symposia was somewhat interrupted: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 99 (1875).

1833 Such are the colours in which the heroes of his symposium are pourtrayed: Edin. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 357.

1847 a supper, symposium, or sitting up late: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 409 (1865)

symptom (\angle =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. symptome: 'an accident', a sign or token which indicates some particular state of affairs, esp. an indication of the presence of disease.

affairs, esp. an indication of the presence of disease.

1601 The symptomes or accidents that ensue upon the eating of this honey, are these: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 21, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 94.

1608 But Diocles affirmeth, that Symptones apparent without foorth, doe shew that which lieth hidden within: — Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 349.

1611 But be free from all other Symptomes of aspiring: B. Jonson, in Pang. Verses on Coryat's Cruatures, sig. b4 vo (1776).

1620 now the cause of the disease was preserved, and the symptom only cured: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 730 (1676).

1640 ill symtomes men descry | In this thy Glaucis: H. More, Phil. Po, II. 110, p. 42 (1647).

1645 she continueth fresh to this very day without he least wrinkle of old Age, or any symptomes of decay: Howell, Lett., I. xxix. p. 56.

1651 In mine own Sickness I had of late, for one half Night, and a whole day following, a perfect Intermission like a Truce from all Symptoms: Relig. Wotton., p. 364 (1685).

1655—6 I perceive by your symptoms, how the spirits of pious men are affected in this sad catalysis: Evelvn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 69 (1872).

1660 A various complicated III. | Whose every Symptome was enough to kill:

A. Cowley, King's Return, p. 5.

bef. 1733 it was a Symptom the Parliament was not long lived, when the Commons suffered themselves to be taken by the Beard and shaken by such People as managed this talk: R. NORTH, Examen, I il. 73, p. 63 (1740).

1820 all the tormenting symptoms of a tertian ague: T. S. Huches, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 322.

Symaeresis. sb.: Ck. Grupaloegus.—"a taking together": the

synaeresis, sb.: Gk. συναίρεσιs,='a taking together': the contraction of two syllables of a word into one; the contraction of two vowels into one vowel or into a diphthong.

1589 the figure Syneresis: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., II. xiv. [xv.] p. 139 (1869). 1712 observing that synæresis which had been neglected by ignorant transcribers: Spectator, No. 470, Aug. 29, Vol. v. p. 201 (1826).

synaloepha, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. συναλοιφη,='a melting together': the elision of a vowel at the end of a word before an initial vowel of the following word.

1540 Ellipsis and Synaloepha...cause euer one vowel to be drowned so often as they occur in a verse: PalsGrave, Tr. Acolastus, sig. E iii vo. 1586 Which though they wyll not abide the touch of Synalæpha in one or two places, yet perhappes some English rule which might wyth good reason be established, would make them currant enough: W. WEBEE, Discourse of Eng. Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 70 (1815). 1602 The Synalæphas or Elisions in our toong are either necessary to avoid the hollownes and gaping in our verse as to, and the, t inchanut, th inchanuter: or may be vs'd at pleasure, as for let vs, to say lets, for we will, wee'l, for every, every: T. Campion, Eng. Poes., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 186.

synarthrosis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\sigma vv.$,='together', and Late Gk. $\tilde{a}\rho\theta\rho\omega\sigma us$,='articulation': Anat.: the union of two bones as in a suture, symphysis (q.v.). See diarthrosis, enarthrosis.

1578 which Articulation also we call Enarthrosis, yet not vnder the kynde of Diorthrosis, but Synarthrosis: for asmuch as the mouing of these bones is most obscure: J. Banister, $Hist\ Man$, fol. 3 v^o

synaxis, pl. synaxēs, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. σύναξις: a congregation; the Holy Eucharist.

1650 to eat and celebrate synaxes and church meetings: JER. TAYLOR, Holy Dying, Pt. II. ch. v. [R]

*syncopē. sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. συγκοπή: a sudden stop, a sudden pause, a cessation; a swoon, a failure of the action of the heart; metaph. a collapse; synaloepha (q. v.); Mus. and Prosody, syncopation. Sometimes Anglicised as syncop. In quot. 1580, the word seems to mean a surgical instrument for 'cutting away'.

strument for 'cutting away'.

1525 Spasmus which is ye crampe or Cincopis that is the swowyng: Tr. Serome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. D i rola 1563 the palsey, Sincope, and altenation of minde: T. GALE, Euclivita, fol. 33 ro. 1580 and the sixte, whiche is also in the same Predicament, valesse happly one of the feete be sawed off wyth a payre of Syncopes: Two Letters, &r., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets, Vol II. p. 297 (1815)

1646 there were waies invented to keepe him from syncope and fits of swounding: Howell, Lewis XII. p. 8 1654 rather a syncope or diminution to his name: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quiz., p. 4. bef 1668 a less Syncope of Time: J. Cleveland, Wks, p. 124 (1687) 1724 SYNCOPE in Musick is the driving of a Note, as when an odd Crotchet comes before Two or Three Minims, or an odd Quaver between Two, Three, or more Crotchet. Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks 1824 [See singultus]. 1877 was taken violently and mysteriously il, had syncope after syncope, and at last ceased to breathe: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xv.

synderisis. See synteresis.

syndromē, sb.: Gk. συνδρομή,='a running together': a concurrence, concurrent influence or operation.

1665 For all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted chain of Causes; and every single motion owning a dependence on such a Syndrome of prærequired motors: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. AXV. p. 183 (1885).

*synecdochē, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. συνεκδοχή,='a receiving together': Rhet.: a figure by which the part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect, &c., or vice versa. Rarely Anglicised as synecdoch.

Anglicised as synecatoch.

1053 Intellection, called of the Grecians synecdoche, is a trope, when we gather or iudge the whole by the part, or part by the whole: T. Wilson, Art Rhet., p. 177. (R) 1683 but I acknowledge your synecatoche, that you mean the Old Testament only: Fulke, Def, &&c., p. 78 (1843). 1589 Synecatoche, or the Figure of quick conceite: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., III. xviii. p. 196 (1869). 1599 wood...which (by a synechdoche) is called The wood of China: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. ip. 91. 1662 and taketh its name [salarium], by a synecatoche, from sal, or salt, as of all things most absolutely needful: Fuller, Worthies, Vol III. p. 350 (1849). 1678 And as the same Philologer further adds, the Gods or Stars, do by a Synechdoche signific All Things: Cudwarth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 358. 1727 The Synechdoche which consists, in the use of a part for the whole: Pore, Art of Sinking, ch. x

synecphonesis, sb.: Gk. συνεκφώνησις,= utterance together': synaeresis (q, v).

synizēsis, sb.: Gk. συνίζησις,='a placing together': synaeresis (q, v).

1889 Nauck extended it [doctrine of absolute purism] to...most instances of contraction and synizesis: Athenœum, Apr. 20, p. 496/3.

*synod ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. synode.

1. a meeting of ecclesiastical dignitaries and representatives for purposes of deliberation, a general council, a national assembly, a provincial assembly (e.g. convocation).

assembly, a provincial assembly (e.g. convocation).

1485 And in that synode for the grete holynes of charles The pope and al thassystentes gaf hym power for to orderne bisshopes & archebisshops: Caxton, Chas. Grete, p 24 (1881).

1546 for not beefore that time hadd the Englishe Churche receaved those former hollie sinods...kepte amonge the Greekes: Tr. Polydore Vergut's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 135 (1846).

1569 For this synode, as Bale writeth was holden in Worcestershure: Grafton, Chron., Pt. VII p. 114.

1590 hee caused a Synod at this time to bee had at Nice: L LLOVD, Consent of Time, p. 614.

1610 But the holy Synode! Haue beene in prayer, and meditation: B. Jonson, Alch., iv. 7, Whs., p 664 (1616).

1620 every Decree being made in the name of the Synod: Brent, Tr. Soaw's Hist, Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 58 (1676).

1641 a stately senate-house, wherein was holden that famous synod against the Armenians in 1618: EVELIN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 19 (1872).

1781 his faith was approved by the synod of Jerusalem: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. III. ch. xxi. p. 346 (1818).

1845 in Sta. Catalina synods were held: Ford, Handók. Spain, Pt. II. p. 576.

a council, a deliberative assembly.

1580 a shamelesse Sinod of three thousand greedy caterpillers: J. Lyly, Euphuss & his Engl., p. 315 (1858). 1889 what a Synode shall conclude a Sowter will correct: W. WARNER, Albion's England, Bk. IV. ch. xxii, p roo. 1590 It hath in solemn synods been decreed: Shaks., Com. of Err., i. 7, 73.

a conjunction of heavenly bodies.

1667 they prescribed...Their planetary motions and aspects...and when to join [In synod unbenign: Mil.ton, P. L., x. 66x.

synomome: Eng. fr. Lat. See cinnamon.

*synonym (== =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. synonyme: a word which has the same meaning as another; a word which, though distinct from another in special meaning, has a general similarity of signification. Drayton's synonymies may be Lat. masc. pl. synonymi with an Eng. pl. attached.

1540 of dyuers englishe wordes in our tongue beinge synonymes, they chuse moste commonly the very worste: PALSGRAVE, Tr. Acolastus, sig A iii vo. 1802 that will not cease to interest either of us while we live at least, and I trust that is a synonime of "for ever"? S. T. COLERIDEE, Unpubl Letters to Rev Y. P. Estlin, p 97 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

1883 the memory of Leonardo da Vinci's equestrian statue has survived its destruction and made his name in sculpture as in all other acts a synonyme of perfection: C C PERKINS, Ital Sculpt, p 137

synônyma, sb. pl., used in Eng. as sing. as well as pl., with Eng. pl. synonymaes, synonymas, sb.: Lat., neut. pl. of synonymus, fr. Gk. συνώνυμος,= 'of like meaning': a word which has the same meaning as another, a synonym.

which has the same meaning as another, a synonym.

1578—80 But those two, I take it, are Synonoma: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk, p. 116 (1884) 1576 This Horsa, and his Brother Hengist (both whose names be Synonuma, and signifie a Horse) were Capitaines: LaMarde, Peramb. Kent, p. 289. 1602 this discouery made by the secular cleargie, and Seminarie Priests of the Iesuits treacherous abuse of Synonamaes, Epithetons, phrases and words significant W. Warson, Quadhotes of Relig. & State, p. 9. 1603 Better then Greek with her Synonimaes, Fit Epithets, and fine Metaphoraes, Her apt Conjunctions, Tenses, Moods, and Casses, And many other much esteemed graces: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Babylon, p. 341 (1608). 1616 Th' are Synonima: B. Jonson, Epigr., 7, Wis. p. 770 (1616) 1632 They are synonyma: Massinger, Emperor East, i. 2, Wks., p. 242/a (1839) 1642 Was this the flower of all the synonimas and voluminous papers, whose best folios are predestined to no better end than to make winding sheets in lent for pilchers: MILTON, Afol. Smeet, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 246 (1860) 1664 and that in Homers sense, who maketh man and miserable Synonyma's: R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 19. 1662 Thus these three titles are in sense synonyma, to signify the same power and place: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. 1. p. 27 (1840) 1765 Was he unfortunate, then, Trum's said my uncle Toby, pathetically — The Corporal, wishing first the word and all its synonimas at the Devil, forthwith began to run back in his mind the principal events in the King of Bohemia's story: Sterne, Trist Shand., VIII. xix Wks., p. 344 (1839)

*synopsis, pl. synopsēs, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\sigma \acute{v} \nu o \psi \iota s$: a general view (of a subject), a summary, a conspectus (q.v.).

general view (of a subject), a summary, a conspectus (q. v.).

1611 There you may have a Synopsis that is a general view...of the Jerusalem of Christendom: T. Corvat. Crudities, Vol. 1 p 232 (1776). 1621 a synopsis or breviary of love: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1. Vol. II. p. 343 (1827). 1641 interlimanes, breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear. MILTON, Liberty of Frinting, Was, Vol. 1. p. 316 (1860) 1652 she gave him a brief Synopsis of all such passages of his life: N. Culverwell, Light of Nature, ch. xiii. p. 136. bef 1658 Indeed it is a pretty Synopsis, J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 84 (1687). bef. 1733 there is added, in the printed Narrative, an economic Scheme of the whole Contrivance by Way of Synopsis, to make it fall aptly to the eye: R. North, Examen, 1. iii. 56, p. 138 (1740) 1872 the preceding synopsis only professes to give a general view of these: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 18. 1874 listening to a synopsis of your eloquent dissertation: B. W. HOWARD, One Summer, ch. xv. p. 227 (1883).

syntagma, sb.: Gk. σύνταγμα, = 'something arranged in order': a form of constitution, a systematic collection of writings.

1644 all must be supprest which is not found in their Syntagma: MILTON, Areop., p. 67 (1868)

syntax (.4 4), Eng. fr. Lat.; syntaxis, Lat. pl. syntaxes. Lat. fr. Gk. σύνταξις,='orderly arrangement': sb.

systematic order, connexion.

bef. 1616 Wou'dst thou be ever in thy Wife's Syntaxis? Beau. & Fl., Eld. Bro., ii. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p 421 (1711). 1628 [A critickel runnes ouer all Sciences to peruse their Syntaxis: J. Earle, Microcosm., 35, p. 56 (1868). bef. 1658 There is no Syntax between a Cap of Maintenance and a Helmet: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 73 (1687). 1665 they owe no other dependence to the first, then what is common to the whole Syntax of beings: Glanvill, Scepsis, ch. xiv. p. 97 (1885)

grammatical construction.

2. grammatical construction.

1540 shew the Syntaxis and the concordance betwene the wordes governynge and them that be governed; Palsgrave, Tr. Acolastus, sig. E ii vo. bef 1568 And in learninge farther hys Syntaxis...he shall not vse the common order in common scholes, for making of latines: Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 71 (1884). 1603 this breedeth error in the things themselves & not about certaine bare voices in the Syntaxis and construction of words or use of termes: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1222. 1607 this Art of Grammer...the Syntaxis: Topsell, Foury. Beasts, sig., ¶¶ 1 vo. 1630 ther could never any grammar or exact Syntaxis be made of it: Howell, Epixt. Ho-El., Vol. II. Ivi p. 355 (1678). 1632 [Words] have no power; save with dull Grammarians, I Whose soules are nought, but a Syntaxis of them: B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, i. 1, p. 11 (1640). 1642 he has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax: Millon, Apol. Synect, Wiss., Vol. 1. p. 239 (1866). 1642 true or false Sintaxis: Howell. Instr. For. Traw., D. 20 (1869). 1642 true or false Sintaxis: Howell. Amphibology which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous Syntaxis of many put together: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 10 (1866). 1750 a young genileman...at the age of seventeen, was just entered into his Syntaxis: Fielding, Tom Yones, Bk. II. ch. iu. Wks., Vol. V. p. 70 (1866).

syntērēsis, sb.: Gk. συντήρησις, = 'a watching closely' conscience, the intuitive discrimination of right and wrong. 1599 the soules Syndersis: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum, iii. 4. Wks., p. 123 (1616). 1601 Yet a light sparke of Synderesis, breaking out in the pure naturals of proper kind, moved even Philosophers: W. Watson, Dialogue betw. Secular Priest & Lay Genilenian, Pref., sig. A 2 v. 1602 Though in very deed, the law primary of reason depending vpon syndersis, & the Law diuine: — Quadilitets of Relig & State, p. 181 1621 Syntersis, or the purer part of the conscience, is an innate habit: R. Burton, Anat Mel., Pt 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 10, Vol. 1, p. 39 (1827) 1639 Men of a bad conscience whose syntersis (being the part of the soul that preserveth principles) is corrupt: SIBES, Wês., Nichol's Ed., Vol. v. p. 290 (1863) 1679 I intend to join together both that which is called Syntersis, and that which is called properly Syntidesis, or Conscience: Goodman, Penitent Pard., p. 99.

*synthesis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σύνθεσις, = 'a putting together'.

1. Rom. Antiq. a loose robe or dressing-gown worn at table.

1606 For the most part, he ware a dainty and effeminate pied garment called Synthesis: HOLLAND, Tr. Suet., p. 207.

2. the process of forming compounds from groups of elements, opposed to chemical analysis.

1886 We are clearly not much further advanced towards an explanation of that important process the synthesis of proteids and protoplasm: Athenaum, Sept. 18, p 373/2.

3. reasoning from particular cases to general conclusions, or from effects to causes.

1867 the infinite synthesis in thought of finite wholes: H. Spencer, First Princ., Vol. 1. p. 74 (2nd Ed.).

4. composition.

1877 in Shakespeare's tragedies, the synthesis is made to keep pace with the abstraction: Times, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

syphahi: Turk. See spahee.

*syphilis, sb.: quasi-Lat.: a contagious venereal disease due to specific blood-poisoning, the pox.

1871 Syphilis is common throughout the country, and there are several varieties of food that are supposed to effect a cure: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii. p. 113.

syrang: Anglo-Ind. See serang.

syringa, sô.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. syrinx: a name given to shrubs of the Nat. Order *Philadelphaceae*. The popular species are bushy shrubs with abundant clusters of fragrant

white flowers. Syringa is also the botanical name of the lilac genus, Nat. Order Oleaceae. See lilac.

1704 The Syringa, for example, has sometimes four, and sometimes more pipes, as high as the twelve: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854). 1767 hardy flowering shrubs such as roses, honey-suckles, lilacs, and syringas: J. Aber-CROMBIE, Ev. Man coun Gardener, p. 49 (1803). 1785 syringa, ivry pure: COWPER, Task, vi. Poems, Vol. 11. p. 174 (1808).

*syrinx, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. συριγέ: a panpipe, a set of graduated reed pipes bound together (with the upper ends open and on a level, and the lower ends closed) so as to form a mouth-organ.

1820 the fine reeds...are cut in the present day by the pastoral inhabitants of the plams for their monaulos and syrinx, which they use in rustic melody: T. S HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 333.

*Syrtis, pl. Syrtes, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. Σύρτις, name of certain sandbanks off the coast of N. Africa: a sandbank in the sea. Anglicised as syrt.

1665 towards the shore 'tis shoal water and full of Syrtes; so as ships that usually pass over, draw not above eight foot water when they are loaden: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 185 (1677)

1667 Quench'd ma boggy Syrtis, neither sea, | Nor good dry land: MILTON, P. L., II. 939. bef. 1765 The shattered mast, | The syrt, the whirlpool and the rock: E. Young. [L.] 1771 In crossing these treacherous Syrtes with a guide, we perceived a drowned horse: SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl., p. 95/2 (1882).

sysame: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See sesame.

systasis, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. σύστασις,='a setting together': an union, a political constitution.

1658 [the divine substance, the corporeal substance] and that third, which was the Systasis or harmony of those two: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 4, p. 48 (1686). 1790 It is a worse preservative of a general constitution, than the systasis of Crete: Burke, Rev in France, p. 333 (3rd Ed.).

systole, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. συστολή,='a drawing together': a contraction; the rhythmic contraction of the heart; opposed to diastole (q, v).

1578, 1620 [See diastole 1]. 1654—6 he was amazed at the manner of the motion of the lungs by systole and diastole: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. II. p 226/2 (1868). 1684 [See diastole 1]. 1678 evincing the Systole of the Heart to be a Muncular Constriction, caused by some Vital Principle: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch iii. p. 161. 1691, 1807 [See

Т.

t'agathon: Gk. See τάγαθον.

τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα: Gk. See παθήματα μαθήματα. 1883 Why is the saying true to us as to the ancients, τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα? XIX Cent., Sept., p 524.

tabacco: Eng. fr. Sp. See tobacco.

tabagie, sb.: Fr., 'a smoking-room': a smoking-room; a "tobacco parliament".

1885 a sort of tabagie (to use a word which Mr. Carlyle has made familiar to English readers) or Tobacco Parliament: Daily News, Nov. 28, p. 5/3-

tabardillo, sb.: Sp.: a sun-stroke, a high fever.

1624 He hath been held divers dayes with a terrible Calenture, which proved at last a *Tabardillo*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I (*Cabala*), p. 166 (1654).

1851 and from want of air, and villanous smell, expected to catch tabardillo before morning: Herndon, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 112 (1854).

tabasheer, sb.: Pers. tabāshīr: a siliceous secretion occasionally found in the joints of the bamboo. The form tabaxir is Portuguese.

1662 'tis common to plant Pepper near to a sort of Canes, by the Javians called Manibu, in which the Tabaxir is found: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelsle, Ek. II. p. 120 (1669). 1846 The siliceous matter of the Bamboo is often secreted at the joints, where it forms a singular substance called tabasheer, of which see a very interesting account in Brewster's Yournal, viii. p. 268: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 114.

tabatière, sb.: Fr.: a snuff-box.

1823 The Marquis was somewhat disconcerted, and had recourse to his tabatière: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 25 (1886). 1841 I can indulge in a pinch of snuff from the tabatière of the Marquise de Rambouillet: Lady Bless-Ington, Idler in France, Vol. 1, p. 252. 1865 The Earl laughed, taking out his tabatière: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 279.

*table d'hôte, phr.: Fr., 'host's table', or 'guest's table': a common table for guests at a hotel, a public meal served at a fixed hour at a hotel or eating-house.

1617 Neither at this time was there any ordinarie Table (which they call Table de l'hoste, the Hosts table): F. Morrson, Itin., Pt. III. p. 60.
1667 All this is but table d'hoste; it is crowded with people for whom he cares

not: Cowley, Ess., Of Liberty. [Davies] 1758 dines at the table d'hôte at Grantham: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III, p. 173 (1857). 1809 I know a traiteur, who for thirteen sols a head, furnishes a table d'hôte, consisting of vegetables, broiled meat, &c.: Matv. Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. xviii Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 100. 1822 he dined at a table d'hôte there with some English gentlemen: Mrs. Offe, Madeline, Vol. II. p. 288. 1829 in the reduced character of conversational bully to a table d'hôte there with some funced character of conversational bully to a table d'hôte the Germany: Thackeray, Ir. Sk. Bk, p. 27 (1887). 1864 There was a table d'hôte every day at half-past six, at which the cookery was admirable: G. A. Salla, Quite Alone, Vol. i. ch. viii. p. 132. 1874 the time the hotel table d'hôtes had arrived at the pudding stage: Echo, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.] 1877 We generally dine at the table-d'hôte: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. ii. p. 24 (1883).

*tableau, pl. tableaux, sb.: Fr.: a picture; a scene or a group picturesquely arranged, a tableau vivant.

1699 the Allegoric assistants in all the Tableaux are very airy and fancifully set out: M. Lister, Yourn. to Partis, p. 39. 1818 a good part of the tableau of English society is rather a sort of conjectural sketch: Edin. Rev., Vol. 30, p. 316. 1848 Every reader of a sentimental turn...must have been pleased with the tableau with which the last act of our little drama concluded: Thackeray, Van. Rair, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 154 (1879). 1859 The entire reign of the lion-hearted Richard is. a series of knightly tableaux: C. Barker, Associative Principle, iii. 66. 1878 Charades and tableaux were rehearsed and presented: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. 1. ch. vi. p. 39.

*tableau vivant, pl. tableaux vivants, phr.: Fr.: a picturesque representation by living persons or by a living person, a living imitation of statuary by mute, motionless performers.

1845 The rich colouring, the antique attitudes, the various complexions that continually present themselves, form an unceasing series of "tableaux vivans" in an Eastern city: WARBURTON, Cresc. & Cross, Vol. I. p. 87 (1848). 1851 there was a German who gave tableaux vivants at the Teatro Valle: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's Life, p. 97 (1857). 1883 upon canvas the group would be a masterpiece; in clay it is a tableau vivant: C. C. PERKINS, Ital. Scylpt., p. 385.

*tablier: Fr. See en1.

tablinum, pl. tablina, sb.: Lat.:, Rom. Antiq.: the repository of the family archives in a Roman villa, situated at the end of the atrium opposite the principal door.

1848 that tablinum, formerly the gayest state-room of the Roman lord; LORD INTTON, Harold, Bk. 1. ch. i, p 3/1 (3rd Ed.). 1890 In the central block [of the Roman villa] are the principal rooms, such as the tablinum and triclinium: Athenæum, Aug. 23, p. 265/2.

taboggan: N. Amer. Ind. See toboggan.

*taboo, tabu, adj. and sb.: Polynesian tapu, = 'forbidden': placed under an interdict (or under restrictions); a prohibition, a ban, an interdict, exclusion from social intercourse.

1847 women, up till this | Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle taboo: TENNYSON, Princ., iii. Wks, Vol. IV. p. 83 (1886). 1856 prescription of a lump of brown soap, a silk shirt, and a taboo of all further eating of ossuk: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. II ch xxiv. p. 244. 1888 the bespelled husband whose taboo she had infringed: Athenæum, Mar. 3, p. 272/2.

tabourine: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See tambourine.

*tabula rāsa, phr.: Late Lat.: an erased tablet, a blank surface; applied to the human mind, supposed to be ready to receive impressions (generally or on a special subject) with absolute passivity.

absolute passivity.

1607 For that were indeed to become Tabula rasa, when we shall leave no impression of any former principles, but be driven to begin the world again: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. II. (Scrin. Sac.), p. 76 (1634). 1645 the high wing'd Plata, who fancied that our souls at the first infusion wer as so many Tables, they were Abrasa Tabulae: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. Ivi. p. 377 (1678). 1652 He shews you an άγραφον γραμματείον, an abrasa tabula, a virgin-soul expousing it self to the body, in a most entire, affectionate, and conjugal union: N. Culverwell, Light of Nature, ch. xi. p. 90. 1654 to bring Rasa Tabulae, clean Tables to every Author, is the advice of no small Philosopher: R. Whittock, Zootomia, p. 258. 1662 Anstotle...affirms the Mind to be at first a mere Rasa Tabulae: South, Serm., Vol. 1. p. 52 (1721). 1665 The halfmoon or Cross, are indifferent to its reception: and we may with equal facility write on this Rasa Tabulae, Turk, or Christian: Glanvill, Sceptis, ch. xi. p. 108 (1885). 1675 he cannot make his Soul rasam tabulam [acc.], not rase out of it the native Impresses of a righteous Deity: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk II. ch. i § 2, p. 6. 1725 the soul of man...cannot be rasa tabula: John Howe, Wike., p. 5021 (1834). 1777 Hor. Walvole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 477 (1857). 1826 But they certainly seem to have carried out their minds a complete tabula rasa in relation to Africa: Edin. Rev., Vol. 44, p. 174. 1882 In order to build up his empire on a tabula rasa, She Hwang-te ordered the destruction by fire of all books except those of his native state: R. K. Douglas, China, ch. xix. p. 371.

tac(c)amahac(c)a, sô.: Sp. tacamahaca, fr. native S.

tac(c)amahac(c)a, sb.: Sp. tacamahaca, fr. native S. Amer.: a greenish-yellow gum-resin yielded by various trees, named from the product of S. American species of Bursera (Elaphrium), Nat. Order Amyridaceae. Anglicised as tacamahac(k).

1577 The tacamahaca doth not so much effect: FRAMPTON, Joyfull Newes, p. 4 (1595).

1604 E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. p. 260 (1880)

1610 Pitch, Tarre, Campheire, Opponax, Taccamahacca, Caranna, Masticke, and other Gums: FOLKINGHAM, Art Survey, IV. ii p. 81.

1846 The true East India Tacamahaca is produced by Calophyllum Calaba: J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p. 401.

tace, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. tacere, = 'to be silent': 'be silent'. 'Tace is Latin for a candle' was a cant phrase in 18 c., implying an intention to keep silent or suggesting the expedience of silence.

abt. 1706 brandy is Latin for a goose, and Tace is Latin for a candle: Swift, Politic Conv., ii. [Davies] 1751 Tace, Madam...is Latin for a candle; I commend your prudence: Firelding, Amelia, Bk. 1. ch. x. [ib.] 1834 But, tace, I will do my best for poor Eva: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 139.

tackeeyeh: Arab. See takia.

tacon, sb.: ? Fr. fr. Chin. ta kiun,='great prince': the khan, the cham. See khan 1.

1523 the Tacon of Tartarie: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, 11. 40, p. 124 (1812).

taddy, tadee: Anglo-Ind. See toddy.

taedium: Lat. See tedium.

taedium vitae, phr.: Lat.: weariness of life, ennui; morbid disgust with life.

1811 'sameness of days'; 'want of stimulus'; 'tedium vitæ'; 'being quite let down';---'fit for nothing ---'in want of an object'---'abbatu': L. M. HAW-KINS, Countets, Vol. 1. p. 338 (2nd Ed.). 1826 tedium vitæ appears in Sunday Schools: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. 1, p. 402.

taek. See teak.

*tael, taye, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. tael, pl. taeis: a trade-name of the Chinese ounce, equal to abt. 1 oz. 5 drs. English, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a catty (q.v.); a trade-name of a Chinese money of account, a liang or an ounce of silver, containing nearly 580 grs. Troy. See cash, mace.

1589 they giue him foure millions, and two hundred fiftie sixe thousand and nine hundred Taes: euerie one is worth ten rials and foure and twentie maranedis Spanish mony: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. 1. p. 83 (1853). 1598 a Tael of Malacca is ro. Mases, and ro. Mases and 1. is an Ounce of Portingall: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 149 (1885). — a Caete of China is ro. Taeys Chinish waight, which are 14. Taeys in Malacca which is as much as 20. Ounces 3. Portingall waight: ib. 1622 I must pay

a tay, or 5 shillings sterling: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1 p 11 (1883)

A Mallaya Taile 1s one Riall of eight and a halfe, or one ounce and one third part English. Item, a Taile China is $1\frac{\pi}{2^n}$ Riall of eight, or one ounce and one fift part English, so that ten Tailes China is sixe Tailes Iaua, exactly: Purchas, Pigrins, Vol. 1. Bk iv. p 391.

1662 A Theil of Silver makes eleven, twelve, or thirteen Ropias, current money: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 68 (1669) — a hundred Picols of Black Lacque, at ten Thails the Picol: ib., Bk. 11. p. 106.

1878 five thousand taels of silver: J. Payn, By Proxy, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 144.

*taenia (\not ol. taeniae), tēnia, sò.: Lat. fr. Gk. τ avia, = 'a ribbon': Archit.: the fillet resting on the Doric epistyle (q. v.); a hair-ribbon; a band for tying in a woman's dress.

1598 First the architraue L, is as high as the Capitell, a sixte parte whereof maketh fascia called also tenia, M: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr Lonatius, Bk. 1. p. 86. 1664 But where it is no less conspicuous, is in that part of the Triglyph, which jets out under the Tania, and from which the Guitae depend, where it seems to be a part of the very Architrage it self: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit, &c., p. 139. 1800 this figure has the teenia, which is usually omitted where the expression is that of violent grief: J. Dallaway, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 249.

tafferel $(\angle = =)$, taffrail $(\angle \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. tafereel, ='a table', 'a panel': the uppermost part of the stern of a vessel, the rail across the stern of a vessel.

1706 Tafferel: PHILLIPS, World of Words
Quarter Pieces of the Model of the Victory. In Notes & Queries, 8th S., 1.
Jan. 30, 1892, p. 86/1.

tafia, sô.: Fr.: an inferior kind of rum, distilled from sugar refuse or from coarse molasses.

1792 moistened with tafia, or spirit made from the sugar-cane: Tr. Rochon's Madagassar, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 775 (1814). 1802 The lumber supplied to her islands by the Northern States is paid for in molasses, and a small quantity of taffia: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat, Vol. II. p. 522 (1832).

τάγαθὸν (τὸ ἀγαθὸν), tāgathon, sỏ.: Gk.: 'the good', the Platonic idea of good, the summum bonum (q. v.).

1640 that which Good in Plato's school is hight | His Tagathon with beauteous rayes bedight: H. More, Psych., 111. iii. 11, p. 158 (1647). 1678 Now as the Tagathon or Highest of these Three Hypostases, was sometimes called by them δ πρώτος θεδς: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk 1. ch. iv. p. 462.

taglia, sh.: It.: a ransom, a fine, a fee, a payment imposed by authority.

1592 For the discovery of this deed, the Pope hath set a great Taglio, but as yet none can be found that knows the Dog: Reliq. Wotton., p. 690 (1685).

Taglioni, sô.: a kind of overcoat, in fashion at the beginning of this century, named after the famous family of dancers.

1847 I've bought, to protect myself well, a | Good stout Taglioni and gingham umbrella: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 430 (1865).

tahseeldar, tahsildar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. tahsīldār, = 'collection-manager': the chief native officer of revenue of a subdistrict (a pergunnah or talook, qq. v.).

1801 accounts since received from the tahsildar of the Currup talook: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol 11. p. 564 (1858).

*Taiko(o)n, Taikun: Jap. See Tycoon.

*taille, so.: Fr., 'a cut': figure, shape, style, get up, "cut".

1696 if you had seen as many Lords as I have done, you would not think it impossible a Person of a worse *Taille* than mine, might be a modern Man of Quality: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 84 (1776).

taille douce, phr.: Fr.: copper-plate, a copper-plate engraving.

1650 He has likewise an infinite collection of taille-douces, richly bound in morocco: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 270 (1872)

1695 vineyards where there is no appearance of earth to nourish them, painted, or in taille douce: Earl of Pertri, Lett, p. 52 (Camd. Soc., 1845).

1810 plates engraved as Malte Brun tells us, in taille douce: Quarterly Rev., Vol. III. p. 203.

tailleur, sb.: Fr., 'a cutter', 'a tailor', 'a dealer': a dealer (at cards). Corrupted to talliere.

1709 The Tallierr is he that keeps the Bank: Compl. Gamester, p. 178. 1877 The tailleur dealt, and the croupier intoned: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. ix. p. 95 (1883).

takia, tackeeyeh, sô.: Arab. tākīyah: a cap worn under the turban by Orientals.

1662 [See **turban**]. **1836** ta'ckee'yeh: E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 35.

talapoi(n), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. talapoy: a Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, &c.

1599 they give to the tallipoies or priests many mats and cloth: R. Hak-Luyr, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 262. 1625 a Church (where the Talipois reside, which are there as the Friers with vs): Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1725. 1634 The Priests are called Tallapois, who though they seeme like Frier mendicants, yet what by awe (for the very infernall Spirits obey their inchantations) and what by policie (for they contemplate humilitie, externally very much) the people haue them in singular repute and reverent estimation: Sir Th. Herbert,

Trav., p. 195. 1662 certain Talapor or Priests: J Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 97 (1669). 1665 Tallopor or priests: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. Ggg 3 re. 1754 the god which the bonzes preach in China, the talapoins in Siam: Monthly Rev., Vol x. p. 204. 1766 Is it necessary to exhibit such spectacles to a mighty Potentate, with interludes of Talapoins more mangy than dogs? Tr Beckford's Vathek, p. 36 (1883). 1793 Their marriages are very simple, and performed by their talapoins, or priests, sprinkling holy water upon the couple, and repeating some prayers: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol II. p. 564 (1796).

*talc, Fr.; talcum, Mod. Lat.: sb.: a silicate of magnesium, generally found in masses of thin smooth shining translucent laminae.

1558 the poulder of Talchum: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. 1. fol. 73 vo. 1567 Talchum the stone is like to Glasse: J. Marlet, Greene For., fol. 21 vo. 1601. Many have made them [beehves] of Talc, which is a kind of transparent glass stone: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 21, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 95. 1641. Take of the best Talk reduced into very thin flakes: John French, Art Distill., Bk. III. p. 78 (1651). bef. 1652. There I saw Marcasties, Mineralls, and many a stone. As Iridis, Talck, and Alome, lay digd from the ground | The Mines of Lead, and Iron, that they had out found: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Erit., p. 309 (1652). 1659. He should have brought me some fresh oil of talc: Massinger, City Madam, iv. 2, Wks. p. 331/1 (1839). 1672 a multitude of Metalline Ores, Marchasites of several sorts, Antimonies, Tinn'd glass, Fluores, Talks of various Kinds,...Sulphurs, Salts, Bitumens, &c.: R. Boyle, Virtues of Gense, p. 96.

talionis lex: Late Lat. See lex talionis.

talipot, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. tālpāt,='leaf of the palm-tree': a name of the large-leaved fan-palm of Ceylon and S. India, Corypha umbraculifera. See cadjan 2.

1681 a tallipat [palm-leaf]: R. KNOX, Captivity, ch x. in Arber's Eng Garner, Vol. 1. p. 419 (1881)
1700 a Slave always behind them to carry a Talpot Leaf after them, which serves as an Umbrello when it Rains: S. L., Tr. Schewitzer's Voy E Indies, ch. iv p. 271
1803 The talipot tree affords a prodigious leaf, impenetrable to sun or rain, and large enough to shelter ten men: Syd. SMITH, Wks., III. 15 (3rd Ed.). [Yule]

*talisman ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. talisman, ultimately fr. Gk. $\tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \sigma \mu a$ (see telesm): an astrological charm; an amulet; also, metaph. anything of extraordinary influence. In Hudibras, the word means the science of astrological charms and also a wrapper inscribed with characters or symbols.

Symbols.

1652 the Iews made the Golden Calf...to serve as a Talisman: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 39.

1654 the Talismon of his whole life: Gayton, Fest. Notes Don Quiz., p. 118.

1663 For mystick Learning, wondrous able In Magick, Talisman, and Cabal: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. i p. 40.

1669 For that, Sir, I always carry a Talisman about me; that will secure me: Dryden, Mock-Astrol, v. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 321 (1701).

1679 Each in a tatter'd Talismane, I Like Vermine in Effigie slain: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 111. Cant. ii. p. 165.

1704 a cabinet of antiquities, made up chiefly of idols, talismans, lamps, and hieroglyphics: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 498 (Bohn, 1854).

1711 Of Talismans and Sigils knew the pow'r: Pope, Temple of Fanne, 105, Wks., Vol. II p. 57 (1757).

1777 I was delighted, and concluded this was a talisman: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VI. p. 449 (1857).

1785 Books are not seldom talismans and spells, By which the magic art of shrewder wits Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd: Cowper, Task, vi. Poems, Vol II. p. 172 (1868)

1788 the idols or talismans of the city: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. XII. ch. lxviii. p. 235 (1818).

1800 and from the Angels learn | What talisman thy task requires: Souther, Thalaba, Iv. p. 189.

1818 The lights on the floor, however, the turbaned head, and draped figure of Lord Rosbrin, operated as Talismans on her oppressed spirits: Ladv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 153 (1819).

**talisman(n) Sh. Dh. Late Lat.: talisman. Sh. Eng. fr.

*talisman(n)i, sb. pl., Late Lat.; talisman, sb., Eng. fr. Late Lat.: a Mohammedan priest, a mollah (q. v.).

1615 the Talismanni with elated voyces...do congregate the people: GEO. SANDYS, Trav., p. 31 (1632). 1625 Immediately after the Lampes are hanged out, and the Talisman hath cryed out, it is lawfull for people to eate, but not before: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1828 1665 The Talismanni regard the hours of prayer, by turning the four-hour'd glass: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 330 (1677).

talma, sb.: Fr.: a woman's outer garment shaped something like a cope but with a hood, fashionable in the early part of the century, named after the French tragedian Talma; also, a somewhat similar garment worn by men.

Talmud: fr. Aram. talmud,='instruction': the name of the body of Jewish tradition contained in the Mishnah (q.v.) and its complement, the Gemara. Hence, Talmudist, one of the compilers of the Talmud, one who accepts the Talmud, one who is versed in Talmudic literature.

One who is versed in lammadic interature.

1589 the malitious and craftic constructions of the Talmudists, and others of the Hebrue clerks: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., II. xii. [xiii.] p. 132 (1869).
1590 their Talmudists: L. Llovd, Consent of Time, p. 15. 1603 I perceive the Circumcised Crew | Of Cabalists, and burly Talmudists, | Troubling the Church with their mysterious Misss: J. Svivesters, Tr. Du Bartas, Triumph, II. xxiv. p. 178 (1668).

1610 the religion of their Rabbins, delivered in their booke called the Thalmud, which signified a doctrin or disciplin: T. Fitzher-Bert, Policy & Reig., Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 191. 1635 the Talmudists, in regard that besides the holy Scriptures they embrace the Talmud, which is stuff'd with the traditions of their Rabbins and Chacams: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II.

viii. p. 295 (1678). 1642 gave us this insulse rule out of their Talmud: Milton, Apol. Smect., Wks, Vol. 1. p. 234 (1806). 1665 the Talmud and Alcoran Glanvill, Scopsis, ch. xvi. p. 107 (1883). 1678 as the Jews anciently acknowledged not only in their Talmud...but in all the three Targuns or Paraphrases. J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. 11. ch. ix. § 2, p. 103. 1693 This is likewise a received Tradution of the Yewish Rabbins, registered in the Talmud, in the Treative Santiedrim: J. Rav, Three Discourses, in. p. 400 (1713). 1830 the Talmud and Kabbala: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 157 (2nd Ed.)

*talook, taluk, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. ta'lluq,='dependency': a subdistrict under a tahseeldar (q.v.); an estate held under a superior.

1799 he may hereafter plunder the remainder of that talook, or some other part of the territories of the Honourable Company, or of the Rajah of Mysore: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 370 (1858).

1880 The district of Madura has four general divisions, which are subdivided into talooks or counties: Lib. Univ. Knowl. (N. Y), Vol IX p. 344

*talookdar, talukdar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. $ta'llukd\bar{a}r$,='the holder of a talook': a tahseeldar (q, v); a superior proprietor of land.

1803 the talookdar of Aurungabad Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 631 (1844). 1834 our Zumeendars and Talookdars: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. v p. 72.

*tālus, pl. tāli, sb.: Lat., 'ankle', 'heel': Fortif. the slope of a work; Geol. a slope formed of débris at the foot of a cliff or precipice

1702 Talus, The slope allowed to every Work rais'd of Earth: Mil. Dict 1762 the talus of the glacis: Sterne, Trist. Shand, VI. xxi. Wks., p. 269 (1839). 1823 Johnson, and some few...Reach'd the interior talus of the rampart: Byron, Don Fuan, VIII. xliv 1856 I myself had a slide down an inclined plane whose well-graded talus gave me ample time to contemplate the contingencies at its base: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 169 1889 a lofty coast quarry .terraces open to the sea and sun, and slopes, each of which looks like the talus of a mighty fort: Athenæun, May 4, p. 574/2.

tamahauk(e): N. Amer. Ind. See tomahawk.

tamandua, sb.: Braz.: the little (four-toed) ant-bear of S. America.

1691 Another instance in Quadrupeds might be the *Tamandua*, or *Ant-Bear*, described by *Marcgrave* and *Piso*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. 1. p. 158 (1701).

*tamarind ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. tamarinde: the fruit of the tree Tamarindus indica, Nat. Order Leguminosae; also the tree itself. The name has been extended with qualifying epithets to various other trees.

1533 tamarinde: ELYOT, Cast. Helthe, Bk. III. ch. v. [Skeat] 1543 adde of tamarindes 3 i. & ss.: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. xxvii rol1.
1625 great store of Tamaryn trees: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol I. Bk. iii. p 178.

— cods of greene fruit (as big as a Bean-cod in England) called Tamarina. ib., p. 277. 1634 Tamarinds, Coco-nuts, Palmes, Orenges, Lymes, Lemmons, Plantaines, Toddy, &c.: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 20. 1800 Before the tent they spread the skin | Under a Tamarind's shade: Sourhety, Thalaba, ii. p 91. 1835 There were also lemons and tamarinds for those who might be unwell: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xiii. p. 215.

tamaris, tamarix, sb.: Fr.: tamarisk.

1603 it seemeth that a fire made of Tamarix is more meet than of any other matter whatsoever: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 697.

1620 Physick... simple, not compounded, as Cassia, Manna, Tamaris, or some such thing: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. laxxi (1676).

1631 The Tamarix, the brier and bush: T. Heywood, Englands Elisabeth, p. 139 (1641).

tamasha: Anglo-Ind. See tomasha.

tambo, sb.: S. Amer. Sp. fr. Peru.: a tavern, originally a place of rest and refreshment for the Incas when travelling.

1851 [See chupe]. 1853 the tambos were...built of rough stones or adobes: Harper's Mag., Vol. vii. p. 15/1.

tamboo, tambu: Polynesian. See taboo.

tambour de basque, phr.: Fr.: a tambourine.

1780 tambours de basque at every corner: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. 1. p. 28

*tambourine, tabourine ($\angle = \angle$), sb: Eng. fr. Fr. tamof parchment stretched across a hoop in which pairs of metal discs which serve as cymbals are inserted.

discs which serve as cymbals are inserted.

1580 Theyr yvory Luyts and Tamburins: Spens., Shep. Cal., June, 59.
1606 Trumpeters, | With brazen din blast you the city's ear: | Make mingle with our rattling tabourines: Shaks., Ant. and Cleop., iv. 8, 37.

1765 A lame youth, whom Apollo had recompensed with a pipe, and to which he had added a tabourin of his own accord, ran sweetly over the prelude, as he sat upon the bank: Sterne, Trist. Shand., vii. xiiii. Wks., p. 325 (1839).

1801 I send the tambourines to her this day: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. ii. p. 639 (1858)

1819 A pretty Almé, presenting her tamboureen for my liberality: T. Hofe, Anast., Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 67 (1820).

1839 the portress brought them a tambourine: E. W. Lang, Tr. Anab. Nis., Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 143.

1851 During summer there may be seen in the streets of Rome young women dancing and playing on the tambourine: J. Girson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 94 (1857).

1856 Each her ribbon'd tambourine | Flinging on the mountain-sod, With a lovely frighten'd mien | Came about the youthful God: M. Arnold, Dram. & Later Poems, Empedocles on Etna, p. 163 (1885).

Tamerlane, a corruption of Timur lenk,='Timour the lame', the great Tartar conqueror (d. 1405) who reigned at Samarcand and overran Persia, India, Asia Minor, and made captive the Sultan Bajazet.

bef 1579 a number of Califes, Souldans, Tamberlanes: T. HACKET, Tr. Amadis of Fr., Bk. XII. p. 306.

tamis $(\angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tamis: a kind of cloth of which strainers are made.

1601 wheat floure...passed through a small tamis boulter: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 18, ch. rr, Vol. 1. p. 567.

*Tammuz: Heb. tammus: name of the tenth month of the civil and the fourth of the ecclesiastical year of the Hebrews, falling in June and July; also, the name of a Phœnician deity in whose honor a great feast was held beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. See Adonis.

*tana, thana, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. thāna, thānā: a police-station. Hence, tanadar, thanadar, fr. Hind. thānadar, the chief officer of a police-station.

1804 until his Highness raises sebundy to take and keep possession of his tannahs: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 958 (1844). 1834 The Burkundazes at last came up from the Thana: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. — Thou must be a Thanadar at least! b., Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 326.

*tandem, sb.: Lat. tandem (adv.), = 'at length': a pair of horses harnessed one in front of the other; a carriage and pair with the horses so harnessed. Also used adverbially with the verb drive.

1807 we shall...proceed in a tandem... through the western passes to Inverary: BYRON, in Moore's Life, p. 93 (1875). 1807 forthwith made a furious dash at style in a gig and tandem: Salmagundi, p. 232 (1860). 1850 part owner of the tandem, which the latter had driven into Chatteris: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 46 (1879).

tandem aliquando, phr.: Lat.: now at last. Cic., Cat.,

1590 Having myself ouer-weaned with them of Nineuie in publishing sundry wanton pamphlets, and setting forth axiomes of amorous philosophy, tandem aliquando taught with a feeling of my palpable follies...: GREENE, Mourning Garment, Wks., p. 38 (1861) 1897 I would not have it so, but tandem aliquando: TH. MORLEY, Mus., p. 155. 1611 When I had tandem atiquando gotten up to the toppe: T. CORYAT, Crudities, Vol. I. p. 78 (1776).

tandoor: Turk. See tendour.

tanga, sb.: Oriental Port.: a silver coin of India, roughly answering to the later rupee (q. v.); also a copper coin of the west coast of India.

1598 There is also a kinde of reckoning of money which is called Tangas, not that there is any such coined, but are so named onely in telling, five Tangas is one Pardaw, or Xeraphin badde money...foure Tangas good money are as much as five Tangas bad money: Ir y Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 247 (1885). — foure Tangoes: ib., Vol. II. p. 222. 1625 the Tangas and Piscs of India... One Biftee is foure Cashegs or two Tangas: Purchas, Pulgrinns, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 524. 1662 eight of these Basarucques make a Ventin, whereof five make a Tanghe: J. Daviss, Tr. Mandelsto, Bk. II. p. 86 (1666). 1700 some Chests of Tanges and Larines, (which is a certain Money of that Country): S. L., Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies, ch. xii. p. 180.

tangible ("==), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. tangible: capable of being touched; affecting the sense of touch; also, metaph. real, capable of being actually possessed or tested.

1589 And by one of these three is enery other proportion guided of the things that haue conueniencie by relation, as the visible by light colour and shadow...the tangible by his objectes in this or that regard: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., II. i. p. 78 (1369). 1627 And it is certaine, that Earth, Deuse, Tangible, hold all of the Nature of Cold: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 72.

tanist $(\angle z)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. tanaiste: the presumptive or apparent heir to a prince; a lord, a governor. Hence, tanistry, a law of seniority in elective succession.

1598 the Tanistih hath also a share of the countrey allotted unto him: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 612/1 (1883). — all the Irish doe hold theyr landes by Tanistrye: ib., p. 611/2. 1661 Tanistry, a certain Law or custom in Ireland, which did not observe the hereditary right of succession among Princes and great persons: Blount, Glossogr.

*tank, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. tanque: an artificial reservoir for holding water.

1625 a goodly Tanke of excellent water: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 428. 1634 And note that neere all or most of the Carrauans-raws, are Tancks or couered ponds of water, fild by the beneficiall raines, for the vse and drink of Tranellers: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 52. 1662 there is a large Tanke, or Cistern, full of water, and enclosed with a wall: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 25 (1669). 1800 I have no fears whatever for Hullhall, which place, for this country, is strong at all times; but in this season nothing can hurt it, as it is almost covered by a large tank: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 148 (1844).

Tanne, pl. Tannen, sb.: Ger.: a fir-tree.

1818 But from their nature will the tannen grow | Loftiest on loftiest and least shelter'd rocks: Byron, Childe Harold, IV. xx.

tanquam, sb.: fr. Lat. tanquam, = 'as much as', 'just as': a cant phrase at universities (see second quotation).

1662 Thomas Dove, D.D., was...bred a tanquam in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge: FULLER, Worthus, Vol. II. p. 359 (1840)

1681 Tanquam, is a Fellow's fellow in our Universities: BLOUNT, Glossogr.

*tant bien que mal, phr.: Fr.: 'as well as ill', with moderate success, of an indifferent character.

1765 they amuse me, tant bien que mal, for an hour or two every morning: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No 168, p. 497 (1774). 1822 L. SIMOND, Switzerland, Vol. I. p. 120. 1843 Sketching, tant vien que mal, the bridge and the trees. the writer became an object of no small attention: THACKERAV, Ir Sk. Bk, p. 224 (1887). *1878 Ministry have at various times been got together into crowds or groups, tant bien que mal, to please partisans, or gratify a passing mood of popular interest: Times, Apr. 18. [St.] 1886 R. BROUGHTON, Dr. Cupid, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 158.

*tant mieux, phr.: Fr.: so much the better; opposed to tant pis, so much the worse.

1754 I really believe [he] will be your friend upon my account; if you can afterwards make him yours, upon your own, tant niteux: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 87, p. 364 (1774). 1782 The new Cabinet are to be Lord Thurlow, Chancellor (tant pis)...: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 184 (1858). 1803 'Fare ye well...you are no longer the man for me," said Rochfort. "Tant pis tant niteux," said Clerence; and so they parted: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 162 (1832).

tant soit peu. phr.: Fr.: ever so little.

1818 LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 214 (1819). 1837 by feeling tant soit peu more respect for those of the present day than is strictly philosophical: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol. I. p. 300.

tantaene animis caelestibus irae?, phr.: Lat.: are there such violent passions in heavenly souls?. Virg., Aen., I, II.

1593 SHAKS., II Hen VI., ii. 1, 24. 1654—6 What? so soon blown up for a thing of nothing? Tantzene animis celestibus iræ? J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol Iv. p. 262/1 (1867). 1779 HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 150 (1888) 1860 Once a Week, Jan. 7, p. 36/2.

*Tantalus: Lat. fr. Gk. Τάνταλος: a wealthy king who betrayed the secrets of his father, Zeus (Jupiter, q. v.), and was punished in Tartarus by being afflicted with raging thirst and placed in a lake with fruit hanging just over his head, both water and fruit receding whenever he tried to reach them. Hence, tantalise, vb. to torment by hopes or fears which are never realised, to torment by alternations of illusory anticipation and disillusion. Rarely Anglicised as Tantal.

anticipation and disillusion. Rarely Anglicised as Tantal.

1580 As the Apples that hang at Tantalus nose: J. Lylv, Eughues & his Engl., p. 396 (1868). bef. 1586 If the Poet doe his part a-right, he will shew you in Tantalus, Atreus, and such like, nothing that is not to be shunned: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 36 (1868).

1593 worse than Tantalus' is her annoy: SHAKS., Ven and Ad., 590.

1599 he gathereth fruits as they say, out of Tantalus his garden: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, &c., p. 642 (1809).

1647 hereafter let thy name | Be Tantalus for he that jests with Love, | Or playes with fire, shall pain in earnest prove: FANSHAWE, Tr. Pastor Fido, ii. 1, p. 54.

1741 These poor Monks are like so many Tantalus's: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 180.

1767 The masters of our age are all too niggardly, | I call them Gripe-alls, Harpies, Tantalusses: B. Thornyon, Tr. Plautus, Vol. III. p. 257.

1835 it was now long since it had been but the water of Tantalus: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xlvii. p. 610.

1640 Tantaluze: H. More, Song of Soul, III. ii. 19, p. 234 (1647).

1658 Slight kickshaw Wit o' th' Stage, French meat at Feasts, | Now daily Tantaluze the hungry Guests: Shadwell, Timon, Epil.

tanti, gen. of Lat. tantum, = 'so much', neut. of tantus, ='so great': worth while; a fig (an exclamation derived from the Latin interrogation est tanti?,='is it worth while?').

1590 As for the multitude, that are but sparks, | Rak'd up in embers of their poverty,—| Tanti, I'll fawn first on the wind: Marlowe, Edw. II., Wks., p. 183/1 (1858). 1603 No kingly menace or censorious frowne | Doe I regard. Tanti for all your power: Fuinus Troes, sig. F 3. 1757 Is it tanti to kill yourself, in order to leave a vast deal of money to your heirs? W. WARBURTON, Let. to Garrick, Jan. 25, in Garrick Corresp. 1888 Was it quite tanti to write a fresh small monograph so soon after Mr. Froude's Bunyan' in the "English Men of Letters"? Athenæum, Sept. 29, p. 415/2.

tantum non, phr.: Lat.: all but.

1695 as he himself doth tantum non confess: John Howe, Wks., p. 155/2 (1834). bef. 1733 the Plot, which was so full of Nonsense, as would scarce go down with tantum-non Ideois: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 120, p. 95 (1740).

tapa, tappa, sb.: Polynesian: prepared bark of the papermulberry, Broussonetia papyrifera (Nat. Order Moraceae), used as cloth by the natives of some Pacific Islands.

1886 Australian weapons and skins and pieces of tapa: J. McCarthy & Mrs. Campbell-Praed, Rt. Hom., Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 89. 1886 The tappa or native cloth [of Fiji], made from the bark of a tree...has been extensively used in the draping of the court: Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl., p. 24/z.

*tapioca, sb.: Port.: a farinaceous food prepared from cassava (q. v.) by drying it upon hot plates.

1797 Cassada roots yield a great quantity of starch, which the Brasilians export in little lumps under the name of tapuca: Encyc. Brit., Vol. IX. p. 79/2. 1867 lives on his slops, and his coffee, and his tapicca: C. KINGSLEY, Two

Years Ago, ch. viii. p. 127 (1877) C READE, Hard Cash, Vol 1. p. 69.

tapir, sb.: Braz. tapīr, tapīra: name of a family of hoofed mammals, allied to the rhinoceros family, the head being furnished with a short proboscis. See dante.

1777 The Tayr of Brazil, the largest quadruped of the ravenous tribe in the New World, is not larger than a calf of six months old: Robertson, America, Bk. Iv. Wks, Vol. vi. p. 264 (1824). 1845 on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccari, capybara: C. Darwin, Journ Beagle, ch. v. p 87.

*tapis, sb.: Fr.: carpet, coverlet. The phr. on the tapis translates the Fr. sur le tapis (q.v.), ='on the table-cloth' (of the table of a council-chamber), 'under discussion'.

(of the table of a council-chamber), 'under discussion'.

1690 Lord Churchill and lord Godolphm went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the tapis: Lord Clarendon, Diary. [T.] 1698 the 57th Page, (where the Business of Swearing is upon the Tapis: Vanberuch, Vind. Relapse, &c., p. 11. 1722 He speaks also of Other Proposals of This kind that were then upon the Tapis: Richardson, Status, &c. in Italy, p. 258 1732 At a time when a certain Affair was coming upon the Tapis: Gent Mag., p. 565t. 1750 bring the affair of the Prince of Condé upon the tapis: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol 11. No. 7, p. 24 (1774) 1784 When such subjects are on the tapis, they make me a very insipid correspondent: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VIII p. 465 (1858). 1811 Great negociations on the tapis: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. 1, p. 285 (and Ed.). 1819 thas been their present pleasure...to put on the tapis a matrimonial alliance: Scott, Bride of Lamnermoor, ch. xxi. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 1036/x (1867). 1850 Mrs. Pincher is always putting her foot out, that all other ladies should be perpetually bringing theirs on the tapis: Thackerary, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xxi. p. 217 (1879). 1872 If a dance be on the tapis, great are the exertions to enlist, from far and near, the assistance of proficients in waltz and gallop: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 174.

tappall, sb.: Anglo-Ind. of S. India: a post; a dāk (q. v.).

1799 I have sent orders to the postmaster at Seringapatam to run a tappall from thence to Nuggur: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 303 (1858).

taptoo: Eng. fr. Du. See tattoo1.

*tarantass, sb.: Russ. tarantás': a large, clumsy, Russian travelling-carriage.

1882 Yet the first fall of snow converts the worst forest track over which a tarantass ever rumbled, into a surface as smooth as the Nevski Prospekt: Standard, Dec. 8, p. 5.

*tarantella, sb.: It.: a quick, whirling dance named from Taranto in S. Italy; also, the music for such a dance.

1887 numerous tarantellas: C. MACFARLANE, Banditti & Robbers, p. 127.
1844 He could dance a Tarantalla like a Lazzarone: LORD BEACONSFIELD,
Contingsby, Bk. 1v. ch. xi. p. 230 (1881).
1883 the visitors assembled to see
them dance the tarantella: W. H. RUSSELL, in XIX Cent., Sept., p. 496.

*tarantula, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. It. tarantola (Florio): the name of a large species of spider of S. Italy, whose bite was supposed to cause the epidemic dancing mania, prevalent in Italy during 16, 17 cc. The dance tarantella is said to have been invented as a relief for this malady.

Italy during 16, 17 cc. The dance tarantella is said to have been invented as a relief for this malady.

bef. 1586 This word. did not less pierce poor Pyrocles, than the right tune of musick toucheth him that is suck of the tarantula: Sidney, Arcadia, Bk. 1. [R.] 1589 no Phisick preuailes against the gaze of the Basilisckes, no charme against the sting of the Tarantula: Greene, Menaphon, p. 28 (1880). 1603 the stinging spiders called Philangia & Tarantale: Holland, Tr. Plati Mor., p. 212. 1606 Musicians passe with their instruments from village to village to cure such as are venomed by the Tarantola who are therfore called in that country Tarantati: T. Fitzherbert, Policy & Relig., Vol. 1. ch. xxiii. p. 224. 1608 Hence, courtesan, round-webb d tarantula: MIDDLETON, A Trick, i. T. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 252 (1885). 1615 a Tarantula which I have seen...the head of this was small, the legs slender & knottie, the body light, the taile spiny...li is an ordinary saying to a man that is extraordinarily merry, that he hath been stung by a Tarantula: Geo. Sandys, Trav, p. 249 (1632). 1630 Saint Vitus or Vitellus, atius, Saint Calfe, an excellent patron or proctor to cure those that are bitten of a Spider called Tarantulla, or Phallanx: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Ii 1 10/1. 1645 divers sorts of tarantulas, being a monstrous spider, with lark-like claws: Evelvn, Dary, Vol. 1, p. 158 (1872). 1646 Surely he that is bit with a Tarantula, shall never be cured by this Musick: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ef., Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 141 (1865). 1654 In this Country is bred the Tarantola, whose venom is driven away with sound and singing: S. Lennard, Parthenop., Pt. 1, p. 62. 1665 the patient or rather abused party sometines appears merry as if a Tarantula had infected him: Sir Th. Herrer, Traw, p. 337 (1677). 1670 Im Pleas'd and Pain'd, since first her Eyes I saw, | As I were stung with some Tarantula: Dryden, Cong. of Cranada, 1. iii. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 407 (1701). 1676 I have observed the Tarantula, and would run dog-mad at the noise of music,

tarapin. See terrapin.

taratantara, sb.: Lat.: the blare of a trumpet; also called taratantar, tarantara, tarantara, tantara, tantara, tantara, tantara.

1590 I fear as little their taratantaras, their swords, or their cannons as I do a naked lady in a net of gold: MARLOWE, II Tamburl., iv 1, Wks., p. 61/2 (1858).

1621 let drums beat on, trumpets sound taratantara, let them sack cities: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 74 (1827).

taraxacum, sb.: Mod. Lat.: the botanical name of the dandelion genus of composite plants; a drug prepared from a plant of this genus, esp. from *Taraxacum officinale*.

1706 PHILLIPS, World of Words. 1862 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil hydrarg: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. 1 ch. 1i. p. 122 (1887).

tarboggin: N. Amer. Ind. See toboggan.

*tarboosh, sb.: Arab. $tarb\bar{u}sh$: a cap of cloth or felt (generally red and with a tassel of blue silk), worn by Mohammedans by itself or under the turban (q. v.).

1839 he took the turban with its tarboosh: E. W. LANE, Tr. Arab Nts., Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 286. 1845 the red fez or tarboosh, which covered her shaved head: LADV H. STANHOPE, Mem., Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 98. 1849 he wore a tarboush or red cap: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Tancred, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 381 (1881). 1871 a present of a new tarboosh (cap), and a few articles of trifling value: Sir S. W. BAKER, Nite Tribataries; ch. xvii p. 302. 1883 black frock-coat, white waistcoat, and red tarboosh. W BLACK, Yolande, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 262.

tare, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tare, or direct fr. It. tara: waste, a deduction made from the gross weight of goods on account of the actual or estimated weight of the package in which they are held.

1598 Tara, the tare, waste or garbish of any marchandise or ware: FLORIO.

*targum, sb.: Aram. targūm, = 'interpretation': an Aramaic paraphrase of portions of the Hebrew Scriptures. See dragoman.

1625 they might also read the Chaldee Targamin: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 111. 1658 the Targum, or Chaldee Paraphrase: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 1, p. 28 (1686). 1675 as the Jews anciently acknowledged not only in their Talmud...but in all the three Targums or Paraphrases: J. SMITH, Christ Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 2, p. 103.

*tariff ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tarif, or direct fr. Sp. tarifa: a list; a list of goods with the dues to be paid on them; a table of charges; an enactment regulating customs.

1591 So that helping your memorie with certain Tablei or Tariffas made of purpose to know the numbers of the souldiers that are to enter into ranke: Garraren, Art Warre, p. 224

1742 commissioner for the tariff at Antwerp: Hor. Walfold, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 130 (1857).

1752 also that you will make him read those pieces, and give him those verbal instructions, which may put him au fait of the affairs of the barrière and the tarif; Lord Christerffield, Lett., Bk. II. No. kix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (1771).

1845 The door of the house of God is never closed... there is no disgraceful tariff hung on the door...all is free to all: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 127.

*taro, sō.: Polynesian: a food-plant, Colocasia esculenta (Nat. Order Araceae), and kindred species, cultivated in India and the South Sea Islands.

1846 Whole fields of Colocasia macrorhiza are cultivated in the South Sea Islands, under the name of Tara or Kopeh roots: J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p. 128. 1881 NICHOLSON, From Sword to Share, xxi. 141.

taroc $(\angle =)$, Eng. fr. It. tarocchi; tarot $(\angle =)$, Eng. fr. Fr. tarots: sb.: a game at cards, played with a special pack of cards called tarocs or tarots.

1615 Will you play at tables, at dyce, at tarots, and chesse? French Alphabet, p. 148. [Halliwell] 1739 see people play at ombre and taroc, a game with 72 cards all painted with suns, and moons, and devils, and monks: Grav, Letters, No. xxix. Vol. 1. p. 61 (1819).

tarped: Eng. fr. Lat. See torpedo.

tarpon, tarpum, sb.: a name of the largest species of the herring family (Clupeidae), Megalops atlanticus [C.]. The name is sometimes extended to the East Indian species of the same genus.

1888 the line being sufficiently strong to allow the boat to be towed about by the captive tarpon: St. James's Gaz., July 10.

tarragon $(\angle = =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. tarragona: a composite plant, Artemisia dracunculus, native in Siberia, the leaves of which are aromatic and are used as seasoning and to flavor vinegar.

1548 Tarchon...is called wyth vs Tarragon: W. Turner, Names of Herbs.
1664 To have excellent Salleting all the Year round, sow...Lettuce, Purslan,
Borrage, Tarragon: Evelyn, Kal. Hort., p. 199 (1729). 1705 This Country
produces none of those green Herbs common in Europe, except Tarragon and
Tobacco: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xvi. p. 306.
1767 Tarragon: fine
flavoured aromatic plant, to improve the flavour of soups and sallads: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 663 (1803) 1850 Their clear soups
are better than ours, Monfflet will put too much tarragon into everything:
THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 7 (1879).

tarree: Anglo-Ind. See toddy.

*tarsia, tarsiatura, sb.: It.: inlaid work; mosaic work in wood.

1670 This kind of Mosaick Work in Wood was antiently (saith Vasari) called Tarsia: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt 1. p 95 (1698). 1882 it is truly marvellous to think that such an enormous surface can have been covered with such admirable marble tarsia and carved work for so small a sum as half a million of francs—about 20,000.1: Athenwam, Dec. 30, p 906. 1883 F. M Peard, Contradictions, 1. 228. 1886 white and coloured marbles, marble tarsia work, and gold grounds in mosaic: Athenwam, May 15, p. 650/3.

*tartana1, sb.: Sp.: a long covered cart on two wheels, for carrying passengers.

1845 the only conveyance in these parts is the Valencian one-horsed tartana: FORD, Handbit. Spain, Pt. I. p. 412. 1875 Hundreds of tartanas (a sort of covered waggonette): Times, Oct 4, p. 4/5. [St.] 1883 The tartana drivers plying for hire take their stand upon the rank: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 449.

tartana², sb.: Sp.: a tartane.

1617 They have also 200 tartenas, which are a kind of flat-bottomde boates: G. L. Carew, Lett., p. 92 (1860). 1652 eighteen Gallies and fourty Tartanas: Howell, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist Rev. Napl.), p. 107.

tartane, sb.: Fr.: a Mediterranean one-masted vessel for carrying goods, with a large lateen sail and a foresail. Sometimes Anglicised as tartan(e), tarten.

1692 They in Feluccas fought and weak Tartanes: M. Morgan, Late Victory, p. 5. 1764 The harbour has been declared a free port; and it is generally full of tartens, polacres, and other small vessels: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 360 (1817). 1845 a boat of the country... known as a tartane lower down in the Mediterranean: Lapy H. STANHOPE, Mem, Vol I. ch. viii. p. 268.

*Tartar, an incorrect form of Tatar: an inhabitant of Tartary, a member of sundry tribes which once inhabited Chinese Tartary; a member of the mixed Asiatic hordes led by Jenghiz Khan, or of one of the tribes descended from those hordes; a violent, ill-tempered person, applied to a woman, a vixen, a scold. The phr. to catch a Tartar means to get worsted after expecting to overcome easily or to bully.

1696 Here, pursue this Tartar, bring him back: Vanbrugh, Relapse, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 84 (1776).

1845 formed the usual plan of surrounding the French in order to catch them in a net, but he as usual was caught by these Tartars: FORD, Handbik, Spain, Pt. I. p. 425.

1862 A Tartar that fellow was, and no mistake! Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

[C.] 1891 When provoked he proved a tartar: Athenæum, Apr. 11, p. 469/2.

tartarin(e), Eng. fr. Old Fr. tartarin; tartarium, Late Lat., fr. Tartarus, = 'a Tartar': sb.: a rich silk obtained from or through the medium of the Tartars. See Tartar.

bef. 1377 a jupon of blue tartaryn: Wardrobe Accts, of Edw. III. [F. W. Fairholt] abt. 1400 Clothes of Gold and of Camakaas and Tartarynes: Tr. Maundeviles Voyage, ch. xxiii. p. 255 (1830). 1487 An awter clothe; a litell pece of grene tartron: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 455 (1874). bef. 1501 On every trumpet hangs a broad banner | Of fine tartarium, full richly bete: Flower & Leaf, 211. [F. W. Fairholt]

*Tartarus, occasionally in pl. form Tartara: Lat. fr. Gk. Táprapos: the Infernal regions. Hence, Tartarian (through Lat. adj. Tartareus), infernal, pertaining to the Infernal regions. Anglicised as Tartar(e). Perhaps Eng. tartar, tartrate, &c., are derived from Tartarus.

1886 describe the strange kinde of punishmentes that are prepared for the wicked in the gayle of vengeance, which he calleth Tartarus, a place of darkenesse and torments: Sir Edw Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xxxi. p. 146. 1899 He might return to vasty Tartar back, | And tell the legions 'I can never win | A soul so easy as that Englishman's': Shaks., Hen. V., ii. 2, 123. 1658 Condemned unto the Tartara's of Hell: Sir Th. Brown, Hydriotaph., p. 60. 1821 she never emerged from the dismal Tartarus of the kitchens, &c. to the upper air: Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater, Pt. 1, p. 43 (1823). 1853 The temperature and foulness of air in the between-deck Tartarus can not be amended: E. K. Kane, is forinnell Exped., ch. xxxi. p. 271. 1634 [See succubus]. 1667 Mix'd with Tartarean sulphur, and strange fire, | His own invented torments: Miltron, P. L., II. 69.

tartine, sb.: Fr.: a slice of bread spread with butter or

1848 Alas! Madame could not come to breakfast, and cut the tartines that Mr. Jos liked: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 327 (1879).

*Tartuf(f)e, tartuf(f)e: Fr. Tartufe, the title-character of a comedy by Molière: one who makes a pretence of piety, a hypocrite who professes devotion to religion.

1765 the arrantest Tartuff in science: STERNE, Trist. Skand., vIII. ii. Wks., p. 327 (1839). 1787 having studied under a complete tartuff and Jansenistical bigot as ever existed: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. II. p. 76 (1834). 1878 'cram' of the philosophic kind, which gives their conversation a touch of the Tartuff or the Joseph Surface: J. PAYN, By Proxy, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 138. 1883 the Tartuffe-throng: Athenaum, Sept. 8, p. 304/3.

tastatour(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See testator.

tat: Anglo-Ind. See tattoo2 or tatty.

tatou, tattu, sb.: Fr. tatou, or S. Amer. tatu: an armadillo (q. v.), esp. the giant armadillo.

1673 A Tatou or Armadillo: J. RAV, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 28. 1769 The Tattu, or Armadillo, of Guiana, is the largest of that species of animals: E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 145.

*tattoo1, taptoo (_ "), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. taptoe: a beat of drum at night as a signal for soldiers to retire to their tents or quarters. The phr. the devil's tattoo means an impatient drumming of the fingers; hence, tattoo is used to indicate any drumming or pattering noise.

abt. 1627 Sir J. Turner, Pallas Armata [N. & Q.] 1702 Tat-to:

MI. Dict. 1717 All those whose hearts are loose and low, | Start if they hear but the tattoo: Prior, Alma, i. 454. [L.] 1742 one loves a review and a tattoo: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 159 (1857). 1807 the whole folly being committed in a standing posture, and concluded, by way of clincher, with a deafening tattoo of hands, and clatter of glasses: Berrsford, Miserres, Vol. II. p. 137 (5th Ed.). 18. Last night, above the whisting wind, | I heard the welcome rain,— | A fusillade upon the roof, | A tattoo on the pane: Bret Harte, Sanitary Message. 1702 Tat-to:

tattoo2, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. fattii: a native-bred pony. Shortened to tat.

pony. Shortened to tat.

1784 On their arrival at the Choultry they found a miserable dooley and 15 tattoo horses: In W. S. Seton-Karr's Selections, 1. 15 (Calcutta, 1864—9). [Yule] 1799 I refer you to Colonel Agnew's letter to you of the 21st August for a rule for your conduct in regard to the proceeds of the camels and tattoos you mention: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 311 (1858). 1808 These tut, hoos are a breed of small ponies, and are the most useful and hardy little animals in India: T. D. BROUGHTON, Letters, 156 (1813). [Yule] 1826 I mounted on my iattoo, or pony: Hockley, Pandurung Hari, ch. i. p. 32 (1884). 1872 We meet a Baboo, Vol. 11, ch. i. p. 5. 1853 Smith plucky proposal to run his notable tat, Pickles: W. D. Arrold, Oakfield, 1. 94 (1854). 1872 We meet a Baboo on a small pony (called a tattoo) of nine and a half hands: Edw. Braddon, Lyfe in India, ch. ii. p. 36. 1882 Mr. Ghyrkins...was stout and rode a broad-backed obese "tat": F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. ii. p. 39.

*tattoo (__ "), vb.: Tahitian tatu,='tattooing', 'tattooed': to prick indelible pigments into the skin in patterns or characters.

1777 Since we will give ourselves such torrid airs I wonder we do not go stark and tattoo ourselves: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 448 (1857).

tattu, tatu: S. Amer. See tatou.

*tatty, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. $tatt\bar{t}$: a screen or mat made of the roots of cuscus (q, v). Shortened to tat.

made of the roots of cuscus (q. v.). Shortened to tall.

1808 we are obliged to make use of tattees, a kind of screens made of the roots of a coarse grass called Kus: T. D. BROUGHTON, Letters, 170 (1813).

[Yule] 1810 During the hot winds tats (a kind of mat), made of the root of the koosa grass, which has an agreeable smell, are placed against the doors and windows: M. Graham, Yournal, 125 (1812) [16.] 1846 the Anatherum muricatum, called Vetiver by the French, and Khus in India, where its fragrant roots are employed in making tatties, covers for palanquins, &c.: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 113. 1854 I would like to go into an Indian Brahmun's house and see the punkahs and the purdahs and tattys, and the pretty brown maidens: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii, p. 319 (1879) 1872 those who can successfully use kuskus tatties, find in the scorchingly dry wind from the west a very good friend. A kinskus tattie is a screen made with the roots of a peculiar sort of grass; this is placed in a western frontage, and is always kept wet: EDW. BRADDON, Life vn India, ch. ii. p. 15.

tau, sb.: Gk. $\tau a\hat{v}$: name of the nineteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, T, τ , corresponding to the Latin T, t; a form of cross with the horizontal bar forming the arms at the top.

bef. 1461 The gospel begynnethe withe tokene of tav. | The booke first crossed and after the forhede: LYDGATE, Vertue of Mass, Harl MS., 2251, fol. 182 v. 1886 The emblems of the...phoenix, the tau, the labarum, and the fylfot occur, but not the cross. C. R. CONDER, Syrian Stone Lore, p. 253 note.

taureador, tauridor: Sp. See toreador.

Taurus: Lat., 'bull': name of one of the northern constellations (containing Aldebaran and the Pleiades) and of one of the signs of the zodiac (between Aries and Gemini), which the sun enters about April 22.

1391 & euerich of thise 12 Signes hath respecte to a certein parcelle of the body of a man and hath it gouernance; as aries hath thin heued, & taurus thy nekke & thy throte / gemyni thyn armholes & thin armes: Chaucer, Astrol., p. 13 (1872). 1601 were we not born under Taurus? Shaks., Tw. Nt., i. 3, 147. 1664 Since Ptolomy, and prove the same, | In Taurus now, then in the Ram: S. Butler, Hudibrus, Pt. II. Cant iii. p. 196.

tay(e): Eng. fr. Port. See tael.

*tazza, pl. tazze, sb.: It.: a saucer-shaped bowl or vase, a shallow vase mounted on a foot.

1865 its jaspar tazze filled with jewels: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 114. *1877 silver vases and tazze: Times, Feb. 17. [St.] 1889 The pewter dish, glass tazza, the illumination and coloration at large, charm us as illustrations of fine art: Athenaum, Feb. 9, p. 187/2.

tchang, tcheng: Chin. See cheng.

tchawoosh: Turk. See chiaus. *tchetvert: Russ. See chetvert. tchibookdjee: Turk. See chibukji.

*Te Deum (laudāmus), phr.: Late Lat.: 'Thee, God, we praise', the name of a canticle sung after the first morning lesson in the Anglican Church, and as a hymn on occasions of public thanksgiving, so called from the opening words of the Latin original.

the Latin original.

abt. 1386 Withouten noyse or claterynge of belles | Te deum was oure song and no thyng elles: CHAUCER, C. T., Sunmoner's Tale, 1448.

bef. 1492 syngyng wyth a Joyful herte! Te deum laudamus: CAKTON, St. Katherm, sig. of 1v ro/2 abt. 1506 And as soone as we hadde syght of the Holy Lande, we sange Te Deum: Sir R. GUYLFORDE, Pylgrymage, p. 15 (1851) 1620 Te deum laudamus hath been solempne songen in the laude and praise of God: Chronicle of Calais, p. 91 (1846) 1569 without the kinges licence or yet his knowledge, and they preuilye placed him in the Metropoliticall seate, singing Te deum at midnight: Grafton, Chron., John, p. 99.

1589 they al kneeld downe upon their knees, and with great deuotion did say Te Deum laudamus: R. Parkee, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 141 (1854). 1618 which perform'd, the choir, | With all the choicest music of the kingdom, | Together sung' Te Deum; and all the Quire seconded: T. Heywood, Englands Elisabeth, p. 111 (1641). 1650 a Te Deum: solemnly sung: Howell, Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Naph., p. 43. 1661 His Majesty then ascending again his royal throne, whilst Te Deum was singing: Evelvn, Daary, Vol. I. p. 370 (1872). 1679 At home they are alwayes roaring out Te Deums for Steatung of some Town or other: Shadwell, True Widow, i. p. 3. 1716 Vou afterwards begin a kind of Te Deum, before the time, in that remarkable sentence, "We adore the wisdom of the Divine Providence, which has opened a way to our restoration...": Addison, Wiks., Vol. Iv. p. 433 (1856). 1759 both sides sung Te Deum; chaunted in the chapel' T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 29. 1851 Indeed it seems that the usual Te Deum of this Prince was an opera tune: 15 M. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., III. p. 154 (1857)

*tea (pronounced till about the middle of 18 c. so as to rhyme to pay), Eng. fr. dialectic Chin.; cha(w), Chin. ch'a, ts'a; the, Fr. the, fr. dialectic Chin.: sb. See Bohea, congou, hyson, pekoe, souchong.

1. the prepared leaves of the tea-plant; also, in combin. as tea-caddy, tea-chest, tea-merchant, tea-ship.

1662 there they may have The, or Cha, which the Vsbeques Tartars bring thither from Chattai: J. DAVIES, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. vi. p. 241 (1669) 1668 tutanag, silk, raw and wrought, gold, China root, tea, &c: In J. F. Davis' Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. ii p. 47 (1836).

2. the tea-plant, name of a genus of shrubs, *Thea* or *Camellia theifera*, Nat. Order *Ternströmiaceae*, native in China and Assam, and cultivated also in Japan, India, and other warm countries.

1598 after their meat they use a certaine drinke, which is a pot with hote water, which they drinke as hote as ever they may indure...the aforesaid warme water is made with the powder of a certaine hearbe called Chaa, which is much estéemed: Tr J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk i. Vol. 1. p. 157 (1885).

1682
The Description of the Plant by the Chineses called Thee, by the Japoneses, Tchia: Wkly. Menorials for Ingenious, No. 44, Nov. 13, 10 Bibl. Lit. 1684
They mightily admire the Herb Tea, which comes from China and Yapan: E. EVERARD, Tr. Tavernier's Japan, &c., p. 29.

3. an infusion of the partly fermented and well dried leaves of tea-plants, a beverage containing the valuable alkaloid principle thein; also, in combin. as tea-cup, tea-house, tea-pot, tea-urn.

house, tea-pot, tea-urn.

1622 This man brought me a chaw cup covered with silver for a present: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. II. p. 11 (1883).

1662 A little Pot for Tsia, or The, called Naraissiba; another greater Tsia Pot, called Stenge: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 147 (1669).

— As for Tsia, it is a kind of The or Tea.

Tsia-pots: ib. p. 156. — drink The, or Tea, which the Persians call Tzai, though the Tzai, or the Cha are properly but a kind of The, and Chattai, in as much as it is brought them from Chattai: ib. Bk. VI. p. 222.

1665 I drank very immoderately of Punce, Rack, Tea, &c.; R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sg. Hhh 3 ro.

1686 After Dinner, 'tis always his Custom to call for Tea, in which I cunningly infus'd a Dram or two of Opium: D'Urfey, Commonw. Wom., i. p. 1. 1693 and drink a Dish of Tea, to settle our Heads: Congreve, Double Dealer, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 167 (1710).

1694 a Teaster of Cold Tea: N H., Ladies, Dict., p. 202/1.

1700 I was once in a Chinesee's house drinking of Tea, which is drunk in great quantitys there in Tea-houses, very good and very Cheap: S. L., Tr. Fryyke's Voy. E. Indies, ch. x. p. 149

1712 Soft yielding minds to Water glide away, I And sip, with Nymphs, their elemental Tea: Pore, Rape of Lock, I. 62.

1723 If you drink Tea upon a promontory that over-hangs the sea, it is preferable to an Assembly: — Letters, p. 170 (1737).

1801 I'm just going to take my late dish of tea: M. Edgeworth, Good French Governess, p. 162 (1832).

4. an infusion of various herbs, used either as medicine or as a beverage; also, with qualifying words, applied to sundry beverages which are not infusions of herbs.

1699 Some of them [flowers of certain plants] are Pickl'd, and divers of them make also very pleasant and wholsome *Theas*, as do likewise the Wild *Time*, Bugloss, Mint, &c.: Evelyn, Acetaria, p. 27. 1796 Of the leaves of the barbonia cordata the country-people made tea: Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 11 (1814).

5. an afternoon refection or an evening meal at which the beverage is tea (3); also, in combin. as tea-gown, tea-party, tea-table, tea-tray.

1688 Here no Chit chat, here no Tea Tables are: Shadwell, Squire of Alsatia, Epil, p. 64 (1699). 1702 commit a rape upon her Tea-Table, perhaps, break all her China, and then she'll be sure to hang him: Vanbruch, False Friend, iii Wks, Vol I p. 343 (1776). 1728 overset the tea-table: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's Prov Husb., l. Wks, Vol. II, p. 248 (1776). 1754 a good deal of Tea Table Chat: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. I. p. 122.

teague, sb.: Ir.: (in English use) an Irishman.

1688 LORD WHARTON, Lilliburlero, I. 1741 Upon this, the biggest Lords of the Island would needs try this Operator's Art, one after another; insomuch that Teagus was almost tired out of his Life in anointing the Mussulmans: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. I p. 45. 1768 a great number of striped Irish teagues who attend classes: T. REID, Corresp., Wks., p. 43/1 (1846). 1882 F. BARRETT, Prodigal's Progress, III. p. 234

teak, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. tekku: the timber of a large tree, Tectona grandis (Nat. Order Verbenaceae), a durable wood obtained chiefly from Malabar and Pegu.

1675 lined with. Teke (the Timber Ships are built with). Figure, E. India., 142 (1698). [Yule] abt. 1760 As to the wood it is a sort called Teak, to the full as durable as oak: Grose, Voyage, I. 108 (1772). [ib] 1803 boats cut out from the sold teak trees, flat bottomed, and with sharp prows: Wellington, Disp, Vol. I. p. 391 (1844). 1811 that excellent wood called Tæk, which is not liable to be attacked by worms: Niebukh's Trav. Arab., ch. cliv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 216. 1846 There is reason to believe that the timber imported from the coast of Africa, under the name of African Teak, belongs to some tree of this Order [Euphorbiaceae]: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 28x.

Tean: Eng. fr. Lat. See Teian.

teapoy, tepoy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. tir,='three', and Pers. pāē,='foot': a three-legged table; a small table; a tea-chest on legs.

*Tebeth: Heb. tebheth: name of the fourth month of the civil, the tenth month of the ecclesiastical Jewish year.

abt. 1400 the tenthe moneth, that is clepid Thebeth, that is, Januer: Wycliffite Bible, Esther, ii. 16. 1535 Tebeth: COVERDALE, & c. 1611 the tenth month, which is the month Tebeth: Bible, I c.

*technique, sb.: Fr.: technical skill, manipulation, artistic

1882 His technique is beautifully finished, while the charm of his touch reminds us of Rubinstein's: Athenæun, Dec 23, p. 856
1886 His technique is somewhat sketchy, as a rule, and his colours extremely light: Mag. of Art, Dec., p. 42/1.

*tedesco (pl. tedeschi), fem. tedesca (pl. tedesche), adj.: It.: German, Gothic.

1814 the Tedeschi dramatists: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol III. p. 6 (1832).

Tedesco Italianato, diabolo incarnato, phr.: It.: an Italianised Teuton is a devil incarnate. See Englese Italianato, &c.

1575 It is growen into a proverbe among the Italians *Thedesco Italianato*, *Diabolo incarnato*: that is to saye a Dutchman become in maners like an Italian putteth on the nature of the Devill: J. Turlerus, *Traveiter*, p. 66.

*tēdium, better taedium, sb.: Lat.: wearisomeness, dulness; weariness, ennui, disgust. See taedium vitae.

ness; weariness, ennui, disgust. See tabellum VILAe, bef. 1733 the Tedium that can scarce be parted from Historical Controversy: R. North, Examen, I ii. 168, p. 118 (1740). abt 1782 The tædium that the lazy rich endure, | Which now and then sweet poetry may cure: Cowper, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. 1, p. 27 (1808). 1797 Seek to relieve the dreadful tædium of such an existence: SOUTHEY, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 503. 1815 At length the tedium, of this weary space was broken by the entrance of dirty-looking serving wench: SCOTT, Cay Mannering, ch. xlix. p. 388 (1852) 1820 affected with the tædium of life, for want of all employment: T. S. Hughes, Traw, in Sicily, Vol. 1, ch. i. p. 34 1835 The tedium of this day, the forenner of many far worse, was enlivened by a successful bear hunt: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xii. p. 189. 1886 His society is fraught with mixed experiences of hilarity, tedium, and disgust: Athenaeum, Sept. 11, p. 335/1.

teepee: N. Amer. Ind. See tepee.

teer: Eng. fr. Fr. See tier.

*tee-totum $(\angle u =)$, sb: Eng., fr. T, and Lat. $t\overline{o}tum$,='the whole': a four-sided top formerly used in a game of chance; so named because if the side marked T fell uppermost after the top ceased spinning, the spinner took all the stakes; any light top used as a toy.

1818 Though, like a tee-totum, I'm all in a twirl, | Yet ev'n (as you wittingly say) a tee-totum | Between all its twirls gives a letter to note 'em: T. Moors, Fudge Family, p. 37.

1832 A traveller may pass his life in going round the world like a teetotum: Edin. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 497.

teftadar, tefterdar: Arab. See defterdar.

Teian, Tean: Eng. fr. Lat. Tēias, = 'pertaining to Teos', fr. Gk. Téws, an Ancient Greek city of Ionia: Anacreontic (the poet Anacreon having been a native of Teos).

1640 no Teian strain: H. More, *Phil Po.*, sig. B 4 (1647).

1821 The Scian and the Teian muse, | The hero's harp, the lover's lute, | Have found the fame your shores refuse: Byron, *Don Juan*, III. lxxxvi. (2).

teke: Anglo-Ind. See teak.

*telamon, pl. telamones, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. τελαμών: Archit.: a male figure which serves as a column to support an entablature or other superstructure. See Atlantes, caryatides.

1882 In the midst of these rises a kneeling youth, of robust forms, with both arms bent behind his shoulders. He serves as a *Telanian* or *Atlas*, bearing on his head and his fore-arms a large, low cup, which forms the top of the whole candelabrum: C. Fennell, Tr. A. Michaels' Anc. March. in Gt. Brit., p 594.

telbent: Eng. fr. Fr. See turban.

*telega, sb.: Russ. teliega: a clumsy one-horse cart used in Russia.

1598 Telegas, or wagons: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 419 — they prouided Telegos, to carry the goods: id., p. 430. 1884 A second vehicle.. was a strong telega, or waggonette,—though not in the English sense of the word: H. LANSDELL, Steppes of Tartary, in Leisure Hour.

telesm, Eng. fr. Late Gk.; telesma, ρl . telesmata, Late Gk. $\tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \sigma \mu a$, ='a talisman', fr. Gk. $\tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \sigma \mu a$, ='a religious rite': s b.: a talisman, an amulet.

1652 Where remaine to this day, (as evident Testimonies of their Invention) very many and ancient Telesmes, the miraculous effects whereof were admired and approved throughout all Egipt and Persia: E ASHMOLE, Theat. Chem. Brit., Annot., p. 462. 1658 A secret in their Telesmes and Magical Characters among them: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 1, p. 27 (1686). 1662 Some believe they are Telesmes, and that they contain some secrets which Time will discover: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1 p. 3 (1669). 1675 the Teraphin was the head of a Man, bearing the name of one Deity alone; but the Telesmeat had the Images and Names of all the Gods they could think of: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch iv. § 5, p. 39.

telinga, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. Talinga, a region of the Madras Presidency, east of the Deccan: a sepoy (q. v.). Obs.

abt. 1760 Sepoys, sometimes called Tellingas: Grose, Voyage, Gloss. (1772) [Yule] 1827 I have been a Telinga...in the Company's service: Scott, Surgeon's Daughter, ch. xiii. [tb.]

tell, sò.: Arab.: a mound; a hill.

1881 A tell or hummock of clay and cemented sand rose here and there: L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p. 8.

τέλος, sb: Gk.: the end. Occasionally used instead of Lat. finis (q. v.) at the end of a literary work.

1550 HOOPER, Early Writings, p. 558 (Parker Soc., 1843).

tēlum imbelle sine ictu (conjēcit), phr.: Lat.: (he hurled his) powerless weapon without effect (blow, stroke). See Virg., Aen., 2, 544.

1762 BEATTIE, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 3, p. 13 (1820) 1803 and we might amuse ourselves with the quiverings and deviations of the 'telium imbelle et sine ictu,' did we not perceive the malignity which directs it: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 179.

tema, sb.: It.: Mus.: a theme, a subject.

temenos, sò.: Gk. τέμενος: a precinct, ground attached to a temple and set apart for purposes of religion.

1820 Tradition says, that this square formed in very early ages the temenos of a temple: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sixily, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 108. 1888 the riperos enclosing Cormac's chapel and the other ruins: Academy, Oct. 27, p. 266/3.

temp., abbrev. of Lat. tempore, abl. of tempus,='time': in the time (of).

1885 The volume contains...a chart pedigree commencing temp. Henry VIII.: Athenæum, Oct. 24, p. 539/3.

Tempē: Lat. fr. Gk. Tě $\mu\pi\eta$ (pl.): the name of a beautiful valley in Thessaly; a beautiful valley.

1770 the gay solitude of my own little Tempe: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. v. p. 247 (1857).

*tempera, sb.: It.: Art: distemper.

1859 the best paintings in white of egg, oils, and tempera: Once a Week, July 2, p. 14/1.

Dec. 30, p. 903.

temperature (#===), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. température.

1. the constitution or temperament of anything.

1561 to know by what complexion or temperatur ye diseases are caused: HOLLYBUSH, Apothec., fol. 15 vo. 1598 the mynd followeth much the temperature of the bodye: Spens., State Irel., Wks., p. 638/2 (1883).

2. the amount of heat which a substance or a body exhibits; esp. the degree of heat which characterises weather or climate.

1554 this fyrst temparature and moistnes: W. PRAT, Africa, sig. D iii ro.

1557 what temperature | In the primetide dothe season well the soyl: Tottel's Misc., p. 121 (1870).

2 a. mildness (of climate).

1546 Thus muche briefelie of the goodd temperature of the aire and grounde: Tr. Polydore Vergu's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 24 (1846)

2 b. due amount of heat, healthiness of temperament.

1531 the temperature or distemperature of the regions: Elyot, Governour, Bk. III. ch. xxvi Vol. II. p. 405 (1880)

3. a mixture, a compound; a mixing.

bef. 1611 Make a temperature of brass and iron together: HOLLAND. [C.]

4. temper (of metals).

1603 the due temperature of stiff steel: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 95. [R.]

5. moderation, temperateness.

1595 In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth...Most goodly temperature ye may descry: Spens, Amoretti, xiii. bef 1631 This teritory. for pleasantnest of seate, for temporature of climate, fertility of soyle...is not to be excelled: Quoted in Capt. J. Smith's Wks., 1. 87. [C.]

*tempo, pl. tempi, sb.: It.: Mus.: time, rate of rhythmical movement.

1724 TEMPO, Time. Thus, TEMPO DI GAVOTTA, is Gavot Time, or the Time or Movement observed in playing a Gavot: Short Explic. of For. Wits. in Mus. Bks. 1885 The conductor adopted a somewhat slower tempo than that generally observed. Athenaum, Aug. 29, p. 280/3. — His temps were in some cases slower: ib., Sept. 5, p. 311/2. 1888 The composer has reconsidered the temps of some portions, generally in the direction of increased quickness; and he also indulged somewhat freely in the temps rubato: ib., Mar. 17, p. 349/1.

*tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis, phr.: Late Lat.: times change and we change in (with) them.

1592 Tempora nutantur, I know you know the meaning of it better then I: Greene, Groats-worth of Wit, Wks., p. 20 (1861). 1664—6 so liberal were our forefathers to their clergy. But tempora nutantur: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 347/2 (1867). 1728 CIBBER, Vanbrugh's Prov Husb., iv. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 310 (1776). 1773 I was formerly well enough acquainted with the professors of both those societies, but tempora nutantur: Beattie, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 50, p. 134 (1820). 1793 Amer. State Papers, For. Relat. Vol. 1. p. 350 (1832). 1828 I remember well one morning, that his present majesty was pleased, en passant, to admire my buckskins—tempora mutantur: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. 1. p. 150 (1859).

temporise $(\not = \bot)$, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. temporiser: (a) to yield to present exigencies or importunities, to comply; (b) to gain time by protracting negotiations, to procrastinate.

a. 1595 The Dauphin is too wilful-opposite, | And will not temporise with my entreaties: Shaks, K. Yokn, v. 2, 125.
b. 1577—87 And the lords iustices being not prepared to stop the same, they did yet so temporise with them, as they gained time, till further order might be taken vpon aduertisement of hir maiesties pleasure herein: HOLINSHED, Chron. Ireland, an. 1567. [R.] bef. 1627 The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have temporized, resolved to give the king battle: BACON, Hen VII. [T.]

tempus edax rērum, phr.: Lat.: time the devourer of (all) things. Ovid, Met., 15, 234.

1589 But ô griefe! tempus edax rerum, what's that will last alwaies? NASHE, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 9 (1880). 1847 BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 481 (1865).

tempus fugit, phr.: Lat.: time flies. See Virg., Georg., 3, 284.

tenable $(\angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. tenable: capable of being held.

1604 If you have hitherto conceal'd this sight, | Let it be tenable in your silence still: SHAKS., Ham., i. 2, 248. 1775 this has been repaired, and made tenable in a later age by additional out-works: R. CHANDLER, Traw. Asia Minor, p. 161. 1845 neither Blake nor the Valencian junta took any steps to render it tenable: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 455.

tenaille, so.: Fr.: Fortif:: an outwork in the ditch, in front of the curtain, between two bastions.

1743—7 The grenadiers...mounted the trench of the tenaille on the right: TINDAL, Contin. Rapin, Vol. II. p. 83/r (1751).

STERNE, Trist. Shand., II. xii. Wks., p. 80 (1839).

tendon (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tendon: a sinew, a cord or band of dense connective tissue at the end of a muscle, serving to attach a muscle to a part of the hard frame of the body, or to attach one muscle to another.

1543 chordes or tendones: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. i volt. 1563 nerues, tendons, ligamentes: T. Gale, Enchirid, fol. 41 vo. 1578 a tendon is the white part in the Muscle beyng hard, thicke, and shynyng: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. III. fol. 44 vo.

tendoor, tandoor, sô.: Turk. tandur: a square table with a brazier under it, over which persons sit for warmth in cold weather in the East.

1717 their extraordinary way of warming themselves, which is neither by chimneys nor stoves, but by a certain machine called a tendour, the height of two feet, in the form of a table, covered with a fine carpet or embroidery. This is

made only of wood, and they put into it a small quantity of hot ashes, and sit with their legs under the carpet. At this table they work, read, and very often sleep; and if they chance to dream, kick down the tendour, and the hot ashes commonly set the house on fire: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 219 (1827) 1819 What could the company do, in the uncertain state of the sky, but collect round the tandoor? T. HOPE, Anast., Vol 1 ch. iv. p. 76 (1820). 1840 It is asserted, that these gifted persons will go into a sort of oven, called a tendour, around which fire is heaped until it is red hot, and that they will heap fire upon their heads, and yet still call out "I am cold!" FRASER, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let. vi. p. 150 — tendoor: 16, Vol. II. Let. vii. p. 200.

tendre, sb.: Fr.: tender feeling, amorous affection.

1705 Clar. Complaints! of what my dear? have I ever given you subject of complaint, my life? Gripe. .. my dear and my life! I desire none of your tendres: VANBRUGH, Confed, 1v. Wks, Vol. 11. p. 61 (1776). 1748 a pretty maid who had a tendre for me: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xlih. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 276 (1817). 1781 Hor WALFOLE, Letters, Vol VIII. p. 506. 1848 "You poor friendless creatures are always having some foolish tendre," Miss Crawley said: THACKERAY, Van Fair, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 158 (1879).

*tendresse, so.: Fr.: tenderness, fondness.

1783 Trav. Anecd., Vol. I. p 31. 1834 Ayesha, Vol II. p 162. 1865 I have said that she had now and then a tendresse, a mournfulness, real or assumed: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 179. 1885 The practical sister...conceals her tendresse for the hero in maidenly fashion: Attenaum, Oct. 17, p. 503/2.

tendron, sb.: Fr.: Cookery: gristle, sinew.

1816 The tenderones are the gristle bone of the breast of veal cut into thin slices: J. Simpson, *Cookery*, p. 43 1845 Tendrons (Veal), are found near the extremity of the ribs: Bregion & Miller, Pract Cook, p. 43.

tenebrio, pl. tenebriones, sb.: Lat., 'a trickster': Entom.: name of a genus of beetles, several species being black.

bef. 1733 the very rankest of [the Hackney Libellers], which, in those Days, came forth, like Nociurnal Tenebrics, from the dark and dirty Recesses of the Party: R. North, Examen, I. 1. 7, p 18 (1740). 1811 Among the Tenebriones is one species which destroys reeds... The women of Arabia and Turkey make use of another tenebrio, which is found among the filth of gardens: Niebuhr's Trav Arab., ch. cxl. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 190.

tenebris: Late Lat. See in tenebris.

1669 but, how she lost it, and how it came upon your Finger, I am yet in tenebris: DRYDEN, Mock-Astrol., iv. Wks, Vol. 1 p. 314 (1701). bef. 1670 That which was fit to be kept in tenebris for that time, may now come to light without Injury: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1: 146, p. 137 (1693).

tenendum, pl. tenenda, gerund.: Late Lat.: name of the clause in a deed, which specifies the tenure upon which the grant is made.

1633 [See habendum]. 1765 BLACKSTONE, Comm., II. 299.

Teneriffe, name of a wine resembling Madeira, made in Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands.

tēnesmus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. τεινεσμός: a straining at stool, a morbid inclination to void excreta; also, metaph.

1642 to heal this tetter of pedagogism that bespreads him, with such a tenesmus of originating: MILTON, Apol. Smect., Wks., Vol. 1, p. 244 (1806). 1766 This case, which at first was a looseness, | Is become a Tenesmus: C. ANSTEY, New Bath Guide, Wks., p. 22 (1808).

*tenet, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of Lat. tenere, = 'to hold'; 'he holds' (tenent, 3rd pers. pl., 'they hold'): an article of faith, a doctrine, a dogma.

article of faith, a doctrine, a dogma.

bef. 1600 To open therefore a door for entrance, there is no reason but the tenet must be this: Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Bk. viii. [R.] 1621 some prodigious tenent, or paradox of the earths motion: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 1 (1827). 1625 which Tenents were there publiquely Recanted by hm: IREN. RODOGINUS, Differences, p. 29. 1638 The Springs Glorie, Vindicating Love by temperance against the tenent, Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus: T. Nabbes, Title. 1646 That Pleurisies are only on the left side, is a popular Tenet not only absurd, but dangerous: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. iv. ch. iii. p. 152 (1680). bef 1654 If I quote Thomas Aquinas for some Tenet: Sallden, Table-Talk, p. 66 (1868). 1654 What Author so ever denyeth the undeniablenesse of any of our received Tenets, we glosse him with Invactives: R. Whitlock, Zootoma, p. 254. bef. 1667 His Faith perhaps in some nice Tenets might | Be wrong; his Life, I'm sure, was in the right: Conview, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 46 (1707). 1678 Moreover the Tenents of these ancient Magi, concerning that Duplicity of Principles, are by Writers represented with great Variety and Uncertainty: Cudworth, Intell. Syst, Bk. 1, ch. iv. p. 201. 1704 a sect arose whose tenets obtained and spread yer, far: Swiff, Tale of a Tab, § ii. Wks., p. 61/2 (1869). bef. 1733 Confutation of that wicked Tenent: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 164, p. 125 (1740). 1783 Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 419 (1858). 1824 he had clients and connections of business among families of opposite political tenets: Scort, Reagannitet, ch. i. p. 148 (1880).

teniente, sb.: Sp.: a lieutenant, a deputy.

*tenor, tenour ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. tenour, tenur, assimilated to Lat. tenor,='a holding on', 'uninterrupted tone or accent'.

I. usual course, general direction, general meaning.

1418—22 youre gracieux letters of prive seal, the teneur of the which we have wel understand: MARGARET OF ANJOU, Lett., p. 22 (Camd. Soc., 1863).
1420 aftir the tenur of our instruccion: In Ellis Orge, Lett., 3rd Sen., Vol. 1.
No. xxix. p. 68 (1846). abt. 1450 pe tenour of pi titiff: Wars of Alexander,

4239 (1886). 1473 I praye yowe to take a labor according affir the tenur of the same: Paston Letters, Vol III No. 723, p 88 (1874). 1523 beholde the tenoure of the letters: Lord Berners, Froissart, 1 241, p. 352 (1872) 1528
The tenoure of thy tyranny passeth my brayne | In every poynt evidently to endyght: W Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c. p 115 (1871). 1540 he hym selfe indited letters...the tenour whereof hereafter ensueth: ELYOT, Im. Governance, 161 51 vo. 1562 The tenour of his letter: J. Shute, Two. Comm. (Tr.), ii. fol. 25 vo. 1578 the tenour of his letter: J. Shute, Two. 1584 as our weake capacities may thereby best conceiue the substance, tenor, and true meaning of the word, which is there set downe: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., &c., p. 536. 1588 Euagrius came to the office of a Bishopp valuavfully, because onely Paulinus ordayned him, contrary to the tenure of many Cannons: Unall, Dem. of Truth, ch vii. p. 41 (1880) 1600 he must expound Law by Law; and as the tenour of the writings doo require: R. Cawdray, Trass. of Similes, p. 470 1641 kept the same tenor all the way, for we see not where he particularizes: Milton, Animadu, Wks. Vol. I. p. 188 (1860). 1652 the phantastical formes and tenors of an aery and unwholsome speculation: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 143. 1678 according to the tenor of his Principles: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. 370. 1728 But kept the tenor of his mind, | To merit well of humankind: Swift, Wks., p. 600/2 (1869). bef. 1733 as one may guess by the Tenor of the Newgate Examination: R. North, Examen, II. iv 129, p. 298 (1740). 1769 The character of your private life, and the uniform tenour of your public conduct, is an answer to them all: Junius, Letters, Vol. I. No. viii. p. 59 (1772). 1827 he pursued the tenor of his discourse: Ancal. of Impudence, p. 77.

- II. Mus.: 1. the highest male chest-voice; also, attrib. 1680 he...had a perfect good tenor and base: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 157 (1872).
- II. Mus.: 2. a part for the highest male chest-voice, or a corresponding part for instruments. The cantus firmus or chief melody of medieval church music used to be assigned to this part which was named from the sustained notes which characterised the cantus firmus (Lat. tenor, = 'holding'). Also, attrib.

Also, attrib.

bef. 1529 Hys musyk withoute mesure, to sharp is hys my; | He trymmyth in hys tenor to counter pyrdewy: J. Skelton, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 16 (1843). 1540
But than alwaye remembre how so euer the tenoure bel ringeth he ringethe alway in tune: Elyor, Pasquill, sig. B 1 P. 1597 you have your plainsong changed from parte to part, firste in the treble, next in the tenor, lastlie in the base: Th. Morley, Miss., p. 100. 1603 One while she bears the Base, anon the Tenor, | Anon the Trebble, then the Counter-Tenor: J. Svilester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 138 (1608). bef. 1627 let the bells ring!...There's two in mending, and you know they cannot...'Las, the tenor's broken! ring out the treble: Middle of the treble of the treble of the treble of the policy of the policy of the treble of the policy of the policy

II. Mus.: 3. a man who takes a tenor part or who has a tenor voice.

abt 1515 All trebyllys and tenours be rulyd by a meyne: J. SKELTON, Magnyf., 138, Wks., Vol 1. p. 230 (1843). 1616 the next place that shall happen to be and shall fall voyd by the death of any tenor that now is in ordinarie in said chappell: Chaque Bh. Chapel Roy., p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1872). 1877 The Tenor is a quavering stick: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch. i. p. 12 (1883).

II. Mus.: 4. a large violin of low pitch.

*tenore, sb.: It.: Mus.: tenor.

1724 TENORE, a Part in Musick, called by us Tenor. TENORE VIO-LINO, a Tenor Violin... TENORE RIPIENO, the Tenor which plays in some Parts only: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

tent, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. (vino) tinto: a kind of luscious red wine obtained chiefly from Malaga and Galicia in Spain; much used as Sacramental wine.

1542 caprycke, tynt, roberdany: BOORDE, Dyetary, ch. x. p. 255 (1870).
1634 the Vinteners make Tent (which is a name for all Wines in Spain, except white): HOWELL, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. Iv. p. 350 (1678). 1860 Hollocks, Bastards, Tents...brought into the Port of London: Stat. 12 Car. II., c. 4. Sched, s.v. Wines (Rufflead). 1693 Six Men in a Tavern dispos'd to be merry, | Shall drink six sorts of Wine: the first he drinks Sherry...And the fifth thinks Good Tent is the best of all Juices: Contention of Liquors, p 2.

tentāmen, pl. tentāmina, sb.: Lat.: a trial, an effort.

1736 an essay or tentamen to some greater design: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in Fog's Journal, No. 376, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 8 (1777).

tenue, sb.: Fr.: deportment, bearing, address, appearance.

tenuis, pl. tenues, sb.: Lat., properly adj., 'thin': one of the breathed or hard mutes, k, t, ϕ . See media.

tenuto, adv. and adj.: It.: Mus.: a direction to performers to sustain a note or chord for the full length of its due time, opposed to staccato (q. v.); in sustained time.

teocalli, sb.: Mexican (fr. teotl,='a god', and calli,='a house'): a native Mexican temple, also called teopan.

1843 The thunder...shook the *teocallis* and crazy tenements of Tenochtitlan... to their foundations: PRESCOTT, *Mexico*, III. vi. viii. p. 185 (1847). 1884 Cortez ascended to the top of the teocalli: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, &-c.,

tepee, tepie, teepee, tipi, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: a wigwam (σ, v_s) .

1872 one has to travel far...before the smoke of your wigwam or of your tepie blurs the evening air: CAPT. W F. BUTLER, Great Lone Land, p 125.

tepidārium, pl. tepidāria, sh.: Lat.: the warm room of an Ancient Roman bath.

1830 advancing by slow degrees, he successively passes through the frigi-darium, and tepidarium, until he reaches the calidarium of the Romans: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 223 (2nd Ed.).

1836 Returning to the vestibule...we enter the tepidarium: Athenaum, Oct. 10, p. 477/2.

tepor, so.: Lat.: warmth, moderate temperature.

bef. 1736 The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favorable by the tepor and moisture in April: Arbuthnot. [R]

tepoy: Anglo-Ind. See teapoy.

teraphim, sb. (pl., also used as sing.): Heb. terāphīm, ='images', 'image': name of domestic idols or images of talismanic or oracular attributes, venerated by the Ancient Hebrews. The sing. form teraph and the pl. form teraphims are found in English.

abt. 1400 made a coope, and theraphyn [v. l. theraphym], that is, the prestis clooth, and mawmettis: Wycliffite Bible, Judges, xvii. 5. 1611 And the man Micah had an house of gods, and made an ephod, and teraphim, and consecrated one of his sons, who became his prest Bible, l. c. 1675 [See telesm]. 1845 the spoilers feared the hostility of the Platerns, the silversmiths by whom many workmen are employed in making teraphims and lares: Ford, Handbe. Spain, Pt. II. p 671. 1882 these interesting little Teraphim: T. Mozley, Reminisc., Vol. II. ch. cv. p. 223

*terapin. See terrapin.

terebra, sb.: Lat.: an auger, a boring instrument.

1704 This ends at the Place which the Workmen pierce with their Terebra...
The Terebra sometimes finds great Trees: J. Ray, Three Discourses, ii. p. 224
(1713).

terēdo, pl. terēdinēs, sb.: Lat.: a worm which gnaws wood, &c.; a ship-worm.

1654—6 There is a worm lies couchant in every gourd to smite it, a teredo to waste it: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 261/1 (1867). bef. 1655
A better piece of timber hath the more teredines breeding in it: T. ADAMS, Wks., I. 505 (1861). [Davies]

teres atque rotundus: Lat. See totus teres atque rotundus.

tergiversator, sb.: Late Lat., 'a laggard', noun of agent to Lat. tergiversari,='to turn one's back', 'to shuffle', 'to practise evasion': one who practises tergiversation.

termagant: Eng. fr. Gael. See ptarmigan.

Terminālia: Lat., neut. pl. of terminālis, adj. (not found in Classical Lat.): the feast of Terminus, the god of boundaries, held on Feb. 23.

terminator, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. terminate, = 'to bound', 'to limit', 'to terminate': one who or that which limits or terminates.

terminer: Anglo-Fr. See over and terminer.

*terminus (pl. termini), Terminus, sl.: Lat.: a boundary, a limit; the god of boundaries.

1. a termination, a limit, an extremity; the station at one of the ends of a line of railway.

1673 All these Sutures I found by breaking some of the Stones to be the Termini or boundings of certain Diaphragms or partitions, which seemed to divide the Cavity of the Shell into a multitude of very proportionate and regular Cells or Caverns: J. RAY, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 122.

1850 when we arrived at the terminus nothing would satisfy him but a Hansom cab: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 175 (1879).

1883 stockholders in the three great railways which have their termini amongst us: Standard, Jan. 25, D. 5.

1 a. a goal, an end, that towards which action, motion, or change of any kind tends, the final cause of anything.

1620 That perfection, and absolute purity, is the very Terminus whereunto the Church, and every faithful man ought to pretend: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. lxxxvi. (1676). 1650 knowledge itself..becometh the object, the terminus, the butt and mark shot at: Th. Goodwin, Wek., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IV. p. 170 (1862). 1656 we may fitly conceive the Father to be the terminus, and the Son the medium of this societas: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 39/1 (1865). 1665 where God sets the terminus. we see the power and wit of man may not contradict: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., 36 (1677). 1696 The creature is not the terminus or object of that act of giving himself: D. Clarkson, Pract. Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 40 (1865). 1878 The individual is the goal and terminus of the feeling: T. Mozley, Kuling Ideas, ch. viii. p. 193.

2. a hermes (see **Hermes**1), a terminal figure, a term.

1645 a terminus that formerly stood in the Appian way: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 181 (1872). 1816 A head of Homer on a Terminus: J. Dallaway,

Of Stat. & Sculpt, p. 337. 1826 fantastic scrolls, separated by bodies ending in termini: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. 11. ch. iv. p. 37 (1881) 1833 grotesque termini in the Roman manner: J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 363.

3. Terminus, the Roman god of boundaries; an artistic representation of the same.

1741 There are likewise two broken Termini, (or Bounder-Gods.) one has the Head of a Horse, the other that of an Ox: J. Ozell, Tr Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. I. p. 320.

terminus ā quo, phr.: Late Lat.: the starting-point (of any line of causation), opposed to terminus ad quem, the point or end towards which any line of causation tends.

point or end towards which any line of causation tends.

1551 And in nutrition terminus a quo is the hunger and thirst; and terminus ad quem is the feeding and sansiying of his hunger and thirst: CRANMER, Lord's Supper, p. 272 (1844).

1569 Terminus a quo and the Terminus ad quem: Tr. Erasmus' Praise of Folly, p. 123 (Reeves & Turner)

1618 So there is terminus a quo, from whence we are freed; and terminus ad quem, to which we are exalted: T. Adams, Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 96 (1867).

1656 This light is the terminus ad quem, term of a Christian's motion, to which the course of his life tendeth: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. Yohn, Nichol's Ed., p. 66/2 (1865).

1660 First, whence it is that Jesus Christ is sent, the terminus a quo of this mission: Newyon, on Yohn (ch. xvi), p. 103/1 (1867) — Then, in the next place, whither he is sent, the terminus ad quem: the answer of the subject: Glanvill, Sceptis, ch xviii p. 131 (1885).

1681 election...doth connotate the terminus à quo, the term or mass of persons from which, but predestination more eminently notes out the terminus ad quem, the ultimate state unto which, we are ordained: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand, Divines, Vol. II. p. 84 (1861).

1694 The terminus ad quem is Christ: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand, Divines, Vol. III. p. 83 (1865).

1891 The terminus ad quem of Christian doctrine is equally well marked by the Fathers of the fourth century: Contemp, Rev., May, p. 681.

termitărium, pl. termităria, sb.: Mod. Lat.: a nest of termites or white ants.

1864 one of these large termitariums or hillocks of white ants: H. W. BATES, $Nat.\ on\ Amazons$, ch. xii. p. 418.

ternado: Eng. fr. Sp. See tornado.

*Terpsichorē: Lat. fr. Gk. Τερψιχόρη, Attic -ρα: Gk. Mythol.: one of the nine muses, patroness of the dance and of the dramatic chorus. Hence, Terpsichorean, pertaining to dancing.

terra a terra: It. See terre à terre.

*terra cotta, phr.: It.: a kind of fine unglazed pottery used in art and decorative architecture; also, attrib.; a work of art in the said material.

1722 a Model in Terra Cotta as fine as ever was done: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c, in Italy, p. 177. 1775 a little bust of Nic. Poussin's wife by him in terra cotta: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VI. p. 296 (1857). 1820 a fine terra-cotta lamp: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 50. 1829 Etruscan painted sculpture and terra-cotta monuments: Edin. Rev., Vol. 50, 253. 1833 busts in terra cotta as in Holbein's gateway at Whitehall: J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &c., p. 344. 1882 the five terra-cottas now in the Berlin Museum: Atheneum, Dec. 30, p. 903. 1885 painters of terra-cotta: it, Sept. 5, p. 309.

terra damnāta, phr.: Late Lat.: 'condemned earth', dross, refuse.

bef. 1687 dried earth, | Terra damnata: B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 3, Wks., p. 467/2 (x860). 1682 thou art a lump of terra damnata, as the chemists call it, namely that which is the dross of their distillations: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. x. p. 86 (x865). 1710 Calcin'd Harts-horn being a meer Terra Damnata: Fuller, Pharmacop., p. 146.

*terra firma, Late Lat.; terra ferma, It.: phr.: 'firm ground'; dry land, opposed to water or marsh; mainland, opposed to an island or to islands.

opposed to an island or to islands.

1605 [Venetians] strangers of the terra-ferma: B. Jonson, Volp., ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616).

1645 The first terra firma we landed at was Fusina: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 212 (1872).

1665 He draws his Terra firma only to to degrees South from the Æquator: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 31 (1677).

1673 Anciently the Savi di mare were of greater reputation then those of the terra ferma: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 173.

1693 the whole terra firma, or dry Land: — Three Discourses, I. ch. iii. p. 24 (1713).

1704 It (Venice) stands at least four miles from any part of the terra firma: Andison, Wks., Vol. I. p. 386 (Bohn, 1854).

1741 We pass'd over its craggy Top, to get a sight of the Terrafirma of Greece: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy, Levant, Vol. II. p. 25.

1748 As soon as I set foot on terra firma: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xxxvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 240 (1877).

1760 The Dutch...have lately had a mudquake, and giving themselves terra-firma arc sall it an earthquake: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 287 (1857).

1771 "To be sure," cried Tabby, when she found herself on terra firma: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 83/1 (1882).

1797 I rejoiced at finding myself upon Terra firma and at 5 in the morning was awakened by an earthquake: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 259.

1810 we could not help fervently praying that she might soon get upon terra firma again: Edin. Rev., Vol. 15, p. 359.

1819 he was observed...landing on the nearest terra firma, to fatigue at least two horses with riding: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 679 (1878).

1851 he was observed...landing on the nearest terra firma, to fatigue at least two horses with riding: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 679 (1878).

1852 men whose last recollections of terra firma were connected with the refracted spectres that followed us eighty miles from shore: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xil. p. 378.

after their nocturnal rambles upon terra firma: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch xiii. p. 226. 1886 The "wave of translation". has by no means subsided... Among the most conspicuous .. of the objects which have recently been thus landed on the terra firma of our table is Mr Thornhill's translation .. of the Æneid: Athenæum, Sept. 25, p. 392/1.

*terra incognita, pl. terrae incognitae, phr.: Late Lat., 'unknown land': an undiscovered or unexplored region; also, metaph.

*unknown land': an undiscovered or unexplored region; also, metaph.

1616 the true circumference of Terra Incognita: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 190 (1884) 1625 That terra incognita [purgatory] is not mentioned in his lordship: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 11. p. 255 (1867). 1630 the place of his birth, and names of his parents are to me a meere Terra incognita: John Taylor, Wks., sig N 6 rol2. 1642 the ancient Latines called a womans wardrope, Mundus, World, wherein notwithstanding was much terra incognita, then undiscovered, but since found out by the curiosity of modern Fashion-mongers: Fuller, Holy & Prof. State, Bk. IV. ch. xiii § 4, p. 302. 1663 Idea's, Atomes, Influences; And much of Terra Incognita: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. 1673 she's all Terra incognita: Dryden, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. 1673 she's all Terra incognita: Dryden, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. 1673 she's all Terra incognita: Dryden, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. 1673 she's all Terra incognita: Dryden, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. 1673 she's all Terra incognita: Dryden, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. 1673 she's all Terra incognita: Dryden, ill they please to make new Discoveries in Terra incognita, and bring along with them some Savages of all these fabulous and monstruous Configurations. J. Ray, Creation, Pt. II. p. 373 (1701). 1709 she has encouraged the warbling Lindamire (low as is her Rank) to explain to her the Terra Incognita of the Cabal: Mrs Manley, New Atal., vol. II. p. 50 (and Ed.). 1802 Philosophy has darted a rapid glance over the vast terra incognita; which extended in every direction: Edim. Rev., Vol. II. p. 26. 1807 so I shall follow my delicous rambles, till not an inch of Terra Incognita is left for future discoverers: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 73 (5th Ed.). 1818 You know I am altogether in terra incognita: Lady Morkan, Pl. Macarthy, Vol II. ch. iii p. 155 (1810). 1820 a department of knowledge that has heretofore lain as a sort of terra incognita: Edim. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 20

terra japonica: Mod. Lat. See catechu.

terra sigillāta, phr.: Late Lat.: Lemnian earth, a reddish clayey earth of astringent properties.

clayey earth of astringent properties.

1525 terra sigillata /asceti/of eche of them an ounce: Tr. Yerome of Brunsnick's Surgery, sig. C inj vol. ? 15640 Calamus aromaticus 3. i. Terrasagelata 3. i.: Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practice, sig. A ii ro. 1543 of bole armenie of
terra sigillata: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xxiiii ro/2. 1563 Terrasigillata or ruddle: W. Warde, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. II. fol. 27 vo. 1600
we haue found here Maiz or Gunnie wheate, whose eare yeeldeth corne for bread
400. vpon one eare, and the Cane maketh very good and perfect sugar, also Terra
Sania, otherwise Terra sigillata: R. HARLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 2541608 [Indians] newly painted with Terrasigillata: CAPT. J. SMITH, WES,
135 (1884). 1610 Oker, Terra-sigillata, or Lemnia, Armenia, Germanica,
&c.: Folkingham, Art Survey, I. ii. p. 41615 now called Terra Sigillata:

*terrae fīlius, pl. terrae fīlii, phr.: Late Lat., 'son of the

a person of doubtful parentage or obscure origin.

bef. 1593 geomantic spirits | That Hermes calleth terræ filii: Green, Friar Bacon, Wks., p. 167/1 (1861). 1621 Let no terræ filii: Green, Friar Bacon, Wks., p. 167/1 (1861). 1621 Let no terræ filiis, or upstart, insult at this which I have said, no worthy gentleman take offence: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. 11, p. 18 (1827). 1623 as if my father had beene terræ filius: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Litje of Gusman, Pt. 1. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 186. 1675 Historians write, Terræ filium [acc.], a Son of the Earth, not being able to mention his Countrey: J. Smith, Christ. Reig. Apbeal, Bk. 1. ch. vii. § 2, p. 53. 1820 Were there no terræ filii in those days? Edin. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 93. 1838 Abd-el-Kader himself was very far from being terræ filius: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 688. p. 93. 1880 Rev., Vol. 55, p. 688.

a scholar of Oxford University, appointed to make satirical speeches at the encaenia.

1661 Terra-Filius, (i. son of the earth) the name of the Fool in the Acts at Oxford: BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1669 the Terra-filius entertained the auditory with a tedious...thapsody: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 44 (1872). 1693 Even the Grave Doctors scarce cou'd tell | Without the help of Chronicle, | When last they in their Boots appear'd, | And Bugbear Terra-Filius fear'd: Oxford-Act, i. p. 2. 1711 the Speech of a Terra-filius, spoken in King Charles II.'s Reign: Spectator, No. 150, Aug. 2a, p. 2a1/1(Morley). 1713 The waving the Terra-Filius's speech at that time is a very good precedent, and I hope will be always followed because of the intolerable licence therein taken of throwing scandia abroad without distinction of persons: T. Carte, Let., in Lives of Eminent Men. &c., Vol. 1. p. 261 (1873). 1755 an unborn person, called for that reason Terra-Filius, annually entertained that university with an oration in the theatre: Lord Chesterfeield, in World, No. 114, Misc. Wes., Vol. 1. p. 192 (1777).

terrae-filial, adj.: coined fr. Late Lat. terrae filius: pertaining to a terrae filius. Rare.

1744 Men of the World, the Terræ-filial Breed, | Welcome the modest Stranger to their Sphere: E. Young, Night Thoughts, viii. p. 193 (1773).

terrain, terrein, sb.: Fr.: ground, a district, a region, a tract of land

1766 We rode to reconnoitre the terrein: In J H. Jesse's Geo Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol II. p. 13 (1882). 1832 viewed in the same light, and from the same terrain from which they view themselves: Edin Rev., Vol 56, p. 155. 1883 thanks to the nature of the terrain, it was possible for the farmers to drive their cattle on to high ground: Standard, Jan. 5, p. 5.

*terrapin ($\angle = =$), sb.: ? Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: a popular name of various tortoises of the family Emydiae, which are used as food, namely of several species of Emys and esp. of the species Malacoclemmys palustris.

1782 the Beaver, a small kind of Turtle, or Tarapins, (as we call them) and several Species of Snakes: Hist. Virginia, Bk. 111. ch. iv. p. 151 1764 The land-turtle, or terrapin, is much better known at Nice: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 399 (1817). 1885 soft shell crabs, terrapin, canvas-back ducks...are all wonderful delicacies: Pall Mall Gaz., Mar. 7, p. 5/x.

terraplene, sb.: Sp. terraplen: a terreplein (q. v.).

1598 stronger bulwarkes, and scances, thicker terraplenes, higher caualleros and mounts: R. BARRET, Theor. of Warres, Bk. v p. 162.

terras Astraea reliquit, phr.: Lat.: Astraea has left the earth. Ovid, Met., 1, 149. See Astraea.

1588 SHAKS, Tit And., iv. 3, 4.

terre à terre, Fr.; terra a terra, It.: phr.: 'ground to ground', close to the ground; applied to an artificial gait of a horse, like a curvet, only with lower steps; also, metaph.

1797 the grander sort of dancing, and terre à terre, is the best adapted to such dancers: Eucyc. Brit., Vol. v. p. 668/r. 1888 His very matter-of-factness, his terre-à-terre fidelity to his authorities, succeeds in placing before us a picture of the court of Charles VII.: Athenaum, Oct. 6, p. 443/3.

*terreen, terrene, tureen (= \(\tilde{\pi} \)), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. terrine, = 'an earthen pan': a deep dish, generally used for holding

1766 Terrine: Phillips, World of Words. 1759 a terrine or soundsh: W. Verral, Cookery, p. 240. 1760 tables, &c... loaded with terrenes, fillipree, figures, and everything upon earth: Hor. Walfolk, Letters, Vol. III. p. 296 (1857). bef. 1774 At the top a fried liver and bacon was seen; | In the middle was tripe in a swinging tureen: Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison. [L.] *1876 tureen: Western Morning News, Feb. 2. [St.]

terrella, sb.: Mod. Lat., 'a little world': a spherical magnet.

1646 the Terrella or spherical magnet Cosmographically set out with circles of the Globe: Str Th Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 47 (1686). 1669 It is plain, that Experiments are better made with a *Terrella*, or spherical Loadstone, than a square one: M. LISTER, *Fourn. to Pairs*, p. 8x.

terreno, sb.: It.: a ground-floor.

1740 I have a terreno all to myself: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 51 (1857). 1750 I am already planning a terreno for Strawberry-Hill·to, Vol. 11. p. 199. 1787 The terreno, or ground-floor, where they live chiefly m summer, is excellent: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 136 (1805).

terreplein, sb.: Fr.: Fortif.: the platform on the top of a rampart; the level surface round a field-work.

1591 If it fall so out that you cannot make Trauerses yppon the Terreplaine, for that the Enemy doth hinder it: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 317 1702 Terreplain: Mil. Dict. 1794 There is not a part of the terreplein, at the present time, where the men will not be perfectly covered by the works: Amer. State Papers, Mil. Affairs, Vol. 1 p. 90 (1832).

terrible ($\angle = =$), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. terrible: fearful, dreadful, awful; tremendous.

ful, awful; tremendous.

abt. 1506 this sayd terryble wether and contraryous wynde: Sir R. Guylford, Pylgrymage, p. 63 (1851) 1509 Labowrynge that lewde burthen gretter to make | And that sore weight tedyose and terryble: Barclay, Shif of Fools, Vol. 1. p. 135 (1874).

1531 fightynge and struggling with a terrible incomparable magnitude: Elyot, Governour, Bk. r. ch. viii. Vol. 1. p. 46 (1880).

1545 in the most terrible wyse to haue greuously punisshed this synne: G. Joye, Exp. Dan., fol. 32 ro.

1546 kinge Edward, that he mighte seme the more terrible muto them, wolde in noe wise condescende unto peace: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 226 (1846).

1550 the sayinges be terryble, by the whyche at thys tyme God threateneth to punyshe, to plage, and to destroy England: Lever, Sermons, p. 22 (1870)

1563 many of them rather would die wyth the member on, then to abyd the tirreble fyre by meanes whereof manye people peryshed: T. Galle, Enchiricl., fol. 55 vo.

1579 a yong man, of a maruellous terrible looke and stature: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 1066 (1612).

1595 Blacker then night, more terrible then hell: G. Markham, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 70 (1871).

1672 It was a...terrible sight to behold them ...passing eastward: Evelvin, Diary, Vol. II. p. 79 (1872).

1776 the terrible insect buzzed about us with a droning noise: R. Chandler, Trau. Greece, p. 297.

terror (\angle =), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. terrour, assimilated to Lat. terror: dread, extreme fear, violent alarm; dreadfulness; an object of dread.

1528 Threatnynge with fearfull terroure: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Rede me, &c., p. 41 (1871).

p. 259 (1870).

1578 his feares left not to follow him no more then his fortunes, shewing at euery brute or small noise, no lesse perplexitie and terror, then if the heauens and elements had conspired against him: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 1. p. 50 (1618).

1605 It is the cowish terror of his spirit, |

That dares not undertake: SHAKS., K. Lear, iv. 2, 12.

1621 perpetuall terrors and affrights: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. 11. p. 424 (1827)

1646 a Panick terrour: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. Iv. ch. xii. p. 172 (1636).

1667 So spake the grasly terror: Millton, P. L., II. 704.

1711 This Remark struck a pannick Terror into several [who] were present: Spectator, No. 7, Mar. 8, p. 15/2 (Morley).

1712 There is a vicious Terror of being blamed in some well-inclind People, and a wicked Pleasure in suppressing them in others: ib., No. 348, Apr. 10, p. 509/1

Parsons in one Pulpit! Enough of itself, on a less Occasion, to excite Terror in the Audience: R. North, Examen, 1. iii 126, p. 205 (1740).

1763 Their name caused terror even to Boston: Father Charlevoix, Acct. Voy. Canada, p. 52.

terry: Anglo-Ind. See toddy.

tersia: It. See tarsia.

tertia, neut pl. of Lat. tertius,='third', used (rarely) as pl. of tertium quid.

bef. 1670 They are the tertia that make up a happy Corporation: J. HACKET, Abp. Williams, Pt. 11. 62, p. 61 (1693).

tertio, It. (Florio); terzo, Mod. It.: sb.: a company of soldiers.

1652 The Italian tercia under the Command of Prospero Tuttavilla: Howell, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 127. 1670 That Tertia of Italians did you guide: DRYDEN, Conq. of Granada, II. i. Wks , Vol. I. p. 424 (1701).

tertio, adv.: Lat.: thirdly.

1601 Primo, secundo, tertio, is a good play: SHAKS., Tw. Nt., v. 39-

tertium quid, phr.: Late Lat., 'a third something': a compound which has distinctive characteristics apart from the characteristics of its constituents or elements; something as a medium between two incompatible things, esp. an idea regarded as neither wholly objective nor wholly subjective.

1826 balancing the opinions of Gall against those of Spurzheim, or compounding out of them a tertium quid: Edin Rev., Vol. 44, p. 255. 1847 There is, to be sure, a tertium quid, which, though it 'splits the difference,' scarcely obviates the inconvenience: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 489 (1865). 1883 Nothing whatever is predicated of this force-medium, or tertium quid: Spectator, Sept. 15, p. 1193/1.

*tertulia, sb.: Sp.: a meeting, a reception, an evening party.

1832 the evening tertulias of Dame Antonia at which she is occasionally a humble attendant: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 71. 1845 They ...meet in church, on the Alameda and at their tertulias, but not round the mahogany: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 161.

terza rima, phr.: It., 'third rhyme': a form of iambic verse in triplets of which the first and last lines rhyme, and the middle line rhymes with the first and last of the following triplet; the last triplet of a canto or poem ending with the first line. This is the metre of Dante's great poem, imitated by Byron in his Prophecy of Dante.

1820 Enclosed you will find, line for line, in third rhyme (terza rima), of which your British blackguard reader as yet understands nothing, Fanny of Rimini: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. IV. p. 292 (1832). 1886 It consists of twenty-one and a half lines of what looks like an imitation of terza rima: Athenæum, Jan. 9, p. 66/3.

terzetto, sb.: It.: Mus.: a composition for three voices.

1794 TERZETTO, little Airs in Three Parts: Short Explic. of For. Was. in Mus. Bks. 1837 At the conclusion of the duetto they begged for the grace of a terzetto: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 187.

*Tesho Lama, title of the Buddhist pope of Tashi-lunpo in Thibet, nominally equal but really inferior in dignity to the Dalai Lama. See Lama.

*1876 The greater in this last respect...is the Dalai (or "Ocean") Lama of Lhasa; the other is the Panchen Rinboché ("Jewel Doctor"), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo, both belonging to the orthodox Yellow Church: Times, May 15. [St.]

*teskeria, sb.: Turk.: a certificate, a permit, a license.

TOSKOTIA, 50.: I UIK.: a CETHICATE, a permit, a license.

1612 Every Christian and Jew...by a day limited (under the paine of forfeiting foure Chiquins) present a Dog to the lady, and taking of a Teckeria (this is a Turkish word that sinifieth a certificate written under his hand) for a testimonie of performance of the same: T. Coryar, Yournall, in Crudities, Vol. III. sig. U 8 2º (1776).

1616 At the gate they tooke a Madein a head, for our selues and our asses, so indifferently do they prize vs: through which we could not passe without a Tescaria from the Cadee, the principall officer of this citie Geo. Sandys, Traw., p. 125 (1632).

1830 none can be exported without a tischera, or written permit, bearing the Dey's seal: E. Blaquiere, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 247 (and Ed.).— the licences, called Teschera: ib., p. 329.

tessilim, sb. pl.: Arab.: prostrations

1625 his Elephants and Horses passing by in brane fashion, doing their Tessillam: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 439.—hee made at the first raile three Tessilims and one Sizeda, which is prostrating himselfe and knocking his head against the ground: ib., p. 555.

1665 The first hour [of worship] is acted by four Tessalems and two prayers: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 324

*tessella, pl. tessellae; tessera, pl. tesserae, sb.: Lat.: a small tablet or cube of hard material for mosaic or tessellated work.

1885 No endeavour is made to fasten loose tessellæ into their sockets: Athenæum, Aug. 29, p. 278/3. 1887 The Chairman exhibited a lamp and some glass tesseræ found at Jerusalem: ib., Mar. 26, p. 420/3.

*testāmur, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of Lat. testāri,='to bear witness to (or that)': a certificate that a candidate has satisfied the examiners in an examination for a degree at an English university.

1856 Outside in the quadrangle collect by twos and threes the friends of the victims, waiting for the reopening of the door, and the distribution of the testamurs: T. Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays, ch. xxiv. [Davies] 1863 the testamurs were only just out as I came away: C. RæDeb, Hard Cask, Vol. 1. p. 44. 1889 The proviso of Dr. Percival, that any three of the five subjects. should qualify for a testamur, with the condition that the other two must be passed before any higher examination is proceeded to, would, we think, work well: Athenaum, July 20, p. 96/1.

*testator $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. testātor,='one who makes a will', Late Lat., 'a witness', noun of agent to Lat. testāri.

I. one who makes (or has made) his last will and testament.

1535 The executours of one man brought a wrytte of Erroure of vtlawry pronounced / agaynst the tastatoure in hys lyfe: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 29 vv. 1589 No man can say its his by heritage, | Nor by Legacie, or Testatours deuice: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., III. p. 241 (1869). death of the testator: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 5, Vol. 1 p. 158. *1877 the testator in the cause: Times, Jan. 18. [St.]

2. a witness.

1646 the testimony of Ocular Testators: SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 54 (1686).

*testātrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. testātor: a female who acts or has acted as testator.

1811 they were stated as the wish of the testatrix, and therefore were not binding in law: SOUTHEY, Lett., Vol. II. p. 226 (1856). 1815 the testatrix was lineally descended from the ancient house of Ellangowan: SCOTT, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxxiii. p. 332 (1852) 1842 Basil...Walking off with the gold, | Went and straight got the document duly enroll'd, | And left the testatrix to mildew and mould: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 381 (1865). *1877 The testatrix...was a widow: Times, Jan. 18. [St.]

*teste, sh.: Lat., abl: of testis, = 'witness': according to the testimony of. From the Lat. abl. abs., e.g. me teste, = 'I being witness', teste David, = 'David being witness'. Hence, rarely, evidence, testimony.

1621 Named the wytnesses whoe were reade, under the teste of the register: Debates Ho. of Lords, p. 212 (Camd. Soc., 1870). 1654 This proofe a Teste setting ['his own self'], is not so current as the other: GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quize., p. 277. 1686 presently the Sot (because he knows neither History, nor Antiquity) shall begin to measure kinnself by kinnself, (which is the only sure way for him not to fall short) and so immediately amongst his outward Admirers, and kis inward Despisers, vouched also by a Teste Meipso ['my own self'], he steps forth an exact Politician: Sourin, Serm., Vol. 11. p. 340 (1727). 1866 The Devil, teste Cotton Mather, is unversed in certain of the Indian dialects: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. 11. (Halifax).

*testimonium, sb.: Lat.: a testimonial; evidence; Leg. the clause at the end of a deed, stating the fact and date of execution.

1700 he gave me an ample and honourable Testimonium to carry to the Governour: S. L., Tr Fryke's Voy. E. Indies, ch. vii. p. 111.

testis, pl. testes, sb.: Lat.: a testicle, one of the glands of the male organs of generation, which secrete seminal fluids; any gland of the body (Rare).

1776 There are other superfluities besides the testes and glands of the throat which obstruct the free course of the voice: J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav., p. 44.

teston (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. teston: a French silver coin of Louis XII., with a head (teste) on it, worth about a shilling; an English shilling of Henry VIII., afterwards reduced in value to sixpence. Corrupted into tester(n), testorn(e). Occasionally applied to other old coins of similar value.

casionally applied to other old coins of similar value.

1647—8 in sylver they have testons, whiche be worth halfe a Frenche crowne:

1608DE, Introduction, ch. xxvii. p. 191 (1870).

1649 Thy sylver is turned into, what' into testyons? LATIMER, 7 Serm bef. K. Edw. VI., 111. p. 85 (1869).

1698 Pardaus Xeraphilins...which is as much as three Testones, or three hundred Reijs Portingall money: Tr. y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i Vol. 1. p. 241.

1698 the booke he had it out of cost him a teston, at least:

18. JONSON, Ev. Man in his Hum., iv. 2, Wks., p. 47 (1616).

1600 but if Denarius have proportionen sesquiquentum to it, and that 4 Denarij are 5 Cistophores, (as Glarean collecteth out of Budeus) it commeth to out teston of o pence:

HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Index II. sig Ecceec ij ro/2.

1617 Toul, where I payed two testoones and a halfe for a paire of shooes: F. MORYSON, Him., Pt. 1. p. 185.

1740 what the chief princes allow for their own eating is a testoon a day: Hor.

WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 43 (1857).

1818 I wouldn't give a testoon for the whole boiling: Ladv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 265 (1819).

testudo, pl. testudines, sb.: Lat.: 'a tortoise', a defence formed by the overlapping shields of Ancient Roman soldiers; a frame.

1609 There is a mightic Testudo or frame made, strengthened with very long pieces of timber: HOLLAND, Tr. Marc., Bk. XXIII. ch iii. p. 222. 1622 engines of warre..as Exosters, Sambukes, Catapultes, Testudo's, Scorpions, &c.: PEACHAM, Comp. Gent., ch. ix p 71.

*tetanus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. τέτανος,='a spasm', 'lock-jaw': a morbid condition of the nerves, causing rigid spasm of muscles; lock-jaw.

1887 She is suffering from tetanus, and her rigid limbs and body are bent backwards: Athenæum, June 4, p. 742/1.

tête, sb.: Fr., 'head': a wig, a false head of hair.

1758 It may indeed become a French friseur to acquaint the public that he makes a tête de mouton, or simply a tête: Ann. Reg., I. Humble Remonstrance, &c., p. 374/1. 1773 greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or tete the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette: Graves, Spirutual Quix., Bk. III. ch xx. [T.] 1818 her head-dress was a tête, with side curls, powdered: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. I. ch. i p. 64 (1819).

*tête à tête, phr.: Fr., 'head to head': a private conversation between two persons; face to face.

a private conversation between two persons.

1. a private conversation between two persons.

1696 I that love cards so well...have pretended Lettersto write, to give my friends a Tête-à-Tête: VANBRUGH, Relapse, iv Wks, Vol. 1. p. 72 (1776). 1780 I had lately a tête-à-tête of several hours with lord Kaimes: BEATTIE, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 101, p. 78 (1820). 1791 The gossipping people here have already observed our tete a tete: C. SMITH, Desmond, Vol. 1. p. 216 (1792). 1806 being suddenly left exposed to a long tete-a-tete with a Torpedo; a fellow who will neither pump nor flow: BERESTORD, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 149 (5th Ed.). 1825 The raptures of a tête-à-tête are not complete without a bottle of nice wine: JEFFREY, Essays, Vol. 1. p. 257 (1844). 1850 Her part of the têtê-à-tête was not to talk, but to appear as if she understood what Pen talked: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 62 (1879). 1877 Our tête-à-tête has lasted long enough: RITA, Vivienne, Bk. 1. ch. iii. 18. She gave Captain Annesley the tête-à-tête had asked for, and he came to the point in a moment: C. READE, Wandering Heir, ch. i. p. 20 (1883). 1884 Society...a vast aggregation of tête-à-têtes: H. C. Lodge, Studies in Hist., p. 394.

1812 The two kings, however, had various tête-à-tête parties that were more jolly: Edin Rev., Vol. 20, p. 263.

1813 I have lost in him my fashionable Daily Advertizer, my Belle Assemblée, and tête-à-tête magazine: M. EDGE-worth, Patronage, Vol. I. p. 320 (1833)

1825 I refer to close tête-à-tête interviews, where only two have been present: Congress. Debates, Vol. I. p. 481.

1835 Rev. 1845 R ch. iv. p 76

2. face to face, in private.

2. face to face, in private.

1714 My lord and he are grown so great, Always together tite-2-tite:

SWIFT, Poems, Wks., Vol. x. p. 404 (1814).

1715 And now suppose... That
Providence was neuter grown, And left us tite à tite: W. W. Wilkins' Polit.

Bal., Vol. 11. p. 155 (1860)

1740 I could say much more upon this subject;
but there is no talking tête-à-tête cross the Alps: West, in Gray's Letters,
No. xili. Vol. 1. p. 93 (1819).

1750 we will talk over, tête à tête, the various
little finishing strokes: Lord Chesterrepield, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 6, p. 21
(17714).

1752 if we must be silent, it shall be like matrimonial silence, tête-à-tête: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 307 (1857).

1766 Happy part who
fix'd as Fate | For the sweet connubial state, | Smile in canvass Tete a Tete:
C. Anstrey, New Bath Guide, Let. 1x.

1787 Verdeil and I dined tete-a-tete:
BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. 11. p. 212 (1834).

1811 going with him, tete a tete,
from London to Beconsfield: Edin. Rev., Vol. 19, p. 108.

1814 Vesterday,
dined tête-à-tête at the Cocoa with Scrope Davies: Byron, in Moore's Life,
p. 386 (1875).

1853 I dined yesterday tête-à-tête with Clarendon and heard
all the details of the state of the Turkish question: Greville, Memoirs, 3rd
Ser., I. iii. 84. Ser., I. iii. 84.

a kind of settee.

tête de mouton, phr.: Fr., 'sheep's head': an arrangement of the hair in short frizzed curls.

1737 I beg she will not leave off her title de mouton and her pannier: In Lady Suffolk's Lett., Vol. 11. p. 159 (1824). 1758 [See téte].

*tête de pont, phr.: Fr., 'head of bridge': Fortif.: a work made to defend the end of a bridge on an enemy's side of a

1794 There ought to be on the opposite shore and close to the chain a small title de pont: Amer. State Papers, Mil. Affairs, Vol. 1. p. 89 (1832). 1822 a regular title de pont at Arberg: Edin. Rev., Vol. 37, p. 161. 1826 the garrison of the title-du-pont: Subaltern, ch. 6, p. 105 (1828). 1860 W. H. RUSSELL, Diary in India, Vol. 1 p. 129. 1884 a small fortification had been erected, a title de pont: E. J. LOVELL, Hessians, p. 241.

teterrima (better taet-) belli causa, phr.: Lat.: 'the most dire cause of war', i.e. woman. Hor., Sat., 1, 3, 107.

1704 SWIFT, Tale of a Tub, § ix. Wks., p. 83/1 (1869). 1752 the teterrima belli causa is not the common one: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 283 (1857). 1823 Oh thou "teterrima causa" of all "belli": BYRON, Don Yuan, IX. Iv. 1845 so a Christian woman now was the teterrima causa of the Moslem downfall: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 362. 1887 Assuming that the introduction of the Irish question is the teterrima causa of all our misfortunes: Manchester Exam., Dec. 5, p. 5/3.

tetractys, sb.: Gk. τετρακτύς: the number four; a collection of four units or elements.

1603 That famous quarternarie of theirs, named Tetractys, which consisteth of foure nines, and amounteth to thirtie sixe, was their greatest oth: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor, p. 1317.

1678 it is not Pythagorus that is sworn by, but this Tetractys or Tetragrammaton, that is, four or Tetragrammaton, that is, four or Tetractys or Tetragrammaton, that is, four or Tetractys, that is, the Number Four: Spectator, No. 221, Nov. 13, p. 317/2 (Morley).

tetradrachmum, pl. tetradrachma, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. τετράδραχμον: a silver coin of Ancient Greece, equivalent to four drachmae. Anglicised as tetradrachm. See drachma.

1579 foure Tetradrachmaes a day: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 481 (1612). 1600 eightie foure thousand Atticke peeces of silver, which they call Tetradrachma, weighing almost foure deniers a peece: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXXIV. p. 882. 1776 The Oeconomus had an Athenian tetradrachm fastened to his purse...as an amulet: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 196.

tetragrammaton, sb.: Late Gk. τετραγράμματον, = 'a word of four letters' (γραμματ-): a designation of the mystic name of God, Jehovah or Jahveh as written in Hebrew characters which are all consonants; hence, any mystic combination of four letters or characters.

abt. 1450 An par-on grauen on pe grethest of all godez namez, | This title, tetragramator for so pe text wittnesse: Wars of Alexander, 1592 (1886). 1584 this name of God Tetragrammaton: R. SCOTT, Disc. Witch., Bk. xv. ch. xii. p. 413. 1601 They are so passing vain-glorous a Societie, that call ye it the verie Tetragrammaton of the Catholicke Church: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent., p. 79. 1646 he cares not to hear the sound of Tetragrammaton: Sir TH. Brown, Pseud. Ep. Bk. 1 ch. x. p. 31 (1686) 1665 they find an imaginary Hussan, the Mahometan Tetragrammaton: Sir TH. Herbert, Trav., p. 326 (1677). 1678 derived from that Tetragrammaton or Name of God, consisting of Four Consonants: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 260. 1689 But the tremenduos Tetragrammaton | Will not, not always be a looker on: T. Plunket, Encom. Duke Brandenb, &c., p. 44/2.

tetra(h)edron, ρl. -dra, Lat. fr. Gk. τετράεδρον; tetra(h)edrum, ρl. -dra, Late Lat.: sl.: a solid contained by four plane faces ($\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\rho a$).

1691 whether, for example, a rightly-cut Tetraedrum, Cube or Icosaedrum, ve no more Pulchritude in them than any rude broken Stone: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 118 (1701).

tetrastichon, pl. tetrasticha, sb.: Lat. fr. Late Gk. τετράστιχον, neut. of τετράστιχος,='in four rows': a poem or stanza of four verses. Anglicised as tetrastic(h).

1580 Loe here I let you see my olde vse of toying in Rymes, turned into your artificiall straightnesse of Verse, by this Tetrasticon: Three Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. 11. p. 260 (1815). 1665 the same Isle where...Erythreus...was buried; agreeable to this Tetrastic: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav, p. 106 (1677).

texture ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. texture: weaving; woven fabric, tissue; constitution or structure.

1578 the notable texture of *Mesenterium*: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 56 %. 1646 God made them. coats of skin, which, though a natural habit unto all before the invention of texture, was something more unto Adam: Str Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep*, Bk. v. ch xxv. [C.] 1667 his high throne, which under state | Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end | Was placed in regal lustre: MILTON, P. L., X. 446. 1668 I do but...commend the pretty texture of your ingenious words: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p 203 (1872).

textus receptus, phr.: Late Lat.: 'a received text', a largely used text of an ancient work, esp. of the Greek Testament, Estienne's Elzevir edition (Leyden), 1633.

1885 They...suffered...from...the even more dangerous partiality of uncultivated admirers for an inaccurate textus receptus: Athenaum, Sept. 5, p. 296/x.

thail: Eng. fr. Port. See tael.

*Thaler, sb.: Ger.: a German dollar, now equivalent to three marks or about 3s. English.

1809 making a Baile's Dictionary...the true price of which is five guineas, sell at Vienna for roo thalers: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol v1. p. 62.

1877 a thousand thalers to distribute amongst the poor of Homburg: C. READE, Woman Hater, ch xx. p 229 (1883).

1888 From the Syrian desert to the Sea of Oman the Marie Therèse thalers are the only money in circulation: Manchester Exam., Jan. 27, p. 5/x.

Thalia: Lat. fr. Gk. Θάλεια: the muse of luxuriance and gaiety, eventually made the muse of comedy.

thallium, so.: Mod. Lat.: a bluish-white soft metal used in the manufacture of glass.

Thalmud: Aram. See Talmud.

Thammuz. See Tammuz.

thana: Anglo-Ind. See tana.

thargum: Aram. See targum.

*thaumaturgus, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. θαυματουργὸς, = 'wonder-working': a wonder-worker, a worker of miracles. Anglicised as thaumaturge.

the: Fr. fr. dialectic Chin. See tea.

Thebeth: Heb. See Tebeth.

Thedesco Italianato, &c.: It. See Tedesco Ital., &c. theil: Eng. fr. Port. See tael.

thema, pl. themata, sb.: Gk. $\theta \epsilon \mu a$: a theme, a thesis.

bef. 1733 His grand Thema or Historical Position is, That King Charles II. was a concealed Papist: R. NORTH, Examen, I. i. 8, p. 18 (1740). — another of the Author's Themata or Positions: 1b., ii 47, p. 53. 1888 The Conflict of East and West in Egypt, by John Eliot Bowen, Ph.D...appears to be an enlargement of a thema for the doctorate of Columbia College: Athenaum, July 28 2 2 2016.

Themis: Lat. fr. Gk. Θέμις: the goddess of law, order, and

1785 thine, in whom | Our British Themis gloried with just cause, | Immortal Hale! Cowper, Task, iii. Poems, Vol. 11. p. 76 (1808).

1880 she found a rival, not in Themis, but in Isabel Thurlow: J. Payn, Confident. Agent, ch. iv.

theorbo (= # =), sb.: Eng. fr. It. tiorba: a kind of lute with two necks. Occasionally spelt theorb.

with two necks. Occasionally spelt theorb.

1612 Some that delight to touch the sterner wiry chord, | The cythron, the pandore, and the theorbo strike: Drayton, Polyolb., iv. [R.] 1630 Is your Theorbo | Turnd to a distaffe Sigmor, and your voyce | With which you chanted rome for a lusty gallant | Turnd to the note of lacreymæ: Massinger, Picture, v. 3, sig. N r v. 1644 rare voices accompanied by theorboes, harpuchords, and viols: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 114 (1872). 1645 Here I learned to play on the theorb: bit, p. 222. 1671 but Madam, I want a Theorbo to pitch my voice,... Will not a Gittar serve? Shadwell., Humorists, ii. p. 27. 1710 tuning a theorbo: Addison, Tatler, Apr. 1, Wks, Vol. II. p. 115 (1854). 1724 THEORBA, or THIORBA, a large Lute made Use of by the Italians for playing a Thorough Bass, much the same as ARCILEUTO, or Arch. Lute: Short Explic, of For. Was in Mus. Bks. 1742 He had a desire to use also the theorbo and violin: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 204 (1826). 1883 the lyre, the theorbo, the viol: W. Besant, All in a Garden Fair, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2.

θεδς ἄγνω(σ)τος, phr.: Late Gk.: an unknown god.

1665 whereas me thinks an Athenian should not be the best guide to the GEON ANNOTON [see Acts, xvii 23]; Nor an Idolater to that God he neither knew nor owned: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xix. p. 143 (1885).

θεὸς ἀπὸ μηχανής, phr.: Gk.: a deus ex machina (q. v.).

1691 I see no possibility for them to do, without some θεὸς ἀπὸ μηχανής to direct them: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 66 (1701).

Theotokos, Theotocos: Late Gk. θεοτόκος, = 'god-bearing': a title of the Blessed Virgin, 'mother of God'.

1879 The Church of the Holy Theotokos or Mother of God is of later date: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. 11. p. 257.

θεοῦ διδόντος, phr.: Gk.: if a god grant (it).

1611 Forty daies hence we expect (θεοῦ διδόντος) his arrival at this court: Τ. CORVAT, Crudities, Vol. III. sig. 18 το (1776).

therapeusis, sb.: Gk. θεράπευσις: care of the sick, nursing, remedial treatment; the science of curative treatment.

1888 the value of oxygen was never satisfactorily tested and the gas gained no assumed place in therapeusis: D. A. GRESSWELL, in *Practitioner*, Oct., p. 24x.

theraphim: Heb. See teraphim.

thermae, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. Gk. θέρμαι: Class. Antiq.: a hot bath; an establishment for hot baths. Anglicised as therm, therme, through Fr. thermes (pl.); hence, a bath of any kind.

therme, through Fr. thermes (pl.); hence, a bath of any kind.

1649 A noumber of hotehouses in every therme: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital.,

1610. 20 vo (1551). 1600 those places where they built these baines and hote
houses, they call Therma: Holland, Tr. Livy (Summ. Max., Bk. Iv. ch. xxv.),

p. 1382. 1603 O cleer Therms, I If so your Waves be cold, what is it
warms, I Nay, burns my heart? J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Barius, Tropheis, [C.]

1645 naumachi, therme, temples, arches: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 181 (1850).

1670 the Therme of Antonius Caracalla: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II.

p. 132 (1698). 1722 'Twas found in Dirt and Rubbish, in the Therms of
Titus: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 277.

1765 their therme, or
bathing-places: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 497 (1817).

1820 The therme, or hot springs: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch.
xvii. p. 506. 1845 The rude Goths saw in the Roman therme, which were
carried to an excess, an element of effeminacy: Ford, Handbl. Spain, Pt. I. p. 72.

1885 Roman baths. These ancient therme must have run to a length of some
54 m.: Atherway. 54 m.: Athenæum, Oct. 10, p. 477/2.

Thersītēs: Lat. fr. Gk. Θερσίτης: name of one of the Greeks before Troy, notorious for deformity of person and

impudence of speech.

11582 not a Thersites, but he was a subtil Vlisses: R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Aim., &c., p. 155 (1880). 1586 For flatterers, as S. Augustine sayth, do poyson mens vnderstanding, and still drive them into further errour, making of a Thersites an Actilles, and of a little flie, an Elephant, having no other scope in the world but deceite: SIR EDW. HORY, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xxxviii. p. 160. 1609 Zoilisses and Thersitisses: Douland, Tr. Ornith. Microl., p. 76. 1616 some rich cuffe, Thersitiss-like in shape, [Of far worse qualeties then an olde ape: R. C., Times' Whistle, IV. 1255, p. 43 (1871).

*thēsaurus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. θησαυρός, = 'a storehouse', 'a treasury': a treasury of words, a dictionary, a glossary.

1888 In the lexicographical division Mr. Redhouse's great, though incomplete the saurus. .is peculiarly valuable: Athenæum, Dec 29, p. 875/2.

θέσει, sb., used as adv.: Gk., dat. of θέσις: by institution, by ordinance; opposed to φύσει,='by nature'. See νόμω.

1892 It is the old and famous question of φύσει or θέσει: W. D. WHITNEY, Max Muller & Science of Language, p. 14 (New York).

*thesis (abl. thesi), pl. theses, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. $\theta \epsilon \sigma \iota s$,='a proposition, 'a statement', 'the setting down of the foot' (in dancing or beating time). See in thesi.

1. in Greek orchestric rhythm, the lowering of the foot and its stay on the ground. Some Greek metrists transferred the word from the human foot to the voice and so confused the thesis with the unaccented part of a verse foot in which the voice was lowered. See arsis 1.

1830 [See arsis 1]. 1833 From the Iambus, which in technical language is said to consist of anacrus1s and arsis (~-), there arises, by the addition of a thests, the foot styled Amphibrachys (~-~), which is just a catalectic syzygy: Edin. Rev., Vol. 56, p. 372.

2. Mus. ascent of voice from a lower to a higher pitch. 1721 [See per arsin et thesin].

3. a position or proposition which a person challenges objectors to disprove by confuting his arguments; a subject propounded for a school exercise, or for the exercise of a candidate for a degree or a diploma.

candidate for a degree or a diploma.

1579 the vulgare Thesis of the Earthes Stabilitie: Digges, Stratiot., To Reader, sig. a iv ro. 1602 by way of a Quodibet or Thesis proposed: W. WATSON, Quodibets of Relig. & State, Pref., sig. A 5 vo. 1620 he was sent to dispute against the These that were then given in: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, p. viii. (1676).

1636—7 the thesis very closely and skilfully handled: Evelyin, Corresp., Vol. III. p 87, (1872). 1663 For though the Thesis which thou lay'st | Be true ad amussim as thou say'st: S BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 62. bef 1670 cut out into as many Exceptions almost as there be words in the Thesis: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 177, p. 190 (1693). 1673 he makes Theses upon the Subject he intends to answer, which Theses are printed: J. RAN, Sourn Low Countr, p. 36. 1729 And Demonstration thin, and These thick: Pope, Duncad, II 241 bef. 1733 what can conflute this Thesis: R. North, Examen, I. iii. 48, p. 152 (1740). 1797 a printed paper was hung up stating that the following thesis had been defended at Salamanta: Southey, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. 94. 1805 one striking precept, which is to form a thesis for interesting conversation: Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 99.

4. Rhet. a proposition to which another proposition is opposed. See antithesis 2 b.

Thespis: Gk. Θέσπις: an early dramatist of Attica, supposed to be the father of tragedy. Hence, Thespian, tragic, dramatic; also, (as sb.) an actor, an actress.

thēta, sb.: Gk. θητα: name of the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, Θ , θ , ϑ , borrowed from the Phænician teth, an aspirated t, pronounced in Modern Greek and in English as the th- in thank, throat. To mark with theta means 'to condemn to death', as in Athenian law-courts a vote for a sentence of death was given by a tablet marked with θ , the initial letter of $\theta \acute{a}\nu a \tau o s$,='death'. Dr. Johnson used θ as a symbol for 'dead'.

1619 Note him with *Theta*, for any to endure: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 9 . 1656 All our learning also is soon reputed with one black *theta* which...putteth at once a period to our reading and to our being: J. Trapp, *Com. New Test.*, p. 6762 (1867).

Thetis: Lat. fr. Gk. Oéris: a marine goddess, mother of Achilles, representative of the sea.

1590 the shining bower where Cynthia sits, | Like lovely Thetis, in a crystal robe: Marlowe, II Tamburl., iii. 4, Wks., p. 58/r (1858). 1593 My king, like Phœbus, bride-groom-like, shall march | With lovely Thetis to her glassy bed: Prele, Edw. I., Wks., p. 380/2 (1867). 1630 Thetis' watery bosom: Massinger, Renegado, v. 8, Wks., p. 122/2 (1839). 1664 The Sun had long since in the Lap | Of Thetis, taken out his Nap: S. Butler, Huddbras, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 60. 1665 Fishing delights those that live near the Sea, more than tillage; Thetis being better accounted of than Ceres: Sir Th. Herebert, Traw., p. 22 (1677).

*thing, sb.: Icelandic and Norwegian: an assembly, a public meeting, a court of justice. See Althing, Storthing.

thlummery: Eng. fr. Welsh. See flummery.

1665 The poor...content themselves with dry Rice, herbs, roots, fruit, lentils, and a meat resembling Thlummery: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 310 (1677).

tholus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. θόλος: Class. Archit.: a circular building, a domed building; a dome. Anglicised as thole.

1644 a pretty old fabric, with a tribunal, or tholus within: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 1685 The lower cell of the so-called prison of St. Peter at Rome was part of a tholus: Athenaum, Dec. 12, p. 773/2.

*thoman: Pers. See toman.

*thōrax, pl. thōrācēs, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. θώραξ,='a breast-plate': the part of the body between the neck and the abdominal cavity; the walls of the upper or anterior portion of the trunk, formed mainly by the breast-bone and ribs.

of the trunk, formed mainly by the breast-bone and ribs.

1541 the brest or thorax: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. Pii ro.

1548 The Breast or Thorax, is the Arke or chest of the spiritual members:
T. Vicary, Engl. Treas, p 32 (1626).

bef 1627 I guess I shall find it descend from humore, through the thorax, and lie just at his fingers'-ends: MIDDLETON, Anything for Quest Lyfe, iii. 2, Wks., Vol v. p. 293 (1885).

1676 I have found out the use of Respiration, or Breathing, which is a motion of the Thorax and the Lungs: Shadwell, Virtuoso, ii. p 27.

1691 the cavity of the Thorax and abdomen with a mixture of salt and allum: E. Bancroff, Ess. Nat. Hust Guiana, p 183

1887 Mr. F. E. Beddard. described a remarkable glandular structure stretched across the anterior region of the thorax of this marsupial: Athenaum, July 9, p. 58/3

Thrascias: Gk. Opagklas: the north-north-west wind. 1667 [See Argestes].

Thraso, name of a boastful soldier in Terence's comedy Eunuchus, representative of braggadocio. Hence, thrasonic, thrasonical, given to boasting; boastful.

thrasonical, given to boasting; boastful.

1663 In Countreye | Thraso hath no grace, | In Countreye | fewe of Gnatoes Secte: B. Googe, Eglogs, &*e., p. 85 (1871).

1577 the faults, of Thraso and his trayne | (Whom Terence told, to be but bragging brutes): G. GASKOIGNE, Siesel Glas, p. 65 (1868).

1585 So these big boasting Thrasones and vaunting milites gloriosi make a shew of great matters: J. PILKINGTON, Wies., p. 431 (Parker Soc., 1842).

bef. 1586 we get as it were an experience, what is to be looked for...of a vaine glorious Thraso: SIDNEY, Apol. Poet., p. 45 (1868) 1619 He is no boasting Thraso which will vant | Of his adventures: HUTTON, Foll. Anat., sig. B: 100

1632 the King of Sweden doth but make sport with this Thraso: Contin. of our Fortune Aviscos, No 46, Sept. 22, p. 1.

1650 vapouring Thrasoes or Letter-learned scoffers: John French, Tr. Sandivogius' Alchymie, Pref., sig. and A; vo.

1657 With a covetous eye and Thrasonick boasting they brag that they can perfectly cure all diseases: H. PINNELL, Philos. Ref., p. 154.

11582 Linckt was in wedlock a loftye Thrasonical huf snuffe: R. Stany-Hurst, Tr. Virgil's Aen., &*c., p. 143 (1880).

1588 his gait majestical, and his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and thrasonical: Shaks., L. L. L., v. 1, 14.

1604 such Thrasonical stratagems: T. Dieges, Foure Parad, I. p. 18.

1886 His abrupt alternations of thrasonical confidence and abject cowardice are humorously described: Athenaum, May 22, p. 678/1.

*thug, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. thug, thag, = 'a cheat', 'a robber': one of an order of fanatical robbers and assassins who generally strangle their victims.

1852 Edin. Rev., Vol. 96, p. 33. 1888 But such a wine to stab, to drug, | Was treason worthy of a Thug: Athenæum, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

thuggee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. thugī, thagī: the system and practices of the thugs.

1864 the repression of Thuggee: Edin. Rev., Vol. 119, p. 410.

thuja, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. θυία: name of a genus of shrubs and plants, Nat. Order Coniferae, including arbor vitae (q, v).

*Thule: Lat. See ultima Thule.

*Thummim: Heb. See Urim and Thummim.

thymelē, sb.: Gk. θυμέλη: the altar of Dionysus in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre.

1889 Near the middle of the stage is an altar, doubtless representing the thymele of the Attic orchestra: Athenœum, Nov. 16, p. 681/3.

thyrsus, pl. thyrsi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. θύρσος: an emblematic staff tipped with a pine-cone and sometimes wreathed with ivy or vine-branches, an attribute of Dionysus and his votaries. Sometimes Anglicised as thyrse.

votaries. Sometimes Anglicised as thyrse.

1591 Your Dythirambion songes and Orgyes trickes, | Your Bacchus daunce is done | Your luie crownes and crowned Nymphes, | Your sacred Thyrsus's wonne: L. LLOVD, Tright of Triumphes, sig. B 3 ° 1603 and besides, there is a Thyrse or Javelot with tabours to be seene expresly printed aloft: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 712. 1722 only that has a Thyrsus which this has not: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 283. 1741 holding in his Right Hand a Bunch of Grapes, and a Thyrsus in his left: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11, p. 41. 1765 holding in her right hand a bunch of grapes, and in her left the thyrsus: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 464 (1827). bef. 1782 he crown'd | The brimming goblet, seiz'd the thyrsus, bound | His brows with ivy: Cowper, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1868). 1788 he drew some Satyrs standing near, and measuring the thumb of the Cyclops with a thyrsus: Gent. Mag., LvIII. i. 119/1. 1811 The reformed god now weaves | A finer thyrsus of my leaves: C. LAMB, Farewell to Tobacco. 1851 Dionysos standing with godlike dignity, his sceptre (the Thyrsis) in his left hand: J. Grisson, in Eastlake's Life, p. 217 (1857). 1885 The foot, however, with the plinth or pedestal, the typical thyrsus of Bacchus, and other objects, were found close by: Athenaeum, Dec. 26, p. 849/2.

*tiāra, pl. tiārae, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. τιάρα,= 'an Oriental head-dress', esp. 'the erect cap of the Persian kings'. Sometimes Anglicised as tiar(e).

r. the erect cap of a Persian king; any tall Oriental cap.

1579 his Tiara (which is the high royall hat after the Persian maner) fell off from his head · North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 957 (1612)

1591 the Magi there having Tiara on their heades: L. Llovp, Tripl. of Triumphes, sig. E 2 vo. 1598 a Tiara or long bonnet: R. Hakluvr, Voyages, Vol. 1 p. 497.

1685 the Tiara or high sharp-pointed Caps that are upon their heads, which none in those days durst cover with but Princes of the Blood: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., via the Tiara and the Cydaris, with the Wreath or Chaplet were the Regalia of old: ib., p. 145

1881 I wore an enormous tiara of black sheepskin, and over my shoulders I had thrown a drenched leopard skin: Daily News. Inly 15, p. 516 drenched leopard skin: Daily News, July 15, p. 5/6.

2. the royal diadem of the pope, encircled with three crowns and surmounted by the mound and cross; hence, metaph. the papal dignity.

1616 His triple tiare and crowne evince the same: Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p 165 [T.] 1645 The Pope had his tiara on his head: Evelyn, Diary, Vol I. p. 172 (1850). 1767 Benedict XIV... restored the lustre of the Tiara by his Virtues. Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 84 (1857). 1795 the crafty monarch. used his utmost interest to elevate Clement to the Tiara: Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv., p. 138.

3. a diadem, a coronet; any rich or distinctive headdress; also, metaph.

Gress; also, metaph.

1667 a golden tiar | Circled his head: Milton, P. L., III. 625

A bright Tiara round her Forehead ty'd: Prior, Solomon, Bk. II. p. 358 (1754).

1761 Her tiara of diamonds was very pretty: Hor Walpole, Letters, Vol. III

p. 432 (1857).

1775 he then put the tara or sacred fillet round his head and invoked the deity: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 238.

1792 His head ..was bound about with a tiara: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. v p. 91.

1818 She looks a sea Cybele, fresh from ocean, | Rising with her tiara of proud towers | At airy distance: Byron, Childe Harold, IV. ii.

1853 dear, noble Elizabeth, around whose ample brow, as oft as thy sweet countenance rises upon the darkness, I fancy a tiara of light or a gleaming aureola in token of thy ..intellectual grandeur: De Quincey, Autob. Sk., ch. i. Wks., Vol. XIV. p. 9

(1863) 1853 I wear an ear-ridge, a tara, to speak heroically, of wolf-skin:

E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. xxx p. 263

1854 the tiara poor Rosey had worn at Court: Thackeray, Newcones, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii p. 363(1879).

*tībia, pl. tībiae, sb.: Lat.

a shin-hone.

1706 PHILLIPS, World of Words. *1876 The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: Times, Dec. 7. [St] *1876 The comparative structure of

2. a kind of ancient flute.

1704 The same variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of stops on their Tibiæ: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854). 1778 I wish your Opera could be accompanied only by the lyre and the tibia: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 24 (1858).

tiburon(e), tuberon(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. tabarão: a shark.

tiburon(e), tuberon(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. tabarão: a shark.

1555 exceadynge great Tortoyses, and Tiburoni of maruelous byggenesse...the
Tiburon...the sayde Tuberon. R. Eden, Decades, Sect. II p. 231 (1885). abt.
1565 many sharks or Tuberons: J. Sparre, F. Hawkins' Sec. Voy., p. 22 (1878).
1577 Fishes very greate, whiche as are called Tiburones, or Dogge Fishes:
Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol. 74 p.
1589 there is an infinite number of
great fishes called tiburones, and are in great skuls: R. Parre, Tr. Mendoza's
Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 210 (1854).
1593—1622 The sharke, or tiberune,
is a fish like unto those which we call dogge-fishes, but that he is farre greater:
R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § xix. p. 150 (1878).
1598 There is in the
rivers, and also in the Sea along the coast of India great store of fishes, which the
Portingalis call Tubaron or Hayen: Tr. J. Van Liuschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. II.
p. 12 (1885).
1600 a sharp cliffe like the snout of a Tiburon or sharke-fish:
R. Hakluvr, Voyages, Vol. III p. 570
1604 the incredible ravening of the
Tiburons, or sharkes... There are certaine small fishes they call Romeros, which
cleave to these Tiburons, neyther can they drive them away: E. Grimston, Tr.
D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 147 (1880)

***tiac-doublewiresure** of the Tr. Severe neutralgia in the face.

*tic-douloureux, sb.: Fr.: severe neuralgia in the face, accompanied by twitching of facial muscles. Sometimes tic is used by itself.

1886—9 The face is...subject to a most distressing complaint, termed tic douloureux: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. 11. p. 228/1.

Weller...winked so indefatigably...that Sam began to think he must have got the dolureux in his right eye-lid: Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xxxii. p. 346.

1840 Rheumatics,—sciatica,—tic-douloureux! Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 139 (1865).

tiego. See vertigo.

*tier, teer, tire, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tire, = 'a draught', 'a pull', 'a stretch', 'a shot', 'a cast', 'a course', 'length of a course': a series, a row, a rank, one of a set of rows ranged one above another.

One adove another.

1590 Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly tire: Spens., F. Q., I. iv. 35.

1691 The said Philip carried three tire of ordinance on a side, and eleven pieces in everie tire: W. RALBIGH, Last Fight of Revenge, p. 19 (1871).

1595 Three tire of Cannon lodg'd on eyther side: G. MARKHAM, Trag. Sir R. Grewile, p. 67 (1871).

1598 Hauing spent before in fight the one side of her tire of Ordinance...she prepared to cast about, and to bestow on him the other side: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, 1609.

162. 1826 batteries, rising tier above tier: Subaltern, ch. 2, p. 31 (1828)

1845 the two tiers of Corinthian pilasters give it a serious character: FORD, Handble. Spain, Pt. II. p. 618.

tiers état, phr.: Fr.: the third estate, the commons.

1787 The garde des sceaux...complimented the clergy, the noblesse, the magistrates, and tiers etat: J. Adams, When, Vol. VIII. p. 432 (1853). 1802
The Tiers Etat was at that time in the completest subjection to the Crown and Nobility: Edin. Rev., Vol. 1, p. 3.

*tiffin, tiffing, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: luncheon. Hence the vb. tiff,='take luncheon'.

1803 After tiffin Close said he should be glad to go: Elphinstone, in Colebrooke's Life, 1. 116 (1884). [Yule] 1810 The dinner is scarcely touched, as every person eats a hearty meal called tiffin, at 2 o'clock, at home M. Graham, fournal, 29 (1812). [16.] 1834 Adieu till tiffin: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 56 1882 I transacted my business, returned to "tiffin," and then went up to my rooms: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch ii. p. 30. 1884 the kimutgar announced tiffin: F. Bovle, Borderland, p. 76. 1891 Dejeuner à la fourchette, vin ordinaire, and cigarettes are unknown in this land of tiffins, pegs, and cheroots: Athenneum, Apr. 11, p. 466/3.

tigre, adj.: Fr.: spotted.

1766 The must you sent me... I like... vastly better than if it had been tigre, or of any glaring colour: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11. p. 71 (1882).

tilde, sb.: Sp.: the diacritical mark ~ which distinguishes the Spanish palatal n, as in señor, also used in the transliteration of other languages.

timar, sb.: Turk. tīmār: 'care'; a military fief under the feudal system formerly prevalent in Turkey. Hence, timariot, a member of a contingent of the feudal militia of Turkey.

1819 The Spahees, or horse soldiers, on the contrary, often only holding their Zeameth or Timar from some grandee as the wages of domestic service:

T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. xiii p. 303 (1820).

1616 one Sanzack hauing vnder his conduct fine thousand Timariots: Geo.

SANDYS, Trav., p. 50 (1632).

1630 We are not distant from the Turkesh campe | Aboue fine leagues, and who knowes but some partie | Of his Timariots that scoure the country | May fall ypon vs: Massinger, Picture, i, xig. B 170.

1741 The Zaims and the Timariots differ little more than in their Income. J

Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11. p. 276

*timbre, sb.: Fr.: a bell, the sound of a bell, quality (of a voice or of a musical instrument).

quality (of a voice or of a musical instrument).

1849—52 The human voice is susceptible of several modifications, such as timbre or quality, intensity, and pitch: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. Iv. p. 1475/I. 1865 "Ah-bah!" she said, with a laugh, whose gay mockery had in it for the first time a timbre of constraint, as of lightness assumed but unfelt: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 237. 1878 The tone and timbre of a violin go with its form: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. Iv. ch. xxx p. 256. 1885 The singularly sympathetic timbre of her voice is of great advantage: Athenæum, June 20, p. 800/3.

2. a bell.

1883 We had just arrived at this satisfactory conclusion when the *timbre* sounded, and in walked Mr Hetherington and Mr. Alderney: L. OLIPHANT, Altiora Peto, ch. vi. p. 78 (1884).

*timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, phr.: Lat.: 'I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts', friendly overtures on the part of foes are to be mistrusted. Virg., Aen., 2, 49.

1601 but as thus England may well say: Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Yesuited Gent., p. 59.

1619 Timeo Danaos vel dona ferentes: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. lvili. p. 562.

1771 Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 38/2 (1882).

timor, sb.: Lat.: fear, dread.

1599 For Asthmasye, or shortness of breath, and timor of the consumptione: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke, p. 102/2.

tinaja, sb.: Sp.: a water-tub, a water-jar.

1593—1622 the inhabitants doe reserve water for many days to come, in their cisternes and tynaxes: R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xii. p. 124 (1878).
1598 The water that they drink is brought from the firme land, which they keepe in great pots (as the Timaios in Spaine): Tr. F. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. 1. ch. vi. p. 16/2.
1845 At Coria are made the enormous earthenware jars in which oil and olives are kept: these tinayas are the precise amphorae of the ancients: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 231.

tindal, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. tandal, = 'a commander of a body of men': a petty officer of lascars; the head-man of a gang of laborers.

1800 A detachment of gun lascars, consisting of r tindal and 20 lascars: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 93 (1844).

tintamarre, sb.: Fr.: confused noise, uproar. Occasionally Anglicised as tintamar, and used to mean 'confusion', 'incongruity'.

1620 nor is ther any motion or the least tintamar of trouble in any part of the Countrey: Howell, Lett., I. xviii. p. 36 (1645). 1722 when the several Parts are separately considered and the Tintamarra arising from want of Composition and Harmony not attended to there are found to be a great many particular Beauties: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 120. 1834 Such a tintamarra I never heard, but the audience were enthusiastic: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 40.

tintinnābulum, pl. tintinnābula, sb.: Lat.: a bell.

1776 this music proceeded from tintinnabula, bells fastened on the necks of a flock of sheep: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 37. bef. 1782 The clock-work tintinabulum of rhime: Cowper, Table Talk, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 20 (1808).

tipi: N. Amer. Ind. See tepee.

*tirade (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tirade,='a pull', 'a long speech': a long connected speech, a protracted torrent of declamation or invective.

1808 A fine high sounding tirade, Charles, spoken con amore: H. More, Cælebs in search of a Wife, Vol. II ch xxxix p. 230 (3rd Ed.). 1819 After this tirade, the worthy gentleman. informed me...: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 109 (1820).

tirailleur, sb.: Fr.: a skirmisher, a sharp-shooter; a French soldier trained and told off for skirmishing and other duties requiring tact and mobility.

1820 An advance guard ought to be preceded in marches and attacks by its tirailleurs (that is, marksmen or skirmishers) to occupy, to harass, to disconcert the enemy: Amer. State Papers, Mil. Affairs, Vol. II. p. 231 (1834).

1826 the duties of tirailleurs: LORD BEACONSPIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. VII. ch. viii p. 433 (1887).

1844 2 regiments of voltigeurs, and 2 regiments of tirailleurs: W. SIBORNE, Waterloo, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44.

tire. sb.: Eng. fr. It. tiro: a cast, a throw, a discharge (of artillery).

1575 they gave vij or vijj sutche terryble tyres of batterie as tooke cleane awaye from us the top of owre vammure: Life of Lord Grey, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1847). 1598 Salua, a sauing...also a volie or tire of ordinance: Florio. 1667 in view | Stood rank'd of Seraphim another row, | In posture to displode their second tire | Of thunder: Milton, P. L., vi. 605.

tire: Eng. fr. Fr. See tier.

tireur. sb.: Fr.: a marksman, a sharp-shooter.

1828 He made war on thrushes and fieldfares, on birds small and great, without distinction, and gained some fame as a tireur: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 298.

tīrōcinium, pl. tīrōcinia, sb.: Lat., 'the first service of a young soldier': a first attempt, the first experiences (of any career).

1620 the Tyrocinium or the young Militia of state in the Commonwealth: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. lxxxix. (1676). 1654 It is the right discipline of Knight-Errantry, to be rudimented in losses at first, and to have the Tyrocinium somewhat tart: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 37. 1693 He must have pass'd his Tyrocinium, or Novitiate, in Sinning, before he can come to this: SOUTH, Serm., Vol. II. p. 179 (1727).

tiroir, sb.: Fr.: a drawer (of a table, cabinet, &c.).

1854 Gousset empty, tiroirs empty, nécessaire parted for Strasbourg! THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

tisane, sb.: Fr.: a mild medicinal beverage. Early Anglicised as tisane. See ptisane.

tischera: Turk. See teskeria.

Tīsiphonē: Lat. fr. Gk. Τισιφόνη: one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erinyes, the avenging powers of Greek mythology. See Alecto, Erinnys, Megaera.

1594 Tisiphone with her fatal murdering iron: PEELE, Alcazar, ii. Prol., Wks., p. 425/2 (1861).

Tisri: Heb. tishrī: name of the first month of the civil and of the seventh of the ecclesiastical year of the Hebrews. See Ethanim.

Tītān: Lat. fr. Gk. Tīràv: name of one of the older deities of Greece, sons of Uranus and Ge, superseded by Zeus and the other Olympian deities; esp. the sun personified (see Hyperion). Hence, Titanian, Titania, Titanial.

Hyperion). Hence, Titanian, Titanic, Titanical.

abt. 1520 Titan radiant burnissheth his bemis bryght: J. Skelton, Garl.

Laur., 524, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 383 (1843).
gorgeous mantle: Greene, Manashon, p. 31 (1889). 1599 Entering the lists, like Titan arm'd with fire: Peele, Polyhymnia, Wks., p. 571 (1861). 1603 For, soon as Titan, having run his Ring, | To th' ycie climates bringeth back the spring: J. Sylvester, Tx. Du Bartas, p. 66 (1668). 1665 the third of April at Titans first blush we got sight of Porto Sante: Sir Th. Hereer, Trav., p. 2 (1677).

1667 As whom the fables name of monstrous size; | Titanian, or Earth-born: Milton, P. L., I. 198. 1818 Rome... The skeleton of her Titanic form: Byron, Childe Harold, Iv. xlvi. 1886 Only the poet's matchless mastery of language... could make a western student not all unwilling to accept them Cyclopean or Titanic architecture of fancy: Athenzem, July 10, p. 48/z. 1678 a Gigantical and Titanical Attempt, to dethrone the Deity: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 61.

Tīthonus: Lat. fr. Gk. Τιθωνδς: name of the brother of Priam, husband of Eos (Aurora), endowed with immortality, but subject to the progressive influence of old age; representative of extreme old age or of senility.

1890 Among the translators themselves a very interesting tontine might be established, provided that Mr. John Payne, of the Villon Society, were barred, as a downright Tithonus: Aihenæum, May 24, p. 670/3.

titivillitium, sb.: Lat.: a very insignificant title, a mere bagatelle.

1609 Wife! Buz. Titiuilitium. There's no such thing in nature; B. Joneson, Sil. Wom., iv. 2, Wks., p. 568 (1616).

titulado, sb.: Sp.: one who bears a title of dignity.

1623 Nor is there any Knight or *Titulado* so much impawned, or so deepely in debt, but that his King is much more: Maber, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. ch. v p. 138. bef 1687 The Titulado's oft disgrac'd, | By publick hate, or private frown: C. Cotton, *Poems*, p. 253 (1689)

tmēsis, sb.: Gk. τμησις,='cutting': the dividing in utterance of a compound word into its elements.

1889 Forgive the quaint tmess of his opening line:—How bright the chit and chat! Athenæum, Mar. 23, p. 373/1.

*τὸ καλὸν, to kalon, phr.: Gk.: the beautiful, the noble, the good, the summum bonum (q, v), which is properly $\tau \delta$ ἀνθρώπινον ἀγαθὸν,='the highest good attainable by man', but was confused with αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν or the idea of beauty. Perhaps at one time Plato himself did not clearly distinguish the human good from the transcendental good, but he always distinguished τὸ καλὸν from τὸ ἀγαθὸν. See τἀγαθὸν.

distinguished τὸ καλὸν from τὸ ἀγαθὸν. See τάγαθὸν.

1750 Good fame is a species of the Kalon, and it is by no means fitting to neglect ti: Fielding, Tom Jones, Bk v. ch v. Wks, Vol vi. p. 232 (1806).

1763 a student in the Temple, who, after a long and learned investigation of the το καλον, or beautiful, had resolution enough to let his beard grow: Smollett, France & Italy, vi. Wks, Vol v. p. 299 (1872).

1808 I. conceive that pleasure constitutes the To Kalon: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 106 (1875).

1826 and nature, according to these votaries of the τὸ καλὸν, is only to be valued as affording hints for the more perfect conceptions of a Claude or a Salvator: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk v. ch. xv p. 253 (1881)

1828 All philosophies recommend calm as the to kalon of their code: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. lxvii p. 221 (1859).

1835 if to eat and to sleep, to sleep and to eat again, be a mode of happiness which has been disputed in other lands, however it be practically followed, no one will contest its value here, or will doubt that it is truly the το καλον, the sum and consummation of human happiness: Sir J Ross, Sec. Voy., ch. xxxv. p. 490.

τὸ πᾶν, phr.: Gk.: 'the all', the universe, the sum of all things which exist.

1664 to doubt whether the τὸ πᾶν, the whole Frame of things, as it appears to us, were any more than a mere Phantasm or Imagination J. WORTHINGTON, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wks., p. iii. 1678 Nevertheless τὸ πᾶν or the Universe, was frequently taken by the Pagan Theologers also. in a more comprehensive sence, for the Deity: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 343. 1816 Ask a mite in the centre of your mammoth cheese, what he thinks of the "το παν": J. Addans, Wks., Vol. x p. 212 (1856). 1839 He [Gladstone] tells us in lofty though somewhat indistinct language, that "Government occupies in moral the place of τὸ πᾶν in physical science": MACAULAY, Essays, p. 472 (1877). p. 472 (1877).

*τὸ πρέπου, phr.: Gk.: 'the becoming', propriety, decorum (q. v.).

1654—6 There is a το πρεπου, a seemly carriage, belongs to every calling.

J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1 p. 236/1 (1867). 1668 who was otherwise a painful observer of το πρέπου or the decorum of the stage: DRYDEN, Ess. Dram.

Po., Wks, Vol. 1. p. 17 (1701). 1675 Which Decency, or το πρέπου, (as the Greeks term it) imports a certain Measure or Proportion of one Thing to another: South, Serm., Vol. 1 p. 426 (1727). 1755 Cicero, in his Offices, makes use of the word decorum in this sense, to express what the Greeks signified by their word (I will not shock the eyes of my polite readers with Greek types) to prepon: Lord Chesterfield, in World, No. 151, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 213 (1777).

*tobacco, tabacco $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. tabaco. See nicotian, petun.

I. the prepared leaves of various species of Nicotiana, Nat. Order Solanaceae, used for smoking, chewing, and drawing into the nostrils in the form of snuff. Also, frequently in combin. as tobacco-pipe, tobacco-pouch, tobaccostopper.

abt. 1665 The Floridians when they trauel haue a kinde of herbe dryed, which with a cane, and an earthen cup in the end, with fire, and the dried herbs put together do sucke thoro the cane the smoke thereof [marg. Tabacco, and the great vertue thereof]: J. Sparke, J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy., p. 57 (1878). 1673 In these daies, the taking in of the Indian herbe called "Tabaco" by an instrument formed like a little ladell, whereby it passeth from the mouth into the hed & stomach, is gretly taken up & used in England: Harrison, Chronology, in Harrison's England, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. App. 1. p. liv. (New Shakespere Soc.). 1577 In like sorte the reste of the Indians for their pastyme, doe take the smoke of the Tabaco, for to make theim selues drunke withall: Frampton, Noyfull Newes, fol. 39 70. 1598 -1622 With drinking of tobacco it is said, that the Roebucks was burned in the range of Dartmouth: R HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xvii. p. 145 (1878). 1598 he dos take this same filthy roguish tabacco, the finest and cleanliest: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., i. 4, Whs., p. 15 (1616) 1598 Cannetta, a little cane or pipe, a tobacca pipe: FLORIO. 1698 Drinke you tobaccho nere so secretly, | Yet by the smoake heele tell the quantitie: Bastard's Chrostoleros. [Nares] 1600 the man is like twentie pounds worth of Tobacco, which mounts into th' aire, and provess nothing but one thing: DEKKER, Whs., Vol. 1. p. 173 (1873). 1602 as your tobacco is your only smoker away of rheum, and all other rheumatic diseases: MIDDLETON, Blurt, i. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 16 (1885). 1607 blow up into his [a horses] Nostrils the powder of Tobacco to occasion him to sneeze: Topsell, Fourf. Beasids, p. 387. 1610 making of Tile (for thack, roofe,...) Brick, Pots, Tabaccopies, Tonnel or Conduit-pipes: Folkingham, Art Swreet, I. vii. p. 14. 1616 Besides ale, beer, & sundry sortes of wine | From forren nationes, whose more fruitfull vine | Yields plenty of god Bacchus, we have got | Another kinde of drinke, which well I wot | Is of smale goodnesse. And that's Tobacco,

1622 the King had sent hym word to burne all the tobaco, and to suffer non to be drunk in his government: R Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 35 (1883). 1625 their Tabacco, which they tooke in a pipe made artificially of earth as ours are, but far bigger, with the bowle fashoned together with a piece of fine copper: CAPT. J SMITH, Wks. p. Ixiv (1884) 1627 Tobacco comfortesh the Spirits, and dischargeth Wearnnesse: BACON, Nat. Hist, Cent. x. § 927 1634 they esteeme much of Tobacco, and drinke it in long canes or pipes called hubble bubbles: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 24 — forty Camels loaden with Tobacco, out of India. the forty load of Toback (as they call it, or Tewton) was put into a large earthern Pipe (the ground) and fired: ib., p. 170. 1652 Tobacco-box lds: J GAULE, Mag.astro-mancer, p. 177. 1654 a Tobacco box with a Burning Glasse. Gavton, Fest Notes Don Quix., p. 100. 1658 tobacco-fume: Ford, Witch Edm., v. z., Wks., p. 206/1 (1839) 1670 much better to spend the week in making of Orations and Verses, than in drinking of Ale and smoaking of Tobacco: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 1. p. 70 (1698) — Poggi Bonzi, a little Town, famous for perfumed Tabacci in Powder which the Italians and Spaniards take far more frequently then we, as needing neither Candle nor Tinderbox to light it withal; nor using any other Pipes than their own Noses: ib., p. 152. 1672 Players, Printers, Book-sellers, and sometimes Cooks, and Tabacca-men: Wycherley, Love in a Wood, ii. p. 27. 1678 he hath laid the like Impost on our English Tobaccho too: Ancient Trades Decayed, p. 15. 1684 Saws, Axes, Files, and Steels to strike Fire, with Tobacco-stoppers belonging to them: J. P., Tr. Tavernuer's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 21 1710 I have made Delaval promise to send me some Brazil tobacco from Portugal for you: Swift, Yourn to Stella, Let. x. p. 252/1 (1869). 1722 the Duty of two Shillings per Hogshead on all Tobacco's: Hist. Virgman, Bk. t. ch. iv. p. 56. — Tobacco-Merchants of England. ib., p. 79. 14715 It produces corn, cotton, sesamus and tobacco:

a plant of the genus Nicotiana, esp. Nicotiana Tabacum. It has sedative and narcotic properties, mainly due to an alkaloid poison called nicotine.

alkaloid poison called nicotine.

1577 in any businesse of importaunce...thei wente and propounded their matter to their chief Prieste, forthewith in their presence, he toke certain leaues of the Tabaco, and caste theim into the fire, and did receive the smoke of them at his mouthe, and at his nose with a Cane, and in takyng of it, he fell downe yppon the grounde, as a dedde manne, and remainyng so, accordyng to the quantitie of the smoke that he had taken, and when the hearbe had doen his woorke, he did reviue and awake, and gave theim their aunsweres, according to the visions, and illusions whiche he sawe, whiles he was rapte of the same maner: Frampton, Sopfull Newes, fol. 39 rd. — The proper name...is Picieli. For the name of Tobaco is given to it by our Spaniards: ib, p. 34 (1506). 1590 whether yt divine Tobacco were, | Or Panachæa, or Polygony: Spens, F. Q., III v. 32. 1598 the Spanyards in India, recover themselves by taking the same ivyce of Tobaco, and setting so many Ventoses ypon the swolne places: G. W., Cures of Tobaco, and setting so many Ventoses ypon the swolne places: G. W., Cures of Tobaco, and setting so many Ventoses ypon the swolne places: G. W., Cures of The Diseased, sig. C 3 rd. 1600 There is an herbe which is sowed apart by itselfe, and is called by the inhabitants [of Virginia] Veptouoc.. the Spanyards generally call it Tobaco. The leaues thereof being dired are brought into pouder, they use to take the fume or smoake thereof, by sucking it thorow pipes made of clay, into their stomacke and head. whereby their bodies are notably preserved in health, and know not many grieuous diseases, wherewithall we in England are often times afflicted: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 272. bef. 1617 Tobaco. [in the language of the Indians] perivetti. Filetiet: Minsthu, Guide into Tongues.

1653 Reports were made.. touching the Planting of English Tobaco in the County of Glouester: Several Proceed. of Partl., Aug. 9—r6, Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, I. p. 0, (1686) 1705 The Tobacoc-Leaf here grows on a Pla

toboggan, taboggan $(= \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: a narrow sledge used for gliding down snow slopes or other slopes. Originally used in Lower Canada for portage over snow.

*toccata, sb.: It., fr. toccare,='to touch': a work composed for a keyboard instrument, to display the effect of touch; hence, any composition which demands brilliant execution; a prelude.

1724 TOCCATA, or TOCCATO, is of much the same Signification as the Word RICERCATA, which see: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. bef 1863 While you sat and played Toccatas, stately at the clavichord: R. BROWNING, Selections, p. 224 (1872).

*tocsin (\angle =), Eng. fr. Fr. tocsin; tocksaine, Eng. fr. Old Fr. toquesin, toxsaint: sb.: a signal of alarm made by a bell or a peal of bells; an alarm; an alarm-bell.

1580 The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call tocksaine, whereupon the people of the suburbs flocked together: Fulks, Answ. to P. Fravine, p. 52. [T.] 1821 that all-softening, overpowering knell, The tocsin of the soul—the dinner-bell: Byron, Don Yuan, v xirx. 1845 from the watch-tower a tocsin rang out a summons to arms on the approach of African pirates: Ford, Handle. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 399. 1883 In the smallest Commune of France they were near to sounding a tocsin of alarm: Standard, Feb 2, p 3.

*toddy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. tārī: alcoholic liquor made from the sap of the palmyra or other palms, also called sura (q.v.); in English use, apparently earlier in Scotland, a mixture of whiskey or other spirituous liquor with hot water, sugar, and sometimes lemon or other flavoring.

1609—10 Tarree [See sura]. 1625 Palmita wine, which they call Taddy: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 298. 1634 they were often presented with Flowres, Fruits, Toddy, and like things: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 6. 1662 terry: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. 1. p. 21 (1669). 1800 No manner of duties or customs was allowed to be exacted from any article brought into camp, excepting country-arrack, opium, ganja, or bhang and toddy: Wellnetten, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 11. p. 162 (1858). 1840 My Lord Tomnoddy Is drinking gin-toddy: Barham, Ingolds Leg., p. 179 (1865). — My Lord Tomnoddy Has drunk all his toddy: 20, p. 180

tōfus (Lat. pl. tōfi), inferior spelling tōphus, sb.: Lat.: tufa (q. v.), tuff. Anglicised as toph.

1555 lyke vnto the stone cauled Tofus, whiche is soone resolued into sande: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. I. p. 80 (1885).

1626 A native arch she drew | With pumice and light tofusses, that grew: Geo. Sandys, Tr. Ovid's Met., 111. [T]

*toga, sb.: Lat.: the usual outer garment of a Roman citizen, more correctly toga virilis, a man's toga, assumed by youths at the age of fourteen (?). The toga praetexta, or 'bordered robe', had a deep purple border, and was worn by boys and unmarried women of patrician rank.

boys and unmarried women of patrician rank.

1600 all the younger sort above 17 yeares old, yea and some also under that age, that yet were in their Pretexta, and wer not come to Toga virilis: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXII. p. 467. bef 1719 our modern medals are full of togas and tunicas, trabeas and paludamentums: Addison, Wk., Vol. 1. p. 340 (Bohn, 1854).

1761 I was not without thoughts of wearing the toga virilis of the Romans, instead of the vulgar and illiberal dress of the moderns: Lord Chester. Field, Letterx, Vol I. No. 41, p. 178 (1774)

1819 they were of an incredible size and weight, and thrown over the shoulder exactly like the Roman toga: Bowdich, Mission to Askantee, Pt. 1. ch. ii. p. 35 — the African toga I had assumed: ib, ch vii. p. 154.

1854 During this period, Mr. Clive assumed the toga virilis: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 197 (1879).

1809 borrow the mayor's night-gown and slippers, to play Julius Casar in his toga, or, which is the same thing to them, to represent a sultan: MATV, Tr. Riesback's Trav. Germ., Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 25.

1839 [He] presently wrapped himself, metaphorically, in his toga and became very chilly: Athenaum, Feb. 9, p. 181/3.

togātus. bl. togāti. adi. and sō.: Lat.: wearing the toga:

togātus, pl. togāti, adj. and sb.: Lat.: wearing the toga; a Roman citizen in his civil capacity.

abt. 1630 For without offence to others, I would be true to my self, their memories and merits distinguishing them of the *Militia* from the *Togati*; and of these she had as many and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 26 (1870)

tohu bohu, phr.: Fr. fr. Heb., 'without form—void' (Gen., i. 2): chaos, utter confusion.

1. 2): CH2OS, URTER CONTUSION.

1619 it is (not a Sphære, the perfectest figure; not any figure, but) a Chaos, a Tohu and Bohu, a meere confusion: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xxviii. p. 275.

1654—6 Man's heart is a mere emptiness, a very Tohu vabohu: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 8/2 (1867).

1678 of dark Sensless Matter, of Tohu and Bohu, or Confused Chaos: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 67. 1693 the Earth, that is, the Terraqueous Globe, which was made tohu vabohu, without Form, and void: J. Ray, Three Discourses, I. ch. ii. p. 5 (1713).

1862 Was ever such a tohu-bohu of people as there assembles? THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 260 (1887).

1864 she is too young and too pretty to be wandering in this tohubohu: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. III. ch. 1, p. 20.

toil(e), toyl(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. toile: cloth, a net, a snare. 1591 There his welwoven toyles, and subtil traines, | He laid the brutish nation to enwrap: SPENS., Contpl., Astrophel, 97.

1601 the toile made of Cumes Flaxen cords, are so strong, that the wild Bore falling into it, will be caught: HOLLAND, Tr. Pin. N. H., Bk. 19, ch. 1, Vol. 11, p. 3.

1606 she looks like sleep, | As she would catch another Antony | In her strong toil of grace: SHAKS., Ant. & Cleop., v. 2, 351.

*toilette, sb.: Fr.: the toilet, originally a wrapper for clothes ("A Toylet; the stuffe which Drapers lap about their clothes; also, a bag to put night-clothes, and buckeram, or other stuffe to wrap any other clothes, in": Cotgr., 1611).

other stuffe to wrap any other clothes, in": Cotgr., 1611).

1684 represents the Oath of Rhodogune, when she was given to understand, being at her Toilette, of the death of her Husband: Tr. Combes' Versailles, &c., p. 32.

1713 The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace, | And the long labours of the Toilette cease: Pope, Rape of Lock, III. 24

1750 not that I exclude an occasional hour at a toilette: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 4, p. 12 (1774).

bef. 1782 at the toilette of the fair: COWPER, Hote, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 126 (1808).

1792 long labours of the toilette: H. BROOKE, Fool of Qual., Vol. II. p. 207.

1807 I shall get them framed and glazed, and so hang them up, in terrorem, over Miss Debby's toilette: BERESFORD, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 54 (5th Ed.).

1817 I threw down a bottle of æther that was on mamma's toilette, on her mussil—and it had such a horrid smell: M. EDGEWORTH, Harrington, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 254 (1825).

1864 fashionable milliners had sat up all night to complete the radiant flowershow toilettes: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 16.

1879 1874 Fashion still decrees that, where the material is very simple, elaborate façon in triumnings may be employed to make the toilette effective: Echo, May 29.

Enge of length

toise, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. toise: an old measure of length, containing 6 French feet, or about 6% feet English.

1741 a Gallery five Toises broad: J. Ozell, Tr. Tourrefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 163. 1762 the first parallel should be at least three hundred toises distant from the main body of the place: STERNE, Trist. Shand., VI. xxi. Wks.,

p 269 (1839). 1787 La Lande makes only twenty toises difference between the second floor of the Hotel d'Angleterre at Turin, and that of the Three Kings at Siena: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fv. Ital. Yol. 1, p. 449 (1805). 1823 measures round of toises thousands three: Byron, Don Yuan, VII. ix [instrument] that has been found very valuable in practice is the anthropometric toise: Athenaum, Oct. 31, p. 574/3.

toison d'or, phr.: Fr.: the name of an honorary order of Austria and Spain and of the jewel of the said order.

1854 she had done everything for Jason; she had got him the toison d'or from the Queen Mother, and now had to meet him every day with his little blonde bride on his arm! Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 312 (1879).

Tokay, name of a rich luscious wine produced near Tokay, a town in Upper Hungary.

1710 I dined at Stratford's in the city, and had Burgundy and Tokay: Swift, Fourn. to Stella, Let. vi Wks., p. 239/1 (1869). 1760 At supper she offered him Tokay, and told him she believed he would find it good: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 316 (1857). 1780 you press me to drink your Champayn and Tokay: C. Anstrey, Epigram from Martial, Wks., p. 363 (1808) bef. 1782 Who stole her slipper, fill'd it with tokay, | And drank the little bumper ev'ry day: Cowper, Truth, Poems, Vol. I. p. 57 (1808). 1822 sipping Tokay at the cost of his Grace: J. Wilson, Noctas Ambros., III. in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XI. p. 613.

tola, tole, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. tola: an Indian weight containing 96 ruttees (see ruttee); at present, the tola and the rupee each weigh 180 grs. Troy.

1625 Of another sort of Gold [coin] of twenty Toles a piece, there are thirtie thousand pieces [marg. A Tole is a Rupia Challany of Silver, and ten of these Toles, are the value of one of gold]: PURCHAS, Pikrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 217. 1665 1150 Masse make a hundred Tolls; ten Tolls of silver value one of Gold; Sir TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 45 (1677)

toldo, sb.: Sp.: an awning; an Indian hovel.

1845 The whole population of the toldos, men, women, and children, were arranged on the bank: C DARWIN, Fourn. Beagle, ch. xi. p. 232. 1845 In summer it is covered with an awning, toldo, which gives a tenty look: Forn, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 384. 1864 He gave up a part of the toldo, or forecabin as it may be called: H. W. BATES, Nat. on Amazons, ch. vii. p. 160.

*Toledo (= # =), sb.: Eng., fr. Toledo, a city (and province) of New Castile in Spain: a sword-blade or sword manufactured at Toledo, or an imitation of the same.

tactured at Toledo, or an imitation of the same.

1598 [a rapier] 'tis a most pure Toledo: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., it. 4, Wks., p. 25 (1616). 1602 Mars armipotent with his court of guard, give sharpness to my toledo! Middleton, Blurt, ii 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 46 (1885). bef. 1616 several Weapons, Turkish and Toledo's: Brau. & Fl., Eld. Bro., v. r., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 452 (1711). 1659 Walk into Moorfields— I dare look on your Toledo: Massinger, City Madam, 1 2, Wks., p. 317/2 (1839). 1663
The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty, I For want of fighting was grown rusty: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. i, p. 27. 1702 a Spaniard with naked Toledo at my tail: Wycherley, Gent. Danc. Mast., ii, p. 20. 1706 A new Toledo by his side: Addison, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 67 (Bohn, 1854). 1809 put him to death with his Spanish toledo: Maty, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ, Let. xliii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 153. 1842 Spanish Grandees...With their very long whiskers, and longer Toledos: Barran, Ingolds Leg., p. 250 (1865).

tolerator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. tolerātor, noun of agent to Lat. tolerāre, = 'to bear', 'to support': one who tolerates.

bef. 1848 and to this moment it is far from being clear, either to the tolerators, or the tolerated: DISRAELI, $Cur.\ Lit.$, Toleration. [L.]

tolibant, tolipant, tolipane, tolliban. See turban.

*tomahawk ($\angle = \angle$), sb.: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: a North American Indian war-axe.

American Indian war-axe.

1612 Tonahacks Axes: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 44 (1884).

1634 beate them downe with their right hand Tamahaukes, and left hand Iavelins: W. Woop, New England's Prosp., p. 59.

1722 knocking the English unawares on the Head, some with their Hatchets, which they call Tonmahauks, others with the Hows and Axes of the English themselves: Hist. Virginia, Bk. I. ch. iii p. 39. — Tomahawk: ib., p. 43.

1806 The tomahawk, or the scalping knife, whatever other charms may be denied them, are, at least, recommended by the dispatch with which they perform their services: Bernsford, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 7 (5th Ed.).

1812 cuts down the renegade with a tomahawk, to the great delight of the Indians: Southery, Lett., Vol. II. p. 389 (1856).

1826 He also bore a knife in a girdle of wampum, like that which confined the scanty garments of the Indian, but no tomahawk: J. F. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, ch. iii. p. 25 (Cassell's Red Libr.).

1849 He wore a hunting frock...and a tomahawk in the broad wampum-belt round his waist: W. Irving, Bracebridge Hall, p. 432.

1856 They have no Indian taste for a tomahawk-dance: Emerson, English Trauts, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 39 (1866).

*toman¹, sb.: Mongol tōmān: the sum of ten thousand, a division of an army ten thousand strong.

1599 The lord of the same citie hath in yeerely reuenues for salt onely, fiftie Thuman of Balis, and one balis is worth a Horen and a halfe of our coyne: insomuch that one Thuman of balis amounteth vnto the value of fifteene thousand forens: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p 61. 1788 the fruitful territory of Cash, of which his fathers were the hereditary chiefs, as well as of a toman of ten thousand horse: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. XII. ch. kxv. p. 4 (x813).

*toman², tomaun, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. tōmān, fr. Mongol tōmān, = 'ten thousand': a Persian money of account, and later, a coin containing 10,000 dinars (see dinar), con-

tinually depreciated in value from £3. 13s. (or more) in 17 c. to 7s. 6d.; also applied to other denominations of money.

to 7s. Od.; also applied to other denominations of money.

1598 I have received 6. tumens in ready money, 200. shaughs is a tumen, reckoning every shaugh for sixe pence Russe: R. HARLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1 p. 356.

1634 His Revenues (as Merchants say) is foure hundred thousand Tomaynes a yeare (a Toman is three pounds six shillings): Sir Th. HERBERT, Trav., P. 62.

1662 sold the Foot-man for fifteen Tumains, which amount to seventy five French Pistols: J. DAVIES, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 194. (1669).

1665 this Arch-Duke. has towards four hundred thousand Tomains per annum, (a Tomain is five Marks Sterling.). Sir Th. HERBERT, Trav., D. 133 (1677).

1684 There are some rich Merchants that will give two Tomans, but the meanest Servant will give an Or: J. P. T. Tavenier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 12.

1741 This Capitation is farm'd out at three hundred Tomans: J. OZELL, Tr. Townefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 150.

1828 sends this purse containing twenty gold tomauns: Kuzzilbash, Vol. I ch. xix. p. 304.

1840 45,000 tomains a year, or 22,500. sterling: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. I. Let ii. p. 34.

1884 my engagement that a sum of two hundred and eighty tomans (£ 100) should be distributed among them: EDM. O'Donovan, Merv., ch. xxviii. p. 312 (New York)

Variants. 16 C. tumen. 17 c. thoman(d) tomain tumain

Variants, 16 c. tumen, 17 c. thoman(d), tomain, tumain, 18 c. tomand, tomond.

tomasha, tamasha, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. tamāshi, ='sight-seeing': an entertainment, a pageant, a public show, a popular excitement.

1610 he took flesh upon him to see the Tamasha of the World: Finch, in Purchas' Pilgrums, I. 436 (1625). [Yule] 1673 We were discovered by some that told our Banyan...that two Englishmen were come to the Tomasia, or Sight: Fryere, E. India, 159 (1698). [Yule] 1882 wanted to know "what the deuce all this tamāsha was about": F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. x. p. 213.

*tomato (= 200), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. tomate: the fruit of Lycopersicum esculentum, Nat. Order Solanaceae, a native of Tropical S. America; also called love-apple.

1604 They vse also Tomates, which are colde and very wholesome: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk iv. p. 240 (1880). 1767 sow tomatos, or love-apple seed; the fruit or apples of these plants are. much used in soups, and are also often used to pickle: J ABERCROMBIE, Ew Man own Gardener, p. 157 (1803)

1820 From Iceland lichens, and St. Kitt's tomato: HANS BUSK, Banquet, iii 439

1846 Tomatoes, the fruit of the Lycopersicum, commonly called Love Apples, in allusion to the supposed power which they possess of exciting tender feelings, are a common ingredient in sauces: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 621.

tomback, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. tambaca, fr. Malay tambaga, = 'copper': a particular kind of brass or bell-metal, obtained from countries east of India.

1625 their musique, which was ten or twelue pannes of *Tombaga*, carried vpon a coulstaffe betweene two; these were tuneable: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk iii. p. 161. 1662 a *Tumbeck*, or Timbrel, a Haw-boy, and several Tabours: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. 1. p. 30 (1669).

tome, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tome: a volume, esp. a large volume; a division of a literary work.

1596 his...tome of confutation, swelling in dimension... aboue all the prodigious commentaries...that euer he wrote: NASHE, Have with You, sig. F 2, in Greene's Wies., p 73 (1861). 1620 That Cardinal in the beginning of the year 1605. printed his eleventh Tome of the Ecclesiatical Annals: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent (Hist. Inqu.), p. 879 (1676). 1659 A large volume containing six Tomes: R. Baxter, Key for Catholicks, ch. xxv. p. 151.

tomin, sb.: Sp.: the third part of a drachm; a real (q. v.).

1600 fiue Tompnes, that is, fiue Royals of plate, which is just two shillings and sixe pence: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. p. 454. 1604 and in Potosi it is readily worth four peeces, and five Tomines: E GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 245 (1880).

tomolo, pl. tomoli, sb.: It. (Florio): a dry measure of rather larger capacity than a bushel English.

1673 The Bakers of the Town are obliged to take every month 25000 tomoli out of this Granary: J. RAY, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 269. 1793 Naples exports annually 1,500,000 tomoli of wheat, equal to 1,885,000 Winchester bushels: J. Moree, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 438 (2796).

*tom-tom, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. native tamtam: a native drum.

1698 cause the Tom Tom to be beat through all the Streets of the Black Town: In J. T. Wheeler's Madras, 1. 268 (1861). [Yule] 1711 Their small Pipes, and Tom Toms, instead of Harmony made the Discord the greater: C. Lockyer, Trade in India, 235. [ib.] 1764 orders to the Zemindars to furnish Oil and Musshauls, and Tom Toms and Pikemen, &c, according to custom: In J. Long's Selections, 391 (Calcutta, 1869). [ib.] 1808 About noon the sound of tom-toms announced the approach of Rajah Azert Sing: J. T. Blunt, in Asiatic Res., vii. 68. 1804 let the cause of their punishment be published in the bazaar by beat of tom tom: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 1122 (1844). 1859 sundry musicians...who are striking their tom-toms: Once a Week, Sept. 17, p. 236/2. 1888 another [Arab sailor] strumming on two small tom-toms: W. Black, Volande, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 220.

*ton, sb.: Fr.: 'tone'; style, the prevalent fashion; fashionable air; fashionable society. See haut ton.

1765 I scorm...in the high ton I take at present, to pocket all this trash: Sterne, Lett., Wks., p. 760/2 (1839). 1777 he is not altogether qualified to polish his manners, or, if you like, to give him the ton of good company: Lord Chesterfield, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xiv. Misc. Wks, Vol. II. p. 48 (1777). 1781 They who are called the people of fashion or the ton have

contributed nothing of their own but being too late: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. VIII p 9 (1858).

1788 Gracefulness, elegance, and taste, are totally out of fashion in dancing Romping is the ton: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 26/1.

1790 would the celebrity of the men of ton be much reduced: C. SMTH, Desmond, Vol. I. p. 42 (1792).

1809 every man who sets up at all for ton, must have his spisschen, which is here the proper name of the dog. MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 96.

1813 and certainly the ton of his society is the best: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 350 (1875).

1818 some hatter of ton: T. MOORE, Pudge Family, p 85.

1834 had contrived to give to the unbecoming dress of the country as much ton as it was capable of receiving: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. ip. I. 1884 if I cannot be first in Piccadilly, let me try Hatton Garden, and see whether I cannot lead the ton there: THACKE-RAY, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 103 (1879).

tone: Anglo-Ind. See dhoney.

tonga, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. tāngā: a small twowheeled carriage drawn by ponies or bullocks, used in India.

1882 The Himalayan tonga is a thing of delight. in principle it is the ancient Persian war-chariot: F. M. CRAWFORD, Mr. Isaacs, ch. ix. p. 180. — every tonga-driver: iô., p. 181.

tonion, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: an open palankeen, a kind of sedan chair.

abt. 1804 I had a tonjon, or open palanquin, in which I rode: Mrs. Sherwood, Autobiogr., 283 (1857). [Yule] 1828 barouches, buggies, palanquins, tonjons: Asiatic Costumes, p. 70. 1884 some [streets] indeed so very narrow that only the tonjuan carried by men can pass along them: C. F. GORDON CUMMING, in Macmillan's Mag.

tonka, tonka[-bean], sb.: native S. Amer. (Guiana): the seed of the Dipteryx odorata, Nat. Order Fabaceae, which yields a volatile oil used by perfumers and snuff manufacturers. Also called tonga bean, Tonquin bean.

1846 The volatile oil of Dipterix odorata, or Tonka Bean: J. LINDLEY, Veg. Kingd., p 549.

tonnelle, sb.: Fr.: an arbor; a tunnel-shaped net.

1861 those who will sit down under my tonnelle, and have a half-hour's drink and gossip: Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, p. 121 (1879).

tonsor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to tondere, = 'to shear', 'to shave': a barber.

1759 Take away the turkey, says the tonsor: W. VERRAL, Cookery, Pref., p. xix. 1776 The enraged tonsor took me at my word: J. Collier, Mus. Traw., p. 97. 1823 the tonsor glided queetly back towards the royal apartment, whence he had issued: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. viii. p. xi8 (1886).

tontine, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tontine: a subscription to a fund, the subscribers to which receive a fixed annuity until they are all dead, the survivors getting increased shares as the numbers of the society are diminished by death until the last survivor enjoys (during the rest of his-or her-life) the whole annuity; a fund raised on the above system; the annuity paid as interest on the fund; also, attrib. more or less on the principle of the tontine. The system was invented by a banker of Naples, Lorenzo Tonti, in 17 c. and named after him.

1791 This gentlewoman had ventured 300 livres in each Tontine; and in the last year of her life she had for her annuity about 3,600. a year: Gent. Mag., p. 27. 1818 whose servant or dependant obtains the TONTINE or principal hotel of the town: LADY MORGAN, P. Macarthy, Vol. I. ch ii. p. 105 (1879). 1890 It is a pretty safe guess that these books...will hold the field for at least a century yet... Among the translators themselves a very interesting tontine might be established: Athenaum, May 24, p. 670/3.

toofan: Eng. fr. Port. See typhoon.

toolsee, toolsy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. tulsī, tulasī: name of a kind of basil, Ocimum sanctum, Nat. Order Lamiaceae, cultivated and reverenced by Hindoos.

1673 they plant Calaminth, or (by them called) Tulce, which they worship every Morning, and tend with Diligence: FRVER, *E. India*, 199 (1698). [Yule] 1834 They live upon lies,—and would laugh at the holy Toolsee-leaf, and Ganges water: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 44.

toombak: Turk. See tumbak.

toondra: Russ. See tundra.

toorkes: Eng. fr. Fr. See turquoise.

tootnague: Anglo-Ind. See tutenag.

topass, topaz, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: name of any dark-skinned half caste of Portuguese descent; the sweeper (who is often such a half breed) on board ship.

1673 To the Fort then belonged 300 English, and 400 Topazes, or Portugal Firemen. FRYER, E. India, 66 (1698). [Yule]

1680 It is resolved and ordered to entertain about 100 Topases, or Black Portuguese, into pay: In J. T. Wheeler's Madnus, I. 121 (1867). [25.]

1768 There is a distinction said to be made by you...which, in our opinion, does no way square with rules of justice and equity, and that is the seclusion of Portuguese topasses, and other Christian natives, from any share of the money granted by the Nawab: In J. Long's Selections, 133 (Calcutta, 1869). [25.]

may denominate Indo-Portuguese, either the mixed produce of Portuguese and Indian parents, or converts to the Portuguese, from the Indian, faith: J. MILL, Brit Ind., III. 19 (1840). [ib.]

*tope¹, sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu töpu, Tamil töppu: a grove, an orchard, a mango plantation.

1673 pleasant Tops of Plantains, Cocoes, Guiavas: FRYER, E. India, 40 (1698). [Yule] 1799 [See nullah]. 1834 On the side of the road was a thick grove of mango trees, locally called a tope: Baboo, Vol II. ch. iii. p. 57. 1883 a fine 'tope,' or grove of trees: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv p. 134.

*tope², sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. tôp: an ancient Buddhist monument in the form of a dome of solid masonry.

1886 From the old Buddhist tope at Sarnath, near Benares, he followed the traces of Sakya-Muni: Athenaum, July 3, p. 15/1.

topechee, sb.: Turk. and Pers. töpchī: an artilleryman, a gunner.

1687 The Toptchi. These are Gunners: Sir P. Rycaut, Pres. State Ottoman Emp., p. 94. [Yule] 1828 bore down like lightning on the topechees: Kuzzulbash, Vol. 1. ch. xxi. p. 337.

*topee, topi, sô.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. tōpī: a hat, esp. a pith hat. See sola.

1849 Our good friend Sol came down in right earnest on the waste, and there is need of many a fold of twisted muslin round the white topi, to keep off his importunacy: Dry Leaves from Young Egypt, 2. [Yule]

topee-wallah, sh.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. topīwālā, = 'a hat-wearer': an European; a topass; an English soldier.

1828 It was now evident we should have to encounter the *Topee Wallas*: HOCKLEY, *Paudurang Hari*, ch. vi. p. 52 (1884). 1834 the Topee-walas are within matchlock shot of this grove! *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 126.

tophaike, sb.: Turk.: a musket.

1813 Though too remote for sound to wake | In echoes of the far tophalke: Byron, Giaour, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 156 (1832). 1882 At my new-found foe I sprung, | And clutched with both my hands the raised tophalke: Armstrong, Garl. from Greece, Last Sortie, p. 268.

Tophet: Heb. $t\bar{o}phet$: name of the south-eastern end of the valley of Hinnom or **Gehenna** (q.v.), used as a receptacle for the refuse of Jerusalem, an emblem of Hell.

1667 [See Gehenna]. 1883 lead her husband's footsteps out of this Tophet into which he had sunk himself: M. E. Braddon, Golden Calf, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 94.

*toque, sb.: Fr.: a light hat with a turned up brim; a light cap with a band (of twisted silk or other rich material) below which a *quasi*-brim was formed; a small bonnet for women, worn in 19c.

WOMEN, WOM IN 19 C.

1642 Then followed ... the knight-confalonier... in velvet toques: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p 136 (1872).

1651 after them, the Swiss in black velvet toques: ib., p. 280.

1817 It was at this time, in England, the reign of high heads: a sort of triangular cushion or edifice of horsehair, suppose nine inches diagonal, three inches thick, by seven in height, called I believe a toque or a system, was fastened on the female head, I do not well know how: M. EDGE-WORTH, Harrington, ch. xiii. Wks, Vol. XII, p. 171 (1825).

1828 The head-dress is a turban-toque of white satin and tulle: Souvenir, Vol. II. p. 254/3.

1840 Around this the shawl or handkerchiefs are wound in forms assuredly far superior to any I have seen exhibited in the toques or turbans of ladies at home: FRASER, Koordistan, &.C., Vol. I. Let. xi. p. 281.

torbant: Eng. fr. Fr. See turban.

*toreador, sb.: Sp.: a bull-fighter, esp. one who fights on horseback.

1618 the Conde de Cantilliana, that excellent Toreador, hath stolen away the wife of a Procurador de Corte: T. LORKIN, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol II. p. 82 (1848). 1797 When the price of the horses and bulls, and the wages of the torreadorts, have been paid out of this money, the rest is generally appropriated to pious foundations: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Bull-Fighting. 1825 like a bull in the amphithearte, under the steel of the tauridor: Scott, Betrothed, ch. xxxi. p. 294. 1884 This second casualty virtually ended the performance, for with their two best men incapacitated the remaining tauréadors were not able to show much sport with the other bulls, though they did their best: Pall Mall Gas., June 3, p. 4/1. 1886 [A low wall] offers some analogy with the ring round the arena used in bull-fights, over which the toreadors leap when hard pressed: Athenusum, Jan. 16, p. 110/3.

tormichan: Gael. See ptarmigan.

*tornado (∠ #=), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. tronada,='a thunderstorm': a sudden violent storm of wind and rain with thunder and lightning.

1600 the ternados, that is thundrings and lightnings: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 719. — About two of the clocke in the morning we had a Ternado, and much raine: ib., p. 759. — 1606 we had nothing but Ternados, with such thunder, lightning and raine: E. Barker, Sir Y. Lancaster's Voyage, p. 2 (1877). — 1625 we met with the first Ternado, lasting some two houres: Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 326. — Turnados (gusts within two degrees of the Line) cause all things, specially cloaths, to smell: ib., Bk. iv. p. 466. 1626 a Turnado, a mounthsoure, a Herycano: Capt J. Smith, Wies., p. 795 (1884). — 1634 Nor is this weather rare about the Æquinoctiall; by Mariners termed the Tornadoes: Sir Th. Herbert, True., p. 5. — On the seuen and twentieth we crost the Æquator, where we had too many Tornathoes: ib., p. 216.

bef. 1782 wild tornadoes, | Strewing yonder sea with wrecks: Cowper, Negro's Compl., v. Poems, Vol. 1 p. 277 (1808).

1810 And like tornado winds, from every side | At once: Southery, Kehama, p. 152.

1819 A violent tornado ushered in the night, we could not hear each other holls: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1. ch. vii. p. 153.

1863 It blew a hurricane: there were no more squalls now; but one continuous tornado: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 294.

1885 It will stick in his memory like Mr. Russell's description of a tornado in the Pacific: Athenaum, Dec 19, p. 804/1.

[The popular derivation is fr. Sp. and Port. tornada, = 'a return', "the time on which the sun goes back from the tropic of Cancer; but properly they mean the beginning of August" (Vieyra, 1794), but the meaning is against this view. The form tronada took in English is probably affected by Sp. turbonada, = 'a waterspout', 'a storm'. The metathesis illustrated by the form tornara for tronara, given by Minsheu.]

*toro, sb.: Sp.: a bull.

1651 [See canna³].

*torpēdo, sb.: Lat., 'numbness', 'cramp-fish'.

 a cramp-fish or electric ray. Anglicised as tarped (Holland).

(Holland).

abt 1527 Torpido is a fisshe, but who-so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes/that he shall feele no thyng: Babees Bk., p. 239 (Furnivall, 1868). 1590 forbear to angle for the fish | Which, being caught, strikes hum that takes it dead: | I mean that vile torpedo: MARLOWE, Edw. II., Wks., p. 1902 (1858). 1601 the Cramp-fish Torpedo: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 32, ch. 1, Vol. 11. p. 426 1606 the strange property of another fish cauled Torpedo, which being taken with an angle-rod, so benummeth the arm of the fisher that he is forced to let the rod falle: T. FITZHEREERT, Policy & Relig., Vol. 1. ch. xxiii. p. 224. 1626 In these Rivers and Lakes is also found the Torpedo: PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol 11. Bk. vii p. 1183. 1627 the Torpedo Marina, if it be touched with a long Sticke, doth stupefie the Hand of him that toucheth it: BACON, Nat. Hist, Cent. x \$ 993 bef. 1631 can | A Scorpion or Torpedo cure a man? J. DONNE, Poems, p. 149 (1669). 1646 Torpedo's deliver their optium at a distance, and stupefie beyond themselves: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 95 (1686). 1665 The Torpedo or Cramp-fish also came to hand: Sir Th. HERBERT, Traw., p. 384 (1677).

2. Mil. a submarine mine, either stationary or able to be discharged against, conveyed up to, or set in motion so as to reach a hostile ship; a mine charged with explosives. Also, in combin. as torpedo-boat.

3. any detonating or explosive cartridge.

1786 I will spring mines of serpents and torpedos from beneath them, and we shall soon see the stand they will make against such an explosion: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 127 (1883).

*torpor, torpour (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. torpor, = 'numbness', 'insensibility': mental or physical insensibility, numbness, sluggishness, incapacity for effort; complete loss of energy; heavy slumber.

1627 Motion discusses the torpor of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all: Bacon, Nat. Hist. [T.] 1661 Torpor (Lat.) a feebleness of the mind, and unaptness to do any thing; a slothful heaviness: BLOUNT, Glossog. 1820 emulation, and even rational curtosity, is buried under a torpor of mental and corporeal energy: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 94. 1842 the girl again falls into a state of torpor: Sir C. Bell, Expression, p. 182 (1847). 1877 Voltaire fell into a transport of grief,...remaining alone in his chamber plunged in the idlest torpor: Col. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xix. p. 144.

Torquemada, name of a Dominican prior, Thomas de Torquemada, Grand Inquisitor of Spain, 1478—1493, rendered infamous by his cruelty.

1883 The confidant of Bishop Bonar was of the stuff of which his church has turned out her Torquemadas: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 583/2.

torques, torquis, sb.: Lat.: a necklace of twisted metal; esp. such an ornament worn by Gauls and other barbarous peoples. Anglicised as torque, torc.

1695 In 1692, an ancient golden torques was dug up near the castle of Harlech: Grisson, Add. to Camden, p. 658. 1799—1805 out of above 360, who wore the golden torques, the mark of their nobility, only three escaped: S. Turner, Hist. Anglo-Sax., Vol. I. Bk. iii. ch. iv. p. 182 (Paris, 1840). 1816 the "Dying Gladiator" is now considered a wounded soldier, probably a Gaul or German, the "torques" or rope-chain having been a common ornament with them: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 228.

torrion, Fr.; torrione, It.: sô.: a large tower.

1599 the Turrion of the Arsenall: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 126. 1652 there went off from the Torrion of Carmine, twenty six shot of Ordinance: Howell, Pt. II Massaniello (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 144

*torsade, sb.: Fr.: twisted fringe; twisted cord; a spiral moulding.

*torso, It. pl. torsi, sb.: It., 'a stump': the trunk of a statue; the body considered independently of the head and limbs.

1722 Two Noble Torsoes, One about the size of the Hercules, the Other larger: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 149 1765 the torso, or mutilated trunk of a statue: Smollett, France & Italy, xxxiii. Wks., Vol. v p 509 (1817). 1800 a "Lot and his daughters" from Caravaggio, the torso of one of the females is uncommonly fine: J. DALLAWAY, Aneed Arts Engl., p. 494. 1820 our eyes were chiefly attracted by an exquisite torso of Venus, discovered in the year 1804 by the Cavaliere Landolina, whilst he was excavating some baths in Arcadina: T S. Hughes, Traw in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 48. 1842 It is often said that Michael Angelo studied the Belvedere torso: Six C. Bell, Expression, p. 207 (1847). 1854 As for the vaunted Antique, and the Elgin marbles—it might be that that battered torso was a miracle, and that broken-nosed bust a perfect beauty: Thackeran, Neucomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxi p 232 (1879). 1864 the collar of that invaluable coat was so cut as to make his neck sit well on his torso: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 96.

torteau, pl. torteaux, sb.: Fr.: a pancake; in heraldry, a roundel of red tint (gules).

1611 Torteaux. Torteauxes, and by old Blazonners, Wastells: Cotgr. 1625 Torteaux and Bignets, and many other sorts of food ..they make pottage, and Torteaux and Gullets: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1652.

tortilla, sb.: Sp.: a round cake; a round flat thin cake made of maize.

1842 Maiz...is chiefly used in the Tortillia cakes, of which we hear so much in Mexico...a tortillia is indispensable at least once a day for all classes: New World, Vol. IV. p. 373.

1847 I stopped in one of the huts to taste some tortillas: A. WISLIZENUS, Tour N. Mexico, p. 74 (1848)

1856 They received us with great civility, generally offering us tortillas and melons to eat: Rep. of Explor & Surveys, U. S. A., Vol. III p. 46.

1884 a stone for rolling and baking tortillas: Blackwood's Mag., Mar., p. 294/1.

tortor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to torquere, = 'to wrench', 'to torture': an executioner, a tormentor, a torturer.

1619 let seuerall degrees of Tortures and Tortours, Deuills and Deullish Plagues, massacre and torment them: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. xlii. p. 401.

tortuga, sb.: Sp.: a turtle.

1577 [Lagartos] take out their yonglynges, as the Tortugas of the sea doeth: Frampton, Yoyfull Newes, fol. 73 vo. 1588 wee found a caue or nest of Tortugase egges: T Hickock, Tr. C Frederick's Voy., fol. 24 vo. 1600 such fish and Tortugas egges as they had gathered: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 648.

torture (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. torture: extreme pain, torment, agony; the infliction of very severe pain.

1546 Doe you preferre the horrible tortures of warre beefore tranquillitee? Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1 p. 269 (1846). 1591 On pain of torture, from those bloody hands | Throw your mistemper'd weapons to the ground: SHAKS., Rom., 1 x, 93. 1669—70 Finding my Brother in such exceeding torture: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. II. p. 48 (1872).

torus, Lat. pl. tori, sb.: Lat., 'a bed': Archit.: a convex moulding, like the astragalus but larger, generally found in the base of a column, esp. just above the plinth. Anglicised

1563 the Torus, beneth shalbe ye forth part greater then the Torus aboue:

J. Shute, Archil., fol xi po.

1598 The Base...deuide this into two equall partes, and giue one to Plusthus, A: the other must be deuided into three: give two to torus B: and the other to regula C: his projecture D is thus made:

R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p 86.

Cavity between the former Torus's: Evelyn, Tr. Frear's Parall. Archil., &c., p. 123.

— he thinks fit to deck the Torus's with I know not what delicate, foliages, which does not at all become the Order: ib., Pt. I. p. 24.

1806 their columns have tori and bases: J. Dallaway, Oss. Eng. Archil., p. 162.

Tory ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. toiridhe,='a pursuer': an Irish robber; a member of the Court Party in English politics after the Restoration, first so called about 1679, or of the successive modifications of that party. See Whig.

1661 Banditi...These in the Low-Countries are called Freebooters...in Ireland Tories: BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1682 And lifting up a Tory Bottle, | He flung it at th' Aggressor's Face: T. D., Butler's Ghost, Canto II. p. 133 Isog. In the days of Whig and Tory: Facobite Conventicle, Pref. bef. 1733 R. NORTH, Examen, II. v. 9—12 (1740).

tosco, sb.: Sp., 'rough' (fem. tosca): a South American name of a soft dark-brown limestone met with in the Pampas region.

1818 On the margins and beds of most of the watercourses this stratum of tosco is visible: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 277 (1834).

*toshakhana, so.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. toshakhāna: a treasury in which presents which have been received or which are to be given are stored.

1776 I took [the Sicca Dewat, and the box where the seal is] and put them in the Tosha Konnah: Trial of Yoseph Fowke, B, 23/2.

1799 some brass swamies, which were in the toshekhana, were given to the brahmins of different pagodas: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. B. 50, 1844).

1836 the Maharaja's tosha-khana or storehouse: Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib., p. 59.

tot quot, phr.: Lat., 'as many as': a rate of assessment; annates of all benefices held by an ecclesiastic, paid into the papal treasury on his promotion; a general dispensation (from the pope)—is this an abbrev. of totiens quotiens (q. v.)?

1509 Then yf this lorde haue in him fauour, he hath hope | To haue another benefyce of greater dignitie, | And so maketh a false suggestion to the pope | For a tot quot, or els a pluralitie: BARCLAY, Ship of Fook, fol. 60 (1570) abt 1522 We shall haue a tot quot | From the Pope of Romer | J. SKELTON, Wks., Vol II p 30 (1843) 1528 It is to them a remembrance. to heap. bishoprick upon bishoprick with pluralities, unions and Tot Quots: TYNDALE, Doctr. Treat., 236 (1848) bef. 1529 And of tot quottes, | They commune lyke sottes: J. SKELTON, Col. Clout, 565, Wks., Vol. II, p. 332 (1843) 1536 Tot-Quots and Dispensations: LATIMER, Serm. bef. Convocation, quoted in Southey's Com. pl. Bk., and Ser., p. 56/2 (1849) bef. 1550 His tottes and quottes | Be full oblities: Quoted in J. Skelton's Wks., Vol. II, p. 427 (1843) 1550 totquots of promocions: R HUTCHINSON, Sermons, Ep., sig. Si v (1565) dispensations and immunities from all godly discipline, laws, and good order... tot quots, with a thousand more: RILLEY, Wks., p. 55 (Parker Soc., 1841) 1565 he pleadeth his toties quoties, and thereby would erect a whole totquot of masses sans number: JEWEL, Serm., Wks., p. 633 (1847) 1611 Quotitite, An euen totquot imposed: Corge.

totalis: Lat.: total. See summa.

1625 I looke on nothing but Totalis: B. Jonson, Stap. of News, i. 3, p. 12

totem ("1), sb.: Eng. fr. Algonquin (N. Amer. Ind.): the badge or emblem of a North American Indian clan, which is the representation of some natural object, usually an animal. This badge is used as an armorial bearing by members of the clan, and represents a deified ancestor or a deity. The name is also applied to similar badges or emblems amongst other uncivilised races.

1855 Go and paint them all with figures, | Each one with its household symbol, | With its own ancestral Totem: LONGFELLOW, Hierwatka, xiv. Wks., p. 292/2 (1882). 1887 Athenaum, Oct. 1, p. 429/3.

*totidem verbis, phr.: Lat.: in so many words; in the same terms; in explicit terms; in full.

Same terms; in explicit terms; in full.

1659 we do not read totidem verbis in the Scripture that the apostle baptized infants, yet it is very probable: N. Hardy, 1st Ep John, Nichol's Ed, D. 173/2 (1865). 1668 For that Bear basting should appear | Jure Divino lawfuller| Then Synods are, thou dost deny, | Totidem verbis so do I: S. Butler, Hudabras, Pt. L. Cant.i. p 63. bef. 1670 Who there makes them Equals, which are not under one man, for that he denieth totidem verbis, but under one Law, to the which he doth subject the Magnetrate: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. II. 75, p. 75 (1693). 1884 The spiritual nature of God is. not anywhere..asserted totiden verbis but in this text: S. Charnock, Wike., in Nichol's Ser. Stand Divines, Vol. I. p 262 (1864). 1704 Tis true, saud he, there is nothing here in this Will, totidem verbis, making mention of Shoulder-Knots, but I dare conjecture, we may find them inclusive, or totidem syllabis: Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 64 (2nd Ed.). 1773 You will not find Drake and Bake and Raleigh totidem verbis, but what you will find is a new mode of reasoning: Hor. Walfold, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 26 (1852). 1808 This concluding caveat is not indeed delivered, totidem verbis, by Dr. Smith: Edin. Rev., Vol. 15, p. 330. 1834 He does not say so totidem verbis, because he does not dare: Graville Memours, Vol. III. ch. xxii p. 66 (1874) 1866 The ingenious reader will at once understand that no such speech as the following was ever totidem verbis pronounced: J. R. Lowell, Biglow Papers, No. IV. (Halfiax). 1887 His part was given totiden verbis in Fraser's Magazine: Athensum, Oct. 15, p. 496(3.

toties quoties, totiens quotiens, phr.: Lat., 'as often as': as occasion may require, repeatedly; sometimes applied to a jubilee of the Latin Church, or to the general remission of sins which is granted on such an occasion.

judilee of the Latin Church, or to the general remission of sins which is granted on such an occasion.

1625 commandyd & compelled vipon the payne of imprisonament of xx days, tociens quociens, that they shaff no more occupie phisike till they be examyned: In T. Vicary's Anatomic (Furnival), 1888).

1660—1663 he declaryd...pardon from Rome, and as mony as wyll rescyffe ys pardon so to be shryff, and fast iij days in on wyke, and to rescyffe the blessed sacrament the next Sonday after, clan remyssyon of all ther synes fostyens quorsyens of all that ever they dyd: Machyn, Diary, p. 94 (Cand. Soc., 1848).

1621 a glasse of water, which when he brauled, she should hold still in her mouth, and that totics quoties, as often as he chid: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 475 (1827).

1636—1 and that his majesty might summon them totics quoties, until they either appeared, or submitted themselves to a fine: J. Mrad, in Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 96 (1848).

1691 Were I his Confessor, who am only his Adviser, I should prescribe him no other Pennance for every Transgression, than to make me a Copy of such miserable Doggerel totics quoties, which I believe would be Mortification enough for him: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., Pref., sig. A 2 vo.

1710 as soon as it [the glyster] comes away, to give another of the same, and repeat it toties quoties: Fuller, Pharmacop, p. 202.

bef. 1733 Grand Juries may enquire toties quoties of the same Offence: R. North, Exames, I. il 165, p. 115 (1740).

1739 that for every such instance she should forfeit all the right and title which the covenant gave her to the next turn;—but to no more,—and so on—toties quoties—in as effectual a manner as if such a covenant betwixt them had not been made: Sterner, Trist. Shand., I. xv. Wks., p. 36 (1839).

1811 Any other person...may repeat the same operation totics quoties: Quatriery Rev., Vol. v. p. 20.

1828 If liquors were sold and the penalty exacted to-day, it might be exacted again, if liquors were sold t Spain, Pt. 11. p. 771.

totis vīribus, phr.: Lat: with all one's might.

1711 By the grand alliance between the empire, England, and Holland, we were to assist the other two totic viribus by sea and land: Swift, Was., p. 429/2

(1869). 1774 I have sometimes wished. that we had fallen in totis viribus, with the motion made by Mr. Ross: J Adans, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 349 (1854) 1830 Strive totis viribus to effect a repeal of the Union: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 98 (1875).

*tōto caelo, phr.: Lat.: 'by the whole heaven', as far as the distance between the poles, by diametrical opposition.

1727 it is wonderful to observe, how nearly they have approached us in those particular pieces; though in their others they differ'd toto calo from us: Pope, Art of Sinking, ch i Wks., Vol. vi. p 167 (1757) 1771 that individuals differed toto calo in their opinion of smells: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 9/2 (1882) 1803 We differ toto calo from Mr. Southey in deriving this class of beings from classical antiquity: Edin Rev., Vol. 3, p. 131. 1828 he differed toto calo with his parents: Engl. in France, Vol. 1, p. 42. 1879 The dome [of the Pantheon]...differs toto calo from the normal mode of construction: G. G. Scott, Rev. Acad. Lect., Vol. 11, p. 234.

tōto genere, phr.: Lat.: in (their) whole character; in all generic characteristics.

1672 Bodies that differ toto genere, as Metals and Stones: R. Boyle, Virtues of Genes, p. 49. 1789 They [the efficient cause and the physical cause] differ toto genere: T. Reid, Corresp, Wks., p. 74/1 (1846).

totquot: Eng. fr. Lat. See tot quot.

tōtum, sb.: Lat., neut. of tōtus, = 'whole', 'all': the whole.

bef. 1658 How comes it that she thus converts | So small a Totum, and great
Parts? J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 298 (1687). 1678 And the Totum or Compositum of a Man or Animal may be said to be Generated and Corrupted, inregard of the Union and Disunion, Conjunction and Separation of those two
parts, the Soul and Body: CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1 ch. i p. 39.

tötus in se, pl. töti in se, phr.: Lat.: entirely wrapped up in one's self.

1654—6 for that they were toti in se, like the snail, still within doors at home: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. 1. p. 362/2 (1867). — He is totus in se, wholly drawn up into himself: ib., Vol. IV. p. 372/1.

tōtus teres atque rotundus, phr.: Lat.: 'entire smooth and round', i.e. perfect as a sphere. Hor., Sat., 2, 7, 86.

1826 that is an integral and simple Government, totus teres at our rotundus, complete within itself: Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt i. p. 06. 1860 the repose and self-confidence of his bearing denoted the man who was all in all to his own requirements, totus teres at one rotundus, impassable as a Stoic and contented as an Epicurean: Whyte Melville, Holmby House, p. 85.

toty, toty[-man], sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil töti: the messenger and odd man of a village in S. India, who is of low caste.

1800 Washerman, barber, and totyman: In Wellington's Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 452 (1858).

toucan, sô.: Fr.: popular name of any bird of the genus Rhamphastos, or of the family Rhamphastidae; also erroneously applied to hornbills of India and the Malay Archipelago. The word is ultimately native S. American.

1759 It was now noon-day, and I had scarcely loaded my piece, after killing two toucans, when I beheld a tiger at a little distance: Tr. Adanson's Voy. Sengal, &tc., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 630 (1814). 1769 The Toucan..has a monstrous, hollow, convex, red beak...serrated outwardly: E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 163 1845 Our day's sport, besides the monkey, was confined to stundry small green parrots and a few toucans: C. DARWIN, Journ. Beagle, ch. ii. p. 28. 1886 Some clever and minute carvings in toucan-beak set with alternate links in gold, forming a parure, made by Wang Hing: Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl., p. 26/2.

touffon: Eng. fr. Port. See typhoon.

toujours perdrix, phr.: Fr.: 'always partridge', used to suggest that one can have too much of a good thing.

1818 LADY MORGAN, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. IV. ch. vi. p. 273 (1819).

1829 not toujours perdriz, but toujours Dobbs: Mrs. Offic, Macdeline, Vol. II. p. 63.

1828 One letter would delight every one—four volumes of them are a surfeit—
it is the toujours perdriz: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch. xxiv. p. 68 (1850).

1864 Her eyes are weary of the sight of red and black balls. It is toujours perdriz: London Soc., Vol. VI. p. 355/1.

1877 He wanted a rest, a change from this toujours perdriz of ladies society, polite small-talk, boredom...: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xvii. p. 163 (1879).

toupee ($\angle \angle$), Eng. fr. Fr. toupet; toupet, Fr.: sb.: a tuft of hair (on the top of the head or of a wig); a wig with a tuft or curl on the top; a patch of false hair.

1728 a crowd of beaux, | With smart toupees, and powder'd clothes: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's Prov. Hust., Wis., Vol. II. p. 344 (1776). 1748 he had combed his own hair over the toupee of his wig: Smollett, Rod. Rand., ch. xvi. Wis., Vol. II. p. 96 (1827). 1760 My seniors are covering their grey toupees with helmets and feathers: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 278 (1857). 1761 they wanted her to curl her toupet: 16. p. 432. 1787 the same pin the Containa's now wear, supports her tresses behind, and the fore part is composed of a false toupee: P. BECKFORD, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. I. p. 165 (1805). 1803 He wore a very becoming toupet in large Brutus-like curls: Lord Lytton, in Lyfe, Vol. I. p. 131. 1847 The fomptons, the touples, and the diamonds and feathers: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 417 (1865).

*tour', sô.: Eng. fr. Fr. tour, = 'a turn', 'a round', 'a journey from place to place', 'a circuit', 'a shift'.

1. a revolution, a round, a turn, a going round or about a place so as to see all parts of it.

bef. 1729 To solve the tow'rs by heavenly bodies made: SIR R. BLACKMORE, Creation, ii. [C.] 1754 When the usual Time is expired, this Detachment goes out, and another succeeds, and when all have had their Tour, they accompany the Corps to the Grave: E. BURT, Lett. N. Scott., Vol. I. p. 268. 1762 he made a tour of the prison, and in particular visited the kitchen: SMOLLETT, Launc. Greaves, ch. xx. Wks, Vol. v. p. 190 (1817). 1763 We made the tour of the farm in eight chaives and calashes: HOR. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. IV p. 84 (1857). 1800 This tour of duty to commence at morning parade on halting days: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 464 (1858).

2. a turn (about a place, a promenade, a drive).

1665 Mr. Povy and I in his coach to Hyde Parke, being the first day of the tour there; where many brave ladies: PEPVS, Diary, Mar. 19 [Davies] 1673 making a tour round the two Corridores, where the Magistrates sit: J. RAV. Journ. Low Countr., p. 191. 1705 But we'll discourse more of these matters as we go, for I must make a tour among the Shops: VANERUGH, Confed., il. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 27 (1776). bef. 1723 The sweetness of the Park is at eleven, when the Beau-Monde make their tour there: CENTLIVNE, Basset Table, i. 2. [Davies]

3. a going round from place to place, a desultory journey, a prolonged excursion. See grand tour.

a prolonged excursion. See grand tour.

1688 He made the Tour of Italy, and saw Germany, and the Law Countries:

1688 He made the Tour of Italy, and saw Germany, and the Law Countries:

1759 The tour too, which you propose making to Lubeck, Altena, &c. will both amuse and inform you:

1764 the natural historians, and tour-writers: J. Bush, Hib. Cur., p. vi.

1765 after this long and fatiguing tour I arrived Feb. 14, 1761: Maj R. ROGERS, Yourvals, p. 236.

1775 our mode of living on this tour had been more rough than can well be described: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 246.

1813 Here is a Radcliffian tour along the shores of Dorset and Devonshire: M. Eddewrth, Belinda, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 55 (1832).

1811 we began to think seriously of leaving Mokha, and making a tour into the interior parts of Yemen: Niebukr's Trav. Arab., ch. xxxvi. Pinkerton, Vol x. p. 53.

1845 he may see Spain agreeably, and as Catullus said to Veranius who made the tour many centuries ago...: FORD, Handble, Spain, Pt. I. p. 66.

4. a trick, a shift.

1702 I have one Tour yet—Impudence, be my Aid: VANBRUGH, False Friend, iii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 344 (1776). bef. 1733 The next Tour of the Author...is to demonstrate: R. NORTH, Examen, III. vi. 22, p. 438 (1740)

tour2, sb.: Fr.: a tower; a tower-shaped head-dress.

1694 A Tour, is an Artificial dress of Hair, first invented by some Ladies that had lost their own Hair: N. H., Ladies Dict., p. 11/2.

*tour de force, phr.: Fr.: 'a feat of strength', a stroke of genius, a remarkable display of power.

1818 each should try a tour de force with the other: Lady Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch. v. p. 234 (1819).

1820 Instances of this kind...cannot in reality have been uncommon, but the resorting to such, in order to accomplish the catastrophe, as by a tour de force, was objected to as inartificial: Scott, Monastery, Introd., Wks., Vol. 11. p. 393 (1867).

1837 such a tour de force: XIX Cent., Feb., p. 216.

1888 You liked me then, Carina.. For your sake, bonds were trivial, | The rack, a tour-de-force: A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 168.

tourbillon, Fr.; tourbillion, Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: a whirlwind, a vortex; a kind of firework which spins in the air.

1758 Seriously, I am very glad, that you are whirled in that tourbillon of pleasures: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No 80, p. 337 (1774). 1779 the tourbillon of Ranelagh surrounds you: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 264 (1858). 1797 Tourbillons may be made very large, and of different coloured fires: Encyc. Brit., Vol. xv. p. 689/2.

*tourniquet ($\underline{w} = \underline{-}, -qu$ - as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tourniquet: (a) a turnstile; (b) a surgical instrument for checking the issue of blood by the pressure of a screw on the surface of the body.

a. 1768 some winding alley, with a tourniquet at the end of it: Sterne, Sentiment. Fourn., Wks., p. 425 (1839).

*tournure, sb.: Fr.: figure, shape, appearance; a pad intended to improve the contour of a woman's hips; a bustle (pad for a woman's dress).

(pad Ior a woman's Gress).

1748 the easy manners and tournure of the world: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. I. No. 133, d. 322 (1774).

1815 the tournure of the phrase, when a woman is spoken to cannot be mistaken: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 194 (and Ed.).

1826 an exquisite figure and an indescribable tournure: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. vii. ch. ii. p. 391 (1881).

1828 no tournure more enchanting: Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 40.

1835 There was the fashion and the tournure, it is true: Edin. Rev., Vol. 62, d. p. 7.

1841 there was the same tournure of heads and profiles: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. I. p. 354.

1850 His manners are not pleasing. He has a military and yet pedantic tournure: H. Greville, Diary, p. 374.

1858 there are jaws that can't fill out collars... there are tournures that nothing can humanize: O. W. Holmes, Autoc. Breakf, Table, p. 259 (1882).

1865 I like the tourneure of the world, not the odour of the dairy: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. 1.

ch. ii. p. 32.

**1874* The tournure... is still worn: Echo, Dec. 30. [St.]

tous-les-mois, sb.: Fr., 'all the months': a starchy food obtained from the tubers of various species of Canna, esp. Canna edulis.

tout à fait, phr.: Fr.: wholly, entirely, quite.

tout à la mort, phr.: Fr.: 'absolutely to the death', without any quarter. See à la mort.

1602 Contention btwn. Liberal. and Prodigality, sig. B.

tout à vous, phr.: Fr.: quite at your service.

1679 I will take up no more of yr time than...to assure you of my being tout à vous: Savile Corresp., p. 79 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

tout au contraire, phr.: Fr.: quite the contrary. See au contraire.

tout court, phr.: Fr.: 'quite shortly', only, by itself, without anything more.

1747 My Eagle is arrived—my eagle tout court, for I hear nothing of the pedestal: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 90 (7857). 1883 the hermit of Blackman's Hanger might be offended at being addressed as Jack, tout court: M. E. Braddon, Colden Calf, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 165.

tout de bon, phr.: Fr.: in earnest.

1823 By others it was taken tout de bon: LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa, ch. vs. p 135 (1855).

tout de suite, phr.: Fr.: all consecutively, at once.

1748 I find that I remember things much better, when I recur to my books for them, upon some particular occasion, than by reading them tout de suite: Lord Chesterfell, Letters, Vol. 1. No 126, p 289 (1774). 1790 the psalm was never intended for an ode to be performed at one time, tout de suite: S. Street, in C. H. Spurgeon's Treas. David, Vol. vi. p. 7 (1882).

*tout ensemble, phr.: Fr.: 'entire whole', the whole of anything considered independently of its parts; the general effect. See ensemble.

1715 sometimes the Tout-Ensemble of its Form shall resemble dark clouds: RICHARDSON, Theor. Painting, p. 119 1756 you will say I have no notion of tout-ensemble, if I do not tell you that I like the scheme of this ode at least as well as the execution: Gray, in Gray & Mason's Corresp., p. 63 (1853). 1796 In short, the tout ensemble is the most complete I ever beheld: J. DALTON, in H. Lonsdale's Worthies of Cumberland, Vol. v. p. 131 (1874). 1807 the occasional views of rich pasture-land, seen as I saw them, under a rich warm sky, formed a tout ensemble, as delightful as it was novel: Edin. Rev., Vol. 10, p. 275. 1815 but, as very often happens, the tout ensemble was extremely different from that which the accurate account I had received caused me to anticipate. J Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 224 (and Ed). 1832 no one was more gentleman-like in the tout ensemble: Lord Lytton, Godolph., ch. xix. p. 37/1 (New Ed.).

tout est perdu hors l'honneur, phr.: Fr.: all is lost save honor. Said by Francis I. after his defeat at Pavia (1525).

1677 and I can only say as Francis ye 15° , when he was taken prisoner, *Tout est perdue hors l'honneur: Savile Corresp*, p. 47 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

tout le monde, phr.: Fr.: 'all the world', everybody.

1883 Tout le monde, it was said, was wiser than the wisest single sage: FROUDE, Short Studies, 4th Ser., p. 387.

tovardillio: Eng. fr. Sp. See tabardillo.

tower, tow'r: Eng. fr. Fr. See tour1.

toxicum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. τοξικόν: a poison in which arrows were dipped; hence, any poison.

1606 he promised a medicine to heale his swollen throat, and sent him the rank poison Toxicum for it: HOLLAND, Tr. Suet., p. 198.

trabaccola, $\not pl.$ -le; trabaccolo, $\not pl.$ -li; trabaccolo, $\not pl.$ -li: sb.: It.: a trading-craft used in Sicily and the Adriatic.

1820 a petty trade carried on by a few small trabaccole: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Stelly*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 66. 1860 Sicilian trabocoli, laden with fruit and Marsala wine: W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 12.

trabea, sb.: Lat.: a toga of state, with purple stripes across it. See toga.

1600 Then came Servius abroad in his roiall robe, called Trabea: Holland, . Livy, Bk. 1. p. 30. bef. 1719 [See toga]. Tr. *Livy*, Bk. 1. p. 30.

traboccante, part.: It.: overbalanced, ready to fall. Rarely Anglicised as traboccant.

1654 and were they cast into a Balance one could hardly discern which Scale would be traboccant and overpoising: HOWELL, Parthenop., Pref., sig. A i vo.

trabuc(h)o, sô.: Sp.: a blunderbuss; a kind of cigar.

1832 he was provided with a formidable trabucho or carbine: W. IRVING, Alkambra, p. 19.

1874 Mivers at length on the couch slowly inhaling the perfumes of one of his choice trabucos: LORD LYTTON, K. Chillingly, Bk. 1. ch. ix. p. 28 (1875).

*tracasserie, sb.: Fr.: a cavil, a quarrel, a broil, a fuss, a

1661 Tracas or Tracasseris (Fr.) restless trotting, ranging, roaming, hurrying up and down, a busic or needless travel or toyling ones self: BLOUNT, Glossogr. 1715 I am of your opinion that to avoid tracassaries one should let the different correspondences take their course: In P. M. Thornton's Stuart Dynasty, App. I. p. 353 (1890). 1765 How can you think...that any body, or any thing can make a tracasserie between you and me? In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Schwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. I. p. 376 (1882).

iealous, and tired of their constant tracasseries: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. I. p. 112 (1858) 1803 The girl was put under the care of a governess, who plagued my life out with her airs and her tracasseries: M. EDGEWORTH, Belinda, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 54 (1832). 1818 Lady Dunore. far from reconciling these dramatic disputes, endeavoured by every species of tracasserie to nourish and perpetuate them: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. Iv. ch. ii. p. 138 (1819).

1824 I was very closely occupied with some absurd tracasseries of which I had just received accounts: Bp. Heber, Narrative, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 500 (and Ed.). 1830 There seems to have been no end to the tracasseries between these men: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 31 (1875). 1850 get rid of all the annoyances and tracasseries of the village. Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 17 (1875).

*trachēa, trachīa, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. τραχεία (ἀρτηρία), ='rough (artery)': the wind-pipe, the air-passage between the larynx and the bronchial tubes.

1525 The partes that be holdyn be these. the throte bolle or trachea / ysophagus or men: Tr. Ferome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. B ij ro/2. 1541 there shall appear Trachea arteria that is the way of the breth: R. Copland, Tr. Guydd's Quest, &r., sig. F ii vo. 1548 the Trachea Arteria or wesaunde compounded of gristellye rynges: Tracher, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. v vo/2 1548 The third is Trachia Arteria, that bringeth in ayre to the lungs: T. Vicary, Engl Treas., p. 37 (1626). 1599 the Patient lyinge on his backe the Trachea arteria, as then openeth it selfe: A. M., Tr. Gabelhoure's Bk. Physicke, p. 109/1. 1882 The trachea also shows premonitory symptoms: R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, ch. xxxvii, p. 295.

track-scout(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. trek-schuit: a draw-boat, a barge. See schuit, trek-schuit.

1727 It would not be amiss if he...made the tour of Holland in a track-scoute: POPE, Mem M. Scriblerus, p. 88 (1741).

tractator, sb.: Lat., 'a shampooer', Late Lat., 'a handler' (of literary matters), noun of agent to Lat. tractare, = 'to handle': a writer of a tract or of tracts.

1842 Talking of the Tractators—so you still like their tone! and so do I: C Kingsley, in Lz/e, i. 58 (1879) [Davies]

tractor ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. trahere, ='to draw', 'to pull': that which draws; esp. in pl. Perkins' metallic tractors, a pair of small bars of different metals which were supposed to draw out disease by electricity or magnetism if drawn over a diseased part of the body.

1809 What varied wonders tempt us as they pass! | The cow-pox, tractors, galvanism, and gas: Byron, Eng. Bards, &c., Wks., p 423/1 (1873).

traditive (#==), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. traditif, fem. -ive (Cotgr.): relating to tradition, traditional.

1611 Traditif, Traditiue, or of tradition: COTGR. 1687 Suppose we on things traditive divide, | And both appeal to Scripture to decide: DRYDEN, Hind & Panth., II. 196. [L.]

trāditor, Lat. pl. trāditorēs, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to tradere, = 'to give up', 'to surrender': an early Christian who played the traitor in times of persecution by delivering up the Scriptures or sacred articles or by betraying his brethren.

bef. 1600 There were in the church itselfe traditors, content to deliuer vp the bookes of God by composition, to the end their owne liues might bee spared: Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Bk. v. § 62. [R.] 1883 The traditores...escaped martyrdom and sometimes got comfortable appointments: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55,

traffico, trafico (Florio), It.; traffic (4 =), Eng. fr. It. or Fr. trafique (Cotgr.): sb.

- I. trade; commerce; a commercial transaction; also, metaph. intercourse, dealings.
- metaph. intercourse, dealings.

 abt 1506 We founde also at Candy ij other galyes, Venysyans, ladynge malvesyes, called the galeys of Traffygo: Sir R. Guvl.forde, Pylgrymage, p. 67 (1851). 1549 how commodious the countrey is. to the trafficule of them that line by merchaundise: W. Tromas, Hist. Ital., fol. 1 vo. 1554 lynd without doynge any trafficke or marchaundyse one with an other: W. Prat., Africa, sig. B i vo. 1569 Also he altered and chaunged the honest and simple doings that before tyme had bene vsed by honest and good men in their exchaunges and traffiques: Graffon, Chron., Pt. 1. p. 4.— that passage and traffique of Marchaunts was forboden: ib., Pt. vii. p. 129. 1572 our trafique into Roan and other places in France is almost laid downe with this new feare: Sir Th. Smith, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. coccii. p. 370 (1846). 1578 that great Mart and traffice of merchandize: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 1. p. 217 (1618). 1579 to enriche the inhabitants thereof by trafficke: NORTH, Tr. Plutarch, p. 141 (1612). 1684 in these dates, where in trafficke is more vsed, and learning in more price: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 98. 1590 It hath in solemn synods been decreed, | Both by the Syracusians and ourselves, | To admit no traffic to our adverse towns: Shaks., Com. of Err., i. 1, 15. 1598 Ambassages, Letters, Traffiques, and prohibition of Traffiques: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 1. sig. *6 ro. 1667 Sein...Shall find her lustre staind, and Traffick lost: Dryden, Ann. Mirab., 300, p. 76. 1682 you will find on what condition and credit Holland was for traffic and commerce: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 268 (1872). 1712 a downright Man of Traffick: Spectator, No. 288, Jan. 30, p. 414/2 (Morley).
- the passage to and fro of persons or goods along a road, water-way, or route.
- the persons or goods or both which pass to and fro over any route.

4. goods for sale or barter.

1716 You'll see a draggled damsel, here and there, | From Billingagate her fishy traffic bear: GAY, 77,000, H ro. [C.]

5. a transaction, a piece of business.

1591 the two hours' traffic of our stage: SHAKS., Rom., Prol., 12.

*tragédien, fem. tragédienne, sb.: Fr.: a tragedian, a tragic actor (actress).

1883 She was a tragedienne from head to foot: H. Jav, Through the Stage Door, Vol. L. p. 3.

traghetto, \$1. traghetti, \$5.: It.: "a ferrie, a passage, a foarde, a gozell ouer, or from shore to shore" (Florio).

1617 And that men may passe speedily, besides this bridge, there be thirteene uses called *Tragiastis*, where boats attend called *Gondoles F. Mozycon, Itia.*, Pt. I. p. 77.

trahit sua quemque voluptas, phr.: Lat.: each man is attracted by his own (idea of) pleasure. Virg., Ecl., 2, 65.

train, train[-oil], sb.: Eng. fr Du. traan, earlier traen: oil tried out from whale-blubber, esp. ordinary oil (of the whale) distinguished from sperm-oil.

1587 fish, either salted or dried, and their trains cile: HOLDEREED, Descr. Bril., ch. z. [R] 1598 The leakage of the trains doth fowls the other wares much: R. HARLDYT, Vengue, L. 208. [C.] 1697 Large ships might here lead themselves with well skins and trans-cyl: DAMPIER, Vengue, sn. 1683. [R.] 1823 Something about the Baline's navigation, | Hides, train-cil, tallow, and the rights of Thetis: BYRON, Des Yusse, x xiv.

trainant, fem. trainante, adj.: Fr.: dragging; drawling. 1865 the tranquil trainents tones in which he always spoke his rudest things: Ourna, Stratismers, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 170.

traineau. so.: Fr.: sledge, sleigh; draw-net.

1716 The lady, the home, and the trainean, all as fine as they can be: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p 80 (1827).

trait, sb.: Fr., 'an arrow', 'a dart', 'a hit', 'a stroke', 'a feature', 'a lineament': a feature, a lineament, a distinctive characteristic.

bef. 1745 By this single trait Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey: W. Broome, On the Odyssey. [T.] 1753 a most sensible trait of the King: Hor. Walvole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 300 (1857). 1765 I will tail you all I know of them, with the trait I mentioned: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selveys & Contemporaries, Vol. I p. 267 (1882). 1809 Another trait of the same kind was her retaining the truly maternal love of her children, however elevated or however distant they were from her: Marry, Tr. Riesself's Trans. Germs. Let. xxix Pinkanton, Vol. VI. p. 100. 1832 a trait of pathos or high feeling, in comedy, has a pseuliar charm: Moore, Byrow, Vol. II. p. 111. 1886 There are few which had more of the better traits of an aristocratic community than the ancient capital of the Highlands: Althousum, Sept. 5, p. 302/z.

traiteur, so.: Fr.: the keeper of an eating-house.

1763 your tellor, barber,... hatter, traiteur, and who-merchant: Smollett, Prance & Italy, vi. Wha., Vol. v. p. spa (zhr).

1763 Your tellor, barber,... hatter, traiteur, and who-merchant: Smollett, Prance & Italy, vi. Wha., Vol. v. p. spa (zhr).

1768 I ordered him to call upon the straiteur, to bespeak my dinner, and leave me to breakfast by myself: STERRE, Scatiment, Foorm., Wish., p. 459 (1839).

1767 A Traiteur is established, and dinners provided at a short notice: P. Beckforn, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. v. p. a84 (1869).

1809 if you choose to treat us now and then to a play, and are too late for your traitiens, our cold supper will be at your service: MATY, Tr. Riesback's Traw Germ., Let xix. Finceton, Vol vr. p. 68.

1840 By six o'clock we were in the Servian town, and a few minutes more saw us established in the house of a German traitiens: France, Konvalisian, & v., Vol. II. Let. xvii. D. 445

*trajet, so.: Fr.: passage, journey.

1887 he did not mention that in this short trajet to the Assembly the Queen's pocket was picked of her watch and her purie: J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev., 17. p. 23.

1865 make mots on your own misery, and you've no idea how pleasant a trajet even drifting "to the had" may become: Ouina, Structurers, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 66.

tramisse. so. See quotation.

1898 his carriage and connersation towards God is full of passion, of seale, and of traminess [Lat. exteste]: Bacon, Secred Medit, Importors, p. 129 (1871).

*tramontana, tramontano, so.: It.: a north wind.

1615 the boysterous Transcrienz, that from the Black Sea doth sweepe his blacks substance: GEO. SANDVS, Trees., p. 36 (1630). 1819 There a pervense transcrient assemble to He in wait with no other object than to shut against us the narrow entrance of the Adriatic: T. Hopz, Asset, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 34 (1820).

Tramontano (pl. -ni), fem. Tramontana (pl. -ne), adj. and sb.: It. (Florio, "Tramontani, those folkes that dwell beyond the mountaines"): dwelling beyond the mountains (which bound N. Italy), non-Italian; one who dwells beyond the mountains, one who is not an Italian. Anglicised as Tramontane.

1616 May not we, that are gross-headed tranontanes, imagine and conceit that he is adored as a god amongst you? SEELDOM, Mir. of Antickrist, p. 170. [T.] 1606 These two Masters are minitely oblig'd to their Interpreters who produced them first amongst the Transmissi and strangers, and particularly to our workmen in France, who hold them in very great estimation: Events, Tr. France's Parall. Archit., Pt. 1. p. s6. — undermining the foundations of

true Architecture to introduce a new Tramonians more barbarous and unsightly then even the Gothague it self: \$\vec{L}\$, Pt. II. p 100, 1670 A horrible Tramonians compliment, which put even the Pope himself to a smile: R. LASERIA, Pep. 11eL., Pt. III. p. 131 (1598). 1692 Such Tramonians, and Foreigners to the Fashum, or any thing in Practice: Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 8, Whn., Vol. 1 p. 83 (2710). 1782 that Noble Tressny of Antique Painting...is now in a manner lost Tramonians would have been reproached for this as mere Gothe: Richardson, Statuss, &c., is Italy, p. 88. 1743 Hor Walfold, Letters, Vol. 1, p. 276 (1857). 1785 Virtue is so scarce, That to suppose a scene where she presides, I is tramoniane, and stimbles all belief: Cowper, Tast, iv Poems, Vol. II. p. 180 (1858) 1810 With regard to the diction of these pieces, it is not for framonianes critics to presume to offer any opinion: JEFFREY, Esseys, Vol. 1, p. 393 (1844). 1818 A sort of horror, somewhat strange in a tramoniane, of any thing not Italian I Edia. Rev., Vol. 21, p. 386.

trampa, so.: Sp.: trap, snare; deceit, cheat.

1622 he knoweth not what to doe, but useth all trussees and fetches he can to delay tyme. R. Cocks, Disry, Vol. 11, p. 218 (1883).

tranchant, fom. tranchante, adj.: Fr.: sharp, trenchant: peremptory, decisive.

1776 (See recherché). 1812 The Notes are written in a flippant, lively, translant and assuming style: Edin. Rev., Vol. 19, p. 475. bef 1863 the raw translant colours of the new banners: THACKERAY, Sec. Pun. of Nationals, p. 341 (1879).

tranquillo, adv.: It.: Mus.: tranquilly, a direction to performers to render a piece or passage in a tranquil manner.

transaction ($\angle \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. transaction: the act of settling an affair, the act of carrying on (a piece of business); a settled affair, an affair in course of settlement, a piece of business completed or in course of completion; reports of business done by or communications made to a council, committee, or society.

1611 Transaction, A transaction, accord, agreement, attonement: Corgs. 1648 an eye-witness of their transactions: Evel.ys, Correst, Vol. III. p. 34(1872). 1845 those who will compare the many subsequent transactions: Ford, Handbe.

transactor (∠ ∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. transactor, = 'a manager', noun of agent to iransigers, = 'to transact': one who transacts.

1611 Transactions, A transactor, dayes-man, accorder, match-maker: Corga.

transfiguration ($\angle = = \angle =)$, so.: Eng. fr. Fr. transfiguration: a change of appearance or aspect.

abt. 1506 a wall made rounde abouts the place of the transfoguracion of our Lord: Siz R. GUTLFORDE, Pylgrymage, p. 25(1852). 1611 Transfoguration, A transfoguration, or transformation: Corone. 1646 in caterpillars, or silk-worms, wherein there is a visible and triple transfoguration: Siz Th. Brown, Panel. E. [T.] bef. 1719 the transfoguration and the agony in the garden: Andreon. [J.]

transformation $(\angle = \angle =)$, so.: Eng. fr. Fr. transformation: the act of transforming, the process of being transformed.

1548 transformacions and naturall channeynges of thynges: Unall, Mark, i. [R.] 1604 Something have you heard | Of Hamlat's transformation; so call it, | Sith nor the exterior nor the inward man | Resembles that it was: SRAKE, How., E. g. 1611 Transformation, A transformation; a change of forms, an alteration of shape: Corge.

transgressor (4 4 =), sö.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. transgressour, assimilated to Lat. transgressor, noun of agent to transgredi,-'to transgress': one who transgresses.

great, — 'to transgress': one who transgresses.

1494 albeit that this ryot was after grenously shewyd agayna the commons of the cytic, yet it passyd vaponyashed, for the great noumbre of the transgresours: Faryan, as. 1260. [E.] 1509 And to a Transgresour | For mede shewings fanour: Barchay, Ship of Feels, Vol. 1, p. 44 (1874). 1540 beings so rigorouse agaynate all other transgresours: ELYOT, Im. Governance, fol. 38 r. 1549 transgresours: Lattner, 7 Serm. & f. K. Row. VI. v. p. 134 (1869). 1569 the piace where felons and other transgresours of the kinges lawes were put to execution: Garron, Chrom., Hen. 1, an. p. p. 33. 1611
Transgresser, A transgresour, trepasser, sinner, offendor: Cortez. 1667
Ill worthy I such title should belong I To me transgressor, who, for thee ordain'd | A help, became thy saare' Milton, P. L., M. 164. 1785 transgressors from the womb, | And hasting to a grave: Cowere, Test, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 163 (1866).

transit gloria mundi: Late Lat. See sic transit g.m. transitu: Lat. See in transitu.

translator, translatour ($\angle M = 1$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. translator, = one who transfers' (Late Lat., one who interprets'), used as noun of agent to Lat. transferre, = 'to transfer', 'to translate': one who translates. Sometimes spelt translater.

1809 the foreacyde composer and translatours: Jas. Lorner, in Berday's Ship of Feels, Vol. 1, p. 9 (1874). 1884 translatours: Typnalz, in G. Joy's Ajec., p. z. (1889). [1870 and yet neither Paris, Orienne, or any of the other valuestation of Framene, at any time, with the Translatens, or Publishers offended: J. Dzz, Pref. Bilmgaley's Seeled, sig. A fill **] 1589 Euen so the very Poet makes and contrines out of his owne braine, both the verse and matter of his poeme, and not by any fiveine copie or example, as doth the translator, who therefore may well be sayd a versifier, but not a Poet: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poet.

I. i. p. 19 (1869). 1608 the translatour and the french especially hath with great dexterity laid the pieces together: HOLLAND, Tr. Piut. Mor., p. 1159 1620 the word of the Translator, subject and obnoxious unto errours: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 146 (1676). 1641 that part of the work was esteemed so absurd by the translators thereof: MILTON, Anymadv, Wks., Vol. I. p. 163 (1866). 1654 Nor is our Author a Translator, | But a Criticall Commentator: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix, sig. * 3 v.

transliterator, sb.: Eng., for transliterater: one who transliterates.

transmigrator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. transmigrāre, = 'to migrate': one who migrates.

transparent (_ _ _ _ _), adj. : Eng. fr. Fr. transparent.

I. (of a substance) causing no appreciable hindrance to clear vision, able to be seen through, admitting of the appearance of objects through itself.

1588 Through the transparent bosom of the deep: Shaks, L. L. L., iv 3, 31. 1676 (ice, blue as a sapphire, and as transparent: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 11. p. 114 (1872). 1775 the Marsyas has been stilled the most transparent river of Phrygia: R. Chandler, Trav. Asta Minor, p. 238.

2. metaph. easily understood, incapable of concealment or deception, easily detected.

1591 these, who often drown'd could never die, | Transparent heretics, be burnt for liars! Shaks., Rom., i. 2, 96.

3. bright, brilliant, clear.

1593 My loues transparent beams: SHAKS, II Hen. VI., iii. 1, 353
1593 My loues transparent beames and rosy colour: T. WATSON, Teares of Fancie, xxxi. p. 1794 (1870).
1594 So by th' attractive excellence, and might, borne to the power of thy transparent eyes: CONSTABLE, Sonnets, 7th Dec., No. 8 (1818).

transposition $(\angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. transposition: the act of transposing; the process or state of being transposed.

1611 Transposition, A transposition; translation, remouall out of one place into another: COTGR

trap, sb.: Eng. fr. Swed. trapp: dark-colored metamorphic rock the structure of which is more or less columnar.

1847 chattering stony names | Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and

1847 chattering stony names | Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, | Amygdaloid and trachyte: Tennyson, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. Iv. p 88 (1886).

trapan(e), trappan(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See trepan.

trapezium, pl. trapezia, sl.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. τραπέζιον, = 'a small table', 'a counter', 'an irregular four-sided figure': a geometrical plane figure contained by four straight lines, no two of which are parallel.

1551 trapezia: R. RECORDE, Pathway to Knowledge, p. 15. 1589 the figure Trapezion, which is some portion longer then square: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., II. xi. p. 113 (1869). 1887 Mr. H. Sadler...saw this fifth star of the trapezium [of the nebula in Orion] in December, 1871: Athenæum, Oct. 29, p. 572[3.

*trattoria, sb.: It.: an eating-house, a cook-shop.

1851 At that period I used to dine at a trattoria in the Piazza de Spagna: J. Grason, in Eastlake's Life, p. 155 (1857). 1874 a trattoria is an eating-house where dinners are also sent out: Miss R. H. Busk, Folk-lore of Rome, p. 385 note.

travado, sb.: Port.: a tornado (q. v.).

1625 very foule weather there with Thunder and Lightning, (which the Portugals call Travados...): PURCHAS, Pilgrims, Vol. 11. Bk. vii. p. 952. 1662 the Winds, which the Portuguez call Travados, that is, whirlewinds: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. III. p. 197 (1669). 1705 we are sometimes attacked by violent Travadoes, or Storms of Thunder, Lightning and Wind: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. viii. p. 112.

travers, sb.: Fr.: breadth; caprice, eccentricity. See a travers.

1765 but I have no patience with such a travers as there must be in his way of thinking: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 387 (1882).

travertino, It.; travertin(e), Eng. fr. It.: sb.: a whitish porous rock consisting of calcareous deposit found in Italy, used for masonry.

1555 And is often tymes founde in an other stone lyke vnto Trevertino or in Trevertino it selfe: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. v1. p. 367 (1885). 1886 Astride of one of these [walls] is still seen fixed to its position a cippus of travertine: Athenaum, Oct. 30, p. 574/I.

trecento, sb.: It., lit. 'three hundred': the century which began with the year 1301, the fourteenth century, in reference to Italian literature and art; hence, trecentist $(\pm \angle \pm, -ece$ as It.), fr. It. trecentista (pl. -te), an Italian artist or writer of the fourteenth century, a follower of the Italian style of the fourteenth century.

1821 In Italy he'd ape the "Trecentisti;" | In Greece, he'd sing some sort

of hymn like this t' ye: Eyron, Don Juan, III. lxxxvi. 1883 the character of his work is different from that of any other trecentist: C. C. Perkins, Ital. Sculpt, p. xxiii. 1887 one of them calls her an unfailing improvvisatruce worthy of the trecento: Miss R. H. Busk, Folksongs of Italy, p. 37.

treillage, sb.: Fr.: a trellis, trellis-work.

1699 The last Private Garden I saw... At the upper end a noble Treillage, two great Vasa's of Iron painted of a Brass-colour and gilt: M. Lister, Sourn. to Paris, p. 194. 1712 Bowers and Grotto's, Treillages and Cascades: Spectator, No. 477, Sept. 6, p. 682/2 (Morley). 1761 drank tea in the arbour of treillage: Hor. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. III. p. 420 (1857).

*trek, sh.: Du., 'pull', 'tug', 'drawing': in S. Africa, the drawing of a wagon; a journey, a distance traversed at one stretch

*1878 Trek in the Transvaal: Lloyd's Wkly, May 19, p. 5/1. [St]

*trek, vb.: Eng. fr. Du. trekken: in S. Africa, to draw (a wagon); to travel by a wagon; to move from station to station.

1850 the road.. so cut up, that we were obliged to abandon it, and trek along the rugged hill-side: R. GORDON CUMMING, Lion-Hunter, ch. ii. p. 24 (1856).

trekker, sb.: Du.: one who treks.

*trek-schuit, sô.: Du.: a draw-boat, a canal-boat. See track-scoute.

1711 the *Trekschuyt*, or Hackney-boat, which carries Passengers from *Leyden* to *Amsterdam*: *Spectator*, No 130, July 30, p 196/1 (Morley). 1781 they travelled partly by post.. partly by the treck-schuyt, that is, the barks which ply in this country in the canals: J. ADAMS, *Wks*, Vol. VII. p 385 (1852). 1814 down the Rhine to the land of the Frows, and the cheese and herrings and trackshuyts: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 385 (1856)

*tremolando, adv.: It.: Mus.: in a tremulous manner, with the use of the tremolo.

1887 The violins accompany tremolando in descending thirds : Athenæum, Nov. 26, p. 720/1.

*tremolo, sb.: It.: Mus.: a trembling, a tremulous effect suggestive of emotion; sometimes applied to the speaking voice.

1877 her back still turned and a tremolo in her voice: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. xviii. p. 165 (1879).

*tremor (\angle =), tremour, sb: Eng. fr. Lat. tremor: a trembling, a quivering, a tremulous motion; a vibration; a shuddering.

1661 Tremor (Lat.) quaking, trembling, shaking, great fear; also an earth-quake: BLOUNT, Glossogr. bef. 1687 in the ringing of a bell, from every stroke there continues a tremor in the bell: H. More, Immort. of Soul, Bk. II. ch. ii. [R.] 1781 By its styptick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremours: Arbuthnor, Aliments [T.] 1776 Returning in the evening I began to wash my hands in it [the Castalia] but was instantly chilled and seized with a tremor: R. Chandler, Tran. Greece, p. 268. 1819 I boldly went to the Fanar, and with the least possible tremor knocked at Mavoyeni's door: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 145 (1820). 1863 awoke...in a mysterious state of mental tremor: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. I. p. 184.

tremor cordis, phr.: Lat.: a quaking of the heart.

1611 I have tremor cordis on me: my heart dances: Shaks., Wint. Tale, i. 2, 110.

*trente-et-quarante, sb.: Fr., 'thirty and forty': a name of the game of rouge-et-noir (q, v).

1764 hazard, Quinse, and Trente-et-Quarante: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 295 (1857). 1848 a little roulette and trente-et-quarante to keep the excitement going: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 293 (1879). 1865 Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 276.

trepan $(= \bot)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. trepan (Cotgr.), trappan (Cotgr.).

1. a boring instrument for removing pieces of the skull.

1525 If the bone be stronge/bore ther throughe many holes with the trapane tyl it be departed from the other bone: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. H i ro/2.

1543 sondry instrumentes of yron, as trepanes, hammers, molinels, &c.: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lxxxix vo/2.

1563 a trappan, seruynge to the heade whan as the scul or cranium is fracturyd: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., fol. 13 vo.

1603 The boistrous Trepane, and steel Pick-ax play | Their parts apace: J. Struester, Tr. Du Bartas, Decay, p. 140 (1608).

1748 he examined me touching the operation of the trepan: SMOLLETT, Rod. Rand., ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 98 (1817).

2. a boring instrument.

1613 And there th' Inginers have the Trepan drest, | And reared vp the Ramme for battrie best: HUDSON, Tr. Du Barias' Judith, iii. 107. [Davies]

*trepang $(= \underline{\nu})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Malay tripang: bêche-demer (g.v.).

1814 There are two kinds of trepang: FLINDERS, Voy., Yol. II. p. 231.

très distingué, phr.: Fr.: very distinguished.

1841 His countenance is remarkably good, his air and manner tres distingué:
LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. II. p. 136.

1871 a handsome

man, with an air très distingué: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 160

très grande dame, phr.: Fr.: 'a very great lady', a lady of very high rank.

1744 I have seen her but once, and found her...très grande dame: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 301 (1857).

trevertino: It. See travertino.

triangle (" / =), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. triangle: having three angles (or sides); a figure which has three angles formed by the meetings of three lines.

1525 the bony part [of the nose] hath .ij. tryangle bonis: Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. B ij ro/r. 1546 the English men...arraying themselves in forme of a triangle: Tr Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. II. p. 27 (1844) 1554 an Ilonde in forme of a tryangle: W. Prart, Africa, sig. D viii vo. 1603 triangles whether they have three equall sides or unequall: Holland, Tr. Plut Mor., p. 838.

triārii, sb. pl.: Lat.: the foot-soldiers of the third line of the Roman army in order of battle. See hastati, prin-

1617 after the first fury of the French, the body of the Dutch Foote, like the Trurij among the Romans, stood firme: F. Morvson, Itin, Pt. III. p. 198.

tribrachys, Lat.; tribrachus, Late Lat. fr. Gk. τρίβραχυς: sh: a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables. Anglicised as tribrach.

1589 The foote [Tribrachus] of three short times is very hard to be made by any of our trissillables: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., II. xv. [xv.] p. 141 (1869). 1602 The Spondee [consisting] of two long, the Tribrach of three short [syllables]: T. Campion, Eng. Poes., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 167 (1815).

tribuna, sb.: It.: an apse; a gallery; a pulpit. Occasionally Anglicised as tribune.

1644 The choir, roof, and paintings in the tribuna are excellent: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 134 (1872) 1670 In fine, the picture of our Saviour in the very Tribuno, or Absule, was the first picture that appeared publickly in Rome... There are divers other pictures in that vaulted Tribune in Mosaic work: R. LASSELS, Voy Ital., Pt. 11. p 64 (1698).

tribunal (= 2 = 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. tribunal, = 'a dais on which the seats of magistrates were placed', 'a judgmentseat', 'the magistrates' (collectively).

 a judge's seat, a magistrate's seat, a magistrates' bench. Also, (rarely) attrib.

Also, (rafely) autilo.

1579 his chaire of state or tribunall: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 636 (1612).

1588 you must be presented before the tribunall seat of Iesus Christ: UDALL, Dem. of Truth, &c., p. 5 (1880).

1602 When he had thus plotted the matter; stting in his Tribunall he gaue a sign vnto the souldiers: T. Lodge, Tr. Yosephus' Wars, Ek. II. ch. viii. p. 618.

1606 I' the market-place, on a tribunal silver'd, | Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold | Were publicly enthroned: SHAKS., Ant. & Cleop., iii. 6, 3.

1645 At the upper end fof the Senate-hall! are the Tribunals of the Doge: Evelvy, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 208 (1872).

1662 Justice, that sits and frowns where public laws | Exclude soft mercy from a private cause, | In your tribunal most herself does please: Dryden, On Coronation, 51.

1776 here was the tribunal of the archon or supreme magistrate:

R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 65.

2. a court of justice, a judicial assembly.

1590 Of Magistrates, of courts, of tribunals. | Of commen-wealthes: Spens., F. Q., II. ix. 53. 1619 examined at that High Tribunall: Purchas, Microcouras, ch. lxx. p 702. 1620 For causes were never taken from the lawful Tribunals, but by Commissions, and Avocations of Popes: Brent, Tr. Source's Hist. Courac. Trent, Bk. vIII. p. 730 (1676). 1685 the bold Chief Justice Jefferies... went thorough stitch in that tribunal: Evenyn, Diarry, Vol. II p. 234 (1872). 1769 He tells us...that parliament is a high and solemn tribunal: Junius, Letters, Vol. I. No xxvii, p. 198 (1772).

3. the raised floor at one end of a basilican church; an apse; a gallery.

1644 The tribunal of the high altar is of exquisite work: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 117 (1872).

1694 placing columns on pilasters at the East tribunal:

1722 The Tribunal of Mexico Cupola of Dominichino:

1723 The Tribunal of Mexico Cupola of Dominichino:

trice, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. tris,='noise of glass breaking', 'an instant', in the phr. en un tris,='in (on) a trice': an instant, a moment. Perhaps the early tryse is a distinct word, ='a pull', 'a haul'; and if so, at a trice, with a trice may be altogether English.

gether English.

[abt. 1440 The howndis that were of gret prise | Pluckid downe dere all at a tryse: Inomadon, 302, in Weber's Metr. Rom., 11. 205 (1810). (C.)] 1508 To tell you what conceyte | I had then in a tryce, | The matter were to nyse: J. Skelton, Phyl. Sparow, 1730. [A. S. Palmer] 1569 Canutus mustered both Englishmen and Danes with a tryce, and hauing nowe all things redyly prepared for warre, tooke shipping: Grafton, Chron., Pt. vii. p. 195. 1579 They were with him at a trice, to know his pleasure: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 353 (1622). [1582 Now Pithias kneele downe, aske me blessyng like a pretie boy, And with a trise, thy head from thy shoulders I wyll convay: Edwards, Damen & P., in Old Plays, I. 252 (1825). (A. S. Palmer)] 1584 he commeth vp (they saie) at a trice: R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk. xv. ch. xxvi. p. 443. 1602 sane onely Cateolinian carrying their countenance in their

hands, to sob and smile in a trice: W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, nanus, to sob and smile in a lice: w. WATSON, Quadrioets of Keirg. & State, p. 22.

1610 on a trice, so please you, | Even in a dream, were we divided from them | And were brought moping hither: Shaks., Temp, v. 238. abt.

1630 He had gotten the Queens eare at a trice, and she began to be taken with his elocution: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 49 (1870).

1644 all commanded in a trice by an imperious and cruel seaman: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. I. p. 85 (1872).

1674 in a trice: N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selv., p. 13.

*trichīna, sb.: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of worms which live in the intestines, and in the larval state become encysted in the muscular tissue of men and some other animals. Their presence in large numbers causes the dangerous disease called trichinosis.

trick, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. trek, earlier treck,='a pull', 'a draft', 'an artifice', 'a trait'.

an artifice, a piece of fraud; a feat of dexterity; a roguish prank, a piece of mischief; a reprehensible act.

1 a. an illusion, a deceptive appearance.

2. dexterity, skill, knack.

1604 here's fine revolution, an we had the trick to see 't: SHAKS, Ham., v. 1, 99.

a lineament; a trace; a trait; a habit; a character-3. istic.

1595 He hath a trick of Cœur-de-lion's face: SHAKS., K. John, i. 85.

a trifle, a knick-knack.

1596 A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap: Shaks., Tam. Shr., iv. 3, 67.

5. the cards played out in one round of a game at cards; the manner of playing a round of a particular game at cards.

bef. 1658 Like to Don Quixot's Rosary of Slaves | Strung on a Chain, a Murnival of Knaves | Pack'd in a Trick; like Gipsies when they ride: J. Cleveland, Wks., ii. p. 28 (1687). 1785 Cards were superfluous here, with all the tricks, | That idleness has ever yet contriv'd | To fill the void of an unfurnish'd brain: COWPER, Task, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 108 (1808).

triclīnium, Lat. pl. triclīnia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. τρικλίνιον: among the Ancient Romans, a dining-room with three couches round three sides of the dinner-table.

1646 Fish-ponds, Gardens, Tricliniums: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vii. ch. xviii. p. 313 (1686).

1890 In the central block [of the Roman villa] are the principal rooms, such as the tablinum and triclinium: Athenaeum, Aug. 23, p. 265/2.

tricoteuse, sb.: Fr.: a woman who knits, one of the women who, during the French Revolution, attended political meetings, executions, &c.; hence, a French woman who engages in political agitation.

1882 French women organised.. have been Tricoteuses, and perhaps in a certain sense of the abusive term, Pétroleuses: Standard, Dec. 26, p. 3.

tric-trac, sb.: Fr.: backgammon.

1690 I taught them to play grand tric-trac: Davies, Diary, p. 78 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1803 There's Mrs. Delacour leading Miss Portman off into the tric-trac cabinet: M. Edgeworth, Belinda, Vol. II. ch. xxx. p. 317 (1832). 1839 The amusements consist principally of...matches at tric-trac...: Miss Pardoe, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 148.

triennium, sb.: Lat.: a period of three years.

*triforium, pl. triforia, sb.: Late Lat.: a gallery above the arches (properly of the aisles) of a church.

1833 above them are the triforia continued through every part: J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &-c., p. 95. 1879 If there is a clerestory the space becomes what we call (though erroneously) a triforium: G. G. SCOTT, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. II. p. 87. 1885 Over the lateral aisles...upper aisles, or triforia, are nearly always found: Athenæum, Aug. 15, p. 214/2.

trigger (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. trekker,='a puller', 'a drawer', 'a trigger': the finger-piece by pulling which the hammer of a fire-arm is set free and so caused to fall; a lever or any piece of mechanism by moving which a spring is released or a check detached. Earlier tricker.

1663 and as a goose | In death contracts his talons close, | So did the knight, and with one claw | The tricker of his pistol draw: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. L. Cant. iii. 528.

triglyphus, Lat. fr. Gk. $\tau \rho i \gamma \lambda \nu \phi o s$; triglyph ($\angle =$), Eng. fr. Lat.: sb.: a three-grooved tablet (with two entire grooves and two semi-grooves, all vertical), between the metopes of a Doric frieze.

1563 Betwixte the .2. Triglyphos [acc.]: J. Shute, Archit, fol. vii vo. 1598 the droppes must bee sixe in number, hanging under the triglyphi having two a piece. The length of the triglyphi Q, is a modell and a halfe...The space between each triglyphius is a modell and an halfe: R. Havdocke, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. I. p. 90. 1664 The Triglyphis which I affirm'd to be charged on the Doric Preeze is a most inseparable Ornament of it: Evelun, Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit , &c., p. 134.

trillo, sb.: It.: a trill.

1666 BLOUNT, Glossogy. 1661 Myself humming to myself (which now-adays is my constant practice since I begun to learn to sing) the trillo, and found by use that it do come upon me: Pervs, Diary, June 30. [Davies] 1686 What's the matter? are ye mad to disturb me and spoil such an admirable Trillo? D'Urrev, Banditti, iv. p 48. 1713 by the trilloes | Of a gentle purling stream: Addison, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 249 (1856).

trimūrti, sh.: Skt., 'triple-shape': name of the Brahminical trinity in unity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Çiva (Siva).

1810 Brama, Veeshno, and Seeva form the Trimourtee, or Trinity as it has been called, of the Bramins: SOUTHEY, Kthama, p. r. 1873 Lassen fixes as late a date as 1420-45 for the introduction of the Trimurth worship: Miss R H. Busk, Sagas from Far East, p. 339. 1886 a variety of patterns, such as the lizard pattern, the monkey pattern, the trimurth pattern, bearing figures of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahadeva: Offic Catal. of Ind. Exhib, p 40

Trinidado, name of tobacco from Trinidad, a West Indian

1598 'Tis your right Trinidado: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., iii. 5, Wks., p. 40 (1616). 1630 Carowsing Indian Trinidado smoake: John Taylor, Wks., sig. Ccc 6 vo/r.

trinoda necessitas, phr.: Late Lat.: the 'three-fold obligation' to render services to the Anglo-Saxon king, to which holders of land were subject; i.e. to render military services, to repair bridges, and to repair fortresses.

*trio, sb.: It.

I. a musical composition consisting of three solo parts (vocal or instrumental); the performance of such a composition; a specific portion of certain compositions.

1724 TRIA, or TRIO, Musick in Three Parts is so called, either for Voices or Instruments, or both together: Short Explic. of For. Was in Mus. Bks. 1776 and by a sweet trio announced every hour of the day: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 17 1816 she got up and sung a trio with the Consuls: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 229 (1832). 1818 The travellers sung most of the trios and duos: Mrs. Ofie, New Tales, Vol. I. p. 83.

- 2. a set of three performers of a musical composition in three parts.
 - 2 a. a party or set of three individuals.

1828 I am happy to have it in my power to quiet the apprehensions of this trio of my colleagues: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 2374. 1885 The long preface...introduces the trio of subjects: Athenœum, Oct. 3, p. 433/2.

3. a stanza of three lines.

1777 As to poor Adolphati, I will tell you very frankly, I could as soon get off fifty thousand of his trios as fifty: Lord Chesterfield, Lett. (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. xxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 110 (1777).

triomphe, sb.: Fr.: a triumph; a triumphal decoration.

1761 In front of the throne was a triomphe of foliage and flowers resembling nature, placed on the royal table, and rising as high as the canopy itself: GRAY, in Gray & Mason's Corresp., p. 270 (1853).

Triones, name of the constellations called the Wains, i.e. Ursa Major and Ursa Minor; also called Septentriones.

bef. 1593 The fair Triones with their glimmering light | Smil'd at the foot of clear Bootes' wain: GREENE, Looking Glasse, Wks., p. 134/x (1861).

tripla, sb.: Lat.: short for tripla ratio, = 'triple proportion', the name of a kind of time in old music.

bef. 1590 Whiche bells beinge tuned, shall play any Pauen, Galliarde, French songe, Italiane songe, being either tripla, quartipla, or sextipla, only by Geometrie, without hand or foote of any man: In Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. p. 66 (1846).

1596 The proportionate tacture is that which containent three sembrieffes as in a tripla, or three minoms in perfect prolation: Pathway to Mus., sig. E ii ro.

1597 tripla proportion in musicke...is that which diminishent he value of the notes to one third part: TH. MORLEY, Mus., p. 29.

1627 The Tripla's, and Changing of Times, have an Agreement with the Changes of Motions: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 113.

triplex, sb.: Lat., 'threefold': Mus.: short for triplex ratio, = 'triple proportion', triple time.

1601 the triplex, sir, is a good tripping measure: SHAKS., Tw. Nz., v. 41.

*tripod ("=), tripode, Eng. fr. Lat. tripodes, pl. of tripus, fr. Gk. τρίπους (τριποδ-); tripos, Eng. fr. Lat. tripūs (with second vowel affected by tripodes): sb.: a three-legged stool or seat; a three-legged article. In Cambridge University

(England), a Tripos is any Honor Examination. Perhaps from the slang name Mr. Tripos of the prevaricator (g, v). See Arber's Eng. Garner, VII. 267 (1670), "a Tripus's, Terræ-filius's, or Prævarecator's speech". [Skeat] Also, attrib.; used once (? oftener) in the sense 'three feet long'.

used once (? oftener) in the sense 'three feet long'.

1589 the Tripos where Pithia sate: Greene, Menaphon, p. 22 (1880).

1621 the golden tripos, which the fisherman found: R. Burton, Anat Mel.,
To Reader, p. 67 (1827).

1646 Apollo's Tripodes and Chariot Wheels: Sir
Th. Brown, Pseud Ep., Bk. III. ch. xi p. 104 (1686).

1690 Crazed fool,
who would'st be thought an oracle, Come down from off the tripos, and speak
plain: Dryden, Don Schast., v i [L.]

1712 he had made twenty Tripodes
running on Golden Wheels: Speciator, No. 327, Mar 15, p. 4751 (Morley).

1722 Apollo with the Tripos, Griffon upon it in Bas-relief: Richardson,
Statues, Sv., in Italy, p. 47.

1741 their Heads spreading on the sides like
a Tripos, compose a kind of Chapiter: J. Ozell., Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant,
Vol II. p. 196.

1834 'The Rambler'. I liked not at all; its tripod sentences
tired my ear: M. Edgeworth, Helen, ch vii. [Davies]

*Trigogion & d. neut of I ate Ch. Tourning of thrice.

*Trisagion, sb.: neut. of Late Gk. τρισάγιος, = 'thriceholy': name of an early Eucharistic hymn, at the beginning of which the word 'holy' (ayeos) occurs three times. The name is sometimes incorrectly applied to the sanctus (q, v).

1654—6 the prophet Isaiah...heareth the *trisagion* of the blessed angels: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 309/1 (1868). 1891 On the other [side of the stele is] the beginning of the *trisagion*: "Aylos ο θε...: Athenœum, Oct. 3,

Trismegist, Trismegistus. See Hermes².

1687 and he that listed himselfe a true Chymist, had faire hopes to become a great Trismegist: H. PINNELL, Philos Ref., sig. A 7 1664 Quoth Hudibras, Alas vohat is't to us, | Whether 't were sayd by Trismegistus: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 178.

*triste, adj.: Fr.: dull, low-spirited, dismal, melancholy, dreary. Anglicised as trist.

dreary. Anglicised as trist.

1702 I stayed in Flanders, very triste for your loss: Vaneruch, False Friend, i. 1756 The great apartment is vast and triste, the whole leanly furnished: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 31 (1857).

1828 It is too triste a work ever to have been popular: Byrson, in Moore's Life, p. 937 (1875).

1828 Never was there so grand a penchant for the triste: Lord Lytton, Pellam, ch. kwii. p. 226 (1859).

1848 The account of this little revolution in May Fair astonished and gave a little gaiety to an otherwise very triste conversation: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II ch. xix. p. 209 (1879). 1877 that most triste and sodden of festivities: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xxiv. p. 204 (1879).

1877 M. Yriarte felt an irressible attraction to explore the triste and desolate-looking interior of rocky plains: Times, Dec. 10.

[St.] 1880 Monsieur...grew triste: C. W. Collins, St. Simon, p. 61.

tristesse, sb.: Fr.: dulness, melancholy, dreariness.

1886 nature...too much by half for man in the picture, and so giving a certain tristesse: EMERSON, English Traits, xvi. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 128 (1866).

Triton, triton (Δ=), Eng. fr. Lat. Triton, fr. Gk. Τρίτων: name of one of a race of sea-gods, sons of and attendants on Poseidon (Neptune) and Amphitrite and companions of the Nereids; represented in art as semi-human.

Nereids; represented in art as semi-human.

1584 tritons, centaurs, dwarfes, giants, imps, calcars, coniurors: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. vii. ch. xv. p. 153.

1593 A trump more shrill than Triton's is at sea: Peele, Order of the Garter, Wks., p. 885/2 (1861)

1607 Hear you this Triton of the minnows' mark you! His absolute 'shall'? Shaks., Coriol., iii. 17, 89.

1630 so many sea-born tritons, | Arm'd only with the trumpets of your courage: Massinger, Renegado, ii 5, Wks., p. 106/2 (1839).

1640 they that dwel | In Tharsis, Tritons fry: H. More, Phil. Po., 1 xxxvi. p. 10 (1647).

1681 Tritons, a god of the Sea; also a Weathercock: BLOUNT, Glossogr.

1681 And oft the Tritons and the Sea-Nymphs saw | Whole sholes of Dutch served up for Cavillaur: A. Marvell, Misc., p. 111.

Nymphs and Tritons: Speciator, No. 620, Nov. 15, p. 867/1 (Morley).

1722 upon the Decks of the Ships there are Tritons: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 116. upon the Dec Italy, p. 116.

trium literarum homo: Lat. See homo trium liter-

*triumvir, Lat. pl. triumviri, sb.: Lat.: a member of a committee of three magistrates in Ancient Rome; esp. a member of one of the coalitions of three men for the control of the Roman power, namely that between Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus, B.C. 60, and Mark Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian (the Emperor Augustus), B.C. 43. Also, metaph. any set of three men or organisms.

any set of three men or organisms.

1879 M. Anthony the Triumvir: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 885 (1812). 1890 during the warres that these triumviri first had with Brutus and Cassius: L. LLOYD, Consent of Time, p. 540. 1601 proclaimed a banished person by the decree of the Triumvirs: HOLLAND, Tr. Plim. N. H., Bk. 13, ch. 3, Vol. 1, 384. bef. 1603 They did decree also that they should be called Triumviri, appointed for the reestablishment of the commonwealth: North, (Liues of Epamin. &c., added to) Plut., p. 1162 (1812). 1619 those Triumviri, the LIVER, HEART, & BRAINE: PURCHAS, Microcosmus, ch. v. p. 34. 1630 Blinde fortune, sightlesse loue, and eyelesse death, | Like Great Triumvir's swayes this earthly roome: JOHN TAYLOR, Wiks., sig. Ccc 6 re/1. bef. 1733 Triumvirs: R. North, Examen, II. v. 121, p. 390 (1740). 1788 Such are those triumvir in the republick of letters, Lipsius, Causaubon, Scaliger: Gent. Mag., LVIII. i. 16/2. 1816 the Romans represented these living heroes in armour, but the great triumvir (Pompey) is sculptured as a deified hero naked and colossal: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 155.

trivium, pl. trivia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. trivius,='of three roads7: the three liberal arts of medieval education, grammar, rhetoric, and logic. See quadrivium.

1887 In either case its place [logic] was and could only be in the trivium: Athenæum, Feb. 26, p. 284/1.

trochaeus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. rpoxaîos, = 'a trochee': a trochee, a tribrach.

I. a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by a short, a trochee; also called choreus (q. v.).

1589 of all your words bissillables the most part naturally do make the foote Iambus, many the Trocheus: PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes., II. xiii. [xiv] p. 135 (1859). 1597 for as the foote trocheus consisteth of one sillable of two times, and another of one time, so is the first of these two strokes double to the latter: Th. Morley, Mus., p. 181. 1603 when the melody and rhythme...was artificially set to, & the number or rhythme alone cunningly transmitted, so a Trochæus was put in stead of a Pæon: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1259

2. a tribrach. See tribrachys.

1586 A foote of 3. sillables in like sorte is either simple or myxt. The simple is eyther Molossus, that is of three long, as --- forgiveness: or Trochæus, that is of 3. short, as --- merylie: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. 11. p. 67 (1815).

trochilus1, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. τροχίλος: a bird described by ancient authors as feeding from the teeth or throat of the crocodile; Ornith. name of a genus of humming-birds. Rarely Anglicised as trochil.

1579 the birde Trochilus lyueth by the mouth of the Crocodile: J. Lyly, Euphues, p. 44 (1868). 1603 the crocodile, sheweth himselfe wonderfull fellowlike and gracious in that society and dealing that is betweene him & the trochilus: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p 975. 1615 when between sleeping and waking ...a luttle bird called Troculus, doth feed her self by the picking of his teeth: Geo. Sandys, Traw., p. 100 (1632) bef. 1658 so the poor Souldiers live like Trochilus, by picking the Teeth of this sacred Crocodile: J. Cleveland, Wks., p 74 (1687). 1665 he [the Crocodile] opens his chaps to let the Trochil in to pick his teeth: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 364 (1677).

trochilus², sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. τροχίλος: Archit.: a broad hollow moulding which runs round the base of a column, also called scotia (q. v.).

1563 the nethermoste Trochilus or Scotia: J. Shute, Archit, fol. xi ro.

trochisk(e), trocisk(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. troc(h)isque (Cotgr.): a circular medicinal tablet or lozenge. The form trochisch(e) became trosche, troche. Cf. Fr. troches (pl.),

= 'fulmet'.

1525 and therof make a trocyse/and of the trocyse ye shall gyue bym the wayght of vii. barly cornes: Tr. Jevome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. Five/2.

1540 the Apothecaries Trochiskes...Trochiskes of Carabe, or Amber: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 127 (1673).

1541 the trocyskes of Caldaron: R. Copland, Tr. Guydo's Quest., &c., sig. R iv ve.

1543 of agarike in trociskes: Transeron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol. xxv ve/2.

Trocisques of Minium: ib., fol. xxx ve/2.

1563 Emplasters, Cerotes, Cataplasmes, Trochisce, Pouders: T. Gale, Antul, sig. Aaa ii ve.

1601 certaine rolls or trochisks: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 12, ch. 27, Vol. Ip. 379 — at length reduce it [thickened juice] to certain trochischs...the trosche aforesaid: ib., Bk. 24, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 194.

1627 There would be Trochish likewise made of Snakes: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. x. § 965.

1814 chewing troches while he was in the sick chamber: Chaimers' Biogr. Dict., Vol. xVIII. p. 24.

Troglodyte, troglodyte ($\angle = \bot$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Troglodytae (pl), = 'Cave-dwellers', name of various races, fr. Gk. Τρωγλοδύται, name of an Ethiopian tribe which was said to inhabit caves: a member of a race called Troglodytae by the Ancients; a cave-dweller; a member of a savage tribe which dwells in caves or in holes dug in the earth.

Tis80 the Tropledite which digged in the filthy ground for rootes: J. Lyly, Euphnus & his Engl., p. 282 (1868).

1600 inhabited by the Troplodyte, a people so called, bicause of their dwelling in caves under the ground: John Pory, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 10.

1601 The Troplodites dig hollow caves...for dwelling houses: they feed upon the flesh of serpents: Holland, Trin. N. H., Bk. 5, ch. 8, Vol. 1, p. 96.

1680 You squandring Troplodites of Amsterdam: John Taylor, Wks., sig. L 6 vo.

1642 they were Troplodites, and had no dwelling but in the hollowes of the rocks: Howell, Instr. For. True, p. 5x (1869).

1704 hear the words of the famous Troplodyte philosopher: Swift, Take of a Two, § x. Wks., p. 87/2 (1869).

*troika, sb.: Russ.: a three-horse vehicle, a four-wheeled travelling-carriage drawn by three horses abreast; a team of three horses abreast.

1843 Tr. Kohl's Russia, p. 202.

Trojan, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Trojanus, adj. to Troja, Troia,='Troy': pertaining to Troy (Ilium); an inhabitant of Troy; a brave fellow; a boon-companion; a profligate.

1596 SHARS., I Hen. IV., ii. 1, 77. 1663 There they say right, and like true Trojans: S. Butler, Hudioras, Pt. 1. Cant. i. p. 47.

troll, sb.: Icelandic: a supernatural being of Scandinavian mythology, a kind of gnome or sprite.

1886 To us the malignant fairy whose evil influence nullifies many excellent gifts is a domestic "troll," such as the imagination of Northern nations has con-

ceived, who has warmed himself at Mr. Pinero's fire and partaken of his daily fare: Athenæum, Oct. 30, p. 575/3

tromperie: Eng. fr. Fr. See trumpery.

trooly (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. native S. Amer.: the enormous pinnate leaf of the bussu-palm, Manicaria saccifera.

1769 Troolies are the largest leaves hitherto discovered in any part of the world: E. BANCROFT, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 103.

troop, troope, troup(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. troupe: a band, a company, a number (of persons); a body of soldiers, esp. a body of cavalry commanded by a captain; hence, the rank and position of a captain of cavalry. See troupe.

11546 In the left winge he assigned a parte of his trowpe of horsemenn: Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1 p. 200 (1846) 1657 The lightning Macedon, by swoords, by gleaus, I By bands, and trowps, of fotemen with his garde, I Speeds to Darie: Tottel's Misc., p. 120 (1890). 1678 The King... forgar not to send bands and troupes of soldiers even upon the confines of the kingdom of Naples: Fendon, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 1. p. 50 (1678). 1679 the troupes of their footmen: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 433 (1672). 1579 knowe howe to maintaine himselfe in order withoute break-new array, not only marchine, but also turning in Trouse or retrying: Discuss (1572). 1579 knowe howe to maintaine himselfe in order withoute breaking array, not only marching, but also turning in Troube or retrying: Digges, Stratiot., p. 83. 1584 this troope of minstrels: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. x. ch. ix. p. 186. 1589 mighte Troopes of men: W. Warner, Albion's England, Bk. v. ch. xxviii. p. 122. 1603 keenly slyces through whole Troops at once: J. Sylvester, Tr. Die Bartas, p. 24 (1608). 1613 [they] were accustomed... to send great troupes, not onely warlikely but pompously prouided, into Hungary: Sir A. Sherley, Trav. Persia, p. 13. 1620 Captain of the Troops of Syria: Bernt, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. p. 50 (1640) 1640 troup: H. More, Phil. Po., 111. 45, p. 64 (1647) 1648 Major-General Browne was fetched out of London by a troop of horse: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 33 (1872). Vol. 111. p. 33 (1872).

trop, adv.: Fr.: too, too much (with de or d' following). See de trop.

1769 but M. Poiria assured me he was trop discret to tell me: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 11. p. 363 (1882). 1782 She became so great a lady, that I told her it was trop d'honneur, and begged her to decline it: In W. Roberts' Mem. Hannah More, Vol. 1. p. 132 (1835). 1818 in the opinion of an experienced Frenchman, Zara was trop exigente: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, op. 251. 1889 Might we not say of Dr. Gaster and Dr. Adler trop de zèle? Athenæum, Apr. 20, p. 503/1.

trope, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. trope.

Rhet. a figurative use of a word or phrase; a figure involving change of meaning.

involving change of meaning.

1633 these words of Christ...admit in so plain a speech no trope: Tyndale, Answ. to More, p. 243 (Parker Soc., 1850).

1550 all tropes and fygures: R. HUTCHINSON, Sermons, fol. 39 v° (1560).

1575 You may vee the same Figures or Tropes in verse which are vsed in prose: G. GASKOGKN, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 12 (1815).

1586 in fitte phrases, in pithy sentences, in gallant tropes, in flowing speeche: W. WEBBE, Discourse of Eng. Poet, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II. p. 160.

1619 bet spoken as a Trope: HULTON, Foll. Anat., sig. A 4 ro.

1657 He...did the government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives, ellipses, and many figures and tropes: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 342 (1872).

1663 For Rhetorick, he could not ope | His mouth, but out there flew a Trope: S. Butter, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. 1. p. 7.

1674 For if this Licence be included in a single Word, it admits of Tropes: DEVDEN, State Innoc., Pref., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 593 (1701).

1682 stately metaphors, noble tropes and elegant expressions: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, I. p. 2 (1686).

1783 the Author's Invention...aided by certain peculiar Tropes and Figures: R. North, Examen, I. ii. 3, p. 32 (1740).

1786 Or will he seek to dazzle me with tropes, | As with the diamond on his lily hand: Cowper, Task, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 498 (1808).

2. Mus. a short distinctive cadence at the close of

2. Mus. a short distinctive cadence at the close of a melody.

1603 To let passe therefore the five positures of the Tetrachords, as also the first five tones, tropes, changes, notes of harmonies...: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1358. 1627 There be in Musick certaine Figures, or Tropes, almost agreeing with the Figures of Rhetoricke: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 113

*trophy ("=), Eng. fr. Fr. trophée; tropaeum, less correctly trophaeum, Lat. fr. Gk. τρόπαιον, = 'a monument raised on a battle-field in token of an enemy's rout' (τροπή): sb. Trophee in Chaucer, quoted by Richardson, seems to be a proper name.

1. a monument of arms and spoils hung up on a tree or pillar in token of victory; any memorial of a victory; a prize.

prize.

1586 the victories and trophees: SIR EDW. HOBY, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xvii. p. 70. 1595 Onely the ships foundation...Remaind a trophey in that mighty fray: G. MARKHAM, Trag. Sir R. Grenvile, p. 80 (1871). 1599 'twill be an excellent trophee, to hang ouer your tombe: B. JONSON, Ev. Man out of his Hum., il. 1, Wks., p. 101 (1603) 1600 That trophee of Selfe-love: — Cynth. Rev., i 2, Wks., p. 129. bef. 1603 he should not call it a Trophee, or token of triumph: NORTH, (Lives of Epamin., &c., added to) Plut., p. 120 (1612). 1603 That hee should not have set up a tropheum there: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 429. — presently overwhelmed himselfe in the place under an heape of his enemies shields reared for a Trophe, and so died: 15., p. 1231. — never grieved nor complained that the Cythnians and Melians had their names recorded in those Tropaes: 16., p. 1247. 1603 And stain not with the blood of Innocents Th' immortal Trophes of your high Attents: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Decay, p. 144 (1608). — half the Trophe is yet hardly penn'd: 15

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Triumph, IV. i. p. 187. 1640 Sing of my Trophees in triumphant strein: H. Morr, Phil. Po., p. 310 (1647). 1644 banners and pendents, with other trophies taken by them from the Turks: Evelin, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 93 (1872). 1646 his Victories over Vandals, Goths, Persians, and his Trophees in three parts of the World: Sir Th Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vii. ch. xvii. p. 307 (1686). 1654 Whilest to the wonder of the world, and just | Trophee to Don, and his renowned dust; | His monstrous Blockhead shall converted be | Into a signe for some great Ordinarie: Gayton, Fest. Notes Don Quiz., sig. **1 ro. 1670 disposing the bandoleers, holsters, and drums..trophy like: Evelin, Diary, Vol. II. p. 56 (1872). 1776 In Salamis says Pausanias..has stood a trophy for the victory obtained by Themistocles: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 202. 1816 trophies and statues were everywhere seen: J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 70.

a memorial.

1601 the mere word's a slave | Debosh'd on every tomb, on every grave | A lying trophy: Shaks., All's Well, ii. 3, 146.

a decorative arrangement of objects; an artistic representation of such a collection of objects.

trossers: Eng. fr. Ir. See trousers.

trottoir, sb.: Fr.: a foot-path along the side of a road or street, a side-walk; a part (unpaved) of a main road reserved for people on horseback.

1804 and a neat trottoir of flat stones runs before the doors: Edin. Rev., Vol. 3, p. 337. 1844 There is no trottoir, and as you ride through the streets, you mingle with the people on foot: Kinglakes, Eothen, p. 296 (1845). 1849 unpaved trottoirs: A. Reach, Cl. Lorimor, p. 93. 1871 The trottoirs were densely crowded with spectators: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. II.

*troubadour, sb.: Fr.: one of a class of poets who first appeared in Provence in 11 c., and flourished to the end of 13c. They devoted themselves to amatory lyrics. See trouvère.

1751 About the beginning of the eleventh century, and for a century or two after, flourished the tribe of troubadours, or Provençal poets: HARRIS, Phil. Inquiry. [T.] 1826 At the inn here I found ayoung German troubadour. He sung ballads for me, accompanying himself on the guitar: Ref. on a Ramble to Germany, Introd., p. 24. 1834 such of the company as were Troubadours. took the occasion to make a display before a company: Babo, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 197. 1845 This was the age of Juan II. the patron of literature and the troubadour: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. II. p. 577 1887 The influence of the troubadour songs of Provence is scarcely felt beyond the region of Piedmont in the songs of the people: Miss R. H. Busk, Folk-songs of Italy, p. 122.

*troupe, sb.: Fr.: a company; esp. a company of players, minstrels, acrobats, &c. See troop.

1885 There are few troupes in existence either in France or England who could sustain more competently so arduous a task: Athenæum, Nov. 2x, p. 677/3.

trousers (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. triubhas, trius,='long hose', 'pantaloons': pantaloons, a nether garment of men, reaching from the waist to the feet, covering each leg separately. The form strossers is not easy to explain.

ately. The form strossers is not easy to explain.

1598 The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his trouse on horseback: Spens., State Irel. [T.] 1599 and your French hose off, and in your strait strossers: Shaks., Hen. V., iii. 7, 57. 1601 served as a footman in his single trousses and grieves: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. M. H., Bk. 7, ch. 43, Vol. 1, p. 179. 1617 Their breeches and stockings are of one peece of Kersey, like Irish Trouses, but larger: F. Moryson, Itim., Pt. III. p. 175 1634 the more aged of them weare leather drawers, in forme like Irish trouses, fastned under their girdle with buttons: W. Wood, New England's Props., p. 65. 1634 disguised as four Wild Irish in trowses: Ford, Perkin Ward., iii. 2, Wks., p. 109/2 (1839). 1665 the dancing Wenches...first throwing off their loose garments or Vests, the other was close to their body resembling troozes: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 132 (1677). 1754 Few besides Gentlemen wear the Trouse, that is, the Breeches and Stockings all of one Piece and drawn on together: E. Burr. Lett. N Scotl., Vol. II. p. 184. 1775 The ladies wear .large trowsers or breeches...these trowsers are mentioned in a fragment of Sappho...they are now called Spain; R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor., p. 66. 1835 some of them had shoes outside of their boots, and had sealskins instead of those of deer, in their trousers: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. xiv. p. 244.

*trouseseaux. pl. trouseaux. Sh.: Fr.. 'a little bundle': the

*trousseau, pl. trousseaux, sb.: Fr., 'a little bundle': the

1848 There were her own trinkets and trousseau, in addition to those which her husband had left behind: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol. 1. ch. XXX. p. 321 (1879).

1863 There is nothing here unfit for a bride's trousseau: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 194.

1872 a trousseau that includes the necessary virginal costume and orange flowers specially dedicated to Hymen: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. vii. p. 280.

*1875 gorgeous wooden mansions... provided with trousseaux of corresponding magnificence: Times, Dec. 13. [St.] 1885 a young lady whose fortune would be pretty well enclosed by the trunks in which she packed her modest trousseau: L. MALET, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 20.

*trouvaille, sb.: Fr.: a windfall; a find; a concrete result of search.

1842 The plebs have robbed us of that trade among others, nor, I confess, do I much grudge them their trouvaille: Thackeray, Miscellanies, Vol. iv. p. 30 (1857).

1885 They have cleared out the principal parts where the richest harvest of trouvailles was expected: Atheraum, Aug. 8, p. 186/1.

trouvere, trouverre (Cotgr.), trouveur (Cotgr.), sb.: Fr.: a member of a class of epic or heroic poets and minstrels, which flourished in Northern France during the Middle

1887 The "word-wizardry" of the troubadour is combined with the objective qualities of the trouvère: Athenæum, Mar. 12, p. 346/3

truch(e)man, truchement, trudg(e)man, trugman. See dragoman.

trull, sb.: said to be fr. Ger. trolle, trulle [Skeat]: a drab, trollop, a worthless woman.

1519 a trull of trust, | Not a fairer in this town: Four Elements, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. 1. p. 44 (1876). 1588 Shaks., Tit And., ii. 3, 191. 1595 Spain then enamour'd with the Romane trull: G Markham, Trag. Sir R. Grenville, p. 55 (1871). 1651 the spawn of a Sexton, and an Ammunition Trull: Reliq. Wotton., sig f 1 ro (1685). 1659 Tinker's trull, | A beggar without a smock: Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2, Wks., p. 324/1 (1839).

trumpery ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tromperie: deceit, fraud; nonsense, rubbish, worthless finery.

*1582 I stay not thye body, ne on baw tromperye descant: R. Stany-Hurst, Tr. Virgit's Aen., Bk. 1v p. 108 (1880). 1584 the rest of his doctrine and trumperie is holie and good: R. Scott, Dic. Witch, Bk. 1. ch. vii. p. 15. 1601 how little trust and assurance there is to be had in such tromperie: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 25, ch. 3, Vol. 11. p. 213. 1655 and tread to dust | Thy loath'd confection with thy trumperies: Massinger, Baskif, Lover, v. x, Wks. p. 411 (1839). 1665 let me busie my brains in quest of what a Magus was... under which Title, Witches, Sorcerers, Enchanters, Fortune-tellers... have cloaked their trumperies: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 224 (1677).

tsar, tsar-: Russ. See Czar, czar-.

tschultri: Anglo-Ind. See choultry.

tsetse, tzetze, sb.: native S. Afr.: a fly (Glossina morsitans) which torments and often kills horses, dogs, and cattle in Africa.

1866 When we slaughtered an ox which had been tsetse bitten, we observed at the blood had the arterial hue: LIVINGSTONE, *Diary*, May 4, Last Journals, ii. 33 (1874). 1887 *Athenaum*, Feb. 5, p. 187/2. I. ii. 33 (1874).

tshawoosh: Turk. See chiaus.

tsia: Chin. See tea.

tsinaw. See china-root.

*tu quoque, phr.: Lat., 'thou also': a direct retort charging the opponent with being or doing that which he has asserted another is or does.

1671 Nay Sir, I say nothing, Mum is the Italian tu quoque word: Shadwell, Hunorists, ii p. 28. 1834 That...is very like a tu-quoque: Baboo, Vol I. ch v. p. 71. 1835 It is no wonder that they evaded the production of facts, any one of which, by whomsoever produced, would have been met by a terrible tu quoque: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., vI. p. 408 (1857). 1862 "Other people, when they were young, wanted to make imprudent marriages," says my wife (as if that wretched tu quoque were any answer to my remark!): Thackeray, Philip, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 330 (1887). 1881 There is no great force in the tu quoque argument, or else the advocates of scientific education might fairly enough retort upon the modern Humanists that they may be learned specialists, but that they possess no such sound foundation for a criticism of life as deserves the name of culture: Huxley, Science and Culture, I. 16.

tuba, sb.: Lat.: a kind of trumpet; now, a large, low-pitch trumpet.

1888 A Chorale, played by trombones and tuba, gives it a marked religious tone: Academy, Nov. 10, p. 312/2.

*tuber, Lat. pl. tubera, sb.: Lat.: a thickening of the branch of a rhizome, constituting an oblong or roundish body, e.g. the article of food called a potato.

1699 Trufies, Pig-nuts, and other subterraneous Tubera: EVELYN, Acetaria, p. 42.

tubercle ($\underline{\textit{u}}=\underline{-}$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tubercle (Cotgr.),='a small swelling': a small swelling, a small protuberance on a

1578 to this Tubercle they are inarticulated and knit: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk. 1. fol. 17 r^o .

*tuberculosis, so.: Mod. Lat.: a disease caused by the presence and multiplication in the body of specific bacilli, of which disease one of the commonest forms is consumption.

tuberon(e): Eng. fr. Port. See tiburone.

tucan: Sp. See toucan.

tucket¹ ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. It. toccata (q. v.): a flourish on a trumpet or a drum.

1599 Then let the trumpets sound | The tucket sonance and the note to mount: Shaks., Hen. V., iv. 2, 35.

1609 A tucket sounds. Exeunt severally: B. Jonson, Case is Alt., i. 2, Wks., p. 509/x (1860).

tucket2 (1 =), sb.: Eng. fr. It. tocchetto,='a ragout of meat or fish': a steak, a collop. [C. E. D.]

*tufa, tufo, It.; tuffa, tuff, Eng. fr. It.: sb.: tofus (q.v.), a porous, sandy, volcanic rock made up of ash and cinder.

a porous, sandy, voicante rock made up of ash and cinder.

180 the ground in all parts of the island, and particularly near the sea shore, consists of lava or infia, which is frequently covered with other sorts of stones:

Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on lecland, p. 222 (and Ed.).

1818 a yellowish alluvial formation resembling the tuffas, or puzzuolana of Iceland: E. Henderson, Iceland, Vol. 11. p. 121.

1820 some workmen were excavating a wine vault in the tufa-rock. T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Stelly, Vol. 11. ch. xv. p. 368.

1823 morsels of freezes and of columns, hillocks of tufo, brown and bare: Ladv Morgan, Salvator Rosa, ch. ii. p. 23 (1855).

1845 To the south of the broken tuff-crater: C. Daewin, Journ. Beagle, ch. xvii. p. 376.

1847 rag and trap and tuff: Tennyson, Princ., iii. Wiss., Vol. 1v. p. 88 (1886).

The more ancient part [of the rostm at Rome]...is constructed of tufa: Athernam. Aug. 20. p. 2761. naum, Aug. 29, p. 276/1.

tuffo(o)n: Eng. fr. Port. See typhoon.

tuliban, tulipant: Eng. fr. Fr. See turban.

*tulle, sb.: Fr.: a fine silk net used for women's veils and dresses, named from Tulle, a city in France.

1827 A dress of white tulle over a satin slip: Souvenir, Vol. 1. p. 21.
1850 For dresses of tulle, those with double skirts are most in vogue: Harper's Mag., Vol. 11 p. 739 1864 the odds for the St. Leger, the beauties of drawn tulle bonnets: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 42. *1874 Tulles worked with straw produce a very good effect: Echo, Dec. 30. [St]

*tulwa(u)r, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. tulwar: a sabre.

1854 The old native officer who carried the royal colour of the regiments was cut down by the blow of a Sikh tulwar: W. D. Arnold, Oakfield, II. 78 (and Ed.). [Yule] 1872 a gang of thirty or forty Dacoits armed with tulwars (swords) and spears: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iii. p. 90. 1883 with a sweeping blow brought his tulwar down on the brute's neck, wounding it severely: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 165.

tumain. See toman.

tumbāk, tumbaki, sb.: Turk.: a coarse tobacco imported into Turkey and other Oriental countries from Persia.

1836 A particular kind of tobacco, called toombalk, from Persia, is used in the water-pipe: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. I. p. 168.

1884 They also offer for sale tumbaki for the water-pipes: EDM. O'DONOVAN, Merv, ch. xxiv. p. 269 (New York).

tumbeck: Anglo-Ind. See tomback.

tumboora: Hind. See tamboura (in Supplement).

tumor, tumour (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. tumor, = 'a swelling'

1. any kind of swelling or distention.

1601 the tumour that beareth aloft above the edges [of a cup full of liquour]: HOLLAND, Tr. Pièn. N. Hr., Bk. 2, ch. 65, Vol. 1. p. 31. 1609 the tumor of his veines and arteries stopped his spirits: — Tr. Marc., Bk. xxv. ch. iv. p. 267. 1630 to be cride vp by the publike voyce [For a braue souldier that puts on my armour, Such aerie tumour take not me: Massinger, Picture, i. z, sig. B 1 vo. 1665 a vast or unwonted tumor in the Air, called Euroclydon in the Acts: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 41 (1677).

2. morbid swelling; a chronic circumscribed swelling due to morbid growth of tissue in some part of the body; an abnormal swelling on a plant.

1541 [See Oedema]. 1563 shoving the definitions, diuisions & also apt names of tumors against nature, voundes, vicers, fractures, dislocations: W. Cunyngham, in T. Gale's Inst. Chirury, sig. A vi ro. 1578 in which Glandules happen the tumors called Bubones: J. Banistrer, Hist Man, Bk. v. fol 79 ro. 1601 tumors and swellings: Holland, Tr. Piin N. H., Bk 20, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 50. 1691 the Preternatural and Morbose Tumours and Excrescences of Plants: J. Rav, Crantion, Pt. II. p. 313 (1701). 1775 one of more tumours... ensue: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Munor, p. 279. 1820 the cure of ulcers and tumours: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 91.

3. tumidity, inflation (of style), pomposity.

tumult (#1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. tumulte: violent commotion, disturbance, or agitation; a noisy riot or popular commotion.

1845 so many perels of sedicions & tumulte: G. Jove, Exp. Dan., fol. 24 ro.
1846 a certaine tumulte ingendered of besthe slugishenes: Tr Polydore Vergil's
Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 76 (1846). 1849 This duke...in a tumulte of the people
was slayne: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 88 ro. 1860 they that have sustained
any domage in this warly tumulte, shall commence none action therefore against
those that have done it: J. Daus, Tr. Skridans's Comm., fol. 411 ro. 1869
the quieting of him selfe from tumultes: Grapton, Chron., John, p. 112. 1869
I am glad yet in these tumultes, and cruell proscriptions that yow did escape:
Sir Tr. Smith, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Sen., Vol. III. No. coccii. p. 377 (1846).
1879 this hurly burly and tumult: North, Tr. Plutarck, p. 108 (1652). 1896
Hostility and civil tumult reigns | Between my conscience and my cousin's death:
Shaks., K. Yoks, iv. 2, 247. 1620 In the height of these tumults the year
ended: Brent, Tr. Sacro's Hist. Consc. Trent, Bl. 1. p. 40 (1676). 1866
there was such an uproar and tumult that they run from their goods: Evelyn,
Diarry, Vol. 11. p. 16 (1872).

*tumulus, pl. tumuli, sh.: Lat., 'a mound': a sepulchral mound, a barrow; a cairn; a mound, a heap.

1820 several conical mounds or tumuli, from whence sulphureous vapours constantly proceed: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 116. 1821 And further downward, tall and towering still, is The tumulus: Byron, Don Yuan, Iv. lxvvi. 1856 a virtuose collection of cups grouped in a tumulus or caira: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. 11. ch. ix. p. 93. 1871 Conical tumuli of volcanic slag here and there rose to the height of several hundred feet: SIR S. W. BAKER, Nile Trabutaries, ch. i. p. 5. *1878 The foundations alone were left, and a few years ago the place was a tumulus into which the Arabs dug for treasure: Times, May 10 [St]

tuna, sô.: native W. Ind. or Mexican: name of the Indian fig, Opuntia, Nat. Order Cactaceae.

1555 There is also an other kynd of wyld plantes that groweth in the fyeldes: which I haue not seene but in the Ilande of Hispaniola, although they be founde in other Ilandes of the Indies. These they caule Tunas: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. II. p. 228 (1885). 1604 E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol I. Bk. iv. p. 248 (1880). 1843 Garnishing their unsavoury repast with the fruit of the tuna, the Indian fig, which grew wild in the neighbourhood: PRESCOTT, Mexico, I. iii. ii. p. 385 (1847).

tunca(w), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. tankhwāh: an assignment on the revenue of a district in favor of the holder of such an assignment; the wages of a monthly servant. Hence, tunca(w)dar, Pers. tankhwādār, the holder

1778 These rescripts are called tuncaws, and entitle the holder to receive to the amount from the treasures...as the revenues come in: R. Orme, Hist Mil. Trans., II. 276. [Yule] 1800 the peshcush due from the Polygars have tuncaws upon them, and every farthing is appropriated: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. II. p. 167 (1858). 1806 a tuncaw, or order, or assignment, from the Nabob, upon the revenues of certain portions of his territories...the tuncawdar, or holder of these orders: — Disp., Vol. II. p. 1485 (1844).

tundra, toondra, sb.: Russ. tundra: a marshy plain, devoid of trees, in N. Russia.

1859 Encyc. Brit., Vol. xvii. p. 610/r (9th Ed.). 1882 This portion of the Arctic Ocean is every winter firmly frozen over, and with the aid of the Samoyedes, who during the summer graze their vast herds of reindeer on the tindras in the vicinity, could be reached with comparative ease: Standard, Dec. 25, p. 5.

*tunique, sb.: Fr.: a tunic worn by a woman.

1828 A Tunique pelisse robe of white jaconet muslin: Souvenir, Vol. II. 79/2 *1876 Echa, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

tupelo, tupelo[-tree], sb.: Amer. Ind.: name of several species of Nyssa, Nat. Order Alangiaceae.

1767 Trees and Shrubs raised from Seed. Privet, Spirces Frutex, Tupelotree: J. Abercrombie, Ev. Man oun Gardener, p. 685/x (1803). 1846 The timber of the Nyssas, called Tupelo trees, is difficult to split: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 720.

*turban (#=), Eng. fr. Fr. turban, turbant; toliban, Eng. fr. Fr. (16, 17 cc.) toliban: sb.: the head-dress of a Mohammedan, consisting of a shawl or scarf wound round a tarboosh (q. v.); a Persian hat or tiara; name of various headdresses and hats worn by Europeans (esp. women) in modern times; a gaudy-colored handkerchief worn on the head by negro women.

times; a gaudy-colored handkerchief worn on the head by negro women.

1588 The Torbants are made in Diu: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 5 ro.

1589 The Turke and Persian...weare great tolibants of ten, fifteene, and twentie elles of linnen a peece vpon their heads: Puttenham, Eng. Poss., III. xriv. p. 291 (1869).

1598 Wearing a Diademe embattild wide! With hundred turrets, like a Turribant: Spens., F. Q., Iv. xi. 28.

1598 vpon his head was a tolipane with a sharpe ende standing vpwards halfe a yard long, of rich cloth of golde, wrapped about with a piece of India sike of twentie yards long, wrought with golde, and on the left side of his tolipane stood a plume of fethers: R. HARLUTY, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 246.

1600 the Kings Secretarie, who had on his head a piece of died linen cloth folded like vnto a Turkes Tuliban: ib., Vol. III. p. 282.

1600 On their heads they weare a blacke Tuliban: ib., Vol. III. p. 282.

1600 On their heads they carrie great turbants coursed with cloth of India: ib., p. 314.

1601 The Arabians weare mitres or turbants ordinarily upon their heads: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk 6, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 124.

1602 with a hunge turbant of nightcaps on his head, buckled ouer his eares: B. Jonson, Sil. Wom., 1. z., Wks., p. 533 (1610).

1611 Shars., Cymb., iii. 3, 6.

1625 weareth a Telbent vpon his head: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1591.

1642 if ye denounce war against their mitres and their bellies, ye shall soon discern that turban of pride, which they wear upon their heads, to be no helmet of salvation: Mil. 700, Apol. Smect., Wks., Vol. I. p. 272 (1805).

1662 another Troop of Cavaliers, among whom there were twelve that had a particular Coliflure about their heads, having their Turbants pointed upwards like the Spire of a Steeple, which they wall Turbants; I Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. v. p. 154 (1660).

1665 thirty comely Youths who were vested in crimson Satten Coats, their Tulipants were silk and silver wreathed about with small links of gold: Sir Th. Herrerer Variants, 16c. torbant, tolibant, tolipane, dulipan, turri

bant, turbanto, tuliban, 17 c. telbent, tulipant, tolipant, tolliban, 16 c.—18 c. turbant, 18 c. turband.

turbulence ($\angle = =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. turbulence: riot, disorder, commotion, disturbance.

1606 I have dream'd | Of bloody turbulence: SHAKS., Troil., v. 3, II.

turbulent (#==), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. turbulent: riotous, disorderly, full of commotion and disturbance; causing riot or disorder.

1604 Grating so harshly all his days of quiet | With turbulent and dangerous lunacy: SHAKS., Ham., iii. 1, 4. 1620 unquiet and turbulent people: BRENT, Tr Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. v p. 426 (1676). 1662 The young Marquis of Argyle, whose turbulent father was executed in Scotland, came to see my garden: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 384 (1872). 1845 their active, enduring, and turbulent character renders them more than a match for their passive indolence: FORD, Handble. Spain, Pt. I. p. 462.

turciman, turgman. See dragoman.

Turco, sh.: Fr.: one of the natives of Algeria organised as infantrymen in the French army.

1860 a small breadth of blue water stayed the charge of the Tartar cut-throat of the olden day, as we trust it may do the pas accelere of the more modern Zouaves or Turcos into our own good land Once a Week, July 7, p. 35/r.

Turcomania, sb: Mod. Lat., fr. Turco-, = 'Turk', and mania (q, v): a rage for Mohammedan manners and customs.

1834 he had been bitten by the *iurcomania* to such a degree, that he had determined to forsake all appearance of an Englishman: *Ayesha*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 9.

Turcopolier, sb.: Old Fr.: the commander of the light infantry of the knights of S. John of Jerusalem, who was always an Englishman.

1599 Iohn Bourgh Turcoplier [sic] of England: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 83.

tureen: Eng. fr. Fr. See terreen.

turio, pl. turiones, sh.: Lat., 'a shoot': a scaly shoot from an underground bud, such as young heads of asparagus.

1699 the gentle *Turiones*, and Tops may be eaten as *Sparagus*, or sodden in Pottage: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 12.

*Turk, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. Turc, or Late Lat. Turcus: one of the dominant race in the Turkish Empire; a Mohammedan; hence, a violent, unscrupulous person; a roguish creature. The phr. to turn Turk means 'to be a renegade', 'to deteriorate thoroughly'.

turkeis, turkis: Eng. fr. Fr. See turquoise.

*turkey, Turkey[-cock], Turkey[-hen], sb.: an early name for the guinea-fowl; the name given to a large American fowl of the genus Meleagris. The name was given to these fowls under the idea that they came from the Levant, just as maize was called 'Turkey wheat'.

1596 the turkeys in my pannier are quite starved: SHAKS., I Hen. IV., ii. z, 29. 1599 here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock: — Hen. V., v. z, z6. 1614 Turkies and Hennes and other sortes of foules plenty: R. COVERTE, Voyage, p. 57.

Turkise, vb.: play the Turk. Hence, Turkism, the playing the Turk; Mohammedanism.

1602 the Iesuits to be most impudent in their dealings, that would Turkise over vs in that shamelesse manner: W. WATSON, Quadifibets of Relig. & State, pp. x60.— corrupting all these Northern and Westerne parts of the world; contention, ambition, Turcisme, heresie and Pharisaisme: ib., Pref., sig. A 4 %.

turnado: Eng. fr. Sp. See tornado.

turpitude (u=1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. turpitude: baseness, depravity.

1606 Minds sway'd by eyes are full of turpitude: SHAKS., Troil., v. 2, 112.

*turquoise (variously pronounced), turkois(e), turkis, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. turquoise (Cotgr.),="A Turqueis, or Turkishstone": a precious stone of an opaque blue color, of which the true Oriental variety comes from Persia.

1501 I bequeth to the seyd lord Willim for hys labor a ryng of gold w^t a toorkes set in: Bury Wills, p. 91 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1536 a Ryng, with a smale turkas: Duke of Richmond, Inventory, Camden Misc., p. 5 (1855). 1596 One of them showed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a monkey...it was my turquoise: Shaks., Merch of Ven., iii. 1, 126. 1598 Turchesa, a blue precious stone called a Turkoise: Florid. 1623 resembling in colour the watry Turquoye: Maber, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 12.

turribant: Eng. fr. Fr. See turban. turrion: Eng. fr. It. See torrion. Tuscan, pertaining to the Etrurians (Lat. Tusci). The Tuscan order of architecture is one of the five classic orders, devoid of all ornament, differing little from Roman Doric.

1681 Tuscan-work; In Architecture there are five Orders of Pillars, The Tuscan, Dorsque, Ionack, Cornthian, Composite, or Italian. See Sir Hen. Wottons Elements of Architecture, pag. 206, and 209. The Tuscan is a plain, massie, rural Pillar: BLOUNT, Glossogr.

*tutenag (u = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. tutenaga: Chinese gong-metal; oriental zinc, oriental pewter.

1668 China commodities, as tutanag, silk, raw and wrought: In J. F. Davis' Chineses, Vol. 1. ch. 11, p. 47 (1836). 1836 they occasionally use teapots of antique and tasteful shapes, which are not unfrequently made of tutenague externally, covering earthenware on the inside: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1 ch. viii. p. 376.

tuthoo: Anglo-Ind. See tattoo2.

tutia, sb.: It. and Late Lat.: impure zinc, tutty. Early Anglicised as tutie. According to Florio, "a kind of medicinable stone or dust good for bruses, called Tutie, which is the heauier foyle of brasse that cleaueth and sticketh to the higher places of fornaces or melting houses".

1543 let the sayd thynges be boyled togyther, excepte the tutia, with a glasse of water of yo decoction of barly: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cvii vo/1. 1599 Tutia, from Persia: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

*tutor (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. tutour, assimilated to Lat. tūtor, noun of agent to tuēri, = 'to guard', 'to protect'.

I. a protector, a watcher.

1427 nought pe name of Tutour, Lieutenant, Governour, nor of Regent: Rolls of Parlt., Vol iv p. 326. [T. L K. Oliphant] bef. 1432 Tutor and defendour of the feyth of holy chyrche: Caxton, St. Katherin, sig. c iij wolg., 1545 shooting hath two Tutours to looke vpon it: Ascham, Taxoph, p. 52 (1868). 1573—80 what meen we to account the tutors and fautors of them so wurthi and passing men? Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk., p. 11 (1884). 1603 O sacred Tutors of the Saints! J. Stivester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 24 (1608). 1628 hee now most wants a Tutor and is too old to have one: J. Earle, Microcasm, 37, p. 58 (1868). 1657 Times and seasons are the faithfull Tutors and witnesses of God, but men regard not their doctrine nor receive their testimony: H PINNELL, Philos. Ref., sig. A 4 70.

2. Leg. a guardian to a minor or to a person incapable of acting for himself.

abt. 1400 he is vadir tutouris and actouris: Wychffite Bible, Gal, iv. 2. ?1495 my tutor: Paston Letters, Vol. III. No. 938, p. 389 (1874).

1535 vader tuters and gouerners: Coverdale, Gal., iv. 2. 1548 folkes that weare destraughte shoulde have a tutoure or one that shoulde take the charge of them: Staumford, Kinges Prerog., ch. x. fol. 37 ** (1557). 1578 Lady Bonne mother and tutor to the little Duke: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. II. p. 56 (1618). 1588 they may not meddle with worldly offices, nor be tutors to Orphans: Udall, Dem. of Truth, ch. xix. p. 70 (1880).

3. one who has charge of a young person for the purpose of giving instruction; a person employed in giving instruction; a teacher generally.

tion; a teacher generally.

1531 to withdrawe him from all company of women, and to assigne unto hym a tutor, whiche shulde be an auncient and worshipfull man: Elyot, Governour, Bk. I. ch. vi. Vol. I. p. 36 (1880).

1563 their maisters and tutours: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg., sig. Civ...
1567 if you your selfe should examine it you would finde matter enough without a Tutor, to condemne it. Th. Montley, Mus., p. 82.
1601 Vse to reade (But not without a tutor) the best Greekes: B. Jonson, Poetast., v. 3, Wks., p. 346 (1616).

bef. 1603 the tutors imployed part of their time to discourse in the presence of their disciples: North, (Lives of Epamin, &r., added to) Plut., p. 1183 (1612).

abt. 1630 For his education, it was such as travell, and the University could afford, or his Tutours infuse: (1653) R. Naunton, Eragn. Reg., p. 34 (1870).

1654 Truly the School-Masters and Tutors (whether at the Universities or at home) are most necessary instruments in a Common wealth: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quit., p. 242.
1676 Sir William came from Oxford to be tutor to a neighbour of mine: Evellynday, Vol. II. p. 207 (1872).

COWPER, Needless Alarm. Poems, Vol. II. p. 265 (1808).

*1876 tutor to the son of some Japanese noble: Times, Aug. 18. [St.]

4. (in the University of Cambridge) a college official who transacts all business concerning some or all of the undergraduates, and is supposed to supervise their studies and discipline (except as regards attendance in Chapel).

1847 one | Discuss'd his tutor, rough to common men, | But honeying at the whisper of a lord: TENNYSON, Princ., Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 10 (1886).

5. (in the University of Oxford) a college official who teaches or lectures.

tutoyer, vb.: Fr., 'to thee (toi) and thou' (tu): to address familiarly, to talk without ceremony as to a child or to an intimate friend. Hence, tutolement, tutolment, sb. a theeing and thouing.

tūtrix, sô.: Late Lat.: a female who acts as tutor.

1702—3 they swore to her only as a Tutrix or Regent, during the minority of her supposed brother: In Tindal's Contin. Rapin, Vol. 1: p. 596/x (1752).

*tutti, adj. and sb.: It., pl. of tutto, = 'every', 'all': Mus.: all the performers together; a passage or movement of concerted music rendered by all the performers together.

TUTTI

1724 TUTTI, or TUTTO, or by Way of Abbreviation the Letter T only. This Word or Letter signifies All, or All together, and is often met with in Musick of several Parts, especially after the Word SOLO. or TRIO; thereby signifying that in such Places all the several Parts are to perform together: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus Bks. 1887 Liberties...were taken with the text, nearly the whole of the opening tutti, as well as three of the variations in the finale, being cut out: Athenaum, Apr. 9, p. 489/3.

*tutti quanti, phr.: It., 'all as many as': everybody or everything (of a certain class).

1772 I hope you and tutti quanti are in a better plight: LORD CHESTER-FIELD, Lett., Bk. II No caviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 447 (1777). 1888 To his reputed brother, Bartlett's Childers...are to be traced...Melton, Paradox, Ormonde, Friar's Balsam, and tutti quanti: Athenaum, Sept. 29, p. 413/1.

tutulus, pl. tutuli, sb.: Lat.: an Etruscan conical headdress or coiffure worn by women.

1816 the head-dress is that of the wife of a pontifex, and the tutulus or top of the hair is rolled with a lace round the crown of the head for that distinction:

J. Dallaway, Of Stat. & Sculpt., p. 321.

twill, sb.: Eng. fr. Low Ger. twille,='a forked object': a kind of cloth distinguished by diagonal ribs.

(1600 the mules sumpters should be taken off their backes, leaving onely two course twillies or coverings upon them: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. vii. p. 258.]

*Tycoon, sb.: Jap. taikun, = 'great prince': a modern title by which the Shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners. See Shogun.

*1876 The Tycoon was in power at Yeddo: Times, Aug. 18. [St.]

*tympan (#=), Eng. fr. Fr. tympan; tympanum, pl. tympana, Lat. fr. Gk. τύμπανον,='a drum', 'the field of a pediment': sb.

I. a drum; a timbrel; a stretched membrane.

bef. 1682 A Draught of all sorts of Sistrums,...Tympans, &c. in use among the Ancients: Sir TH. Brown, Tracts, XIII. p. 99 (1686)

the drum of the ear.

2. The druin of the ear.

1607 the choise timpan of mine eare: A. Brewer, Lingua, iii. 7, sig. G 3 7.

1619 The passage auditorie being anfractuous, lest the Tympanum should by directer incursions be endangered: Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. ix. p. 99.

1668 You may remember the late effect of the drum extending the tympanum of a deaf person: Evelivi, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 210 (1872).

1824 Nigh and more nigh the awful echoes drew, Tremendous to a mortal tympanum: Byron, Don Fuan, XVI. cxv. 1860 the tympanum of the ear: Once a Week, July 14, p. 80/1.

1888 The service of Beethoven to a community with discordant tympana would be [invisible]: Spectator, Sept. 8, p. 1150/1.

Archit. the space between the cornices of a pediment; any similar or analogous space.

1765 frize, cornice, and tympanum: Smollett, France & Italy, xxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 485 (1817).

1820 the tympana of the pediments and the metopes... were the very places adapted to ornament: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. t. ch. ix. p. 257.

3 a. Archit. the drum of a pedestal.

1658 and in the upper surface of the Tympanum, bore the basis quite through with a little pipe, which enters into the hollow of the Tympanum: Tr. Y. Basista Porta's Nat. Mag., Bk. xxx. ch. v. p. 393. 1741 the Timpanum is nine inches deep, and is a sort of Quarter-round, the Boss (or Relievo) whereof lessening like a Pear: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 1. p. 320.

tynaxes. See tinaja.

*Typhon: Lat. fr. Gk. Τυφωεύς: a mythological giant said to have been buried under Mt. Etna.

1586 a savage beast, more craftie, bold and furious than ever was the serpent Typhon: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad., p. 80 (1589). 1590 Their

limbs more large and of a bigger size | Than all the brats y-sprung from Typhon's loins: Marlowe, I Tamburl., iii. 3, Wks., p. 23/1 (1858). 1603 what Typhons or monstrous Giants of prodigious stature...: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 1282.

*typhon, Lat. pl. typhones, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. τυφών: a violent whirlwind.

1555 These tempestes of the ayer (which the Grecians caule *Tiphones*, that is, whyrle wyndes) they caule, *Furacanes*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect I. p. 81 (1885). 1603 but Presters, Typhons, that is to say, burning blasts and whirlwindes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor*, p. 828

*typhoon (_ _ _ _), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. tufão, fr. Arab. tūfān, the modern spelling due to confusion with typhon (q. v.): a hurricane, a cyclone.

hurricane, a cyclone.

1588 at which time it was the yeere of Touffon, and to vinderstand what this Touffon is: vinderstand, that in the Indies often times, there is not stormes as is in other countries, but enerie ten or twelfie yeeres, there is such tempests and stormes, that it is a thing incredible: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy, fol. 4.7. 1599 This Touffon being ended: R. Hakluvy, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 240. 1622 wynd encreasing all day, so that it might be accompted a tuffon: R. Cocks, Duary, Vol. I. p. 197 (1883) 1625 Tempests, Huricanos, Tufons, Water-spouts: Purchas, Pilgrums, Vol. I Bk. i. p. 20. 1677 Praise be God we mist a Tuffon: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav. p. 41. 1620 a violent sirocco blew from the S. E.... 28 long as this Typhon prevails, the streets are generally deserted: T. S. Huches, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 121. 1826 inquired how this toofan or storm had arisen: Hocklev, Pandsarang Hari, ch. iv. p. 77 (1884) 1883 I have seen Chinese typhoons, south-west monocons in the Indian Ocean, and cyclones all over the world, but never anything like the gale on the 25th January: Standard, Feb. 6, p. 5.

*typhus, typhus[-fever], sb.: Late Lat., 'pride', fr. Gk. τῦφος,='smoke', 'vapor', 'vanity', 'stupor due to fever': a dangerous zymotic fever, attended by serious prostration, and a dark-red eruption.

1817 It is a kind of typhus, and kills occasionally: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 364 (1832). 1818 I don't think I need go to catch one of your Irish typhuses. Lary Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 190 (1819) 1857 the cottages...which are said to be much haunted by typhus and other epidemics: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. vii. p. 120 (1877). 1871 an accumulation of fifth takes place that generates either cholera or typhus: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. viii. p. 120.

*tyro ("' 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. tīro (pl. tīrōnēs),= a raw recruit': a raw recruit, a novice, a beginner. Rarely Anglicised as tyrone (Blount).

1704 the tyros or junior scholars: Swift, Tale of a Tub, § iii. Wks., p. 67/1 (1869). 1807 Then come various still-born efforts, in black-lead pencil, from the hands of academical Tyros: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 11. p. 156 (5th Ed.). 1819 The rest of his companions now began to suspect that it was not a tyro's task to contend with the new comer: T. Hofe, Anast, Vol. 11. ch. i p. 10 (1820). 1824 a subject upon whilk all the tyrones have been trying their whittles for fifteen years: Scott, Redgamaties, Let xiin p. 136 (1836). 1845 the young historian was only a tyro, and had not yet attained either method or originality: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., 1. p. 3 (1857). 1858 unambitious tyros and unfledged noviciates of the establishment A. Trolloff, Three Clerks, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 4. *1877 we defy the merest tyro to open the volume...: Times, Dec. 10. [St.]

Tyrtaeus: Lat. fr. Gk. Tupraios: name of a Greek poet, a native of Attica (?), whose songs inspired the Spartans with a courage which led to victory.

1889 He constitutes himself the Tyrtzeus and the Juvenal of those who weary of kingly government and priestly chains: Athenaum, Oct. 5, p. 462/2.

tzar, tzar -: Russ. See Czar, czar -.

tzetze: native S. Afr. See tsetse.

tzinae. See china-root.

tzinnar. See chenar.

tzirid. See djereed.

U.

ubang: Jap. See obang.

ubi, adv., used in Eng. as sb.: Lat., 'where': a place, a position, a situation. Equivalent to ποῦ in Aristotle's list of categories.

1614 Every spiritual physician must keep his right ubi: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 383 (1867). 1639 spiritual things are the element of a Christian...that is his ubi, the place that he delights in: Sibbes, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 237 (1862). 1865 a definitive Ubi...we may as well suppose them to have wings, as a proper Ubi: Glanvill., Sceptis, ch. xiii, p. 84 (1885). 1675 you can frame no imagination of the existence of this or that particle, but you must suppose it in some or other ubi, or point of space: John Howe, Wks., p. 13 (1834). 1684 for he was alway in himself by his own eternal ubi: S. Charnock, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. I. p. 391 (1864).

ubi amor, ibi oculus, phr.: Lat.: 'where desire is, there is the eye', desirable objects attract the attention.

1659 The truth is ubi amor, ibi oculus, where there is fervency of love, there is frequency of thoughts: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 247/2 (1865). 1665—6 Ubi Amor, ibi Oculus, excuses the glances we cast upon desirable objects: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 177 (1872).

ubi tres medici, duo athei, phr.: Late Lat.: where there are three physicians, there are two atheists.

1669 It is a common speech, but only amongst the unlearned sort Ubi - Medici due Athei: Sir K. Digby, Observ. Relig. Med., p. 187.

ubwab, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. abwāb, fr. Pers.: an illegal cess. See abwab.

1834 "Tell us what the Zumeendar has done there for his estates." "Nothing," answered Mr. Dover, "but extort Ubwabs and cesses from his tenants". Baboo, Vol. 1 ch v. p. 88.

Ūcalegon: Lat. fr. Gk. Οὐκαλέγων: name of a Trojan who is a representative of a next-door neighbour. See jam proximus ardet Ucalegon.

1780 if one ever is to have a tranquil moment again, it is very important to know who is to be my Ucalegon, and live at next door: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 383 (1858).

udaller, sb.: Eng. fr. Scand.: one who holds property by allodial right. See allodium.

1821 SCOTT, Pirate.

*uhlan ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Uhlan: a lancer; a light horseman in a half-oriental uniform, armed with a lance.

1819 a troop of Hulans: T. Hope, Anast, Vol II. ch xv. p. 350 (1820).

1844 The Brandenburg uhlans were also in support, but more to the rear:
W. Siborne, Waterloo, Vol I. ch. vi. p. 180.

1850 I began, sir, as cadet of Hungarian Uhlans: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol I. ch. xxii. p. 233 (1879)

1883 cries of "Down with the Uhlan!" Daily News, Oct. 2, p. 5/5.

*ukase (= "), sb.: Eng. fr. Russ. ukas': an edict or order issued by the Russian government; metaph. a peremptory order.

1788 Let the publication of the Ukase be suspended: Stæhlin, Anecd of Peter the Gt, p. 337 1803 Upon a new and general law being drawn up, the ukase containing it is transmitted to each of the governments: Edin. Rev., Vol. r, p. 360. 1818 He was even half inclined to send out an ukase to Jemmy Bryan, and his myrmidons to hold themselves in readmess: Ladv Morgan, Fl Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. ii p. 106 (1819) 1827 the Grand Duke Constantine's marriage...was dissolved by an Imperial Ukase: Anecd. of Impudence, p. 107 1883 the Imperial Government, as a supreme precaution, issued the stupid and shameful Ukase of the year 1873. Stepniak, Underground Russia, p. 21.

ύλη, sb.: Gk.: matter, first matter.

1652 Me thinks the working of a Platonists soul should not at all depend on ΰλη: N. Culverwel, Light of Nature, ch. xi. p. 91.

*ulema, sb.: Arab. 'nlema, pl. of 'alim, = 'a man of learning', used as sing. in Eng.: a Mohammedan doctor of sacred law, the head of the faculty in Turkey being the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

1830 the ulemas, or expounders of the law: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 66 (and Ed). 1836 The 'ool' ama, and men of religion and letters: E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1, p. 30. 1840 he entered the city in state, and paid visits of ceremony to the Oolemah and Mooshteheds of the place: FRASER, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 11 Let. Mil. p. 251. 1877 he often came into collision with the Ulemas: Trimes, Feb. 17. [St] 1884 the muftis and the cadis, the imams and the ulemas: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 339. 1891 The Ulema [in Constantinople] have no longer the power they once possessed, but they are taking more part in public matters: Athenaum, June 20, p. 796/3.

Ulen-spiegel: Ger. Eulenspiegel, = 'Owl-glass' ("Howleglas"): name of the hero of a popular German tale.

1610 B. Jonson, Alch., ii. 3, Wks., p. 623 (1616).

Spiegle | Were such a name! — Masques (Vol. 11), p. 134 (1640) 1626 O', but Vlen

*ulna, sb.: Lat., 'elbow': the inner bone of the fore-arm, the outer one being the radius; the corresponding bone or process in birds and quadrupeds.

*1876 clearer knowledge enabled the anatomist to recognize the ulna in the horse's leg, although it was shrivelled to a mere thread of bone: Times, Dec. 7.

ulterior $(\angle \ \angle = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Lat. ulterior (compar. adj., fr. ultra,='beyond'): situated on the further side (of some line or boundary); comparatively remote; supplementary.

1646 a sufficient demonstration...an unquestionable truth; nor should there need ulterior disquisition: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. II. ch. i. p. 37 (1686). 1845 gives time to the cook to forage and make his ulterior preparations: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 64.

ultima, sb. (properly adj. with syllaba,='syllable', suppressed): Lat., fem. of ultimus,='last': Pros.: the last syllable of a word. Shortened to ult. See antepaenultima and paenultima.

*ultima ratio, phr.: Lat.: the final argument.

**ultima ratio, phr.: Lat.: the final argument.

1670 great Cannons, by whose language (which is ultima ratio Regum
['of kings'], Kings last Arguments) the Neopolitans are...threatned into obedience: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11. p. 171 (1698).

1780 it is certain that only the worst has generally been the better in the end for that ultima ratio: Hor. Walfolk, Editors, Vol. VII. p. 324 (1858).

1818 in a condition where nothing is absolute it [the most exact of sciences] is the ultima ratio rerum ['of things']: Edin. Rev., Vol. 30, p. 400.

1831—2 The ultima ratio regum proceeds upon a very different plea: HAZLITT, Table Talk, p. 47 (1885).

1836 the people are more ready to reason with each other than to resort to the ultima ratio of force: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 255.

1853 Falling everything, I see dimly the ultima ratio, and indeed wish I had in my drawer what of mineral or vegetable extract would do the fatal deed: CARLYLE, in J. A. Fronde's Life, Vol. II. p. 135 (1884).

1870 The attempt forcibly to enrol English citizens will be stopped by every resource known to a people defending

their personal liberty—the ultima ratio populi ['of the commonalty'] not even excepted: F. Harrison, in Fortnightly Rev., New Ser., vIII. p. 649. 1884 If any one sees the ultima ratio of things political in mounted farriers and ophicleides, he has a ticket-of-leave from the troubles of argument: Sat. Rev., July 12, p. 37/1 1890 The grouping of types and the investigation of their evolution and relationship is the ultima ratio of the typographist: Athenaeum, Sept. 27, p. 412/1.

*ultima Thule, phr.: Lat., 'most distant Thule': the extreme limit of discovery and travel, Thule being supposed to be an island north of Britain, with no land beyond it towards the north. See Plin., 4, 16, 30, § 104.

towards the north. See Plin., 4, 16, 30, § 104.

1603 From Africa to Thule's farthest Flood: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Columnes, p. 382 (1608). 1665 the Canaxue, Isles...about which has been no small difference amongst Writers. Some placing them at the Azores. but the Commentator upon Horace near the ultima Thule, where Tseizes as truly finds the Elysian Fields: Sir Th Herberr, Trav, p. 2 (1677). 1771 I am now little short of the ultima Thule, if this appellation properly belongs to the Orkneys or Hebrides: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 85/2 (1882). 1789 an unknown coast, which he [Cook] named Sandwich Land, the Thule of the southern hemisphere: J. Morse, Amer Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1 p. 793 (1796). 1824 Santa Fe, but lately the Ultima Thule of American enterprise: Congress Debates, Vol. 1, p. 110 (1825).

*1878 the expedition reached their Ultima Thule: Times, May 10. [St.]

*ultimātum, Late Lat. pl. ultimāta, sb.: neut. of Late Lat. ultimātus, = 'ultimate'.

I. a final statement, a final proposal; a final demand or offer of terms, the refusal of which entails ipso facto a rupture of diplomatic relations, and often the commencement of hostilities.

hostilities.

1733 But, there must be some stipulations for my riding, with other necessary postulatums, and ultimatums: Swift, in Pope's Wks, Vol. VII p. 302 (1871).

1779 we shall coalesce in a few days upon what may be ultimata ready for some future day of pacification: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 481 (1854).

1782 Our ultimatum went some days ago to Paris: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VIII. p. 309 (1858).

1808 It is folly to talk of any other ultimatum in government than perfect justice to the fair claims of the subject: Edin. Rev., Vol. 73, p. 77.

1813 I'll step and consult my friends...and give you my ultimatum in half an hour: M. Edgeworth, Patronage, Vol. II. p. 153 (1833).

1820 20,000 piasters for the ransom, which he gradually reduced to 15,000 as the ultimatum. T. S. Huches, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 280.

1843 It oftener happens, however, that the proposition, Most A are B, is not the ultimatum of our scientific progress, though the knowledge we possess beyond it cannot conveniently be brought to bear upon the particular instance: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 121 (1856).

1858 No men can have satisfactory relations with each other until they have agreed on certain ultimata of belief not to be disturbed in ordinary conversation: O. W. Holmes, Autoc. Breakf, Table, p. 11 (1882) 1872 they sent to the local authorities an ultimatum which threatened war unless their grievances were inquired into: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. vi. p. 205. p. 205.

2. the extreme.

1826 On arriving at Tripoli, they will be set free, and dressed in red, which is considered by them as the *ultimatum* of finery: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 207.

*ultimo, quasi-adv.: Lat., abl. (with mense suppressed): in last (month), of last (month).

1622 a letter of the 20th ultimo: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 118 (1883). 1625 another Letter.. dated the fiue and twentieth Vitimo: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 407.

1863 your letter of the 29th ultimo: C. READE, Hard Cash, Vol. 11. p. 35.

ultimo sforzo, phr.: It.: a final effort.

1616—7 And the Scots themselves, though they do their ultimo sforzo, and furnish themselves all that possibly they can, yet do intimate so much both here and from thence: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Yas. I., Vol. I. p. 459

ultimum valē, phr.: Lat., 'farewell for the last time': a final parting, a last farewell.

final parting, a last farewell.

1550 I come now to take my. "ultimum vale: Latimer, Serm., p. 243 (Parker Soc., 1844).

1555 now I must take my leave of you, and, as I think, my ultimum vale in this life: J Carreless, Let., in Bradford's Wks., p. 240 (Parker Soc., 1853)

1582 and to Loue, the onely cause of his long errour, hee geueth his viltimum vale: T. Watson, Pass. Cent., p. 123 (1870)

11590 I must depart from Troynouant, and so from thy sight...or for an Vltimum vale take vp my lodging in the Counter: Greene, Never too Late, Wks., p. 13 (1861).

11596 enery day we doe looke to heare the newes of the death and Vltimum vale thereof: Estate of Engl. Pugitives, p. 120.

11514 in: T. Addans, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. 352 (1867).

11634 on the thirteenth of Inne, he gaue an vltimum vale to this World: Sir Th. Herrery, p. 124.

11665 He gave this transitory world an ultimum vale in his great climacterick: Sir Th. Herrery, Trav., p. 124 (1675).

11691 Mayor and his "crue" conducted him...to the corn market, and there made him solemuly kiss the ring "for his ultimum vale": Athenseum, Oct. 10, 1492/2.

*ultra ("=), adj., sb., and prefix: Eng. fr. Lat. ultrā (adv.), ='beyond'.

1. adj.: extreme, excessive, extravagant.

1855 the extreme or ultra party: MILMAN, Lat. Christianity. [L.] 1883 Costumes also are trimmed to profusion with gold braid, the ultra brilliance whereof is mitigated by the introduction of a small amount of black or any other dark colour: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 18, p. 2.

2. sb.: one who upholds extreme views or who promotes extreme measures.

ULTRA CREPIDAM

1820 Our travellers...occasionally take part with Ultras: Edin. Rev., Vol. 34, p. 5.

3. prefix (to adjectives): more than, excessively.

1800 He is said to have used ultra marine in the black colours: J. DALLA-WAY, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 465.

ultra crepidam : Lat. See ne sutor u. c.

ultrā modum, phr.: Lat.: 'beyond measure', extravagant, extravagantly.

1589 This Hyperbole was both vitra fidem ['belief'] and also vitra modum: PUTTENHAU, Eng. Poes., III. p. 202 (1869).

ultra vires, phr.: Late Lat.: beyond the powers (legally vested in an individual, a court, or a body of persons).

1858 the view that the Company are responsible for the acts of the directors if ultra vires: HURLSTONE & NORMAN, Reports, III 795 1890 The Act of 1872...was rejected because in the opinion of Lord Seiborne and Lord Herschell it was ultra vires: Athenæum, Mar. 1, p. 276/1.

*Ulysses (more correctly Ulixes): Lat., fr. a dialectic form of Gk. 'Odvorevs: name of the wise counsellor of the Greeks at the Trojan war, hero of the Odyssey (q. v.). See Penelope.

21582 he was a subtil Vlisses: R. STANYHURST, Tr Virgi's Aen., &c., p. 155 (1880). 1646 He would not send an Ajaz, where he should employ an Vlysses: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 141. 1649 our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' Achillesses, Ulysses, Ajaxes, and Herzulesses did with their weapons, and clubs: Moderate, No. 213, p. 1995. 1861 chaste Penelopes doing worsted-work patiently while Ulysses was on his travels or at the wars: Wheat & Tares, ch. ii. p. 12.

umbella, pl. umbellae, sb.: Mod. Lat.: Bot.: an umbel, a cluster of flowers on stalks spreading out from a common centre, like parsley-blossom.

1699 the tender Vmbella and Seed-Pods: Evelyn, Acetaria, p. 25. 1741 But the Umbellas that support them are a foot and a half diameter; the Seeds though green and very backward, were much bigger than those of the Species of this Kind: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p 23.

umbellifer, adj. and sb.: Mod. Lat.: Bot.: umbel-bearing; an umbel-bearing plant.

1741 It is an Umbellifer, to speak like a Botanist: J. Ozell, Tr. Tourne-fort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 123.

umbilicus, acc. umbilicum, sb.: Lat.: a projection at the end of the cylinder on which a book was rolled in Ancient Rome. Hence, ad umbilicum, = 'to the boss', means 'to the close' (of a book).

1729—30 I hope your ethic system is towards the umbilicum: Swift, in Pope's Wks., Vol. VII. p. 182 (1871).

umbra, pl. umbrae, sb.: Lat.

1. a shadow, esp. the full shadow of the moon or earth in an eclipse.

1665 having past the Zenith the Umbra becomes quite contrary; Sir Th. HERBERT, Trav., p. 5 (1677). 1891 There was no well-defined boundary between the umbra and the penumbra [during an eclipse of the moon]: A thenæum, Nov. 28, p. 727/2.

2. a ghost, an apparition.

1600 the vmora, or ghosts of some three or foure playes: B Jonson, Cynth. Rev., Prol., Wks., p. 185 (1616).

1654 Such kind of Tones as these the Umbra use, when they call upon Charon for a Boat: Gayron, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 78.

1883 Had Lord Beaconsfield ever indulged in such rashness, his umbra might point out...the disaster and the disgrace which have followed: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 486.

3. a parasite or hanger-on brought to an entertainment by an invited guest in Ancient Rome; hence, by extension, a professional diner-out.

umbrage (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. umbrage, a 16 c. form of Fr. ombrage.

1. shade, shadow, a shade, a shadow; an apparition.

1540 to the whiche places the sayd trees gaue a commodyous and plesant vmbrage: Elvot, Im. Governance, fol. 38 v. 1604 who else would trace him, his umbrage, nothing more: Shaks, Ham, v. 2, 125. 1610 the eye by serious observation of stationall aspect may with facilitie give the Umbrage: Folkingham, Art Survey, II. v. p. 56. 1638 Some of them being umbrages... rather than realities: Fuller, Holy Way, Elk. v. ch. xxv. [C. E. D.] 1665 A Tree... affording umbrage and refreshment to some hundred men: Sir Th. Herbert, True., p. 115 (1677). 1682 Thou shedst thy Venom on those Flowers, That often a kind Umbrage made, | Cool'd and refresh'd thee with their shade: T. D., Butler's Ghost, Canto I. p. 63.

I a. metaph. a shadow, a cause of depression or gloom. 1623 the least ombrage of discontent: Howell, Lett., III. xxxii. p. 90

- 1 b. metaph. a misrepresentation, a colored interpretation. bef. 1733 from Umbrages of his own casting, raiseth Inferences: R. NORTH, Examen, I. i 5, p. 17 (1740).
 - that which gives shade, thick foliage.

1667 highest woods ..spread their umbrage broad, | And brown as ev'ning: MILTON, P. L., IX 1087. 1727 over head | By flowering umbrage shaded J. THOMSON, Summer, 626 (1834).

3. metaph. disfavor, disgrace.

abt. 1630 but on the fall of the Duke he stood some yeers in umbrage, and without imployment: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 31 (1870).

metaph. jealousy; suspicion; offence; resentment.

1620 all those words that might give him any umbrage: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. 1 p 26 (1676) 1664. It is also evident that S. Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture or umbrage to make any one suspect he had any such preeminence: Jer. Taylor, Dissussive from Popery, Pt. 1. §8 [R.] 1678 we saw the new-raised army which gave umbrage to the Parliament: Evelvn, Diary, Vol. 11 p. 126 (1872). 1705 and were very careful not to give them any umbrage: Burnet, Hist. Own Time, Vol. 11. p. 17 (1818).

Umbra(we), Umpra: Anglo-Ind. See Omrah.

*umbrella¹ ($= \bot =$), umbrello, sb.: Eng. fr. It. ombrella, umbrella: a sunshade, a portable screen, a portable folding canopy to keep off sunshine or rain; a canopy over a bed; a kind of window-blind. Anglicised as umbrille (1612 T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. I ch. viii. p. 56), umbrel (1617 F. Moryson, Itin.; 1694 D'Urfey, Don Quix., Pt. I. i. p. 9), perhaps through Fr. ombrelle.

perhaps through Fr. ombrelle:

1611 Ombrelle, An Vmbrello; a (fashion of) round, and broad fanne, wherwith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserue themselues from the heat of a scorching Sunne: Cotgr. 1616 there she lay flat spread like an Umbrella, | Her hoope here cracked: B. Jonson, Dev is an Aiss, iv. 4, Wks., Vol II. p. 149 (1631—40) 1634 The better sort sleepe vpon Cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web: on which a Shagg or Vopangee which riding serues as an Vmbrella againste raine, and sleeping for a bed and couerture: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 149. 1644 Here we bought umbrellas against the heats: Evelva, Diary, Vol I. p. 36 (1872). 1654 they lessen the stately wonders of the Eye, into Cottages (I may say Snaile-like 'Imbrellas') meer shades, and Dormitorys: R. Whitlock, Zoo'omia, p. 403. 1662 two Pages carrying Umbrelloes of painted Paper: J. Davies, Tr Mandeislo, Bk. 1. p. 62 (1662). 1673 then follows the Cushon or Fillow, and the seat of Gold, and after that the Duke himself under an 'Imbrellas' In Ray, Journ. Low Countr., p. 187. 1684 On one side of the Bed is erected an 'Imbrella upon a Staff, as long as an Half-Pike: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 46. The Weather violently hot, the 'Imbrelloes were let down from behind the Windows, the Sashes open: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. I. p. 33 (and Ed.). bef. 1783 exposing the Author for holding up an Umbrella to avoid putting on them hats: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. IV. p. 414 (1857). 1785 self-deputed | Of other screen, the thin umbrella spread: Cowper, Task, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 11 (1863) 1816 sent man, umbrella and cloak...after him: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. III. p. 262 (1832). 1840 The tempest grew; and the straggling yew, | His leafy umbrella, was wet through and through: Barham, Ingolds, Leg., p. 91 (1865). *1878 using an umbrella as a sail: Lloya's Wkly., May 19, p. 7/4. [St.]

umbrella², sb.: Mod. Lat.: Bot. See quotations.

1658 Dragons...with an *Umbrella* or skreening Leaf about them: SIR TH. BROWN, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 33 (1686). — The white *Vmbrella* or medical bush of Elder: ib., p. 34.

umiac(k), oomiac, oomiak, sb.: Esquimaux: the larger kind of Esquimaux boat worked by women, used for fishing and for carrying families.

1819 The boat was called an umiack: SIR J. Ross, Voyage of Disc., Vol 1. ch. iv. p. 66 (2nd Ed.).

1853 We were boarded, too, by an oomiak, or woman's boat: E K. KANE, 1st Grinnell Exped., ch. x. p. 70.

Umlaut, sb.: Ger.: vowel-change caused by the influence of a vowel in the following syllable, as in Eng. vixen, Mid. Eng. fixen, fr. fox; Ger. Bader, pl. of Bad; Fräulein, dim. of Frau.

un, fem. une, indef. art.: Fr.: a, an.

*una voce, phr.: Lat.: with one voice.

1567 And, "vna voce," all sayde that no such man dwelt in their streate: HARMAN, Cav., ch. vi. in Awdelay's Frat. Vag., p. 43 (1869).

uncia, sb.: Lat.: the twelfth part of an as (q, v), an ounce,

unguento, sb.: It.: an unguent.

1605 this blessed *unguento*, this rare extraction: B. Jonson, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (z6r6).

unguentum album, phr.: Late Lat.: white ointment. 1612 I have linte and a little Vnguentum Album in my Wallet: T. Shell-ton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. 11. ch. ii. p. 71. *uniform ($\prime\prime\prime = \prime$), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. uniforme.

I. adj.: 1. maintaining the same form, unchanging, invariable.

1540 one selfe and vniforme maner of teachynge of all those Grammaticall ensygnmentes: Palsgraye, Tr. Acolastus, sig. A ii v. 1549 buildynges on bothe sides so faire and vniforme: W. Thomas, Hist Ital, fol. 207 v. 1570 Make a Cube, of any one Vniforme: and through like heavy stuffer J. Dee, Pref Billingsley's Euclid, sig. ci vo. 1589 in his much multiformite vniforme: Puttenham, Eng. Poes, 1. viii. p. 34 (1869). 1598 all their figures are of an vniforme proportion: R. Haydocke, Tr. Lomatus, Bk. 1. p. 41. 1601 the foresaid uniforme likenesse: Holland, Tr. Plin. N H., Bk. 7, ch. 12, Vol 1. p. 161. 1620 an uniform consent of Doctors: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk viii. p. 697 (1676). 1640 we must be uniform: H More, Phil. Po., 11. 72, p. 35 (1647). 1659—60 the uniform course of the Sun: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III p. 129 (1872).

I. adj.: 2. of one and the same form or character with another or others.

II. sb.: a distinctive dress worn by members of a particular body, an official or professional costume.

unum necessarium, phr.: Late Lat.: the one thing needful. See Luke, x. 42 (Vulgate).

1662 Sin...has cast them...into such a deadly and fearful sleep, that it makes them forget the unum necessarium, the one thing necessary, viz. holmess: Brooks, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. Iv. p. 308 (1867).

1665 And we must never so busie ourselves about those many things, as to forget that unum necessarium, that good part: R Boyle, Occasional Reft., p. 133

1777 discipline in our armies the unum necessarium to our salvation: J Adams, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 451 (1854).

ūnus testis oculātus plus valet quam mille aurīti, phr.: Lat.: one eye-witness is worth more than a thousand earwitnesses. See Plaut., Truc., 2, 6, 8, pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem.

1583 STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 28 vo.

uovali: It. See ovolo.

*upas, upas[-tree], sb.: Malay: the Antiaris toxicaria of Java, Nat. Order Artocarpaceae, the sap of which is used for arrow-poison. It has been wrongly supposed to be fatal to all living creatures which come under its branches. Also, metaph.

1800 from that accursed venom springs | The Upas Tree of Death: Southey, Thalaba, ix. p. 200. 1818 This boundless upas, this all-blasting tree: Byron, Childe Harold, iv. cxxvi. 1841 avoid tobacco as you would the upas plant: Thackeray, Misc Essays, &c., p. 401 (1885). 1856 swing their hammock in the boughs of the Bohon Upas: Emerson, English Traits, viii. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 50 (1866). 1865 the feathery seed lightly sown bearing in it the germ of the upas-tree: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 65. 1872 The Pagoda tree, the upas to official morality, continued for some time to yield a tolerable crop to those who shook it: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. iii. p. 63.

uproar, uprore $(\angle \angle)$, sh.: Eng. fr. Du. oproer: a riot, a commotion, a loud confused noise.

1526 that Egypcian which before these dayes made an vproure and ledde out 1526 that Egypcian which before these dayes made an viproure and ledge out into the wilderness, iiii. thousande men: TXNDALE, Acts, xxi. 38. 1579 the city of Athens was occupied with these vprores: NORTH, Tr. Platarch, p. 87 (1612). 1590 all on uprore from her settled seat, | The house was raysd: SPENS., F. Q., II. ii. 20. 1598 a great vprore in Mosco of night wenty thousand persons: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 462. 1611 All will be in instant vproare: B. Jonson, Cat., v. 6, Wks., p. 757 (1616). 1621 there's nothing but tempests: all is in an uproar: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 385 (1827).

upsee-Dutch, adv.: fr. Du. op zijn Duitsch, = 'in the German fashion'; upsee-Frees, adv.: fr. Du. op zijn Friesch, ='in the Friesian fashion': in topers' fashion. Hence, upsees, adv., and upsee-freesy, adj., drunk, tipsy.

1609 I am thine own...upsie freeze, pell mell: B. Jonson, Case is Alt., iv. 3, Wks., p. 518/r (1860).

1610 It hath a heavy cast, 'tis upsee Dutch: — Alth., iv. 4, Wks., p. 264/r.

1630 This valiant pot-leach, that ypon his knees | Has drunke a thousand pottles vp se freese: John Taylor, Wks., sig. 2 Aaa 3 re/r.

1670 I will pledge your Grace Up se Dutch: DRYDEN, Temp., iv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 262 (1701).

upsīlon, sb.: Gk. υ-ψιλον: the name of the twentieth letter of the Greek alphabet, Y, v, meaning 'bare v', given by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong or.

1621 (See et a.]. 1820 The inhabitants of Megara...are the only people who pronounce the letter upsilon like the Italian u instead of assimilating its sound to the i or the Greek h according to the custom of their countrymen: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1, ch. viii. p. 245.

uracan(e): Eng. fr. Sp. See hurricane.

uraeus, sh.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. oùpaios, = 'pertaining to the tail?: an Ancient Egyptian emblem of supreme power, namely a serpent, or serpent's head and neck, represented in the front of the head-dresses of deities and kings.

1883 [Pharaoh's] diadem...bore the uracus, which symbolized his authority over life and death: Schaff-Herzoc, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. III. p. 1821/2.
1889 Lord of the Vulture and Uracus Diadems: Century Mag., Sept., p. 725/2.

*Ūrania: Lat. fr. Gk. Οὐρανία: Gk. Mythol.: the heavenly (muse), the muse of astronomy.

*urari, urali. See curara, wourali.

*urbi et orbi, phr.: Late Lat.: 'to the city (Rome) and the world'; originally used with reference to papal bulls.

ürētēr, sb.: Gk. οὐρητὴρ: the duct conveying urine from the kidneys or kidney to the bladder or cloaca.

1591 The sliddrie ureter: James I., Friries, Poet. Exercises, 862 (1818) 1601 the Vretere conduits: Holland, Tr Pin. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 21, Vol 11, D. 72.

*ūrēthra, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. οὐρήθρα: the passage through which urine is evacuated, and (in males) semen discharged. 1671 the Bladder, the *Uvethra*, the Womb, and the Skin: H. O., Tr. N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids, p. 28.

*Urim and Thummim: Heb. ūrīm, ='lights', and tummim, = 'perfections', 'truths': certain objects connected with the breastplate of the Jewish high priest, by means of which the will of Jehovah was occasionally revealed.

1595 But concerning the revelation done by Vrim and Thummim: W. C., Polimanteta, sig I 4 7°. 1603 That never Vrim, Dream, or Vision sung [Their Oracles, but all in Issaeks tongue: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Babylon, 342 (1608). 1641 had the oracle of urim to consult with. Milton, Ch. Govl., Bk 1. ch. v. Wks., Vol. 1 p. 95 (1806). bef 1670 Yet I find no remorse in my self to have prest Conscience and Honour, the Urim and Thummim, with which the Noblest whom God hath made, should consult in all things: J. HACKET, Aby Williams, Pt. 1 171, p. 164 (1693). 1675 the holy Oyl, the Vrim and Thummim, &c.: J. SMITH, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. II. ch. xi. \$5, p. 135. 1792 every mechanic professed, like Aaron, to carry a Urim and Thummim about him: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. III. p. 19.

ūrīnātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to ūrīnāri, = 'to dive': a diver; applied to a genus of diving birds.

1691 Now all those creations of Urinators belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky. J. RAY, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 94 (1701).

urz, urzee, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. 'arz, 'arzī: a petition or request addressed by an inferior to a superior.

a petition of request addressed by all interior to a superior.

1599 A Dwarfe, one of the Ambassadors fauorites, so soon as he was discerned, beckned him to the shore side, tooke his Arz, and with speed caried it to the grand Signior: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 304. 1625 deluering his Memorials or Arzes one by one, the which the King hauing read...: Purchas, Pilgruns, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1585. 1776 I went to the Maha Rajah Nundocomar, and gave him three arzees; two against the said Dewan, and the third against Mr. Archdekin: Trial of Yoseph Powke, 2/x. 1802 the accompanying translation of an arzee from the amildar of Sera: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 290 (1844) 1834 the Urzee ended by accusing that person of having stolen the original sunud: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 81.

*usine. sb.: Fr.: a factory, works.

*1878 furnaces and vast usines: Times, May 10. [St.]

usky: Eng. fr. Gael. See whiskey.

usque ad āras, phr.: Lat.: 'even to the altars', i.e. in all matters except such as concern one's religious faith.

?1536 I therefor beseche your goode lordship now to lay apart the remembraunce of the amity betwene me and sir Thomas More, which was but usque ad aras, as is the proverb: ELYOT, Let., in Governour, Vol. 1. p. cxxx. (Croft 1880). 1585 Yet Cornelius had learned that it is better to obey God than man, that we must obey princes usque ad aras as the proverb is: SANDYS, Serm., p. 264 (Parker Soc., 1841).

usque ad nauseam: Lat. See ad nauseam.

*usqueba(u)gh $(\angle = \angle)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. and Gael. uisgebeatha,='water of life': spirit distilled from barley, whiskey.

beatha, = 'water of life': spirit distilled from barley, whiskey.

?1608 Thirst you for beer, ale, usquebaugh, &c.; or for victuals? Great Frost, in Arber's Eng. Garner, Vol. 1, p. 85 (1877).

Usquebaugh: Brau. & Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 257 (1711)

1617 Yet for the rawnes they have an excellent remedy by their aquanity vulgarly called Vsquebagh, which binds the belly: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. III.
p. 150.

1630 [See kerne].

1634 the Prime [drink] is Vsquebagh which cannot be made any wher in that perfection, and whereas we drink it here in aqua-vitae measures, it goes down there by beer-glassfulls: Howell, Epist.

Ho-El., Vol. II lv. p. 347 (1678).

1634 They have Arack or Vsquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 150.

1635 using it as Usquebath and strong Waters for swounes and heart qualmes onely: S. Ward, Sermons, p. 67.

1641 Vsque-bath, or Irish Aqua vitae, is made thus: John French, Art Distill. Bls. II. p. 45 (1651).

1672 your man is laying you to sleep with Usquebaugh or Brandy, is he not so? Wycherley, Love in a Wood, ii. p. 36.

1690 Boy, bring m'a Glass of Usquebaugh, By People nicknam'd Lill' bullero: School of Politicks, xi. p. 16.

1678 Item, you set down but six dozen and six pints of Usquebaugh, whereas I have received nine dozen and six: Lord Chestreffeld, Lett., Bk. III. No. xxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 501 (1777).

1771 cyder, perry, mead, usquebaugh, and plague-water: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 1761 (1883).

1814 the Scottsh returns being vested in grouse, white hares, pickled salmon, and usquebaugh: Scort, Waverley, p. 84.

1850 using the hares, pickled salmon, and usquebaugh; Scort, Waverley, p. 84.

ussuk, usuk, sb.: Esquimaux: the bearded seal, Erignathus barbatus.

1856 The ussuk or bearded seal has the same habit [of swallowing stones]: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 142.

usurp (= "), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. usurper: to seize, appropriate or assume wrongfully; to put on, to counterfeit. Sometimes used with prepositions on, upon.

Sometimes used with prepositions on, upon.

1494 he had vsurpyd of the comon grounde of ye cytie: Fabvan, an 1325.

[R.] abt. 1506 he [the Turk] hath lately usurped Grece, with many other countreys, and calleth theyma all Turkey. Sir R. Guylforde, Phygramage, p. 13 (1851)

1540 his proper dominical landes, which...they had vniustely vsurped and falsely concelyd: Elvor, Im. Governaunce, fol. 101 for 1549 to vsurpe the name of emperours: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 15 vo. 1578 he sent this message to the Duke of Orleans the more to terrifie him; That hereafter he should forbeare to vsurpe the title of Duke of Millan: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. 11. p. 72 (1618)

1579 tyrants that do vsurp the castels of free cities: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 1028 (1612).

1620 the Ecclesiastical goods should not be usurped: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 43 (1676).

1649 the parish Churches, on which the Presbyterians and fanatics had usurped: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 258 (1872).

1656 blasphemous and ignorant mechanics usurping the pulpits everywhere: ib., p. 334.

usurpātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. usurpāre, = 'to usurp': an usurper.

1654 Under the Iron yoak of Usurpators: Howell, Parthenop., Pt. II.

usurpātrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of usurpātor: a female who usurps.

1611 Vsurpatrice, An vsurpatrix; a woman that vsurpeth: Cotgr.

ut: It.: Mus.: name of the lowest note of the Great Scale of Guido Aretino and of the lowest notes of hexachords and of musical scales. See gamut. Now generally superseded by do (a. v.).

1588 Ut, re, sol, la, mi, fa: Shaks, L. L. L., iv. 2, 102.

1600 the alphabet, or vi-re-mi-fa-sol-la of courtship: B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev., ii. 3, Wks., p. 202 (1616).

1634 he will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, Ut. Re, Ni, Fa, Sol, La; which, with this reason, are all comprehended in this Exameter: Ut Relevet Miserum Fatum Solitosque Labores: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. II. lv. p. 353 (1678).

ut infrā, phr.: Lat.: as below (is said).

ut suprā, phr.: Lat.: as above (is said).

1520 and the prest vid to synge ut supra Will of Sir R. Elyote, in Elyot's Governour, Vol 1. p. 310 (Croft, 1880). 1538 Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. III. ch xi. fol 138 ro. 1548 Staunford, Kinges Prevog, fol 63 vo (1567). 1599 The measure of Balsara is called a pike, which is just as the measure of Babylon, to say, too pikes of Balsara make of Alepho 121 pikes, vt supra in the rate of Babylon: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. II, i. p. 272. 1610 Of the first ort are Stones, Metalline Oares and Mineralles vt supra: FOLKINGHAM, Art Survey, IV. ii. p. 81. 1627 Take also Lime both Quenched, and Vnquenched, and set the Bottles in them, vt supra: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. iv. § 309.

uterus, sb.: Lat.: the womb. See in utero.

*uti possidētis, phr.: Late Lat., 'as you possess': an interdict issued by a civil court, protecting a person in possession of immovable property from disturbance; an agreement between belligerents that each party shall keep possession of whatever has been acquired during the period of hostilities, as one of the stipulations of a treaty.

1781 I should expect propositions for short truces, usi possidetis, and other conditions: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. VII. p 429 (1852). 1823 Something about the Baltic's navigation, | Hides, train-oil, tallow, and the rights of Thetis, | Which Britons deem their "uit possidetis": Byron, Don Yuan, x. xlv 1856 a consent to the basis of uti possidetis itself: In J. Adams' Wks., Vol. I. p. 336.

*ūtile, sb.: neut. of Lat. ūtilis,='useful': the useful.

1654—6 Sing a song of utile, and men will lend their ears to it: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p 9/2 (1868). 1662 It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded Fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing Appetite, for an Utile or Jucumum [* pleasant*] to turn the Balance to a false or dishonest Sentence: South, Serm., Vol. I. p. 57 (1727). 1704 and accordingly, throughout this divine treatise, have skilfully kneaded up both together, with a layer of utile and a layer of duice [* sweet*]: Swift, Tate of a Tub, Wks., p. 72/2 (1869). 1750 Paris is the place in the world where, if you please, you may the best unite the utile and the duice: Lord Chesterspried, Lettiers, Vol. II. No. 3, p. 10 (1774). 1803 our author's discernment both of the utile and the duice, is much more extensive than he imagined: Edin. Rev., Vol. I, p. 281. 1819 owned I saw more of the utile in a few sequins than in a whole cart-load of worn out brickbats, with inscriptions which no one could understand: T. Hofe, Anast.,

Vol. III. ch. iv. p. III (1820) 1830 they [the gardens] yield abundantly both the utile et dulce: Edin. Encycl., Vol. xvI. p 481/1 (1832)

utile dulci: Lat. See omne tulit punctum. &c.

1654 they must not defie the Polishings of Art, but must be drest in some taking Garbe sutable to the Audience, Ville dulci: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p 145. bef. 1733 the utile dulci, the utmost Perfection they can have: R. NORTH, Examen, 11. v. 160, p. 418 (1740).

utinam, conj .: Lat.: 'would that', used rarely in the sense of an expression of regret or desire.

1642 'Tis not a melancholy *Utinam* of my own: Sir Th. Brown, *Relig. Med.*, § xxiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1852)

*Utopia: coined by Sir Thomas More as Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ov, = 'not', and τόπος, = 'place', for the title of a work published in 1517 and for the name of the subject: an ideal state. The spelling Eutopia is due to the U-being wrongly referred to Gk. et, = 'well', as if Utopia = 'well-placedness'. Hence, an ideally perfect place or condition, and the adj. and sb. Utopian, pertaining to Utopia, ideally perfect, an inhabitant of Utopia.

sb. Utopian, pertaining to Utopia, ideally perfect, an inhabitant of Utopia.

1851 A fruteful/and pleasaunt worke of the beste state of a publyque weale, and of the new yle called Utopia: ROBINSON, Tr. More's Utopia, Title.

1801 See the doting man: hee hath fram'd an Ecclesiasticall Eutopia to himselfe: A C., Answ. to Let. of a Jessuited Gent., p. 99.

1807 the Country of Vtopia: A. Bernerer, Lingua, ii. 6, sig. D 4 vo.

1802 1621 till yet, to satisfie and please my self, make an Utopia of mine own, a new Atlantis, a poetical commonwealth of mine own, in which I will freely domineer: R. Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 87 (1827).

1825 Where stands that Utopia, that city which is in so good cause that it need not be visited? T. Adams, Wes., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 270 (1867). bef 1670 Enjoy that real Blessing which you possess, rather than an Utopia, found no where but in the Distempers of the Brain. J Hacket, Abb Williams, Pt. II. 156, p. 165 (1692).

1840 The Acket, Abb Williams, Pt. II. 156, p. 165 (1693).

1892 but the law-suits, in which I am at present involved, will not permit me to go in search of my Utopia: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual. Vol. II. p. 173 L1837 ha acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia: Macaulay, Essays, p. 402 (1877).

1877 would involve what the spirit of the age would jeer at as a political Utopia: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. ix. p. 87 (1890).

1888 In the presence of many pious Eutopias, of Quakerism, of mendicant orders: XIX Cent., Feb., p. 209

1856 this boke of ye Utopian commen wealth: Robinson, Tr. More's Utopia, p. 21 (1869). — The wittes...of the Utopians: b., p. 120 1816 Chase hence these foxes, which at your mercy stand, | For our then happy made Eutopian land: R. C., Poems, in Times' Whistle, p. 137 (1871).

1878 therefore they must be imagmed to Subsist in certain Internumbane Spaces, and Viopian fragments of confused Gibberish: John Taylor, Wes., sig. Iv vol. 1. p. 50. 1754 you will hardly believe, that this Utopian Town had no other Foundation

*utr, uttar: Arab. See attar.

*uvula, sb.: Mod. Lat., dim. of Lat. ūva, = 'a grape': a small projection of the middle of the free margin of the soft palate.

projection of the middle of the free margin of the soft palate.

1525 Ther be .v. partis of ye mouth/ye lyppys/tethe/tonge/rowfe/and

vuula/ye whiche is a lytell deme hangynge in ye throte lyke the spynne: Tr.

Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery, sig. B ij re/2.

1543 the Vuula was produced chiefly to forme the voyce...and it hangeth iustly betwene the two

Amigdales or allmandes as it were a grayne of a Pyne apple: Trahheron, Tr.

Vigo's Chirurg., fol. vi ro/1.

1548 the Tongue, the Vuula, and the Pallet:

T. Vicary. Brd. Treas., p. 24 (150).

1562 swellange of the iawes of the

throte and of the vuula: W. Turner, Bathes, sig. C iii gr.

1601 The ashes of

the root cure the Vvula or swelling of the weall in the throat: Holland, Tr.

Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 9, Vol. 11. p 51.

1621 the same defluxion of salt

rheum which fell from my temples into my throat in Oxford, and distilling upon

the would impeached my utterance a little to this day, had found the same

channell againe: Howell, Lett., II. i. p. 1 (1645).

V1, v, in Roman numerals, is used as a symbol for quinque (q.v.),='five'.

 $V.^2$, v.: Leg.: abbrev. for Lat. versus (g.v.), = 'against', as in the case of "Bardell v. Pickwick". Hence, used in contests between two persons or sets of persons,

V.3, v., abbrev. for Lat. vidē, = 'see'. See q. v.

v. l., abbrev. for Late Lat. varia lectio, = 'a varying reading', 'a variant' (in literature). See varia lectio.

V. S., abbrev. for It. **volti subito** (q.v.).

*vaccinator (∠= ∠=), sb.: Eng., as if a Lat. noun of agent: one who vaccinates.

1836 native vaccinators, who at first operated under the supervision of that gentleman: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. II. p. 285.

vacuna: Peru. See vicuña.

*vacuum, abl. vacuo, Mod. Lat. pl. vacua, sb.: Lat., neut. of vacuus, = 'empty', 'void': empty space; an empty space, a void, a vacuity, a vacant place; the space inside a closed vessel from which the air has been approximately exhausted. See in vacuo, plenum.

vessel from which the air has been approximately exhausted. See in vacuo, plenum.

1551 Natural reason abhorreth vacuum, that is to say, that there should be any empty place, wherein no substance should be: Cranmer, Lord's Supper, p. 250 (Parker Soc., 1844)

1570 This Arte, to the Naturall Philosopher, is very profitable: to proue, that Vacuum, or Empitues is not in the world:]. Der, Pref Billingsley's Euclid, sig. direction of the world in the foure elements and Vacuum, are immortall and vncorruptible: North, Tr Plutarch, p. 330 (1612).

1689 the Scythians, who if they be at any time distressed with famin, take in their girdles shorter, and swaddle themselues streighter, to the intent no vacuum beeing left in their intrayles: NASHE, in Greene's Menaphon, p. 12 (1880).

1607 first shall the whole Machin of the world, heauen, earth, sea, and ayre, returne to the mishapen house of Chaos, then the least vacuum be found in Nature: A. Brewer, Lingua, iv. 1, sig. G 4 vo 1617 I cannot see that vacuum in your blood. But, gentlewoman, if you love yourself, | Love my advice; be free and plann with me: | Where lies your grief? MIDDLETON, Fair Quar., ii. 2, Wks, Vol IV. p. 194 (1885).

1650 because there is no vacuum, or vacuity in the world: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. Sanaivoguis Alchynie, p. 88.

1654 it caused such a vacuum in the place, that so much wind had gathered thither: Gavton, Fest Notes Don Quiz., p. 32.

1658 Also vacuum is so abhorred by Nature, that the world would sooner be pulled asunder than any vacuity can be admitted. It is the force of vacuum that makes heavy things ascend, and light things descend contrary to the rule of Nature: Tr. Fabritis Portis Nat Mag., Bk. Xviii. ch. i. p. 382.

1662 were tried several experiments in Mr. Boyle's vacuum: Evelivin, Diarry, Vol. 1 p. 385 (1872).

1676 A Fool is a Vacuum in Nature: D'Urrev, Mad. Fickle, ii. p. 9 (1962).

1677 Bethis and the several experiments in Mr. Boyle's vacuum in Nature: D'Urrev, Mad. Fickle, ii. p. 9 (1962).

1678 this can be nothing else but empty Spa

*vacuus viator: Lat. See cantabit vacuus. &c.

*vāde mēcum, phr.: Lat., 'go with me': used as a name for a book, manual, or any other article which is carried about for frequent use.

about for frequent use.

1642 A Manual, or a Justice of the Peace his Vade Mecum: Title.

1654 whose Vade mecum is an Aqua vitæ Bottle: R WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 71.

1665 that metal which we alwayes made our vade mecum: R. Head, Engl. Rogue, sig. G 4 vo.

1667 beta Book...will be the Vade Mecum of godly persons: J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. II. 154, p. 162 (1693).

1776 or to write a pamphlet against the use of a medicine which had been his vade mecum in all his journies: J. Coller, Mus Trav., p. 23.

1810 he probably intended his work as a kind of Vade-Mecum: Eclectic Rev., Vol. vi. Pt. i. p. 251.

1824 We do not object to... Vade-mecums in mineralogy: Edin. Rev., Vol. 29.

1840.

1842 (See the last-mention'd gentleman's 'Admiral's Daughter') | The grand vade mecum For all who to sea come: Barhan, Ingolds. Leg., p. 335 (1865).

1885 The object of this work is...to give both rules for, and examples of, such applications of mathematical principles ..as may form a sort of vade mecum for the constructor: Atheneum, Sept. 26, p. 4061.

vade retro, phr.: Late Lat.: get thee behind!.

1854 there are covers of silver put on my table every day with which I could retrieve my fortune, did I listen to the suggestions of Satanas; but I say to him, Vade retro: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

vae, interj.: Lat.: woe!, alas!.

bef. 1593 The ghosts of dead men howling walk about, | Crying Væ, væ, woe to this city, woe! Greene, Looking Glasse, Wks, p. 137/1 (1861). 1602 with how many væes and woes to you Scribes and Pharisees did he come vpon them? W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 9.

*vae victis, phr.: Lat.: woe to the conquered!. Livy, 5, 48.

1632 Væ victis! now we prove it: MASSINGER, Maid Hon., ii. 5, Wks., p. 198/1 (1839). 1814 If he again wins, 'Væ victis!' BYRON, in Moore's Life, Vol. 111. p. 9 (1832). 1845 the invaders took the money for it first, and the plate next—væ victis! Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 488.

*vagary (= " =), vb.: Eng. fr. Lat. vagāri,= 'to wander', 'to roam', or fr. It. vagare: to roam, to range, to gad about.

1598 Vagare, to wander, to roame, to gadde, to iet, or loytre idlie vp and downe, to vagarie, or range, to straie abroade, to go from coast to coast: Florio.

1599 The marishes and lower grounds, lying upon the three-rivers that vagary up to her...are encreased in value more than halfe: Nashe, Lenten Stuffe, in

Harl. Misc, vi 155. [Davies] 1611 Vaguer. To wander, vagarie, gad, raunge, roame, flit, remoue often from place to place: COTGR.

*vagary (= " =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. vagāri, or It. vagare, ='to roam': a wild caprice, a whim, an eccentricity.

1573-80 discoursing vagaries after a certayne solemne manner: Gab. Harvey, Lett. Bk, p. 67 (1884). ? 1582 Thee gates violoased they skud with a liuely vagare: R. Stanyhurst, Tr Virgil's Aen, Bk. II. p. 44 (1880). 1638 figaries: Ford, Fancies Chaste & Noble, iii 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 276 (1869). 1667 into strange vagaries fell, | As they would dance Milton, P. L., VI 614.

vague, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vaguer: to wander, to roam.

1603 These small bodies, being hudled perforce one upon another, leave a large void space, to vague and range abroad Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 630. [R.]

vainqueur, fem. vainqueuse, sb. and adj.: Fr.: a vanquisher, a conqueror; conquering, triumphant, irresistible.

1848 "Modesty! pooh," said the stout gentleman, casting a vainqueur look at Miss Sharp: Thackeray, Van Fair, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 49 (1879).

Vaisya, sb.: Skt. vaiçya: a member of the third caste comprising traders and tillers of the soil. See caste.

1872 [See Sudra].

*vaivode, voivode ($\not u
ightharpoonup 1$), sb.: Eng. fr. Polish wojewoda, Old Bulgarian vojewoda: the leader of an army; the title of sundry Slavonic princes and viceroys; (in the Turkey Empire) the title of an inferior governor or administrator.

the title of an inferior governor or administrator.

1562 John vaiuoda, which then gouerned hungarie: J. Shute, Two Comm.

(Tr.), fol. 7 ro. 1598 Knez Yoriue your Maiesties Voiuoda at Plesco: R Hakluvt, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 401.

1599 Voyuoda of Bogdania, & Valachia: th., Vol II. i. p. 198.

1630 Michael, Vavoyd of W allachia: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 847 (1884).

1631 he is to be rewarded with the office of a vaivod, or viceroy: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II. p. 129 (1888).

1662 the Weynode or Governour of Novogorod. J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk. I. p. 5 (1659). — Weiwodes and Diaken: th., Bk. II. p. 42.

1741 He wanted Bisket and a Pilot, which if the Consul had not procured, the Cadi or Waivod would for Money: J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. I. p. 267.

1745 Pera is under the Topjee-bashaw of Tophana, and Galata is governed by a waiwode: R. POCOCKE, Trav., Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 728 (1811).

1776 The vaiwode or governor farmed the revenue of the Grand Signior: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 17.

1811 The meal was served up in a different style at Merdin, where I dined with fifteen of the Waiwode's officers: Niebuhr's Trav. Arah., ch cxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 154.

waywode should equally exact the same enormous yearly tithe: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 32 (1820)

1820 The vaivode, a very fine-looking man, apparently about forty years of age, sat upon a lion's skin at a corner of the sofa: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 177.

Variants. 16 C. vaivoda. voivoda. vovvoda. Vovavoda.

Variants, 16 c. vaivoda, voivoda, voyvoda, voyavoda, voiavod, 17 c. vavoyd, vaivod, weywode, weiwode, 18 c. waivod, vaiwode, 19 c. waiwode, waywode, voivode.

*vakeel, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. wakīl: an attorney; an authorised agent; an envoy.

1776 Ramchunder Sein. has tied up my vakeel without Mr. Cottrell's order: Trial of Joseph Fowke, c, 3/1.

1799 You will allow Ram Rao's vakeel to do what he pleases with any grain that may be in Nuggur: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 26 (1844)

1834 Even those who plead my cause; my wakeels, my agents: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 296.

1871 immediately upon my arrival she gave orders for the presence of the vakeel (headman): Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries.

1886 Sirdar Gholam Hydur Khan...left Cabul with the British vakeel at the Afghan court: Athenæum, June 26, p. 836/1.

valanche, sb.: dialectic Fr.: an **avalanche** (q. v.).

1765 The great danger of travelling here when the sun is up proceeds from what they call the valanches: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxviii. [Davies] 1828-30 The vollenge which overwhelms a whole village was at first but a little snow-ball: W. TAYLOR, Survey Germ. Poet., II. 456. [1b.]

*valē, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. valēre,="to fare well': 'farewell'; a farewell. See ultimum vale.

well': 'farewell'; a farewell. See ultilitum vale.

1550 Vale, Love God, leave vanity, and live in Christ: COVERDALE, Remains, p. 42 (Parker Soc., 1846).

1556 ROBINSON, Tr. Moré's Utopia, p. 20 (1869).

1580 I thought once agayne here to haue made an ende, with a heartie Vale of the best fashion: Spens, Let., Wks., p. 70/1 (1883).

1584 W. BATHE, Introd. to Skill of Song, sig. A iii vo.
1612 And here withall I bid thee farewell, and do not forget me. Vale: T Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pref., sig. A 3 ro.

1664 he gives a vale to the Law: Ganton, Fest. Notes Don Quixo, p. 262.

1664 looked wistly towards our Country as long as he could wel discern it, and then for a Vale uttered these words: J. Worthington, Life, in Jos. Mede's Wks., p. lxxvi.

1675 bid an eternal Vale to their admired Law and Temple: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bt. ch. xi. § 4, p. 103.

valeat (-ant) quantum valere potest (possunt), phr.: Lat.: 'let it (them) avail as much as it (they) can', let it (them) be taken for what it is (they are) worth.

1750 LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. II. No. lvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. D. 365 (1777). 1774 R. WARNER, Tr. Plautus, Vol. VI. D. 360. 1853 We applaud his zeal for tracing out and producing valeat quantum every gleam of evidence on so dark a subject: J. W. Croker, Essays Fr. Rev., v. p. 264 (1857).

Valenciennes, name of a kind of superior lace originally made at Valenciennes, a town of France.

*valet1, sb.: Fr.: a body-servant, a man-servant who attends to his master's toilet and personal comforts; a footman. Sometimes Anglicised as valet (4.2).

1644 My valet. having misbehaved, I was forced to discharge him Evellyn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 78 (1872). 1679 And force you t'own 'em, though begotten | By French Valets, or Irish Foot-men: S. Butler, Hudlibras, Pt. 111, p. 251. 1684 These Valets or Foot-men make a Trade of Running: J. Pt. It. Tavernier's Trav. Vol. 1 Bk. iv. p. 150. 1766 Some runaway Valet: C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, Let. XII. 1775 A Frenchman, valet to Count Hochpied: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 281. 1864 Mr. Blunt's friend was hero and valet in one, and looked each character equally well: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 94. 1877 Longchamp, who was Voltaire's valet and copyist throughout his abode at Cirey: COt. Hamley, Voltaire, ch. xvil. p. 130 1885 The chief characters in his plays are heavy fathers and confidential valets: Athenæum, Sept. 26, p. 39/2.

*valet2, vallet, valett (1 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. valet, vallet (Cotgr.): a groom, an attendant, a varlet; a young gentleman; a page (attendant on a knight, a noble, or a sovereign).

1591 There be two quarters for footmen, 6 bands a peece, and two quarters for horsemen, the which their vallets are to entrench with a small trench, for to auoide the stealing of their horses Garrard, Art Warre, p. 269. 1691 From hence they'd fiy as wift as thought or wind, | And leave not one poor Vallet here behind: Satyr agst French, p. 25

*valet de chambre, phr.: Fr.: a man-servant of the bedchamber, a body-servant. See valet1.

chamber, a body-servant. See Valet¹.

1646 one Dubose, valett-de-chambre to the Queen Regent: Charles I., p. 60 (Camd. Soc., 1856).

1661 a valet de chambre of the Spanish Ambasador's: Evelvn, Duary, Vol. 1. p. 431 (1872).

1664 Tis this that Proudest Dames enamours [On Lacquies, and Variets des Chambres: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. 11. Cant i. p. 30.]

1670 His Valets de Chambre, are like his Night-Gown, which he never useth but in his Chamber: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pref. sig A 6 vo (1668).

1678 he beat a modish Fop for discharging a Volley of critical non sence upon Ben Johnsons Fox & kickt a Vallet de Chambre: T. Baker, Tunbratge Wells, p. 10.

1684 first Valet da Chambre to King of Persia: Everard, Tr. Tavernier's Japan, vc., 11. p. 26.

1709 But I'm afraid the Valet de Chambre has told him all: Vanberugh, Prov. Wife, v. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 193 (1750).

1716 paying her duty to a valet de chambre: Addison, and served as a valet de chambre: R. North, Vol. 1. p. 41 (1826).

1750 you will have your coach, your valet de chambre, your own footman, and a valet de place: Lord Chestrerfield, Letters, Vol. 11. No 13, p. 51 (1774).

1756 Lord Stormon's valet de chambre arrived three days ago: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 111. p. 33 (1854).

1793 I set off to-morrow... with my valet de chambre, vol. 11. No 13, p. 51 (1774).

1756 Lord Stormon's valet de chambre arrived three days ago: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 111. p. 33 (1857).

1793 I set off to-morrow... with my valet de chambre: Edin Rev., Vol. 25, p. 246

He has no man with him but young...and a single valet-de-chambre: Scort, Redgauntlet, ch. xxii. p. 389 (1886).

1843 The world likes to know how a great man appeare even to a valet-de-chambre: Thackeray, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 67 (1887).

1864 This individual was...valet de chambre and confidential factorum to Francis Blunt, Esq.: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 97 (1887).

1865 Tis George Thunder...and John Dory, his bosun, promoted to be valet de chambre, bring lively suggestions of Smollett: Athenaum, Oct.

*valet de place, phr.: Fr.: a footman or man-servant who undertakes jobs, commissions, or short terms of service, esp. with visitors or travellers.

1760 [See valet de chambre]. 1763 Nothing gives me such chagrin as the necessity I am under to hire a valet de place: SMOLLETT, France & Italyo vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 291 (1817). 1791 a Frenchman who had formerly served me as valet de place: C. SMITH, Desmond, Vol. II. p. 293 (1792). 1809 brushes my shoes, dusts my clothes, and is in every respect a valet de place: MATY, Tr. Kiesbeck's Trau. Germ., Let xi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 141. 1840 I proceeded with a valet de place to prepare for my departure: Franse, Koordistan, & Vol. II. Let xix. p. 471. 1867 Bell acted the part of valet de place to perfection: W. Black, Strange Adventures of a Phaeton, ch. xxii. p. 311. 1884 I acted as valet de place: Tr. Galdos Trajalgar, p. 3.

Valhalla, sb.: Late Lat.: Scand. Mythol.: 'the hall of the slain', where the souls of heroes slain in battle drink and feast for ever. Hence any place or building wherein memorials of worthies are preserved, as that erected near Ratisbon.

1797 their great Odinus excluded all those from his valkalla, or paradise, who did not, by some violent death, follow their deceased husbands thither:

Encyc. Brit., Vol. VII. p. 713/1.

1818 vowing they would send a certain number of souls to their deity in Valhalla, the abode of warriors: E. HENDERSON, Iceland, Vol. I. p. xliv.

1888 Walhalla: Athenaum, Oct. 13, p. 487/2.

*valise (14), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. valise: a leather case for holding a traveller's clothes, &c.

1615 As many of vs as came ashore, were brought to the Custome-house, to have our selves and our valeisas searched: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 115 (1632). bef. 1637 I promise | To keep my master's privities seal'd up | In the vallies of my trust, lock'd close for ever: B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. Wks., p. 473/2 (1860). 1815 he drew the girths of his saddle, adjusted the walise, and put on the bridle: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxii. p. 195 (1852). 1818 the sailor, who stood beside him, with a large valise on his shoulder, and writing case in his hand: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 23 (1819). 1826 a guide carried my valise: Refl. on a Kamble to Germany, p. 176.

Valkyr, Valkyria: Icelandic valkyrja,='a chooser of the slain': Scand. Mythol: one of the handmaidens of Odin who fetched the souls of slain heroes from battlefield to Valhalla (q. v.), and attended at their banquets. Hence, Valkyrian, pertaining to the Valkyrs.

1847 ourself have often tried | Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd | The passion of the prophetess: Tennyson, Princ., iv. Wks., Vol. iv. p 97 (1886)

*vallum, sb.: Lat.: the rampart of a Roman camp; a rampart; a high bank (for defence).

1783 The vallum or ridged bank, seemingly a vicinal way, if not a rampart. is called Grimesditch: T. Warton, Kiddington, p. 55. [T.] 1818 As the carriage came in front of a small dunghill, which usually forms the first vallum to the residence of an Irish peasant, Mr. Crawley pulled the check-string: Ladv Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11 ch. v p. 237 (1819). 1885 The boundary to the north he considered to be indicated by the foss and vallum: Athenaum, Aug. 22, p. 249/2.

valor, valour ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. val(o)ur, often assimilated to Late Lat. valor.

1. value, worth.

abt. 1400 For goode dede done thurgh praiere | Is sold and bought to deere iwys, | To herte that of grete valour is Rom Rose, 5236. [C.] 1509 Hauynge nought lyke in valoure nor worth certayne: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. I. p. 121 (1674) 1528 Oure fyngres shyninge with precyous stons | Set in golden rynges of ryche valoure: W. Roy & Jer. BARLOWE, Rede me, &c. p. 32 (1871). bef 1548 a Prebend in York, callid Osbalwyk, of the yerly valor of xlinj, marks: L. STUBBS, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxlvii. p. 66 (1866).

2. bravery, prowess, ability to fight well and bravely.

2. bravery, prowess, ability to fight well and bravely.

abt. 1440 I know well I have don right evell, not for than I shall lete hem well with that I am not hidde, yet in me be so moche valoure, though I sholde be deed or all to hewer Merrim. Int. 405 (1860). [C] abt. 1450 How Alexander in his armes' a H-way encreses, I in valour & in victori & vertues so noble: Wars of Alexander, 2493 (1886). bef 1492 the ghostly tresoure of valour: Caxton, Si. Katherin, sig. dij po'i.

1578 menne of valure: Tih.] P[rocter], Knowl. Warres, Bk. i. ch. xi. fol 247. 1578 Alphonso, a Prince for his valure more renowmed : Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. i. p. 10 (1678). — the valour and vertues of the victor: ib., p. 33. 1586 they have so often beene subdued by the valor of the French: Sir Edw. Hoby, Polit. Disc. of Truth, ch. xi. p. 36. 1589 incited with love and valor (two things to animate the most dastard Therrites to enter combate against Hercules): Green, Menaphon, p. 82 (1880). 1600 admiration of valour and manhood: R. CAWDRAY, Treas of Similies, p. 169. 1622 Valor and Greatnesse of Spirit: PEACHAM, Comp. Gent., ch. i. p. 3. 1646 divers proofs of valour: Howell, Lewis XIII., p. 115. 1654 His passive valour, with his daring mind: Gayton, Fest. Notes Don Quix, sig. *2 ro. 1870 Men move in the highest personal spirit and freedom, and this is the root of valor: E. Mulford, Nation, ch. xi. p. 180.

*valse, valtz, sb.: Fr. fr. Ger.: a waltz (q, v). The valse à deux temps is a rapid form of the ordinary valse (à trois

1796 All these fair Flammandes gain force, | In the Valtz as they spin in their whitligig course: Campaigns, 1793—4, Vol. 11. Let. i. p. 6. 1863 my guardian angel objects to the valse à deux temps: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 134. 1872 she will be able to reward the virtuous youth who is fast and smooth in the valtz: Edw Braddon, Life in India, ch. iv p. 145. 1877 She hummed a valse à deux temps, and went dancing out with such a whirl: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xalii. p. 288 (1883).

*van: Eng. fr. Pers. See caravan.

Vandal, vandal (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. Vandalus: one of a Teutonic race which inflicted terrible damage on monuments and treasures of art and literature during 5 c. A.D., in Gaul, Spain, Africa, and even Rome; hence, anyone who destroys or damages what is beautiful or interesting. Hence, Vandalic, Vandalism.

1709 And drove those holy Vandals off the stage: Pope, Critic., 696, Wks., Vol. I. p. 157 (1757). 1781 Boniface despatched a trusty friend to...the camp of Gonderic, king of the Vandals: GIBBON, Decl. & Fall, Vol. vi. ch. xxxiii. p. 11 (1818). 1845 the church then raised bridges which the revolutionary vandal has since pulled down: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 473. 1886
No place in Greece yielded richer treasures in art to Roman vandals than Rhodes: Athenœum, July 24, p. 107/1.

Vandyck, vandyck: fr. the name of a Flemish painter, A. Van Dyck, who flourished in the first half of 17 c.: a large point of some dress-fabric, a row of which form an edge or border, as is seen in the broad collars or capes of Van Dyck's portraits; a cape or collar with large points. A Van Dyck beard is a beard pointed in the style seen in some of Van Dyck's portraits.

1827 Tulle pelisse, with three vandykes on the shoulders, forming epaulettes: Souvenie, Vol. I. p. 151/3.

vanilla, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Sp. vainilla, the fruit of the vanilla-plant, the plant itself: a plant of the genus Vanilla, esp. the species the beans of which yield the aromatic extract of commerce; the bean of the said plant; the volatile oil extracted from the said bean, used for perfumery and for flavoring beverages and confectionery.

1673 Vasillas which they mingle with the Cacao to make Chocolate: J. Rax, norn. Low Countr., p. 485. 1781 When mixed with vanillios, or spices. Fours. Low Countr., p. 485.

chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatick oils: Arbuthnot, Aliments. [T.] 1769 Vanilla, or Vanells, are the fruit of a ligneous siliquose vine: E. Bancroft, Ess. Nat Hist Guiana, p rot. 1884 Vanilla was assiduously cultivated by the Totonaes: F. A OBER, Trav. in Mexico, &c.,

vanille, sb.: Fr.: the aromatic extract obtained from the vanilla-bean.

vānitas vānitātum, phr.: Late Lat.: vanity of vanities. See Ecclesiastes, i. 2; xii. 8.

1565 This labour may well be called vanitas vanitatum: Jewel, Serm, Wks., p. 277 (1845). 1589 this Epyphoneme, Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., II. p. 125 (1866). 1849 A. Reach, Cl. Lorimer, p. 28. 1862 Om jolly companions, I have-drunk many a bout with you, and always found vanitas vanitatum written on the bottom of the pot: Thackeray, Philip, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 122 (1887). 1884 Rita, My Lord Con-THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 122 (1887). ceit, Vol I. Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 55.

vanjara: Anglo-Ind. See brinjarry.

vanjohn: Eng. fr. Fr. See vingt-et-un.

vapor, vapour (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. vapour, often assimilated to Lat. vapor, = 'exhalation', 'steam', 'heat'.

I. a moist exhalation, such as fog, mist, or steam; the gaseous form which solid substances and some liquid substances assume under the influence of heat.

stances assume under the influence of heat.

abt. 1386 The vapour, which that fro the erthe glode, | Maketh the sonne to seme rody and brode: Chaucer, C. T., Squire's Tale. 10707 1398
Odour is a smoki vapour resoluyd of the substaunce of a thynge: Trevisa, Tr. Barth De P. R., XIX. xxxvii sig. JJ v vo/1. 1477 Odor is a smokish vapour resolved with heate, | Out of substance, by an invisible sweate: T. Norton, Ordinall, ch. v. in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 69 (1652) 1506 The fragrant fumes, did well encense out | All misty vapours, of perturbacion. Hawes, Past. Ples., sig. C iii vo 1523 a certayne hoote wapure rose agaynst them: Lord Berners, Froissart, II. 200 [R] 1525 through which holys is drawyn the brethynge vapour / bothe out and in: Tr. Ferome of Brunswuck's Surgery, sig Bij vo/1. 1542 The North wynde purgeth yll vapours: Boorde, Dyetary, ch iv. p. 238 (1870) 1551 the broth of wormwood with his vapor that riseth up from it: W. Turner, Herb, sig. A v vo 1562 the hore vapores [of a bath]:—Bathes, sig. B ii vo. 1569 And at this day it is full of Pitche and boyleth continually out in Vapors: Graffon, Chron., Pt. III. p 21. 1579 a moist, grosse, and heauy vapor: North, Tr. Pitlarch, p. 431 (1622). 1579 our lyfe is but a shadow...a vapor, a bubble: J. Lyly, Euphues, p. 122 (1868). 1598 the infection. Which, as a subtle vapor, spreads it selfe, continuedly, through enery sensue part: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., ii. 3, Wks., p. 23 (1676). 1600 great and mightie vapors...are lifted vp from the earth, and do seeke after the Sunne: R. Cawdray, Treas. of Sumiluse, p. 652. 1615 From this ruer, there ascend no vapors, the humor being ratified by so long a progresse; so that although exhaled, it assumeth no visible body: GEO. SanNys, Trav., p. 99 (1632). 1646 the vapor or steam of water: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. III ch. xxiii. p. 132 (1680). 1670 the Stoves of St. Gennaro, which by a natural sulphurous Vapor issuing strongly from low causes, put a Man presently in a Sweat: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital., Pt. II. p.

1 a. an emanation, an effluence.

1374 Man, bryd, best, fissh, herbe, and grene tre, | They fele in tymes, with vapour eterne, | God loveth, and to love wol not werne: Chaucer, Troil. & Cr., iii rr. [C.]

(often in ϕl .) flatulence (see flatus); gases in the alimentary canal or in other parts of the body.

1528 For ofte combying draweth vp the vapours to the superior partes: PAYNELL, Tr Reg. Sal., sig. B iii vo. 1563 to attracte the fumes & vapours from the head: T. Gale, Enchirid., fol. 41 vo. 1584 These dreames varie, according to the difference of humors and vapors: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. x. ch. ii. p. 178. 1675 Priests Inspirations may but Dreams be found, | Th' effects of Vapors or of Spleens unsound: Shadwell, Psyche, i. p. 8.

3. (often in pl.) a morbid state of the nerves, producing depression and painful illusions, hypochondria.

1712 Shopkeepers have something better to do, than to cure Folks of the Vapours gratis: Spectator, No. 336, Mar. 27, p. 490/2 (Morley). bef. 1739 A Fit of Vapours clouds this Demy-God: Pope, Imit. Hor., Bk. 1. Ep. i. 188. 1818 When they read that Count Ruppin, to drive away vapours, | Has gone down the Beaujon with Miss Biddy Fudge: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 49.

(often in pl.) rant, bullying conduct and language.

1614 Nay, good master Daniel Knockem, respect my mistresses's bower, as you call it; for the honour of our booth, none o' your vapours here: B. Jonson, Bart. Fair, ii. 1, Wks., p. 316/2 (1860).

vaquero, sb.: Sp.: a herdsman (of Spanish America).

18.. having caparisoned himself and charger in true vaquero style: Bret Harte, Yeff Briggs, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 273 (1881).

1884 savage vaqueros shrilly whooping, who twirled the lariat round their heads and launched its heavy circlet like a whip: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 360.

vara, sb.: Sp.: a rod, a pole; a linear measure equal to about 33 inches English, a Spanish yard.

1604 it extends above four score varas or yardes in length: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1 Bk. iv. p. 216 (1880). 1811 12,000 varas of Quito cloths, go...to the provinces of Buenos Ayres: W. WALTON, Personan Sheep, p. 164. 1851 cotton cloth of which they make from thirty-five to forty thousand varas annually: HERNDON, Amason, Pt. I. p. 158 (1854).

varanda: Port. See verandah.

vare, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. vara, = 'a rod', 'a pole', 'a yard': a yard; a rod or wand of office.

1589 euerie measure is two thirdes of a Spanish vare, which is by good account foure vares and two terses in length: R. Parke, Tr. Mendowa's Hist. Chin., Vol. 1. p. 70 (1853)

1599 the other measure is called a vare...which measure is of fue palmes or spans, and is one code and two third parts: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 11. 1. p. 273.

1600 cloth...solde for tenne peasa a vare...the vare is lesse then our yard: 10, Vol. 111. p. 466

1623 I did not see a hackney-man with a wand in his hand, nor a Carrier with a cudgell under his arme, but I presently thought vpon the Vare, or rod of Iustice: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 11. Bk. ii. ch. iii. p. 111.

1681 His hand a vare of justice did uphold: Dryden, Abs. & Achti., 595.

varella, sb.: Port.: a pagoda (q.v.). Anglicised as varelle. 1588 they spend many of these Sugar canes in making of houses and tents which they call Varely for their Idoles, which they call Pagody,...these varely or Idoll houses: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 33 vo. 1599 their Varellaes or Idole temples: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol II. i p. 260. — there is a Varelle or Pagode, which is the pilgrimage of the Pegues: ib, p. 261. 1625 a Pagod or Varella all gilded ouer: PURCHAS, Pulgrims, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1724. 1662 the Statue kept in the grand Varelle of the Castle: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 96 (1669). 1665 most of their Varella's are stuffed with ugly Idols. That at Dogonnee, the most remarkable for structure without and ornament within, out-braying any other in the Orient: Sig Th. HERERET. and ornament within, out-braving any other in the Orient: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p 359 (1677).

*varia lectio, pl. variae lectiones, phr.: Late Lat.: a variant reading. Abbrev. to v. l., pl. vv. ll.

1652 "Tis some accurate piece that passes so many Criticks without any Animadversions, without any Variae lectiones: N CULVERWEL, Light of Nature, ch x. p 81. 1858 I have been content to give the variae lectiones without ch x. p 81. 1858 I have been content to gi indicating their sources: Dyce, Marlowe, p. 279/1.

variable ($\angle z = z = z$), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. variable: apt to vary; capable of being varied or changed; that which varies or can vary.

Varies of Can Vary.

1494 The duke of Norfolke sayd vnto ye other, "Sir, see you not howe varyable the kynge is in his wordis": Fabyan, an 1398. [R.] 1506 He must forsake, all thynges variable | With the vayne glory: Hawes, Past. Ples., sig A 12º. 1509 By hir iyen clowdy and varyable vysage: Barclay, Ship of Fools, Vol. 1 p. 126 (1874). 1523 varyable chaunces: Lord Berners, Froissart, Pref. (1812). 1528 They are a grett deale more mutable / Then Proteus of forme so variable: W Roy & Jer. Barlowe, Fade me, &c., p. 118 (1871). 1546 they skirmshed bothe on sea and on lande, with variable fortune: Tr. Polydore Vergul's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 214 (1846). 1557 And while with me doth dwell thus weried gost, | My word nor I shall not be variable, | But alwaies one: Tottel's Misc., p. 37 (1870). 1591 O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon...Lest that thy love prove likewise variable: Shaks., Rom., ii. 2, 111. 1600 their successe had ben vaniable & alternative: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. XXVII. p 658 1667 His heart I know, how variable and vain | Self-left: Milton, P. L., XI. 92. Bk. xxvii. p 658 1 Milton, P. L., xi. 92.

variorum (cum notis), phr.: Late Lat.: '(with the notes) of various persons'; of sundry commentators. Applied to annotated editions of literary works.

1828 we did not know that the reviewer of the Variorum Horace was a dancer: *Harrovian*, p. 131. 1887 In his variorum readings of the name from old records he has obviously misread t for c in several instances: *Athenaum*, Aug. 13, p 210/3.

varium et mutabile semper femina, phr.: Lat.: a thing of moods and changes (is) woman ever. Virg., Aen., 4, 569. 1883 Varium et mutabile semper—not woman only, but man, man and his tastes and occupations: Standard, Oct. 2, p. 5/2.

*vās, pl. vāsa (used in Eng. as sing.), Lat.; vase, Fr.: sb.: a hollow vessel, esp. an ornamental or antique vessel.

a hollow vessel, esp. an ornamental or antique vessel.

1629 I desire you woulde presently, by some meanes, knowe what Sir Tho. Roe hath brought of antiquities, Goddes, vases, inscriptions, medalles, or such like: In A. Michaelis Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit., p. 205 (1832). 1644 and an antique vasa of marble, near six feet high: Evel.vn, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 140 (1872). 1660 I was also showed divers rich jewels and crystal vases: ib., p. 362. 1670 A little Vase of the roots of Emeraud: R. Lassels, Voy. Ital, Pt. 11 p. 239 (1608). 1689 Brass Statues and Vasa, and a roo other things relating to Antiquity: M. Lister, Journ to Paris, p. 43. 1699 Busts, Obelisks, Columns, Inscriptions, Dials, Vasa's, Perspectives: Evel.vn, Acetaria, Pref., sig. bi vo. 1714 a great vase of china: Andison, Wes., Vol. vv. p. 333 (1856). 1722 The fine Vase of the History of the Sacrifice of Iphigenia; 'tis published in the Admiranda: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 126. bef. 1744 To White's be carry'd, as to ancient games, Fair Coursers, Vases, and alluring Dames: Pope, Mor. Ess., 111. 70. 1776 at each corner was a gilded vase: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 290. 1785 Cowper, Task, iii. Poems, Vol. 11, p. 90 (1868). 1786 On silver Vases, loaded, rise | The biccuits' ample sacrifice! H. More, Bas Bleu, 226. 1811 These vases are very liable to be broken by the jolting of the camels: Niebuk's Trav. Arab., ch. i. Pinkerton, Vol. x. D. 3. 1825 many a vase | Of porcelain held in the fetter'd flowers: Byron, Don Yuan, vi xcvii. p. 3. 1520 Don Juan, vi xevii

vasculum, pl. vascula, sb.: Lat., 'a small vessel' (vas); a botanist's case for carrying specimens.

vastātor, sh.: Lat., noun of agent to vastāre, = 'to lay waste', 'to devastate': one who devastates.

1659 The cunning Adversaries and Vastators of the Church of England drive a lesser trade: GAUDEN, Tears of Church, p. 86. [Davies]

Vaterland, sb.: Ger.: fatherland.

1852 Hanserl was the kind, quaint emblem of his own dreamy "Vaterland": C. LEVER, Daltons, p. 176 (1878).

vātēs, pl. vātēs, sb.: Lat.: a soothsayer, a prophet; a poet, a hard

1625 clapping hands and running in to gratifie their Vates, (Poet or Prophet) with a Present. Purchas, Pilgrins, Vol. 11. Bk. is p. 1572. 1687 And here again he was Vates in the whole Import of the Word, both Poet and Prophet: J. CLEVELAND, W.F. Ded., sig. A 7 ro. 1855 The high and priestly office which he gave the poet, as a real Vates: G. H. Lewes, Goethe, 1 iii. vi. p. 251

*Vatican: Eng. fr. Lat. Vaticānus (mons): name of a hill at Rome, west of the Tiber, on which is situated the palace of the popes; the papal power, the papal government.

1600 And now at this day it is to be seene at the Vaticane: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. v. ch. xi.), p. 1386. 1620 carrying with them the spoils of the Vatican, with the infinite displeasure of the Pope: Brent, Tr. Scare's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. 1 p 39 (1676). 1644 descending by the Vatican (for at that gate we entered): EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p xo1 (1850). bef. 1658 One Vatican was burnt, another drown'd: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., in. p. 52 (1687).

vāticinātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to vāticināri,='to foretel': one who foretels.

1652 the vaticinators, and Soothsayers: J. Gaule, Mag-astro-mancer, p. 127. bef. 1841 Listen to the vaticinator: I. Disraeli, Cur. Lit. [L.]

vaudeville, sb.: Fr.

I. a kind of song invented by Olivier Basselin in 15 c., "A countrey ballade, or song; a Roundelay, or Virelay; so tearmed of *Vaudevire*, a Norman towne, wherin *Olivier Bassel*, the first inventer of them, liued; also, a vulgar prouerbe; a countrey or common saying" (Cotgr., 1611).

1674 Vaudevil: BLOUNT, Glessogr. 1739 one of their vaudevilles or ballads, which they sing at the comedy after their petites pièces: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. I. p. 20 (1857).

2. a light dramatic entertainment combining pantomime and dancing and songs with dialogue; any light piece in which singing and dancing are introduced.

1837 so great is the superiority of the French actors, in vaudevilles, the light opera, and genteel comedy, that I fear I have lost my taste for the English stage: J. F. COOPER, Europe, Vol II. p. 103. 1865 It was a drawing-room vaudeville, with the fun always kept up: OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 130. 1878 Is this world and all the life upon it, only like a farce or a vaudeville? GEO. ELIOT, Dan. Deronda, Bi. III. ch. xi. p. 150. 1882 'M. Garat,' the well-known vaudeville of M. Sardou: Athenæun, Dec. 30, p. 908.

*vaurien, sh: Fr.: a good-for-nothing fellow, a worthless fellow.

vavoyd: Eng. fr. Polish. See vaivode.

vector: Late Lat. See radius vector.

*vedette, sb.: Fr.: a vidette, a sentinel on horseback.

1690 and then lay down to sleep...without posting any scouts or vedettes abroad: Davies, Diary, p. 129 (Camd Soc., 1857) 1702 Vedette, A Sentinel of the Horse: Mil. Dict. 1844 he discovered a French vedette on some rising ground: W. Siedrner, Waterloo, Vol. 1. ch. vii p. 247. 1877 the blackcock redette rolled his burnished plumage leisurely against the sun: L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, ch. xxii. p. 195 (1879).

veedor, sb.: Sp.: an overseer, an inspector, a chief man under a sovereign.

1555 beinge one of the maiestrates appointed in that office which the Spanyardes caule Veedor: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 158 (1885). 1596
Sammariba, the Veedors chiefe officer: Estate of Engl. Fugitives, p. 44.
1599 we spake with his Veadore, or chiefe man, that hath the dealing with the Christians: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. 11. ii. p. 129. 1612 ought besides to have a Veedor, and examinator of them: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quizole, Pt. III. ch. viii. p. 195. 1625 they have one attending on them, whom they call Viador (which word they have learned of the Portugals) hee is the Kings Treasurer, and keepeth his Gold and other Riches: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p 949. 1705 From the last Relation it is easie to infer, that the Fiadors are the third Rank or State of this Country: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. xxi. p. 437.

veer: Eng. fr. Fr. See ver.

vega, sô.: Sp.: a moist tract of flat land.

1832 the vapory Vega fading away like a dream-land in the distance: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 104.

1845 observe the view over the Vega: Ford, Handib. Spain, Pt. I. p. 407.

1853—4 The valley spreads out into a wide vega, covered with an abundance of grama: Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U. S. A., p. 62.

*vegetable ($\angle = = =$), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. végétable.

 adj.: having such life as plants have; pertaining to or resembling plants.

1611 Vegetable, Vegetable, fit or able to line; having, or likelie to have, such life, or increase in groweth, as plants, &c.: COTGR. 1667 all amid them stood the tree of life; | High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit | Of vegetable gold: Milton, P. L., W. 220.

2. sb.: a plant; a plant, or part of a plant, used for food, roughly distinguished from herbs and fruits; also, metaph.

abt. 1630 he was a meer vegetable of the Court, that sprung up at night, and sunk again at his noon: (1653) R NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p. 44 (1870).

vegetal $(\angle = \exists)$, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. végétal: vegetable; a vegetable.

1610 [See animal, II. 2a]. 1611 Vegetal, Vegetall, haung or giuing a (plant-like) life, increase, budding, or growing. Cotgr. 1621 Necessary concomitants of this vegetal faculty are life, and his privation, death: R. BURTON, Anat. Mel., p. 21. [T.] bef. 1637 I saw vegetals too, as well as minerals, put into one glass there: B. Jonson, Mercury Vand., Wks., p. 596/2 (1860)

vehement (#==), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. véhément: violent, eager, energetic; forcible.

eager, energetic; forcible.

1527 the French kynges mother with very ardente and vehemente wordes sayd: *Chronicle of Calais.*, p. 114 (1846).

1531 vehement wynde: Elyot, Governour, Bk. 1. ch. ii. Vol. 1. p. 12 (1880).

1543 we must cure an immoderate qualite of a disease, wyth a vehemente remedye: Traheron, Tr. Vigos Chururg, fol. xxviii rola.

1546 the stroke was so sore and vehement, that throughe the bodie of this friendlie manne the kinge was hurte: Tr. Polydore Vergel's Eng. Hist., Vol. 1. p. 129 (1846).

1563 more vehement wordes: J. PILKINGTON, Confut., sig. M vi vo.

11663 more vehement wordes: J. PILKINGTON, Confut., sig. M vi vo.

11669 verie vehement perswasions and learned arguments: Graffon, Chron, Hen. II., p 60.

1593 by their vehement instigation, In this just suit come I to move your grace: Shaks.

Rich III., iii 7, 130.

1620 he made a long and vehement Oration: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist Counc. Trent, Bk. 1. p. 69 (1676).

1666 the.. gates of prisons were...reduced to cinders by the vehement heat: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II p. 16 (1872)

vehiculum, pl. vehicula, sh.: Lat., 'a carriage': that which conveys or transmits, a vehicle; a substance of mild or neutral properties, with which an active medicine is mixed so as to be more easily or harmlessly administered; also, metaph.

1652 she is the Planet neerest the Earth, and appointed as it were the Vehiculum of all other heavenly Influences unto what is Sublumary: E Ashmole, Theat, Chem. Brit., Annot., p. 451.

1671 Are not the exceeding great and precious promises, the vehicula, the conveyancers of the Divine nature' John Howe, Wes., p. 248/2 (1834).

1678 to make a Sovereign Antidote against Atheism, out of that very Philosophy, which so many have used as a Vehiculum to convey this Poyson of Atheism by: Cupworst, Intell. Syst., Bk I. ch. i. p. 12.

1809 Burgundy is the standing vehiculum of green pease: MATY, Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. Iv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi p. 211.

vehm, vehmgericht, sb.: Ger. Vehme, Vehmgericht, Fehme, Fehmgericht: one of the medieval courts of Germany, esp. of Westphalia, which flourished 14, 15 cc., before which criminals were tried in secret; hence, an irregular, secret tribunal.

1829 Scott, Anne of Geierstein. 1848 "Was Rebecca guilty or not?" the Vehmgericht of the servants' hall had pronounced against her: Thackerat, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. ix. p 98 (1879).

vēlārium, pl. vēlāria, sb.: Lat.: an awning drawn over the open top of a Roman theatre.

1834 the obstinate refusal of one part of the velaria to ally itself with the rest: LORD LYTTON, Last Days of Pompeti, Bk. v. ch. ii. Vol. II p. 243 (1860).

*veldt, sb.: Du. veld: in S. Africa, a large tract of land with little or no timber.

'1878 The veldt over which we had travelled: Lloyd's Wkly., May 19, p. 5/1. [St.] 1884 A slight mirage lay beneath the glowing hills on the desert edge. I observed that the phenomenon is nowhere so vivid as in the South African veldt: F. BOYLE, Borderland, p. 27.

vēlis et rēmis, phr.: Lat.: 'with sails and oars', with all speed and effort.

1663 Velis & Remis. omnibus Nervis, | And all t' advance the Cause's service: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt L. Cant, ii. p. 119.

Ven aca!, phr.: Sp.: Come hither!.

1593 Ven aca, I am sick; | Good Katherine, I pray thee be at hand: Peele, Edw. I., Wks., p. 392/2 (1861).

vēna cava, phr.: Late Lat.: one of the main veins opening into the right auricle of the heart.

1598 Assellare vena, a large vaine being a branch of Vena caua: FLORIO.

venda, sb.: Port.: an inn.

1845 We returned to the Vênda to eat our dinners: C. DARWIN, Journ. Beagle, ch. i. p. 3.

*vendetta, sô.: It.: a blood feud, esp. in Corsica where the nearest of kin of a slain person is supposed to be bound in honor to slay the slayer or the slayer's relatives.

1855 Paoli...succeeded in making the vendetta disgraceful: Edin. Rev., Vol. ror, p. 455. 1862 would have put pistols into the hands of her boys and bidden them carry on the vendetta: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 118 (1887). *1878 the revengeful Italian, who will have his vendetta: Echo, Mar. 19. [St.]

vendible ("==), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vendible: saleable, alienable; something which can be sold. The word vendable, fr. Old Fr. vendable, is early.

vendable, fr. Old fr. vendable, is early.

1582 any kinde of marchaundise.. more precious, or more vendible then that was: T. North, Tr. Guevara's Dial of Princes, Prol., sig. a viij v. 1598 all such wares as I had received in barter for cloth, and as I tooke perforce of the king...in paiment of money due vnto me, were not vendible in Persia: R. Haklurt, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 333. 1601 daintie toies...should be so vendible and sell so dear: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 463. 1620 the prices of vendible things: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk iv. 9, 312 (1696). 1642 not vendible or used in French: Howell, Instr. For. Trav., p. 20 (1869). 1696 reprinted in Holland as all the best and most vendible books are: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 361 (1872).

*veneer, fineer (= 2), vb.: Eng. fr. Ger. furniren: to overlay inferior wood with thin pieces of better wood; also, metaph.

[1706 Veneering, a kind of inlaid work: Phillips, World of Words.] 1778 He calls sentimental comedies, Dramatic Homelies; says Lord Palmerston fineers (what an admirable word!) rebus's and charactes with chips of poetry: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vii. p 54 (1858).

venerable $(\angle = = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. *vénérable*: worthy to be regarded with reverence.

1509 our lordes holy woundes fyue | His handes his fete and his crosse venerable | Wheron he dyed to make mankynde a lyue: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol. II. p. 130 (1874).

1528 Then are thely lyke and semblable | Vnto oure bisshops venerable: W. Rov & JER. BARLOWE, Rede me, & c, p 112 (1871).

1600 Set down your venerable burthen, | And let him feed: SHAKS., As Y. L. II. ii. 7, 167.

1620 venerable assistance: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. viii. (1760). — every one would bow at that majestical and venerable name: ib., Bk. I. p. 47.

1666 we went about to survey the general decays of that ancient and venerable church: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. II. p. 10 (1872).

1820 a most venerable man and excellent scholar: T. S Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch i. p. 24.

venerator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to venerari, = 'to venerate': one who venerates.

1662 Those times were high venerators of vowed virginity: Jer Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 123. [T.] 1847 not a scorner of your sex | But venerator: Tennyson, Princ., iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 115 (1886).

venereal, venerean, venerous, venery: Eng. fr. Lat. See Venus.

Venetian[-blind], sb.: a blind made of thin slats of wood arranged straight across a window so as to let light pass between them except when they are shut so as to overlap slightly; named from Venice.

venetiano, It. pl. venetiani, It.; veneseander, vintijn, Du. fr. It.: sb.: a sequin of Venice.

1598 There is likewise a reckoning of Vintims, which is not likewise in coyne, 1598 There is likewise a reckoning of Vintins, which is not likewise in coyne, but onely [named] in telling; of these foure good, and five badde doe make a Tangas: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk i. Vol. I. p. 24x (1885). — each Veneseander being two Pardawes: ib., Vol. II. p. 166.

1599 this kind of mony is called Basarachi, and 15 of these make a vinton of naughty mony, and 5 vintons make a tanga, and 4 vintenas make a tanga of base money is of that the tanga of base money is of basaruchies, and the tanga of good mony 75 basaruchies: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. I p. 274.

1625 fifteene hundred Venetianees of gold: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol I. Bk. iii. p. 282.

1662 eight of these Basarucques make a Ventin, whereof five make a Tanghe: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 86 (1669).

venetians, sb. pl.: (a) galligaskins; (b) a Venetian-blind. a. 1573-80 a payer of tatterid venetias in his presse: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 72 (1884). 1598 Brache, all maner of breeches, slops, hosen, breekes, gascoines, venetians: FLORIO. 1611 Venitians [See galligaskins]. 5. 1834 the delicious and sombre light which penetrated through the closed venetians: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19.

*Venī Creātor Spīritus: Late Lat., 'Come, Creator Spīrit': name of a Latin hymn to the Holy Ghost, the original of the Anglican hymn 'Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire'.

1485 whils Veni Creator Spiritus is a singing...she shall knele praying for the king and hir self: Rutland Papers, p. 13 (Camd. Soc., 1842). 1591 they sing most solempnly with Organes, Shalmes and other musicke, Veni Creator: L. LLOVD, Tripl. of Triumphes, sig. E 4 v. 1620 the Hymn, Veni Creator spiritus: BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 124 (1676).

*vēni, vīdi, vīci, phr.: Lat.: 'I came, I saw, I conquered', the words in which Caesar announced to the senate his decisive defeat of Pharnaces, K. of Pontus, near Zela, B.C. 47.

1588 SHAKS., L. L. L., iv. 1, 68.

1598 If I can but...stay his iourney, Veni. Vidi. Vidi. Vici. I may say with Captayne Cassax: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum., ii. 4, Wks., p. 24 (1616).

1656 Christ is a conqueror so soon as ever he comes into the field, Venit, vidit, vicit [3rd pers. sing.]: J. Traff, Com. New Test., p. 780/1 (1868).

1690 and if King William be returning, we may say of him as Cæsar said. "Veni, vidi, vici": Evelun, Diany, Vol. II. p. 308 (1850).

bef. 1745 they think to subdue a writer, as Cæsar did his enemy, with a Veni, vidi, vici: Swift, Wks., p. 507/1 (1869).

1779 Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. VII. p. 237 (1888).

venia, sb.: Lat.: pardon, grace, indulgence, permission. Early Anglicised as venie, veny.

[1482 And thanne y came and lay prostrate before hym. askyng my veny and rehersyd ageyne my Confiteor: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 33 (1869).] 1607 First Sunt. May it please your worship to give me leave? Tan. I give you leave, sir; you have your veniam [acc]: MIDDLETON, Phænix, i. 4, Wks, Vol. I p. 119 (1885).

venienti occurrite morbo, phr.: Lat.: apply remedies while the disease is on the way. Pers., 3, 64.

1750 FIELDING, Tom Jones, Bk. v ch. vii. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 241 (1806).

venire facias, phr.: Late Lat., 'you are to cause to come': Leg.: name of a writ directing a sheriff to summon a jury.

Leg.: name of a writ directing a sheriff to summon a jury.

1463-4 I shall send you another [capias] with the Copie of your new suites and a venure factas against the ministre: Plumpton Correst, p. 10 (Camd. Soc., 1839).

1548 for the tryall thereof theye of the chauncerie muste awarde a venure factas returnable in the kings benche at a certaine daye Staunford, Kinges Pereng, fol. 717 % (1567).

1607 nume pro tunc, you'll get a venure factas to warn your jury, a decem tales to fill up the number. MIDDLETON, Phantz, i. 4, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 121 (1885).

1722 a Writ of Venure issues in such Cases, to summon six of the nearest Neighbours to the Criminal: Hist. Virginia, Bk. Iv. ch. vi p. 223.

1790 juries shall be summoned by writs of venure factas: Amer State Papers, Misc, Vol. 1, p. 32 (1834).

Venite, sb.: properly 2nd pers. pl. imperat. of Lat. venire, ='to come': name (taken from the first word of the Latin version) of Psalm xcv. used as a canticle in the morning service of the Church of England, before the Psalms for the day.

1537 Item uj pryntid masbooke and a venyte booke: Glasscock's Records of St. Michaels, p. 127.

*venta, sb.: Sp.: a small inn.

**Venta, so.: Sp.: a small inn.

1622 as we retorned, we went into a vento or tavarne: R Cocks, Diary, Vol II. p. 89 (1883). 1662 The Persians call those places Carnvanseras, and they are as the Ventas in Spain, and serve for Inns upon the High-way: J DAVIES, Ambassadors Trav., Bk v. p. 152 (1669) 1797 When with the earliest dawn of day we left | The solitary Venta: Southery, Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain, p. xviii. 1820 Such are the comforts of a Turkish han; which in comparison with a Spanish venta, or a Sicilian posada is a perfect paradise! T. S. Hughes, Trav in Sicily, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 179. 1832 They will gather.. in the great cavernous chimney-corners of the ventas in the winter [to listen to stories]: W. Irving, Alhambra, p. 163. 1845 the ventas have from time immemoral been the subject of jests...a venta strictly speaking is an isolated house of reception on the road: Ford, Handbk. Spain, Pt. I. p. 25. 1870 Time forbids me to describe the only venta, or inn the place boasted, it will suffice to say it wanted for every comfort: Miss R. H. Busk, Patrahas, p. 3. ventana. sh: Sp.: a window

ventana, sb.: Sp.: a window.

1672 What after pass'd— | Was far from the Ventannan where I sate: DRYDEN, Conq. of Granada, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 386 (1701).

*ventilator (∠ = ∠ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. ventilator, = 'a winnower', noun of agent to ventilate, = 'to winnow', 'to ventilate': one who or that which ventilates.

1787 The same fire heats water also for the baths, serves as a ventilator, and answers every other purpose of the hospital: P Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1. p. 192 (1805). 1806 the bangs of doors—the whistle of catcals—the lungs of the audience—the laxiness of the ventilator—the blusterings of apprentices—the critiques of my neighbours: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 93 (5th Ed.). 1845 On each side of the lower surface, or foot, there is a broad membrane, which appears sometimes to act as a ventilator: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. i. p. 6

ventose (# 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ventose (Cotgr.): a cupping-glass.

1598 the Spanyards in India, recouer themselves by taking the same iuyoe of Tobaco, and setting so many Ventoses vpon the swolne places: G. W., Cures of the Diseased, sig. C 3 ro. 1608 the ventoses or cupping-glasses that Physicians use: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 271.

ventosity (∠∠==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ventosité: flatulence; windiness

1528 causethe opilations in the guttis and ventosites: PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. B ii ro. 1540 vanquish and expel ventosities and windines: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 122 (1513). 1543 that hollownesse is ful of ventosite or winde engendred in the pulsyng veynes: Traherron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. x vo/r. ? 1582 A large roade fenced from rough ventositye blustring: R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Am., Bk. III. p. 88 (1880). 1601
Democritus banished turneps altogither from the bourd, by reason of the ventosities or windinesse that it engendreth: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 20, th. 3. [R.] 1807 He is a man of superlative ventosity, and comparable to nothing but a huge bladder of wind: Salmagundi, p. 143 (1850).

*ventre à terre, phr.: Fr., 'belly on ground': at full

1840 How they did it I can hardly tell; but, between sliding, and slipping, and stumbling, and recovering themselves, and good hard hearty gallopping, rentre à terre, we did the job with whole necks: FRASER, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 420.

ventriloquus (pl. -qui), fem. ventriloqua (pl. -quae), adj. and sb.: Late Lat., 'speaking from the belly': ventriloquous; a ventriloquist.

1584 Of the Hebrue word Ob, what it signifieth where it is found, of Pythonisses called Ventriloque, who they be, and what their practises are: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. VII. ch. i. p. 126. — that this Pythonist being Ventriloque; that is, Speaking as it were from the bottome of hir bellie: ib.,

ch. xiii p. 150. 1748 There was likewise, among the ancients, and is still among the moderns, a sort of people called *Ventrilogui*, who speak from ther bellies, or make the voice seem to come from some other part of the room than that where they are: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 124, p. 283 (1774).

Venus ("=): Eng. fr. Lat. Venus, name of the goddess of physical beauty and of sexual passion, identified with Aphrodite (q. v.): the goddess of beauty and of amorous passion; sexual intercourse; a beautiful woman; beauty; the name of the inferior planet next to the earth in the solar system; the metal copper. Also, often in combin. as Venus' slipper. Hence, venereal, venerean, venereous, venerous, venery.

abt. 1386 Now it shyneth now it reyneth faste | Right so kan geery Venus ouer caste: CHAUCER, C. T., Kat.'s Tale, 1336. 1540 here dwell Venusus and graces of al kynd: Palesgrave, Tr. Acolastus, sig Liv vo. bef 1579 one day ye reputed me for a Venus, that rested (as ye assured me) in your heart: T. HACKET, Tr. Amadis of Fr. Bk vill. p. 138. 1590 Thou shalt...Sit like to Venus in her chair of state, | Commanding all thy princely eye desires: MARLOWE, II Tamburl, iv. 2, West, p. 6/2 (1858). 1601 the delights of Venus: HOLLAND, Tr. Plim. N. H., Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II p. 58. 1603 Both grac't a-like; so like, that whoso haue | Not neer obseru'd their heads vn-likenesses, | Think them two Adons or two Venusses: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Magmif., p. 64 (1668). 1608 a preity, fat-eyed wench, with a Venus in her cheek: Middleton, Five Gallants, i 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 132 (1885). 1614 There is no hope to keep out Venus, when Drunkenness, her gentlemanusher, and Dice, her old company-keeper, are let in: T. Adams, Wis, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 185 (1867). 1634 After this a Venus (like in honestie, though not in beautie) attired in an anticke fashion, presents her selfe: Sir Th. Hererer, Trav., p. 52. 1675 the great Beauty of the Land, an Helen, a Venus; I. SMITH, Christ, Relig. Appeal, Bk. III. ch. i. § 4, p. 8. 1792 There is a Venus which stands just by This, which is Irreproachable: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 134. 1767 Hardy Annual Flower Secals. Sweet-scented and Tangier peas, candy-tuf, dwarf lychnis, Venus' looking glass: J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 105 (1869). 1864 but, just entre chien tloup, between the lights of beauty at blind man's holiday time, she might be Venus: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8.

ver, veer, vere, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. ver, fr. Lat. ver: the

1374 Averil, whan clothed is the mede | With new grene, of lusty Veer the prime: Chaucer, Troil. & Cr. 1. 157. [C.] 1427 Ver: Lydgate. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1528 from the myddes to the ende of ver... Bealies in wynter and vere are most hotte: Paynell, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. Liv. 1557 The blossomd bowes with lusty Ver yspred: Tottel's Misc., p. 11 (1870). — and lusty vere foule winter doth exceed: id., p. 96.

vēra causa, phr.: Late Lat.: 'a true cause', that which actually produces a specified effect.

1843 that the cause assigned for any phenomenon must not only be such as if admitted would explain the phenomenon, but must also be a vera causa: J. S. MILL, System of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 15 (1856). 1882 Such things are constantly done by collusion—it is a vera causa: XIX Cent., July, p. 132

*veranda(h), = # =, Eng. fr. Port. varanda; varanda, Port.: sb.: an open gallery outside a house, with pillars along the front to support the roof, sometimes partly faced with trellis-work. The Portuguese word (also Sp. baranda) originally meant 'a railing', 'a balcony'.

originally meant 'a railing', 'a balcony'.

1776 I signed in the Veranda, Mr. Fowke was in his own room: Trial of Sosch Fowke, 10/1.

1801 built up the whole of the verandah in the Green Palace, in which they are quartered: Wellington, Dish, Vol. 1, p. 280 (1844).

1807 Here is a fashion, lately introduced from better climates, of making varandas:—varandas in a country where physicians recommend double doors and double windows as precautions against the intolerable cold! Southey, Esprialia's Lett., Vol. 1, p. 124.

1818 she indeed had retired, but retired only to return to her viranda with a green watering-pot: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 12 (1819).

1834 The mansion, with its porticoes and pillared verandas, stood in the midst of glittering lawns: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. ii p. 18.

1840 On entering the outward aisle, or verandah, of the mosque, a sight presented uself: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. v. p. 126.

1840 He has all the qualities that would make a husband tolerable—battlements,—veranda,—stables: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. 11. ch. xiii. p. 101.

verb, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. verbe: a word; a word which constitutes a predication or the copula of a predication, being inflected in person, number, tense, mood, and voice.

1581 the verbe historeo: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. III. ch. xxv. Vol. II. p. 389 (1880). 1588 these verbes, dedt & concessi: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. III. ch. ix. fol. 117 vo. 1598 It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such aboumnable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear: Shaks., II Hen. VI., iv. 7, 43. 1620 the Verb Liberare, to sat free: Brent, Tr. Sound's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p. 156 (1676). 1687 the government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. I. p. 342 (1872).

verbasco, sb.: It.: a kind of mullein, Verbascum Thapsus or Verbascum nigrum, Nat. Order Scrophulariaceae.

1598 Baigwa, an hearbe, the inice whereof cast into the water makes fishes so drunke that as dead they will flote voon the water with their bellies vpward. Some thinke that Verbasco will do so: Florio.

*verbātim, adv.: Late Lat.: word for word; word by word..

VERD ANTIQUE

1501 wrytten verbatim in paper: Plumpton Corresp., p. 151 (Camd. Soc., 1839). 1557 And besides the same, make for him a treue and inst prunate Coppus thereof verbatim: Order of the Hospitalls, sig. F. 7. 1584. The maner and circumstance of their communication...is not verbatim set downe and expressed in the text: R. Scott, Disc. Witch, Bk. vII. ch. xii. p. 146. 1591 Think not, although in writing I preferr'd! The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes, [That therefore I have forged, or am not able! Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen: Shaks., I Hen. VI., iii. 1, 13. 1602 and as easie to translate a work almost verbatim, out of peeceneale copies into his mother language: W WATSON, Quodiibets of Relig. & State, p. 71. 1612 if I desired to haue it translated verbatim, is should bring unto him Pen and Ink, to the end he might do it more completely: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Quixote, Pt. IV. ch. xiii. p. 464 1625 a Letter, which is recited Verbatim: Bacon, Ess., Friendship, p. 169 (1871). 1635 though it [the sermon] bee not altogether verbatim the same 'S. Ward, Sermons, p. 311. 1646 the exploit of Sinon and the Trojan Horse.. he hath verbatim derived from Pisander: Sir Th. Brown, Pisaud, Es, Bk. 1. ch. vi. p. 16 (1686) 1654 Which runs thus, but not verbatim; for I doe not tye my selfe up close to the words: Gayton, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 10. bef. 1670 a Speech...which followeth Verbatim: In J. Hacket, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1. 71, p. 61 (1693). 1678 Which Eusebius tells us, that this Zoroastrian Description of God, was conteined verbatim, in a Book entituded, A Holy Collection of the Persian Monuments: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1 ch. iv. p. 292. 1707 That all the treaties of peace. should be held to be as firmly renewed. by virtue of this present treaty as if they were inserted therin verbatim: In Tindal's Contin. Rapin, Vol. 11. p. 12 10te (1751). 1711 I shall give you, verbatim, the Episte of an enamoured Footman: Spectator, No. 71, May 22, p. 1762 (Morley) bef. 1738 he hath put them [the Petition a

verbātim et litterātim, phr.: Late Lat.: word for word and letter for letter.

1742 an authentic copy; and here it follows verbatim et literatim: FIELDING, Jos Andrews, IV. V. Wks., Vol. V. p. 340 (1806). 1806 he had translated it verbatim et literatim from an ancient Greek or Latin original: Edin. Rev., Vol. 7, p. 389. 1818 described your honor to her verbatim et literatim: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 211 (1819). 1828 it was, verbatim et literatim, a copy of the log-book of the brig: Congress. Debates, Vol. VII. of 6 Vol. IV. p. 276.

verbēna, sb.: Lat. (usually pl. verbēnae),='foliage': vervain, a plant akin to vervain.

1600 There was an hallowed place likewise upon the Capitoll, from whence they gathered Verbenze, or sacred hearbs: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. n. ch. x.), p 1359. 1850 sovereigns, cigar-cases, and a bit of verbena, which Miss Amory had given him: THACKERAY, Pendennis, Vol n. ch. i. p. 5

verbi grātiā, phr.: Lat.: 'for the sake of a word'. for example, for instance.

1602 (as verbi gratia: that blacke is white: that a man is a mouse...): W. Watson, Quadhbets of Relig. & State, Pref., sig. A 2 ro.

*verbum sapienti sat est, phr.: Lat.: a word is enough for a wise man. Abbrev. to verbum sap., verbum sat. See dictum sapienti.

dictum sapienti.

1607 Yet verbum sapienti sat est, the discreet Reader by a few examples will easily see how farre he is to be credited in his writings: R. Parsons, Treat.

Mitig., ch. vi. p. 220. 1607 Sat sapienti: I hope there's no fools? th' house: MIDDLETON, Mich. Term, Induct., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 218 (1885). 1639 Verbum sapienti sat: Verney Papers, p. 256 (Camd. Soc., 1833). 1649 Verbum sat: EVELYN, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 49 (1850). 1786 though you have more of wisdom (et verbum sapienti; &c., than I have...: SIR W. JONES, Letters, Vol. II. No. cx. p. 70 (1821). 1818 But never fear—I know my chap, I And he knows me too—verbum sap: T. MOORE, Fradge Family, p. 51. 1819 Sat verbum sapienti J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. x. p. 381 (1856). 1819 But what sayeth the proverb, verbum sapienti.—a word is more to him that hath wisdom than a sermon to a fool: Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ch. viii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 995/s (1867). 1828 I am very sorry I could not see you to breakfast—a particular engagement prevented me—verbum sap: Lord Lytton, Pelham, ch. xxv. p. 73 (1859). 1838 Verbum sat—this naughty "Somnolency" ought to go to sleep in her night-gown: Thackeray, Misc. Essays, p. 220 (1885). 1842 the proverb... To a blind horse a Nod is as good as a Wink! Which some learned Chap, in a square College cap, Perhaps, would translate by the words "Verbum Sap!" Barram, Ingolds. Leg., p. 383 (1865). 1854 We know our Uncubrations are read in high places, and respectfully insinuate verbum sapienti: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879). 1856 The thing can be done, and we did it: sat verbum: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 247 (1879). 1856 The thing can be done, and we did it: sat verbum: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879). 1856 The thing can be done, and we did the first provention of the control of the c

verd antique, Fr. (Mod. Fr. vert antique) fr. It.; verde antico, It.: phr.: a kind of green serpentine which takes a fine polish and is highly prized for the decoration of interiors.

nne polish and is highly prized for the decoration of interiors.

1762 pillars painted in imitation of verd antique: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 304 (1857).

1765 the great profusion of granite, popphyry, jasper, verde antico, lapis lazili, and other precious stones: Smollett, France & Italy, exvii. Wiss., Vol. v. p. 406 (1817).

1775 The salle-a-manger is all of stucco, highly polished, representing white marble, with panels of verd antique: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vi. p. 206 (1857).

1800 I hoticed in Italy combs... composed of verd antique: J. Dallaway, Anacl. Arts Engl., p. 33.

1820 its roof is supported by six stupendous columns of verde antique: T. S. Hughes, Tras. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 368.

1868 placid gods and goddesses smirking at vacancy, on pedestals of verde antico: Mr. E. Braddon, Goldes Calf, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 185.

verd d'azur, phr.: Fr. (Cotgr.): "Verd d'asur, A certaine blewish greene stone, found in Mines of Copper which be mingled with siluer, and an excellent purger of melancholie". 1601 HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 35, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 531.

verd de terre, phr.: Fr. (Cotgr.): "A kind of greene minerall chaulke, or sand". Anglicised as verditer.

1601 Borras or verd de terre: Holland, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 35, ch. 6, Vol. II p. 531.

verdea, sb.: It.: a kind of wine produced near Florence. 1634 nor is ther in Italy any wine transported to England but in bottles, as Verde and others: Howell, Epist Ho-El, Vol II. lv. p. 350 (1678).

verdet, Eng. fr. It.; verdetto, It.: sb. See quotations.

1558 Take verdet, or Verdegrise: W. WARDE, Tr. Alessio's Secr., Pt. I. fol. 118 70 1562 halfe an vnce of Verdet or Spanishe greene: ib., Pt. III. fol. 65 vo. 1598 They which make Greenes; are greene bize, Verdigrease, verdetic called holy, inclining towards a yeallow: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. III. p. 99.

verdeur, sb.: Fr.: tartness, harshness, freshness.

1729 Another (for in all what one can shine?) | Explains the Seve and Verdeur of the Vine: Pope, Dunciad, IV. 556.

verdugo, sb.: Sp.: an executioner; a tuck; a leather whip; a weal.

vērē adeptus (pl. -ti), phr.: Late Lat.: a true adept, one thoroughly versed in occult mysteries.

1663 In Rosy-Crucian Lore as learned, | As he that Verè adeptus earned: S. BUTLER, Hudibras, Pt. 1. Cant. i. p. 41. 1676 I am one of the Vere adepts, as simple as I stand here: Shadwell, Virtuoso, iv. p. 66.

Verinas, sb.: some superior kind of tobacco.

1624 there are so many sofisticating Tobaco-mungers in England, were it neuer so bad, they would sell it for Vernus, and the trash that remaineth should be Virginia: CAPT. J. SMITH, Wks., p. 541 (1884). 1661—91 But all the day long you do us the wrong, | When for Verrinus you bring us Mundungus; | Your reckonings are large, your bottles are small: Merry Drolleries, p. 12 (1875). [Davies]

veritas magna et praevalebit: Late Lat. See magna est veritas. &c.

*vermicelli, sb. (pl. of vermicello, ='a little worm'): It.: an Italian paste manufactured in long threads, of the same substance as macaroni (see macaroni 1).

substance as macaroni (see macaroni 1).

[1622 a box of stuffe like pack thrid, made of wheate flower, which the Japons use in brothes at bankets: R. Cocks, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 307 (1883).]

1673 Paste made into strings like pack-thread or thongs of whit-leather (which if greater they call Macaroni, if lesser Vermicelli) they cut in pieces and put in their pots as we do oat-meal to make their menestra or broth of, much esteemed by the common-people: J. Ray, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 405.

1680 Then Virmicelli [sic], Potato and Tartonphity, and flatulent Roots to sir up and to enable Appetite: SHADWELL, Wom. Captam, i. p. 5.

1768 Romeo hands to me the Jelly, 1 Or the Soup of Vermicelli: C. Anstev, New Bath Cuide, Let. Ix.

1771 a small bason of vermicelli: SMOLLETI, Humph. Cl., p. 17/12 (1882).

1819 Ceres presents a plate of vermicelli: Byron, Don Yuan, II. clxx.

1841 these pancakes... are arranged with jelly inside, rolled up between various couches of vermicelli flavoured with a lexile wine: THACKERAY, Misc Essays, &c., p. 400 (1885).

1845 Boil a quarter of a pound of vermicelli in a quart of new milk: Bregion & Miller, Pract. Cook, p. 214.

vermuth, vermouth, sb.: Ger. Wermuth, = 'wormwood', 'vermuth': a cordial or mild liqueur flavored with wormwood.

vernier, sb.: Fr., fr. the name of the inventor Pierre Vernier: a small movable scale, the dividing lines of which move parallel to the dividing lines of the fixed scale of a measuring instrument, such as a barometer, or a theodolite, used to indicate fractional parts of one of the divisions of the graduated fixed scale. Also called a nonius.

1803 Two or three rulers, with two sights, and a nonius, or, as our author rather affectedly calls it, a vernier, form the whole of this ingenious contrivance: Edin. Rev., Vol. 2, p. 97.

1856 Though I had much clear weather, we barely succeeded by magnifiers in reading the verniers: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 144-

veronica¹, sh.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Βερενίκη: a piece of cloth on which the face of a Christ is represented, so called from the tradition that a woman named Βερενίκη (Veronica) wiped the face of Christ when he was on his way to Calvary and that the face was miraculously portrayed on the napkin. Also called a vernicle. Early Anglicised as veronike, verony.

1788 the veronica of Rome: Gibbon, Decl. & Fall, Vol. ik. ch. klik. p. 120 (2813).

veronica, sb.: Late Lat.: Bot.: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order Scrophulariaceae, including speedwell. 1527 pouder of the same herbe Veronica: L. Andrew, Tr. Brunswick's Distill., Bk. 11 ch. lxxix. sig F ii ro/2. 1664 Valerian, Veronica, double and single: Evelyn, Kal Hort, p. 205 (1729).

*vers de société, phr.: Fr.: society verse, verse which treats of the light topics furnished by polite society.

1803 The rest [of the smaller pieces] are mere vers de société: Edin Rev, Vol. 3, p. 59 1888 Little touches of half-regretful feeling...are the secret of the charm of vers de société: Athenæum, Aug. 11, p. 191/1.

versificator $(\angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. versificator, noun of agent to versificare,='to versify': a versifier, one who makes verses.

1611 Versificateur, A versificator, versifier, maker of verses: Cotgr. bef. 1697 Status, the best versificator next to Virgil. Dryden, Tr. Fuw, Ded. [R.] 1710 he was (even as uncorrect as he is) none of the worst versificators: Pope, Lett, Wks., Vol. VII. p 102 (1757).

verso, sb: abl. of Lat. *versus*, = 'turned' (with *folio*, = 'leaf', suppressed): the back of the leaf, the page which is on a reader's left hand (opposed to **recto**, q. v.). Abbreviated to v^o .

1873 It was not long before I had the verso of this agreeable recto of one leaf of my library life: J. Henry Aeneudea, Vol. I p. lxxvi. 1885 the illustration on the verso of fol. I of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle': Athenæum, Oct. 10, 1478/2.

*verst, sb.: Eng. fr. Russ. versta: a Russian mile, equivalent to about 1167 yds. English, or nearly two-thirds of a mile English.

1555 From whense saylynge for the space of fyue Werstes, they coomme into two lakes in whiche are seene two wayes: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. IV. p. 322 (1885).

1598 From Vologhda to Commelski, 27 verstes: R. Hakluyt, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 312.

1599 eleuen hundred verstes you against the streame of Dwma: — Devers Voyages, p ix. (1809).

1662 we left Novogorod, and got forwards 36 Werstes, or seven Leagues: J. Davies, Ambassadors Trav., Bk I. p. 20 (1665).

1788 one hundred wersts distant..is a very handsome stone church: Stehhin, Anecd. of Peter the Gt., p. 184.

1823 It stands some eighty versis from the high sea, | And measures round of toises thousands three: Byron, Don Yuan, VII. IX.

1886 Baron Toll made an excursion...to a opin stituated 270 verstes (180 miles) to the south-east of Ustyansk: Athenæum, Apr. 10, p. 491/3.

*versus, prep.: Lat.: Leg.: against. Abbreviated to v.

1447—8 Also the jugement bytwene John Husset versus John Notte: Shil-Lingford, Lett., p. 53 (Camd. Soc., 1871). 1621. Suyt per Fowks in the Starrchamber versus Lake and others: Debates Ho. of Lords, p. 3 (Camd. Soc., 1870). 1815 the case of Smugler versus Exciseman: Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxix p. 342 (1852) 1827 Disguise the opposition as gentlemen would, it was, in reality, a contest of whiskey versus brandy, and brandy versus whiskey: Congress. Debates, Vol. III. p. 586. 1845 It is Pickwick and Sam Slick versus Dante or Milton: Ford, Handble. Spain, Pt. II. p. 765.

*vertebra, pl. vertebrae, Lat.; vertebre, verteber, Eng. fr. Fr. vertebre (Cotgr.): sb: a bone of the spine (esp. above the sacral or the caudal region); a joint.

the sacral or the caudal region); a joint.

1678 the transuerse processes of the Vertebres of the necke appeare vnto vs alway as if they were clouen: J. BANISTER, Hist. Man, sig. B iiij robef.

1627 I will find where his disease of cozenage lay, whether in the vertebre or in os coxendix: MIDDLETON, Anything for Quiet Life, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 292 (1885). 1644 they show also the ribs and vertebre of the same beast: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. i. p. 75 (1872). 1673 they consisting for the most part of several Plates or Pieces sticking together like so many vertebre, though I confess the particular Pieces are shorter or thinner than the Vertebres of any Fish I have as yet observed: J. Rav, Fourn. Low Countr., p. 116. 1704 many thousands of great Stones, and even broken Pieces of Lime-stone Rocks throughout Wales, and the North of England, almost wholly compos'd of those Vertebra, or broken Pieces of the Radii of Sea-stars, which are commonly call'd Paury-Stones:—Three Discourses, ii. p. 182 (1713). 1769 Dr. Sloy's figure, coming slowly along, foot by foot, waddling through the dirt upon the vertebre of a little diminutive pony: Sterne, Trist. Shand., II. viii. Wks., p. 75 (1839). 1776 they commenced the formidable operation of snapping all our joints, not only the toes...but the vertebre of the back: R. Chandler, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 51. 1840 he only dislocated his vertebræ: Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p. 40 (1865).

*vertex, pl. vertices, sb.: Lat.: a highest point, a top, a summit; the zenith; that angular point of a triangle, pyramid, or cone, which is outside the base.

1670 From the vertex, to the Circumference of the base of the Cone: J. Dee, Pref Billingsley's Evolud, sig. cij. 70.

1646 the Zenith or Vertex of any place: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. H. ch ii. p. 47 (1686).

1665 when the Sun comes to the Vertex: Sir Th. Herrer, Trav., p. 39 (1677).

1672 six triangles, that terminated like those of a Pyramid in a Vertex: R. Boyle, Virtues of Gents, p. 12.

1691 the great diversity of Soyls that are found there, every Vertex, or Eminency, almost affording new kinds: J. Ray. Creation, Pt. H. p. 225 (1701).

1703 this force, acting upon the very vertex of the head...squeezed and propelled the cerebrum towards the cereblum: STRANE, Trict. Shand, H. xix. Wks., p. 104 (1839).

1820 the Hyampéan vertex of Parnassus: T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 362.

1835 the shorter prolongations in the neighborhood of the vertex of the mass [aurora]: E. K. Kane, 1st Grinnell Expéd., ch. xxxv. p. 322.

vertigine, sb.: It.: vertigo.

1583 the vertiginie, and instabilitie of their more then fantasticall braines: STUBBES, Anat. Ab., fol. 20 vo. 1605 the vertigine, in the head: B. Jonson, Valp., ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616).

*vertigo (½ ½ =, -i- as -ee-), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. vertigo: giddiness, dizziness, a sudden attack of giddiness. Corrupted to tiego.

1528 the heed age called vertigo; PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. C iii vo. 1543 Whiche prickyng hath enyl accidentes folowynge as apoplexia, vertigo...: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirarg, fol lxxxvi volv. 1605 we will take [danke] vntill my roofe whirle round | With the vertigo: B. Jonson, Volp., iii. 7, Wks., 400 (1616). 1627 for in enery Megrum, or Vertigo, there is an Obtenebration ioyned with a Semblance of Turning round: BACON, Vat. Hist., Cent. vii. 1630 their whole life heng a continew'd meritor. or rather a torture p. 490 (1616). 1627 for in every Megrum, or Vertigo, there is an Obtenebration ioyned with a Semblance of Turning round: Bacox, Nat. Hist., Cent. vin. \$725. 1630 their whole life being a continew'd vertigo, or rather a torture on the wheele of Loxe: B. Jonson, Masques (Vol. 11.), p. 145 (1640). bef. 1640 I am shrewdly troubled with a tiego | Here in my head: FLETCHER & Massinger, Very Woman, iv. 3. [C.] 1643 Ther's a strange Magot hath got into ther bram: which possesseth them with a kind of vertigo: Howell, Epist. Ho-El., Vol. 11. xxxiv. p. 328 (1678). 1646 Vertigos, Cramps and Convulsions: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 111. ch. xxviii. p. 148 (1686). 1654 but to proceed to the Diseases of Patients in their Sicknesse, but beside it, which is a vertigo, an inconvant demeanour. R. Whitllock, Lootomia, p. 120. 1668 Curing the Virtigo, Megrim, and dimness of sight: J. H., Elix. Prop., p. 3. 1684 A vertigo or megrim in the head causeth irregular and unsteady motions in the members: S. CHARNOCK, Wes., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 10. p. 77 (1865). 1699 followed by dangerous swooning, a vertigo, a failing of memory: Honour of Gout, in Harl. Misc., Vol. 11 p. 50 (1809) 1713 He had been frighted into a Vertigo by the Sound of Cat-calls on the First Day. Pope, Wks., Vol vi. p. 266 (1757). 1748 I had been much out of order for above a month; languors and vertigos succeeded each other, the latter attended with sickness at my stomach. Lord Chesterfield, Lett., Bk. 11. No. xxix. Misc. Wks., Vol 11 p. 341 (1772). 1766 have I not headachs, like Pope? vertigo, like Swift? Beatties, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 12, p. 34 (1820). 1830 he complained of frequent vertigos: J. Galt, Life of Byrou, p. 312. 1847 a young man who had undertaken to place the ornament on the summit was seized with vertigo in the moment of completing his exploit. Miss R. H. Busk, Tirol, p. 65

*vertù, sô.: It. (better virtù, q. v.): virtue, power; taste for fine art; artistic excellence or rarity.

1729 Impale a Glow-worm, or Vertú profess, | Shine in the dignity of F. R. S.: Pors. Dunciad, iv 569. 1806 Whether Lord Arundel meant by this sumptuous proposal to...or yielded to...his love of vertú, is doubtful: J. Dallaway, Aneid Arts Engl., p. 502 1815 the manufacture of some decoration, some piece of vertú, some elegant trifle: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, p. 116 (and Ed.). 1871 The house abounds in specimens of vertu: J. C. Young, Mem. C. M. Young, Vol. 11 ch. xix. p. 333

Vertumnus, name (='self-changing') of the Roman deity of Spring and Autumn, a tutelar deity of orchards and gardens.

1667 To Pales, or Pomona, thus adorn'd, | Likest she seem'd; Pomona when she fled | Vertunnus: MILTON, P. L., IX. 395. bef. 1670 What a Vertunnus, when he pleas'd to Argue, on the right side, and on the contrary: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. 1. 33, p. 26 (1693).

vertuoso: It. See virtuoso

*verve, sb.: Fr.: animation, energy, enthusiasm.

*Verve, sb.: Fr.: animation, energy, enthusiasm.

1697 If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own verve (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him, Who teaches himself has a fool for his master: Dryden, Tr. Virgil's Aen. (Ord MS.). [L.] 1756 You will not expect therefore I should give you any account of my verve, which is at best (you know) of so delicate a constitution, and has such weak nerves, as not to stir out of its chamber above three days in a year: Gray, Wes., Vol. 1. p. 354 (1814). 1783 One of my most fervent wishes has long been that you would exercise more frequently the verve that is so emmently marked as your characteristic talent: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VIII. p. 427 (1858). 1865 the dash, the verve, the hundred attractive, attachable qualities of Erroll's character: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 26. 1885 That's enough, I twants "verve," "brio," "breadth," "design," Besides, it's English. I decline: A. Dobson, At the Sign of the Lyre, p. 176.

verzino, pl. verzini, sb.: It.: brazil-wood. See brazil. Rarely Anglicised as versin(e).

1585 [See brazil 1.] 1588 a village called Merzy, in whose harbour euerie yere there ladeth some Shippes with Verzina, Nypa, and Beniamin. the greatest merchandise there is verzing, and nypa, which is an excellent Winch which is had in the flowre of a tree called Nyper: T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 23 vo. 1599 Sandols, Marsine, Versine, Porcelane R. HAKLUYT, Veyages, Vol. II. lp. 218 — there goeth another ship...to lade Verzino: ib., p. 229. — Verzini, from S. Thomas, and from China: ib., p. 277.

*vēsīca piscis, phr.: Lat., 'fish's bladder': a figure in the form of a pointed oval, like the space common to the two circles in Euclid, Bk. I. Prop. I, a symbol of Christ; a glory surrounding the whole figure (in Christian art).

1838 In the earliest zera of masonic establishment a geometrical figure or canon was adopted in all sacred buildings...styled Vesica Piscis...it was formed by two circles cutting each other in their centres: J. Dallaway, Disc. Archit. Eng., &-c., p. 418. 1878 the heads of the two portals of Ely were formerly filled with the Vescica Piscis: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. L p. 189 1887 The window...gains by the elegant vesica-shaped light in the gable: Atherway, Oct. 8, p. 474/2.

vesir(i): Turk. See vizier.

*Vesper, vesper (1=), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. vespre, or direct fr. Lat. vesper: the evening star; eventide. The word vespers is distinct. See Hesperus.

1393 And thus whan that the light is faded, | And vesper sheweth him alofte | And that the night is longe and softe | Under the cloudes derke and stille, | Than

hath this thynge most of his wille: Gower, Conf. Am., Bk iv. [R.] 1599 dare not with the silly snail from cabin show my head, | Till Vesper I behold aloft in skies begin to spread: Prele, Sir Clyomon, Wks., p. 522/2 (1861) 1606 thou hast seen these signs; | They are black vesper's pageants: Shaks., Ant. and Cleop, iv. 14, 8. 1640 Vesper brings on the Night; H. More, Phil. and Cleop, iv. 14, 8. Po., p. 312 (1647).

vespertīlio, sb.: Lat.: a bat.

1665 these vespertilllios a large foot in length hang in swarms upon the boughs of Trees, by claws two inches long fixed at the extream part of their wings: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 385 (1677).

vespillo, sb.: Lat.: one who carried out bodies of the poor for burial in Ancient Rome.

1642 Anatomies, Skeletons, or Cadaverous reliques, like Vespilloes, or Grave-makers: Sir Th Brown, *Relig. Med*, § xxxviii. Wks , Vol. II. p. 381 (1852)

Vesta: Lat.: name of the virgin goddess of the hearth in Ancient Rome, in whose temple in the forum the sacred fire was kept alight by the Vestal virgins. Hence, vesta, a wax lucifer-match.

1589 Vesta's virgins with their holy fires | Do cleanse the thoughts that fancy hath defil'd: GREENE, Poems, Wks, p. 312/2 (1861).

vestal $(\angle =)$, adj. and sb.: pertaining to or characteristic of the virgin goddess Vesta; one of the virgins who tended the sacred fire of Vesta on the central hearth of Vesta's temple in Ancient Rome.

1549 put his neece Rhea into a religion of virgines called Vestales: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 9 70 1590 a certain aim he took | At a fair vestal throned by the west: Shaks, Mids Nt.'s Dr, ii. 1, 158. 1603 Posthumia likewise another vestall virgin: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p 241. 1722 The head of the young Vestal was the most engaging thing I had seen in Italy: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 135.

vestibulum, pl. vestibula, sb.: Lat.: a vestibule.

1664 Where the sides had rauges of Columns, as in those large Xystas, Portices, Atrias and Vestibula of the Greeks and Romans: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p. 132. 1741 In the Vestibulum of a Convent of Greek Nuns: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. III. p. 71.

vestige (1 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vestige: a footprint, a trace; a remnant or relic of something which has reased to

1545 is there no nother memoriall or skant any vestigie thereof: G. JOVE, Exp Dan, fol. 13 vo. 1645 showing some vestige of its former magnificence in pieces of temples: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 155 (1872). 1775 we found no vestiges of buildings: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor, p. 103. 1883 Mr Greg points out the many curious vestiges which the tradition retains of its own early stage of doubt and visionary impression: XIX Cent., Feb., p. 208.

*vestīgia...nulla retrorsum (spectantia), phr.: Lat.: no footprints directed backwards. See Hor., Epp., 1, 1, 74, 75, alluding to the fable of the fox and the sick lion, in which the fox when asked why he hesitates to enter the lion's cave, says (in Horace's words) me vestigia terrent, omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, = 'the footprints frighten me, because they are all directed towards you, none away from you'.

1658 How shall I stand before temptations? Oh keep me that I enter not in 1658 How shall I stand before temptations? Oh keep me that I enter not in, vestigia terrent, behold the footsteps of them that have gone in: J. Owen, Of Tempt, ch. iii. p. 40. 1662 No such courtesy of Papiets to Protestants; vestigia nulla retrorsum; no return (especially the second time) out of durance: vestigia nulla retrorsum—there is no retreat: Congress, Debates, Vol. III. p. 289 (1840). 1826 they may take for their motto—vestigia nulla retrorsum—there is no retreat: Congress, Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i p. 131. 1863 Once enter the room enchanted by this snow clad rose, and—Vestigia nulla retrorsum. C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. II. p. 205. *1876 his motto is Nulla vestigia retrorsum, and he would as soon dream of turning homewards in the middle of his tour as of deserting the colours in the course of a cannaign: Times, Nov. 2. [St.] campaign: Times, Nov. 2. [St.]

vestīgium, pl. vestīgia, sb.: Lat.: a footprint, a vestige.

Vestigitum, pl. Vestigia, 30.: Lat.: a noutprint, a vestigia which we meet withall, wherein their several excellencies lay: N. Culverweil, Light of Nat., Trat., p. 7.

1664 we see instances of it among the Vestigia's and footsteps of the most flourishing ages: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pref., p. 5.

1765 there are vestigia of the two punctures partly grown up, but still visible on the opposite corner of the map, which are, unquestionably, the very holes through which it has been pricked up in the sentry-box: Sterne, Trist. Shand., viii. xvii. Wks., p. 338 (x339).

1821 there are still left some vestigia ruris! of the country!: Edin. Rev., Vol. 35, p. 303, 1828 who do not hesitate to ascribe the toleration of such exhibitions...to the remains of barbarism, the vestigia rurs, amongst us: ib., Vol. 47, p. 425.

Vestris, name of two famous 18 c. dancers (father and son) of the French stage, and of a great actress and singer (d. 1851), daughter of the younger dancer.

1784 they would frisk, and bound, and play a thousand gambols, in which Bess, being remarkably strong and fearless, was always superior to the rest, and proved himself the Vestris of the party: Cowper, Poems, &c., Vol. II. p. 316

*vesuvian, adj. and sh.: pertaining to Mt. Vesuvius (a volcano near Naples in Italy); volcanic; a kind of fusee.

1872 Not all the vesuvians in the world could have kept his cigar alight: W. Black, Adventures of a Phaeton, ch. xix. [Davies]

*veto, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of Lat. vetare, = 'to forbid': 'I forbid', used to designate the intercessio, or annulling of a legislative measure, which was the privilege of the Roman tribunes; hence, the exercise of any constitutional power of annulling; a prohibition.

1654—6 God restraineth the remainder of man's wrath, if he do but interpose his veto: J Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol IV. p. 402/2 (1867) 1759 the Carthaginian constitution, where the single, Veto, of one discontented senator, referr'd the decision of the most important affair to a wrong-headed, ungovernable populace: E. W Montagu, Anc. Rep., p. 372. 1788 the Queen put in her veto: Hor Walfole, Letters, Vol I. p. cxviii. (1857) 1811 and here, in some measure, he assumed the right of a veto: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol I. p. 236 (and Ed). *1876 Russia does not, however, ask our assistance for that purpose, although no one will expect us to interpose our veto against it, since objects are concerned for which we are ourselves striving: Times, Dec. 7. [St.]

vettura, sb.: It.: a carriage.

1851 I proceeded on my way in the vettura: J GIBSON, in Eastlake's Life, p. 45 (1857).

*vetturino, pl. vetturini, sb.: It.: a letter of horses; an attendant on passengers in the service of the letter of their horses; a driver of a hired carriage; in Eng., a carriage.

horses; a driver of a hired carriage; in Eng., a carriage.

1617 At Ancona, according to the custome of passengers, we agreed with a Vetturine, or letter of horses, that each of vs paying him fifte flue Poli, hee should finde vs horses, and horse-meate, and our owne diet to Rome, and to this end his seruant followed vs on foote, after the fashion of the Italians, who ride slowly, and these seruants are called Vetturine, or Vettural: F. Moryson, Itin., Pt. 1: pp. 97, 98.

1670 Others take with them a Vetturine, that lets them have Horses, and diets them too: R. Lassels, Voy, Ital., Pt. 1: pp. 157 (1698).

1771 he set out with a vetturino for Rome: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 66/a (1882).

1787 Had these poor people been Turks, and our Vetturinos Janissaries, they must have been utterly ruined: P. Beckford, Lett. fr. Ital., Vol. 1: p. 5a (1865).

1832 A vetturino lived near the gate of St. Sebastian: Lord Lytyton, Godolph., ch. xxxii. p. 67/1 (New Ed.).

1867 a lumbering post-coach, the Irish vetturino, the "leathern convenience" of that time (like those of Italy of the present day). Lady Morgan, Mem., Vol. 1: p. 16 (1862).

1871 we were travelling vetturino is [in Italy] hardly within the power of those whose means are moderate: Athenæum, Jan. 22, p. 123/2.

vexāta quaestio, pl. vexātae quaestionēs, phr.: Late Lat.: a disputed question, a point which has not been finally settled.

1813 We do not mean to enter upon the vexata quastic of the tones and delivery: Edin. Rev., Vol. 22, p. 143. 1834 The vexata questic of Terms of Communion is just touched upon: ib., Vol. 59, p. 46. 1843 Whether the remander of our mental states are similarly dependent on physical conditions, is one of the vexata questiones in the science of human nature: J. S. Mill., System of Logic, Vol. II. p. 425 (1856) 1884 When we emerge from the primitive history of Rome—and heaven forbid that we should loiter for one second in that hotbed of vexata quastiones—Mommsen strides away, like a grant, from his competitors: Spectator, Apr. 12, p. 490/1.

vezir: Turk. See vizier.

*vi et armis, phr.: Lat.: by force of arms, with force and arms, forcibly, with a display of force. Often used in Law.

arms, forcibly, with a display of force. Often used in Law.

1633 heresy offends, separates, and rageth, making the party good vi et armis, if not with arguments of reason, yet with arguments of steel and iron. T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 211/1 (1865).

1648 the resolve now, vi & Armis, to subdue her spirit: Merc. Acad., No. x, p. 2.

1671. Yet if you hiss, he knows not where the harm is, | He'll not defend his Non-sence Vi & Armis: Shadwell, Humorists, Epil., p. 80.

1682 Make ye a sly fallacious Quibble, | Act Vi & Arms against a Bible: T. D., Butler's Chost, Canto II. p. 108.

1742 For ask, first, what can the king pardon? answer, outlawries, and trespasses vi et armis: R. North, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 34 (1826).

1762 he compelled, vi et armis, a rich farmer's son to marry the daughter of a cottager: Smollett, Launc. Greaves, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 46 (1817).

1766 to enforce the execution of the Stamp-act in the Colonies vi et armis: Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. II. No. 173, p. 503 (1774).

1806 finding that the fowl and vegetables, which you had bespoken for dinner, have just been clawed off the spit, and out of the pot, vi et armis, by half a dozen head of low, blustering rascallions: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. I. p. 114 (5th Ed.).

1818 Sure there is nothing to prove that he was murthered fairly, that's drowned by force, vi et armis: Ladd Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 308 (1819).

1843 carried him off vi et armis in the midst of a speech: Thackeran, Ir. Sk. Bk., p. 136 (1887).

Via.! interj.: It.: come!, come on!.

via!, interj.: It.: come!, come on!, away!.

1598 Via! to London will we march amain: SHAKS., III Hen. VI., ii.

*viā, abl. of Lat, via, = 'a way'; by way of,

1779 This night is the fourteenth since we first had news of his victory, via New Providence: J. Adams, Wks, Vol. IX. p. 483 (1854). 1883 have gone to India viå the Cape of Good Hope: Lord Saltoun, Scraps, Vol. II. ch. iv.

*via lactea, phr.: Lat.: the Milky Way, the galaxia (q. v.). See Ovid, Met., 1, 168.

1639 As we say of the via lactea, or milky way in the heavens, it is nothing but a deal of light from a company of little stars, that makes a glorious lustre: Siebes, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 233 (1862). 1662 Sir Thomas More was...born in Milk-street, London, the brightest star that ever shined in that via lactea: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. II p. 361 (1840).

*via media, phr.: Lat.: a middle course, the middle

1845 the whole nation ..is divided into two classes—Romanists or Infidels, there is no via media: Ford, Handik. Spain, Pt. I. p. 168. 1866 they were kept safely in the via media of indifference: Geo. Eliot, Felix Holt, Vol. I

viador: Sp. See veedor.

*viāticum, sb.: Lat., 'provision for a journey', 'journeymoney': provision for a journey; the Eucharist, esp. as given to a person in danger of death.

money': provision for a journey; the Eucharist, esp. as given to a person in danger of death.

1562 divers Christians would be...always sure to have their viaticum. that is to say, their voyage-provision: Cooper, Private Mass, p. 11 (Parker Soc., 1850)
1598 you shall be allowed your viaticum: B. Jonson, Ev. Man in his Hum, i. 2, Wks, p. 10 (166)
1601 In steed of a Viaticum which he ought to have given him as out of the Popes Pension: A. C., Answ. to Let of a Fesuited Gent., p. 102.
1618 Sir Lionel Cranfield is not yet mester of the wardrobe, nor like to be, unless he give a viaticum to the Lord Hay, who, they say, stands upon £ 9000: J. Chamberlahn, in Court & Times of Jas. I., Vol. 11. p. 80 (1848).
1634 with this strange viaticum they will travell four or five daies together, with loads fitter for Elephants than men: W. Wood, New England's Prosp, p. 68.
1655 When shall we now receive the viaticum with safety? Evelun, Corresp, Vol. 111. p. 68 (1872).
1670 His forecasting Mind thought of the future, how to stock himself with Experience, with Wisdom, with Friends in greatest Grace, with other Viaticum for the longest Journey of his ensuing Life: J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1. 34, p. 27 (1693).
1672 let us take care for our journey, and furnish ourselves with provision, and a Viaticum for eternity: Tr. F. E. Nieremberg's Temboral & Elernal, Bk. 111. ch. i. p. 238.
1684 Are we so provided for heaven, that we need no more viaticum m our journey thither? S. CHARNOCK, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divenes, Vol. 110, 110 (1865).
1781 To these Rings on their left Arms they fasten, when they travel, a Bag for the Conveyance of their Viaticum: MEDLEY, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hobe, Vol. 1. p. 187.
1782 Indeed, it is well that I live little in the world, or I should be obliged to provide myself with that viaticum for common conversation: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol VIII. p. 471 (1858).
1792 Prayer has, however, opened my passage at last, and obtained for me a degree of confidence that I trust will prove a comfortable viati

viātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to viāre, = 'to travel', 'to go': a traveller, a wayfarer.

1660 [See comprehensor].

*vibrator (_ _ _ _), sb.: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. vibrator, noun of agent to Lat. vibrare, = 'to vibrate': that which vibrates.

1875 The reed pipes of organs and the vibrators of harmoniums: A. J. Ellis, Tr. Helmholtz, Pt. I. ch. v. p. 144.

vibrequin, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a centre-bit; a wimble.

1601 the French vibrequin or breast-wimble: Holland, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 17, ch. 15, Vol. 1 p. 519.

*vice, quasi-prep.: Lat.: instead of, in the place of. As a prefix, vice- is either fr. Fr. or direct fr. Late Latin.

1787 The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed., James Miller., Lieutenant of the said fort, vice Frederic Gottsched, who is gone to Hallifax: Gent. Mag., p. 1015/1. 1806 a jarring bat:—a right-hand bat for a left-handed player:—a hat, vice stumps: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. 1. p. 47 (5th Ed.). 1887 He appears as "the last new man" at the Grange, vice Mr. Goldwin Smith: Athenæum, Apr. 14, p. 462/1.

*vice versā, phr.: Lat.: the relations being reversed, the order being changed; conversely.

order being changed; conversely.

1601 And the Arch-Priests vice versa to be suspected and attainted as schismatical: A. C., Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent., p 23. 1642 the yeaue of the Conquering of France [by Spain], is the morning of the Conquest of England (and vice versa): HOWELL, Instr. For. Trav., p. 47 (1869). 1657 He...could turn English into Latin, and vice versa: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 342 (1872). 1674 and vice versa, or heads and heels: N. FAIRFAX, Bulk and Selv., p 24. 1682 Christ's method in this prayer, and this place is, vice versa, clean otherwise: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. IX. p. 138 (1864). bef. 1733 R. NORTH, Examen, I. ii. 59, p. 65 (1746). 1753 and so, vice versa; if you should like Bonn or Munich better than you think you would Manheim; make that the place of your residence: Lord Chester. Field, P. Letters, Vol. II. No. 77, p. 327 (1774). 1761 your Carey was the cock, and Throckmorton the hen—mine are vice versa: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. III. p. 442 (1857). 1836 Would it not be wiser for people to rejoice at all they now sorrow for, and vice versa: Hawthorne, Amer. Note-Books, Vol. I. p. 25 (1871). 1861 to sit by a man who has found you out...or, vice versa; p. 111 (1879). p. 111 (1879).

vicegerent (1 1 =), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vicegérent: deputed, vicarious; one who holds office or exercises power as the deputy or agent of a higher authority.

1588 Great deputy, the welkin's vicegerent and sole dominator of Navarre: SHAKS., L. L. L., 1. 1, 222. 1595 This likewise is the cause why the Prince is tearned Gods Vicegerent upon earth W. C., Polimanteia, sig. C. 4 vo. 1602 his vicegerent the Archpriest: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Reits & State, D. 322. 1620 Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. 721. 1670 a Cardinal who hath under him a Vice-Gerent (a Bishop) to help him. R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital, Pt. 11. p. 154 (1568).

vicepraepositus, sb.: Late Lat.: vice-president.

1609 he is named viceprepositus of the colledge: Whitelocke, *Lib. Fam.*, p. 3 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

vicerè, sb.: It.: a viceroy.

1549 wherein the kynges were (as the vicere now is) to be moste commonly resident: W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 113 ro.

*viceroy (# 4), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. viceroy (Fr. viceroi): the representative of a king, a subordinate ruler.

the representative of a king, a subordinate ruler.

1524 The xxiiij of February Frauncis the Frenche Kynge was taken prisoner... by the vice-roy of Naples: Chronicle of Calais, p. 34 (1846).

1555 viceroye of Granaia: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1. p. 103 (1885).

1577 Sonne vnto the vise Roye: Frampron, Yonfull Newes, fol. 89 r.

1584 he in the meane time sitting as Vice-roy with his consecrated standard in his hand: R. Scott, Disc. Witch., Bk. XII. ch. xiv. p. 249.

1590 Therefore, viceroy, the Christians must have peace: Marlowe, II Tamburl., i., Wks., p. 441 (1858).

161593 Viceroys, you are dead; For Sacripant, already crown'd a king, Heaves up his sword to have your diadems: Greene, Orlando Fur., Wks., p. 107/1 (1861).

1610 you shall start up yong Vice-royes: B. Jonson, Alch., ii., Wks., p. 618 (1656).

1620 the Vice-Roy of Naples: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent. Bk. 1. p. 36 (1676).

1620 the Viceroy of this Country hat taken much pains to clear these Hills of Robbers: Howell., Lett., 1. xxii.

1660 One Mighty Monarch, and two Great Vice-Royes: J. C[ROUCH], Return of Chas. II., p. 14.

1793 Curdistan. is the residence of a viceroy: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p. 471 (1796)

victor ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. victor, noun of agent to vincere, = 'to conquer': a winner, a vanquisher, a conqueror, an overwhelmer; also, attrib.

an overwhelmer; also, attrib.

abt. 1450 Quare is pi werdes, my wale son 'pou wan of pi godis, | Pou suld be victour & venge '& vencust neutre? Alexander's Wars, oso. 1482 al had paste the stryfe and batel of this worlde and were victurs of deuyls: Revel. Monk of Evesham, p. 104 (1869). 1645 the king and victore. G. Jove, Exp. Dan., of 2x 7°. 1562 to prouide for his safety by yielding him selfe to the victour: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 6x 2°. 1579 not conquerours onely but victours also: North, Tr. Plutarch, p. 538 (1612). 1589 backe | His Victor sailes: W. Warner, Album's England, Bk. v. ch. xxxiii p. 123 1601 the Greekes did set out their victors at the games of Olympia, with braunches of the wild-Olive: Holland, Tr. Pin. N. H., Bk. 15, ch. 4, Vol. 1, p. 432. 1630. So true a victor: Massinger, Picture, ii. 2, sig. E 4 vo. 1659 every Christian soldier must either be victor or victus, a conqueror over, or else conquered by, the wicked one: N. Hardy, 1st Ep. Yohn, Nichol's Ed., p. 233/2 (1865). 1665 at a safe distance he durst hiss at the Victor: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 35 (1677): 1703 To Argos realms the victor god resorts: Pope, Trebais, 668, Wks., Vol II. p. 177 (1757) bef. 1744 There, Victor of his health, of fortune, friends, | And fame; this lord of useless thousands ends: — Mor. Ess., III. 312. 1847 this your Academe, | Whichever side be Victor, in the halloo | Will topple to the trumpet down: Tennyson, Princ., ii. Wks, Vol. IV. p. 50 (1886).

*Victoria, proper name, fr. Lat. victōria, = 'victory', applied (out of respect to Queen Victoria of England) to the royal water-lily, Victoria regia, Nat. Order Nymphaeaceae; and to a light four-wheeled carriage with a calash top over a seat for two persons, and with a driver's box in front; also to sundry articles of commerce.

victrice, so.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. victrice: a female who conquers.

1533 He knew certes | That you, victrice | Of all ladies, | Should have the prize | Of worthiness: UDALL, in Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 59. [C.] bef. 1637 a crowned Victrice stand: B. Jonson, Underwoods, p. 260 (1640).

victrix, sb.: Lat., fem. of victor: a female who wins or conquers, a victress.

1853 In his victrix he required all that was here visible: C. Bronte, Villette, ch. xxxii. [Davies]

*vicusia, sb.: Sp. fr. Peru.: name of the small wild species of S. American llama, Auchenia vicu(g)na; the wool of the said animal; also, attrib. and in combination. See alpaca, guanaco. llama.

guanaco, llama.

1593—1622 It may be surmised, that it is as that of the becunia, and other beasts, which breed the beazer stone: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § xix. p. 156(1878).

1604 an infinite number of vicunas, which breede in the Sierras: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 165 (1880). 1789 The vicunna resembles the lama in shape, but is much smaller, and its wool shorter and finer: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. 1. p. 737 (1796).

1811 The distinct kinds of Peruvian Sheep, called by the Spaniards, Carneros de la tierra, or country sheep, are four; viz. the Llama and Alpaca, domestic animals and beasts of burden, and the Huanaco and Vicuña, which are wild, and never vet tamed, but in some solitary instances: W. Walton, Peruvian Sheef, p. 11.

1818 the wool or fur of the vecuna seems not only to be capable of being manufactured into the finest cloth, but hats made of it rival, in lightness and fineness of texture, those made of beaver: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 279 (1834).— the imports...consisted of...771 arrobas of vacuna wool: ib., p. 327.

1822—88 The Lama or Guanaco... bears the name of lama alpaca, or faco, while in its domestic state it is called vicugna or vigonia: Tr. Malte-Brun's Geogr., p. 544 (Edinb., 1834).

and the track of the closely-allied species, the Vicuña; this latter animal is preeminently alpine in its habits: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi p. 359 1851 we now and then, in crossing the mountains, caught a glimpse of the wild and shy vicuña: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 55 (1854). 1852 Their waistcoatings of plush vigonia will be found remarkable for novelty and excellence: Report of Juries, Exhibition 1851, p. 375/1. 1857 vigonia cloth, merino robe cloth, (only in 1815) seraglio ratteens: J. James, Worsted Mannif, p. 438. 1883 Here is a dull peacock-blue, vicugna-cloth arranged in panneaux: Daily Telegraph, Jan. 18, p. 2

Variants, becunia, vicunna, vicugna, vigonia, vacuna,

vidame, sb.: Fr.: an inferior noble of France under the feudal system; a bishop's deputy in temporal matters.

1523 vydam of Chalons...vydame: LORD BERNERS, Froissart, p. 62 (1812).
*Vidē, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. act. of Lat. vidēre, = 'to see': see.

1627 For which I have compounded an Ointment of Excellent Odour, which I call Roman Ointment, vide the Receit: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. i. § 59. 1699 EVELYN, Acetaria, p. 51. 1713 She then referr'd them to a place | In Virgil, vide Dido's case: Swift, Wks., p. 585/2 (1869).

*videlicet, adv.: Lat.: to wit, namely, that is to say. Abbrev. to videl., viz. (where z stands for an old symbol of abbreviation).

ADDrev. to Viuel., viz. (where z staints for an old symbol of abbreviation).

bef 1548 Thyder resortyd suche as wer trobelyd with the hedde ache, or hadde any slottiche wydowes lockes, viz. here growen to gether in a tufte: J. London, in Elis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. 111. No. cccvii. p 132 (1846). 1562 videlicet [See Kerne]. 1568 but the three is made of one number, videl, of two and an vnitie: Puttenham, Eng. Poes., 11. in p. 82 (1860) 1598 the Counsellers, videlicet, the Bishop of Elye, and Sir William Peter: R. Hak-Luyt, Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 288. 1600 in all this time there was not any man died in his own person, videlicet, in a love-cause: Shaks., As Y. L. It, iv. 1, 97. 1801 The best Incense is tried and knowne by these markes, viz. If it be white: Holland, Tr. Plin. N H, Bk. 12, ch. 14, Vol. 1 p. 368 1615 Therefore there remaineth yet another great difficultie, videl How this law...: W Bedwill, Moham. Impost., 11. 59 1640 I cannot conceal from whence I am viz. of Christ: H. More, Phil. Po., sig. B 7 vo (1647). 1645 his Maye had opportunity to effect his designe, viz. the releife of Westchester: Sir S. Luke, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. Iv. No. di. p. 250 (1846). bef. 1658 You shall never take a Pamphleteer, one of these Haberdashers of small Wares, without his Videticets, or his Vipotes: J. Cleveland, Wks., p. 100 (1687). 1663 How will dissenting Brethren relish it? | What will Malignants say? Videtext... S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 120. 1691 but yet there are the same Objections and Arguments against it...viz. because...: J. Rav, Creation, Pt. II. p. 332 (1701). bef. 1733 viz.: R. North, Examen, p. ii. (1740). 1774 It was necessary for the plaintiff... to take notice of the real place where the cause of action arose: therefore, he has stated it to be in Minorca: with a vidence, at London, in the parish of St. Mary le bow, in the ward of Cheap: Lord Mansfield, Coupler's Reports, p. 170. 1782 videlicet: Hor. Walfule.

video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, phr.: Lat.: I know and approve the better course, I follow the worse. Ovid, Met., 7, 20.

1808 He seems not to plead that excuse which men of genius ordinarily make for the errors of their lives; video meliora proboque, Deteriora sequor: Edin. Rev., Vol. 13, p. 131.

vidimus, Ist pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of Lat. videre, = 'to see': 'we have seen', an inspector's endorsement; an examination, an inspection; an abstract of the contents of a document, book, &c.

1762 what a rarity in a collection of drawings would be one of their vidimus's! HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol. 1. p. 101.

vieille barbe, phr.: Fr.: 'an old beard', a bearded old or middle-aged man.

1883 A few score of *visilles barbes*, accompanied by as many beardless citizens, repaired to the martyr's grave: *Globe*, Dec. 5.

vieille cour, phr.: Fr.: the old court (of the kings of France before the Revolution).

1826 dressed in a costume in which the glories of the vieille cour seemed to retire with reluctance: LORD BRACONSPIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 191 (1881).

vieille moustache, phr.: Fr.: 'an old moustache', an old soldier.

1837 The gendarme, a vieux moustache, held his lantern up: J. F. Cooper, Europe, Vol. II. p. 323.

vielle, sb.: Fr.: a large viol of the Middle Ages; a hurdy-gurdy.

1768 The old man had, some fifty years ago, been no mean performer upon the vielle: STERNE, Sentiment. Yourn., Wks., p. 472 (1830). 1883 He played upon a small and curiously shaped instrument called a vielle, somewhat like a child's toy, with four strings, and a kind of small wheel instead of a bow: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, Yohn Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 49 (and Ed.).

*vieux militaire, phr.: Fr.: an old soldier.

1775 his father is a vieux militaire: HOR. WALPOLE, Letters, Vol. vz. p. 246 (1857).

vif, fem. vive, adj.: Fr.: lively, animated, vivid. See vive.

vigliacco, sb.: It. (Florio): a rascal, a scoundrel.

1593 Methinks already in this civil broil | I see them lording it in London streets, | Crying 'Villago' unto all they meet: Shaks., II Hen. VI., iv. 8, 48. 1599 villago: B. Jonson, Ec. Man out of his Hum., v. 3, Wks., p. 161 (1616). 1630 the chiefe Commanders of these valourous villiacoes: John Taylor, Wks.,

*vignette, sb.: Fr.: a branch-like border or flourish to decorate a page or a capital letter; a bordered illustration or decoration on a title-page or before a division of a book or volume; a photographic portrait of the head or bust in which the ground is gradually shaded off; a picture with the ground similarly treated; also, metaph. a glimpse or detail of scenery; Archit. ornamental flourishes of vine-leaves and tendrils. Anglicised as vinet, vignet.

tendrils. Anglicised as vinet, vinets, flowers, armes and Imagery: Arte of Limming, fol. iv. 1598 Vignetta, a little vine, or vineyard. Also a vinet, or such border about any work, namely in printed bookes, or vpon guilt bookes: Floran 1611 Vignettes. Vignets; branches, or branch-like borders, or flourishes, in Painting, or Ingrauerie: Cottor. 1761 He is drawing signettes for his [Gray's] odes: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 257 (1857). 1807 Walter Scott, who meditated the same publication, urges me to follow his plan, of punting it in small quarto, and giving vignettes of costume: Southly, Lett., Vol. 11. p. 39 (1856). 1820 a representation may be seen in the vignette at the head of the next chapter: T. S. Hughes, True, in Stelly, Vol. 1. h. iv. p. 274 bef. 1832 L.mentioned having got this clever artist to draw a vignette to his beautiful lines: In Moore's Prymn, Vol. 11. p. 25 (1832). 1854 he maintained her by his lithographic vignettes for the music-sellers: Thackleay, Newtones, Vol. 1. ch. vin. p. 200 (1879). 1855 In bright vignettes, and each complete, [Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet, [Or palace, how the city ghtter'd: Tennyson, Daisy, 45. 1878 Micah...served Kate for the model of a title-page vignette: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. v. ch. xxxxx. p. 362.

vignoble, sh.: Fr.: a vineyard.

1683 This gentleman was owner of that excellent vignoble of Pontaq and Obrien from whence come the choicest of our Bourdeaux wines: EVELYN, Diarry, Vol. 11. p. 190 (1872).

*vigogne, sb: Fr.: vicuña (q, 7). *1876 Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

vigonia: Sp. See vicufia.

vigor, vigour (' =), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. vigur (Fr. vigueur), assimilated to Lat. vigor: physical force, healthful activity; strength, force, healthiness, efficacy.

activity; strength, force, ficalininess, efficacy.

alt. 1374 wip a lijly colour and wip swiche vigoure and strenkep: Chaucer, Tr. Bieckius, Hk. 1. p. 5 (1863). 1554 the vygueur of the sonne: W. Prat, Africa, sig. C viii re. 1563. There is also another excellent plaster which Calene excell in the Figure of an inflammation and is thus made: T. Gales, Euclirida, 6d. 35 vo. 6d. 1886 the Poet...lifted up with the vigor of his owne inuention: SIDNEY, Apol. Foct., p. 25 (1868). 1588 motion and long-during action tires: The sinewy vigour of the traveller: Sidars, L. L. L., p. 3, 368. 1601 vigor and quicknesse of spirit: Holland, Tr. Flin. N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 25, Vol. 1. p. 168. 1620 he was so old that he began to lose the vigour of his intellectuals: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xxii. (1976). 1848 the different disposure of its Magnetical vigor in the eminencies and stronger parts thereof: Six Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. 11. ch. ii. p. 47 (1860). 1658 A temptation that hath vigor and permanency in it: J. Owen, Of Tempt., ch. iii. p. 37. 1712 never failing to exert himself with Vigour and Resolution: Speitstor, No. 467, Aug. 26, p. 669/2 (Morley).

vigoroso, adv.: It.: Mus.: a direction to performers to render a passage or movement with vigor.

1724 VIGOROSO, or VIGOROSAMENTE, is to Play or Sing with Strength or Vigor: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

viis et modis, phr.: Late Lat.: by (all) ways and means.

1600 as if it were enacted for a lawe amongst themselves, Viis & modis to thrust for it, and not to heare, conceive, or believe any thing, that may disswade or deterre: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 685. 1611 The boisterous and aspiring Nimrod, out of a gluttonous desire of grasping offices and honors, scrues himselfe viis & modis, unto some high place as his onely Paradise: R. BOLTON, Comf. Walking, p. 173 (1630). 1666 his annual comings in viit & modis was bruited to be sevenscore thousand pounds starling: Six Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 176 (1677).

*viking (u=), sb.: Eng. fr. Scand.: a sea-robber, a rover, a pirate; one of the Northmen who roved over the seas of Europe, 8c-10c. The word means a 'bay-man', a 'creekman' not a 'sea-king'.

*vilayet, sb.: Turk. vilāyat: a province of the Turkish Empire under a väli or governor-general. See eyalet, sanjack, walee.

1884 Habrié Hanoum, wife of Mizhet Effendi, ex-defterdar of the villayet of course: F. Boyler, Boyleriand, p. 342. 1887 the Times says the Roman scholle propagnida has been making great progress in the villayet of Adrianople: negrotions Oct. 26, p. 1506/3.

*villa, It. pl. ville, sb.: It.: a small estate; a country residence: a suburban mansion.

residence; a suburban mansion.

1615 passing by Cicerves Villa, euen at this day so called, where yet do remain the ruines of his Academy: Geo. Sandys, Trav., d. 274 (1632).

1645 in these [valleys] are fair parks, or gardens, called villas: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. d. d. 1688 I am hanging a chamber in your villa: — Corresp., Vol III. p. 36.

1673 there are abundance to be seen in the ville, gardens and palaces of the great persons: J. Ray, Journ. Low Countr., d. 359.

1676 I saw at a Villa not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking Lemonado with his Mistris: Shadwell, Libertine, i. d. d. 1709 The Duke had a magnificent Villa within five Leagues of the Capital, adorn'd with all that's imaginably Beautiful: Mrs. Manley, New Atal, Vol. 1. d. 56 (1737).

1767 There in a neighbouring villa, on that spot Adjoining to the sea, dwells Danones: B. Thornton, Tr. Plantus, Vol. II. p. 268

1806 the capricous lightness of an Italian villa: J. Dallamay, Obs. Eng. Archit, d. 22.

1820 the grandeur of their villas: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 63

1883 In a snowy villa, with a sloping lawn...there lived a few years ago a happy family: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 1.

1882 The villa was full of objects by which thought and conversation were attracted to such channels: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 129

villanella, M. villanelle, M. : It.: an unaccompanied rustic

villanella, pl. villanelle, sb.: It.: an unaccompanied rustic part-song, an early phase of the more strict canzonet and madrigal (qq. v.). Anglicised as villanel, perhaps through Fr. villanelle.

1597 The last degree of grauetic (if they have any at all) is given to the villanelle or countrie songs which are made only for the ditties sake: TH. MORLEY, Mus., p. 180.

*villeggiatura, sb.: It.: retirement in a country residence; a period spent at a country residence.

a period spent at a country, residence.

1742 She hates the country, the Villegiatura: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. I. p. 212 (1857). 1765 The mountain of Viterbo is covered with beautiful plantations and villas belonging to the Roman nobility, who come hither to make the villegiatura in summer: SMOLLETT, France & Italy, xxxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 474 (1817). 1811 the sentence, 'why I think, Nance, we have been every where, and had no luck,' settled them into a villegiatura at Stratford green: L. M. Hawkins, Countess, Vol. I. p. 60 (and Ed.) 1817 In a few days I go to my villegiatura, in a casino near the Brenta: Byron, in Moore's Life, p. 586 (1875). 1829 But this was no common villegiatura, no visit to a family with their regular pursuits and matured avocations: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Young Duke, Bk. iv. ch. ii. p. 222 (1881).

vil(l)iaco, villiago: It. See vigliacco.

vim: Lat. See vis.

vin du pays, phr.: Fr.: wine of the country, wine produced in the neighbourhood.

1822 a well-seasoned voal pie, a bour-a-la-mode, plenty of the best vin du pays, and even a dessert: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 34. 1828 were compelled to quench their thirst with acid vin du pays: Engl. in France, Vol. 11. p. 121. 1860 the vin de pays that is placed on the table: W. H. Russell, Diary in India, Vol. 1. p. 7.

*vin ordinaire, phr.: Fr.: 'ordinary wine', common, cheap wine, used much in France and elsewhere as a table

1820 And why should as large a duty be levied from the vins ordinaires, as from those of the first quality? Edin. Rev., Vol. 33, p. 344. 1828 while I drink my vin ordinaire, my brewer finds the sale of his small beer diminished: SciTT, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 15 (1886). 1843 a pint, or half a bottle of vin ordinaire: Thackerary, Misc. Essays, p. 45 (1885). 1860 sherry, porter, and vin ordinaire, and the feebler bibables: W. H. Russell, Diary in India, Vol. 1, p. 8. 1861 a sound genuine ordinaire, at 18s. per doz.: Thackerary, Roundabout Papers, p. 121 (1879). 1885 He could hardly go straight back and drink their thin vin ordinaire, and listen to the social gossip: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 87.

*vinaigrette, sb.: Fr. Anglicised as vinaigret, vinegarette.

1. a small bottle or case for carrying aromatic vinegar or some other strong-smelling drug.

1811 she had no resource but silence, her fan and her vinaigrette: L. M. HAWKINS, Countess, Vol. I. p. 55 (2nd Ed.). 1841 embroidered purses, a smelling-bottle, and a vinaigrette: LADV BLESSINGTON, Idler in France, Vol. I. р. 308.

a vinegar sauce.

1699 Cucumber, Cucumis; tho' very cold and moist, the most approved Sallet alone, or in Composition, of all the Vinaigrets, to sharpen the Appetite, and cool the Liver, &c. if rightly prepard: EVELYN, Acetaria, p. 20.

a kind of Bath chair.

1699 it being a wretched Business in so Magnificent a City; and that is, the Vinsgretts, a Coach on Two Wheels, dragg'd by a Man, and push'd behind by a Woman or Boy, or both: M. Lister, Yourn. to Paris, p. 13.

vinata, pl. vinate, sb.: It.: a drinking-song, a vintage

1597 The slightest kind of musick...are the vinate or drincking songes: TH. MORLEY, Mus., p. 180.

vinculum, pl. vincula, sb.: Lat: a bond, a tie, a bond of union: in mathematics, a line drawn along over an expression

consisting of several terms, to connect the terms together as if they were enclosed in brackets.

1684 Those spirits are the vinculum, the tye of union between the soul and body: I. MATHER, Remark. Provid., p 83 (1856). 1710 the gentle Intestine motion of Fermentation knocking as under their Vincula of mixture: Fuller,

vindex, pl. vindices, sb.: Lat.: one who vindicates, a protector, an avenger; in Roman law, one who lays claim (to anything).

1654 the Vindex of which lawes, (if they were infring'd) was the publick Magistrate: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 244.

vindicative ("===), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. vindicatif, fem. -ive: concerned with punishment; revengeful, vindictive.

1606 but he in heat of action | Is more vindicative than jealous love: Shaks., voi., iv. 5, 107 1611 Vindicatif, Vindicative, revenging, wreakefull, Troil., iv. 5, 107 auengefull: Corga.

*vindicator ($\angle = \angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. vindicator, noun of agent to Lat. vindicare, = 'to vindicate': one who

bef. 1701. He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous vindicator of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. DRYDEN. [J.] 1849. He was the steward of Polish balls and the vindicator of Russian humanity: Lord Beaconsfield, Tancred, Bk. II. ch. xiv p. 143 (1881)

vinet: Eng. fr. Fr. See vignette.

*vingt-et-un, sb.: Fr., 'twenty-one': name of a round game at cards, of which the principle is to get twenty-one pips (court cards counting ten, aces one or eleven) or as near twenty-one as possible without exceeding that number. Sometimes corrupted to vanjohn. See macao.

1850 a little quiet vingt-et-un had been played: Thackeray, Pendennis, Vol. 1. ch xix. p. 200 (1879). 1860 a round of vingt-et-un or a rubber of whist: W. H. Russell, Diary in India, Vol. 1 p. 9 1872 happy gamblers, who look upon the scientific game much in the same way as they do vingt-et-un: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. viii. p. 338.

vintijn, vinton: Du. See venetiano.

*viola, sô.: It.: a viol; a tenor violin.

1724 VIOLA, a Viol, an Instrument of Musick well known, the Neck of which is divided in Half Notes by Seven Frets fixed thereon, and which is commonly strung with Six Strings, though sometimes with Seven. Of this Instrument there are several Sorts and Sizes: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. 1797 The King of Spain wished to hear his daughter play on the viola and an express was sent to Lisbon for her instrument: Southey, Lett. dur. Revisi in Shorin p. 265. Resid. in Spain, p. 265.

viola d'amore, phr.: It.: a kind of treble viol strung with wire. Sometimes Anglicised as viol d'amour.

1679 the viol d'amore of fine wire strings played on with a bow: EVELYN, Deary, Vol 11 p. 145 (1872). 1724 VIOLA D'AMOUR, a Kind of Treble Viol, strung with Wire, and so called because of its soft and sweet Tone: Short Explic. of For. Wds. 11 Mus. Bks. 1792 the famed Genoese musician, who performed on the psaltery, the viol d'amor, and other instruments: H. Brooke, Fool of Qual., Vol. IV. p. 182 1882 If you could accompany me for some months, with your viol d'amore, across the mountains: J. H. Shorthouse, Yohn Inglesant, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 51 (and Ed.). 1885 [See viola da gamba].

viola da gamba, phr.: It., 'a leg viol': a bass viol, the forerunner of the violoncello. Often altered to viol de gambo, viol de gamba.

gambo, viol de gamba.

1697 The First Booke of Songes or Ayres of foure partes...may be song to the Lute, Orpherian or Viol de gambo: J. Douland. Title.

1699 the violl de Gambo: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., iii. 9, Wks., p. 135 (1616).

1601 he plays o' the viol-de-gamboys: Shaks., Tv. Ni., i. 3, 27.

1605 The First Booke of Songs or Ayres of 4 parts: with Tableture for the Lute or Orpherian, with the Violl de Gamba: F. Pilkington, Title.

1608 I have a viol de gambo and good tobacco: Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 3, Wks., Vol III. p. 35 (1885).

1637 I leave to him likewise my Viol de Gamba, which hath been twice in Italy: Reliq. Wotton., sig. d. groft54)

1676 could play six Lessons upon the Viol de Gambo: Shadwell, Exom Wells, ni. p. 41.

1724 VIOLA

DA GAMBA, is the same as VIOLA BASSO, or Bass Viol, and is so called by the Italians from the Word GAMBA, which signifies Leg or Legs, because the common Way of playing upon that Instrument is to hold it with or between the Legs: Short Explic. of For. Was. in Mus. Bks.

1776 I think the effect was equal to any viol de gamba I ever heard: J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav., p. 35-1820 the love-awakening viol-de-gamba: Scott, Monastery, Wks., Vol. II. p. 457/2 (1867).

18... He played the viol da gamba himself; so heasked her, did. she like music? C. Reade, Wandering Heir, ch. iii. p. 63 (1883).

1886 the early 18th century room contains the spinet, the viola da gamba, and the viola d'amore: Daily News, Aug 17, p. 6/1.

**violation (L= L=). sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. violation: the act

*violation (4 = 4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. violation: the act of violating; ravishment.

1596 violation of all faith and troth | Sworn to us in your younger enterprise: SHAKS, I Hen. IV., v. 1, 70. 1810 When Arvalan, in hour with evil fraught | For violation seiz'd the shrieking Maid: SOUTHEY, Kehama, p. 89.

violator ("= '=), sb.: Eng., variant spelling of violater, as if noun of agent to Lat. violare, = 'to violate': one who violates: a ravisher.

[1523 violater: Lord Berners, Froissart, 1. 212, p 260(1812). 1602 a violater of all lawes. W. Watson, Quadithets of Relig & State, p 237] 1603
That Angelo is an adulterous thief, | An hypocrite, a virgin-violator: Shaks.,
Meas. for Meas, v. 1, 41. [1693 yonder is the Violater of my Fame
Congreve, Double Dealer, it. 4, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 189 (1710).] 1809 whoever
thought wrong...was a flagrant violator of the inestimable liberty of conscience:
W. Irving, Knickerb. Hist. N. York, p. 191 (1848).

violin ("= 1), sb.: Eng. fr. It. violino: a small arm viol (viola da braccio), a fiddle; a performer upon the said instru-

180 after her the other Muses trace, | With their Violines: Spens, Shep. Cal, Apr., 103 1601 get a base violin at your backe: B Jonson, Poetast., iii. 4, Wrs., p. 304 (1615) 1608 Vyolines: — Masques, Wks., p. 964. 1651 The music was twenty-nine violins, vested à l'antique: Evellyn, Diarry, Vol. I. p. 277 (1872) 1663 a concert of twenty-four violins between every pause: ib., p. 394. 1675 Voices, Flajolets, Violins, Cornets, Sackbus, Hoadboys: all joyn in Chorus: Shadwell, Psyche, ip. 4. 1724 VIOLINO, a Violin or Fiddle, an Instrument of Musick too well known to need any Description. This Word is often signified by the Letter V: Short Explic. of For. Was in Muss. Bks

violon, sb.: Fr.: a violin.

1603 So, while in Argos, the chaste Violon | For's absent Soueraigne doth graue-sweetly groan: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Tropheis, p. 13 (1608)

*violoncello, sb.: It.: a small bass violin, the modern representative of the viola da gamba.

presentative of the viola da gamda.

1724 VIOLONCELLO, is a Small Bass Violin, just half as big as a common Bass Violin, in Length, Breadth, and Thickness, the Strings of which being but half the Length of the Bass, makes them just an Octave higher than the Bass: Short Explic. of For. Was. in Mus. Bhs.

1776 my large violoncello was laid on my knee as I sat in the waggon: J. Collier, Mus. Trav., p. 7 1828

The instrument on which he is playing is called the saringee, and although much smaller, bears a strong resemblance to our violoncello: Asiatic Costumes, p. 15

1830 the arabebbah, of the violincello species, with one string: E BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 267 (and Ed.).

1864 If I could play the violoncello, I should be invited to his Royal Highness's Wednesdays: G. A. Sala, Quite Alone, Vol. I.ch. iii p. 28. Alone, Vol. 1. ch. ii p 38.

violone, sb.: It.: a large bass violin, a double bass. 1724 VIOLONE is a very large Bass Viol, or Double Bass: Short Explic of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.

*virāgo, sh.: Lat.: a vigorous maiden, a female warrior, a heroine, an Amazon.

I. a woman of masculine strength and courage.

I. a woman of masculine strength and courage. [abt 1300 par for hight sco virago, | ffor maked o pe man was sco: Curror Mundi, 633] abt. 1386 O Sowdanesse roote of Iniquitee | Virago thou Semyrame the secounde | O serpent vnder femynynytee | Lik to the serpent depe in helle ybounde: Chaucer, C. T., Man of Law's Tale, 4779 1555 proceeds hike a Virago stoutly and cherefully to the fire: R. Edden, New India, D. 24 (Arber, 1885). 1689 ypon a brace of milke white Steedes the two Viragoes meete the Knights: W. WARNER, Albion's England, Bk. 11. ch. vii. p. 26. 1692 With braue Bundutia or Viragoes best, | Great Edelsteda or the woorthiest, | Of manly dames... She may compare for valerous adorne: W. WYRLEY, Armorie, p. 44. 1603 Debora, stout Indeth, and Iahel, | Who (Faiths Viragoes) their proud Foes did stoop: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Triumph, 111. xxx. p. 786 (1608). 1659 the wise viragos of our climate: Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2, Wks., p. 323/2 (1833). 1665 they send Eradet-caun with twenty thousand Horse against the Virago Queen: Sir Th. Herreret, Trav., p. 98 (1077). 1676 she's a brave Virago: Shadwell, Libertine, ii. p. 26. 1694 And thus first spoke a fair Virago: Poet Buffoodd, &c., p. r. 1713 T arms, to arms! the fierce Virago cries, | And swift as lighming to the combat flies: Pore, Rape of Lock, v. 37.

2. a violent. bold woman: a termagant, a shrew.

a violent, bold woman; a termagant, a shrew.

1680 Like shamelesse double sex'd Hermaphrodites, | Virago Roaring Girles: John Taylor, Wks., sig. D 5 7º/2. 1663 A bold Virago, stout and tall | As Yoan of France, or English Mall: S. Butler, Hudibras, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 100. bef. 1870 It was a Lady, but a Virago; J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 108, p. 102 (1693). 1675 this Virago, which was metal to the back, disarm'd him: H. Woolley, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 102. 1689 What a Virago was that? R. L'Estrange, Tr. Erusmus sel. Collogue, p. 8. 1877 Who but a soi-disant woman-hater would pick up a strange virago, and send his sister to her with twenty pounds: C. Reade, Woman Halter, ch. xvii. p. 178 (1883).

viranda: Eng. fr. Port. See verandah.

vires: Lat. See vis.

vīres acquīrit eundo, phr.: Lat.: it gains strength in its course (by going). Virg., Aen., 4, 175 (of rumor personified). 1615 And in all his travel, like fame...vires acquirit sundo, he still enlargeth his own action: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 46 (1867).

Virgil: Eng. fr. Lat. See sortes Virgilianae.

Virginia, a kind of tobacco, named from Virginia in the United States.

1624 [See Verinas].

*Virgo: Lat., 'the virgin': name of one of the signs of the zodiac and of an ancient constellation.

virgule, sb.: Fr.: a comma.

1846 his presentation to the Duchesse de Montpensier was a mere form which could not alter a virgule of the protest: H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 161.

viridārium, sb.: Lat.: an ornamental garden; a plantation.

1848 ample vista from graceful awnings into tablinum and viridarium: Lord Lyttus, Hawld, Ek. 1. ch. i. p. 3/r (3rd Ed.).

1889 Among the works of art brought to light from its ruins I may mention...a set of beautiful marble flowerpots, and other rustic ornaments of the viridarium of the palace: Athenaum, Dec. 7, p. 789/3.

virītim, adv.: Lat.: man by man, singly, individually.

1627 and being weary, it seems, of proceeding viritim, they sent for the lord mayor and aldermen, given them charge to imprison the refractories. In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. 1. p. 261 (1848)

virmicelli. See vermicelli.

virtigo: Eng. fr. Lat. See vertigo.

*virtù, sb.: It.: a taste for fine art; artistic excellence or rarity; objects of art, curios, &c., collectively. See vertù.

1722 The whole Nation have a sort of Love to what they call the Virth and Know Something of it: RICHARDSON, Statues, &*c, in Italy, p. 290.
1746 my books, my virtu, and my other folhes and ammements: Hor. Walleld, Letters, Vol. 11, p. 29 (1857).
1748 So much for virth, which, when I shall have bought this picture, I have done with unless a very capital Teniers should come in your way: LOND CHESTERFIELD, Lett, Bk. II. No All Misc. Wks., Vol. 11 p. 347 (1771).
1755 For though France is remarkable for its sarvir virte and Italy for its rivth, yet Germany is the reservoir of solid literature: Mason, in Gray & Mason's Correst, p. 26 (1853).
1768 My longing to see my own collection of virtu at Castle Howard is wonderful: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Scient & Ge 1722 The whole Nation have a sort of Love to what they call the Virth

virtuosamente, adv.: It.: virtuously, excellently.

1616 In conclusion, I have no opinion of his industry, or that he cares to employ himself virtuesamente: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Fas. I., Vol. 1. p. 412 (1848)

*virtuoso (pl. -si), fem. virtuosa (pl. -se), sb.: It.

1. one who excels in artistic taste, one who is devoted to objects of art, curios, &c., a connoisseur of virtù; Mus. one who displays brilliant execution.

who displays brilliant execution.

1644 We went thence to visit one Monsieur Perishot, one of the greatest virtuoses in France: Evelun, Diary, Vol. 1, p. 60 (1872).

1670 a rare Statue, and hugely cryed up by all Sculptors and Virtuosi: R. Lassells, Ioy, Ital., Pt. 1, p. 106 (1893).

1673 the I-ertuosi: Dryden, Assign, ii. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 521 (1701).

1675 who esteem themselves the I-irtuosi for rarity of diet and choice provision: H. Woolley, Gentlemana's Companion, p. 68.

1713 the virtuoso's of France covered a little vault with artificial snow: Additional and choice provision: H. Woolley, Gentlemana's Companion, p. 68.

1713 the virtuoso's of France covered a little vault with artificial snow: Additional and the was here last year, who is a great virtuoso, he asked leave to see the cardinal's collection of cameos and intaglios: Hor. Waldel, Letters, Vol. 1, p. 45 (1856).

1740 When Lord Carried was here last year, who is a great virtuoso, he asked leave to see the cardinal's collection of cameos and intaglios: Hor. Waldel, Letters, Vol. 1, p. 45 (1852).

1752 like a skiful Virtuoso, pointing out to our Observation, the Beauties of a fine Painting: Gray's Inn Journal, Vol. 1, p. 13 (1756).

1756 Consequently those respectable titles of virtuoso and virtuosa have not the least relation to the moral characters of the parties: Lord Chesttershell, in World, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 164 (1777).

1759 enquirted after from motives of curiosity, not by the scholar, but the virtuoso: Globamtia, Pres. State Polite Learning, p. 26 (2nd Ed.).

176 The acropolis furnished a very ample field to the antient virtuosi: R. Chandler, Trav. Greece, p. 37.

1776 I could not assent to every thing he said against our modern virtuosi.

1. Collies, Mas. Trav., p. 33.

1787 all these virtuosi...were either contractes of the softest note, or softenness of the highest squeakery: Becknot, Italy, Vol. II, p. 154 (1854).

1816 his son and successor, who was not a virtuoso, married a city lady: J. IJALLAWAY, Off Stat. & Sculpt., p.

2. an experimental philosopher.

2. An experimental philosophier.

1620 There have happened to come to Venice in our days divers Virtuosi in several professions: Brent, Tr. Scave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. xxv. (1676).

1685 a Philosophy which the greatest part of the Virtuosi, and enquiring spiritic of Surveys have deserted: Glanvill, Scapis, p. lii. (1885). 1670 d'ye think, I that am a Virtuosa understand no better, then to leave you now you are not well? Skadwell, Sull. Lovers, E. p. 16.

1672 some Virtuosa of mry own commissions, p. 1676 d'ye think, informa'd me: B. Boyla, Virtuos of Gens. p. 4.

1676 I have been acquainted with this law, being a Virtuosa, non-Philosophical matters: Skadwell, Virtuos, iv. 1677 Rosicrusian Virtuosis, Can see with Ears, and hear with Mass. S. Butlar, Hadibras, Pt. 11. Cant. til. p. 174.

1681 that Noble

Vertuoso Francisco Redi: J. RAY, Creation, Pt. II. p. 308 (1701). 1699 He setts up for a great virtuoso in sallating: Hatton Corresp., Vol. II. p. 242 (1878). — all ye virtuosos in town: ib., p. 244 1709 Some, who value themselves upon the Glittering Title of Virtuos: T. ROBINSON, Westmorland & Cumberland, sig A 5. 1711 these young l'irtuos's take a gay Cap and Slippers, with a Scarf and Party-coloured Gown to be Ensigns of Dignity: Spectator, No. 49, Apr. 26, p. 81/2 (Morley). 1722 Of these some l'ertuosi make an agreeable kind of Beer: Hist. Virginia, Bk II ch. iv. p. 113. 1736 Our artists, and learn'd virtuosos of old, | Could tin or could copper convert into gold: W. W. Wilkins' Polit. Bal., Vol. II. p. 254 (1860).

virtūte meā me involvo, phr.: Lat.: I wrap myself up ın my virtue. See Hor., Od., 3, 29, 54.

virtute officii, phr.: Late Lat.: by virtue of office.

1624 It gives you opportunitye to gratifie all the Court, great and small, virtute officit, in right of your place, we'n is a thinge better accepted of and interpreted, then a courtesye from a favouritt: Br. or Lincoln, in Ellis, Orig. Lett., 376 Ser, Vol. iv No. cccclxiv. p 192 (1846). 1765 Watchmen ...may virtute officit arrest all offenders: Blackstone, Comm., Vol. iv. p 289. 1831 He is a magistrate of the county virtute officit: Edin. Rev., Vol 52, p. 479. 1892 the bishops sti in the House of Lords not as hereditary peers of the realm whose blood is ennobled...but simply virtute officit: Law Times, XCII. 140/1.

virulent (= =), adj .: Eng. fr. Fr. virulent; full of virus; caused by virus; metaph. malignant.

1543 it mundifyeth all virulente, maligne, and corrosyue vicers. TRAHERON, Vigo's Chirurg., fol. covii 10/11. Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. covii ro/1. Virulent: T. GALE, Antid., fol 22 vo.

*vīrus, sb.: Lat., 'venom', 'poison': the poison of a contagious or infectious disease; also, metaph, corrupting influence, malignity.

1771 When he examined the egesta, and felt his pulse, he declared that much of the rurus was discharged: Smollett, Humph. Cl., p. 108/2 (1882). 1808 in what the evil, the rurus of ambition consists: Edin. Rec., Vol. 12, p. 309. 1828 In these failent accretions of authority) the rurus of corruption is generated: Congress. Declares, Vol. 19. Pt. ii. p. 1076. 1840 The virus is so subtile that the smallest possible contact suffices for communicating it, and the smallest animal serves to convey it: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. ix. p. 235.

*vis (acc. vim), pl. vīrēs (='powers', 'strength'), sb.: Lat.: force, power, energy.

1681 who [Chirs] then must be the immediate uniter, by his own vis or power exerted in it: Th. Goodwin, Wks., in Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines, Vol. 11 p. 402 (1861).

vis animi, phr.: Lat.: 'force of soul', courage.

1824 the vis animi of the human struggler becomes broken down by continued fatigue: Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiii. p. 280 (1886).

*vis inertiae, phr.: Late Lat.: the tendency of bodies to remain at rest if resting, or to move uniformly in a straight line if moving. See inertia.

line if moving. See inertia.

1755 Writing seems to be acting...which my vis inertiæ will not suffer me to undertake: Lord Chesterfefeld, Lett., Bk. 111. No. xxiii. Misc. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 485 (1777).

1758 The vis inertiæ, the quality of resisting all external impulse, is hourly increasing: Idler, No. 9, June to, Vol. 1. p. 25.

1780 be charming in speculation, but prove to be nothing but the vis inertiæ; Hor. Walpolk, Letters, Vol. vil. p. 405 (1858).

1818 and the guarantees of the Protestant powers...supplied the place of the viis inertiæ, which strengthens the subject in repelling the aggressions of his rulers: Ediu. Rev., Vol. 29, p. 361.

1863 the vis inertiæ which is the property of bodies so solidly fixed on this earth as are great wealth and great station: Lord Letton, Cartoniana, Vol. 11. Ess. 22, p. 10.

1873 there is a vis inertiæ in art which is not easily overcome: G. G. Scott, Rev. Acad. Lect., Vol. 1, p. 272.

1879 the Vis inertiæ of this big brother: Mrs. Ollephant, Within the Precincts, ch. xxii, p. 228.

1883 These figures are regarded as showing the vis inertiæ of the English farmer: Times, Dec. 12, p. 81.

1889 The wild dreams of Admiral Aube and M. Gabrie Charmes were mainly responsible for this fiasco; and from such, at any rate, we in England are preserved by the vis inertiæ of the Admiralty, the constitution of which has often been severely criticized: Athenæum, June 29, p. 818/2.

vis medicātrix nātūrae, phr.: Late Lat.: a natural power of recovery, the tendency to throw off a disease.

1804 In this position arose the vis medicatrix natura, like a fairy queen, to put the wheel in motion: Edin. Rev., Vol. 4, p. 186. 1820 There is a vis medicatrix natura in both parts of the [human] system: ib., Vol. 34, p. 147. 1836—9 It is one of the cases in which the vis medicatrix natura is peculiarly... manifested: Todd, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. 11. p. 675/2.

vis mortua, phr.: Mod. Lat.: 'dead force', a tendency

1836-9 The "vis mortua" of Haller appears likewise to differ little if at all from elasticity: TODD, Cyc. Anat. & Phys., Vol. 11. p. 58/r.

vis motīva, phr.: Mod. Lat.: moving force, power of producing mechanical effect.

1808 a quantity dependent on the continuance of a given vis motiva for a certain time: Edin. Rev., Vol. x2, p. x22.

*vis viva, phr.: Mod. Lat.: 'living force', the measure of a body's mass multiplied by the measure of its velocity; according to some authorities, half the said quantity.

1908 the proposition on which the whole theory of the wis vive is accusally founded: Edis. Rev., Vol. 12, p. 1842. In the delate of the vis vive, it was assumed that in the mutual action of bodies the whole effect of the force is mechanged: J. S. Mitt., System of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 213 (1856).

*visa, sb.: Fr.: a signature of a passport (by an official who has examined it and found it correct and available). See visé.

1831 Beyond this we shall see that its visa does not react: Edin. Rev., Vol. 54, p. 200.

*vis-à-vis, adv. and sb.: Fr.: opposite, something which is opposite or in which persons face each other.

adv.: opposite (to), face to face (with).

1755 What figure would they. make vis-à-vis his manly vivacity and dashing eloquence: Hor. WALFOLE, Letters, Vol. II. p. 486 (1857). 1759 but what will that be vis a vis French, Austrians, Imperialists, Swedes, and Russians, who must amount to more than double that number? Lord CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 128, p. 449 (1774). 1807 Even the hero of my Cornelian... Is now sitting vis-à-vis, reading a volume of my Poetics: Byron, in Moore's Life, Vol. I. p. 160 (1832). 1831 standing vis à vis to Racca: Edin. Rev., Vol. 53,

2. sb.: (a) a vehicle in which two or four can sit face to face; (b) a kind of couch; (c) a person placed opposite to one; (d) rare and incorrect, an encounter, a meeting face to

face.

a. 1753 two pages, three footmen, and a vis à vis following him: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. II. p. 344 (1857).

1754 returning home...in a Visavis Sedan-Chair: Gray's Inn Journal, Vol. II. p. 114 (1756).

1759 a single-horse chair and Madam Pompadour's vis-a-vis: Sterre, Trist. Shand., III. xxiv. Wks., p. 136 (1839).

1803 It had been said by the coachmaker that Mrs. Luttridge would sport a most elegant new vis-à-vis on the king's birthday: M. Edge-worth, Belinda, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 171 (1832)

5. 1775 In his sweet vis à vis almost poisoned to day | Whilst he gaped and complain'd he was tout ennuyé: C. Anstev, Election Ball, Wks., p. 232 (1808)

c. 1757 we are reduced to Miss Wylde, who has a most charming vis-à-vis, Mr. Ward, who sings like a nightingale: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. I. p. 138 (1882).

1850 Miss Blanche was, indeed, the vis-à-vis of Miss Laura, and smiled most killingly upon her dearest friend: Thackerav, Pendennis, Vol. I. ch. xxvl. p. 281 (1879).

1851 Mr. Pugh's vis-à-vis is the Rev Martin Cleves: Geo Elior, Amos Barton, ch. v. p. 49.

1851 A very palpable (if not tender) squeeze of the hand from my vis-à-vis at every opportunity afforded for such process, was distraction enough: Nicholson, From Sword to Share, xii. 82.

d. 1871 my first vis-à-vis with a hippo: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. ii. p. 29.

viscacho: Sp. See biscacho.

viscacho: Sp. See biscacho.

*viscera, sb. pl.: Lat., 'flesh', 'internal organs': internal organs; bowels (of compassion). The sing. viscus is occasionally used, meaning 'an internal organ'.

1652 Do you think now that God will trust these with his more speciall mercies, with his viscera and tender mercies? N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat. Treat., p. 141.

1676 those men suffer'd not under the Operation, but they were Cacochymious, and had depray'd Viscera, that is to say, their Bowels were gangren'd: SHADWELL, Virtuose, ii. p. 30.

1887 The writer, upon the presumption of the plebeian viscera in regard to food would have failed here: Athenaum, Feb. 19, p. 248/3.

viscum, sb.: Lat.: birdlime, slime.

1673 snails taken alive shells and all, and pounded in a mortar till they become a perfect pap or viscus [sic]: J. RAY, Yourn. Low Countr., p. 457.

visé, part. (used in Eng. as sb.): Fr., 'examined': the signed endorsement of a passport (by an official). See visa.

vise-roy(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See viceroy.

visitador, sb.: Sp.: an examiner; a visitor.

1777 he authorized Francisco Tello de Sandoval to repair to Mexico as Visitador or superintendant of that country: ROBERTSON, America, Bk. vi. Wks., Vol. vii. p. 312 (1824).

viso sciolto: It. See volto sciolto, &c.

viss, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. biza, or direct from Tamil vīsai: a weight used in S. India and Burmah, equivalent to from 3 lbs. 2 oz. to abt. 4 lbs. 2 oz. English. See biza.

1626 his peremptory demand of a Vyse of the fairest diamond: Purchas, Pilgrimage, 1003. [Yule] 1855 The King last year purchased 800,000 viss of lead, at five tikals for 100 viss, and sold it at twenty tikals: Mission to Ava, 256 (1858). [ii]

*vista, sb.: It.: a view, a prospect, esp. a view through an avenue, or succession of openings; an avenue; also, metaph. a prospect. Anglicised as visto.

a prospect. Anglicisco as vibuo.

1644 with a fountain that ends in a cascade seen from the great gate, and so forming a vista to the gardens: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 96(1872). 1709 please to repose your selves a little at the end of this Vista: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. 1. p. 20 (and Ed.). 1712 He is at no more Expence in a long Vista, than a short one, and can as easily throw his Cascades from a Precipice of half a Mile high, as from one of twenty Yards: Siectator, No. 418, June 30, p. 604/1 (Morley). 1722 Villa Borghese takes in a Circuit of 3 Miles. The Garden is cut into Vistoes: Richardson, Statues, 5*c., in Italy, p. 295. 1742 Divers of the gentlemen cut their trees and hedges to humour his vistos: R. North, Lices of Norths, Vol. 1. p. 274 (1826). 1762 A visto cut through the wood: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol. 11. p. 297 (1857). 1787 A shady and most beautiful vista of upwards of a quarter of a mile in length: Gent. Mag., p. 902/1, 1820 moored our boat where a vista through the papyrus opened towards the

heights of Epipolæ and Hybla. T S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. 1. ch iii p. 93. 1834 preceding her ladyship through the vista of her magnificent apartments: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 13. 1840 the splendid gateway which terminates the vista of St. Paul's-street [Canterbury]: BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg., p. 41 (1865). 1855 toward the east, where the vista of the valley opened, the old walls were gone: C. Kingsley, Westward Ho, ch. vii. p. 121 (1889).

vita brevis, ars longa: Lat. See ars longa, &c.

vitiator $(\angle = \angle =)$, sh.: Eng. fr. Lat. vitiator, noun of agent to vitiare, = 'to injure', 'to corrupt', 'to vitiate': one who vitiates, one who injures, a corrupter.

vitrine. sb.: Fr.: a glass show-case.

1886 Four large vitrines in the Vase Room are now appropriated to the display of the Greek examples: Athenæum, Mar. 27, p. 430/2.

vituperator (= # = 1 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. vituperator, noun of agent to vituperare, = 'to blame', 'to censure', 'to disparage', 'to vituperate': one who vituperates.

vitupere, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vitupérer: to vituperate, to ply with abuse and reproaches.

1485 thadmyral sawe thus his goddes vytupered and throwen: CAXTON, Chas. Grete, p. 182 (1881).

*viva, interj. and sb.: It. and Sp.: live!, long live!; a shout of applause or greeting.

shout of appliause or greeting.

1644 blessing the multitude who were looking out of their windows... with loud vivas and acclamations of felicity to their new Prince: EVELVN, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 136 (1872).

[bef. 1733 Assemblies of the Levantine Merchants, that, at every Health, cried Che vivaa! R. North, Examen, III. viii. 44, p. 617 (1740)]

1818 He returned the vivas of the populace by a quick and awkward inclination of his head: Amer. Monthly Mag., Vol. II. p. 333/2.

1820 he was quite electrified by the boisterous congratulatory vivas of the guests: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 32.

1824 no vivas or shouts of any sort from the men: Edin. Rev., Vol. 40, p. 62.

1840 the loud vivas of the crowd were heard no more: THACKERN, Misc. Essays, p. 157 (1885)

1851 the company...cheering the dancer with vivas at any particular display of sgillty or spirit in the dance: HERNDON, Amazon, Pt. 1. p. 137 (1854)

*THIST VEGA AMER. I at 16 (1974)

*vīvā vōce, phr.: Lat.: 'with living voice', by word of mouth; also, attrib. and as sb. 'oral examination' (in this sense sometimes shortened to viva).

1563 I fear lest your former adversaries...should...not acknowledge those exceptions and protests which were made only viva voce: Grindal, Remains, p. 278 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1596 There have been Doctors of the Facultie, as Doctor Dodispowle for example: and here in London, yet extant viva voce to testife, Doctor Not and Doctor Powle: NASHE, Have with You, Wis., Vol. III. p. 18 (Grosart, 1883—4). 1602 and although all eloquent, yet the last a full fund or consumate Orator, terrified so the reader, in the onely peruse of his bookes, as the perplexed with his parlee, well perceiting it, said, viva voce with a deepe sigh fetched from an halfe dead hart: What are you afraid to reade? W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 338. 1608 bring him viva voce tongue to tongue: J. Day, Law-Trickes, sig. H 2 ro. 1611 she's there, viva voce, to deliver her auricular confession: Middleton, Rar. Girl, i. I, Wis., Vol. IV. p. 15 (1883). 1620 any one might read viva voce whatsoever was either of necessity or curiosity to be known: Brent, Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent, p. lxxviii. (1676) 1654 It seems the votes were not viva voce, but in aurem Gayton, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 262. 1668 Tragedy performs it viva voce, or by Action: Dryden, Ess. Dram. Po., Wis., Vol. I. p. 27 (1702). bef. 1670 It was greatly commendable in him that he disdain'd not to be President himself at these...but attended at them, and acted in them viva voce. J. HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. I. 26, p. 20 (1693). 1675 when distance of place will not admit of .converse Viva voce: H. WOOLLEY, Gentlewoman's Companion, p. 218. 1705 it will be agreeable to me to tell you in a few Months, Viva voce, how much I am Yours, & 2.: Tr. Bosman's Gunza, Let. ix. p. 143. 1742 they will not take any evidence but viva voce: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 452 (1826). 1750 Mr. Allworthy determined to send for the criminal, and examine him viva voce: FixDong, Tom Yones, Bk II. ch. vi. Wiss., Vol. Vi. p. 86 (1826). 1789 The election of senators and delegates is viva vo 1563 I fear lest your former adversaries...should...not acknowledge those ex-

vivace, adv.: It., 'lively': Mus.: a direction to performers to render a passage or movement in a lively manner.

1724 VIVACE, is as much as to say with Life and Spirit. By this Word is commonly understood a Degree of Movement between LARGO and ALLEGRO, but more inclining to the latter than the former: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in

*vivandier, fem. vivandière, sb.: Fr.: a sutler, a campfollower who sells provisions and liquor.

1591 whilst an other doth visite Viuandiers and Victualers (if any follow the Campe) for bread, drinke, and other cates: GARRARD, Art Warrs, p. 13. 1813 engaged...in operations so near to the enemy, as that the vivandiers and

other attendants on the troops cannot with safety remain near them: Wellington, Nisp., Vol. x. p. 321 (1838). 1848 women went about disguised as rivanditres, giving pursoned brandy to the soldiers: H. Greville, Diary,

vivārium, pl. vivāria, so.: Lat., 'an enclosure for preserving live animals': a place fitted for the preservation and exhibition of a zoological collection. Anglicised as vivary (# = =) by Evelyn (1644 *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 97, Ed. 1872).

(# = __) by Everyn (1044 Diary, vol. 1. p. 97, Eu. 10/2).

1644 There is also adjoining to it [the garden] a vivarium for ostriches, peacocks. .: Evelws, Puery, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1872).

1684 When all has been seen that there is in the Garden, a man may go and see the liverrum which is on the left side of the Canal . In the Vivarium are seen many kinds of Animals which have been caused to be brought from Forein Countries: Tr Combet livraulles, &** , p. 87.

1861 there is a dull, lumpish brown creature...at the bottom of my vivarium: Eng. Il om. Dom Mag., New Ser., Vol. III. p. 60.

*vivat (-f as Lat.), interj. and sb.: Fr. fr. Lat. vivat, = 'may he (she) live': live!, long live!, hurrah!; a shout of applause or greeting.

1823 the multitude greeted Meinheer Pavillon with a loud vivat, as he ushered in his distinguished guests: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. xxx. p. 245 (1886). 1840 healths and vivat, were sung in chorus: Fransie, Keerlittau, &c., Vol II. Let. via. p. 461. 1863 The good-natured Frenchmen gave them all three lots of vivats and brandy and pats on the back: C. Reade, Hard Cask, Vol. 1 P. 333

vivat regina, phr.: Lat : (long) live the queen!.

vivat rex, phr.: Lat.: (long) live the king!.

1654 -6 and instead of a Virut Rex, he shall break forth into this glorious accianation: J. Teapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 111. p. 247/2 (1868).

vive, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. vif, fem. vive: live, living, lively. 1591 The Painter mixes colours vive: James I., Lepanto, 436 (1818). 1619 the Soule is a vive representation and modell of the glorious Trimite in incomprehensible Vinue: Purchas, Maircommus, ch al. p. 119. 1665 Systemater gives it this true and vive description: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 4

vive la bagatelle!, phr.: Fr.: (long) live nonsense (frivolity)!. See bagatelle.

1732 all for want of my rule, Vire la bagatelle! Swift, in Pope's Wkz., Vol. vii. p. 276 (1871) 1759 most of which notions, I verily believe, at first entered upon the inding of more whims, and of a vive la bagatelle: STERNE, Trist. Shunda, I. xii. Wks. p. 43 (1894) 1779 I was disposed for a frolic, and gave her a bumper to I rive la bagatelle: J. H. STEVENSON, Contin. Sentiment. Journ., in Sterne's Wkz., Vol. vii. p. 182. 1821 met some masques in the Caras—Vive in laugatelle: British, in Bloure's Life, Vol. v. p. 84 (1832). 1835 professors of ... vive la bagatelle: Edin. Rev., Vol. 61, p. 382.

*vive la reine!, phr.: Fr.: (long) live the queen!.

"vive le roi!, phr.: Fr.: (long) live the king!.

1593 Trumpets sounded within, a cry of "Vive le Roi" two or three times: Markuwrk, Massacre et Paris, Wks., p. 25d/; (1858). 1595 Have I not heard these islanders shout out | 'Vive le roi!' as I have bank'd their towns? Shaks., K. John, v. e. 1651 saluting the ladies...who had filled the windows with their beauty, and the air with 1 ree le Roi: Kvikiw, Diery, Vol. I. p. 88: (1870). 1652 Them, to conclude, here's little joy | For those that pray l'ève k Roy! W. Wilkims. Polls. Ral., Vol. I. p. 99 (1860). 1757 as the King [of France] went to hold the lit de justice, no mortal cried Vive k Roi! Hor. Walledt, Letters, Vol. III. p. 64 (1887).

vivendi modus: Late Lat. Sec modus vivendi.

viveur, so.: Fr.: a high liver, a free liver. See bon

1845 He became a wiver and jolly dog about town: THACKERAY, Miss.
Essays, p. 99 (1883). 1865 a release, a state-conspirator, a man of fashion:
(PHIDA, Structurers, Vol. II. ch. 221, p. 273. 1877 It is Liberty Hall...and
siace that release Wyedsle will stick to the bottles at long as he can, I leave him
in command here: L. W. M. LOUKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. 222, p. 226 (1879).

vivida vis (animi), phr.: Lat : 'lively force', living force (of soul). Lucr., 1, 72.

1715—20 Pore, Tr. Hamer's IL., Pref., Vol. I. p. 3 (1806).

1823 It wants his rapidity and his wivide wir: J. Wilson, Notice Ambres., vii. in Blackweet's Mag., Vol. XIII. p. 378.

1828 Our poetical friends...saure us that they never ieel the vis worlds, save on a speech day: Harrorian, p. 271.

vivification ($\angle = \pm \angle = \bot$), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vivification: the act of making alive; the condition of being made alive.

bef. 1548 we muste receive the secrements and have contrition...and then visification, whiche is to arms agayne by feithe: H. Downs, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. occivil. p. see (1846). bef. 1637 If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and figuration: Bacow. [J.]

vivify (4 = 4), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vivifier: to make alive; to enliven, to animate.

1661 vivine: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H., Bk. 16, ch. eg. Vol. 1. p. 471. bel. 1687 Sixing on eggs doth vivify, not noumble Bacon. [].]

beroes lived before Agamemnous, the: Lat.; 'brave beroes lived before Agamemnou', but are buried in oblivion because no great poet celebrated them. Hor., Od., 4, 9, 25. a period ante Agamenmena: Loro Lutuon, Harvid, Ded., y. III.

viz. See videlicet.

*vizier, sô.: Turk. vesir, or Arab. wasir,='a porter', 'a counsellor': a chief minister of state in a Mohammedan country; a high official.

Variants, 16 c. vesiri (pl.), vizir, 17 c. vesir, vizer, vizeer, visiar, 17 c.—19 c. visier, visir, 19 c. wazir, wezeer, vezir.

vizré, sò.: Port. visorey: a viceroy.

1589 the gouernors, presidents, or viz rées · R. Parke, Tr. Mendous's Hist. Chin, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1833). 1625 the will and pleasure of the Vizrea: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1644.

vizroy(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See viceroy.

vley, vlei, vly, sb.: corrupt or dialectic for Du. vallei, earlier valey, - 'valley', 'dale': in S. Africa and some districts of the United States, a swamp, a marsh; a shallow pond; a depression which has water in it in rainy seasons.

1850 I took up a position in an old shooting-hole beside the viey, to watch for wildebeests: R. Gordon Cumming, Lion-Hamter, ch. iv. p. 55 (1856).

vocable (#==), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vocable: a word.

1530 the great nombre of theyr vocables be...deryued forth of Latin: Palsgr., sig. B iii **. 1541 the vocable Atomas, that is to say, Imbedilite: R. Corland, Tr. Gayad's Queen, &*r., sig. and E ii **. 1564 to whom is gruen a name by the vocable of the hole region that is to say Aprigue; W. Prat, Africe, sig. L iii **. 1569 why peruert you the matter that is good with vocables and termes varue? Graptun, Chron., Hen. II., p. 60. 1606 that the saide word should be changed, and insteeds of that strung terms some latine vocable sought out: Holland, Tr. Swei, p. 119.

vocation (= # =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vocation: a calling, a way of life; a call (to some special service as a Christian).

Way of life; a Call (to some special service as a Christian).

1487 the pryncipal of theyr vocacyon is for to defende the fayth: Caxton, Book of Good Manners, sig. d vi v. 1628 Yf that he were in this lyfe inst / And of oure lordes vocacion: W. Roy & Jak. Barlows, Rade me, &c., 20, 12671. 1550 He alloweth enery man one vocation, one office and occupacion: R. HUTCHINSON, Sermons, Ep., sig. 37 i v (1560). 1554 do kepe and nory-he beattes and haue no other vocation: W. Part, Africa, sig. G i v. 1563 he people lued in the feare of god enery one in his vocation: J. Plusnoton, Paules Charle, sig. A v v. 1561 God's mother... Will'd me to leave my base vocation: Sharks, J. Hos. M., i. 2, 30. 1607—12 accept then have a vocacion, wherein thou maiest doe as much good with litle meanes, as with great: Bacon, Ex., xiv., p. sq. (1871). 1630 in every Vocation whose urcarried himself well abould not be defrauded of his due commendation: Brent. Tr. Saew's Hist. Conne. Trent, p. xv. (1876).

vociferation $(= \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vociférations (pl.): the act of vociferating; a loud utterance; a noisy out-

1541 dyners exercytacyons, lestyngus, and vociferacions : R. Coplano, Tr. Gapuds Quest., Φ <., sig. and C ii ϕ .

vociferator (= 4 = 4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. vociferator, noun of agent to vociferari, - 'to vociferate' : one who voci-

*vodka, so.: Russ.: an ardent spirit distilled from rye or potatoes.

1839 The Russian nobles do not deink ardent spirits, wedle, in the morning; Rails. Respot., Vol. 1771, p. 193/s (1834). Il864 after the fashion of Russian generally, the majority of these [housed consisted of run and seedie shops: Edm. O'Donovan, More, etc. 1, p. 9 (New York).

*vogue, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vogue: sway, fashion, credit, reputation, popular currency.

putation, popular currency.

1590 carries a voge: Williams, Discourse of Warrs, p. 28. [T. L. K. Oliphant]

1622 the Duke of Lerma had the vogue in this Court: Howell, Lett., III., 188 (5.645).

1664 What factions th' have, and what they drive at | In publique vogue, and what in private: S. Butler, Huddipas, Pt. II. Cant iii p. 250.

1691 Now their Authority weighs more with me, than the general Vogue, or the concurrent Suffrages of a thousand others: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. III. p. 372 (1701).

1697 great assistance towards extending this preface into the size now in vogue: Swift, Tale of a Tub, Pref. Wks., p. 55/2 (1869)

1711 certain Folhes which were then in vogue: Spectator, No. 101, June 26, p. 1581 (Morley).

1711 certain Folhes which were then in vogue: Spectator, No. 101, June 26, p. 1581 (Morley).

1808 What enchanted forests, stretching far on into fairyland, open from those trim little hedgerows which our instornas in vogue seek to plant in the Past! In Lord Lytton's Life, Vol. 1. p. 215.

1826 Had he professed the opinions on that subject which are now in vogue, he could not have been patronized by the Vorkes: Edin. Rev., Vol. 44, p. 7.

"1876 hats with small brims are much in vogue: Echo, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

1878 It is wonderful what umpleasant girls get into vogue: Geo. Eliot, Dan. Deronda, Bk. 1 ch. 1, 6.

1886 Their enormous vogue will soon be over: F. Harrison, Choice of Books, p. 68.

*vogue la galère, phr.: Fr., 'make the boat go': come what may; keep on regardless of consequences.

1744 as long as Mrs. Phipps is well, and Mr. Phipps happy, vogus la gallre, I say: Lady Hervey, Letters, p. 86 (1821). 1822—3 "Vogue la Galère," he exclaimed, as the carriage went onward; "I have sailed through worse perlishan this yet": SCOTT, Pev. Peak, ch. Avivi p. 521 (1886). 1883 vogue la galfre has aiways been my motto: M. E. Braddon, Golden Caif, Vol. II. ch. x. 20 565.

voies de fait, phr.: Fr., 'ways of action': violent measures, violence, blows.

1681 in order to bring the Most Christian King to abstaine from the voyes de fait: Savile Corresp., p. 218 (1858).

voilà, adv.: Fr.: see there, there is (are).

1789 The minute we came, voilà Milors Holderness, Conway, and his brother: Grav, Letters, No. xx. Vol 1. p. 30 (1819). 1778 Voilà a truly long letter: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. vil. p. 30 (1858). 1882 He [Byron] wanted subjects for sarcasm... Voilà! his cause of patriotism: London Spy,

*voilà tout, phr.: Fr.: that is all.

voir dire, phr.: Anglo-Fr.: speaking the truth; to speak the truth; competency of a witness to offer trustworthy evidence.

1765 the court...may examine the infant himself upon an cath of voire dire, veritatem dicere, that is, to make true answer to such questions as the court shall demand of him: BLACKSTONE, Comm., BL. III. ch. XXII. Vol. III p. 332. 1834 all the persons most intimately connected with Ireland are examined on the voir dire: Edin Rev., Vol. 59, p. 232.

*voiture, so.: Fr.: a carriage, a coach, a vehicle.

"VOIGUTS, 50.: FI.: 2 CATTIAGE, 2 COACH, 2 VEHICLE.

1699 'Tis this sort that spoils the Hackneys and Chairs, which here are the most nasty and miserable Voiture that can be: M. LISTER, Sourm. to Paris, p. 13.

1717 I hired a Turkish coach. These voitures are not at all like ours: LADV M. W. MONTAGU, Letters, p. 132 (1837). 1746 In this journey, the understanding is the voiture which must carry you through: Loud Chestrafield, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 81, p. 179 (1774). 1768 the lady having a few bottles of Burgundy in her voiture, sent down her fills de chambre for a couple of them: STERKE, Sentiment. Journ. Wis., p. 474 (1839) 1781 but for an accident to my first voiture...I should have accomplished my journey twelve or fourteen days sooner: J. ADAMS, Wis., Vol. VII. p. 461 (1852). 1814 The next morning I left the voiture to follow, and taking a guide began to ascend the mountains: Alpine Sentimes, ch. iii. p. 66

voiture de remise, phr.: Fr.: a hired carriage. remise.

1862 They got their old uniforms out of their old boxes, and took a voiture de remite: THACKERAY, Philip, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 16 (1887).

*voiturier, sb.: Fr.: a carriage-driver; a keeper of carriages for hire.

1785 He had some private conversation with our volinisies, whose name was Claude: SMOLLETT. France & Italy, xl. Wis., Vol. v. p. 557 (1817). 1783 Trav. Amed., Vol. 1. p. 41. 1822 A voltnier's horse only walk, and that not faster than a man: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. 1. p. 220.

voiturin, sh.: Fr.: the driver or owner of a carriage let out on hire; the carriage hired.

1768 I contracted with a voiturin to take his time with a couple of mules: STERNE, Sentiment. Yourn., Wits., p. 472 (1839). — a voiturin arrived with a lady in it, and her servant-maid: ib., p. 473.

voivode: Eng. fr. Polish. See vaivode.

*volage, adj.: Fr.: volatile, fickle, giddy, inconstant. Early Anglicised.

17. Lord Lyttelton is more volage, more difficult to fix than any of Messieurs les Maccaronis, I believe we shall hear of his making a figure upon the Surf and being a favorite of the Coterie. He is horribly le bon toon! LADY M. W. MONTAGU, Let. to Gestrick. 1865 a gift of S. A. R. the volage, and somewhat indiscreet Princesse de Lurine: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 94.

volant (1 =), adj. and sb.; Eng. fr. Fr. volant.

1. adj.: flying, passing through space; able to fly, rapid, lively; hovering (between two opinions), trimming.

1608 lanced himselfe in maner of a starre volant in the aire: Holland, Tr. Plat. Mor., p. 630 1667 His volant touch | Instinct, through all proportions low and high, | Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue: Milton, P. L., xi. 561. bef. 1738 He was not, like the Party Volant, waiting for Profess to determine him: R North, Examen, 1. ii. 25, p. 42 (1740).

2. sô.: a shuttlecock; a trimmer.

bef 1738 And so they kept the Volant a good While, and did not declare on which side they would fall; but, as they lay, waiting for Advantage to their Party: R. NORTH, Exames, I. ii. 64, P 63 (1740).

volante, sb.: Sp.: a two-wheeled carriage used in Spanish America, driven by a postillion.

1878 No volantes full of dark-eyed creoles.. driving round LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, Log-Letters from the Challenger, p. 253.

*vol-au-vent, sb.: Fr.: a pie or patty with a very light puff paste.

1828 regaled him with cold vel-au-vent, and a glass of Curaçoa: LORD LYTTON, Pelham, ch xxiv. p. 66 (1859). 1880 Once a Week, Jan. 28, p. 95/1.

*volcano, sh.: It.: a burning mountain; a more or less conical accumulation of lava and other substances ejected from below the earth through a hole which widens at the top into a crater. Also, metaph. Anglicised as volcan, vulcan.

into a crater. Also, metabh. Anglicised as volcan, vulcan.

abt 1400 Also in that He is the Mount Ethna, that Men clepen Mount Gybelle; and the Wicanes, that ben everemore brennynge; Tr. Maundruite's Voyage, ch. v. p. 55 (1899).

1577 other Sulphur...founde nigh vnot the Volcan of Nicarage; Frampton, Yoyful Newes, fol. 31 rd. 1598—1622 day and night there burneth in it a vulcan, whose fismes in the night are seene twentie leagues of in the sea: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § xiii p. 130 (1878).

1604 this Vulcan...this Volcano The Volcans of Guatimala are more renowned: E. Germeton, Tr. D'Acosta's Hut W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iii p. 173 (1880).

1646 many Vulcano's or fiery Hills elsewhere: Six Th. Brown, Pseud. Eh., Bk. vi. ch. viii p. 259 (1686).

1646 the Vulcans in Iceland and Groenland: Phill Trans., Vol. I. No. 6, p. 175.

1698 Eupstons of Vulcano's I. Rav, Three Discourses, I. ch. iii. p. 42 (1713)

1717 a large mountain...once a terrible Volcano, by the ancients called Mons Epomeus. In Pope's Lett., Wes., Vol. vii. p. 237 (1757).

1759 This stone bears so great resemblance to that which is melted by volcanoes: Tr. Adamon's Voy. Sengal, &rd., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi p. 6c (1814).

1775 rough hills...formed by cinders from their volcanoes: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Monor, p. 247.

1785 preferr'd to smoke, to the eclipse, | That metropolitan volcanoes make, | Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long: Covere, Taxi. iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 94 (1868).

1816 Beneath his footsteps the volcanoes rise: Byron, Manfr., ii. 4, Wis., Vol. xr. p. 43 (1832).

1820 What vengesance burns secretly in the treasts of this muured people, like the concealed fiame of a volcano! T. S. Hudants, Trav in Sicily, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 74.

1830 the former may be compared to a hidden volcano, which only requires the operation of nature to bring it into action: E. BlaQuirer, Tr. Sig. Paramti, p. 198 (and Ed.).

vole, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. vole: a winning of all the tricks played in one deal in a game at cards.

1675 she'll never forgive you the last Vol you won: Dryden, Kind Keeper, iv. 1, Whs., Vol. II p. 136 (1701). 1778 Lady Grace....But have you no notion, Madam, of receiving pleasure and profit at the same time? Mask. Oh! quite none! unless it be sometimes winning a great stake; laying down a Vole, sands profes may come up, to the profitable pleasure you were speaking of: CIBRER, Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 333 (1776). 1781 Ladies, I'll venture for the vole: Swift, Wks., p. 599/2 (1869).

volée, sô.: Fr.: a flight, a volley. Anglicised as volley. See à la volée.

1591 a volée of Canons: GARRARD, Art Warre, p. 48. 1600 we discharged a second volee of shot: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. III. p. 580. 1823 But we are above his volée, a soldier who does his duty, may laugh at the provost-marshal: Scott, Quent. Dur., ch. viii. p. 279 (1886).

volens nolens: Late Lat. See nolens volens.

volente Deo: Late Lat. See Deo volente.

*volenti non fit injuria, phr.: Late Lat.: 'to one who consents no injury is done', a person cannot complain of an act to which he has freely consented.

1572 I cannot let you to apply things to your ownselves at your pleasure.

*Volenti non fit injuria: Whittelft, Whs., Vol. 1. p. 96 (Parker Soc., 1831).

1856 Now volenti non fit injuria.....if another will voluntarily substitute himself in the room of a maleiactor: N. Harry, 1st Eb. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 1141 (1865).

1884 S. Carrecce, Whs., in Nichol's Scr. Sissed. Divises, Vol. IV. p. 550 (1865).

1891 Now you know that Volenti non fit injuria: J. RAY. Creation, sig. A 8 ro (1701).

1702 But volenti non fit injuria: John Howa, Whs., p. 90/1 (1824).

1827 And, if they shall choose to become Bankrupts, then my answer is in the law maxim "Volenti non fit injuria": Congress. Debates, Vol. III. p. 165.

volero: Sp. See bolero.

*Volkslied, pl. Volkslieder, so.: Ger.: a popular (national) song, a folk-song. See Lied.

1886 The first of these publications is a collection of fifty Vollableder: Afterеим, Jan. 9, p. 77/1.

Volksmärchen, sb. sing. and pl.: Ger.: a popular tale, a folk-tale, a piece of folk-lore.

1855 Musaeus, the collector of *Volksmarchen*—a passionate lover of gardening: G. H. Llwes, *Goethe*, i. iv. ii. 335.

vollenge: Fr. See valanche.

volontaire, sb.: Fr.: a volunteer.

1793 The militia, or volontaires, are, however, well determined: Amer. State Faters, Vol. 11 p 364 (1832).

volt, sh.: Eng. fr. It. (Alessandro) Volta: the unit of electromotive force, the amount of force required to send one ampère (q. v.) of current through a conductor of which the resistance is one ohm (see ohm2).

volta, pl. volte, sb.: It.: a kind of dance (see lavolta). Anglicised as volte.

1586 the Voltes, comantes, and vyolent damses. Sir Edw. Honv. Polit. Prs. of Truth, ch. M. p. 32 1597 Like vnto this (but more light) be the collect and contantes which being both of a measure, at notwith-tanding daunced after sindire fashions, the rolle rising and leaping, the contante transising and running: Th. MORLLY, Mus., p. 181.

voltaic (4 "=), adj.: Eng. fr. It. (Alessandro) Volta, the chief discoverer of the production of electricity by chemical action on two united plates of dissimilar metals: pertaining to the said method of producing electric currents.

*volte-face, pl. volte-face s), sb.: Fr.: a turning about, a turning right or left about face.

1883 He is getting to believe in evolution and has to make some curious roller-face in order to retain at the same time his belief in theism: Athenæum, Oct. 20, p. 4912.

volti subito, phr.: It .: Mus.: 'turn over quickly', a direction written at the bottom of a right-hand page if a break in the passage is to be avoided. Abbrev. as V.S.

1724 SUBITO, Quick or Nimbly. Thus, VOLTI SUBITO, is to turn over Quackly, without Loss of Time: Short Explic. of For. Wils. in Mus. Rks. 1818 And G. S. who well that signal knows, Watches the Volti Subitos: T. Monke, Fudge Family, p. to.

voltigeur, sb.: Fr.: a light-armed foot-soldier; a soldier of certain infantry regiments in the French army.

1819 some heavy armed, others as light troops, others again as voltigeurs belonging to no division in particular: T. Hore, Anast., Vol. 11. ch. xiv. p. 361 (1820). 1844 2 regiments of voltigeurs, and 2 regiments of tiralleurs: W. Sinconn, Waterley, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 44. 1845 The Romans, worned by these unmilitary voltigeurs, called all Spaniards latrones: Fonn, Handek, Spain, Pt. 1. p. 39. 1886 I can recommend our Voltigeur: Tennyson, Promise of Pt. 1. p. 39. May, iii.

volto, sb.: It.: a vault, an arched ceiling.

1844. In the quadrangle is a huge jetto of water in a volto of four faces: Evelin, Phary, Vol. 1, p. 96 (187). — the volto within is the richest possible and overlaid with gold: it., p. 126.

1882. A portice or doorcase adorned with ancient statues, the volto or roof of which was painted with classic subjects: J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Vol. 11. ch. v. p. 129 (2nd Ed.).

volto sciolto con pensieri stretti, phr.: It.: an open countenance with thoughts reserved.

COUNTENANCE WITH LINGUISTIS TESETVEG.

1651 (fil Pensiere stretti, & il viso ['the face'] sciolto: Relig. Wotton., p. 414 (1654). 1654 yet though the Itall be commonly open, the Closet is shut, though the face be unclouded (Viso sciolto) and free, yet the Heart is close and reserve! Howell, Parthenop., Pref., sig. A i v. 1749 Volto sciolto com pensieri stretti is a most useful maxim in business: Lond Chestperfeld, Letters, Vol. 1. No. 151, p. 389 (1774). 1814 Harley had a large share of the volto sciolto recommended to politicians: Scott, Wks. of Swift, Vol. 11. p. 14 note. 1818 The "volto sciolto" is meritorious: T. Moore, Fudge Family, p. 110. 1835 the volto sciolto which, in common with all Italian politicians, concealed whatever were his pensieri stretti: Lord Lytton, Rienzi, Bk. VII. ch. ix, p. 1242 (1848). ch. ix. p. 122/2 (1848).

Voltore: It., 'vulture': name of a greedy advocate in B. Jonson's Fox.

1742 He was soon scented by the Voltores and Corbaccios, who had fairly begun to plack him: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. II. p. 233 (1826).

voltour: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. See vulture.

voluble $(\bot = =)$, adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. voluble.

1. easily turned, capable of turning or rolling easily; also, metaph.

1389 he [the round] is even and smooth, without any angle or interruption, most voluble and apt to turne: Furtherman, Eng. Post., p. 81. [C.] abt. 1612 He...almost puts [Faith in a fever, and defiles alone | Voluble chance: Two Medic Electron, i. a. [C.]

ready of speech, fluent, glib.

2008 So sweet and votable is his discourse: SHARS, L. L. L., II. 76.
The a fine fittle votable tongue, mine hoet, that wins a widow! MIDDLETON,
\$ 7 det, i. a. Wha, Vol. II. p. 258 (1885).

voluta, sb.: It. (or Lat. voluta): Archit.: the characteristic scroll of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals. Anglicised as volute.

1563 eche ende of the Rolle or Voluta: J. Shutte, Archit., fol. x ro. 1598 one and an halfe makes abacus, and the other 8 downwards make voluta or the scrowle M: R. Haydocke, Tr Lomatius, Bk. 1 p 93. 1651 The Capitall diessed on each side, not much unlike womens Wires, in a spiral wreathing, which they call the Ionian Voluta: Reliq. Wotton., p. 212 (1654). 1658 spiral roundles, Voluta's, conical Sections: Sir Th. Brown, Garden of Cyr., ch. 3, p. 41 (1686). 1664 The Voluta of the Capital is after an oval form, producing a very noble effect: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., Pt. 1.

volvelle, sb.: Fr.: a small plate (generally circular) affixed to an engraving, and made to carry the index-hand or pointer. [N. & Q.]

*vomito, sb.: Sp.: a virulent form of yellow fever often attended with the black vomit.

1842 recent cases of Vomito: New World, Vol. IV. p. 308 1884 At no time has the vomito existed in Merida: F. A. Ober, Trav. in Mexico, &c., p. 36.

vomitorium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. pl. vomitoria: an opening leading out from (or in to) the auditorium of a Roman theatre or amphitheatre.

1780 This sweet spark displayed all his little erudition, and flourished away upon Cloacas and Vomitoriums with eternal fluency: BECKFORD, Italy, Vol. 1. p. 117 (1834).

vorāgo, sb.: Lat.: a gulf, a chasm; an abyss.

1644 without any sign of a lake, or vorago: Evelyn, Diarr, Vol. I. p. 108 (1872). 1654 the great Vorago or fiery Gulph: Howell, Parthenop. Pref., sig A ii v bef. 1682 the famous Sicilian Swimmer, diving into the Voragos and broken Rocks by Charybdis: Sir Th. Brown, Tracts, XIII p. 99 (1686)

vorloffe: Du. See furlough.

*vortex, Lat. pl. vortices, sb.: Lat.: a whirlpool; a whirl of rotating fluid; a rotatory or gyratory motion; also,

metaph.

1665 His Philosophy gives them transcursions beyond the Vortex we breath in: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xx. p. x50 (x885). 1678 to be Conglomerated into a Vortex or Vortices: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Isk. 1. ch. ii. p. 98. 1691
Des Cartes would needs imagine this Earth of ours once to have been a Sun, and so it self the Centre of a lesser Vortex, whose Axis was then directed after this manner: J. Ray, Creation, Pt. 1. p. 47 (1701). 1704 They report, That in this place is much Danger without a fresh Gale of Wind, because it is a kind of Vortex, the Water running whirling round, and is apt to swallow down a Ship: J. Pitts, Acc. Moham., p. 77. 1712 a Ssun moving on its own Axis in the Centre of its own Vortex or Turbillion: Spectator, No. 472, Sept. x, p. 675/1 (Morley). 1722 He is a philosopher all on fire...and draws [all others] into his own Vortex: Pore Letters, p. 187 (1737). 1759 such a vortex of mud and water moving along with it round its axis: Steene, Triet. Shand, 11. ix. Wks., 76 (1839). 1843 Hypotheses of the second kind are such as the vortices of Decartes, which were fictitious: J. S. Mill, System of Logic, Vol. 11. p. 9 (1856). 1863 at last, good, steady, old Mr. Hardie...was drawn into the vortex: C. Reade, Hard Cash, Vol. 1. p. 189.

vous autres, phr.: Fr.: you others.

1725 I tell you, after all, that I do not hate mankind: it is vous autres who hate them: Swift, in Pope's Wks., Vol. vii. p. 63 (1871).

vous l'avez voulu, phr.: Fr., 'you have willed it': it is all your own fault. Molière, George Dandin, i. 9.

1882 Belgrania, Vol. XLVI. p. 432. 1885 Upon the naturalizers of this and other noxious species...we cannot waste much pity: "Yous l'avez voulu, Georges Dandin": Athenœum, Oct. 17, p. 510/1.

voussoir, sb.: Fr.: one of the stones which form an arch, in the form of a section of a hollow cylinder cut off by two planes passing through the axis, and inclined at a small angle.

1878 the arches are slight or thick, composed of one or more ranges of voussoirs as dictated by their function: G. G. Scott, Roy. Acad. Lect., Vol. 1.

voutour, voutre: Eng. fr. Fr. See vulture.

vowtre: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See vulture.

vox et praeterea nihil, phr.: Lat.: 'a voice and nothing besides', a mere sound, an ineffective utterance. See Plut, Apophth. Lacon., 13, 233 A.

Apophin. Lacon., 13, 233 A.

1633 I would they were no worse than the nightingale, vox et praterea nikil, nothing but voice: T. Adams, Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 256/2 (1865).

1711 one may say of a Punn, as the Countryman described his Nightingale, that is vox et praterea nikil, a Sound, and nothing but a sound: Speciator, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/2 (Morley).

1748 he appeared like a spider or grass-hopper erect, and was almost a vox et praterea nikil; SMOLLETT, Red. Rand., ch. xi. Whs., Vol. I. p. 57 (1812).

1747 In one of these extracts I was greatly surprised to see such a pompous encomium on Bolingbroke's Patriot King, which has always appeared to me a mere pex et praterea nikil; Exatting Letters, Vol. I. No. 60, p. 160 (1820).

1788 the noble and clearical orders are henceforth to be vex et praterea nikil; Amer. State Papers, Vol. I. p. 380 (1832).

1807 a long message, i.e. a hage mass of words—vex et praterea nikil, all

meaning nothing: Salmagundi, p. 140 (1860)

1826 and ever and anon he blustered about "a military chieflain", "vox et preierea ninil": Congress. Debates, Vol. 11. Pt. ii. p. 1705.

1840 "Twas her voice!—but 'twas Vox et preterea Nil! Barham, Ingolds. Leg., p 148 (1865).

*vox humana, phr.: Lat., 'the human voice': name of a reed stop in an organ, the tones of which approach the quality of the human singing voice.

1859 All at once the strain stopped. it was the vox humana: Mrs. Oliphant, Within the Precincts, ch. xxiv. p. 249.

vox nihili, phr.: Late Lat., 'a word of nought': a sequence of written or printed letters which form either no real word or a word which ought to be spelt differently.

vox populi, vox Dei, phr.: Late Lat.: the voice of the people is the voice of God.

people is the voice of God.

abt. 1450 The voyse of the pepill is cleped vox Dei: Trevelyan Papers, p. 70 (Camd. Soc., 1857). bef. 1550 This the poore men saye, | Yf thei hadde yt thei wolde paye: | Vox populi, vox Dei: Quoted in J Skelton's Whs., Vol. II. p. 420 (Dyce, 1843).

1602 Bicause (forsooth) this good father hath authorized them so to doe, and tels them that as his, so their pleasure must stand for a law, and vox populi, vox Dei: W WATSON, Quodibeis of Relig & State, p. 333.

1603 No publicke fame, nor vox populi | Was ever knowen in vaine to die. Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 787.

1808 Now, whether vox populi be vox Dei or no, that I leave to be tried by the acute judgment of the famous six wits of the city: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, To Reader, Wks, Vol. III. p. 7(1885).

1649 All which, you are to receive as the Vox Populi: Revelvn, Corresp., Vol III. p. 46 (1872)

bef. 1670 One and the only thing to them of ill digestion was, that Vox populi, not the Jealousie, but the Clamour of Court and Country was, that he was no better then a Church-Papist: J HACKET, Abb. Williams, Pt. 1. 28, p. 21 (1603)

1671 There being-nothing more unstable or erroneous than vox populi in point of plays: E. HOWARD, Six Days Adventure, Pref.

1701 Swift, Wks, p. 415/2 (1869).

1726 in this respect vox populi will be vox Dei: JOHN HOWE, Wks, p. 528/1 (1834).

1801 A. TROLLOPE, Framley Parsonage, Vol. 1. (h. vii p. 158

1877 She is equal to Salvator Ross, or Horace Vernet, or Paul Potter, or any other painter—no matter whom—to whom the vox populi has taught you to liken her: L. W. M. LOCKHART, Mine is Thine, ch. iii, p. 27 (1875).

*Voyageur, sb.: Fr.: a traveller; a passenger; a boatman

*voyageur, sb.: Fr.: a traveller; a passenger; a boatman (Canadian), one of a class who carry goods in bark canoes.

1856 the Canadian voyageurs will carry much more [than 35 lbs.], and for an indefinite period: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. 1, ch. ix. p. 97. 1872 the working men and voyageurs were of totally different races: CAPT W. F. Butler, Great Lone Land, p. 199. 1890 Intercourse with the Canadian voyageurs led to the introduction of a number of French words: Athenaeum, Nov. 1, p. 583/3.

voyes de fait: Fr. See voies de fait.

*vraisemblance, sb.: Fr.: probability, likelihood.

1823 destroy the princely pavilion...and you remove from the mind the vraisemblance, the veracity of the whole representation: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 26 (1886).

1841 There is a fearful vraisemblance in some of the scenes: Lady Blessington, Idler in France, Vol. 1. p. 170.

1849 to increase the vraisemblance of the pathetic suggestion which runs through the diary: Ger. Macpherson, Life of Anna Fameson, p. 31 (1878).

1882 If we fail in combining real life and philosophy with sufficient vraisemblance, the failure be upon our own head: J. H. Shorthouse, Yohn Inglesant, Pref., Vol. 1. p. vii. (and Ed.).

vriddhi, sb.: Skt. vriddhi: increase; name given by Sanskrit grammarians to the second gradation of vowels in their system of vowel variation, and formerly adopted by European comparative philologists, when the diphthongs or, ou were called the vriddhi of i, v respectively, and so with corresponding diphthongs in other languages.

vrouw, sb.: Du.: woman, wife, lady. See frowe.

1885 the vrouv makes her three months' purchases of tea, sugar, and...coffee: Macmillan's Mag., Feb., p. 281/x.

vue d'oiseau, phr.: Fr.: a bird's(-eye) view, a superficial acquaintance (with a subject).

1787 Before a man sets about to inform others, he should have not only vue d'orszau: M. Edgeworth, Leonora, p. 31 (1832).

vuide, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. vide: a void, a gap, a vacant place.

1787 I rejoice you can fill all you [sic] vuides: GRAY, Letters, No. xciv. Vol. II. p. 16 (1819). 1838 His [Talleyrand's] death will create a great vuide; H. GREVILLE, Diary, p. 127.

Vulcan: Eng. fr. Lat. Vulcānus: the Roman god of fire, identified with the Greek Hephaestus ("Hoparoros).

vulcan, vulcano. See volcano.

*vulgo, adv.: Lat.: commonly.

1742 Baron of Kirtling (vulgo Catlidge): R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Pref, Vol. 1. p. xv. (1826).

vulgus, sb.: Lat.: the commonalty, the common herd. See mob.

bef. 1733 As for the Vulgus of the Faction, we know very well what their Employ was. R. NORTH, Examen, II. v. 128, p 394 (1740).

vulture (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. vultur, or Lat. vultur, or Old Fr. voutour: name of a family of large birds of prey, Vulturidae.

prey, VUIUITAAC.

abt. 1400 voutour: Wycliffite Bible, Job, xxviii. 7. abt. 1450 Pan come a flight in of fowls as fast as it dawid, | To vise on as vowtres 'as vermeon hewid: Wars of Alexander, 3945 (1886). 1474 wultres: Caxton, Chesse, fol. 4 ro. 1580 A Vulturs smelling, Apes tasting, sight of an Eagle: Three Proper Letters, in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poets, Vol. 11. p. 269 (1815). 1582 A Vultur worse then his teares all my vaines: T. Watson, Pass. Cent., p. 87 (1870). 1601 a Vultur's head: HOLLAND, Tr. Plin N. H., Bk. 29, ch. 6, Vol. 11. p. 365. 1665 if the Vultur pick out his right eye first then they conclude that he is in Paradise: Sir Th. Herbert, Trav., p. 177. 1769 The worm and vultur testify that human flesh is by no means sacred: E. Bancroff, Ess. Nat. Hist. Cuiana. p. 261. Guiana, p. 261.

Vulturnus: Lat.: name of the south-east wind, so called by the Romans because it blew from Mt. Vultur, a branch of the Apennines.

abt. 1450 pe foure wyndis, | Aquiloun & Affrike ' & ewrus pe thrid, | Vulturnus pe violent ' pat voidis down pe leuys: Wars of Alexander, 4145 (1886).

vultus est index animi, phr.: Lat.: the countenance is the index to the soul.

1676 Whence it hath grown into a maxim, Vultus est index animi That the face is the character of the mind: John Howe, Whs., p. 680/1 (1834).

vysgeis: Eng. fr. Sp. See fisgig.

W.

*waddie, waddy, sb.: native Australian: a heavy wooden war-club with the head grooved lengthways.

1814 some resembling the whaddie, or wooden sword of the natives of Port 18.14 some resembling the whatale, or wooden sword of the natives of Port Jackson: FLINDERS, Voy., Vol. 11. p. 189. 1857. An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving gin a cast-off French bonnet; before she has gone a hundred yards, her husband snatches it off, puts it on his own mop, quiets her for its loss with a tap of the waddie, and struts on in glory: C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xiii. p. 205 (1877).

*wadi, wady, sb.: Arab. wadi: a ravine, a watercourse.

1849 Some of the former occupied the fertile wadies, or valleys scattered here and there among the mountains: W. IRVING, Mahomed, ch. i. p. 3 (1853). 1885 The remainder of the force...marched by a wady which...led them...round the left extremity of the high ridge: Athenaum, Nov. 7, p. 599/2

wadmal (/ =), wadmoll(e), sb.: Eng. fr. Scand. (Icelandic vadhmāl, Swed. vadmal): a kind of thick woollen cloth.

1780 The women are likewise always dressed in black wadmal: Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 94 (2nd Ed.).

1835 a pair of wadmal hose: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Voyage, ch. iii. p. 42.

*wagon, waggon (1=), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. wagen: a fourwheeled vehicle, esp. for carrying goods.

1523 whan these lordes sawe none other remedy, they trussed all their harnes in waganes, and retourned to the hoost before Tourney: LORD BERNERS, Frois-

sart, 1. 62. [R.] 1590 Then to her yron wagon she betakes, | And with her beares the fowle welfavourd witch SPENS., F. Q., 1. v. 28. 1591 Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners' legs: SHAKS., Rom., i. 4, 59

wainscot (# =), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. wagenschot: wood for anel work, cut from various species of foreign oak; a wooden lining for the walls of rooms, often composed of panels; (in English trade) superior oak timber such as can be used for panelling.

panelling.

1502 waynskot: Arnold, Chron., p. 236 (1811). [Skeat] bef. 1548 There must be doores of weynscot: T. Thacker, in Ellis Orig. Lett., 2rd Ser., Vol. III. No. coxci p. 93 (1846). 1555 These are curiously buyled with many pleasaunt dutiese, as galeries, solars, turrettes, portals, gutters with chambers boorded after the maner of owre waynscotte and well flowred: R. Edrin, Decades, p. 194 (1885). 1557 The knotty oke and weinscot old: Tottal's Misc., p. 204 (1870). 1598 ech hundreth of bowstaues & boords called Wagnangot; or the like: ib., p. 614. 1599 as if he went in a frame or had a wanesoot sorte on: B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Hum., ii. 2, Wks., p. 104 (1816). 1601 annels for seeling, wainscot and their fine joined work: Holland, Tr. Phin, N. H., Bk. 13, ch. 4, Vol. 1. p. 386. 1608 where the reader prayed that men of his coat might grow up like cedars to make good wainscot in the House of Sincerity: Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. Mr. p. 51 (1853). 1627 the Hard drawing forth of Boxes, and Opening of Wainscot Man. 1860 bous piece of Wanescot were a Nose: J. CLEVELAND, Wks., p. 299 (1864).

1711 As soon as any shining thought is expressed in the poet, or any uncommon grace appears in the actor, he smites the bench or wainscot: Spectator, No. 235, Nov. 29, Vol. II. p. 120 (1826). bef. 1782 I twirl my thumbs, fall back into my chair, | Fix on the wainscot a distressful stare: Cowper, Convers., Poems, Vol. I. p. 157 (1808).

Variants, 16 c. waynskot(t), wayneskott, weynscot, waynscotte, weinscot, waghenscot, 16, 17 cc. wanescot, 17 c. wainsecot.

waivod, waiwode: Eng. fr. Polish. See vaivode.

*wakeel: Eng. fr. Arab. See vakeel

walee, wali, sb.: Arab. $v\bar{a}l\bar{a}$: the governor of a vilayet (q, v.).

1811 If not a prince, or one of the higher nobility, this governor is called Wali and I)ola; or sometimes Emir, when he happens to be a person of low birth: Nichuhr's Trav. Arab., ch. lxxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 107.

1839 he bound his hands behind him, and took him to the house of the Wales: E. W. LANE, Tr. Arab. Ats., Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 331.

1883 Jerusalem is the seat of a mulasarrif under the waly of Syna: SCHAFF-HERZOG, Encyc. Relig. Knowl., Vol. 11. p. 2164.

*Walhalla: Scand. See Valhalla.

walise: Eng. fr. Fr. See valise.

wallaby, -bee, -bie, sh: native Australian: a member of one of the genera of small kangaroos. See kangaroo.

1866 The wallaby,—a smaller variety, and bearing the same analogy to its larger confrere, the forester, as the rabbit does to the hare—might be seen scuttling along in the mölée: Cornhill Mag., Dec., p 742.

*walla(h), sh.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. -wālā, an adjectival termination: short for competition-walla(h), a civil servant chosen by competition. Also, in combin., meaning 'man'. See dāk, topee-wallah.

1872 Now.a-days the competition walla passes a stiffer examination: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. via. p. 279. 1884 Carts are absent, but porters and pack-horses, pedlars, hox-wallahs, patrols, and sedan chairs are even more obstructive: F. Bovilli, Booderland, p. 333.

*walrus ('...), sh.: Eng. fr. Du. walrus, or Swed. hvalross, = 'whale-horse': name of a family of large mammals akin to the scals.

1769 these shy and timid creatures will soon be induced to quit these shores (Spitzbergen) by being perpetually harassed, as the morse or walrus has already mangreat measure done: PENNANT, Bret. Zool., Vol. III. p. 39.

1835 We saw the first walrus this day, with a good many whales: Sir J. Ross, Sec. Toyage, ch. iv. p. 54.

1856 The last remnant of walrus did not leave us until...the temperature had sunk below zero: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. t. ch. xiii. p. 140.

1868 The laster matural curiosity at the Royal Aquarium at Westminster is a haby walrus from the coast of Labrador, brought over by a steam whaler: Daily News, Oct. 8, p. 39.

waltz, sh.: Eng. fr. Ger. Walser: a lively round dance for couples, in triple time, with whirling steps; the music for the said dance. See valse.

[1712 I am also rejoysed to hear that you are clever and voltize and waltt a little: Let., in Dunkar's Social Life, p. 43 (1865).] 1796 All these fair Flammandes gain force, | In the Valtz as they spin in their whirliging course: Campaigns, 1793—4, Vol. It. Let. i. p. 6. 1815 Mrs. Weston, capital in her country dances, was seated, and beginning an irresistable waltz: J. Austra, Emma, Pt. II. ch. viii. p. 195. 1820 She then played an adagio and a slow waltz: Mrs. Opie, Tales, Vol. I. p. 306. 1826 the sound of soft waltz music: Reft. on a Ramble to Germany, p. 37. 1840 Inquire if Orpheus first produced the Waltz: Barnam, Ingolds. Leg., p. 52 (1865). 1854 Frederick Bayham engaged in the waltz or the quadrille with some of the elderly houris at the Colonel's parties: Thackerray, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879).

*wampum, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: lit. 'white' (beads), small beads, some white, some black or dark purple, made from shells and used as money and for ornament by Indians.

shells and used as money and for ornament by Indians.

1852 If...big Saggamore should come to mee, and say, I will give you so big Wampom, so big Heaver, and leave this way, and turne to us againe; I would say, take your riches to your selfe, I would never forsake God: Manifestation of Progress of Gespel among Indians in New England, p. 38. 1865 Their Coin are a sort of Wampom or Shells, Glass, Beads, Stones: Sir Th. Herbert, Traw., p. 10 (1077). 1876 they both own that our Indians received Wompam from Pkilip in the Spring to ingage them in the War: J. Russbell, Left., in I. Mather's Hist. K. Pkilip's War, p. 77 (1862). 1736 The Wampam Snake; so called from the Resemblance it hath in its colours to the Wampam, or Indian Moosy, made of Pieces of Shells blue and white, strung together: Morther, Nai. Hist. Carolina, &c., in Pkil. Trams., Vol. XXXIX. p. 258. 1765 with this letter mast go a bett of wampum: MAJ. R. Rocers, Journals, p. 197. 1790 he decided net to render him the two branches of wampum: Amer. State Progress, Ind. Affirm, p. 94 (1832). 1855 Harmless fell the heavy war-club! It could dot beek the meshes [0 f that magic shirt of wampum: Longresslow, Hiewortha, ix. p. 136/1 (1881). 1870 Where the Indian Aunum skies | Paint the woods with wampum dyes: Bret Harte, What the English Said.

wampumpeag, wampumpeak, &: N. Amer. Ind., &:
white strung-beads' (of shell): strings of wampum, formerly
used as money in N. America. Also called peak (q. v.),

1634 he that had lost all his wampompeage, his house, his kettle, his beaver, his hatchet: W. Wood, New England's Prosp, p. 74. 1676 a good quantity of Wampampeag and powder was taken from the enemy: W. Hubbard, Narrative, p. 100, in Southey's Com. pl. Bls., 2nd Ser., p. 546/2 (1849). 1687 They reward their Physician with no certain Fees, but according as they bargain for rwampan-peake, Skins, or the like: Phil. Trans., Vol. XLI. p. 144. 1722 Wampom Peak, Runtees, Beads: Hist. Virginia, Bk. 111. ch. ii. p. 145. 1760 Good stores of wampompag: T. Hutchinson, Hist. Col. Mass. Bay, p. 472 (1765). 1876 The wampumpeag of the North American Indians is a case in point, as it certainly served as jewellery: Jevons, Money, ch. vii. p. 24.

wanescot: Eng. fr. Du. See wainscot.

wanghee, whangee, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a slender Japanese bamboo with short, regular joints.

18.. Smith has a stick or a whangee: Leigh Hunt, Sunday in the Suburbs, in Seer.

wapiti, sb.: N. Amer. Ind., 'white deer': a name of the large red deer of N. America, Cervus canadensis.

1861 he expected to find the buffalo and wapiti together: G. F. BERKELEY, Eng Sportsmen, ch. xv. p. 58.

wapure: Eng. fr. Fr. See vapor.

Wasserman, sb.: Ger. Wasser, = 'water', and Mann, = 'man': a kind of merman.

1590 The griesly Wasserman, that makes his game | The flying ships with swiftnes to pursew: Spens., F. Q., II. xii 24. 1599 The puffin.. bewrayed this conspiracie to Protæus heards, or the fraternity of fishes, which the greater giants of Russia and Island, as the whale, the sea-horse, the norse, the wasserman, the dolphin, the grampoys, fleered and geered at as a ridiculous danger: Nashe, Lenten Stuffe, in Harl. Misc., VI. 170. [Davies]

waywode: Eng. fr. Polish. See vaivode.

wazir: Arab. See vizier.

wazoo, sb.: Turk. wasū: the minor ablution. See abdest.

1836 Woodoo': E. W. LANE, Mod. Egypt., Vol. 1. p. 67.

weekwam: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. See wigwam.

weinscot: Eng. fr. Du. See wainscot.

weiwode: Eng. fr. Polish. See vaivode.

weli, wely, so.: Arab. walī: a Mohammedan saint.

1819 Hafeez: holy, but in a less degree than the Wely, or saint: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 192 note (1820). 1840 but saints and voulless are now-a-days privileged people: FRASER, Koordistan, &-c, Vol. 1. Let. xii. p. 312. 1884 The pious soul who dug or restored a muddy, blessed puddle here had been commemorated by a Wely: F. Boyle, Borderland, p. 39.

Weltgeist, sb.: Ger.: the soul of the world, anima mundi (q, v).

1887 His [Hegel's] own philosophy was supposed to be the Weltgeist revealing itself in the eternal flux: Athenæum, July 2, p. 14/1.

Weltschmerz, sh.: Ger.: 'world-smart', pain caused by contemplating the world, sentimental pessimism.

1875 The Weltschmerz did not exist for the men of the Renaissance: J. A. Symonds, Renaissance in Italy, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 232. 1883 We are far away from the Weltschmerz: Sat. Kev., Vol. 56, p. 561/2. 1886 [He possessed] that cosmopolitan touch...a tendency imbibed from the heroic pessimism of Byron, the sentimental Welt-Schmerz of Musset: Atheneum, Jan. 2, p. 14/2.

werowance, wiroans, wyroaunce, sb.: N. Amer. Ind. (of Virginia): a chief of the natives of Virginia.

1607 the Werowance of Rapahanna sent a Messenger, to have vs come to him: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. kv. (1884). — the Wiroans of Monanacah: ib., p. xlvii. 1608 wyroaunces: ib., p. kxvi.

werst(e): Eng. fr. Russ. See verst.

weynscot: Eng. fr. Du. See wainscot.

wezeer: Arab. See vizier.

whaddie: native Australian. See waddie.

Whig, whig, sb.: Sc. fr. (?) Gael: a name given to Scotch Presbyterians in 17 c. after the rising of the peasants of Ayrshire, or 'whiggamores', in 1648; hence, an opponent of the Court party in British politics after the Restoration, one of the party in favor of the Revolution, one of the party of progress (afterwards called Liberal).

1681 Wit and fool are consequents of whig and tory: DRYDEN, Abs. & Ackit., Pref. [T.] 1682 When Whigs, like Wasps, shall once more seize | The Honey of the Loyal Bees: T. D., Butler's Chart, Canto I. p. 52. 1705 The privy council was composed chiefly of whigs: BURNET, Hist. Count Time, Vol. III. p. 4 (1818). bef. 1733 the lot fell upon Whig, which was very significative, as well as ready, being vernacular in Scotland (from whence it was borrowed) for corrupt and sour Whey: R. NORTE, Examen, II. v. 10, p. 321 (1740). bef. 1739 Tories call me Whig, and Whigs a Tory: Pore, Inst. Hor., Bk. II. Sat. i. 63 (1757).

whiggamor(e), whigamore, sh: Sc. fr. (?) Gael: a person who drove from the west or south-west of Scotland to Leith

to buy corn; one of the western Scots who rose in 1648 (see Whig); a Scotch Whig.

1705 This was called the whiggamor's inroad: Burner, Hist. Own Time, Vol. I. p. 44 (1818).

whigwham: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. See wigwam.

*whiskey, whisky (\(\nu = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Gael. uisge-beatha (see usquebaugh): an ardent spirit obtained from malt. The name is applied to spirit distilled from other substances, such as Indian corn or rye.

1764 Some of the Highland Gentlemen are immoderate Drinkers of Usky, even three or four Quarts at a Sitting: E. Burt, Lett. N. Scotl., Vol. II. p. 268. 1762 Foore, Orators. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1822 the bard who brewed his own whisky: J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros., v in Blackwood's Mag., Vol. XII. p. 373. 1822 brandy, or rather gentian whiskey: L. Simond, Switzerland, Vol. I p. 426.

whoopubb: Eng. fr. Ir. See hubbub.

wig, wigg. See periwig.

*wigwam ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: an American Indian tent or lodge, generally conical, made of bark or mats or skins laid over a frame of slanting poles which meet at the top; hence, any simple tent or hut.

top; hence, any simple tent or hut.

1634 approaches the Wiggwamme, enters the doore, which was neither barred nor lockt: W Wood, New England's Prosp., p. 82.

1676 the English, seeing their advantage, began to fire the wigwams, where was supposed to be many of the enemy's women and children destroyed: W Hubbard, Narrative, p. 55, in Southey's Come. pl Bk., 2nd Ser., p 542/1 (1849).

1684 Then he called for brandy and had me away to the wigwams again: I. Mather, Remark. Provid., p. 30 (1856).

1722 when they would erect a Wigwamg, which is the Indian Name for a House, they stick Saplins into the Ground: Hist. Virginia, Bk. III. ch. ii p. 148.

1794 I was almost killed between Sheffield-Place and East-Grinsted, by hard, forcen, long, and cross ruts, that would disgrace the approach of an Indian wig-wam: Gibbon, Life & Lett., p. 174 (1869).

1845 The Fuegian wigwam resembles, in size and dimensions, a haycock: C. Darwin, Sourn. Beagle, ch. x. p. 212.

1850 Their wigwams are built in a circular form, and thatched with long grass: R. Gordon Cumming, Lion-Humler, ch. xi. p. 137 (1856).

1872 There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its durbar tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants pals or canvas wigwams: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 185.

*1877 the Dulwich wigwams: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. v. p. 185.

wildebeest, sb.: Du., 'wild ox': the South African name of the white-tailed gnu (q, v).

1850 skulls of springbok and wildebeest were strewed around wherever the hunter turned his eye: R. GORDON CUMMING, Lion-Hunter, ch. iv. p. 51 (1856).

wiroans: N. Amer. Ind. See werowance.

Wise. See Vaisya.

*wiseacre (" \(\perp = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Weissager, = 'a sooth-sayer': a sage; a pretender to wisdom; a solemn fool.

1614 The wise-acre his son and executor, to the ende the worlde might not thinke that all that ringing was for the begger, but for his father, hyred a trumpetter to stand all the ringing-while in the belfire, and betweene every peale to sound his trumpet, and proclaime aloude and say, Sirres, this next peale is not for R, but for Maister N., his father: COPLEY, Wats, Fits, & Fancies, p. 196. [A. S Palmer]

wismut: Eng. fr. Ger. See bismuth.

wistaria, sô.: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of ornamental climbing leguminous plants.

1885 smothered in Wistaria and climbing roses: L. Malet, Col. Enderby's Wife, Vol. 1. p. 88.

wlcane. See volcano.

*wodki: Russ. See vodka.

wombat $(\underline{\mathscr{U}} =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. native Australian wombak: a marsupial quadruped of the genus *Phascolomys*.

wompam: N. Amer. Ind. See wampum.

woodoo: Turk. See wazoo.

woon, sb.: Burmese: a governor; an officer or minister of state.

1886 there were English civil officers and police officers in command in each of five districts Those officers were supported by troops and were working through local woons... The rest of the country was nominally dominated by the Burmese Supreme Council: Daily News, Jan. 26, p. 2/4.

wootz, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: Indian steel.

1795 a substance known by the name of Wootz; which is considered to be a kind of steel, and is in high esteem among the Indians: Phil. Trans., Pt. II. p. 322.

*wourali, woorali, woorara, oorali, sb: native S. Amer.: the arrow-poison of various native tribes of S. America, a compound of which the principal ingredient is the juice of the climbing-plant curara (q, v).

1759 The Woorara...the fatal Indian arrow poison, is of the flat species.: E. Bancroff, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p tot 1866 Mr. Stone gave me wourall poison (used by South American Indians to poison arrows shot from their blow-pipes). In G. C. Bompas' Life of Frank Buckland, ch. 1x. p. 189.

wullee: Arab. See weli.

wultre: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See vulture.

wyroaunce: N. Amer. Ind. See werowance.

X.

X, x, in Roman numerals, is used as a symbol for 'ten' (Lat. decem).

xa: Port. fr. Pers. See shah.

xabandar: Port. See shabunder.

Xanthippē: Gk. Σανθίπτη: name of the wife of Socrates, the Athenian philosopher, representative of a shrewish wife.

1750 "By this Xantippe," (so was the wife of Socrates called, said Partridge) "By this Xantippe he had two sons, of which I was the younger". FIELDING, Tom Jones, Bk. VIII. ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 474 (1806).

xaraff(e): Eng. fr. Port. See sarraf.

xaraffo: Port. See sarraf.

xarifo: Port. and Sp. See sherif.

xauxau, sb. See quotations.

1593—1622 In other parts they mingle it with a fruit called agnanapes, which are round and being ripe are grey and as big as a hazell nut and grow in a cod like pease...they bake them into bread...called xauxau: R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea, § xxvii. p. 178 (1878). 1604 Of this Caçavi there is one kind more delicate than any other, which is that they make of the flower called Xauxau: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 232 (1880).

xebec ($\angle =$), sb.: Eng. fr. (?) It. sciabecco: a small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean, formerly much used by the corsairs of Algeria.

1797 Encyc. Brit. 1802 was launched a Xebeck of fourteen guns, which is to be fitted out as a cruiser: Amer State Papers, For Relat., Vol. 11. p. 462 (1832). 1830 his naval force consists of six or seven small ships and shabeques: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig. Pananti, p. 359 (and Ed.).

xenna: Arab. See henna.

xenodochīum (-ēum), pl. **xenodochīa** (-ēa), sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. $\xi \epsilon \nu o \delta o \chi \epsilon \hat{i} o \nu$: a building for the reception and entertainment of strangers.

1612 In Constantinople, Pera and Galata...there are Karabassarie, or Xenedochia four hundred and eighteen: T. CORYAT, Fournall, in Crudities, Vol. III. sig. x 8 7º (1776).

xeque: Sp. fr. Arab. See sheikh.

xeraffi, xeraffo: Port. See sarraf.

xerafin, xerafin, sb.: Port. xerafin, xarafin, fr. Arab. ashraf \bar{t} , shar \bar{t} f, = 'noble', 'a gold dinar': a silver coin of Goa, worth about 1s. 5d.; a gold mohur (q.v.).

1588 I lost my 800 Seraffines or duckets: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 37 vo. 1598 The principall and commonest money is called Pardaus Xeraphins, [and] is silver, but very brasse [base]: Tr. Y. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. 1, p. 24x (1885). — five Tangas is one Pardaw, or Xeraphin badde money: ib. 1599 There is also stamped in Ormus a seraphine of gold, which is litle and round, and is worth 24 sadines, which maketh 30 medines of Aletyo: R. HAKLUYT, Voyages, Vol. II. i. p. 273. 1628 Inprimis, of Seraffius [sic] Echeri, which be ten Rupins a piece, there are sixtle Leches: Purchas, Prigrims, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 217. 1662 Five Tanghes make a Seraffu of Silver, which, according to the Kings Command is set at three hundred Reis, and six Tanghes make a Pardai: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. II. p. 36 (2660). 1727 a Xerapheen is worth about sixteen Pence Half-peny Sterl: A. Hamilton, East Indies, Vol. I. p. 252 (1774).

*Xeres, sb.: Sp.: wine of Xeres, sherry (q. v.).

1662 this metaphorical milk, whereby Xeres or sherry sack is intended: FULLER, Worthies, Vol. III. p. 115 (1840). 1846 Mr. Hughes evidently prefers . brown stout in a pewter tankard to the best Xeres that ever smacked of the skin: Edin. Rev., Vol. 84, p. 175.

xeriff(e): Turk. See sherif.

xerifo: Port. and Sp. See sherif.

xylaloë, sb.: Late Gk. ξυλαλόη, for ἀγάλλοχον: lign-aloes. See agalloch, aloe 1.

1540 Take Masticke, Accatia, Xiloaloes, Galles: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 175 (1613). 1599 Take Xyloaloe woode j. G.: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke, p. 7/2 — Sugar of Candy, xyloaloe, Cloves, Ginger:

xystum, pl. xysta, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ξυστὸς: a long covered colonnade in a gymnasium; a walk shaded by trees in the garden of a Roman villa.

1696 spacious plots of ground ..built about with...xysti [pl., Gk. &vorol] EVELYN, Corresp., Vol III. p. 363 (1872). 1765 the xysta, which were shady walks between two porticos: Smollett, France & Italy, xxx. Wks, Vol. v. p. 485 (1817)

Υ.

yaboo, sb: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. yābū: a large pony, generally from Afghanistan.

1828 The remaining horses were stout Yaboos, or galloways, of fourteen hands high: Kuzzibash, Vol. 1. ch vii. p 90 1840 the hurrying to and fro of mules and asses, yaboos, horses, and camels, loaded and unloaded: Fraser, Koordistan, &c. Vol. 1. Let. i. p. 3.

*yacht, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. jagt, earlier jacht: a vessel built for either racing or pleasure.

for either racing or pleasure.

1660 thirty great Barges, commonly called Yachts, and are a kind of little Frigats. the King found his Yacht so fit: W Lower, Tr. Voy. of Chas. II., p 26

1661 I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his yachts: Evelyn, Diary, Vol. 1. p. 375 (1872).

1684 ** 120 fan English yachts crew came well armed: Hation Corresp. Vol II. p. 46 (1878).

1686 we had the honour of their company in his yacht: Evelyn, Corresp., Vol. III. p. 283 (1872).

1692 On Ships he in the Arras now doth fall, Makes it a rase Campagne, a naked Wall, | And bids them sink the Yatchts in the Canal: M. Morgan, Late Victory, p. 13.

1700 The Dutch Gentlemen that were Owners came on Board of us, with a very rich little Yatcht: S. L., Tr. Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indies, ch. i. p 228.

1705 And I am apt to think, that here are good large Mast-trees, or at least such grow here, out of which they might be made, if not for great Ships, yet for Barks, Yatches, and other small Craft: Tr. Bosnan's Gunnea, Let. xvi. p. 206.

1716 We were persuaded by the captain of the yacht to set out in a calm: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, p. 14 (1827)

1731 From whence I pass'd in a Yacht, with several Passengers of Distinction, to Amsterdam: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape of Good Hope, Vol. I. p. 364.

1743—7 where-upon being weary of the sea, he left his yacht: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 163/2 (1751).

**1876 shipped it in his yacht: Tindal, Contin. Rapin, Vol. I. p. 163/2 (1751).

Variants, yach, yatch(t), yaucht.

ya(g)hourt, yaoort, sb.: Turk. yoghurt: a kind of cream cheese; curds and whey.

1625 Yoghurd: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol II. p. 1601. 1819 and had as yet committed no very heinous sin, save once on a fast-day eating some nice Yaoort: T. Hors, Anast., Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 137 (1820). 1839 large wooden scales on which the small basins of red clay, containing the yahourt, are arranged: Miss Pardor, Beauties of the Bosph., p. 106. 1844 They were never backward in offering me the "youart," or curds and whey: Kinclake, Eothen, p. 250 (1845). 1882 Kouniss (mare's milk) and yaourt—the latter, as we can testify, a delicious sour curd—were palatable: Sat. Rev., Vol. 54, p. 795. 1884 we halted to give our horses to drink, and to refresh ourselves with a draft of yaghourt: EDM. O'DONOVAN, Merv, ch. xviii. p. 202 (New York).

*yak, sb.: Eng. fr. Thibetan gyak: the ox of Thibet, Bos (Poephagus) grunniens, a kind of bison with long hair on the tail, sides, and belly.

*1876 its characteristic animal, the domestic yak: Times, May 15. [St.]

*yam, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. ñame, or Port. inhame: the large fleshy farinaceous tuber of various species of the order Dioscoreaceae, found in tropical climates, which forms an important article of food.

portant afficie of 1000.

1589 nnames, patatas, fish, rise, ginger, hennes: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin., Vol. II. p. 256 (1854).

1705 Their common Food is a Pot full of Millet boiled to the consistence of Bread, or instead of that Jambs and Potatoes: Tr. Bosman's Chimea, Let. ix. p. 124.

1769 The Indian Yams are peculiar to this part of the continent of America: E. Bancort, Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 55.

1785 Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams: Cowper, Task, I. Poems, Vol. II. p. 25 (1808).

1819 an Ashantee captain proceeding on an embassy, dashed us a supply of fowls and yams: Bowdich, Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1. ch vii. p. 155.

1842 the idolatrous Negro praying for rice and yams...lifts up his eyes to the canopy of the sky: Sir C. Bell, Expression, p. 103 (1847).

1845 In the midst of bananas, orange, coca-nut, and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugarcane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. Darwin, Yourn. Beagle, ch. xviii. p. 403. D. 403.

yaoor. See giaour.

yaoort: Turk. See yaghourt.

*yashmak, sb.: Arab.: the veil worn by Mohammedan women when not in their private apartments.

1844 and then suddenly withdrawing the yashmah, she shines upon your heart and soul with all the pomp, and might of her beauty: Kinglake, Eothen, p. 46 (1845).

1884 From the summit of her forehead hangs a white linen veil...concealing the face much more effectually than the modern yashmah of the Osmanli Turks: EDM. O'DONOVAN, Merv, ch. vi. p. 66 (New York).

*yatag(h)an, sb.: Turk. yatagān: a sword of the type peculiar to Mohammedans, with no crosspiece or guard.

1819 I began hacking and hewing with my yatagan: T. Hope, Anast., Vol I. ch. iii. p. 52 (1820) 1834 inserting his pistols and yatagan in their prescribed places: Ayesha, Vol I. ch. iii. p. 71. 1854 They open oysters with their yataghans: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 190 (1879). 1882 he was placidly sitting on that divan pointing with one hand at the yataghan: F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ch. vi. p. 122.

yatch, yatcht: Eng. fr. Du. See yacht.

yawl, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. jol: the small boat of a ship, a jolly-boat; a sailing-boat or yacht with a short main-boom and a jigger. See jolly-boat.

1744 There were about twenty thousand barges or yauls of different kinds upon the water: DRUMMOMD, Trav., p. 87. [T.] 1819 The other boats, the yawl and pinnace, had | Been stove in the beginning of the gale: Byron, Don Yuan, II. xiviii.

ydiome: Eng. fr. Fr. See idiom.

ydre. See hydra.

velek: Turk. See jelick.

*yen, sb.: Jap.: the modern unit of Japanese currency, a gold coin equivalent to a gold dollar of the United States, a silver coin about equal to a silver dollar of the United States. The *yen* is divided into a hundred sen (q, v).

yenesherres (pl.): Turk. See janissary.

yerba, sb.: Sp., 'herb', short for Sp. yerba de maté: maté (q. v.).

1818 The yerba is used in decoction like the tea of China: Amer. State Papers, For Relat., Vol. IV. p. 279 (1834).

Yggdrasil: Scand. Mythol.: the mystic ash-tree of the universe, which binds together heaven and earth and hell.

yguana: Sp. See iguana.

ylang-ylang, sb.: Malay.: name of a tree which yields the fragrant oil ylang-ylang, akin to custard-apples, found in Java and the Philippine Islands; also, the perfume prepared from the oil of the said tree.

1886 the cananga odorata yields the perfume ylang-ylang, and the sunflower seed oil is said to be an ingredient in the "incomparable macassar" oil: Offic. Catal of Ind. Exhib., p. 81.

yleaca passio: Late Lat. See iliaca passio.

Ylem: fr. Pers. See Hyleg.

Ynca: Sp. fr. Peru. See Inca.

Yodel: Ger. See Jodel.

yōga, sb.: Skt.: union; abstraction of mind, absorbing contemplation whereby the soul attains to complete union with the Supreme Being; the systematic practice of concentration of thought or absorbing contemplation.

1886 Why have you bainted [sic] a yogi performing his japa in the yoga posture? F. Anstey, Fallen Idol, p. 172.

yoghurd: Turk. See yaghourt.

yogi: Skt. See jogee.

yoguee. See jogee.

yojan, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. yōjanam,='a yoking': a measure of distance equivalent to four or five miles English.

yokul: Icelandic. See jökul.

yoni, sb.: Skt.: the vulva; a mystic oval representing the female power of reproduction in nature.

yonik(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See Ionian.

yonkerkin, sb.: Du. jonkerkin: a lad.

bef. 1529 Stoicall studiantes, and friscaioly yonkerkyns, moche better bayned than brayned: J. Skelton, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 209 (1843).

vouart: Turk. See vaghourt.

younker ("=), yonker, junker, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. jonker: a young gentleman, a young knight, a Junker (q. v.); a young man, a simpleton, a dupe, a raw youth.

young man, a simpleton, a dupe, a raw youth.

1547—8 I am a yonker; a fether I wyll were: Boorde, Introduction, ch. xiv. p 159 (1870).

1554 And herewith let my Junker papistes which now are in their ruff and tryumph...take their aduertusement: Admonycion of a certain treue pastor and prophete, Pref., sig. A 6.

1580 a certaine Icon, or Hypotyposis of disdainfull younkers: E. Kirke, in Spens. Shep. Cal., Feb., Glosse, Wks., p. 451/2 (1883)

1600 the number of yonkers daihe encreased: Holland, Tr. Livy, Bk. 1. p. 5.

1600 the contrarie faction of yoonkers John Porky, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., p. 146.

1632 ther was a Parliament then at Rhensburg, wher all the Younkers met: Howell, Lett., vi. iv. p. 9 (1645)

bef. 1670 the Younkers of the City us'd to exceed in horrid Liberty: J. Hacket, Abp. Williams, Pt. I. 179, p. 173 (1693).

ypocras, ypocrate: Eng. fr. Gk. See hippocras.

ypotami: Late Lat. See hippopotamus. ysophagus: Late Lat. See oesophagus.

*yucca, sb.: Sp. yuca, formerly yucca.

I. the manioc, q.v. (Sp. yuca de cazave); the root of the manioc. See cassava.

manioc. See Cassava.

1555 Jucca: R. Eden, Decades, Sect. 1 p 67 (1885). 1577 it is made of an Hearbe that the Indians dooe call Yuca, whiche is of five or sixe Paumes of height: Frampton, Joyfull Newes, fol. 103 v. 1593—1622 the Indians are very curious in planting and manuring of this yuca. It is a little shrubb, and carryeth branches like hazell wands: R. Hawkins, Voyage South Sea, § xxvii p. 179 (1878). 1600 certaine conies & yucas: R. Hakkluyt, Voyages, Vol. III. p 433. 1604 they vse a kinde of bread they call Caçav, which is made of a certaine roote they call Yuca: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 232 (1886) — There is another kinde of Yuca, which they call sweet, and hath not this poyson in the invoce: b. 1851 The manifoc is called in Peru "yucca brava," or wild yucca; and this "yucca dulce" or sweet yucca: Herndon, Amason, Pt. I. p 86 (1854)

2. name of a genus of liliaceous plants; the Yucca gloriosa or Adam's needle.

1856 beautiful yucca trees: Rep. of Explor & Surveys, U S A., Vol. III. p 21. abt. 1890 My Yucca which no winter quells, | Although the months have scarce begun, | Has pushed towards our faintest sun | A spike of half-accomplished bells: Tennyson.

*yuz-bashi, sb.: Turk. yus-bāshi: an officer in command of a company or troop of soldiers, a captain.

1876 yus-bache (captain of a hundred): Cornhill Mag., Sept., p. 289.

Ζ.

zabeta, sb.: Arab. sābitā: rule, regulation; a regular tariff.

1799 I have established the zabeta for the shops in the fort, as fixed by Macleod. It is to be paid annually, and, when Symons comes, we can make an arrangement for its collection: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 43 (1844) 1840 A strong expression of admiration at our Nizâm and Zabiteh, as they call our military, fiscal, and general legislative arrangements: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. 1. Let. v. p. 117.

zable: Sp. or Eng. fr. Sp. See sable.

zabra. See azabra or zebra.

zagaie, -ave. See assegai.

zamarra, zamarro, sb.: Sp.: a shepherd's coat of sheepskin.

1846 the jacket should be the universal fur camorra which is made of sheep-skin...and of lambskin for those who can pay: FORD, Gatherings from Spain, p. 94. 1870 a zamarra, a suit of rough sheepskin which served to keep out the cold for several years together, was afforded him from the flock: MISS R. H. BUSK, Patralias, p. 107.

zamboorak: Anglo-Ind. See zumbooruck.

zamin, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. zāmin: security.

1834 I should be sorry to stand zamin for him: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xviii.

Zamoglans, sb.: Turk. agem-oglān, = 'a foreign boy': captive boys of foreign parentage, brought up as Mohammedans and as pages or soldiers of the Sultan's guard.

and as pages or soldiers of the Sultan's guard.

1612 A great multitude of Gemiglandes all on foot: T. Corvat, Journall, in Crudities, Vol. III. sig. U 4, 70 (1770). — Gemilands: ii., sig. X 1 vo. 1612 fiftie Ienesaries of Danascus at the least, with their Jimmoglans comming after vs: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's Travels of Four Englishmen, p. 98. 1615 These they call first Iemoglans: GEO. SANDYS, Trav., p. 47 (1632). 1617 The Azimoglanes weare Pyramidall caps like sugarloues: F. Morvson, Itin., Pt. III. p. 174. 1625 his Iemoglans: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 896. — Aziamoglans, which are to watch: ii., Bk. ix. p. 1587. 1634 the Great Turke...came thither, in magnificent order guarded by twentie thousand Ianizaries, Agaes, their Capitaines and Iemoglans, with many Bassaes of other Countries: SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 28. 1684 the Azamoglans, employed in such Offices as require only strength of body: Tr. Tawernier's Grd. Seignlor's Serag., p. 2. 1741 on the right are Infirmaries for the Sick, on the left Lodges for the Azancoglans [sic], that is Persons employ'd in the most sordid Offices of the Seraglio: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. II. p. 182. Variants. Gemilands. Cemilands. Immoglans.

Variants, Gemiglandes, Gemilands, Jimmoglans, Jemoglans, Azimoglanes, Agiamoglans, Azamoglans.

Zamzummims, name of a race of wicked giants who lived in the country of the Ammonites.

[1611 giants dwelt therein in old time; and the Ammonites call them Zamzummims: Bibl. Deut., ii 20.] 1621 [See Anak]. 1654—6 What then will become of those Zamzummims that imagine mischief against the Lord: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. IV. p. 29/1 (1867).

zanana: Anglo-Ind. See zenana.

zaniacco: It. fr. Turk. See sanjack.

zany (#=), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. zani, fr. It. sanni, sane; a clumsy imitator of the clown in Italian comedy; a merryandrew; a charlatan's buffoon; originally and literally, a Johnny, "a sillie Iohn" (Florio).

Johnny, "a sillie Iohn" (Florio).

1588 Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight zany, | Some mumble-news: SHAKS, L. L. L., v. 2, 463.

That tries tricks after him to make them laugh: B Jonson, Ev Man out of his Hum, iv 2, Wks. p. 139 (1602)

1600 The other gallant is his Zani: — Cynth. Rev., ii 3, Wks., p. 203

1602 alady masqued, and zanies with torches: MIDDLETON, Blurt, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 44 (1885).

1608 then a lost his wits | And euer since lives Zany to the woride: J Day, Law-Trickes, sig B 1 ro. 1616 Ye Aristippian zanies, Albions ill, | Leave off at last your poysning honned speach: R. C., Poems, in Times' Whistle, p. 136 (1871).

1618 Ye Aristippian zanies, Albions ill, | Leave off at last your poysning honned speach: R. C., Poems, in Times' Whistle, p. 136 (1871).

1632 Lucullus surfets, were but types of this, | And whatsoever riot mention'd is | In story, did but the dull Zanye play, | To this proud night: (1639) W. Habington, Castara, Pt. II. p. 84 (1870).

1642 this perty prevaricator of America, the zany of Columbus (for so he must be till his world's end) having rambled over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvel if he brought us home nothing but a mere tankard drollery: MILTON, Apol Smeet., Wks., p. 217 (1806).

1676 You are the Zany to this Mountebank: Shadwell, Virtuoso, ii. p. 30.

1729 Oh great Restorer of the good old Stage, | Preacher at once, and Zany of thy age! Pore, Dunciad, III. 206

1820 a fool or zany was called in to divert the company by acting with a clown a kind of pantomime: T. S. Hughes, Trav. in Sicily, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 31.

zanzack, zanziac(c)o: It. fr. Turk. See sanjack.

zanziacbeg: Turk. See sanjackbeg.

zapotilla. See sapodilla.

*zaptieh, sb.: Turk. zaptīya: a Turkish gendarme or armed policeman.

1877 I was met at the entrance of the town by a Zaptieh, or gendarme: F. Burnaby, *Through Asia Minor*, ch. vi. p. 37 (1878). 1884 an old zaptieh... had to push away first one and then the other to keep them from clapperclawing: F. Bovie, *Borderland*, p. 329.

zarabanda, zaravanda: Sp. See saraband.

zareeba: Arab. See zereba.

zarf, zurf, sb.: Arab. sarf,='a vessel', 'a case': a metal holder for a coffee-cup.

zatar(r)e, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. zatara: a raft.

1588 certaine Zattares or Raffes made of blowne hides or skins called Vtrij:
T. Hickock, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 2 ro. 1625 certaine Zatarres or Raffs, borne vpon Goats skins blowne full of wind: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. 11.

zavana: Sp. See savannah.

zebec: Eng. fr. (?) It. See xebec.

*zebra, so.: N. Afr.: name of a genus of striped quadrupeds akin to the horse and the ass, including the quaggas and the true zebra (of S. Africa).

1600 The Zebra of this countrey being about the bignes of a mule, is a beast of incomparable swiftness: John Porv, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr., Introd., p. 39.

1612 the Zebra of the famous Moore Musaraque: T. Shelton, Tr. Don Outste, Pt. Iv. ch. ii. p. 310.

1625 holding in each hand a Zeburus, or wild horses tayle: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 977.— many Zeuras made like Mules...with strakes ouer all their body of white and blacke two fingers broad: ib., Bk. ix. p. 1545.—1662 a certain Creature called Sebra, which is like a Mule: J. Davies, Tr. Mandelslo, Bk. III. p. 215 (1669).

1665 Zebræ or Pide-horses...Gartius...Physitian to the Viceroy of Goa reports that

he saw Unicorns here [Cape of G. Hope] headed like a Horse, if the Zebræ deceive him not. Sir Th Herbert, Trav., p. 16 (1677). 1700 There is also in those parts a beast shaped like, and as strong as a mule, but its hair is distinguished by white, black, and yellow streaks, which go round the body from the backbone under the belly, which is very beautiful, and looks as if it were done by art, it is called Zebra. Tr Angelo & Carl's Congo, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 161 (1814) 1845 two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C Darwin, Fourn. Beagle, ch. v. p. 86

zebu, sb.: Fr. zébu: the 'Brahminy bull', the humped ox of India, Bos indicus.

1888 a herd of cattle. of the ordinary Indian breed, the Zebu: LORD SALTOUN, Scraps, Vol. 11. ch. iv. p. 206.

Zebul. See Bul (Suppl.).

zecchin, zechin, zechine, zechyne: Eng. fr. It. See

Zeitgeist, sb.: Ger.: the spirit of the times.

Zeitvertreib, sb.: Ger.: a pastime.

1868 He had risen to look out, as the only available Zeitvertreib: G. MacDonald, Robert Falconer, Pt. 11. ch. xvii p. 257.

zel, sb.: Pers. and Turk. zil: a kind of cymbal.

1817 the swell | Of trumpet and the clash of zel: T Moore, Lalla Rookh, Wks., p. 47 (1860).

zelas. See chelas.

zēlātor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to zēlāre, = 'to have zeal for': a zealot, a zealous upholder.

zelotypia, sb.: Gk. ζηλοτυπία: jealousy.

1601 If everie diversitie or chaunge we find in passions were a sufficient reason to encrease their number, without doubt I could adde, welnie eleaven more, as Mercie, Shamefastnesse Zelotypia, Exanimation, &c.: T. WRIGHT, Passions of the Minde, ch. vi. p 48

*zemindar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. zamīndār, ='land-holder': a person who holds land for which he pays revenue direct to government; orig. a farmer of the revenue derived from land held by a number of cultivators.

1776 The Zemindar, Reiots, &c. attend chiefly on the said Gentleman...and only wait upon the poor Farmer at their leisures: Trial of Joseph Fowke, 19/1.

1800 and if we can only arrange this matter, and get Appah Saheb appointed sole zemindar, or jaghiredar, upon this frontier, which I also mentioned to Col. Palmer, we may hope to have matters in Soonda and to the northward of Mysore in tolerable tranquillity: Wellington, Disp., Vol. 1. p. 158 (1844) 1834 our Zumeendars and Talookdars: Baboo, Vol. 1. v. p. 72. 1836 the nominal landowner is, like the zemindar in India, no more than the steward or collector of his master: J. F. Davis, Chinese, Vol. 11. p. 417. 1872 a well-to-do money-lender or zemindar. Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 25.

zemindary, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. zamīndārī: a district held by a zemindar; a district of which the revenue from land is farmed by a zemindar.

1834 Yoosuf Ulee Khan names you as a person well acquainted with his Zumeendary papers: Babo, Vol. 1. ch. xvii p. 300. 1883 If the State demand underwent a variation, the zemindars were authorised to distribute it, according to custom, over the zemindarı: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 425.

zemstvo, sb.: Russ.: one of the elective district councils recently established in Russia for purposes of local government.

*zenana, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. zenāna: the apartments of a native East Indian house in which the females live in seclusion; an East Indian harem.

seclusion; an East Indian harem.

1776 Sujah Dowlah likewise plundered all the goods and effects of Cossim Ally; he even infringed the rights of his Zenana: Trial of Nundecomar, 66/2.

1793 The harams or zenanas, that is the residences of the women, are removed from the front of the house: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr., Vol. II. p 547 (1796).

1800 I have desired Grant to ask her to Dowlut Baug, the zenana of which, when a little improved, will accommodate her and her family admirably: Wellington, Dizy, Vol. I. p. 61 (1844).

1834 I believe that there are as many Zunana stories of defeat by love, as of victory by sword and pistol: Babon, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 113.

1848 have welcomed her and Glorvina into the recesses of their zenanas and offered her shawls and jewels which it went to her heart to refuse: THACKERAY, Van. Fair, Vol II. ch. viii. p. 81 (1879)

1872 the barbarous fetters of zenana life: EDW. BRADDON, Life in India, ch. in p. 56.

1884 Raziah saw him often from the lattice of the Zenana: F. Boyle, Border-land, p. 285.

zenna: Arab. See henna.

Zenzizenzike, adj. See quotation.

1579 wee proceede from the Roote by Multiplication, to create all Squares, Cubes, Zensizensike, and Surd Solides: DIGGES, Stratiot., p. 33.

*Zephyrus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. Ζέφυρος: name of the northwest wind, the west wind. Anglicised as Zephyr, zephyr.

abt. 1374 pe brepe of pe wynde Zephirus pat wexep warme: Chaucer, Tr. Boethius, Bk. 11. p. 39 (1868). abt 1386 Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth | Inspired hath in euery holt and heeth: — C. T., Prol., 5. abt. 1520 There blew in that gardynge a soft piplyng colde | Enbrethyng of Zepherus with his pleasant wynde: J. Skelton, Garl. Laur., 677, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 388 (1843).

1573—80 there must breath sum sweat pleasant zephyrus: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk, p 34 (1884). 1590 And all within with flowres was garnished, | That, when myld Zephyrus emongst them blew, | Did breath out bounteous smels, and painted colors shew: Spens, F Q., II. v. 29. 1610 His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coales: B JONSON, Alch., II. x, Wss., pc. 618 (1676). 1654 the sweet and refreshing gales of Zephire, fanning his fooles face: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix, p. 51 1667 then with voice | Mild, as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes, | Her hand soft touching, whisper'd thus: MILTON, P. L. v. v. fc. 1713 Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play: Pope, Rape of Lock, II. 51. 1728 The Zephyrs floating loose: J. Thomson, Summer, 123 (1834).

zerbet: Turk. See sherbet.

zereba, zareeba, sb.: Arab. zerība: a breastwork of prickly bush, esp. of mimosa scrub. In classical usage the word means 'a pen for sheep or goats', also 'a sportsman's lair'. In N. Africa the word means, according to Dozy, citing Hamilton, Wanderings in N. Africa, p. 192 (1856), "a cabin of palm branches".

1871 We employed ourselves until the camels should arrive, in cutting thorn branches, and constructing a zareeba, or fenced camp, to protect our animals during the night: Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Tributaries, ch. xii. p. 213. 1885 Egyptians outside would stick to their zereba, or square breastwork of prickly bush: Daily News, Feb. 2, p. 5/6.

zereglia: Eng. fr. It. See seraglio.

zeriff: Turk. See sherif.

*zero ("=), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. and It. zero: a cipher, the figure o which stands for naught in Arabic numerals; the lowest point; the point which is taken as the origin of measurement, as the point 32° below freezing point on a Fahrenheit thermometer, on other kinds freezing point.

1604 they accompted their weekes by thirteene dayes, marking the dayes with a Zero or cipher: E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p 393 (1880) 1885 the thermometer. had never stood beneath 9' below zero. of Reaumur: Sr. J. Ross, Sec Voyage, ch. v. p. 55 1866 when standing at 40° and 50° below zero, the mere approach of the observer caused a perceptible rise of the column: E. K. KANE, Arctic Explor., Vol. I ch. xi. p. 118. 1877 his female hearers might have been observed to get cooler and cooler, till they reached the zero of perfect apathy: C. Reade, Woman Hater, ch. xvi. p. 172 (1882). p. 173 (1883).

zerzeline: Port. See ajonjoli.

zēta, sb.: Gk. ζητα: name of the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, Z, ζ , corresponding to the English Z, z.

zeugma, sb.: Gk. ζεῦγμα: 'a yoking', a grammatical figure by which one word is taken with two other words though its meaning is strictly appropriate to only one of them.

1888 The kind of zeugma in ch. 2, οὐδὲ ἔων ἰέναι...ἀλλὰ...ποιέειν, is not mentioned Athenæum, Nov. 3, p. 589/3.

*Zeus: Gk. Zeùs: name of the supreme god of Greek mythology, with whom **Jupiter** (q, v) was identified.

zev(e)ra: N. Afr. See zebra.

Zif: Heb. ziv: name of the second month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year and of the eighth of the civil year. Also called *Iyar*.

abt. 1400 The firthe 3eer the hows of the Lord is foundid, in the moneth of Zio: Wycliffite Bible, 3 Kings, vi 37 1585 In the fourth yeare in the moneth Sif, was the foundacion of the LORDES house layed: COUERDALE, &c. 1611 In the fourth year was the foundation of the house of the LORD laid, in the month Zif: Bible, x Kings, vi. 37.

zikr, sb.: Arab.: a circular dance performed by dervishes. 1836 It has been called the durwee'she's flute; because often used at the zikrs of durwee'shes, to accompany the songs of the moom'skids: E. W. Lans, Mod Egypt., Vol. II. p. 71. 1839 The zikkeers (or performers of the zikr) .sat cross-legged upon the matting: — Tr Arab. Nts., Vol. I. p. 612 note.

zilla(h), sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. zila', = 'a rib', 'a district': an administrative district in British India.

1817 In each district, that is, in the language of the country, each Zillah. Zillah Court was established: MILL, Brit. Ind., v. 422 (1840). [Yule] 18: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 105

zimbi. sb.: W. Afr.: cowries.

1700 Besides these there are shells they call Zimbi which come from Congo, for which all things are to be bought as if they were money: Tr. Angelo & Carli's Congo, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 157 (1814).

zinc, zink, sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Zink: an useful light-colored metal.

1641 which is the driest of all Minerals and Metals except Zink; JOHN FRENCH, Art Distill., Bk. III. p 78 (1651). 1743 go to Lord Islay, to know what cobolt and zingho [? It. zinco] are and where they are to be got: Hor. Walfole, Letters, Vol. 1. p. 251 (1857).

zingal: Anglo-Ind. See gingall.

*Zingaro (fem. Zingara), pl. Zingari, so.: It.: a gipsy. Also found in the forms Zincalo (Sp., Zingano.

1722 as for the Brownish Tinct of Colouring, it had That and thence was called the Zingana: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 335 1775 some of the vagrant people, called Atzincari or Zingan, the Gypsies of the East 'R. Chardler, Tran. Ana Jimor, p. 159. 1845 It is now tenanted by gipsies, the Zincali: Forp, Handik Spain, Pt. I. p. 273. 1865 the voice of a Zingara broke on his reverie and hers: Outda, Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 75. 1878 the Zingari have prepared themselves for the Caucasian prejudice against them: Echo, May 22, p x [St.]

zinnar: Anglo-Ind. See chenar.

*zinnia, sb.: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of composite plants, some species of which are cultivated for their showy

1767 Pricking out and sowing less tender annuals. The principal sorts are alkekengi, or winter cherry, tobacco plant, zinnia, Indian com: J. Aber-Crombie, Ev. Man own Gardener, p. 227 (1803)

Ziogoon: Jap. See Shogun.

zitella, pl. zitelle, sb.: It.: a girl, a lass.

1644 The zitelle, or young wenches. walked in procession to St. Peter's: EVELYN, Diary, Vol. 1 p 142 (1872). 1670 The Procession of the Zitelle upon our Ladies day in Lent: R LASSELS, l'oy Ital., Pt. 11. p. 152 (1698)

*zither, zitther (4 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. Zither: a cithern; see cithara.

1874 the barrel-organ supersedes the zither and the guitar: Miss R. H. Busk, Tirol, p. vi

zizania, sô.: Late Lat. (properly pl.) fr. Gk. ζιζάνιον: darnel, tares.

1601 Is it not enough that the Jesuits disgrace and supplant them with their sizaniaes in their owne Colledges. A. C., Auszu. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent,

zocco, zoccolo, sb.: It.: Archit.: a socle, a plain member serving as a base for another member or as a pedestal.

1664 The Piedestal with its entire Bassament, Cymatium, and that Zocolo 1664 The Predestat with its entire Dassament, Cymanum, and that Decore or Plinth above wrought with a festion (which in ny judgment makes a part of it...): EVELYN, Tr Frear's Parall. Archit., Pt II. p 92.— Scamilli impares, of which there is so much contention amongst our hypercritical Architects, though in fine they prove to be but certain Zoccos or Blocks elevating the rest of the members of an Order: ib., p. 124.

Zōilus: Lat. fr. Gk. Ζώιλος: name of a Greek critic notorious for his severe treatment of the Homeric poems; a malignant critic, a faultfinder, a caviller. Rarely Anglicised as Zoil(e).

as Zoil(e).

1591 But sith we liue in such a time, in which nothing can escape the enuious tooth, and backbiting tongue of an impure mouth, and wherein euerie blind comer hath a squint-eyed Zoilus, that can looke aright vpon no mans doings: Sir John Harington, Apol. Poet., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol II. p. 121 (1815).

1597 If I might play the zoiluss with you in this example, I might find much matter to cauill at: Th. Morley, Muss., p. 76.

1598 Apparting, Appartatore, a nice peeuish finde-fault, a Momus, a Zoilus, a carper: Florio. 1609 these made me give Zoiles and Thersites power to rage over me: Douland, Tr. Ornith. Microl., sig. B i ro. — Zoilisses and Thersitisses: ib., p. 76.

1611 shoote off her Ordinance against the Criticall Pirates and malignant Zoiles that scowre the surging Seas of this vaste Vniverse: Corvat, Crambe, sig. B i vo.

1630 No., no, thou Zoylus, thou detracting elfe, | Though thou art insufficient in thy selfe, | And hast thy wit and studies in reversion, | Cast not on me that scandalous aspersion: John Taylor, Whs., sig. Coc i roli.

1818 this formidable Zoilus of the Crawley family: Lady Morgan, Fl. Macarthy, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 99 (1819). ch. ii. p. 99 (1819).

Zolaism (# = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. (Émile) Zola, a novelist: prurient realism in the style of M. Zola.

1886 Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of Zolaism: Tennyson, Locksley Hall, Sixty Yrs. after, 145. 1887 Apt as we are to imagine, with Zolaism confronting us, that stage realism is a weed of mushroom growth: J. W. LAURENCE, in Gent. Mag., June, p. 540.

*Zollverein, sb.: Ger.: a customs-union, an agreement between several communities to adopt an uniform tariff, such as subsisted between Prussia and many states of Germany, and now between all the states of the German Empire.

zomboruk: Anglo-Ind. See zumbooruck.

zona, pl. zonae, Lat. fr. Gk. ζώνη; zone, Eng. fr. Fr. zone: sb.

1. a girdle, a belt, a band round any object.

1603 this Enemy | (His stinging knots vnable to vn-ty) | Hastes to som Tree, or to som Rock, whearon | To rush and rub-off his detested zone: J Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 153 (1608). 1608 with a Zone of gold about her Wast: B. Jonson, Masgues, Wks., p. 905 (1616). 1616 clothed only in a shirt girt to him with a painted Zone: Geo. Sandys, Trav., p. 287 (1632). 1664 and

a zone of parchment that rubbed horizontally against the strings: EVELYN, Diary, Vol 1. p. 404 (1872) 1776 a rich zone encompasses her waist: R. CHANDLER, Trav. Greece, p. 123. 1800 both the tema and zona are concealed by drapery: J. DALLAWAY, Anecd. Arts Engl., p. 250. 1810 Bracelet and anklet, ring, and chain, and zone: Southey, Kehama, p. 8.

2. a division of the earth's surface bounded by imaginary lines parallel to the equator, and named from its general climatic conditions; any area, region, or belt on the earth, which exhibits distinctive characteristics.

which exhibits distinctive characteristics.

1554 fyne distyncte porcyons or Zoones: W. Prat, Africa, sig. D iv ro.
1689 it is in the temperate zona, and nigh vnto the straights of Magellanes: R. Parke, Tr. Mendoca's Hist Chin., Vol. II p. 338 (1854)

1601 the heavenly Circles and Zones. HOLLAND, Tr. Pinn N. H., Bk. 2, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 5

1604 vnder the burning Zone. E. Grimston, Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies, Vol. I Bk. ii. p. 127 (1880).

1625 a fiery Zone, not habitable through heate: Purchas, Pilgrims, Vol. I Bk. ii. p. 79.

1646 the hot or torrid Zone: Sir Th. Brown, Pseud. Ep., Bk. vi. ch. x. p. 266 (1686).

1667 for scarce the Sun | Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins! His other half in the great zone of Heav'n: Milton, P. L., v. 560

1678 the Extremity of Cold in both the Frigid Zones, towards either Pole: Cudworth, Intell Syst., Bk. v. ch. i. p. 78.

1714 to consider her as one possessed of Frigid and Torrid Zones: Speciator, No. 595, Sept. 17, p. 840/r (Morley).

1856 If the sentimental asphysia of Parisian charcoal resembles in its advent that of the Arctic zone, it must be, I think, a poor way of dying: E. K. Kane, Arctic Explor., Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 121.

zoolatria, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. ζφον, = 'an animal', and λατρεία, = 'worship': zoolotry, animal worship.

zōon, pl. zōa, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ζφον,='an animal': an individual animal organism.

zōophorus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ζωοφόρος, = 'bearing animals': Archit.: a frieze (q, v). Also written zophorus.

1568 Vpon the Epistilium, ye shall sete Zophorus or Frese: J. Shute, Archit., fol. av ro. 1598 the Architraue, Zophorus, and Cornishe R. Hay-DOCKE, Tr. Lomatius, Bk. 1 p. 84

zorgo, sb.: It.: dhurra (q, v).

1549 He is not hable to fynde bread of Zorgo (a very vyle grayne): W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 4 vo (1561).

*Zouave, sb.: Fr.: a member of a corps of light infantry in the French army, with an Oriental uniform, originally consisting of Algerian Arabs; a corps of French soldiers organised in 1860 in Rome for the defence of the pope.

1830 the whole of the native warriors called the Zouavi: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. Sig Pananti, p. 57 (2nd Ed). 1883 the ex-Pontifical Zouaves ..had received confidential instructions to congregate in uniform at a given spot on a preconcerted signal Standard, Jan. 20, p. 5.

zuccherino, sb.: It.: sweetmeats, preserves.

1616 Your Allum Scagliola, or Pol dipedra; | And Zuccarino: B. Jonson, Dev. 18 an Ass, iv. 4, Wks , Vol. 11 p. 148 (1631—40).

zufolo, sb.: It.: a small flageolet, a whistle.

1724 ZUFOLO, a Bird Pipe, or Small Flagelet: Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks

Zuitzer: Ger. See Switzer.

zumbooruck, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab., Turk., and Pers. zanbūrak: a small swivel gun, shorter and of larger bore than a gingall (q. v.), usually carried on a camel.

1825 one or two shots from zumboorucks dropping among them, he fell from his horse in a swoon of terror: J. B. Fraser, Journ. Khorasan, p. 198. [Yule] 1846 So hot was the fire of cannon, musquetry, and zambooraks, kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed for some moments impossible that the entrenchments could be won under it: Sir H. Gough, Desp. Sobraon, Feb 13. [ib.]

zumboorukchee, sb.: Pers. zanbūrakchī: a gunner of a zumbooruck.

1840 four guns, and a large body of zumboorukchees: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xiii. p. 249.

zumeendar(y): Anglo-Ind. See zemindar(y).

zunana: Anglo-Ind. See zenana.

zurf: Arab. See zarf.

Zwanziger, sb.: Ger.: an Austrian silver coin equivalent to 20 kreutzers (see kreutzer).

zymōsis, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ζύμωσις, = 'fermentation': fermentation; zymotic disease, disease due to the multiplication of living germs received into the system.

1710 It [Scorbutick Ale] ..restraineth the Ebullition and inordinate Ζυμωσις of the Vapourous Blood: Fuller, *Pharmacop*., p. 20.

- à bon compte, phr.: Fr.: at a cheap rate, at a low
- 1756 But, as my relapses have been very frequent, when I have been in still a better state of health than I am yet, I take it thankfully, but only à bou compte (on account), without relying upon its duration or improvement: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett., Bk. III. No wix. Misc. Wks, Vol II. p 493 (1777).
- à bonnes enseignes, phr.: Fr.: on good grounds, on sure grounds.
- 1613 But I have been of opinion many a day that he that hath it will hold it still, and means not to leave his hold but à bonnes enseignes: J. Chamberlain, in Court & Times of Jas. I, Vol 1. p. 271 (1848)
- à cheval. Add:-In games of chance, 'on a line', of a stake placed so as to be risked on two half-chances. Also
- 1837 Frontiers generally are, of all places, the most obnoxious to brigandism: it is so easy for the criminals to evade pursuit, by constantly keeping themselves (to use a military phrase) à cheval on the line of demarcation of the two countries, and when pursuit is hot in the one, by retreating into the other: C. Mac Farlane, Banditti & Robbers, p 13.
- à corps perdu. Add:—1819 he had addicted himself to philosophy à corps perdu: T. Hope, Anast., Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 109 (1820).
- ā dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter. Add:—1560 Yet here ye have made a sophistication a secundum quid ad simpliciter: JEWEL, IFks., p. 77 (1845).

 1638 So that here you fall into the fallacy, a dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter: CHILLINGWORTH, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 388
- a Dio. Add to 2:-1583 giving the A dio to her coosin Publia, departed: Greene, Mamillia, Wks., Vol. II. p. 169 (1881-3).
- à gorge déployée, phr.: Fr.: 'with distended throat', immoderately (of laughing), with all one's might.
- 1769 I did not see why gratitude should sit silent and leave it to Expectation to sing, who certainly would have sung, and that a gorge deployée upon such an occasion: Gray, Letters, Vol. II. p. 134 note (1819). 1779 all this is a monstrous good joke to the Right Honourable, who is seen laughing at it in St. James's Street à gorge déployée: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 147 (1882).
 - a l'antiqua: It. See all'antica (Suppl.).
- à la. Add under 3:-1757 she seems to have been kept by her aunts a la glace: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 97, p. 390 (1774).
 - à la crême, phr.: Fr.: with cream.
 - 1786 saffron soups, and lamb à la crême: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p 79 (1883).
 - à la daube, phr.: Fr.: Cookery: with seasoning.
- 1755 of that veal, indeed, you might pick a little, if it was not roasted a-la-daube; but as it is, touch it not: SMOLLETT, Tr. Don Quix., Pt. II. Bk. iii. ch. xv. in Ballantyne's Nov. Lib., Vol. III. p. 63/1/ (182x). 1786 a roasted wolf, vultures à la daube, aromatic herbs of the most acrid poignancy: Tr. Beckford's Vathek, p. 72 (1883).
- à la Russe. Add.—1828 the collar...is of fancy spotted silk, tied à la-Russe, and fastened at the back of the neck: Soswenir, Vol. II. p. 95.
- a las pintas, phr.: Sp.: lit. 'at the points', at cards (esp. basset).
- 1663 they are deeply engag'd A las Pintas, and will not leave their game: Adventures of 5 Hrs., iv. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's Old Plays, Vol. xv. p. 265 (1876).
- a latere. Add:—1555 I and my lords here have a commission from my lord Cardinal Pole's grace, legate a latere to this realm of England from...the pope's holiness: LATIMER, Remains, p. 279 (1845).

 1831 he (the ambassador of the Pope) is sometimes a legate a latere, that is to say, he is supposed to be

- taken, like our imprudent mother Eve, from the side of his lord and master, and therefore may very properly be identified with him: Congress Debates, Vol. VII.
- ā mājōri. Add:—1554 but I only in that place formed an argument a majore, in this sense: Latimer, Remains, p. 284 (1845).

 1582 the Author proueth by examples, or rather by manner of argument, A maiori ad minus: proueth by examples, or rather by III. T. Watson, Pass. Cent., p. 101 (1870).
- ā malo in pējus. Add —1615 As he, a malo ad pepus, from evil to worse, descends gradually to hell; so must we.. climbing by degrees, get up into heaven: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II p. 63 (1867).
- *ā multo fortiōri, -e, phr.: Lat.: with much stronger (reason). See a fortiori.
 - 1538 Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. III. ch. vii fol. 99 vo.
- à outrance. Add:—1757 It was a Duel à outrance (to speak the language of the times): In Pope's Wks., Vol. IV p. 263 note.

 1795 but if he was determined to fight the owner a out rance [sic]: Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv, p. 227.

 1854 he was for war à outrance with Barnes Newcome: THACKERAY, Newcomes, Vol II. ch. xxviii. p. 313 (1879).

 1872 Time was when, as a matter of everyday existence, he went forth to fight à outrance about some disputed boundary: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch. ii. p. 50.
- ā pari, phr.: Lat.: 'from an equal' (case), from a similar case. See a paribus and par.
- 1760 That the Argument a pari from the Action of Conspiracy to the Action upon the Case does not hold, that they are not the same quoud hoc GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity, p. 213.

 1834 The principle of analogy, or the common method of the argument a pari, must be our guide in the former process: GRESWELL, on Parables, Vol. I. p. 131.
- à parte ante. Add:—1834 the duration of the other is eternal a parte ante, and a parte post—it never had a beginning, and never will have an end: Greswell, on Parables, Vol. IV. p. 491.
 - à perte de vue, phr.: Fr.: farther than the eye can see.
- 1742 Those are large, and the lanthorn is in the centre of an asterisk of glades, cut through the wood of all the country round, four or five in a quarter, almost aperte de vieu: R. NORTH, Lives of Norths, Vol. I. p. 274 (1826).
- a posteriori. Add to I.:—1641 And this is all that the civil magistrate, as so being, confers to the healing of man's mind, working only by terrifying plasters upon the rind and orifice of the sore; and by all outward appliances, as the logicians say, a posteriori, at the effect, and not from the cause: MILTON, Ch. Govt., Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 134 (1806).
- à propos. Add to II.:—1686 sing that Song that he compos'd on his belief that I was angry with him; 'tis very a propo: D'URFEY, Banditti, i. p. 9.
 - à reculons, phr.: Fr.: backwards, the wrong way.
- bef. 1699 they agreed upon sending their passports and a ship of this state for the Swedish plenipotentiaries, though the Danish ministers were brought to it à reculons: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 196 (1770). 1779 I am afraigu qua are à reculons, by Pierre's letter: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Setuyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 355 (1882).
- a secretis. Add:—1654—6 he was a secretis to the 'Wonderful Counsellor,' and leaned on his bosom: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Ep. Ded., Vol. III. p. xxviii. (1868).
- a simili. Add:-1602 W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig. & State, p. 203.
- à tort et à travers. Add:—1806 answering altogether à tort et à travers: Beressord, Miseries, Vol. 1, p. 143 (5th Ed.). 1865 Valdor looked at his little jewelled watch, the size of a fifty-centième, and answered a trifle à tort et à travers as he sank into a dormeuse: Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. 1. ch. viil p. 129. 1887 The modern French town ..tacked on, à tort et à travers, to the domes and courtyards of the old pirate city: Pall Mall Budget, Dec. 1, p. 10/2.
- Aaron. Add:—1602 Moyses by the Leuiticall lawe, appointed an order amongst the Aaronicall Priests, that they should be in degrees one aboue another: W. WATSON, Quadlibets of Relig. & State, p. 118.

ab 5vo. Add -1623 I spoke with one yesterday, that on Tuesday heard the king relate the whole story, at our, from point to point, with great contentment; J. Champinglain, in Court & Times of Jis. I., Vol. 11, 19, 239 (1348)

1826 I must be permitted to say, that there exists in the rature of man, at one, ab origine, a disposition to e-cape from our own proper duties. Congress Debates, Vol. 11, Pt. 1, p. 124

ab 500 usque ad mila. Add:—1828 certain principles which I have held in this House, ab evo, and which I shall continue to hold, usque ad mala, till I leave the feast Congress Decades, Vol. iv. Pt 1. p 1321.

abacus. Add to 2 —1563 the Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the Base of the pillor: J. States, Archit, fol. vi.e...

Also and the following instances of meanings hitherto unregistered:—1776 the Abacus or key-board: H.v. Also, H.s., M.c., Vol. 111 Ek. i. ch. vii p. 99
1825 The Grand Master for the Templars) was dressed in his white robes of solemnity, and he bare the abacus, a mysic staff of office, the peculiar form of which has given rise to store singular conjectures and commentaries, leading to suspicions that this celebrated fraterinty of Christian knights were embodied under the foulest symbols of Pazanishi. Scoter, Indiaman, ch. is p. 43 2 (1868).

Abaddon. Add:—1535 And they had a kinge ouer them, which is the angel of the bottomle-se pyt, whose name in the hebrew tonge, is Abadon: Coerdall, Rev., iv. ii 1654-6 How dangerous it is to prove Abaddons appeareth by God's punishing hand upon William the Conqueror's issue in New Forest: J. Trapp. Com. Old Pest., Vol. iv. p. 355/2 (1863)

abandon. Add -1822 That ambitton of eloquence, so conspicuous in her writings, was much less observable in her conversation; there was more abandon in what she said, than in what she wrote. L. SYMOND, Swatzerland, Vol. 1, p. 285, 1880. He is an honourable man, but he is cold, and my manner is not distinguished for abandon: Lord Beaconstield, Endymum, Vol. 1, ch. xviii p. 153.

abatement. Add to r.—1535 the teraunt shal plede that he is misnamed in abatemente of the wrytte afore the defaut sauyd. Tr. Littletin's Nat. Brev.,

fol. 239 cs...
Also add to 2 -1506 And in lykewyse wythout abatment I shall cause for to be memoryal | The famous actes so highe beneuolent: HAWES, Past. Ples, sig C iiii r.

abbai. Add:—1811 I was acquainted with a blind tailor at Basra, who earned his bread by making Abbas; so that they cannot be of a very nice shape, or made of many pieces: Aidbuir's Trav. Arab, ch exxii. Pinkerton, Vol. v. p. 156. 1819 I assumed some disguise. Sometimes it was that of a travelling Syrian, sometimes of a Barbaresque, and sometimes of an Arab, enveloped in his abbah: T. HOPE, Anast., Vol. II ch iv. p. 67 (1820).

abbreviator. Add to 1:—1569 Tragus Pompeius, and also his abreulator Iustina: Grastion, Chrom, Pt. III p. 23. 1598 Breunators, a register, a remembrancer, an abreulator, a shortner: FLORIO. 1621 none of these were libbed by Abbreviators: Bp. Montagu, Agst Selden, p. 419

Abderian, adj.: Eng., fr. Abdēra (Gk. 'Aβδήρα): pertaining to Abdera or to Democritus. See Abderite.

1603 Th' Aiderian laughter, and Ephesian Moan: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, p. 113 (1608).

abdomen. Add to 2:—1540 the muskles of the Abdomen: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. 1. ch xv. p 63 (1613) 1563 when that a serose humour is conteyned betwirt the inwarde conte of abdomen and the intestines. This coate is called perstoneum: T. Gale, Inst Chirury, fol. 27 2°.

abductor. Add to 1:—1634 The abductor of the little toe: A. RHEAD, Descr. Body of Man, p 91
1694 The little Toe has a peculiar Abductor proceeding from the Heel. SALMON, Anatomy, Bk v. ch. xv. p 518
1727 the constrictors of the Eye-lids, must be strengthen'd in the supercilious, the abductors in drunkards and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, ch. x. Wks., Vol. vi.

p. 144 (1757)
Also add to 2:—1887 In Ireland public sympathy has always declared for an abductor, and against the abducted if she appears as a willing witness: H. H. SPARLING, Irish Minstrelsy, p. 367.

abele. Add:-bef. 1617 white Poplar tree or Abeel tree: MINSHEU, Guide into Tongues.

abettor. Add to r:—1535 In appele/the defendaunte was acquyted/the abettours were inquyred of: and A. and B. were founde abbettours/by whiche the defendaunte prayed a distresse agaynst them/and had it: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 3 r. ... 1540 ye prouide that the fals accusers and their abbettours may be so punyshed: ELVOT, Im Governaunce, fol. 94 vo 1788 he confessed the fact, and charged the farmer abovementioned as his abettor: Gent. Mag., LVIII, i. 77/1

abeyance. Add to z:—1538 the right of fee simple is in abyance, that is to say, all onely in the remembrance entendemente, and consideration of the lawe, &c.: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. III. ch. xi. fol. 137 7°.

Abigail. Add:—[1654 And with good speed they did Abigail it each to others: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 236.]

abjure. Add to 1.a:—bef. 1548 I purpose unless your Grace commaund contrary, to abjure them bothe, and putt them to open penaunce: J. Longland, in Ellis. Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol 1 No. xevil. p. 253 (1846).
Also add to 2:—1585 for otherwyse they ought be awarded to perpetuall pryson/or abjure the lande by the same statute: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.

abkari. Add:-1856 The duties included under the term abkarree, comprising those on spirituous liquors, intoxicating drugs, and some other articles: Encyc. Brit., Vol. xt. p. 527/2.

abord. Add:—1779 At my abord, in which he was very gracious, and shook me heartily by the hand, he asked, "Well and how is George?" In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 261 (1882).

Absalom, name of a son of King David, who led the Hebrews into rebellion and was distinguished for his long hair which caused his death. See 2 Sam., xiii.—xviii.

1601 defending...us her subjects from the deceitful baits and crafty allurements of all popular and ambitious dissembling Absalons: Liturg. Services Q. Elia., p. 690 (Parker Soc., 1847). 1629 We have Absaloms and Ahithophels, affections and opinions, the children of our own bosoms, and counsel of our own

brains. T Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed, Vol. III. p 165 (1862). 1633 the brain is but earth the flesh that covers that brain, is but earth; and even the top of that, that wherein so many Absaloms take so much pride, is but a bush growing upon that turf of earth. — Com 2 Pet., Sherman Comm, p 650/1 (1865) 1638 the truths she [the Church of Rome] maintains, and the practice of them, may prove an antidote to her against the enors which she maintains in such persons as in simplicity of heart, follow this Absalom: CHILLINGWORTH, II'ks, Vol 1 p. 453 (1820) 1830 he immediately begins to play Absalom at the gate before all Israel **Congress Debates**, Vol. vi Pt. 1 p. 159/2

absinthium. Add —1543 Absinthium or wormewod, is hote in the fyrste degre, and drye in the seconde: TRAHERON, Tr Vigo's Chirurg, fol. clxxxiv vo/2.

absit dicto invidia. Add:—1619 a good Parent, absit invidia verbo (the best Nobilitie) or a good Child: Purchas, Microcomus, ch. xlvii. p. 442. 1654—6 these four notes of an old man in Christ are all fairly pencilled out and exemplified in your religious and righteous life and practice, absit verbo invidia, as in any man's I know alive at this day: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Ep Ded, Vol. 111. p. 20211 (1868) Vol. 111. p. xxviii. (1868)

absit ömen. Add —1854 Absit omen! I will say again. I like not the going down of yonder little yacht: Thackeray, Newcomes, Vol. II. ch xxvi. p. 292 (1879).

abstersion. Substitute for quott. 1543, bef 1626 - 1543 it draweth and dryeth with abstersyon: Traperon, Tr Figo's Chirurg., fol. cvii vola 1627 The Seuenth Cause is Abstersion; which is plainly a Scouring off, or Incision of the more viscous Humors, and making the Humors more fluide: Bacon, Nat Hist., Cent. i \$ 42.

abstersive. Add to 1:-1528 virtue abstersiue / and nat resolutiue PavNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. X i vo 1563 hathe in hym the vertues abstersiue
and desiccatiue. T. Gale, Treat. Goineshot, fol 4 vo 1627 it would not
be so Abstersive, and Opening, and Solutiue a Drinke as Mead: Bacon, Nat
Hist, Cent. in. § 848
Also add to 2:-1543 an abstersiue of honye of roses: Traheron, Tr. l'igo's
Chirurg, fol al vo/2 1563 Then the iij day to vse some abstersiues which
doe somwhat exiccate and dry: T. Gale, Treat. Goineshot, fol 15 vo
absurdity. Add to y-1562 But in the wave of discriptation I will creunte

absurdity. Add to r:-1563 But in the waye of disputation I wyll graunte this absurditie. T. Gale, Treat. Gonneshot, fol 5 vo

abusive. Add to r.—1620 but to take faith for a trust and confidence, is not only an improper kind of speaking, but abusive, never received by Saint Paul: Brent, Tr Sowe's Hist. Counc. Trent, Bk. II. p 183 (1676)
Also add to 5:—1669 the Terre films entertained the auditory with a tedious, abusive sarcastical rhapsody: Evelvy, Daary, Vol. II. p. 44 (1872).

acācia. Add to 4:—1528 make a playster of achasıa, &c.: Grete Herball, ch. xiv. 1540 Take Masticke, Accatia, Xiloaloes, Galles: RAYNALD, Birth Man., Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 175 (1613) 1543 Acatia comenly taken for sloes, is colde and drye beyond the seconde degre, and of great stipticitie: TRAHERON, Tr Vigo's Chirurg., fol. clxxv vo/2. — R. of aloes, myrre, accatia, galla muscata, nuttes of cypresse, saunders, lignum aloes: zb., fol ccxxxviii ro/2.

academy. Add to 2:—1603 the grand Patrons of each Academ, Plato, Speusippus: J. Sylvester, Tr. Du Bartas, Triumph, II. xiii. p. 177 (1608). Also add to 4:—1619 no Proficients heere, cannot obtaine the lowest Degree in the Academie of Verity And, indeed, Academies are the Marts for the Minds Marchandize. Purchas, Microcosmus, ch. liv. p. 519.

acanthus. Add to r.—1842 To watch the emerald-colour'd water falling | Thro' many a wov'n acanthus-wreath divine | Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Wks, Vol 1 p 198 (1886)

acatalepsia. Add -1654 that shutteth up all our indeavours for Knowledge under an Acatalepsia, impossibility of certainty, or full discovery, even of Nature: R. Whitlock, Zootoma, p 222.

Nature: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 222.

acceptance. Add to I. 2 a:—1531 But firste I will aduertise the reder, that I will nowe write of that beneuclence onely whiche is moste universall, wherin is equalitie without singuler affection or acceptance of personagis: Elyot, Governour, Bk. II. ch. ix. Vol. II. p. 96 (1880). — And where he fyndeth it to be contemned or neglected, and specially with addynge to periurye, moste sharpely, ye moste rigorousely and aboue all other offences punisshe it, without acceptance or fauour of any persone: zô., Bk. III. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 250.

accessible. Add to 2:—1603 it carieth with it the hope of compassing things very accessible and in no wise impossible: Holland, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 308.

accession. Add to I. 1.—abt. 1680 The change and alteration of Religion upon the instant of her accession: (1653) R. NAUNTON, Fragm. Reg., p 16

(1870).
Also add to II.:—1888 at this point...we lose the guidance of M. Paris, and are indebted to Mr. Fisher's evidence for a real accession of knowledge: Athenæum, Mar. 10, p. 303/1.

accommodator. Add:—1691 Or else the Scene is alter'd, and some humble Accommodator hangs out the White Flag, and proposes milder Conditions: Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c., Pref., sig. A 1 vo.

accroché, fem. -ée, part.: Fr.: hooked in; hooked on; brought to a dead lock,

bef. 1699 The congress is accrecké by the exceptions made from the confederates to the French passports for Spain and Lorrain: Sir W. Temple, Wes., Vol. 1v. p. 177 (1770). 1770 On looking out of the window we found ourselves accrecké to a waggon: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Sekuyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 111. p. 3 (1882).

accueil. Add:—1770 He talks much of the accueil he receives in this country: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. III. p. 5 (1882). 1807 The change in your accueil among the young ladies which you have to date from the day on which you first split on that rock, a wig: Beresford, Miseries, Vol. II. p. 252 (5th Ed.).

accumulator. Add to r:—1611 Accumulateur, An accumulator; a heaper, or piler; a hoorder, or gatherer: Coron.

accusatrix. Add:-1611 Accusatrics, An accusatrix, or accuseresse:

Aceldama. Add:—1623 Do gallants advise with him [the preacher] be-re they meet in Aceldama, the field of blood: T. ADAMS, Wiss., Nichol's Ed. Vol. II. p. 168 (1862).

acētābulum. Add:-[1398 accetabulus is the forth parte of Emina: Trevisa, Tr. Barth. De P. R., NXI. CXXVII.] 1578 A deepe hole, or caulite therfore, you shall call after the Latins Acetabulum .our English phrase offreth no proper terms for it: J. Banister, Hist. Man, Bk I fol 2 vo

Achan, name of an Israelite who caused a defeat at Ai by having taken accursed spoil from Jericho. See Joshua, vii.

1611 the principal Achan and author of all thy misery R. Bolton, Comf. Walking, p 36 (1630). 1621 what shall we expect, that have such multitudes of Achans? R Burton, Anat. Mel., To Reader, p. 68 (1827) 1637 but ever there is some Achan in the army some Jonah in the ship: J. Trapp, God's Love Tokens, in Com Old Test., Vol II. p 708/2 (1868)

Achātēs. Add:—1586 who shulde well perceyue my selfe to remayne vnto them a faythfull and trusty Achates, euen so farre as my wealth or woe, my power or perill. may serue to serche myne ability: W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng Poets, Ep., in Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy, Vol. II p 17 (1815)

achiote. Add.—1697 He is wonderfuly out in ye account he gives of cochinel and achiot or roucon [sic], we he sath is made of ye leaves of ye flower. Hatton Corresp., Vol II p. 225 (1878).

Achitophel. Add:—1585 confound all wicked counsels and conspiracies of Ahthophel with his fellows: J PILKINGTON, Wks., p. 452 (1842).

acqua d'oro: It. See eau d'or (Suppl.).

acqua Tofania. Add:-1837 making the trembling fellows believe for a while that they had swallowed some infernal poison, worse than the acqua tophana: C. MacFarlane, Banditti & Robbers, p. 190

acroama. Add:-1603 there was rehearsed at the table a pretie Acroame or eare-delight, which pleased the companie verie well. Holland, Tr Plut. Mor , p 952.

acrochordon. Add:—1563 Cancers, nodos, strumas, and wartes called achrocordonas [acc pl.]: T. Gale, Inst. Chirurg , fol. 46 v^o

acropolis. Add:—1607 Of this horse there was a brazen image at Athens in Acropolis: Topsell, Four-f. Beasts, p. 339.

1678 such as the Peplum or Veil of Minerva, which in the Panathenacks is with great pomp and ceremony brought into the Acropolis, is embroidered all over with: CUMONTH, Intell Syst., Bk. I ch. IV. p. 402.

1775 The town of Scio resembles Genoa... brought into the Acropous, is emissioned and a second of the Acropous, Syst., Bk. 1 ch. iv. p. 402.

1775 The town of Scio resembles Genoa...
A naked hill rises above it where was the acropolis of the Greeks: R CHANDLER, A naked hill rises above it Trav. Asia Minor, p. 50.

activity. Add to 2:—1543 it is of so great activitie, that wythout regard of medicines it rauysheth hys pray: Traheron, Tr Vigo's Chirarg., fol xxxivo/1. Also add to 3:—1570 the Activitie of the heavenly motions and Influences: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's Euclid, sig. b in vo.

actum est (de). Add:—1689 Then actum est de nobis ['with us'], we are gone forever: J. FLAVEL, England's Duty, Wks., Vol. IV p. 86 (1799).

acumen. Add:—1619 Hence his Acumen, and a ready wit: HUTTON, Foll. Anat, sig A 3 vo. 1788 The question requires the greatest critical acumen, and Icelandic learning to decide: Gent Mag., LVIII. i. 139/2.

adumen, and ideandic learning to decide: Gent Mag., LVIII. 1. 139/2.

ad clerum. Add:—1553 had a good[ly] sermon ad clerum in the qwire:

Grey Friar's Chronicle, p. 85 (Camd. Soc., 1852)

1615 This was our
Saviour's sermon ad clerum, whose pulpit is now in heaven: T. Adams, Wks.,
Nichol's Ed., Vol. II p 110 (1867)

1675 the Sermons ad Clerum that were
reacht in the Church: J. Surry, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. I. ch. v. § 3, p. 29.

1732 But the whole book, though he meant it ad populum, is, I think, purely
ad clerum: Pops, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 264 (1871).

ad hoc. Add:—1853 this is a question on which all the scattered fragments might be made easily to combine, and there are already symptoms of a possible combination ad hoc in the Indian Committee of the House of Commons: Greville, Memoirs, 3rd Ser., I. ii. 51.

ad hominem. Add:—1678 Which Argumentation of Arnobius though it were good enough ad homines, to stop the mouths of the Pagans: Cudworth, Intell. Syst., Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 278.

ad Kalendas Graecas. Add:—1675 they will both be ad Gracas Calendas, when Geese piss holiwater: J. Smith, Christ. Relig. Appeal, Bk. Iv. ch. vii. § 1, p. 57.

1843 In every grammar school of the whole world ad Graecas Calendas is translated—the American dividends: Syd. Smith, Let. on Amer. Debts, p. 11.

ad libitum. Add to r:-1610 these may be contriued in Parallelograms, Squares, Circles, Oualls, Lunaries, or other mixt or voluntary proportions compassed and tricked ad libitum: FOLKINGHAM, Art Survey, II. vi. p. 58.

ad nauseam. Add:—1616 We have heard this often enough, ad nauseam usque: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p 103 (1867).

ad nütum. Add:—bef. 1548 The saide Prior hath the same Priorie by institucion of my Lorde of Canterberie removibil ad nutum: R. LAYTON, in Ellis' Orig. Lett., 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxix. p. 166 (1846).

ad populum. Add:-1732 [See ad clerum (Suppl)].

ad quod damnum. Add:—1535 A wryt de ['of'] ad quod damnum: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 220 ro. 1608 he by writte of ad quod damnum may, | Sue his recouery: J. DAY, Law-Trickes, sig. H 2 ro. 1715 a writ of ad quod damnum, and return: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. 1. p. 681 (1834).

ad rem. Add:—1608 Ad rem, ad rem, master Poppin: MIDDLETON, Family of Love, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 109 (1885).

ad unguem. Add:—1631 All the port-towns and havens in England, Scotland and France, he had ad unguem: T. HEYWOOD, Englands Elisabeth, p. 52

adage. Add:—1540 Adages, metaphores, sentences, or other figures poeticall or rhetoricall: Palsgrave, Tr. Acolastus, sig. A i ∞ .

adagio. Add to 1:—1826 Mr. Beckendorff began a beautiful air very adagio, gradually increasing the time in a kind of variation: Lord Beaconsfield, Viv. Grey, Bk. vi. ch. vi. p. 348 (1881).

Also add to 2:—1762 What Yorick could mean by the words lentamente,—timute,—grave, and sometimes adagio,—as applied to theological compositions... I dare not venture to guess: Sterne, Trist. Shand., vi. xi. Wks., p. 260 (1839).

adept. Add to I -1652 They are Mysteries Incommunicable to any but the Adopti, and those that have beene Devoted even from their Cradles to serve and waite at this Altar. E. ASHMOLE, Theat. Chem. Brit., sig. B 2 ro. Also add to II:—1657 and therefore it is to no purpose to tempt an Adopt Phylosopher with promises of rewards: H. Pinnell, Philos. Ref., p 186.

adhere. Add to 3:-1503 to them qwych adherys and takys in felycyte and ioy in the Worldly posessyons: Traytte of god lywyng and good deyng, sig.

adiaphoron. Add:—1603 those things which we call Adiaphora, Indifferent, and do partake neither good nor ill HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 69. 1656 and by their Adiaphora, or things indifferent, as they called them, they paved a way to Popery: J. TRAFF, Com. New Test., p. 578/r (1868). bef. 1691 lukewarm professors who easily embraced that principle of the Gnostics, which made it αδιαφορον, a matter of indifferency, to own or deny Christ in times of persecution: J. Flanel, Touchstone of Succerity, Wks., Vol. v. p. 513 (1799).

adjournment. Add to 1:—1535 nat withstandynge the adiournament in Eyre in fauoure of nyefes Tr. Lettileton's Nat. Brev., fol. 71 r. bef 1548 your pleasure ffor the adjornement of the Court tyll Mondaye: ROBT SOUTH-WELL, in Ellis' Org. Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol. 111 No. cexcii. p 96 (1846).

adjutor. Add -1654 Curate and Barber being adjutors | Unto her highnesse: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p 176.

administrator. Add to r -1603 the office of a good ruler and administratour of the weale-publicke: Holland, Tr. $Plut.\ Mor.$, p 360.

adobe. Add:—1748 The common materials for private buildings are those they call Adobes, that is, large Bricks about two feet long, one in Breadth, and four Inches thick in Chili. True & Particular Relat. of Dreadful Earthquake at Lima, &c., p. 268.

1830 They are built of adobes, or unburnt bricks and clay Edun. Encycl., Vol xvi p. 297/x.

Adonai. Add -abt. 1400 my name Adonay Y shewyde not to hem: Wycliffite Bible, Exod., vi. 3.

Adōnis. Add to x:—1616 if a base female servant should court him, I dare say he proves no Adonis T Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed, Vol. I. p. 486 (1867)
Also add to 2:—1709 But this tempting Youth, this polish'd Adonis, is too perfect not to have touch'd your Heart: Mrs. Manley, New Atal., Vol. I. p. 38 (2nd Ed.).

adrop. Add—1471 The mean ys Mercury, these two and no mo | Be our Magnessa, our Adrop, and none other: G. RIPLEY, Comp. Alch., in Ashmole's Theat Chem. Brit, p. 135 (1652). bef. 1652. Our greate Elizer most high of price, | Our Asot, our Basaliske, our Adrop, and our Cocatrice: Bloomfield, in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 312 (1652).

adscriptus glebae. Add.—1811 Personal slavery is established among the Bedouins; but none of them are ascripti glebæ: Niebuhr's Trav Arab., ch cix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 133. 1880 The whole world seemed to be morally, as well as materially, 'adscripti glebæ': Lord Beaconsfield, Endymion, Vol. 1. ch xii. p. 98.

adulterator. Add to 2:—1611 Abastardisseur, an adulterator; sophisticater, counterfeiter: Cotgr.

adversāria. Add:—1729 the many volumes of our Adversaria on modern Authors. Pope, Wks., Vol. v p. xvii. (1757).

adviso. Add to 2:—1654 grant an Imparity of Examples, they meet with in History, may somewhat wrest their Counsels and Advisos at first, to a Difformity from the present Necessity: R. WHITLOCK, Zootomia, p. 176.

adytum. Add:—1826 Sidney Lorraine became President of a Board, and wriggled into the adytum of the cabinet: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Viv. Grey, Bk. 11 ch. i. p. 22 (1881).

Aegipān, pl. Aegipānes, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. Alγίπαν: a goatshaped Pan (q. v.); a goat-like race of men (? baboons or gorillas) said to live in Africa.

1554 suche as be scant worthy to be called men, but rather halfe bestes Aegypanes and Blemie: W FRAT, Africa, sig. L iii vo. 1603 Minotaures and Aegipanes: HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor, p. 568. 1678 Enter the Manades and Ægipanes: SHADWELL, Timon, 1i. p. 30.

aerugo. Add:—1727 Behold this Rust,—or rather let me call it this precious Ærugo,—behold this beautiful Varnish of Time: Pope, Mem. M. Scriblerus, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 107 (1757).

aesophagus: Late Lat. See oesophagus.

Setitos. Add:—1627 the Astites, or Eagles Stone, which hath a little Stone within it: BACON, Nat. Hist., Cent. ii. § 154.

affaire de cœur. Add:—1809 the connection with Egeria resolves itself of course into an affaire du cœur: Quarterly Rev., Vol. II. p. 349.

affirmance. Add to 1 a: -1535 so that the statute is nat but in affyrmaunce of the comon lawe: Tr Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 84 v°.

afflatus. Add:—1824 The Justice collected a great afflatus [(amount of) 'breath'] in his cheeks, which puffed them up like those of a Dutch cherub: Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. vi. p. 198 (1886).

aga. Add:-1562 the Agar and others of Great place: J. Shute, Two Comm. (Tr.), fol. 52 vo.

agacant. Add:—1790 my grave, solemn, sage spouse, is not half so agant with her charity and all her virtues: C. SMITH, Desmond, Vol. 1. p. 198 (1792).

agacerie. Add:—1809 one class of readers may perhaps be amused by the agaceries of the filles de chambre: Quarterly Rev., Vol. II. p. 182.

agāvē. Add:—1830 several varieties of the southern hemp (or agave nericana) are thriving under their care in both cities: Executive Documents, 1st Sess., 22nd Cong., p 6 (1832).

agenda. Add to 1:—1638 those points of faith...which were merely and purely credenda and not agenda: CHILLINGWORTH, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 161 (1820).

aggravation. Add to 3:—1543 (.. beware of colde even in the sommer) by aggravation of tentes, or other thynges put in to the wounde: Traheron, Tr. Vigds Chirurg., fol. xc $r^o/2$.

aggregator. Add to 2:—1528 wherefore the aggregatour / in the chap. de vite/by authorite of Galen writethe...: PAYNELL, Tr. Reg. Sal., sig. K ii vo.

aggry. For quotation dated 1819 substitute:—1819 Some wore necklaces reaching to the navel entirely of aggry beads: Bowdich. Mission to Ashantee, Pt. 1 ch. ii. p. 35

. AGGRY

agio. Add to 1: -1848 It was wonderful to hear him talk about millions, and agios, and discounts - Thickern, Van Fair, Vol. 11. ch iii. p. 27 (1879).

agnus castus. Add —1525 This herbe Agnus castus/that men do call Tutesayne / & otherwyse Parke leues · Herball, pr. by Ri Banckes, sig A in. 1548 Vitex may be called in englishe Hemp tree, or Chast tree or Agnus tree: W. Turner, Names of Herbs

agnus Dei. Add to 1:—abt. 1375 Whon pe pater noster 'is don, | To pe Agnus dei 'he copful son: l'ernon MS, in Lay-Folks Mass-Book, p 144 (Simmons, 1879).
1597 The first is his own, the second he wrote out of a verse of two partes of an Agnus dei, of one Henry Ryshu: TH. MORLEY, Mss, p. 122.

agora. Add:—1775 buildings, which in Greek cities were usually placed by the agora: R. Chandler, True. Asia Minor, p. 124.

aguila. Add:-1555 Aguila is woorth the farazuola Fanan ecc. to .cccc.: R Epr., Decades, Sect. iii. p. 268 (1885)

aide de camp. Add: -1690 Scravenmore's aid-de-camp came to us again: DAVIES, Diary, p. 134 (Camd. Soc., 1357)

aiguillette. Add: \$\frac{1}{2}\$1823 united to his doublet by ten thousand aiguillettes and knots of ribbon: Scott, Quent. Dur, Pref., p 27 (1836).

ailerion, sb.: ? Old Fr., cf. Old Fr. alerion, whence heraldic allerion,='an eagle without feet or beak': a large bird of prey.

? 1511 In our lande be also foules ye whyche haue the maystery of all birdes of the worlde and haue a colour lyke ye fyer.. and this byrdes ben call Ilerion: (If the newe landes, in Arber's First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer., p. xxxii/2 (r38s).

air noble. Add.—1829 'Poor Lord St. Jerome,' said she, 'who is really the most unaffected person I know, has been complaining most bitterly of his deficiency in the air noble' ': LORD BEACONSFIELD, I'oung Duke, Bk. II. ch. iii. p 57 (1881)

al coraggio. Add:-1611 Alla corago, then! MIDDLETON, Roar. Girl, v r, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 122 (1835).

al fresco. Add to 2:—1828 I love the al fresco [see fresco 1] of the river: Scott, Fair Md. of Perth, ch. xxx. p 359 (1886).

alameda. Add:—1797 The public walk, or Alameda, is pleasant in the evening: Encyc. Erst., Vol IV. p. 10/1. 1847 We encamped in the Alameda, a benutiful public walk, shaded with cotton trees and provided with seats of repose: A. WISLIZENOS, Tour N. Mexico, p. 73 (1848).

alamo, sb.: Sp.: the poplar tree. See alameda.

1856 The valley was sprinkled with large alamos: Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U. S. A., p. 17

Alborak. Add -1607 the Alborach among the Turks, being a faire white beast like an Asse, whereupon. Mahomet was carried up to heaven: Tor-SELL, Four-f. Beasts, p. 32.

album. Add to 4:—1762 It was an octave pocket-book, and appeared to be an exact copy of Rubens's Album, which he used in his travels: Hor. Walfole, Vertue's Anecd. Painting, Vol II. p. 86.

alcavala. Add -1818 the odious alcavala and other obnovious taxes modified so as no longer to be vexatious: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. IV

alcē. Add:-1591 Tygers, Alces, Camels, Leopardes: L. LLOVD, Tripl. of Triumplus, sig. D 1 20.

alchemist. Add:~1543 take oute the quycksyluer calcyned, whych the alcumystes call precipitate: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chururg., fol. ccvii 1º/1.

accumystes can precipitate: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. cevii roli.

alcohol. Add to 1:—1627 The Turkes have a Blacke Ponder, made of a Minerall called Alcohole; Which with a fine long Pencil they lay vnder their Eye-lids, Which doth colour them Blacke: Bacon, Nat. Hist., Cent. viii. § 739.

Also add to 2:—1543 braye ye thynges that ben to be braied after the maner of arcolfol, than mengle them al together: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg., fol. lii rol2.

alcornoco. Add:—1846 It is said that Alcornoco bark is the produce of Byrsonima laurifolia: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd., p. 390.

alepine. Add:—1857 the wages of twenty weavers of fine bombazines, alapines, and paramattas, which averaged thirteen shillings and sixpence: J. JAMES, Worsted Manuf., p. 483.

alert. Add to 1:—1598 to him that best can stande All'erta for the best Italian, heereof sometimes may rise some vse: Florio, sig. a 4 ro. 1731 And if an Army the Backeleyers are turn'd upon is not alerte, and upon all its Guard, they quickly force their Way thro' it: Medley, Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Guard, they quickly Hope, Vol. 1. p. 178.

Alexander: Add:—1681 Where every Mowers wholesome Heat | Smells like an Alexanders sweat [said to have been fragrant]: A. MARVELL, Misc.,

alfandica. Add:—1623 the Porters in the Alhondiga of Seuilla: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 5.

alforja. Add to r:-1623 they shut their Prayer-bookes, and putting them in their Alforjas, (which is a kind of Wallet)...the good Priest began: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 64.

alhagi, sb.: Mod. Lat.: Bot.: the Alhagi Maurorum, a legummous shrub, Nat. Order Papilionaceae, which yields a kind of manna (q. v.).

1741 I know not whether the Alhagi yields Manna in the Isles of Syra and Tinos: J. Ozell, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant, Vol. 11. p. 5.

alhondiga: Arab. See alfandica (Dict. and Suppl.).

alkahest. Add:—1641 Is not his [Paracelsus] Allahest a famous dissolvent, that can in an instant dissolve all things into their first principles, and withall is a specificum against all distempers of the liver? John French, Art Distill., To Reader, sig. B 2 10 (1651).

alkekengi. Add:—1543 let them all boyle with the ince of nightshade, alkekengi, and laictuce: Traheron, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg, fol lxxxii ro/1

all' antica, all' antiqua, phr.: It.: in antique style.

1623 the very nose and mouth is defaced, the rest very faire, and, they say, a lantiqua: Sir Th. Roe, in A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gl. Brit., p. 187 (1882) 1627 two antient gates of hard white marble, wrought al'antiquo: ib., p. 200 1722 Ornaments, and Grotesques all' Antica as fine as any in the Vatican: Richardson, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 291.

allemande. Add to 1:—1776 it was music like this which could disenchant the moon, and make trees and stones dance allemands: J. COLLIER, Mus. Trav, p 14.

almanac. Add:—1391 Almenak: CHAUCER, Astrol., p. 3(1872). 1672 Gold. But have you such skill in these things? Cheat. Ay so much as e're an Almanack-maker, or Cunningman of 'em all: SHADWELL, Miser, ii. p 23.

almuten. Add:—1611 The Orbs Almutez of this age haue bene | (Beam'd with the gracefull light of heavens Queene): In Coryat's Crambe, sig a 3 7°.

alopecia. Add —1543 when we perceyue in Alopecia, that the rootes of the heeres be rotten, ye shall plucke them vp with lytle pynsons, or pytche Traheron, Tr. I go's Chirurg., fol. ccliv vo/2.

1601 Holland, Tr. Phn.

N. H., Vol. II. p. 364.

alpieu. Add:—1716 Ah, Madam, since my SHARPER is untrue, | I joyless make my once ador'd Alpeu: POPE, Basset-Table, 5.

alter ego. Add:—1537 ye must have suche as ye may trust evyn as well as your owne self wiche must be unto yowe as alter ego: Suppress. of Monat., p. 156 (Camd Soc., 1843).

1585 as it [the purpose] seamed rather to have proceeded from sum alter ego than from any strange and forrame prince: Lett of Eliz. & Fax., p. 15 (Camd Soc., 1849).

1623 she would tell him, that I was his alter ego, that he and I were one: Mabbe, Tr Aleman's Life of Guzmar, Pt. I Bk. 1 ch. ii. p. 24.

alter ipse, phr.: Lat.: other self. See alter ego.

1567 Because ye be alter ipse to him...I make you judge: ABP. PARKER, Corresp, p 316 (1853).

alternis vicibus. Add:—1538 the sayd prior and vicare alternis vicibus shall preach and declare the gospell or the epistle reade upon the daye in the Mother tongue: Suppress. of Monast., p. 187 (Camd. Soc., 1843)

alto! Add:—1677 they marched about three Miles, and came to a Field which had been planted with Indian Corn, where they made another Alt: I. MATHER, New England, p. 128 (1864)

amant. Add:-1763 I tell her I am amant too: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1 p. 269 (1882).

amateur. Add to 2a:—1807 Attending an Amateur-gardener, in the Dog-days, through all his Forcing-houses: BERESFORD, Miserses, Vol. II p 280 (5th Ed.) 1826 a strong and amateur orchestra was never wanting: LORD BEACONSFIELD, Vzv. Grey, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 422 (1881).

amātrix, sb.: Lat., fem. of amātor: a female lover, a sweetheart.

1611 Amatrice, An Amatrix, a she louer: Cotgr.

Amazon. Add to r:—1549 it [Italy] endeth in maner of the Amazones targatte: W. Thomas, Hist. Ital., fol. 1 ro.

amoretto. Add to 1:—1676 Visit me in the morning, where I suppose will be the rest of my Amoretto's: D'URFEY, Mad. Fickle, iv. p 40 (1691).

Also add to 2:—In the Lunettes are Amorettoes bearing the Spoils of the Gods: RICHARDSON, Statues, &-c, in Italy, p. 118.

amoroso, sb. Add:—1654 This slut recites the dreame false, and in her owne erson, when it was her Amorosos, the Curate of the Parish: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 72.

amphitheatre. Add:—1769 round it the mountains form an awful amphitheatre: Gray, Letters, No. cxliv. Vol. II. p. 143 (1819). 1809 The amphitheatre of hills covered with trees: MATY, Tr. Ruesbeck's Trav. Germ., Let. v. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 15.

Amphitrite. Add:—1567 Did Amphitrytee with hir arms embrace the earth about. A Golding, Tr. Ovid's Metam., Bk. 1. p. 4 (1575).

amplitude. Add:-1540 the vaulte or amplitude of the Wombe: RAY-NALD, Birth Man., Bk. 1 ch. vi. p. 27 (1613).

amuck. Add:—bef. 1739 Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet | To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet: Pope, Imit. Hor., Bk. 11. Sat. i. 70 (1757).

amulet. Add:-1607 Pendulets, Amulets, Annulets, Bracelets, and so many lets: A. Brewer, Lingua, iv. 6, sig. I 2 vo.

amylum. Add:—1540 *Item*, Amilum or starch tempered together with Rose water, and put on the childes tongue is good: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. 111 ch. 1ii. p. 170 (1613).

amyris, sb.: Mod. Lat.: Bot.: name of a genus of trees and shrubs, Nat. Order Amyridaceae, native in Tropical India, Africa, and America, yielding resin or balsam.

1846 The layers of the liber of a species of Amyris were found by Cailliaud to be used by the Nubian Mahometans as paper: J. Lindley, Veg. Kingd.,

analysis. Add to I. x:—1641 The peremptory analysis that you call it, I believe will be so hardy as once more to unpin your spruce fastidious oratory: Milton, Animadv., Wks., Vol. I. p. 158 (1806).

αναξ. Add:—1848 The king of men (it is Colonel Crawley, who, indeed, has no notion about the sack of Ilium or the conquest of Cassandra), the anax andron is asleep in his chamber at Argos: Thackeray, Van. Fair, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 172 (1879).

ancona. Add:—1874 the church of Vomp once possessed a priceless work of Alb. Durer, an 'Ancona' shewing forth in its various compartments the history of the Passion: Mrss R. H. Busk, Tirol, p. 146.

angarep. Add:—1871 we crouched upon our angareps (stretchers): SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. v. p. 72.

anno. Add:—1522 and they came to the town of Callers the sinj of October in anno 1522? Chronicle of Calais, p. 32 (1846) 1534 wich was in the clensying days last past, anno Nyunaiij: Suppress. of Monast, p. 34 (Camd. Soc., 1843). anno Christi. Add.—1559 Liturg. Services Q Eliz, p. 10 (Parker Soc., 2011).

anno Domini. Add -1530 Anno Domini 1530: LATIMER, Remains, p. 309 (1845).

annulus. Add —1761 knots. In which there is no quibbling provision made by the duplication and return of the two ends of the string through the annulus or noose made by the second implication of them—to get them slipped and undone by. STERNE, Trist. Shand, III x Wks, p 113 (1839).

antae. Add.—1775 Part of one of the antæ is seen, about 4 foot high: R CHANDLER, Traz. Asia Minor, p 256.

ante meridiem. Add:—1563 Sept. 28 Mr John Ask ante meridiem, by York six myle on this syde DEE, Diarry, p. 2 (Camd. Soc, 1842)

antependium, incorrectly antipendium, sb.: Late Lat.: a hanging cover for the front of an altar; a decorative frontel for an altar.

1670 the pictures of inlaid precious stones, which compose the Antependium of the Altar R. Lassels, Voy Ital., Pt. 1. p. 114 (1698)

anteregnum, sb.: Mod. Lat., 'before-reign': the period of a sovereign's life prior to the beginning of his (her) reign.

1631 those perilous occurrences she met withall in the foure years of her Ante-regnum: T HEYWOOD, Englands Elisabeth, p. 181 (1641)

anticaglia. Add:—1670 I saw the Neat-house full of curious Statues, and crusted on the outside with rare anticaglie [pl.]: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt II p. 73 (1698). — The Wall of the House is overcrusted with a world of Anticallie, or old Marble-pieces of Antiquity: 1b., p 105.

anticlimax. Add:-1823 Let not this seem an anti-climax Byron, Don

antipodes. Add to 4:-1616 a sermon and he [the flatterer] are antipodes. T. AD MS, Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1 p 504 (1867)

antique. Add to I 3:—1536 ij gilt Pottes graven about the swage of the foote with antique work: *Inventories of Wardrobes of Henry Fitzroy*, p. 12.

Also add to II x—1563 Vitruuius one of the most parfaictest of all the Antiques J. SHUTE, Archit., sig A iii ro—the muller or Coronices of the antiques that standeth on the right side wherunto they have added Echinus and Denticuli, with Apophigis or rule: 20, fol. viu ro.

antithesis. Add to 2a:-1583 or some such word ..may agree with the participle in the masculine gender that the antithesis may be perfect: Fulke, Def., p 126 (1843)

aoull. Add: -1828 Men, women, and children, poured tumultuously from the nearer aouls, to meet us: Kuzzılbash, Vol. I. ch iv. p. 48.

apex. Add to 2a:-1805 on the 12th they had passed the apex of the tide, or wave occasioned by the fresh: Amer. State Papers, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 741 (1832)

apocrypha. Add to 2:—bef 1744 Howe'er what's now Apocrypha, my Wit, In time to come, may pass for holy writ: Pope, Sat. Dr Donne, iv. 286, Wks, Vol. iv. p. 289 (1757)

apodosis. Add:—1618 Pleasure, like an Irishman, wounds with a dart, and is suddenly gone, it makes a man miserable, and so leaves him The protass delight, the apodosis wounds: T. Adants, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 500 (1867) 1633 compare protasss with apodosis, sequel with sequel, the former with the latter, by the rules of opposition:—Com. 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 263/2 (1865)

apogee. Add to ra:—1643 But after a while, as his manner is, when soaring up into the high tower of his Apogeum, above the shadow of the earth, he darts out the direct rays of his then most piercing eyesight upon the impostures: Millon, Divorce, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p 357 (1806).

άπόρρητα. Add:-1757 there were in it, Mysteries or ἀπόρρητα, which he durst not fully reveal: In Pope's Wks., Vol. v. p. 171 note. 1797 What amoppy a or ineffable secrets were imparted to the initiated, it is impossible at this distance of time to discover with any tolerable degree of certainty: Encyc Brit., distance of time to Vol. XII. p 583/2.

aporrh(o)ea, sb.: Gk. ἀπόρροια: a flowing off, an emanation, an effluvium (q. v.).

1665 The reason of this magnale he attempts by Mechanism, and endeavours to make it out by atomical aporrheas: GLANVILL, Scepsis, ch. xxiv. p. 178 (1885).

appliqué. Add:—1763 informing me of your having bought and sent to Calais the appliqué, for the Duke of York: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. 1. p. 259 (1882). 1850 Others are extremely pretty, made of the appliqué lace: Harper's Mag., Vol. II. p. 576.

apput. Add to 1:—bef. 1699 not only in regard of his authority in the State, or his appur from England: SIR W. TEMPLE, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 432 (1770). Aquilo. Add:-abt. 1450 [See Vulturnus].

Arabesque. Add to 2:—1780 low arched roofs, glittering with arabesque in azure and gold: Beckford, Italy, Vol. 1. p. 128 (1834).

architrave. Add to 1:—1563 Vpon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistilium, named also Trabes called in oure English tonge the Architraue: J. Shute, Archit., fol. v vo.

arcolfol: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See alcohol (Dict. and Suppl.).

argol sb.: Tartar: dried cow-dung used in Tartary.

1873 children with a sort of hod run about collecting argols (dried dung for fuel) which they pile up round their tents: MISS R. H. BUSK, Sagas from Far East, p. 357.

argimentum ad hominem. Add:—1654 it was Argumentum ad hominem, vis. to himselfe, whose Pate itched, it was upon the mending hand, by

that signe, and consequently upon the marring: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix, p. 116

Ariadnē. Add.—1654 If it brings you into Forrests, deserts, and almost inaccessible places, there will an Ariadne, some disconsolate Fairy or other appeare: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix, p 277.

aristeia, sb.: Gk. ἀριστεῖα (pl.): the prize of the best and bravest

1865 the attitude of the session which hitherto been [sic] in all its triumphs his own aristeia. Ouida, Strathmore, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 256

Aristippus. Add:-1632 O for a bowl of fat canary, Rich Aristippus, sparkling sherry! Lvlv, Alexander & Campaspe, 1 2

armada. Add to 2:—1608 see the galleons, the galleasses, the great armadas of the law: MIDDLETON, A Trick, 1. 2, Wks., Vol. II p 265 (1885).

ATTAS. Add to r:-1622 Holmess is the canopy of state over her head, and tranquillity the arras where she sets her foot: T ADAMS, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol II p. 333 (1867).

arrêt. Add .-1631 hath procured from the parliament of Dijon an arrêt, or sentence, condemning him and his followers comme criminels de lese-majesté. . In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. II p. 110 (1848).

ashurfee: Arab. See sheriff.

asmack: Turk. See yashmak (Dict. and Suppl.).

assentator. Substitute for quotation:—1531 Other there be, whiche in a more honest terme may be called Assentatours or followers, whiche do awayte diligently what is the fourme of the speche and gesture of their maister: Elyot, Governour, Bk II. ch. xiv. Vol II p 176 (1880). 1689 Desert, and not Ambition, is the step, | By which they rise, but Assentators leap | Upon the Stage: T. Plunket, Encom. Duke Brandenb, &c, p. 39/1.

assiento. Add:—1624 The great annual Assiento which this King makes with the Genoueses is newly concluded: In Wotton's Lett., Vol 1 (Cabala), p 168 (1654).

atabal. Add.—1873 beat atabals fashioned like the copper tam-tams of the Hindoos L. Wallace, Fair God, Bk vii ch. vi p 469.

Atalantis. Add:-1823 I disdain to write an Atalantis: Byron, Don Juan, xı lxxxvii.

athetësis. Add:—1889 no serious objection apart from athetesis of a few single lines had been raised to any single passage W. LEAF, Iliad, p 435

atishkhanah. Add —1840 did you ever see such an atish-khanch? (literally fire-house, establishment of fire-arms), one of them has a pistol with four bairels: Fraser, Koordistan, &c, Vol. II. Let. iv. p 64.

ätrium. Add:—1664 Porticos, Galleries, Atria's, &c: Evelyn, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit., &c., p 131. 1846 The atrium is paved with marble mosaic: Bibl. Sacra, Vol. III. p. 222

attar. Add —1801 Attar of Roses: Encyc. Brit., Suppl. 1803 the usual compliments of attar and paun In Wellington's Disp., Vol. 1. p. 593 (1844). attentive. Add —1531 his reason fressher, his eare more attentife, his remembraunce more sure. ELYOT, Governour, Bk. III. ch xxii. Vol. II. p. 341

attirail. Add:—[1776 seeing the shot, rammers, sponges, and ladles, with all the necessary atraile brought to the batteries where they are to be used. Amer. Archives, 4th Ser, Vol VI. p 427 (1846).]

auberge. Add:—1823 he had stationed himself in the auberge below, determined to carry his point: Scott, Quent. Dur., Pref., p. 32 (1886).

auditōrium. Add:—1618 Our oratoria are turned into auditoria, and we are content that God should speak earnestly to us, but we will not speak devoutly to him: T Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed, Vol I p 103 (1867).

Augusta Trinobantum, Latin name of London during the Roman occupation of Britain.

1713 Behold 'Augusta's glittering spires increase: Pope, Windsor Forest, 377. 1735 For poets (you can never want 'em), | Spread through Augusta Trinobantum, | Computing by their sacks of coals, | Amount to just nine thousand souls: Swift, On Poetry.

aumônière. Add —1829 a vermillion velvet aumonière, ornamented with gold: Soweener, Vol. II. p. 356/r

auri sacra fames. Add:—1550 what made...Hales and Baker of Kent, with such other like, but aurr sacra fames, as Virgil doth call it? Br. Bale, Sel. Wks., p. 396 (Parker Soc., 1849)

auriga. Add:—1654 What influence the septentriones had upon him at present, is to be easily guess'd, for he is upon his second hoyst into the Cart, and but that the Don was provided, there was an Auriga for him too: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quax., p. 286.

Aurora boreālis. Add —1823 A versified Aurora Borealis, | Which flashes o'er a waste and icy clime Byron, Don Juan, vii. ii.

autour du pot, phr.: Fr., 'round the pot': (beating) about the bush.

1779 the old man was so long autour du pot, that the blind woman got the art of him: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. IV. p. 47

avalanche. Add:—1806 After a frosty journey—preparing mulled wine for yourself and friends, then,—after it has remained the proper time upon the fire, and just as you are taking it off, and all are rousing for the comfortable regale—seeing an avalanche of soot plump into the pot: Beresford, Miseries, regale—seeing an avala Vol. 1. p. 206 (5th Ed.).

ayuntamiento. Add —1818 This ayuntamiento, Cabildo, or Corporation, was composed of from six to twelve members, called regidors, according to the size of the city: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p 283 (1834)

azulejo. Add:—1845 The window whence Guzman threw the dagger has been bricked up but it may be known by its border of azulejos: FORD, Handbk. Spain, Pt. 1. p. 225

В.

Bad. sb.: Ger.: a bath; a spa (q. v.).

1865 [Baden] the pet Bad of ministers and martingales OUIDA, Strathmore, Vol. 1, ch. viii. p. 128.

badenjan, badenjeen, badingan: Anglo-Ind. See brinjaul.

badiner. Substitute for quotation.—1696 wou'd Loveless were here to radiner a utile! VANDRI GR, Relapse, IX Wks., Vol. 1 p. 72 (1776) 1779 you wi! let me tadiner for a page or two first: In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemp raries, Vol. IV p. 6 (1832)

bailti. Add:—1756 Should I propose that the subjects obtained a right to hold the lucrative employment of Bailtis, or governors of districts, the arrato-cratical familites of Berne would think me guilty of a crime little less than sacrilege. Giblon, Life & Lett., p. 193 (1269).

bailliage. Add: 1619 the Bannage of Eschalens. In Wotton Lett., Vol. 1 (Cabala), p. 126 (1654)

baine. Add to 2:—1523 a fayre bayne wherin he was wont to be bayned LORD BERNERS, Froissart, Vol. 1. p. 702 (1812)

1531 he founde nat his bayne hette to his pleasure, he caused the keper thereof to be throwen in to the hote brennynge furnaise: ELYOT, Governour, Bk. III. ch. All Vol. II. p. 282 (1880).

bājra. Add:-1792 [See raggy]

*bal masqué, phr.: Fr.: a masked ball, a fancy ball at which the faces of the company are masked. See ball, domino

1768 I am going ...after that to a ial masqui at court: In J. H Jesse's Geo Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II. p 303 (1882) 1809 There are balls part and balls masqui: MATY, Tr. Riusticii's Trav. Germ, Let XXXI. Pinkerton, Vol. VI p. 112.

balafoe. Add:—1810 the & lafefou, an instrument composed of twenty pieces of and wood of different lengths: Mt NGO PARK, Truv, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 878 (1814).

balcon, sb.: Sp.: a balcony.

1623 their Ladies were in the Balcon intertaining discourse. Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gueman, Pt. 1. Bk. i ch viii. p. 93.

balcony. Add.—1611 Balchon, A Balcone; a little Terrace on the top of a house, ouer a gate, or before a window: COTGR.

bambino. Add:—1722 In the Famous Nativity of Correggio the Light from the Bambino is marvellously Bright: RICHARDSON, Statues, &c., in Italy, p. 236 1777 I embrace my Lady and Bambini. I shall with cheerfulness execute any of her commissions: GIBBON, Life & Lett., p. 254 (1869)

bander: Pers. See bunder (Dict. and Suppl.).

bandore 1 Add: -1608 Sound lute, bandora, gittern, Viol, virginals, and cittern: MIDDLETON, Five Gallants, v 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 241 (1885).

bandy. Add: -1799 a long list of doolies, camels, elephants, bandies, &c.: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. 1. p. 249 (1858).

baratary, sb. See quotation.

1776 we were hospitably received at the house of a baratary, a person under the protection of the English Ambassador at Constantinople: R. Chandler, Tran Greece, p. 234.

barato, sb.: Sp.: money given by a gamester out of his winnings to bystanders.

1623 After dinner, wee goe to play. I get the money, but gaue it almost all away in carato to the standers by: Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. ii. Bk. ii. ch. viii. p. 175.

bardella, sb.: It.: a pack-saddle.

1611 Bardelle, A Bardello; the quilted, or cannas saddle, wherewith coults are backed: COTGR.

barouchette, sb.: quasi-Fr.: a light variety of barouche.

1834 I wish you would call and see when the barouchette will be ready: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 53.

bas bleu. Add:—An assembly of persons of literary tastes.

1784. I sometimes get more than my share of him, as was the case at a most complete bas bleu the other night at Mrs. Vesey's: In W. Roberts' Mem Hannah More, Vol. 1. p 203 (1835).

*bas relief, phr.: Fr.: bass-relief (q. v.).

1684 It's the Sieur Girardon who made the great bas Relief of the Women bathing themselves: Tr Combes Versailles, &c, p. 50. — two other bas Reliefs: 1b., p. 104.

batiste. Add:—1827 A plaid silk, or batiste dress, with full round body: Souvenir, Vol. 1. p. 13.

baton. Add to 1:-1520 And if yt may stonde with your pleasure to move hym to lende to the king al soche batons, armes, and bestes as he now hathe: Chronicle of Calais, p. 85 (1846).

bayparree, biparry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. bepārī, byopārī: a trader; a petty trader.

1804 Biparries. This is another description of dealers...On the other hand, the army may outmarch the supplies which might be expected from biparries, &c.: Wellington, Disp., Vol. II. p. 1355 (1844).

beau sabreur. Add:—1834 Handsome, gallant, and young, he held the place that Murat did in the armies of Italy, and might have been called our beau sabreur' Baboo, Vol 1 ch. vii. p 113.

beau sexe, phr.: Fr.: the fair sex.

1865 [See fungus].

bécasse. Add:—1824 But I have dined, and must forego, alas! | The chaste description even of a "bécasse": Byron, Don Juan, xv. lxxi

bel air. Add -1676 Truly their is a bell air in Galleshes as well as men. Sir Geo. Etherege, Man of Mode, ni. 2, Wks., p 36 (1864)

belle passion. Add.—1750 tell me..what belle passion inflames you: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11 No. 1, p 3 (1774)

beneesh, benish, sb.: Arab. benīsh: a cloth garment worn over the jubba (see aljoba) on ceremonial occasions.

1797 they have an outer covering called the beniche, which is the cloak or robe of ceremony: Encyc. Brit, Vol. VI p. 403/2

1819 such a beard, and such a benish, that, but for pulling off my turban as you did, you yourself would never have found me out. T. Hope, Anast., Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 321 (1820)

1840 the furred kiurks, and flowing benishes of former days: Fraser, Koordistan, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvii. p. 404.

besogno. Add:—1590 bessonio: WILLIAMS, Discourse of Warre, p. 12. [T. L. K Oliphant] 1611 Bisongne. a raskall, bisonian, base humored scoundrell: Cotgr.

bien-venue. Add —1630 Long since, they by this haue met him, | And giu'n him the beinvenue: Massinger, Picture, ii. 2, sig. E 1 10.

biparry: Anglo-Ind. See bayparree (Suppl.).

bis peccare in bello non licet Add.—1679 They have a saying, Non Incet in bello bis peccare, that the first faults in war are severely vindicated. GOODMAN, Pentient Pard., p 261

bocardo? Add:—1860 The famous mood Bocardo. was the opprobrum of the scholastic system of reduction So intricate, in fact, was this mood considered, that it was looked upon as a trap into which, if you once got, it was no easy matter to find an east. Bocardo was, during the middle ages, the name given in Oxford to the Academical Jail: Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures, III 444.

bolas. Add:—1818 The bola with a few twirls over the head, is thrown like a stone from a sling, and entangling about the legs of the animal at which it is directed, instantly prostrates it at the mercy of the pursuer: Amer. State Papers, For Relat, Vol. Iv. p. 283

bon goût. Add:—1807 a gentleman, lately from London,...born and bred in that centre of science and bon goût, the vicinity of Fleet Market: Salmagundi, p. 21 (1860)

boom. Add to 2:—1621 manned out twenty Boats to guard the Boome: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. 1. (Cabala), p 142 (1654).

bosco, sb.: It.: a wood; used in English facetiously for 'growth of hair on the face'.

1654 [See N. E. D.]. 1670 Temples and Boscos appearing, &c.: R. LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt. 11. p. 153 (1698).

bottine¹. Add:—1681 The Shoo-maker will make you Shoos with Galoches, or with Flaps and Ferry-boats; Boots Whole-chase, Demi-chase, or Bottines, &c.: Blount, Glossogr., To Reader, sig. A 3 ro.

Brahmin. Add —abt. **1450** I, ser Dındimus...pe Bragmeyns maistir: Wars of Alexander, 4236 (1886).

branle. Add to 2:—1829 the youthful couple went off to take their place in the bransle: Scott, Anne of Geierstein, ch. xxxi. p. 392 (1886).

bravado. Add to 2:—bef. 1654 They say there is whispered amongst the foolish young Bravado's of the Court...: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. 1 (Cabala), p. 298 (1654)

bravo¹. Add:—1 a. a brave warrior.

1609 At length, as to some great aduentrous fight, | This *Brauo* cheeres these dastards, all hee can: Daniel, *Civ. Wars*, Bk III. 72, p. 81.

bravura. Add to 2:—1757 for the bravura parts, I have a very great opinion of them: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II No 96, p. 386 (1774).

breloque. Add:—1829 the Duke of St. James showered a sack of whimsical breloques among a scrambling crowd of laughing beauties: Lord Beaconsfield, Young Duke, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 175 (1881)

brouillon. Add.—bef. 1699 I am apt to believe, that what was signed at first was rather a brouillon than any fair and formal draught. SIR W. TEMPLE, IVks., Vol. IV. p. 403 (1770).

brunelle: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. See prunelle.

brusque. Add:-bef. 1699 in a stile so brusque: SIR W. TEMPLE, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 245 (1770).

buffet. Add to 1:—bef. 1744 The rich Buffet well-coloured Serpents grace, And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. Pope, Mor. Ess., IV. 153.

buffo. Add:—1858 I have gone to a town with a sober literary essay in my pocket, and seen myself everywhere announced as the most desperate of buffos: O. W. Holmes, Autoc. Breakf. Table, p. 43 (1882).

Bul: Heb.: name of the eighth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, before the Captivity.

abt. 1400 the moneth of Ebul [v. l. Zebul]; he is the eigt moneth: Wycliffite Bible, 3 Kings, vi. 38.

1535 the moneth Bul (that is the eight moneth): COVERDALE, l.c.

1611 the month Bul: Bible, 1 Kings, vi. 38.

bülimia. Add:—1810 calculating not merely upon an appetite in the public, but upon an absolute bulimia: Quarterly Rev., Vol. III. p. 222.

bund. Add:—1834 a long marsh before her, skirted on the left hand at a short distance by a long bund or narrow embankment: *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 230.

bunder. Add.—1604 This therfore is our serious will and honorable purpose truly in this writing, constantly that from hensforth you may come and send from your Company unto our Bander to trade and to traffique: W. Bed-

WELL, Tr. Let of Mahomet III., in Ellis' Orng Lett., 3rd Ser, Vol. IV No ccccxlix. p. 158 (1848).

burgoo. Add:—1856 Round these were ranged nearly twenty other dishes of various dainties,—fowls, soups, kibbeh, burghul, and a host of others: PORTEK, Free Years in Damascus, p. 177 (1870)

burlesque. Add to II. 2:—bef 1699 Rather than bring every thing to burlesque Sir W Temple, Wks, Vol. 1. p 303 (1770).

C.

cabaret. Add:—3. a name of the asarabacca (q. v.).

1611 Cabaret... the hearbe Haslewort, Folefoot, Cabaret, Asarabacca:

cadmia. Add:—1598 Zonite, a kinde of Cadmia, having lynes in it like guirdles: Florio.

café chantant. Add:—1872 At night cafés and caffès, casinos, and cafés chantants, tables for roulette and other games: Edw. Braddon, Life in India, ch viii. p 314.

cajava. Add:—1634 the women of note trauell vpon Coozelbash-camels, each Camell loaded with two cages (or Cajuaes as they call them): SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav., p. 151.

caliph. Substitute for first quotation:—1393 The souldan and the Caliphe eke | Bataile upon a day they seke: Gower, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. ii Vol. I. p. 247 (1857).

callisthenium, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. $\kappa \alpha \lambda \lambda \iota$, ='fine', 'beautiful', and $\sigma \theta \dot{\epsilon} \nu \sigma s$ ($\sigma \theta \dot{\epsilon} \nu \epsilon \sigma$ -), = 'strength': an apartment for the practice of callisthenics or feminine gymnastics.

1880 large lecture-rooms, a library, calisthenium, retiring rooms for instructors: Lib. Univ Knowl, Vol x p. 588

cambio. Add:—1623 But that which is absolutely vinderstood to be Cambio, an Exchange or turning and winding of moneys, is a thing indifferent, which may (as it is vsed) be either good or ill Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 5

Camenae, sb.: Lat.: three Roman goddesses answering to the Greek muses. Anglicised as Camenes.

1557 But ouer all, those same Camenes, those same | Diuine Camenes, whose honor be procurde: Tottel's Misc., p. 123 (1870).

cameo. Add:—1670 the variety of rich Cameos which are set here and there, and cut into Pictures: R LASSELS, Voy. Ital., Pt 1. p. 114 (1698).

camera. Add:-3a. the Treasury Department of the papal curia.

1692 Into the Camera they pay their Fees, | Have in return, Pardons and Jubilees: M. MORGAN, Late Victory, p. 20.

campagna. Add to 1:—bef. 1699 Especially in vast Campania's, such as are extended through Asia and Afric: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 33 (1770).

Also add to 2:—bef 1699 I have observed the fate of a campania determine contrary to all appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol III. p. 242 (1770).

Canary. Add to 5:—1611 Cedrin, The siskin; a little yellowish bird that resembles the Canarie bird; but sings more, and more sweetly, than she: Cotgr.

canaut. Add:—1801 The tents shall not even come into the fort, but shall be arranged with their kanauts under the Caryghaut hill as soon as they arrive: Wellington, Suppl. Desp., Vol. II p. 411 (1858).

cantābit vacuus c l. v. Add:—1654 It being done betwixt Sunne and Sunne, the hundred was to pay for the Injury done by the Carriers, which were wont to pay for injuries done to them: But it was secure as to that matter, for cantabit vacuus: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 66.

canzona. Add:—1654 The Canzone of Chrysostome in Despaire: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 58

caporal. Add to 1:-1600 the Colonels, the sergeants of Bands and Caporals: HOLLAND, Tr. Livy, Bk. viii. p 310.

capriccio. Add:-4. a whimsical fellow. Rare.

1664 It is strange to see the sagacity of some men, and their insight; though the Don thought big, lookt big, & talkt big (which is the only way to set off the simples) yet these Abingdon boys (as they cal them) these Capritios, the Merchants, had him in the wind: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 53.

carbonada. Add:—1829 thou wouldst make a carbonado of a fever-stirred wretch like myself: Scott, Anne of Geierstein, ch. xxvi. p. 332 (1886).

carcoon. Substitute for first quotation:—1803 The carkoon was called in afterwards, and I encouraged him to continue the negotiation: Wellington, Disp., Vol. I. p. 386 (1844).

caricado, sb.: Eng. fr. It. caricada, Mod. It. caricata,='a loading': a pass or thrust in fencing.

1595 vse your caricado v
pon his right side: Saviolo, Practise, Bk. 1. sig. M
 1 v^{ρ} .

carnival. Add to 1:—1654 It was serviceable after this greasie use for nothing but to preach at a Carnivale, or Shrove-tuesday: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 99.

caro sposo. Add:—1757 She is come with mamma, and without caro sposo: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 103, p. 408 (1774).

carriel: Anglo-Ind. See curry.

carte de visite. Alter 1860 to 1858, and add:—Patented in Paris by Disdéri, 1854 [Mr. Jas. Mew].

carte du pays. Add:—1779 I have been already to take a sketch of the carte du pais In J. H Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries, Vol. II p. 290 (1882).

cartel. Add to 3:—1664 Our ordinary Workmen make some distinction between Modilions and those other sorts of Bragets which they call Cartells and Mutules, usually Carv'd like the handles of Vessels Scroul'd: EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archet., &c., p 137.

Castalia. Add:—1509 O well of muses: o pleasaunt castaly | O susters nyne: BARCLAY, Ship of Fools, Vol II p. 220 (1874)

castanet. Add —1623 And so I went on on my way, with no small care to know, what knacking of Castannetas that might be, which made the Egges that I had eaten, to daunce in my mouth: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt I Bk 1 ch iii p 35.

casuarina. Add:-1814 FLINDERS, Voy., Vol. II. p. 145

catalogue raisonné. Add:—1791 he had glided away on a descriptive tour to his own seat near Bath; and was giving a catalogue raisonée of its conveniences: C. Smith, Desmond, Vol. II p 188 (1792).

catur. Add:—1633 With a Galley, five Foists, two Catures. and 300 Men COGAN, Tr Pinto's Voy., xi. 35 (1663)

cause bobi. Add —1654 Upon the Crust and Caus, he makes invasion GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quix., p. 37

cavalier. Add to II 2:—1722 Thus in the time of the Rebellion in England, several good Cavalier Families went thither with their Effects, to escape the Tyranny of the Usurper: Hist Virginia, Bk. 1v ch. xv. p. 249.

cela va sans dire. Add:—1858 Our landlady is a decent body, poot, and a widow of course, cela va sans dire; O. W. Holmes, Autoc Breakf. Table, p. 79 (1882).

celeusma. Add:-1654 GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix , p. 84.

cephalalgia. Add:—1673 I could not sleep, and a κεφαλαλγια troubled me: W. Taswell, Autob, Camden Misc., Vol. 11. p. 32 (1853)

chabootra. Add:—1834 light chiraghs round this chebootura: Baboo, Vol. 11. ch 11. p 30.

chadar. Add:—1834 Dilafroz wrapped herself in a chudur, which completely concealed every part of her person. Baboo, Vol. 11. ch. i. p. 4

chaise longue. Add —1814 An upholder just now advertises Commodes, Console-tables, Ottomans, Chaiselongès, and Chiffoniers;—what are all these? you ask. I asked the same question, and could find no person in the house who could answer me; but they are all articles of the newest fashion [in 1802]: Tr Espriella's Lett, Vol. I. No. 14, p. 155.

chaise-marine. Add:—1764 the Chaise-marine, which is nothing less or more than any common carr with one horse J. Bush, Hib. Cur., p 24.

chalumeau, sb.: Fr.: a pipe.

1829 listened to the husband's or lover's chalumeau, or mingled her voice with his in the duets: Scott, Anne of Geierstein, ch. xxix. p. 364 (1886)

chamade. Add:—1809 a chamade was beat on the rampart by the only drum in the garrison: W. IRVING, Knickerb. Hist New York, p. 365 (1848)

*chantage, sb.: Fr.: extortion of hush-money.

charokkoe. See sirocco.

charpoy. Add:—1834 a servant placed over him to keep him quiet on his charpaee: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p 49.

château en Espagne. Add:—1834 I framed a thousand domestic rules and built a multitude of chateaux en Espagne: Baboo, &c., Vol. 11. p. 351.

chebootura: Hind. See chabootra (Dict. and Suppl.).

cheelah. Add:—1834 She sallied out, and to her great joy, met the Gosaeen and his Chêla, followed by two Coolies: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. 11. p. 24.

chère amie. Add.—1790 the poor bishops are gone upon their travels, and their chere amies upon the town: C. SMITH, Desmond, Vol. 1. p. 77 (1792).

cherunk, sb.: Russ. See quotations.

1598 The fourth meade is called *Chereunikyna*, which is made of the wilde blacke cherry: R. HAKLUYT, *Poyages*, Vol. r. p. 323. 1609 With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer), | As Meade Obarne and Meade Cherunk: *Pimilyco*, quoted in B. Jonson's *When*, Vol. vil. p. 241 (Gifford, 1816).

Chez. Add:—1770 I shall not be able to wait on you chez vous as soon as I could wish: Gray, Wks., Vol. III. p. 388 (1884).

chiffonière. Add:-1814 [See chaise longue (Suppl.)].

chit. Add:—1834 These chits of 90, 50, and 200 rupees to box-walas from Mrs. Title: Baboo, Vol. 11. ch. iii. p. 55.

choky. Add:—1776 Q. What kind of confinement was Cossim Ally in? A. In a tent near Sujah Dowlah: his own attendants were removed, and chowkies put over him: Trial of Nundocomar, 66/1.

chrisis: Eng. fr. Lat. See crisis (Dict. and Suppl.).

chronicon. Add -1883 [Marianus Scotus] wrote a Chronicon in three books. Schaff-Heiszog, Enge, Rolig Knowl., p. 2135.

chupatty. Add: 1834 You're an early man, and scorn my nine-o'clock chupattics, I presume: Raico, Vol 1. cn. av. p 259

chuprassy. Add —1828 The bett worn across the shoulder [of a daukwala] is similar to that of the shaprasse: Asiatic Costumes, p. 40. 1834 Before a Chuprasse bearing a silver chob, or baton,—the mark of his being in the service of a man of high ran!—could touch the step, Rivers had enquired for the young lady. Bulloo, Vol. 1, ch. 1 p. 14.

claymore. Add to: -1847 celts and calumets, 'Claymore and snowshoe, toys in lava, fans, Of san lab Tesas sos, Princ., Prol., Wks, Vol. iv. p. 4 (1886).

colchon, sh.: Sp.: a mattress.

1623 for the Pulones, the Colchones [marg. Your Spanish Colchones, are like our finer sort of English Matresses, qualted with Wooll, or Flaxel, the Couerlets, and the Sheetes did drinke a Health vinto me: Malor, Tr. Aleman's Life of Graman, Pt. I. Ilk. in. ch. i p. 133.

colporteur. Add:—1837 These [evangelists] follow out the labours of the colporteurs, watering the soil where the Scriptures have been sown. United Secretion Mag., p. 150.

commode. Add to I. 2.-1814 [See chaise longue (Suppl)]

compos mentis. Add —1809 made my wife sometimes believe that he was not altogether compos: W IRVING, Kuckero Hist New York, p. 13 (1848).

conamen, sb.: Lat.: effort, struggle, exertion.

1665 when we are carryed without any conamon and endeavour of ours, which in our particular progressions betrayes them to our notice. GLANVII L, Scepsis, ch. M. p. 70 (1885)

construs. Add —1665 yet the conatus of the circling matter would not be considerably less, but according to the indispensable Laws of Motion, must press the Organs of Sense as now: GLANVILL, Scasses, ch. xxiii. p 167 (1885) conceptis verbis. Add:—1621 The same to be sett downe in conceptis verbis: Debates Ho. of Lords, p 86 (Camd Soc., 1870).

concerto. Add to 3:—1809 blew a potent and astonishing blast on their conch shells, altogether forming as outrageous a concerto as though 5000 French fiddlers.: W IRVING, Knicker's Hist New York, p. 564 (1848)
concionator. Add —1654 like some simple Concionator, who naming his Text in a Country Auditory, shut the book, and took leave of it, for the whole houre: Gayron, Fist. Notes Don Quix., p. 246.

confine, sb. Add to 4:—1531 Sir, said the king, I have duers confins and neighbours that be of sondry languages and maners, wherfore I have often tymes nede of many interpretours: ELVOT, Gevernour, Bk. I. ch. xx. Vol. I. p. 228 (1880) console. Add to 2:—1814 [See chaise longue (Suppl.)]

consumah. Add —1834 he has cut the Khansaman's Pummelo into a Grecian nose and chin Earco, Vol 1. ch i. p 8 1872 a khansamah, or butler, to superintend generally: Edw. Braddon, Life in India. ch. iv. p. 116.

contagium. Add:-1654 the white of an egg. which without doubt hath a villanous contagium upon the grand magisterium of the Stone: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quin., p. 39.

contre-pied, sb.: Fr.: the back scent, the reverse. phr. to take the contre-pied means 'to misconstrue'.

bef 1699 Lord Goreign took the contrepted, and turned all into ridicule: SIR W. TEMPLE, IVks., Vol III p. 527 (1770).

co-operator. Add -1583 to be a cooperator or an assistant in so great and so ticklish a government & charge Sir H Wallop, in Wotton's Lett., Vol. II (Scrin Sac.), p. 19 (2654)

1850 a most earnest Co-operator at all Vol. II (Scrin Sac.), p. 19 (2654) 1650 a most times Howell, Tr Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl., p 39.

coram fidice. Add -1654 Here is condentia facts, the very Pannell and the Bason, Coram judice: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 260

corps diplomatique. Add —1757 I suppose you have been feasted through the Corps diplomatique at Hamburgh. LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11 No 96, p 387 (1774)

cosmopolite. Add:—1615 [See sufficit] 1809 He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who shark about the world, as if they had no right or business in it: W. IRVING, Knickerb, Hist New York, p 334 (1848)

coup de pied. Add -1807 taken by a coup de pied [feat in dancing], or, as it might be rendered, by force of legs: Salmagundi, p. 350 (1860)

couteau de chasse. Add:—1791 These four men were completely armed, as I was myself, with two brace of pistols each, and a couteau de chasse. C. Soith, Desmond, Vol. II. p. 253 (1792).

creator. Add:—abt. 1300 And 3eildes til your creatur [v. l. creatour] | pe tend part o your labour: Cursor Mundt, 1985

crists. Add to 3:—bef 1654 And in that manner do I humbly offer to your Majesties Consideration in this importune *Christs* of the affairs of Christendom, so much as I have observed in *France* In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. 1. (*Cabala*), p. 163 (1654).

criterion. Add:—1697 It is very difficult to fix and establish certain rules or xprttppea to distinguish genuine and authentick Charters from false and spurious: Lett of Literary Men, p. 253 (Camd Soc., 1843).

critique. Add to 1 — bef. 1699 of whom I shall make no critique here: SIR W. TEMPLE, W&s., Vol. III p. 453 (1770).

cuerpo. Add:—1824 the estafette made his sudden appearance almost in cuerpo: W. IRVING, Tales of a Traveller, p 277 (1849).

cvatvca: Late Lat. See sciatica.

czarina. Add:—1752 Sweden hath already felt the effects of the Czarina's calling herself guarantee of it's present form of government: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol 11 No. 55, p 237 (1774).

D.

dak. Add:-1828 dauk-wala: Asiatic Costumes, p. 40.

data. Add:—1646 Yet sure from all this heap of data it would not follow that it was necessary: HANMOND, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 248 (1674).

de gustibus non est disputandum Add:-1623 Mabbe, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guoman, Pt. H. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 7.

démarche. Add:—bef. 1699 This is a point the French value, and pursue at another rate, of which there needs no other testimony than this demarche of St Quintin: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol. IV p. 372 (1770).

Deo gratias. Add:—1829 "Deo Gratia." replied the armed citizen, and continued his walk: Scott, Anne of Geierstein, ch. xv. p. 105 (1886).

Dec volente. Add:—1767 My intention is (*Dec volente*) to come to Cambridge on Friday or Saturday next: GRAY, *IV ks.*, Vol. III. p. 268 (1884)

désagrément. Add:-1767 I have many désagrémens that surround me: GRAY, Il ks., Vol. III. p. 260 (1384).

diet. Add:-1578 The Diot is holden at Constance: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, General Contents, p. 1 (1618).

digue. Add: -A dam, an embankment.

bef. 1699 They have lately found the common sea-weed to be the best material for these digues: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol I. p. 152 (1770).

Dis. Add:-1648 [See portrait].

disbarate, disparate, sb.: Sp.: derangement, discomposure, ignorance.

1623 O what a gentle disparate, what a pretty absurdity is this of mine, yet well grounded in Diumity? MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, Pt 1. Bk. 1. ch ii. p. 24.

disembogue. Add to I 1:—bef. 1699 Three great rivers which disembogued into the sea: SIR W. TEMPLE, Wks., Vol. 1 p. 146 (1770).

divan. Add to 1 a:-1809 Nothing could equal the profound deliberations that took place.. unless it be the sage divans of some of our modern corporations: W. IRVING, Knickerb. Hist. New York, p. 159 (1848).

divisor. Add:-1571 Digges, Pantom., Bk. r. sig. Dinij r.

Doeg. Add:—1611 those particular sins which any...slanderous Doeg brings into his minde upon such occasion: R. Bolton, Comf. Walking, p. 271 (1630). dogana. Add:-1645 [See portmanteau].

dolus an virtus, q. i. h r. Add:-1654 GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix , p. 104.

doña. Add:—1654 And kneeling said, my pretty Donna, | How is't you have no garments on a? GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 281.

doncella, donzella, sb.: Sp.: a damsel, a maiden; a young ladv.

1654 He spurr'd to the Inne door, full upon the Donsellas...Donzellas GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quax., p. 6. 1866 leaving his countess and her women and donzellas in his castle of the rock of Martos: IRVING, Spanish Papers,

duel. Add -1866 there is no law in the duello which obliges us to make front against such fearful odds: IRVING, Spanish Papers, p. 422.

E.

E. Add:-1580 As froward as the Musition, who being entreated, will caree sing sol fa, but not desired, straine abone Ela: J. Lyly, Euphues & his Engl., p. 213 (1868).

Scontrario. Add:—1623 Whose merited and exemplary chastisement is expressed with Categoricall and strong tearnes, and with an argument ex contrario: Masse, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman, sig. A 1 vo.

eau d'or, phr.: Fr.: acqua d'oro, gold-water, a lightcolored liqueur in which there are small morsels of goldleaf.

1839 Its can-d'or-golden water: DICKENS, N. Nickleby, ch. li. p. 509. Ebul. See Bul (Suppl.).

ecclesia. Add:-bef. 1654 [See Sanhedrim].

echiquier: Fr. See en1.

Egyptian. Add to 1:—1619 an Egyptian darknesse, which doth not only obscure the Horizon of this Province...but almost the whole face of Europe: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. 1. (Cabala), p. 180 (1654).

élan. Add:—1866 And all this...was due to the brilliant genius and personal élan of Sheridan himself: H. Coppee, Grant & his Campaigns, p. 386.

elector. Add to 1:-1474 For oftentymes the electours and chosers can not ne wyll not accorde / And so is the election left: CANTON, Chesse, fol. 9 vo.

embamma, sô.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἔμβαμμα: a sauce.

1699 In short, 'tis the most noble *Embamma*, and so necessary an Ingredient to all cold and raw *Salleting*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 46

embogue. Add:-1654 This pause, is like an Istmos or Peninsula, which dividing two enraged seas by her naturall interposition, keeps them from emboguing or præcipitating one into the other: GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quix., D 32.

enamorado. Substitute for first reference:—1623 Hee was an Enamorado, one that was ouer head and eares in loue: MABBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman, Pt. 11. Bk i. ch. i1. p. 16.

encomienda. Add:—1810 the systematic slavery of the *encomiendas* having been annulled by Charles III: *Eclectic Rev*, Vol. vi. Pt. ii. p. 1065

enfant de famille. Add:—1751 You are enfant de famille in three ministers houses: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II No 34, p 149 (1774).

enfant gâté. Add.—1802 In a word, Horace seems to have been the enfant gâté of the palace: W. Gifford, Tr. Juv., Vol. 1. p. lvii. (1803).

engage, vb. Add to I. 3:—1654 But thou hast done enough for to engage All the Sir Valiant Woudbees of the Age GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., sig ' 2 70

entamé. Add:—Mil. broken through.

1758 The French behaved better than at Rosbach, especially the Carabiniers Royaux, who could not be entamés: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11 No. 114, p 429 (1774)

entrada. Add: -1625 The Muftee hath his Entrada apart, in Land of about sixe thousand Sultanines per annum: Purchas, Pulgrims, Vol. II. Bk. IX

ephialtes. Add:—1654 The noyse awak'd Sancho, now eas'd of his Ephialtes: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix, p. 76

epididymis. Add:—1610 She must milk his epididimis | Where is the dovy? B. Jonson, Alch., iii 2, Wks., p. 254/1 (1860).

epithet. Add -1573-80 christen them by names and epithites, nothinge greable or appliante to the thinges themselves: GAB. HARVEY, Lett. Bk., p. 61

equipage. Add to 1:-1578 an army ...with equipage and furniture more in demonstrations than in effects: Fenton, Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy, Bk 1. p 66 (1618)

escritoire. Add.—1764 I believe, they only took it for a scrutoire to be sold. Gray, Wks., Vol. III. p. 172 (1884)
est modus in rébus. Add:—1766 and, if you were now to grow richer, you would be overgrown, and after all, est modus in rebus: Lord Chesterfield, Misc. Wks., Vol. II App., p. 14 (1777).

estradiote. Add:—1578 All the night the French were in great trauell for the vexations of the Italians who caused their estradiots to make incursions even into their campe: FENTON, Tr. Gueccardini's Wars of Italy, Bk. II. p. 77 (1618).

*estufa, sb.: Sp., 'a stove', 'a hothouse': a heated underground chamber used as a meeting-place by the pueblos of Central America.

1856 To the simplicity of the estufa, the church offered a strong contrast: Rcp. of Explor. & Surveys, U.S. A., p. 46.

étourdi. Add:-1750 All those French young fellows are excessively étourdis, be upon vour guard against scrapes and quarrels: LORD CHESTER-FIELD, Letters, Vol II. No. 2, p. 3 (1774).

eucalyptus. Add -1814 FLINDERS, Voy., Vol. 11. p. 145.

ex contrario: Late Lat. See e contrario (Dict. and Suppl.).

ex mero motu. Add:—bef. 1654 I said in conclusion, that mercy was to come ex mero motu, and so left it: In Wotton's Lett., Vol. I. (Cabala), p. 122 (1654)

examinator. Add.-1612 [See veedor]

exempli grātiā. Add —1654 The intrinsecall radicall moysture must be supplied, recruited, and replenished with the extrinsecall liquids, that is, exempli gratia, in the morning with a sphericall Tost in a pot of Ale of good capacity. GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quix., p. 102.

exercitation $(= \angle = \angle = \angle =)$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. exercitation (Cotgr.): exercise.

1541 [See vociferation].

exhibitor. Add:—1654 the exhibitors of that shew politiquely had plac'd Whifiers arm'd and link'd through the Hall: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix, p. 216

expurgatorius: Late Lat. See Index Expurgatorius (Dict. and Suppl).

extractor. Add.—1611 Chymuque, A Chymist, or Alchymist, a Melter or an Extractor, of Quintessences: Corga.

F.

faber fortunae. Add —bef. 1654 that your reforming and conformity will restore you, so as you may be Faber fortunae propriae: In Wotton's Lett, Vol II. (Scrin. Sac), p 33 (1654).

fanfare. Add — bef 1699 after all his fanfares about a separate peace: Sir W. Temple, Wks., Vol iv. p. 269 (1770).

farouche. Add:—1755 an unreclaimed Hawk, which is called a haggard, and looks wild and farouche: GRAY, Wks, Vol II. p. 268 (1884).

fastidium. Add:—1756 Taking, by way of precaution, a dose of my sovereign anodyne fastidium: Gray, Wks., Vol II. p. 293 (1884).

fauteuil. Add:-1745 He came to me...squatted me into a Fauteuil: GRAY, IVks , Vol II p. 123 (1884).

fervor. Add:—abt. 1400 Y louede Jerusalem and Syon in grete fervour: Wycliffite Bible, Zech., i 15.

flat. Add:-1597 Our flat is of power to make that which was never made before: King, Jonah, Nichol's Ed., p. 193/2 (1864).

fissure $(\angle \vec{\pm})$, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. fissure: a cleft.

1547 Mannes tongue, the which may swell or elles have fyssures or wheales: BOORDE, Brevyary, § 208.

fistick(e): Eng. fr. Arab. See pistacchio.

flagrante bello. Add.—1821 This act was passed flagrante bello · Amer. State Papers, Mil. Affairs, Vol. 11. p 359 (1834).

friseur. Add:—1750 Let your man learn of the best friseur to do your hair well, for that is a very material part of your dress: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 15, p. 59 (1774).

frokin, sb.: dim. of Du. vrouw: a little maid, a girl. See

1603 he takes a little frokin (one of my Dutch runawayes children), and sends her packing: Wonderfull Yeare 1603, p. 42.

fronti nulla fides. Add:-1654 GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 120

frustrā. Add:—1609 I may say frustra to the comprehension of your intellection: B. Jonson, Case is Alt., i. 2, Wks., p. 508/x (1860).

fuit Titum. Add:-1889 alienism, entering like a Trojan horse,...and already threatening our inheritance with Fuit Itum for our premature and ignoble epitaph: Forum (N Y), Aug, p 608.

G.

gabardine. Add:—1809 they were terrible looking fellows, clad in broad-skirted gaberdines: W. IRVING, Knickerb. Hist. New York, p. 351 (1848). gallowglas. Add:-1568 [See bonaght].

gantlet. Add:—1647 Three Soldiers of Captain Tod's Company were sentenced at the last Council of War at Knaisborough to run the Gantlop, and further Punishment for Plundering: In Rushworth's Collections, p. 853. [N.

garde de chasse. Add:—1790 in half an hour four of the garde chasse of Monsigneur appeared: C. SMITH, Desmond, Vol. I. p. 158 (1792).

gendarme. Add:—1824 there were not sufficient gendarmes near to insure security against the...desperadoes: W. IRVING, Tales of a Traveller, p. 297 (1849).

ghee. Add:—1793 The food of the Hindoos is simple. .rice, ghee, which is a kind of imperfect butter: J. Morse, Amer. Univ. Geogr, Vol. 11. p. 545 (1796). gherkin. Add:-1699 The smaller sort [of cucumber] (known by the name of Gerckens) muriated with the Seeds of Dill, and the Mango Pickle are

for the Winter: EVELYN, Acetaria, p. 22. gladiātrix, sb.: Mod. Lat., fem. of Lat. gladiātor: a female who acts as a gladiator (q, v).

1802 her profligacy, however, may have tempted Juvenal to transfer her name to this noble gladiatrix: W. Gifford, Tr Juv., Vol. 1. p. 9 (1803).

gongong. Add:—1700 Their warlike Musick is an Instrument made of Mettle, called Gum-Gum, much in the Nature of our Drums; It makes a greater noise than a good large Bell: S. L., Tr. Schewitzer's Voy E. Indies, ch. ii.

gorgio, sb.: Romany: one who is not of gipsy blood. See gipsy, I. 1.

1857 I don't see why a Romany chi should object to enter into the honourable estate of wedlock with a gorgio: G. Borrow, Romany Rye, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 135.

1883 the poor dead gorgios cannot hear the bells: Athenaum,

grātias, sb. (acc. pl.): Lat.: thanks.

1640 Gratias, Gratias, Gratias: R. BROME, Antip., ii. 8, sig. E 4 ro.

grille. Add:—In tennis, a winning opening in the hazard side, in the corner next to the tambour.

guet-apens. Add:-1612 [See lethugador].

guinguette. Add:-1779 J. H. STEVENSON, Contin. Sentiment. Fourn., in Sterne's Wks., Vol. VII.

Н.

haec ölim meminisse juvabit. Add -1757 That is the true useful knowledge, which informs and improves us when we are soung, and amuse us and others, when we are old, Olim hac memorisse just abit. Lord Chestersteld, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 4, p. 355 (1774).

hanoum. Add: -- See khanum.

herbārium. Add:—1858 all records of human experience are as so many bound kerbaria. O. W. HOLMES, Auto: Breakf Table, p. 59 (1832)
hippocras. Add:—abt. 1386 He drinketh Ipocras, clarre, and vernage of spices hot, to encresen his corage. CHATLER, C. T., Merchant's Tale, 9681 hocus-pocus. Add to 2:-1654 This old fellow had not the Hocas Pocas of Astrology: Gayron, Fest Notes Don Quix, p 46

holland. Add - 1654 he made him a good shirt of one of the holland sheets in the bed: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix, p 113.

ilerion: ? Old Fr. See ailerion (Suppl.)

illustrissimo. Add.—1623 your switching up at the horse-race, with the illustrissim: WLESTER, Perul's Law-Cave, ii. 1 (1830). 1831 like the wily Italian, and call you all the time Illustrissimo and Magnifico: Scott, Anne of Generatun, ch. aix. p 250 (1886)

imborsation (444=), sb.: Eng. fr. It. imborsazione: a mode of municipal election in central Italy, according to which the names of candidates are put into a bag or purse (borsa) to be drawn out by lot.

1787 The imborsations are made, and eight hundred names are put in the purses: J. Adams, Wks., Vol v p. 180 (1351).

imbroccata, Add -- 1595 [See stoccado]

in fieri. Add:—1654 But as for the Balsamum Fierebras, it was at that distance, (as a Doctor of Physicks remedy was in time of present application) some forty or fifty miles off, but this farther, not m Facto, (though as by the name appeares) but m Fieri. Gaytox, Fest. Notes Don Quix, p 66.

in filmo. Add:—1654 Knight-Errants are like Akhymists, if they be not chast, godly men, the worke will fly in Fumo: GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quix., p. 93.

in propria persona. Add:—1654 He Knight-Errant, if he steale in propria persona, is Uncalendred for ever: GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quix., p. 113

inconnu. Add:—1807 when we toast a Frenchman, we merely mean one of those inconnus, who swarmed to this country from the kitchens and barbers' shops: Salmagundi, p. 150 (1860)

Index Expurgatorius. Add:-1654 Your Catalogue is not perfect, it

honor. Add to 2.-abt. 1300 and pus he leses his gret honur [v]

honour. Add to 2.—add. 1300 and pus ne lesses his gret honour [v l honour]. Cursor Mundi, 487
Also add to 8:—1654 All this time the Knights play'd it at Dutch Gleek, and had so vied it, and revied it, that they were all Honours in their faces, and Toms by their stradling. Gayton, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 235.

hurricane. Add (in a peculiar sense):—bef. 1754 Let them have their plays, operas, and oratorios, their masquerades and ridottos; their assemblies, drums, routs, riots, and hurricanes: FIELDING, Wks., Vol. x. p. 356 (1806).

Hybla. Add:-1654 a nutriment most Hyblaan: GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quix., p. 8.

hyoscyamus. Add:-1527 [See opium].

hysophagus: Late Lat. See oesophagus.

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sounds as if an expurgatorius were upon it: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 53

injuria non fit volenti: Late Lat. See volenti non fit injuria.

innovator. Add:—1809 the female sex, those arch innovators upon the tranquillity, the honesty, and grey-beard customs of society: W IRVING, Knickerb Hist. New York, p 172 (1848)

insouciant. Add:—1829 This insouciant, light-tempered, gay and thoughtless disposition: Scott, Anne of Geierstein, ch. xxix p. 361 (1886).

invector (= \(\frac{1}{2} = \), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. invector,='an importer', noun of agent to Lat. invehere,='to import', 'to inveigh': one who inveighs (against).

1664 This is the very life of all books, priviledge, and their Licence, it is their guard and security from the mouths of scandalous invectors, who would conclude most things for untruths, but that this warrant doth defend them: GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quiz., p. 276

ipecacuanha. Add.—1689 gave her thirty drops of ipec in an hysteric julep: Davies, Diary, p 48 (Camd. Soc., 1857).

ipsi dixerunt, phr.: Lat., 'they themselves said so': an ipse dixit (q. v.) in reference to more than one person.

1815 Nothing [to show], absolutely nothing but their ipsi dixerunt: J Adams, Wks., Vol. x. p. 144 (1856).

1sofagus: Late Lat. See oesophagus.

iusquiamus. See hyoscyamus (Dict. and Suppl.).

J.

jamb: Eng. fr. Sp. See yam.

jargonelle. Add:—1858 Some [men] are ripe at twenty, like human Jargonelles, and must be made the most of, for their day is soon over: O. W. HOLMES, Autoc. Breakf. Table, p 82 (1882)

Jemoglans, Jimmoglans: Turk. See Zamoglans.

jeu de mots. Add:—1807 that nothing tended so much to demoralize the French nation, as their abominable rage for jeux de mots. Salmagundi, p. 269 (186u).

Job. Add:-1633 Give me that Job, that will be as honest a man among his

thousands, as under the rod: T. Adams, Com 2 Pet., Sherman Comm., p. 381/1

jogee. Add:-1886 [See yoga].

jongleur. Add:—1829 the King, powerful in all the craft of Troubadours and Jongleurs, is held in peculiar esteem for conducting mysteries. Scott, Anne of Geterstein, ch. xxx. p. 374 (1886)

jūra rēgālia. Add:—1654—6 for himself still held the jura regalia, the royal rights and royalties, till Saul's reign: J. Trapp, Com Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 354/r (1867).

K.

kaiser. Add:—abt. 1300 Suilk a sun sal sco pe bere | pat king scal brede and caiser [v. l. cayser, caysere]: Cursor Mundi, 2688.

Knipperdollin. Add:—1654 are you preaching Mistresse Knipper-Dolin? GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quix., p. 224.

Koran. Add:—Also, metaph. (like Alcoran).

1828 he recommends to us the Harrisburgh book as the manufacturers' Koran: Congress. Debates, Vol. IV. Pt. ii p. 1994.

L. L. in Roman numerals, is used as a symbol for 'fifty'. being the lower half of an angular C which stood for 'a hundred'.

labor. Add to 3:—abt. 1300 And zeildes til your creatur | pe tend part o your labour [v. l. labur]: Cursor Mundi, 1986.

lacrimae. Add:—1654 A very faire invitation to a poor Commons, which ends most commonly in lachrymæ: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quiz., p. 242.

lansquenet. Add:-1750 [See faro].

lazzarone. Add:—1791 What wretched and dangerous doctrine to disseminate among the lazzaroni of England: C. Smith, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 244 (1792). 1793 [See portico].

leaguer. Add:—1677 After this the Indians kept Leaguer before Say-brook Fort: I. MATHER, New England, p 165 (1864).

Hant. Add:—1751 The French have something more liant, more insinuating and engaging in their manner, than we have: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. II. No. 28, p. 125 (1774).

Libra. Add:—1616 We live under Libra, justice and equity: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 29 (1867).

limbo patrum. Add:—1583 the godly of the Old Testament went not after their deaths to Abraham's bosom, or limbus patrum, but immediately to heaven: FULKE, Def., &-c., p. 279 (1843).

Himbus. Add:—1654 Enjoy your Limbus to your selves... If that your imbus be a far ing fier, | Make hast unto't, you'l make a jolly Fryar: Garron, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 54.

Lombard, an inhabitant of Lombardy; a banker.

1598 Banchiere, a banker or Lombard, or a money lender: FLORIO.

Add:-1688 the Cards at Pique, Hombre,-Lu. Wycherley, Countr 100.

Machiavelli. Add —1572 It would be known whom they mean by these "politic Machevils": Whitegift, Wks., Vol III. p. 508 (1853).

*machine (= ",-ch- as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. machine: an instrument, a contrivance, a device, a machination; an engine, a mechanical contrivance; loosely, a vehicle, esp. a bathingmachine, a bicycle, a tricycle; metaph. a living organism.

9 1586 and so do wische that our solide amitte may overthwart these diuelische 7 1086 and so do wische that our solide amilie may overthwart these didensische machines: Lett. of Eliz. 5° 78x., p. 173 (Camd. Soc., 1849). 1604 Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this machine is to him, Hamlet Shaks., Ham, ii 2, 124. 1627 not the smallest joint or gentlest word | In the great mass or machine there is stirr'd: B. Jonson, Verses pref to May's Lucan. [T.] 1717 a watch's fine machine: Prior, Alma, iii. 258 [L.] bef. 1744 The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. Popp. [I] of the gods: POPE. [J.]

madrigal. Add:—1809 the birds broke forth in wanton madrigals: W. IRVING, Knickerb. Hist. New York, p 343 (1848).

maestro. Add.—1858 the gentle dilettante who calmed it down . until it answered him softly as in the days of the old masstros: O W. HOLMES, Autoc. Breakf. Table, p 103 (1882)

magdalene. Add:—[1529 I doubt not but we be all Magdalenes in falling into sin.. but we be not again Magdalenes in knowing ourselves, and in rising from sin: LATIMER, Serm, p. 16 (Parker Soc, 1844)]

magi. Add to r.—1573 then the magi, that is, the wise men of the east, came to salute him with gifts: WHITGIFT, Wks, Vol. 1 p 34 (r851).

magna charta. Add -1654 The Bible is a Christian's magna charta, his chief evidence for heaven: J TRAPP, Com. Old Test, Vol. 11. p 320 (1867).

magna est vēritas et praevalēbit. Add:—1565 magna est ventas, et prevalet: Jewel, Wks, p. 82 (Parker Soc, 1845) 1662 Brooks, Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p 24 (1867).

magnālia. Add.—1654—6 The memory of God's niagnalia, his great works, must be transmitted to posterity: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol I. p 104/1 (1867). — So those that are filled with the Spirit cannot but utter those magnalia Dei, the wonderful works of God: 1b., Vol III. p. 224/1 (1868). 1677 These Things deserve to be mentioned among the Magnalia Dei, which he hath wrought for his New-England-People: I. Mather, New England, p. 186 (1864).

Magnificat. Add:-bef. 1380 [See agnus Dei 1].

mahal. Add:—1662 he went to the *Mahael*, or Queens Lodgings: J. DAVIES, Tr. Mandelso, Bk. II. p. 76 (1669)

maître d'hôtel. Add:—1695 He.. made a marquise who is his maitre d'hotelle have a collation ready for her when she went: EARL OF PERTH, Lett, p. 64 (Camd. Soc., 1845).

major. Add to II. 1:—1562 The major is [by] St. Cypnan proved at large. in his epistle: COOPER, *Private Mass*, p. 74 (Parker Soc., 1850). 1567 Damascene's major is confessed and true; but your munor and conclusion are both untrue: JEWEL, Apol. & Def., Wks., p. 509 (x848).

mājor pars vincit meliorem, phr.: Lat.: the more numerous party overcomes the better party.

1554 It is a common saying, and no less true, Major pars vincit meliorem: COVERDALE, Remains, Wks., p. 243 (Parker Soc., 1846).

mali exempli. Add:—1828 I feel...that this warfare is mali exempli: Congress. Debates, Vol. iv. Pt. i. p. 1315.

malus genius. Add:—1615 He is his neighbours' malus genius: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 284 (1867)

Mameluke. Add:—I a. metaph. a satellite, a tool.

1531 and many of them which stood on the truth's side... are become the anti-christ of Rome's mamelukes, and are waxen the most wicked enemies unto the truth. Tyndale, Expos., p 177 (1849).

marasmus. Add:—1654—6 Now, alas! I lie under a miserable marasmus. J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. 11. p. 284/1 (1868).

martial. Add:—1483 marcialle kunnyng, felecite and experience of the cone or the other of thes ij princes: Grants of Edw. V., p. xlix. (Camd. Soc.,

mascabado: Eng. fr. Sp. See muscovada (Dict. and Suppl.).

masoreth. Add:—1632 She could the Bible in the holy tongue, | And read it without pricks; had all her Masoreth, | Knew Burton and his Bull: B Jonson, Magn. Lady, i. Wks., p. 441/z (1860).

masticator. Add:-1824 Never was there a more determined...attack on the trencher than by this phalanx of masticators: W. IRVING, Tales of a Traveller, p. 128 (1849).

maté. Add:—1818 The young shoots of the matte, it would seem, have received the name of yerba, rather from the soft and herbaceous state in which they are gathered, than from the character of the plant: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 279 (1832).

māteria prima. Add:—1551 And if we agree with the philosophers that there is materia prima...the same materia prima being as it were substantia, that altereth not: CRANMER, Lord's Supper, p. 330 (1844).

los, sb.: Fr.: praise.

1829 He has won great los and honor: Scott, Anne of Generatein, ch. xxxvi. p. 442 (1886).

lustrum. Add:-1654 he reckons his life by the lustra of his Imprisonments, the first five of his Innocency and Infancy going for nothing: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Den Quix., p 122

M.

matross. Add:—1793 any non-commissioned officer or matross in the artillery who shall so refuse, shall forfeit a sum: Amer State Papers, Mil. Affairs, Vol. 1 p 70 (1832).

maumetry. Add —abt 1300 lange he renget in pat lande. | and mawmetry [v. l. maumetri, maumetrie] first he fande: Cursor Mundi, 2286 (Fairfax).

maxima. Add -1565 This may stand well for a maxima, as one of the greatest truths of M. Harding's whole book: JEWEL, Wks., p 777 (Parker Soc.,

maximum quod sic. Add -1654 This full assurance is the maximum quod sic, the highest pinnacle of assurance J Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol 11. p. 335 (1867).

Mde., Me., abbrev. for Fr. Madame (see madame).

medio tütissimus Ibis. Add.—1614 Medio tutissimus ibis.—The mean and honest way is the safest: T. Adams, Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 305 (1867)

μέγα χάσμα. Add:—1662 I cannot but bemoan the μεγα χασμα, that great gulf, or broad blank, left in our registers during our civil wars: FULLER, Worthies, Vol 1. p. 90 (1840).

melocoton. Add:-1611 Mirecoton, The delicate yellow Peach, called a Melicoronie: COTGR

memento. Add -1463 and to have mynde on us and on Edmond Tabour in his memento. Bury Wills, p 18 (Camd Soc., 1850).

memorandum. Add:—abt. 1506 Memorandum, that upon Tewysday... we come to Jaffe: Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 13 (Camd Soc, 1851).

memoriter. Add:—1815 published speeches, which he wrote beforehand, and delivered memoriter: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. x p. 171 (1856).

mens sana in corpore sano. Add -1629 to beare mens sana in cor pore sano, a valiant heart in such a body we hath never bene debilitated: Abuses agst Commonw., Camden Misc., Vol III. p. 10 (1854).

meo periculo. Add:—1752 Let me then recommend this principle of ranty to you; act upon it meo periculo. Lord Chesterfield, Letters, Vol II.

mercurial Addto: -1654 Mens doughty Gimeracks, thou dost (glancing) hit, | With such a sure Mercuriall aime of Wit. GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quiz., sig *2 **

Mercury. Add to 1 a:—1597 The first Mercury or messenger to publish abroad their fear, 1s their offenng of a sacrifice: King, Jonah, Nichol's Ed., p 132/1 (1864)

mesa. Add:—1856 The high mesas...although from the want of sufficient rains unfit for cultivation, are by no means valueless: Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U.S A , p. 13

metōnymia. Add:—1546 Men saith that they admit metonymiam [acc.], and say, under the form of bread is the true body of Christ: HOOPER, Early Writings, p. 120 (Parker Soc, 1843). 1565 I thought good to warn you, that figures of Hyperbole and Metonymia be often in the Father's writings: CALF-HILL, Ans., p. 77 (Paiker Soc, 1846).

mezereon. Add:-1611 Bois gentil. The plant Mezereon, Germane Oliue-spurge, Dwarfe-Bay Cotgr.

Mīles Glöriösus: Lat., 'the boastful soldier': the title of a comedy of Plautus.

1585 It was not sufficient for this Miles gloriosus, Sanballat, to rail at God's people and their building: J. PILKINGTON, Whs., p. 400 (Parker Soc., 1842).—So these big boasting Thrasones and vaunting milites gloriosi [pl.] make a show of great matters: 16., p 431.

mlmēsis. Add:—1654—6 Solomon...by a mimesis brings in the wild younker thus bespeaking himself: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. III. p. 213/1 (1868)

minimum. Add.—1654—6 It [God's wrath] is sometimes let out in minimums: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol. II. p. 432/1 (1868).

minimum quod sic. Add:—1638 this is the minimum quod sic, the lowest degree of faith, wherewith. God will be pleased: Chillingworth, Wks., Vol. I. p. 374 (1820). 1679 far from the cold and frugal piety of those men that make a great sturr in seeking the minimum quod sic, as if they would divide a hair in Religion: GOODMAN, Penitent Pard., p. 218.

minor. Add to II r:-1562 For the proof of the minor, let us consider the history thereof as it is set out in the evangelists: Cooper, Private Mass, p. 76 (Parker Soc., 1850). 1567 which minor, by M. Harding's judgment, we can never prove: Jewel, Apol & Def., Wks., p. 161 (1848).

missive. Add to II. 1:—1470 letres missive sent in like maner for like cause: Rebell. in Lincolnshire, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 13 (1847).

moccadoe. Add:—1579 my skyn all over wrowght with work like some kinde of tuft mockado: DEE, Diary, p. 6 (Camd. Soc., 1842).

moderation. Add to δ :—1483 the rule and governale of the Reame apperent then in most temperature and moderation when the kyngis juges and commisses be obeyed at large in every parte of the londe: Grants of Edw. V., p. xlix. (Camd. Soc., 1854).

moderator. Add to 3:-1616 She sits moderator every morning to a disputation betweet the comb and the glass: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. L p. 486 (1867).

moire Add:—1751 talk pompons, neoires, &. with Madame de Blot, if she requires it: Lo in Chesterfield, Letters, Vol. ii. No. 31, p. 138 (1774)

mollissima fandi tempora. Add:-1654-6 And so might take molissima fands temporu, my fittest opportunity to bestead my people: J TRAPP, Com. Old Test, Vol 11 p. 36,1 (1868)

Moloch. Add — 1615 Would they not as willingly have sacrificed through the fire, to their Moloch of Rome, the whole church T. Advis, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1, p. 418 (1867)

monoceros. Add -1656 Some creatures indeed may be taken, but not tamed, as the tiger, panther, monoceros: J TRAPP, Com New Test., p. 699/x

monomachia. Add.—1618 Christ, after his monomachy, or single combat with the devil in the desert, had angels to attend him: T Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 423 (1367)

Montefiascone. Add:-1681 [See Pontacq (Suppl)]

morecau. Add:—1755 what did you think of the Morecau I sent you, pray, speak your mind: GRAY, W's, Vol II. p. 266 (1884).

morgue. Add to a:-1829 to waive the morgue, or haughty superiority of a knight or noble towards an inferior: Scott, Anne of Generaten, ch. xxix p 358 (1886).

moujik. Add: -1598 Such licour as they have, and as the countrey gives, But chiefly two, one called Kuas, whereby the Mousike lives. R. HAKLUVT, Voyages, Vol. 1, p. 334.

muscovada. Add:-1828 I speak of brown sugar (in which description is

comprehended mascabado) and which is dutied at three cents a pound: Congress. Delates, Vol. iv Pt. i p 785
muse. Add to a.—1557 [See Castalia (Suppl.)].

musquetoon. Add -1809 he seized a musketoon that lay at hand, and ...fired W IRVING, Knickerb. Hist New York, p 113 (1848).

mussoolah. sb.: Anglo-Ind. ?fr. Arab.: a surf boat used on the Coromandel coast.

1673 I went ashore in a Mussoolá, a Boat wherein ten Men paddle, the two aftermost of whom are Steersmen, using their Paddles instead of a Rudder-Fryer, E India, 37 (1698). [Yille] 1760 the masoolas rowed ashore, and landed the troops: R. Orme, Hist Mil. Trans., III. 617 (Madias, 186:—2) [ib] 1826 The masult-boats...very much resemble the high, deep, charcoal boats. on the Ganges: Bp Heber, Narrative, II. 174 (1844) [ib]

mussuck. Add -1625 [See rupee].

mūtātis mūtandis. Add:—1615 the very same (mutatis mutandis onely) weere put in practice by Foreman Egerton Papers, p 472 (Camd Soc,

mutato nomine. Add:—1662 which proverb, "mutato nomine," is used in other countries FLLLER, Worthurs, Vol. II p. 269 (1840)

mynheer. Add:—1654 True Myn-here (quoth Steepen Malten) we shall not heare of this againe. GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quix, p 236.

myrmidon. Add:—1809 the border towns of Connecticut would have had such a scouring from the lion-hearted Peter and his robustious myrmidons. W IRVING. Knickerb Hist. New York, p. 305 (1848).

N.

name: Sp. See yam.

nausea. Add \sim 1654 the fumes and Nausese of his filthy Caldron Gavton, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 82

ne exeat regno. Add:—1559 for the matter of your letters delivered to me by one that sued for a ne exeat regnum: Apr. PARKER, Correst p. 71 (1853). 1825 that part of the bill which preserved the writ of ne exeat, and authorized its use: Congress. Decates, Vol 1 p. 226

ne noceat. Add.—1585 There be that give to others for a Ne noceat: Sands, Serm., p. 107 (Parker Soc., 1841). 1614 The husbandman. now casts up trembling eyes to the clouds for a ne noceant [pl]: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 349 (1867).

ne sutor ultra crepidam. Add —1551 but I will not discuss the mind of Ulpian, because I am no lawyer, lest you should cast the proverb in my teeth, Ne sutor ultra crepidam: CRANMER, Lord's Supper, p. 244 (1844).

nebula. Add:—1817 the advice and concurrence of Hutchinson and all his nebula of stars and satellites: J Adams, Wks., Vol. x. p. 245 (1856).

nec pluribus impar. Add -1758 I readily allow the King of Prussia to be nec pluribus impar: LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters, Vol. 11. No. 105, P 411 (1774)

nec prece nec pretio, phr.: Late Lat.: neither by entreaty nor by bribe.

1664—6 a public person.. should be above all price or sale Nec prece, nec prece, should be his motto: J. Trapp, Com. Old Test., Vol 1. p. 427/2 (1867). 1662 he did much applaud his own success ..in his free coming by all his offices, nec prece, nec preto; netther begging nor bribing for preferment: FULLER, Worthies, Vol. II. p. 452 (1840)

nemine contradicente. Add: -1654 Gayton, Fest. Notes Don Quix.,

Mero. Mero. Add:-1597 Oh how many Neroes...have harrowed those countries King, Jonah, Nichol's Ed., p. 37/2 (1864)

nii desperandum. Add:—1617 Nii desperandum Christo duce, et auspice Christo ['under the leadership and auspices of Chri

Nimrod. Add —1550 boisterous tyrants...with their great Nimrod, Winchester...will stir about them: BP BALE, Sel. Wks, p. 259 (Parker Soc, 1849).

nisi prius. Add:—1468 as touching your nisi prius against Fulbaron .: Plumpton Corresp., p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1839).

nname: Sp. See yam.

noblesse. Add:—1616 and so doth the Dukes [remayne] with a great boddye of the noblesse: G L. Carew, Lett., p. 42 (1860)

nolle prosequi. Add.—1791 for entering a nolle prosequi by order of court 5s: Amer State Papers, Misc., Vol 1. p. 693 (1834)

non causa pro causa posita. Add:—1688 No, sure, this is non causa pro causa Chillingworth, Wes., Vol. 1. p 442 (1820).

non compos mentis. Add.—1858 if they were not the most stupid or the most selfish of human beings, they would become non-compotes [pl.] at once O W. Holmes, Autoc Breakf Table, p 42 (1882)

non ens. Add:—1614 they would pull Jehovah out of his throne, and make him a non eus. T Adams, IVks., Nichol's Ed, Vol 1. p. 178 (1867)

non mi ricordo. Add:—1828 but as to the present cost—non mi ricordo: Congress. Debates, Vol vv. Pt. n p 2366.

Congress. Debates, Vol IV. Pt. II p 2300.

non obstante. Add:—1604 wherein there may be some words inserted with a non obstante of this our absolute restraint: Egerton Papers, p. 397 (Camd. Soc., 1840).

1616 and what laws soever he hath made, they will hold them with a non obstante. T. Adans, Wks., Nicholis Ed., Vol. II p 16 (1867)

1821 Parliament found no expedient. but.. to set all the old statutes aside with a non obstante. Amer. State Papers, Misc, Vol. II. p 669 (1834).

non passibus aequis. Add:—1614 Even we must also follow him in due measure, both in his words and works, though non passibus æquis, not with equal steps: T. Adams, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p 336 (1867).

non placet. Add:—1639 when flesh and blood shall put up a petition, or suggest any thing, give it a non placet, deny the petition: SIBBES, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. v. p. 321 (1863).

nonius, sb.: Mod. Lat., fr. Nuñez, name of a Portuguese mathematician who in 16 c. invented a kind of vernier; a **vernier** (q. v.).

1803 [See vernier]

novo stilo: Late Lat. See stilo novo (Dict and Suppl.).

ntidum pactum. Add:—1827 If a promise was obtained from us without consideration. I should view it as nudum pactum: Congress. Debates, Vol. III.

nulla bona. Add:-1807 for return of nulla bona 25 cents: Amer State Papers, Misc , Vol. 1. p. 675 (1834)

Ο.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint: Lat. See bona si sua norint

O tempora, O mores. Add:—1565 If St. Gregory were now alive, he would cry out, as he did to the emperor Muritius: O tempora! O mores! Jewel, Wks., p. 347 (1845).

obarni. Add:-1598 One veather of sodden mead called Obarni: R. HAK-LUYT, Voyages, Vol. I. p. 461.

ochona. Add:—1654 who this night is to be rail'd upon by the black sin as lamentable noyse, as the wild Irish make their *C hones*: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 57.

ceil-de-bounf. Add to b:-1785 the wil de bouf of St. James: J. Adams, Wks , Vol. vIII. p. 256 (1853).

okee. Add:—1612 But their chief God they worship is the Diuell. Him they call Oke and serue him more of feare than loue: Capt. J. Smith, Wks., p. 75 (1884).

Olio. Add:—1654 It would have puzz'led a Poulterer to have named the severall ransacks of that Oleo: GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quix., p. 82.

ombrage: Eng. fr. Fr. See umbrage.

omnium. Add:—1788 The English omnium which at first was sold for eight or ten per cent. profit, fell to one and a half: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 117 (1853).

optimates. Add:—1572 though they might be counted optimates, yet, because most things in government were done by the consent of the people, therefore the state for that time was "popular": Whitesit, Wks., Vol. I. p 393 (ParkerSoc, 1851).

opus operatum. Add:-1551-2 the sacraments are not of any force by virtue or strength of any outward work of the same (which of superstition is called opus operatum .): HOOPER, Later Writings, p. 125 (Parker Soc., 1852). opusculum. Add:-1654 many more eminent Opuscula of that nature: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 33.

öra pro nöbis. Add:—1550 for they call upon many names with ora pro nobis, and are of a far other priesthood: Br. Bale, Sel. Wks., p. 569 (Parker Soc., 1849).

1562 [neither] All your Latin processions...nor yet your Ora processions.......

ottoman. Add:-1814 [See chaise longue (Suppl.)].

P.

pacus palabros. See pocas palabras. paishcush: Anglo-Ind. See pishcush.

pampero. Add:-1818 The keen blasts called the pamperos sweep over the houseless and unsheltered plain without the least obstruction. Amer. State Papers, For Relat., Vol. IV p 277 (1834).

panspermia. Add:—1654—6 original sin, that peccatum peccans, as the schools call it, that πανσπερμία, common cause, and impure seminary of all actual disobediences: J Trapp, Com. Old Test, Vol. II p. 500/2 (1868)

pantheon. Add.—1550 The blasphemous Pantheon of Rome once perishing, all other churches of the unfaithful must needs follow soon after in their course: Bp. Bale, Sel Wks., p 491 (Parker Soc., 1849).

papier-mâché. Add:—1759 The ceiling is coved and fretted in star and quatre-foil compartments, with roses at the intersections, all in papier maché: GRAY, Wks., Vol. III. p 11 (1884).

papoose. Add:—1677 For instead of Sachems Children, they thought to send some other, and to make the English believe those base Papooses, were of royal Progeny: I. Mather, New England, p. 197 (1864).

parallel. Add:-II. 1 a. parallelism.

1654 Had thy full lines run out their Paralell, | And not been charm'd in by a warie Spell: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., sig. 2 70.

parole. Add to 2:-1654 a proper young Chevalier was taken prisoner, and upon Parole, dismiss'd to finde his ransome: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix, p. 203

peak. Add:—1677 In fine the English Lad was brought al bedecked with Peag: I MATHER, New England, p 76 (1864).

péché-mortel, sb.: Fr., 'deadly-sin': a kind of lounge or

1743 only sitting in a common arm-chair, when I would be lolling in a peche-mortel: Hor. Walpole, Letters, Vol I. p. 271 (1857). 1783 Trav. Anecd, Vol. I. p. 28.

perruque. The spelling and meaning, 'cocoon', given below seem to be unique:-

? 1540 rawe Silke & namely of the Peroke of ye silcke worme. Treas. of poore men, fol. xiii vo.

phantasm. Add to 1:—1550 And his discipils seing him walking on ye see weer trobled saieng, ye it was a phantasm and yei cried out fer fear: Sir J. Cheke, Tr. S. Matthew, p. 61 (1843).

philautia. Add:—1528 And there corrupt they judgments with apparent arguments, and with alleging unto them texts of logic, of natural philautia, of metaphysic.: Tyndale, Doctr. Treat, p. 157 (1848).

piāculum. Add:-1601 [See premium 1].

pink. Add:—1677 This small Army was shipped in one Pink, one Pinnace and one Shallop: I. Mather, New England, p. 121 (1864).

pistole. Add:-15.. [See portugue].

place d'armes. Add:—1803 There is in the middle of the front of the city a place d'armes, facing which the church and town-house are built: Amer. State Papers, Misc., Vol. 1. p. 348 (1834).

plus minus. Add:—1654—6 there were two thousand years, plus minus, before the law: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test., Vol. 1. p. 3/1 (1867).

polyptōton. Add:—1654—6 a dainty agnomination, and a double polyptoton: J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test, Vol. IV. p. 110/2 (1867).

Pontacq. Add:—1681 The Vintner will furnish you with Montefiascone, Alicant...Pontac, Tent: BLOUNT, Glossogr., To Reader, sig. A 2 vo.

portefeuille. Add to b:-1792 the portefeuille was given to Monsieur Delessart: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. 1. p. 390 (1832).

post hoc, ergo propter hoc. Add:—1826 although post hoc ergo propter hoc be not good logic: Congress. Debates, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 391.

posterior. Add to II. 2:—1611 Baculer. To bumpe on the Posteriorums with a Bat: Cotgs.

pourparler. Add:—1795 this Government contenting themselves with the pourparlers on foot between the two persons mentioned above: Amer. State Papers, For Relat., Vol. 1. p. 716 (1832).

pourquoi. Add:—1782 I soon had a list of all the English in the town, the pourquois, &c of their residence: Trav. Anecd., Vol. 1. p 78.

praelfidium. Add:—1551 and so the Disputation began to be set a work by the prolocutor with a short praiudium: CRANMER, Lord's Supper, p. 393

primum amābile. Add —1687 Christ is primum amabile, the first beloved of all: Sibbes, Wks, Nichol's Ed., Vol. iv. p. 11 (1863). primus inter pares. Add:—1813 Mr. Dickinson was primus inter pares, the believether, the leader of the aristocratical flock: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. x. p. 79 (1856).

pristine. Add.—1537 and restore the same [house] to his pristine estate. Suppress. of Monast., p 30 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

pro formā. Add:—1521 On the 23^d of March, 1521...Father Robert Lile began, pro forma, to read a lecture on the fourth book of the Sentences. In McCrie's Wks, Vol. 11 p 413 (1856).

pro hac vice. Add:—1785 a more formal commission...to be our secretaries, especially pro hac vice: J. Adams, Wks., Vol. viii. p. 278 (1853).

pro ratā. Add:—1715 for recording the same, per side, and so pro rata:

Amer State Papers, Misc., Vol. 1 p. 681 (1834).

prolocutor. Add:-1551 and so the Disputation began to be set a-work by the prolocutor with a short praludium: CRANMER, Lord's Supper, p. 393 (1844)

Prometheus. Add:—1565 You have received from your Jove of the Capitol a Pandora's box to present to our Prometheus: Calfhill, Answer, p. 5 (Parker Soc , 1846).

proprio môtu. Add:—1679 their transgression is not like that of Devils, who suned proprio motu, without a tempter: Goodman, Pentent Pard., D. 251

propugnator, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to propugnare,='to defend': a defender, a champion.

1611 Achilles...a defender, protector, supporter, propugnator, warrant, assurance: Cotgr.

prosopopoeia. Add:—1580 this versifier, making a poetical prosopopoia, induceth Christ hanging upon the Cross: Fulke, Ans., p. 156 (1848).

prostitutor. Add:—1611 Abandonneur, an abandonner, leauer, quitter, forsaker, forgoer, giuer ouer, prostitutor of: COTGR.

public. Add to 1:—1483 the fyrst institution of the thynge public there made by Romulus was in centum senatoribus: Grants of Edw. V., p. xlm. (Camd. Soc., 1854)

puccoon (= 11), sb.: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: name of the blood-root, Sanguinaria canadensis (Nat. Order Papaveraceae); also, name of sundry American species of Lithospermum (Nat. Order Boraginaceae).

1624 their heads and shoulders painted red, with Oyle and Pocones mingled together: CAPT. J SMITH, Wks, p. 307 (1884). 1722 They have the Puccoon and Musquaspen, two Roots, with which the Indians use to paint themselves red: Hsst. Virginia, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 120. 1846 The Sanguinaria canadensis, or Puccoon, is emeric and purgative in large doses: J. LINDLEY, Van Kingd D. 421. Veg. Kingd., p. 431.

pueblo. Add:—1818 There was in almost every valley a pueblo of peaceful and submissive Indians: Amer. State Papers, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 307 (1834).

pundonor. Add:—bef. 1649 I shou'd scarce have mentioned this Passage, but that the Spaniards do so much stand upon their Pundonores: Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life, p. 141 (1764).

pyrrhichius. Add:—1654 Thou'dst turn'd the Pyrrhick Galliard of the mes | Into unchanted Spanish-Pavin Rimes: GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quiz.,

Q.

quand même, phr.: Fr.: even if, even though; whatever may happen, come what may.

1883 Both his subjects are generalizers quand même: Sat. Rev., Vol. 55, p. 451. 1885 It will be rather slow, that garden party; but there is always the hat, quand même: L. MALET, Col. Enderby's Wife, Bk. IV. ch. IV. p. 190.

quo animo. Add:—1828 whoever tries the Administration will mainly consider the *quo animo* that directed them: Congress. Debates, Vol. III. p 1217.

quōrum pars magna fui. Add:—1813 Quorum pars magna fui might be assumed by them with more propriety than by your assured friend: J. ADAMS, Wks., Vol. x. p. 37 (x856)

R.

ranz des vaches. Add:—1801 Every Senn has an harmonious set of at least two or three bells, chiming in with the famous ranz des vaches: Encyc. Brit., s.v. Senn.

rāra avis. Add:—1654 But all to Donna Clara | The judges daughter yield, shee's Avis rara: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 251.

rebus. Add:—1654 you shall have one of them without a Rebus to his signe...These Rebusses are Gingles, or English Hieroglyphicks: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 111.

reliquiae. Add:—1654 A sort of these Theeves are now redivivous, (the Reliquiæ I believe of Knight-Errantry) who goe by the name of Spirits: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix., p. 114.

Roscius. Add:—1662 Edward Allen...was the Roscius of our age, so acting to the life, that he made any part to become him: Fuller, Worthies, Vol. II. p. 385 (1840).

rummer. Add:-1654 a lusty Rummer of Rhenish: GAYTON, Feet Notes Don Quix., p. 244.

S.

sachem. Add:—1677 In fine the English Lad was brought al bedecked with Peag, and the Sachim of that Place (called Aspinet) made Peace with the English: I MATHER, New England, p. 76 (1864). — a petty Sachem: 10, p. 77.

sal volātile. Add.—1654 'Tis that fire, that sal volatile which makes them of so strange agility: GAYTON, Fest Notes Don Quix., p. 197

salmagundi. Substitute for first quotation:—1696 Salmagondi, a Dish of Meat of cold Capons, Anchovies, Oyl, Limons, and other Ingredients: Phil-Lifes. World of Words.

Sanctus. Add —1578 but every man sings his own song, as in a black sanctus: Private Prayers Q. Eliz, p. 472 (Parker Soc, 1851).

saucisse. Add:—1795 all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or sea, such as. carcases, saucisses, &c.: Amer. State Papers, For Relat., Vol. 1. p. 523 (1832).

Saucisson. Add:—1794 I think it will be indispensable to have a beam of two feet to the battery even if the embrasures were faced with timber or saucissons: Amer. State Papers, Mil. Affairs, p. 88 (1832).

Señora. Add -1654 the twenty four single Signiora's: GAYTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix, p. 19.

sequel. Add: -6. a following, a collection of followers or adherents.

1591 my lewde rebel...who for his greatnes, being a base varlet, drawes few for sequel: Lett. of Eliz & Jas., p. 65 (Camd. Soc., 1849).

shaprasse: Anglo-Ind. See **chuprassy** (Dict. and Suppl.).

skelling, sb.: Du. schelling: a shilling.

1796 Tr Thunberg's C. of Good Hope, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p 70 (1814).

skipper. Add:—1611 Batelier, A boatman, shipman, skipper: COTGR sloop. Add:—1677 having obtained the Consent of the Master of the Vessel, did vi et arms take the Squaw out of the Sloop: I. MATHER, New England, p. 177 (1864)

solfatara. Add:—1857 Was the solfa-tara of Tophet still ordained for tyrants? C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xxiii. p. 378 (1889).

Squaw. Add:—1677 senthis Squaw to Massason at Pocanoket: I. MATHER, New England, p. 80 (1864).

stilo novo. Add:-1589 Aug. 5th novo stylo, Eddmond Hilton went toward Stade: Dee, Diary, p. 31 (1842).

suisse. Add: -1837 The red Porters of Hôtels are shot at, be they Suisse by nature or Suisse only in name: CARLYLE, Fr. Rev., ii. 254.

suum cuique. Add: - See Micah, vi. 8 (Vulgate).

sylva. Add:—1866 In the sylva of our own Southern states, the females of my family have called my attention to the china-tree J. R LOWELL, Biglow Papers, No VIII. (Halifax).

Т.

tabula rāsa. Add:—1741 Locke. supposes the Soul originally to be as a rasa Tabula, or Blank without any Impression, or distinguishing Character at all: T. MORGAN, Phys. Theol., ch. iii. § 5, p. 73.

tamboura, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. tambūra: an Asiatic musical instrument of the lute type.

1828 The tumboora in shape resembles the guitar more than any other instrument: Asiatic Costumes, p. 13.

tambourgi, sb.: Turk. tambūr-jī,='drum-man': a Turkish drummer.

1812 Tambourgi! Tambourgi! thy larum afar | Gives hope to the valiant, and promise of war: Byron, Childe Harold, 11. lxxii. (1).

tempora mutantur n. e. m. i. i. Add: -See Matthias

Borbonius, in Delitiae Poetarum Germanorum, I. 685, omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. [N. & Q.].

testator. Add to 1:-1529 the dettes of such testatours hath rested unpayed and unsatisfied to the greate daunger and parell of the soules of such testatours. Stat. 21 Hen. VIII., c. 4, Preamble.

torpēdo. Add to 2:—1807 Oh! more fell to our port is the cargo she bears, | Than grenadoes, torpedoes, or warlike affairs: Salmagundi, p 388 (1860)

tropaeolum, pl. tropaeola, sb.: Mod. Lat.: a name of the Indian cresses, which include nasturtiums and canarienses and other ornamental plants with spurred flowers. See Canary 5, nasturtium.

1815 the hedges are interlaced with twining Tropacola, Passion flowers, and Convolvuli: J. Scott, Visit to Paris, App., p. 287 (2nd Ed.).

٧.

vigogne. Add:—Used in 17 c. to indicate a hat made of vicuña wool.

1681 The Haberdasher 18 ready to furnish you with a Vigone, Codevet, or Castor, &c.: BLOUNT, Glossogr., To Reader, sig. A 3 ro

vis unita fortior, phr.: Lat.: strength united is stronger.

1677 Vis unita fortior, if they were all Confederate it would tend to the Safety of the Whole: I MATHER, New England, p. 194 (1864)

W.

wallah. Add:—1834 These chits of 90, 50, and 200 rupees to box-walas from Mrs. Title: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 55.

wazoo. Add:-1813 This mosque occupies the western side of a large

square, in the centre of which is a marble basin and fountains for ablutions, called the wazzoo: FORDES, Or. Mem., Vol. III. p. 125.

Y.

yak. Add:-1799 I could discover between them no essential difference, except only that the Ydk is covered all over with a thick coat of long hair: S. TURNER, in Asiatic Res., Vol IV. p. 352.

yashmak. Add:—The asmack, or Turkish veil, is become...agreeable to me: Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, No. xlv. p. 240 (1827).

yojana, sb.: Skt. $y\bar{o}janam$: a yojan (q, v).

1883 Her tender plot it was, | Planned for thy sake, which brought thee, since who else | Could in one day drive fivescore yojanas? Edw. Arnold, Nala & Damayanti, Indian Idylls, p. 171.



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